MAPLE LEAF.

"PROGRESS."

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1856. NO. 1.



THE MAPLE LEAF,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET;

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Dr. Dewson, M. D.,
Physician, &c.,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 9 to 12, A.M.; 2 to 4, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Four, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

THE HOLLY-TREE INN,

A NEW STORY,

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

CHAPTER I.

THE GUEST.

I have kept one secret in the course of my life. I am a bashful man. Nobody would suppose it, nobody ever does suppose it, nobody ever did suppose it. But, I am naturally a bashful man. This is the secret which I have never breathed until now.

I might greatly move the reader, by some account of the innumerable places I have been to, the innumerable people I have not called upon or received, the innumerable social evasions I have been guilty of, solely because I am by original constitution and character, a bashful man. But, I will leave the reader unmoved, and proceed with the object before me.

That object is, to give a plain account of my travels and discoveries in the Holly-Tree Inn; in which place of good entertainment for man and beast, I was once snowed up.

It happened in the memorable year when I parted forever from Angela Leath whom I was shortly to have married, on making the discovery that she preferred my bosom friend. From our school days I had freely admitted Edwin, in my own mind, to be far superior to myself, and, though I was grievously wounded at heart, I felt the preference to be natural, and tried to forgive them both. It was under these circumstances that I resolved to go to America—on my way to the Devil.

Communicating my discovery neither to Angela nor to Edwin, but resolving to write each of them an affecting letter conveying my blessing and forgiveness, which the steamtender for shore should carry to the post when I myself should be bound for the New World, far beyond recall;—I say, locking up my grief in my own breast, and consoling myself as I could, with the prospect of being generous, I quietly left all I held dear, and started on the desolate journey I have mentioned.

The dead winter time was in full dreariness when I left my chambers for ever, at five o'clock in the morning. I had shaved by candle-light, of course, and was miserably cold, and experienced that general all-pervading sensation of getting up to be hanged, which I have usually found inseparable from untimely rising under such circumstances.

How well I remember the forlorn aspect of Fleet Street when I came out of the Temple! The street-lamps flickering in the gusty north-east wind, as if the very gas were contorted with cold; the white-topped houses: the bleak, star-lighted sky; the market people and other early stragglers, trotting, to circulate their almost frozen blood; the hospitable light and warmth of the few coffee-shops and public-houses that were open for such customers, the hard, dry, frosty rime with which the air was charged (the wind had already beaten it into every crevice), and which lashed my face like a steel whip.

It wanted nine days to the end of the month, and end of the year. The Post-office packet for the United States was to depart from Liverpool, weather permitting, on the first of the ensuing month, and I had the intervening time on my hands. I had taken this into consideration, and had resolved to make a visit to a certain spot (which I need not name), on the further borders of Yorkshire. It was endeared to me by my having first seen Angela at a farm-house in that place, and my melancholy was gratified by the idea of taking a wintry leave of it before my expatriation. I ought to explain, that to avoid being sought out before my resolution should have been rendered irrevocable by being carried into full effect, I had written to Angela over night, in my usual manner, lamenting that urgent business—of which she should know all particulars by-and-by—took me unexpectedly away from her for a week or ten days.

When I got up to the Peacock—where I found everybody drinking hot purl, in self preservation—I asked, if there were an inside seat to spare? I then discovered that, inside or out, I was the only passenger. This gave me a still livelier idea of the great inclemency of the weather, since that coach always loaded particularly well. However, I took a little purl (which I found uncommonly good), and got into the coach. When I was seated, they built me up with straw to the waist, and, conscious of making a rather ridiculous appearance, I began my journey.

We performed Auld Lang Syne the whole day; seeing nothing, out of towns and villages, but the track of stoats, hares, and foxes, and sometimes of birds. At nine o'clock at night, on a Yorkshire moor, a cheerful burst from our horn, and a welcome sound of talking, with a glimmering and moving about of lanterns, roused me from my drowsy state. I found that we were going to change.

They helped me out, and I said to a waiter, whose bare head became as white as King Lear's in a single minute: "What Inn is this?"

"The Holly-Tree, sir," said he.

"Upon my word, I believe," said I, apologetically to the guard and coachman, "that I must stop here."

Now, the landlord, and the landlady, and the ostler, and the postboy, and all the stable authorities, had already asked the coachman, to the wide-eyed interest of all the rest of the establishment, if he meant to go on?—The coachman had already replied, "Yes, he'd take her through it"—meaning by Her, the coach—"if so be as George would stand by him." George was the guard, and he had already sworn that he *would* stand by him. So, the helpers were already getting the horses out.

I thought I had never seen such a large room as that into which they showed me.—It had five windows, with dark red curtains that would have absorbed the light of a general illumination; and there were complications of drapery at the top of the curtains, that went wandering about the wall in a most extraordinary manner. I asked for a smaller room, and they told me there was no smaller room. They could screen me in, however, the landlord said. They brought a great old japanned screen, with natives (Japanese, I suppose), engaged in a variety of idiotic pursuits all over it; and left me, roasting whole before an immense fire.

My bedroom was some quarter of a mile off, up a great staircase, at the end of a long gallery; and nobody knows what a misery this is to a bashful man who would rather not meet people on the stairs. It was the grimmest room I have ever had the nightmare in; and all the furniture, from the four posts of the bed to the two old silver candlesticks, was tall, high shouldered, and spindle-waisted. Below, in my sitting-room, if I looked round my screen, the wind rushed at me like a mad bull; if I stuck to my arm-chair, the fire scorched me to the colour of a new brick. The chimney-piece was very high, and there was a bad glass—what I may call a wavy glass—above it, which, when I stood up, just showed me my anterior phrenological developments—and these never look well, in any subject, cut short off at the eyebrow. If I stood with my back to the fire, a gloomy vault of darkness above and beyond the screen insisted on being looked at; and, in its dim remoteness, the drapery of the ten curtains of the five windows went twisting and creeping about, like a nest of gigantic worms.

I suppose that what I observe in myself must be observed by some other men of similar character in *themselves;* therefore I am emboldened to mention, that when I travel, I never arrive at a place but I immediately want to go away from it. Before I had finished my supper of broiled fowl and mulled port, I had impressed upon the waiter in detail, my arrangements for departure in the morning. Breakfast and bill at eight. Fly at nine. Two horses, or, if needful, even four.

Tired though I was, the night appeared about a week long. In cases of nightmare, I thought of Angela, and felt more depressed than ever by the reflection that I was on the shortest road to Gretna Green. What had I to do at Gretna Green? I was not going *that* way to the devil, but by the American route, I remarked, in my bitterness.

In the morning I found that it was snowing still, that it had snowed all night, and that I was snowed up. Nothing could get out of that spot on the moor, or could come at it, until the road had been cut out by laborers from the market-town. When they might cut their way to the Holly-Tree, nobody could tell me.

It was now Christmas Eve. I should have had a dismal Christmas-time of it anywhere, and, consequently, that did not so much matter; still, being snowed up, was like dying of frost, a thing I had not bargained for. I felt very lonely. Yet I could no more have proposed to the landlord and landlady to admit me to their society (though I should have liked it very much), than I could have asked them to present me with a piece of plate. Here my great secret, the real bashfulness of my character, is to be observed. Like most bashful men, I judge of other people as if they were bashful too.—Besides being far too shame-faced to make the proposal myself I really had a delicate misgiving that it would be in the last degree disconcerting to them.

Trying to settle down, therefore, in my solitude, I first of all asked what books there were in the house? The waiter brought me a Book of Roads, two or three old Newspapers, a little Song-book terminating in a collection of Toasts and Sentiments, a little Jest-book, an odd volume of Perigrine Pickle, and the Sentimental Journey. I knew every word of the two last already, but I read them through again: then tried to hum all the songs (Auld Lang Syne was among them); went entirely through the jokes—in which I found a fund of melancholy adapted to my state of mind; proposed all the toasts, enunciated all the sentiments, and mastered the papers. The latter had nothing in them but Stock advertisements, a meeting about a county rate, and a highway robbery. As I am a greedy reader, I could not make this supply hold out until night; it was exhausted by tea time. Being then entirely cast upon my own resources, I got through an hour in considering what to do next. Ultimately, it came into my head (from which I was anxious by any means to exclude Angela and Edwin), that I would endeavour to recall my experience of Inns, and would try how long it lasted me. I stirred the fire, moved my chair a little to one side of the screen,—not daring to go far, for I knew the wind was waiting to make a rush at me—I could hear it growling—and began.

My first impressions of an Inn, dated from the Nursery; consequently, I went back to the Nursery for a starting-point, and found myself at the knee of a sallow woman with a fishy eye, an aquiline nose, and a green gown, whose speciality was a dismal narrative of a landlord by the roadside, whose visitors unaccountably disappeared for many years, until it was discovered that the pursuit of his life had been to convert them into pies. For the better devotion of himself to this branch of industry, he had constructed a secret door behind the head of the bed; and when the visitor (oppressed with pie), had fallen asleep, this wicked landlord would look softly in with a lamp in one hand and a knife in the other, would cut his throat, and would make him into pies; for which purpose he had coppers underneath a trap-door, always boiling; and rolled out his paste in the dead of the night. Yet even he was not insensible to the stings of conscience, for he never went to sleep without being heard to mutter, "Too much pepper!"—which was eventually the cause of his being brought to justice. I had no sooner disposed of this criminal than there started up another, of the same period, whose profession was, originally, housebreaking; in the pursuit of which art he had had his right ear chopped off one night as he was burglariously getting in at a window, by a brave and lovely servant-maid (whom the aquiline nosed woman, though not at all answering the description, always mysteriously implied to be herself). After several years, this brave and lovely servant-maid was married to the landlord of a country Inn: which landlord had this remarkable characteristic, that he always wore a silk nightcap, and never would, on any consideration, take it off. At last, one night, when he was fast asleep, the brave and lovely woman lifted up his silk nightcap on the right side, and found that he had no ear there; upon which, she sagaciously perceived that he was the clipped housebreaker, who had married her with the intention of putting her to death. She immediately heated the poker and terminated his career, for which she was taken to King George upon his throne, and received the compliments of royalty on her great discretion and valour. This same narrator, who had a Ghoulish pleasure, I have long been persuaded, in terrifying me to the utmost confines of my reason, had another authentic anecdote within her own experience, founded, I now believe, upon Raymond and Agnes or the Bleeding Nun. She said it happened to her brother-in-law, who was immensely rich—which my father was not; and immensely tall—which my father was not.—It was always a point with this Ghoule to present my dearest relations and friends to my youthful mind, under circumstances of disparaging contrast. The brother-in-law was riding once, through a forest, on a magnificent horse (we had no magnificent horse at our house), attended by a favourite and valuable Newfoundland dog (we had no dog), when he found himself benighted, and came to an Inn. A dark woman opened the door, and he asked her if he could have a bed there? She answered yes, and put his horse in the stable, and took him into a room where there were two dark men.—While he was at supper, a parrot in the room began to talk, saying, "Blood, blood! Wipe up the blood!" Upon which, one of the dark men wrung the parrot's neck, and said he was fond of roasted parrots, and he meant to have this one for breakfast in the morning. After eating and drinking heartily, the immensely rich tall brother-in-law went up to bed; but, he was rather vexed, because they had shut his dog in the stable, saying that they never allowed dogs in the house. He sat very quiet for more than an hour, thinking and thinking, when, just as his candle was burning out, he heard a scratch at the door. He opened the door, and there was the Newfoundland dog! The dog came softly in, smelt about him, went straight to some straw in a corner which the dark men had said covered apples, tore the straw away, and disclosed two sheets steeped in blood. Just at that moment the candle went out, and the brother-in-law, looking through a chink in the door, saw the two dark men stealing up-stairs; one armed with a dagger, that long (about five feet); the other carrying a chopper, a sack, and a spade. Having no remembrance of the close of this adventure, I suppose my faculties to have been always so frozen with terror at this stage of it, that the power of listening stagnated within me for some quarter of an hour.

These barbarous stories carried me sitting there on the Holy-Tree hearth, to the Road-side Inn, renowned in my time in a sixpenny book with a folding plate, representing in a central compartment of oval form the portrait of Jonathan Bradford, and in four corner compartments four incidents of the tragedy with which the name is associated—coloured with a hand at once so free and economical, that the bloom of Jonathan's complexion passed without any pause into the breeches of the ostler, and smearing itself off into the next division, became rum in a bottle. Then, I remembered how the landlord was found at the murdered traveller's bedside, with his own knife at his feet, and blood upon his hand; how he was hanged for the murder, notwithstanding his protestation, that he had indeed come there to kill the traveller for his saddle-bags, but had been striken motionless on finding him already slain; and how the ostler, years afterwards, owned the deed. By this time I had made myself quite uncomfortable. I stirred the fire, and stood with my back to it, as long as I could bear the heat, looking up at the darkness beyond the screen, and at the wormy curtains creeping in and creeping out, like the worms in the ballad of Alonzo the Brave and the fair Imogene.

"To be continued, to morrow," said I, when I took my candle to go to bed. But, my bed took it upon itself to continue the train of thought that night. It carried me away, like the enchanted carpet, to a distant place (though still in England), and there, alighting from a stage-coach at another Inn in the snow, as I had actually done some years before I repeated in my sleep, a curious experience I had really had there. More than a year before I made the journey in the course of which I put up at that Inn, I had lost a very near and dear friend by death. Every night since, at home or away from home, I had dreamed of that friend; sometimes, as still living; sometimes, as returning from the world of shadows to comfort me; always, as being beautiful, placid, and happy; never in association with any approach to fear or distress. It was at a lonely Inn in a wide moorland place, that I halted to pass the night. When I had looked from my bed-room window over the waste of snow on which the moon was shining, I sat down by my fire to write a letter. I had always, until that hour, kept it within my own breast that I dreamed every night of the dear lost one. But, in the letter that I wrote, I recorded the circumstance, and added that I felt much interested in proving whether the subject of my dream would still be faithful to me, travel-tired, and in that remote place. No. I lost the beloved figure of my vision in parting with the secret. My sleep has never looked upon it since, in sixteen years, but once. I was in Italy and awoke (or seemed to awake) the well-remembered voice distinctly in my ears, conversing with it. I entreated it, as it rose above my bed and soared up to the vaulted roof of the old room, to answer me a question I had asked, touching the Future Life. My hands were still outstretched towards it as it vanished, when I heard a bell ringing by the garden wall, and a voice, in the deep stillness of the night, calling on all good Christians to pray for the souls of the dead; it being All Souls Eve.

To return to the Holly-Tree. When I awoke next day, it was freezing hard, and the lowering sky threatened more snow.—My breakfast cleared away, I drew my chair into its formed place, and, with the fire getting so much the better of the landscape that I sat in twilight, resumed my Inn remembrances.

That was a good Inn down in Wiltshire where I put up once, in the days of the hard Wiltshire ale and before all beer was bitterness. It was on the skirts of Salisbury Plain, and the midnight wind that rattled my lattice window, came moaning at me from Stonehenge. There was a hanger on at that establishment (a supernaturally preserved Druid, I believe him to have been, and to be still), with long white hair, and a dinty blue eye always looking afar off: who claimed to have been a shepherd, and who seemed to be ever watching for the re-appearance on the verge of the horizon, of some ghostly flock of sheep that had been mutton for many ages. He was a man with a weird belief in him that no one could count the stones of Stonehenge twice, and make the same number of them: likewise, that any one who counted them three times, nine times, and then stood in the centre and said "I dare!" would behold a tremendous apparition, and be stricken dead. He pretended to have seen a bustard (I suspect him to have been familiar with the dodo), in manner following: He was out upon the plain at the close of a late autumn day, when he dimly discerned, going on before him at a curious fitfully bounding pace, what he at first supposed to be a gig-umbrella that had been blown from some conveyance, but what he presently believed to be a lean dwarf man upon a little pony. Having followed this object for some distance without gaining on it, and having called to it many times without receiving any answer, he pursued it for miles, when, at length coming up with it, he discovered it to be the last bustard in Great Britain, degenerated into a wingless state, and running along the ground. Resolved to capture him or perish in the attempt, he closed with the bustard; but, the bustard, who had formed a counter resolution that he should do neither, threw him, stunned him, and was last seen making off due west. This weird man at that stage of metempsychosis, may have been a sleep-walker, or an enthusiast, or a robber; but, I awoke one night to find him in the dark at my bedside, repeating the Athanasian Creed in a terrific voice. I paid my bill next day, and retired from the county with all possible precipitation.

That was not a common-place story which worked itself out at a little Inn in Switzerland, while I was staying there. It was a very homely place, in a village of one narrow, zig-zag street among mountains, and you went in at the main door through the cow-house, and among the mules and the dogs and the fowels before ascending a great bare staircase to the rooms; which were all of unpainted wood, without plastering or papering—like rough packing cases. Outside, there was nothing but the straggling street a little toy church with a copper-coloured steeple, a pine forest, a torrent, mists, and mountain-sides, A young man belonging to this Inn, had disappeared eight weeks before (it was winter-time), and was supposed to have had some undiscovered love affair, and to have gone for a soldier. He had got up in the night, and dropped into the village street from the loft in which he slept with another man; and he had done it so quietly, that his companion and fellow-laborer had heard no movement when he was awakened in the morning and they said "Louis, where is Henri!" They looked for him high and low, in vain, and gave him up. Now, outside this Inn there stood, as there stood outside every dwelling in the village, a stack of firewood; but the stack belonging to the Inn was higher than any of the rest, because the Inn was the richest house and burnt the most fuel. It began to be noticed, while they were looking high and low, that a Bantam cock, part of the live-stock of the Inn, put himself wonderfully out of his way to get to the top of this wood-stack; and that he would stay there for hours and hours, crowing, until he appeared in danger of splitting himself—Five weeks went on—six weeks—and still this terrible Bantam, neglecting his domestic affairs, was always on the top of the wood-stack, crowing the very eyes out of his head.

By this time it was perceived that Louis had become inspired with a violent animosity towards the terrible Bantam, and one morning he was seen by a woman who sat nursing her goitre at a little window in a gleam of sun, to catch up a rough billet of wood, with a great oath, hurl it at the terrible Bantam corwing on the wood-stack, and bring him down dead. Hereupon, the woman, with a sudden light in her mind stole round to the back of the wood-stack and, bringing a good climber, as all those women are, climbed up, and soon was seen upon the summit, screaming, looking down the hollow within, crying, "Seize Louis, the murderer! Ring the church bell! Here is the body!" I saw the murderer that day, and I saw him as I sat by my fire at the Holy-Tree Inn, and I see him now, lying shackled with cords on the stable litter, among the mild eyes and the smoking breath of the cows, waiting to be taken away by the police, and stared at by the fearful village. A heavy animal—the dullest animal in the stables—with a stupid head, and a lumpish face devoid of any trace of sensibility, who had been, within the knowledge of the murdered youth, an embezzler of certain small moneys belonging to his master, and who had taken this hopeful mode of putting a possible accuser out of his way. All of which he confessed next day, like a sulkey wretch who couldn't be troubled any more, now that they had got hold of him and meant to make an end of him. I saw him once again, on the day of my departure from the Inn. In that Canton the headsman still does his office with a sword; and I came upon this murderer sitting bound to a chair, with his eyes bandaged, on a scaffold in a little market-place. In that instant, a great sword (loaded with quicksilver in the thick part of the blade), swept round him like a gust of wind, or fire, and there was no such creature in the world. My wonder was—not that he was so suddenly dispatched, but that any head was left unreaped, within a radius of fifty yards of that tremendous sickle.

That was a good Inn, too, with the kind, cheerful landlady and the honest landlord, where I lived in the shadow of Mont Blanc, and where one of the apartments has a zoological papering on the walls, not so accurately joined, but that the elephant occasionally rejoices in a tiger's hind legs and tail; while the lion puts on a trunk and tusks; and the bear, moulting as it were, appears as to portions of himself like a leopard. I made several American friends at that Inn, who all called Mont Blanc, Mount Blank—except one good-humored gentleman, of a very sociable nature, who became on such intimate terms with it that he spoke of it familiarly as "Blank;" observing at breakfast, "Blank looks pretty tall this morning;" or considerably doubting in the court-yard in the evening, whether there warn't some go-ahead naters in our country, sir, that would make out the top of Blank in a couple of hours from first start—now!

Once, I passed a fortnight at an Inn in the North of England, where I was haunted by the ghost of a tremendous pie. It was a Yorkshire pie, like a fort—an abandoned fort with nothing in it; but the waiter had a fixed idea that it was a point of ceremony at every meal, to put the pie on the table.—After some days, I tried to hint, in several delicate ways, that I considered the pie done with; as, for example, by emptying fag-ends of glasses of wine into it; putting cheese-plates and spoons into it, as into a basket; putting wine-bottles into it, as into a cooler; but always in vain, the pie being invariably cleaned out again and brought up as before. At last, beginning to be doubtful whether I was not the victim of a spectral illusion, and whether my health and spirits might not sink under the horrors of an imaginary pie, I cut a triangle out of it, fully as large as the musical instrument of that name in a powerful orchestra. Human provision could not have forseen the result—but the waiter mended the pie. With some effectual species of cement, he adroitly fitted the triangle in again, and I paid my reckoning and fled.

The Holly-Tree was getting rather dismal. I made an overland expedition beyond the screen, and penetrated as far as the fourth window. Here, I was driven back by stress of weather. Arrived at my winter quarters once more, I made up the fire, and took another Inn.

It was in the remotest part of Cornw[illegible] A great annual Miners' Feast was be[illegible] holden at the Inn, when I and my travel[illegible] companions [illegible] among the wi[illegible] crowd [illegible] before it by [illegible] break-down in [illegible] some miles aw[illegible] I had the honor of leading one of the unharnessed post horses. If any lady or gentleman, on perusal of the present lines, will take any very tall post-horse with his traces hanging about his legs, and will conduct him by the bearing-rein into the heart of a country dance of a hundred and fifty couples, that lady and gentleman will then, and only then, form an adequate idea of the extent to which that post horse will tread on his conductor's toes, Over and above which, the post horse, finding three hundred people whirling about him will probably rear, and also lash out with his hind legs, in a manner incompatible with dignity or self-respect on his conductor's part. With such little drawbacks on my usually impressive aspect, I appeared at this Cornish Inn, to the unutterable wonder of the Cornish Miners. It was full, and twenty times full, and nobody could be received but the post horse—though to get rid of that noble animal was something—While my fellow travellers and I were discussing how to pass the night and so much of the next day as must intervene before the jovial blacksmith and the jovial wheelwright would be in a condition to go out on the morass and mend the coach, an honest man stepped forth from the crowd and proposed his unlet floor of two rooms, with supper of eggs and bacon, ale and punch. We joyfully accompanied him home to the strangest of clean houses, where we were well entertained to the satisfaction of all parties. But, the novel feature of the entertainment was, that our host was a chairmaker, and that the chairs assigned to us were mere frames, altogether without bottoms of any sort; so that we passed the evening on perches. Nor was this the absurdest consequence; for when we unbent at supper, and any one of us gave way to laughter, he forgot the peculiarity of his position, and instantly disappeared. I myself, doubled up into an attitude from which self extrication was impossible, was taken out of my frame like a Clown in a comic pantomime who has tumbled into a tub, five times by the taper's light during the eggs and bacon.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Poetry.

Do they Miss Me at Home?

Do they miss me at home? Do they miss me?
'Twould be an assurance most dear
To know at this moment, some lone one
Was saying "I wish he was here!"
To know that the group at the fire-side,
Were thinking of me as I roam!
Oh yes! 'twould be joy without measure,
To know that they miss me at home.

When twilight approaches the season
That ever is sacred to song.
Does some one repeat my name over,
And sigh that I tarry so long?
And is there a cord in the music
That's missed when my voice is away?
And a chord in each heart that awakens
Regret at my wearisome stay?

Do they place me a chair at the table,
When evening's home-pleasures are nigh,
And lamps are lit in the parlor,
And stars in the calm azure sky?
And when the "good nights" are repeated
And each lays him [illegible] to sleep,
Do they think of th[illegible] and waft me
A whispered "good night" o'er the deep?

Do they miss me at [illegible] miss me,
At morning, at noon, and night?
And lingers one gloomy shade 'round them,
That only my presence can light?
Are joys less invitingly welcomed,
And pleasure less hailed than before,
Because one is missed from the circle—
Because I am with them no more?

Miscellany.

THE docks of London are the most extensive and finest constructions of the kind, for the purposes of commerce, in the world. In London there are a number of these docks, of which the following are the principal:—The West India docks, the act for whose formation passed in July 1799; they were commenced February 3, 1800, and were opened August 27, 1802, when the Henry Addington West Indiaman first entered them, decorated with the colors of the different nations of Europe. The London docks were commenced June 26, 1802. and were opened January 31, 1805. The East India docks were commenced under an act passed July 27, 1803, and were opened August 4, 1806. The first stone of the St. Katharine docks was laid [illegible]; and 2,500 men were daily employed upon them until they were opened [illegible] 1828.

THE invention of bows and arrows are ascribed to Apollo. Known in England previous to A.D. 450. The use of them was again introduced into England by the Conqueror, 1066; and greatly encouraged by Richard I., 1190. The usual range of the long bow was from 300 to 400 yards; the length of the bow was six feet and the arrow three. Cross bows were fixed to a stock of iron or wood, and were discharged by a trigger.

INDIAN MEAL SHORT CAKES.—Stir into a pint of sweet milk three [illegible] a little salt, and half a cup of butter, with enough sifted Indian meal to make a thick batter. Drop it from a large spoon upon buttered tins. Bake [illegible] when they [illegible]

HINTS TO SCOLD[illegible] you have scolded your [illegible] aman," I said once, [illegible] down, and his wife took [illegible] "Never to signify, and if [illegible] it." "And I dare say, if the truth [illegible] you have scolded him quite as often." "Nay," said the old woman, with [illegible] of kindness which the world cannot excel, "How can a wife scold her good man, who has been working for her and her little ones all day? It may be a man is peevish sometimes, for it is he who wears the crosses of the world. But who should make him forget them but his wife? And she had best for her own sake, for nobody can scold much when the scolding is all on one side."

THE USEFULNESS OF TIGHT LACING.—A learned doctor has given his opinion that tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise only to grow into women.

A JOKE IN SPITE OF HIS TEETH.—Some people may imagine that the expression "mad with the toothache," is a mere phrase, but the following joke made by an individual when suffering under acute pain in one of his molars, affords proof of what may be called dental insanity. While rolling in agony from one side of the bed to the other, this miserable being asked himself in the middle of the night. "What property is a man likely to come into, if all his lower teeth should become affected?" The reply was as mad as the question. "About a dozen achers in a Rotten Row." Surely this man's friends must either take out his teeth, or take out a commission of lunacy.—*London Punch.*

BOTHWELL AND VICTORIA ROAD.—A public meeting was held at Victoria (Zone Mills) on Friday, 8th instant, to take measures for the construction of a Plank Road between Bothwell Station, on the Great Western Railway, and the village of Victoria. A large number of persons were present, and the utmost enthusiasm in regard to the enterprise was exhibited. The cost of the road was stated to be about $20,000, and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting in favor of the work. A company was at once formed, with 1000 shares at $20 each; and of this amount $12,000 in cash or materials for the work was at once pledged. Subscription papers were arranged to be put into circulation to make up the necessary amount.

Another Road scheme has also been started for the construction of a Plank Road from the village of Bothwell, across the Thames, into the heart of the Township of Al boro, and there is every prospect of success. The cost will probably be about $16,000 or $17,000, and of this the sum of $3,200 has already been subscribed.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—It is stated by the Kingston *Herald*, that the 15th Regiment now in Quebec, is ordered forthwith to Kingston, and that five companies of artillery are ordered to Kingston from home.

THE CANADIAN—OF MESSRS. EDMONSTONE AND ALLAN'S LINE OF MONTREAL STEAMSHIPS.—The Telegraph from Boston yesterday, announced the arrival the night before of the *Canadian*—one of the steamships which are to be put on the Montreal Line, under the new contract of Messrs. Edmonstone and Allan, with the Canadian Government. The Canadian sailed from Greenock on the same day as the Persia sailed from Liverpool, and therefore, arrived at Boston, in little more than 24 hours longer than the other ship required to reach New York. Considering that the Persia is to be considered the very crack steamer of the Atlantic fleet, this is a great triumph for the Canadian, and we have no doubt will be only the forerunner of a series of excellent voyages on our own waters.—*Montreal Herald, Feb. 13.*

A PETRIFIED INDIAN.—While engaged in excavating recently, upon the Milwaukie and La Cross Railroad, near Schlesengerville, Iowa, the workmen came upon the petrified remains of an Indian, and with the remains some singular relics of olden times. The body was perfect, not having suffered by decay. His height at the present time would be considered gigantic, measuring 7 feet 2 inches. On his breast was a plate of copper, on which were engraved numerous hieroglyphics, the meaning of which can hardly imagined. But there they are a record of the past. Could these hieroglyphics be read, they might, perhaps, unveil some mystery which hangs like a dark cloud over the history of the red man. An arrow of considerable strength and curious construction was also found with him, and especially invites the attention of antiquarians.—*Amherstburg Telegraph.*

On Tuesday the 6th instant a lamentable accident occurred by two trains coming into collision on the Michigan Southern Railway, a short distance from the town of Hillsdale. To add to the confusion, the broken cars took fire, nearly consuming the bodies of five persons, who were killed at the time the engines came in contact with each other. Several persons were badly wounded, in fact, it is stated that nearly all the second class passengers in both trains were more or less hurt. Twelve mail bags with their contents were consumed by the flames.

THE STRIDE OF A RACE HORSE.—The celebrated animal painter, Herring, stated that a race horse will clear from twenty to twenty-four feet in a bound, and from the impression left on the turf, he infers that a horse at full gallop places only one foot at a time upon the ground. This, he says, is more convincing to the ear than to the eye. In listening to a horse galloping on a hard road it will be found accurately exhibited by placing the little finger on a table or pane of glass, and causing the other three fingers to follow in rotation; by so doing, the precise sound of a horse galloping will be produced. Then follows the bound, and again the one, two, three, in regular succession.

The following observation on the habit which ladies have of kissing one another is from the new novel entitled *Lost Love.* "There is not the slightest need to kiss at all, [illegible] in a wooden mechanical [illegible] people on the old Chinese [illegible] the slightest [illegible] [illegible] a party.

[illegible] Magistrate, on Saturday last' [illegible] case of felonious assault com[illegible] one of our city cotemporaries, [illegible] which have been grossly misrepresented, as Mr. Maguire himself informed us on applying to him for information on the subject. The fact is, the medical witness, Dr. Marsden, gave evidence so powerfully in favor of the accused, that it was legally impossible for the Magistrate to have committed him for trial.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

A GOOD JOKE.—We copy the following excellent joke from the Columbia (Texas) *Democrat.* It is well known that the two gentlemen referred to, have been at 'sword's points' for some years past:— General Sam Houston and Commodore Moore, on their late visit to Austin, occupied seats in the same stage. Not a word was spoken by either on the route. On entering a hotel one day to dine, they were joined by the driver. Moore having retired from the table after dinner, says Houston to the driver, "You probably have more rascality on board this trip than you ever carried before." "Why," asked the driver. "You have Commodore Moore along," was the reply, "Ah! General," says the driver, "I just heard Commodore Moore make the same remark, but it was on your account."

New Railroad Cars.

On Saturday morning the Great Western Railroad Company turned out from their extensive work shops at Hamilton, eight splendid first-class carriages, being part of a new batch just completed. They are entirely different in their arrangements from those hitherto in use, and afford very superior accommodation. The seats are much higher at the back, and are divided by an arm, so that each passenger may sit perfectly at his ease, and court the sleepy goddess to his heart's content. This advantage is mainly secured by an ingenious contrivance, by which the seat is swung over so as to leave the upper part of the back much higher than in the old style, while the other portion occupies no more room than before. The back of the seat is slightly bent, so as to fit the occupant's back, and the cushions are on sofa springs Each car will seat forty-five passengers There are double doors at either end, which will avoid the annoyance occasioned by sudden gusts of cold atmosphere in winter, and by clouds of dust in summer. The stove is placed in the centre of the car, and when not wanted will be replaced by a *tete-a-tete* seat. Each car is fitted with one of Copp Brothers' Water apparatus, and with offices. They have been built under the superintendence of Mr. Sharp, foreman of the car department, to whose skill the traveling public are indebted for this new luxury. The painting is of the most elegant description, and indeed the whole work, which was done entirely at the Company's works, reflects the highest credit on the artizans employed.—*Globe.*

MUNICIPAL.

TILT *vs.* THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.

(*Reported by C. Robinson, Esq., Barrister at Law.*)

[Q. B. Michaelmas Term, 19 Vic.]

Mr. Dempsey obtained a rule last term upon the Municipality of the Township of Toronto, to show cause why theirby-law No. 71, passed on the 2nd of April, 1855 should not be quashed on the ground that the Municipal Council in passing it, exceeded their powers, and that the by-law is therefore illegal.

The By-law is entitled a by-law to alter and amend by-laws 53 and 62, and it enacts that so much of those by-laws passed respectively on the 19th of June, 1853, and the 8th of May, 1854 as relates to the sums to be paid in lieu of Statute Labor, shall be repealed. Sec. 2—that the Port Credit, and Hurontario Street, and Streetsville Plank Road Companies shall have the right to claim in terms of their charters (in so far as the Municipality may have acquired any control in or over the same) at the rate of five shillings for each day's statute labor that each person shall be liable to perform according to the terms of their respective charters.

3rd, That all persons liable to perform Statute labor, under the control of this Municipality, may compound for such duties by paying the Overseer for their division five shillings for every day they may be required to work at any time before the 1st day of June, and every Overseer is required to accept the same in lieu of such Statute labor.

The Municipality maintain their authority to pass the by-law under the Assessment Consolidation Act 16 Vic. ch. 182, and they show that at the present increased price of labor, five shillings per day is a very resonable and low rate, and that laborers cannot be hired for less.

ROBINSON, C. J. delivered the judgment of the Court.

I see nothing which bears upon the question raised in this case besides the Statutes 12 Vic. ch. 81 Sec. 31—sub-sections 27 and 97 and 16 Vic. ch. 182, Sec. 35 and 38, and reading these enactments in connection I am of opinion that, however low a rate two shillings and sixpence may be for a day's labor at the present time, there is no authority given to the Municipal Councils to go beyond it in fixing the terms of commutation.

The only effect of the latter Statute is, that it leaves to non-resident proprietors no option as to commuting, but provides that they shall commute by paying at the rate of two shillings and six pence a day, *or such other sum* as may have been determind by the Municipal Council as the rate of commutation for residents.

Now the former Act authorises the Municipal Councils to pass by-laws "for empowering *the landholders* in any township to compound for the Statute labor by them respectively, performable for any time not exceeding *at any rate not exceeding two shillings and six pence for each day's labor.*"—Now whether this provision extends to any but residents in the township or not, there can be no doubt it does embrace them, and that as to them no more than two shillings and six pence can be fixed under that Act as the rate for the day's labor, and that being so, the rate of two shillings and six pence [illegible] under the latter Statute be exceeded [illegible] residents, unless we could hold that the 38th clause of the same Statute gives authority to the Councils to impose whatever rate they please, and relieves from the restriction contained in the 12th Vic ch. 81. It does not appear to me that it does, for I think that clause is not to be looked upon as conferring authority at all in this respect, it only refers to what may have been done in any township under the former Statute, which it does not, as regards the rate of commutation, profess to alter or repeal.

The words in the 38th clause, *or such other sum* must be taken, I think, to mean as has been argued, *any less sum* at which the Council may have fixed the commutation rate for resident proprietors. That there would otherwise be no limit, is an argument no doubt in favor of this construction, though not a conclusive one, since the Legislature has in some instances forborne to limit the power of the Municipalities in regard to taxation; I mean as respects the amount.

We are of opinion that the by-law must be quashed, with costs.—*Law Journal.*

Legislative Assembly.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 22nd.

A Committee was appointed to consider whether accommodation could not be provided for the Reporters in the body of the House.

Mr. BOWES called the attention of the House to a placard of an inflammatory character which had appeared in the streets of the city, in which threats of violence were used against two Catholic members of the Legislature, the Hon. Charles Wilson and Mr. O'Farrell, M. P. He also stated that the principal Officers of the Orange Society had issued hand-bills disavowing connexion with the authors of the placard, and denouncing the attempt to excite the religious prejudices of the community.

Sir A. MACNAB expressed his satisfaction that the Orangemen had disavowed any connexion with the authors of the placard.

Mr. LORANGER regarded the appearance of such dangerous documents as a warning to the members of the House to avoid discussions calculated to create religious conflict.

On the further consideration of the Speech from the Throne being moved,

Mr. RANKIN rose to define his political position, and having contrasted the discord existing among the Opposition members with the union existing on the Ministerial side of the House, declared himself an independent adherent of the Government.

Mr. J. H. CAMERON spoke at length into a defence of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland from the aspersions cast on them by Mr. Brown; and censured the attempt of the Opposition leader to excite religious prejudices against the Catholics of Lower Canada, whom he commended, as the best friends of the Anglican Church in this section of the Province. He avowed his confidence in the Government, and expressed a disbelief of any combination of parties being formed capable of replacing them. A Provincial Police organization he considered to be a necessary measure.

Mr. LORANGER (in French) criticized at great length the statements of Mr. Dorion in regard to the state of Education in Lower Canada, and examined the political position of the member for Lambton. The police measure he was prepared to support, so far as applied to the organization of a Provincial Force in cities; and justified his support of the measure by reference to the Parliament House burnings in Montreal, and the recent murder at St. Sylvester.

Mr. PAPIN, in reply to Mr. Loranger and in defence of Mr. Dorion, said that the latter had not depreciated Lower Canada, but merely considered that the Administration had neglected the interests of Lower Canada.

Mr. FOLEY did not agree with members of either side of the House. He was prepared to justify the omissions in the Speech on the ground that the members of the Government had had no time to consult together during the recess—being engaged in travelling over Europe and sueing an Editor in Hamilton. He proceeded to examine what were the natural grounds of agreement between members on the Ministerial side of the House, and illustrated his argument by a retrospect of the public conduct of individuals. He proceeded to show that the mode of settlement adopted by the present government in regard to the Clergy Reserves, was proposed by the Tories in 1846. He opposed the establishment of the Provincial Police force, and cited the history of Ireland to show that such a measure was one tyrannical in its character.—He criticized the administrative acts of the Government, and contended that in distributing the patronage at their disposal, the Tories had come in for the lion's share.

Sir ALLAN MACNAB referred to inaccuracies in Mr. Foley's statement in regard to the part taken by the Conservatives in effecting the Union of the Provinces. In regard to the part he had taken on the question of secularization, he was fully prepared to justify his course. The first division on the question in the Provincial Parliament after the passing of the Imperial Act, showed that the measure was supported by 93 to 13; and it appeared hopeless longer to oppose the measure. He had, indeed, assured his friends on the last annual election that he should no longer oppose the settlement of the Reserves; and there was no act of his life of which he was prouder than his vote on the secularization measure. As to the question of patronage distribution, he had no hesitation in saying that Reformers had their own share; and were it not invidious to enter upon personalities, this could be proven by special references to the appointments which had been made during the past year. The provisions of the Police Bill would be fully discussed in the House, and there would be an opportunity of framing such a measure as will meet the wishes of the country.

Mr. ROBINSON read from the journals of the House to prove that he had not voted to deprive the Lower Canadians of their proper share of representative rights, when the Union Act was framed.

Mr. RHODES related the circumstances of the St. Sylvester murder, to show that a Provincial Police Force was necessary.

Mr. JACKSON referred to the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, and argued that that it was just, equitable, and conclusive. On the subject of schools, he thought the time must shortly come when the whole of our school system must undergo revision. As to the charge brought against the Liberal supporters of the Government, that they were allies of men who had deserted their principles, it was sufficient to say, that the Reformers were not responsible for the Government. It was their business to get good measures.

Mr. BOWES read from the Report of the Chief Superintendents on Education, to show that the School system was not imperilled by the concessions made in the last Separate School Bill. He commended the Inspector General—when he was member of a former administration for having helped to secure the removal of the differential system of duties which prevented the growth of the wholesale trade of Upper Canada.—He regretted the absence of an allusion in the Speech to a stringent license law; and declared his intention to vote against the amendment.

Mr. FERRIS made some explanation in reference to the trade of Montreal.

Mr. YOUNG further explained on the same subject, and predicted that if the indifference of late years to Lower Canada interests continued, much as he would regret a dissolution of the Union, there could be no doubt that such an issue would ensue.

Mr. HARTMAN disputed the correctness of Mr. Bowes's inferences in regard to the subject of Separate Schools.

Mr. DORION (of Drummond) disputed the inferences drawn by Mr. Rhodes from the St. Sylvester murder, in favor of a Police force.

Mr. FELTON pointed out the danger of delay in the capture of criminals—such as St. Sylvester murderers—from the fact that the lapse of time allowed a large amount of sympathy to be got up in favour of the accused, and thus the ends of justice will be frustrated.

The debate was then adjourned.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 11 P. M.



THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, FEB. 29, 1856.

THE Proprietor of this journal, having purchased the "CANADA OAK" office, has thought it better to come before the public for their support and encouragement under an entirely new name. And to publish a journal devoted to the interests of our County, and to supply a want that has long been felt, we are determined that no trouble shall be spared on our part to render it, in this respect, thoroughly useful.

The "MAPLE LEAF" will advocate at all times such measures as will tend to the advancement of Essex. All public improvements will find an advocate in this paper, and especially the improvement of our County roads.

A Southern Line of Railway is much needed; and we hope that the day is not far distant, when we may congratulate the County of Essex upon the completion of a second line of Railway; and that such a line of Railway will be built, there is little doubt in our mind.

The County of Essex possessing a climate and soil not surpassed anywhere, with two lines of Railway terminating within its limits, and the great improvements that are in contemplation by the County Council, upon the Public Roads, completed, we need not fear a comparison with any County in the Province.

We will endeavor to furnish our readers, and particularly Municipal Officers, in each issue, with such matters upon the Municipal Law relating to their duties and responsibilities, as will be of service to them in the exercise of their different offices. The proceedings of the County Council will, after each session, be published in our columns, which will give to them a greater circulation than can possibly be expected from publishing them only in pamphlet form, thereby placing within the reach of every person in the County an opportunity of knowing what has been accomplished by that body. To the Farmer and Merchant we propose to make this journal as valuable as possible; we will, therefore, give such papers on Agriculture as are particularly fitted to improve that interest, and to make Farming both profitable and honorable.

All political questions will be discussed with moderation and in a *Conservative* spirit. We wish to conserve our British institutions. They are the offspring of that wisdom, which is our best inheritance. They are the monuments of that patriotism which is our pride and our boast, from the all-destroying hand of democracy. It is of the greatest importance at this time that British feelings should be encouraged and democracy frowned upon.

The subject of an union of the British American Provinces deserves the greatest attention, but requires to be handled with no small degree of caution. That such an union, upon a proper basis, will contribute to our prosperity, we believe no one can deny, possessing, as we would then possess, a population, an extent of territory and mineral resources, which would entitle us to greater consideration in the eyes of others, and would increase our trade materially beyond its present limits.

We will act independently of all parties, advocating such measures only which we conceive to be for our welfare. We will endeavor to steer a straightforward course, free from fear or favor.

The columns of this paper will be open to only such communications as contain nothing offensive or personal, as all others can only be inserted as advertisements. We will be happy at all times to receive communications which contain useful hints to the Farmer, and upon other useful subjects.

During the session of Parliament, every effort will be made to supply the reader with the latest reports, as far as our space will admit of our doing so.

COUNTY OF ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Council Chamber in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the 23rd instant. There was an exceedingly large attendance of influential members of the Society, and there appeared to be a greater interest taken in the welfare of the Society than usual upon such occasions.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Esq., President, took the chair; Mr. Bartlett acting as secretary. The President having ably explained the objects of the meeting, requested the Secretary and Treasurer to read their reports, which being done, were unanimously adopted. The Secretary also read the Township Reports, but, we are sorry to say, there appeared on the part of one or two townships to be a want of interest towards this very important subject. We hope that before the next annual meeting every Township in the County will have its society organized and its report forwarded to the Secretary of the County Society.

Upon the President stating that it was necessary to elect officers for the next year, J. G. Buchanan, Esq., of Colchester, was unanimously elected President, Thomas Woodbridge, Esq., first Vice-President, and John Maloney, Esq., second Vice-President. Mr Bartlett was re elected Secretary, and Mr. Blackader Treasurer.

The following Directors were then elected for the next year: Messrs. Weaver, Kolfage, Leonard Wigle, John Arner, J. W. Wigle, Henry Wright, R. Foster, J. C. Fox, Joseph Bartlett, Morgan Baldwin and Edwin Smith.

Mr. Woodbridge then took the chair, as first Vice-President, in the absence of the President. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Bullock, late President, for the very efficient manner in which the affairs of the Society were conducted under his management.

A petition from the Township Society of Gosfield and Mersea, praying the Directors would appoint "Mr Leonard Wigle's" in the Township of Mersea as the place for holding the *County Fair.* The Directors decided upon granting the prayer of the petition, and thereupon ordered that the next County Fair be held at Mr Wigle's in the Township of Mersea. We have every hope that the new Directors will exert themselves in getting up a Fair that will do credit to our County; and with Mr. Buchanan, long known for the interest he has taken in agricultural matters, as President of the Society, we have little reason to fear that the next County Fair will not be all that we could wish.

There will be a few persons to whom the first and second numbers of the *Maple Leaf* will be sent; and if they do not wish to become subscribers, they will please return them, as all who do not will be considered as subscribers, and will be furnished regularly with the paper thereafter. The *Maple Leaf* is the cheapest paper published in the County, and we hope to make it the best.

Dr. Casgrain has removed from the City of Detroit, and has made Sandwich his place of residence. The Doctor only requires to be known in this neighborhood to make him exceedingly popular, that is, if gentlemanly bearing and a thorough knowledge of his profession can make him so. Persons desiring his professional services can see him at his office, opposite "the "Mears' Hotel," Sandwich, at all hours.

We would advise such of our friends who wish a first rate Steak, served up in regular English style, and at all hours, with all the other little etceteras, to call at Simpson's eating house, 253 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, nearly opposite the Biddle House.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sandwich, 28th Jan., 1856.

IN conformity with the provisions of the Act 12th Victoria, chap. 81, the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the several Municipalities composing the County of Essex, met at the Court House in the town of Sandwich, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of January, 1856.

The following gentlemen put in and filed their certificates of having been elected, and taken the oath of qualification and office according to the thirty-third section as amended of the eighty-first chapter of the 12th Victoria.

S. S. Macdonell, Windsor; Thomas Woodbridge, Sandwich; Henry H. Cunningham, Anderdon; Gabrielle Bondy, Deputy Reeve, Sandwich; Solomon Wigle, Gosfield; Andrew Patillo, Maidstone; Jno Brush, Colchester; Theodore Malotte, Mersea; Peter Desjardins, Tilbury West; Felix A. Lafferty, Amherstburg; William Flanigan, Rochester; and Michael Maloney, Malden. Also an affidavit of the Collector of the Township of Sandwich, that there are at least five hundred names of householders and freeholders on the collector's roll of the said Township for the year 1855.

Moved by Mr. Malotte, seconded by Mr. Lafferty, that the council adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon.

Carried.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The council met pursuant to adjournment A quorum being present,

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Malotte, that S. S. Macdonell, Esquire, be appointed Warden of the County Council for the ensuing year.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Lafferty, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that H. H. Cunningham, Esquire be appointed, as being a fit and proper person for Warden for the year 1856.

The vote was taken upon the amendment which was lost.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Macdonell was declared duly elected Warden by the County Clerk, and took his seat.

Moved by Mr. Malotte seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Council adjourn for half an hour.

Carried.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Warden handed in his oath of office, taken before the County Judge.

The Warden exercised his privilege of appointing an Auditor, by naming P. J. Salter, Esquire as one of the auditors for the present year.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that P. H. Morin, Esquire, be an Auditor for the present year.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Patillo, seconded by Mr. Flanagan, that J. A. Wilkinson, Esquire, be an Auditor for the present year.

The vote was taken upon the amendment wich wahs lost.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Moved by Mr. Desjardins, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that O. Ouellette be messenger for the ensuing year.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Patillo, that Stephen Reeves be appointed Messenger for the ensuing year.

The vote was taken upon the amendment which was carried.

The County Treasurer handed in his report, which was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Mr. Malotte, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the Council adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Carried.

SECOND DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sandwich, 29th Jan., 1856.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called.

Present: S. S. Macdonell, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Bondy, Brush, Cunningham, Desjardins, Lafferty, Maloney, Malotte, Patillo, Wigle and Woodbridge.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Malotte, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that Messrs. Cunningham, Brush, Lafferty, and Woodbridge be a Committee on Finance.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Malotte, that Messrs. Patillo, Bondy and Maloney, be a Committee to inspect Gaol.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Malotte, that Messrs. Brush, Bullock, Woodbridge and the Warden, be a Building Committee for the new Court House.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Malotte, that Messrs. Maloney, Wigle, Brush, Malotte and Flanagan, be a Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that Messrs. Woodbridge, Cunningham, Malotte and Brush be a Committee on Education.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that A. Prince, Esquire, and the Rev. Mr. McClaren be Grammar School Trustees, instead of the Rev. Mr. Dewar and the Rev. Mr. McClaren, retiring Members of the Board.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Maloney, seconded by Mr Cunningham, that the following gentlemen be Local Superintendents of Schools for the ensuing year, viz:

Anderdon,	Joseph R. Bathlet, Esq.
Malden,	James Kevill, Esq.
Colchester,	Rev. F. Gore Elliott.
Gosfield,	James King, Esq.
Mersea,	Jonathan Wigfield, Esq.
Rochester,	Francis Graham, Esq.
Tilbury West,	Alexander Gregg, Esq.
Maidstone,	John Murray, Esq.
Sandwich,	Dr. Charles Casgrain.

Carried.

A petition from School Section number Nine was read and referred to Committee on Schools.

A petition from inhabitants at River Canard was read and referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Moved by Mr. Maloney, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that the eighth rule be suspended for the despatch of business.

Carried.

The By Law, "To appoint Messrs. Alfred Bailey and Patrick Warren, Commissioners to dispose of the timber on the Township Line between Anderdon and Malden," was introduced and read a first time.

A petition from Russel Spencer was introduced and read by Mr, Woodbridge, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Cunningham introduced a memorial praying that His Excellency the Governor General in Council would re-appoint W. D. Baby, Esq., as Sheriff of this County, which was adopted,

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the petition be adopted, and forwarded by the County Clerk with as little delay as possible.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Malotte, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the County Clerk be authorized to furnish the Municipalities with the necessary Assessment blanks.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Maloney, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that the County Clerk be requested to hand Mr. Rankin, M.P.P., a copy of the petition regarding Mr. Sheriff Baby, with a request from this Council that Mr. Rankin would lay the same before His Excellency in Council at his earliest convenience, and that he will use his endeavors and influence with the Administration for the purpose of carrying out the views of the Memorial, and that he be furnished with a copy of this resolution.

Carried.

The Council adjourned until two o'clock, P.M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being present,

Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Patillo, that A. Rankin, Esquire, M.P.P., be requested to attend the Council on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, A.M., to make such remarks to this Council as he may deem necessary regarding the establishment of a permanent seat of Government.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that Mr. Rankin be not requested to come before this Council, as they, the Council, are already fully sensible of the necessity for the establishment of a permanent seat of Government for this Province.

The vote was taken upon the amendment which was carried.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the County Clerk be instructed to draw up a petition to be signed by the Warden and County Clerk on behalf of this Council, and transmit the same to the Member of the County for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, praying that a permanent seat of Government may be fixed for the Province.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that the County Clerk be authorized to furnish a sufficient number of printed blank forms for the use of the Reeves and Justices in their Magisterial duties, viz: Informations, Warrants to Apprehend, Summons to Parties, Summons to Witnesses, Recognizance to Bail, Convictions, Commitments, Commitments for want of Sureties, Search Warrants, Depositions, &c., &c.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Warden be authorized to sign a warrant to the Treasurer for the amount of McDonald and Finlay's account for repairing and binding books for Registry Office.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the Council adjourn until 10 o'clock, A.M., to-morrow.

Carried.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24th.

The Atlantic arrived off Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night, and came to her dock this A. M.

She experienced strong westerly gales, ten days successively, and was three days in large fields of ice. She brings no news of the Pacific.

February 10.—Latitude 52: Long. 17; passed Steamship America from Halifax.

The Atlantic brings 40 passengers.

No American Mail received since Atlantic.

LATEST.

Lord Palmerston promises to lay a part of the Central American correspondence before Parliament.

Scott & Russell, ship builders, London, have failed, liabilities large.

Preliminary protocol was signed at Vienna on the 1st by representatives of France, England, and Turkey.

Russia and Austria agree to open the conference at Paris within three weeks. Lord Clarendon is appointed English Plenipotentiary.

There is a doubtful report that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the Conference.

The protocol preliminary to the Congress of Paris has been definitely signed, and matters are progressing favorably in the direction of peace.

No news of interest from the Crimea or from Asia.

The last of the docks of Sebastopol has been destroyed.

An armistice by land only will doubtless be signed to last till the end of March.

The most important news is that which relates to the extraordinary statement in England, on the subject of a war with the U. S. It was again confidently reported on the Liverpool Exchange, that the American Minister had demanded his passport, and his absence from Lady Palmerston's Soiree, was attributed to the personal misunderstanding between Clarendon and himself.

We have no particulars of the misunderstanding, as the English papers maintain complete silence on the subject. Clarendon, however, is reported to have spoken in an imperious manner to Buchanan, which Mr. B. promptly checked by closing the interview. It is also reported that the Derby party intend to bring forward a motion in Parliament on the subject of the omission of allusion to America in the Queen's speech.

It is further reported that France and England have sent envoys to Brazil, to seek to enlist the interests of that country against the interests of the United States in Central America. In the meantime, the general tone of the English Press, is threatening and presumptuous towards the United States.

Purely commercial Presses form an exception, and the Chambers of Commerce both at Manchester, and Liverpool protest earnestly against any interruption to the amicable relation of the two countries.

The funds have been unsettled and depressed by the threatening aspect of affairs. The following is an extract from a leader in the *Times*:—"We expect to hear every day that our Minister at Washington has received his passport and is on his way home. That of course will compel similar proceedings on our part with regard to the American Minister, and Mr. Crampton and Mr. Buchanan, two inoffensive gentlemen representing their Governments at Washington and London will probably cross each other on the Atlantic.

After deploring the existence of this domestic quarrel it says "England has really apologised enough to satisfy ten European Emperors. We can not hold her responsible for the estrangement. The Americans must reckon on our obstinate resistance if they drive us to it—let them count the cost before they take any fatal steps, else after two or three * * * * * they will make their calculations in vain.

The London *Despatch* says a good deal of pardonable irritation is felt here that this sympathies of a republican people should be so unaccountably manifested during the present war, in behalf of the mainstay and sheet anchor of European despotism, and if the republic of the United States permits its rulers to plunge into a war with Great Britain, they will receive the most terrible lesson ever administered to national envy and quarrelsomeness.

The Paris journal *Des Debats* has a long and labored editorial, to prove that up to the present point the interests of France and England are identical, but that a continuance of the war either in the Baltic or in Asia would only subserve the private interests of England.

General Prince Paskiewitch died at Warsaw on the 1st February.

The chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the Chamber, spoke in strong terms against any interruption of friendly relations between the two countries; other members expressed the same sentiments, but the Chamber did not adopt a formal resolution on the subject.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting on Monday, the 4th inst., when the following resolution, prepared by Jon Bright, M. P. was moved by the Mayor of Manchester, and unanimously adopted:—

"That this Chamber has observed with deep regret that difficulties have arisen between the British Government and the Government of the United States, with regard to the construction of a treaty on the subject of Central America and the attempts which are alleged to have been made to enlist men for the British army within the jurisdiction of the United States. The Chamber would urgently impress upon the Government of this country the propriety of considering these questions in a conciliatory spirit, with a strong determination to spare alike to the United Kingdom and the United States the indescribable events which must arise from any interruption of amicable relations between the two conntries.— The resolution was unanimously agreed to Mr. Bright made a good speech on the occasion. Letters by the India and China mail are to hand.

The only noticeable article of news, additional to that published, is that the trial of Mr. Keenan, American Consul of Hong Kong, is postponed on account of the sickness of the Chief Justice.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The steamer *Asia*, which sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 9th, has arrived, bringing 50 passengers. She brings but little news of importance to add to the Atlantic's advices—There was a severe storm on the English coast on the night of the 7th; many American vessels were damaged.— The Ocean Rover, from Charleston, went ashore at Crosby Point. She leaked slightly. The Edward Everett, from Baltimore, arrived at Cork leaking badly; she had lost her spars, and thrown overboard over 700 barrels of flour.

The *Henry Pratt*, from Mobile, was ashore at Port Hengerol, with her masts cut away. The barque *Warren*, from Pennsylvania, put in Yargal in distress—she lost part of her cargo. Barkque *Maid of Auckland*, Clark, from Boston to London was abandoned, waterlogged, &c. with masts cut away in lat. 40 by 20°, long. 50 by 68°. Master and crew rescued by an American ship Equality. Captain Noyse from Savannah, and landed at Liverpool Friday, 1st instant.

The London Morning *Advertiser* states, that Sir H. Bulwer had intimated that he would like to act as mediator between the British Government and Buchanan. This movement is said to be at the desire of Palmerston.

An interview was to take place at the Embassy, when Bulwer would explain the compromise at length to Buchanan, which he is prepared to recommend. All other papers maintain profound silence on this matter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Funds firm, closing at ½ higher than yesterday's prices.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

The *Times* censures the course taken by both the English and American Cabinets in *reference to existing* difficulties; and after remarking that even the humanity we have shown must have its limits, concludes as follows:

"We are as desirable of peace as Mr. Cobden can be, but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason the only appeal is to arms.'

The steamer Asia brings presents consisting of plate, medals, &c., for the officers and crew of the Kane Arctic Expedition.

The peace plenipotentiaries were beginning to assemble at Paris.

The British Steamship *Polathernias*, was totally lost on the north-west coast of Jutland.

In the House of Commons, Palmerston in answer to an enquiry from Cobden, said the correspondence of the American Government on Central American affairs, would, when completed, be laid before Parliament. Mr. Bailly remarked that, he would postpone the motion of which he had given notice, relative to enlistment in the United States, until the correspondence was made public.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

By the Asia.

Flour easier. Ohio offered at 37s 6d; Western Canal 35s.

Wheat 9s 6d a 9s 9d for Red; 10s 9d a 11s 10d for white.

Indian Corn much depressed, nominally 35s.

Money in England more stringent.

American Stocks lower. Consols 91½.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived from her cruise in search of the Pacific.

The Propeller Arctic sailed from Halifax on the 20th instant.

THE RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE.

The following is a translation of the circular issued by the Russian government to its diplomatic agents in which it announces the acceptance of the Austrian proposals.— This document is dated St. Petersburg, January 19:—

Public opinion in Europe has been strongly excited by the intelligence that propositions of peace concerted between the Allied Powers and Austria had been transmitted to St. Petersburg through the intervention of the Cabinet of Vienna.

Already the Imperial Cabinet, upon its side, had made a step in the path of conciliation, by pointing out, in a despatch bearing date the 11th (23rd) of December, published in all the foreign journals, the sacrifices which it was prepared to make, with a view to the restoration of peace.

This two fold proceeding proved the existence on either side of a desire to profit by the compulsory cessation imposed by the rigor of the season on the military operations, in order to respond to the unanimous wishes which are everywhere manifested in favour of a speedy peace.

In the despatch cited above the Imperial Government had taken for basis the four points of guarantee admitted by the Conferences at Vienna, and had proposed, with regard to the third point—which had alone led to the rupture of the Conferences—a solution which differed rather in form than in substance from the one put forward at that epoch by the allied Powers.

The propositions transmitted to day by the Austrian Government speak of the same fundamental proposition—that is to say, the neutralisation of the Black Sea by direct treaty between Russia and the Porte, to regulate by common agreement the number of ships of war which each of the adjacent Powers reserves the right of maintaining for the security of its coasts. They only differ appreciably from those contained in the despatch of the 11th (23rd) of December by the proposal for rectifying the frontier between Moldavia and Bessarabia, in exchange for the places on the Russian territory in the actual occupation of the enemy.

This is not the place to enquire if these propositions unite the conditions necessary for insuring the repose of the East and the security of Europe, rather than those of the Russian Government. It is sufficient here to establish the point, that at last an agreement has been actually arrived at on many of the fundamental bases for peace.

Due regard being had in this agreement, to the wishes manifested by the whole of Europe, and to the existence of a coalition the tendency of which was every day to assume larger proportions, and considering the sacrifices which a protraction of the war imposes upon Russia, the Imperial Government has deemed it its duty not to delay by accessory discussions a work the success of which would respond to its heartfelt wishes.

It has, in consequence, just given its adhesion to the propositions transmitted by the Austrian Government as a project of preliminaries for negociations for peace.

By the energy of its attitude in the face of a formidable coalition, Russia has given a measure of the sacrifices she is prepared to make to defend her honour and dignity; by this act of moderation the Imperial Government gives at the same time a new proof of its sincere desire to arrest the effusion of blood, to conclude a struggle so grievous to civilisation and humanity, and to restore to Russia and to Europe the blessing of peace.

It has a right to expect that the opinions of all civilised nations will appreciate the act.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

(*From the Times, 29th Jan.*)

If the American Congress could only be induced to betake themselves, however tardily, to the duties for which, we presume, they were elected, we might hope to know the fate that awaits us, from some source more authentic than the Message of the President of the comments or the Press.— But, alas! we hope in vain. *Sedet æternumque sedebit;* there seems no reason whatever why the labours of Congress should ever come to an end From Banks to Scattering, and from Scattering to Banks, sometimes 99 when the required majority is 105; sometimes 106 when the required majority is 113; nobody gains, nobody loses; nobody seems a bit nearer winning or losing than was before. They pace round their allotted circle like the inmates of the great hall of the Caliph Vathek, and persist in an insane repetition of divisions for Banks, Richardson, Fuller, and Scattering, —for Scattering, Fuller, Richardson, and Banks.

In the meantime, while this agreeable comedy is being acted, we shall do wisely to employ ourselves in *taking a careful view* of our relations to the great American nation, whose representative seem to think of nothing but playing out the farce they have commenced. We have two questions still to settle with the United States—first, the arrangement of the affairs of Central America; and secondly, the termination of the dispute which has arisen out of our ill-advised attempt at enlistment in Canada. We sincerely wish that we could see some more decided efforts on our part towards the solution of the first of these questions, and a little more good sense and moderation on the part of the second. We offer no opinion as to the construction of the treaty under which the first dispute has arisen although we think that in so simple a matter we have every right to complain that the mutual understanding, whatever it was, has not been embodied in clear and intelligible language. Our present object, however, is not to grumble over the past, but to suggest remedies for the future. For what useful or honourable purpose do we keep open this contemptible quarrel about the island of Ruatan and our rights of protecting that polished and civilized community, the kingdom of Mosquito? When the quarrel arose our policy was obvious enough. It was not the love of mosquitoes, nor an abstract delight in the pestiferous Isthmus of Darien, nor an opinion that the possession of Ruatan added any perceptible lustre to the diadem of the Queen of Great Britain and Canada, of India and Australia, that made us seek so earnestly to retain some hold on these miserable regions It was, we believe, simply and solely because it was thought they would be the seat of the canal destined to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific, and to confer a lasting dominion on the Power in whose hands this key of two oceans should be placed. But when we had obtained from America an undertaking not to colonize or occupy these countries, and were thus secured from the only rivalry likely, in this respect, to be really formidable, our possessions became valueless, our rights not worth the breath which their assertion cost us, and our claims mere worn-out properties, which true wisdom would have thrown aside and thought of no more. If this was so when it was considered probable and even likely that we should discover a spot suitable for the formation of a ship canal between the two oceans, how much is the case strengthened when it has been ascertained that there is hardly a possibility remaining of carrying that great work into execution? Were the affairs of mankind conducted by reason instead of by passion and prejudice, we should have heard no more of the Musquitoes. But, unfortunately, it seems impossible for man to adapt himself to circumstance and to change a career merely because its object has been obtained, or has ceased to be worth attaining; and so we find English statesmen defending our claims with the same pertinacity now that they are valueless as they did when they supposed them to possess the most inestimable value.

Nor, while we thus reprobate the conduct of our own statesmen, do we see any reason to speak more highly of that of the statesmen of America. If it be ridiculous in us to cling to this worthless inheritance, is it not equally absurb in them to expend their diplomacy and their casuistry in attempting to reject us from it? If we protect no more the King of Mosquito and swelter no more under the sun of Ruatan, what will they have gained or what shall we have lost?— Nothing that we know of, except the gratification of the vanity of the one and of the obstinacy of the other. It seems impossible that such a difference can really present any serious difficulty. As to the point of honour which is said to be engaged in the quarrel, if honour there be in adhering to what we do not want, because somebody else who wants it as little as we do is seeking to dispossess us, could not the wound to our honour be sufficiently salved by leaving the matter to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French, the King of Belgium, or some other discreet potentate?

Certainly, whatever other cause of quarrel we may have, for this at least, it would not only be an iniquity, but an absurdity, to break off our friendly relations with America. With regard to the quarrel about the enlistment the case is very different. The English Government, it seems, committed an error in seeking to enlist soldiers on the American continent. That error was perceived, promptly retracted, and candidly acknowledged. It does not suit the electioneering purposes of the American President and his Cabinet to be content with this ample satisfaction. They seek to push the quarrel further, and they can do so if they will. The nation must decide whether or not it will adopt and ratify such a course. On our side the means of pacification seem to be exhausted and we await without fear, as without menace, whatever it may please the Government of the United States to do, resolved, we trust, to respect the rights of others, but equally resolved to maintain our own dignity and support our own honour.

Important from India and Persia.

HORRIBLE CRUELTIES OF THE PERSIANS IN HERAT—POST MOHAMMED PREPARING FOR WAR—THE SANTAL REBELLION IN BRITISH INDIA—CONFIRMATION OF THE FALL OF HERAT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Bombay, Dec. 17.—Since the fall of Herat into the hands of the Persians and their nominee and creature, Prince Yusuf, of which I gave you in my last such details as had then reached us, intelligence from over the border has dribbled in but scantily, and for the most part from sources that render it less easily verified than usual. It bears upon it, however, no stamp of improbability, either in regard to the apprehensions of Dost Mohammed, the ferocity of the victorious party at Herat in its hour of triumph, or the subsequent quarrels of its leaders among themselves. You may recollect it being stated that upon the occupation of the city by the Persian troops, the life of the deposed Chief Mahommed Sadik Khan was spared, and that he and his principal adherents were treated with respect and consideration. Indeed, for an Oriental revolution, it appeared to be a singularly bloodless one. This state of things, we are now told, did not long continue. Mahommed Sadik was put to death, together with the whole family of Yar Mohammed, his father, with the sole exception of one woman, spared for the sake of her wealth, to produce which she was tortured by the most approved and recondite methods. A later report mentions that a quarrel had taken place between Prince Yusuf and one of his followers, in the course of which the former was severely, if not mortally wounded.

At Cabul and Candahar the occupation of the frontier town of Herat by one of the exiled royal race of the Suddozyes with the support of Persia, appears to have laid to sleep the jealousies of the Baruckzye brothers. Relinquishing, or postponing his own views on Candahar, Dost Mohammed wrote urgently to his surviving brothers of that place, entreating them to join him in sinking their family disputes, and in forming a powerful opposition to the common enemy. The Candahar chiefs assented to their brother's proposal, and proceeded to call together the clans of their territory. The Ameer did the same, and it is said that the whole force, if united, and joined by Hyder Khan's troops at Balkh, 10,000 strong, would amount to some 70,000 men with 80 guns. An advance upon Herat is not apprehended, but rather such a demonstration in force as shall deter Persia from taking aggressive measures, in the event of such being contemplated.

Whether any application for aid has been forwarded by the Ameer to his British Allies, or whether the application, if made, is likely to be favorably received, I have at present no information. Their has been, as was natural some revivals of the reports touching the dispatch of a force to the Persian Gulf. These no doubt are premature, but I have good reason to believe that the papers connected with the last expedition have been under official consideration. With regard to Affghan requests for assistance, the appearance at Kurrachee of a young chief of the Candahar family may, it has been suggested, be connected with some such piece of diplomacy. The person in question is, however, ostensibly on his way to Mecca, and it is probable that the tomb of the Prophet and not Bombay is his real destination.

From the north west frontier there are no news of any importance, save the rumor of an intended expedition from Peshawur against a Momund chief, by name Saadat Khan. In what particular way this individual has been making himself obnoxious we not told; perhaps, because the offences of a border leader, possessing a stronghold in the mountains, need no description to make them intelligible. It appears that this is not the first time that he has embroiled himself with us. Mention is made of his having been temporarily dispossessed by us in 1842. The force to be employed on this occasion will consist of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, for whom Saadat Khan in his fort of Pundiali is said to be preparing a warm reception.

Australia.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.—Although the present session of the Legislative Council is stamped with an ignominy beyond redemption, and with scarcely a parallel even in the history of despotisms, on account of its impolitic scheme of taxing the necessaries of the people; there is, nevertheless, one bright refreshing spot amid the waste—an oasis in the desert—which will gain for it some honorable fame, and of which for time to come the members of our present Parliament may triumphantly boast; namely, the Marriage Bill. It is the result, as it now stands, not only of a serious study of the peculiar requirements of the colony, but also a just concession to the sentiments we have from time to time expressed in the columns of this journal. Much praise is due to his Honor the Chief Justice for the assistance he has given in framing this bill; but it is only another added to the many claims of gratitude which his liberality and patriotism have won or deserve to win for him, from the citizens of every denomination in this country and Tasmania. The Attorney-General in a still greater degree merits the expression not merely of our praise, which is of little or no value in itself, but of our sincere gratitude for his able and consistent conduct during every stage of the bill's progress. He had no ordinary difficulties to contend with during its discussion; and hereafter, when he shall have retired from the cares and troubles of an honorable public life, he may, like Sir R. Bourke, look back upon *one* achievement at least of his career which gave the land of his adoption almost universal satisfaction. The Bill, as it now stands, contains nothing to which Catholics can reasonably object—it interferes with no canon—no regulation—no rubric of Holy Church; and consequently may be hailed as a measure calculated to do much good. In fact we look upon the bill as a model for the Imperial Parliament to copy—as just the prototype which such a Senate as that of Great Britain, made up of such heterogeneous elements, absolutely requires to settle a great question in a just and liberal spirit.— *Sydney Freeman, Sept.* 29, 1855.

Hayti.

A letter written by a gentleman in Hayti has been recently translated, giving the gloomiest possible description of the social, political and commercial condition of the people of Hayti, the writer asserting that the inhabitants are fast retrograding into African barbarism. A contemporary fortifies the letter by, showing the decline in Haytien exports in sugar, coffee, and cotton since 1786, when the island was a French dependency. Some of the statistics we quote. For example while the exports of raw sugar in 1789 was 93,573,000 lbs., in 1850 it was totally ceased. The exports of coffee had fallen in the same period from 76,835,219 lbs. to 30,608,343; that of cotton had declined from 76,835,219 lbs, 664,156; while that of the white sugar, which was 47,516,513 lbs. before this island became free, had terminated fifty years ago. In like manner indigo and tobacco which had formerly been lucrative products to the Haytien planter, no longer appeared on the list of exports. In short, while the exports of the island, as a clolony, had risen as high as two hundred and five millions of francs, they had been gradually falling since Haytien independence was declared, til they had now sunk as low as three millions and a half.

The Queen's Speech.

The following is the Queen's address at the opening of Parliament, January 21st:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Since the close of the last session of Parliament, the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and daring bravery of the Allied forces.

The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my attention; but, while determined to omit no effort which could give vigor to the operations of war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and an honorable peace. Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending powers, I consented, in concert with my allies, to accept the offer thus made, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon, which I hope may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace. Negotiations for such a treaty will be shortly opened in Paris. In conducting these negotiations, I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken, and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax the naval and military preparations, until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded.

Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the south of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things at the north, and, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded with the King of Sweden and Norway a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe. I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Republic of Chili. I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons— The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war, if peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

My Lords and Gentlemen—It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the war, and the burdens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my empire remain unimpaired. I rely with confidence on the patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of the support which they have so nobly afforded me; and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests of the honor and the dignity of the empire.

There are many subjects connected with internal improvements which I recommend to your attentive consideration. The difference which exists in several important particulars between the commercial laws of Scotland and those of other parts of the United Kingdom has occasioned inconvenience to large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the laws relating to partnership by simplifying those laws, and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce. The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local duties and passing tolls has been subject of much complication. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to those matters. Other important measures for improving the laws of Great Britain and Ireland will be proposed to you, which will, I doubt not, receive your attentive consideration. Upon these, and all other matters upon which you may deliberate, I fervently pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may favor your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude—the welfare and happiness of my people.

English papers accuse Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of the French, with dabbling in English funds—not exactly Louis himself, but his agent. It is asserted that previous to the circulation of the Peace rumors, he invested five millions of dollars, when consols stood at 85, which on the following day rose to 90. This proved rather a profitable speculation,—if it could be called a speculation when there was a certainty of winning—so much so that it has justly raised the ire of that important personage John Bull, who thinks the nephew of his illustrious uncle has no right to fill his private purse at the expense of the public good of his subjects. If peace should happen to ensue from the negotiations now on foot, it is not altogether an improbability that with Louis Napoleon, hay made in sunshine may be necessary for support during the wintry storms of adversity—which a year's quietness may bring upon him. Napoleon well knows that his throne is more secure in war than in peace, especially with an exhausted exchequer and an enormous public debt, and an idle army. Hence, probably, his investment in English funds.

KNOW NOTHINGS EXPOSED.—A Western correspondent writes as follows:

The largest secret society in Shelbyville is the Know Nothings; everybody belongs to the order. Their place of meeting all last year, was in the celler, under Charley Woodward's store. I have been put in possession of their ceremony of initiation, which was as follows;

A large dark looking barrel was placed just inside of the door. When a candidate was introduced the Inside Guardian said to him interrogatively. "Take su'thin?"— The response was "Yes." A full goblet was then placed in his hand, and he was taught to make the sign of the first degree, by elevating the brim of the cup to within about an inch of his nose, then throwing the head back, and reverting the position of the hand, so that the lille finger should be upward. The ceremony was then complete; but a singular feature in the case, and in which this differs from any other secret order I know of, was that at every meeting each member had to be initiated over again.

Among the many good thing in the variegated memoirs of the Rev. Sidney Smith, is the following: "When you meet with neglect, let it rouse you to exertion, instead of mortifying your pride.—Set about lessening those defects which expose you to neglect, and improve those excellencies which command attention and respect." This is good advice.

PERSONALITIES OF LITERATI.

JERROLD.

DOUGLASS JERROLD, a well known contributor to *Punch* and editor of various publications, is a man of about 50 years of age and in person is remarkably spare and diminutive. His face is sharp, angular, and his eyes of a greyish hue. He is probably one of the most caustic writers of the age, and with keen sensibility, he often writes, under the impulse of the moment, articles which his cooler judgement condemns. Although a believer in hydropathy, his habits do not conform to the internal application of "Adam's ale. His Caudle Lectures have been read by every one, In conversation he is quick at retort—not always refined, He is a husband and grandfather.

MACAULAY.

The Hon. T. B. MACAULAY is short in stature, round, and with growing tendency to aldermanic disproportions. His head has the same rotundity as his body, and seems stuck on it as firmly as a pin-head. This is nearly the sum of his personal defects; all else except the voice, [which is monotonous and disagreeable,] is certainly in his favor. His face seems literally instinct with expression; his eye above all, full of deep thought and manner. As he walks, or rather struggles along the street, he seems in a state of total abstraction, unmindful of all that is going on around him and solely occupied with his own-working mind.

LAMARTINE.

LAMARTINE is—yes, ladies, positively—a *prim* looking man, with a long face, short grey hair, a slender figure, and suit of black. Put a pen behind his ear, and he would look like a "confidential clerk." Give his face more character and he would remind you of Henry Clay. He has a fine head phrenologically speaking—large and round at he top, with a spacious forehead, and a scant allotment of cheek.

DUMAS.

On the contrary, is a burly fellow—His large, red, round cheeks stand out, till they seem to stretch the very skin that covers them, and it looks as smooth as a polished apple. His black crisped hair is piled high above his forehead, and stands divided into unequal masses, one inclining to the right, the other to the left. His eyes are dark and his mouth sensuous but not to the degree of vulgarity. His person is large, and his flowing mantle red. He is a gentleman to lay bare his throat and look romantic, not Byronically so, but piratically. Yet he looks good humored, and like a man whose capacity for physical enjoyment is boundless. His negro blood is evident enough to one who knows he has it; but it would not be detected by any one who knew it not.

EUGENE SUE.

Is neither *prim* nor burly. He is a man of large frame, over which a loose black coat is carelessly bottoned. Complexion light, eyes blue, hair once black, now pepper and salt, whiskers voluminous, eyebrows black and thick, good forehead, and the lower face ample.

BELLS.—Our readers will perhaps be more disposed to admire the colossal magnitude of the Russian bells, after they have cast a glance at the following short list of the largest bells in Europe:

	English pounds.
Great bell at St Pauls	8,400
——— of Lincoln	9 894
Great Tom, Christ Church, Oxford	17,000
In the Palazzo Vecchio, Florence	17,000
Great bell of St Peter's Rome	18,606
Bell at Erfurth	28.224
——— Rouen	43.000
——— St. Ivan, Moscow	160,000
Fallen bell (now raised) at the foot of the same tower.	443,772

BOOK NOTICE.

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET AND UNCLE FRANK'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE, received too late to notice it particularly this week; but will do so next.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich Monday, 12th May 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, Saturday, 12th April.
3rd. Kingsville, Wednesday, 16th do.
4th. Colchester, Monday, 14th do.
5th. Mersea, Friday, 18th do.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th, May

Sandwich 12th Feb. 1856.

SPRING CIRCUITS.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart.

Milton.	Monday, 17th March,
Barrie.	Tuesday, 25th March,
Niagara.	Tuesday, 22nd April,
Hamilton	Tuesday, 13th May,
Sydenham	Tuesday, 27th May,

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon, Mr. Justice, Draper

Brockville	Monday, 31st April,
Cornwall	Monday, 28th April,
L'Original	Thursday, 8th May,
Ottawa	Monday, 12th May,
Perth	Thursday, 22nd May.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.

Whitby	Wednesday, 26th March,
Peterborough	Tuesday, 8th April,
Coburg	Monday, 14th April,
Belleville	Thursday, 24th April,
Picton	Tuesday, 6th May,
Kingston	Tuesday, 13th May,

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

Brantford	Tuesday, 22nd April,
Simcoe	Tuesday, 29th April,
Woodstock	Monday, 5th May,
Stratford	Wednesday, 14th May,
Berlin	Tuesday, 20th May,
Guelph	Monday, 26th May.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Goderich	Wednesday, 5th March,
St. Thomas	Wednesday, 12th March,
London	Wednesday, 19th March,
Chatham	Tuesday, 15th April,
Sandwich	Tuesday, 22nd April,
Sarnia	Tuesday, 29th April.

CITY OF TORONTO.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

Toronto.	Monday, 5th May.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, H. C. GUILLOT } Executors.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th 1856.

WILLIAM SWIFT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.

Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROSE DALE MILLS.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT assembled in Toronto, for the despatch of Business

On Friday 15th February

The *Globe* will contain a full report of the Debates made up each day to the hour of going to press; and will have the most reliable political intelligence at the earliest moment.

THE DAILY "GLOBE"

Will be sent four months for TWO DOLLARS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY "GLOBE"

Will be sent three months for ONE DOLLAR!

Orders should be sent in immediately so as to secure the Debates from the commencement of the Session.

GLOBE OFFICE, Toronto, February 14, 1856

Family Store.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance on cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best [illegible] always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JAMES JESSOPP,

CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the question of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } TO WIT: }

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.: Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock, noon.

W. D. BABY, Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.

BY C. F. LABADIE.

A PUBLIC STAGE will run regularly every hour each day, from Sandwich to Windsor.

C. F. L. possesses superior Horses and a more comfortable conveyance than have heretofore been upon this line, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west [illegible] Bedford Street, with a good Store [illegible] on. Also Lots 7 and [illegible] J. Fluett, Esquire, with [illegible] and stables. Those Lots will [illegible] to incumbrances. [illegible] apply to

J. H. WILKINSON, Ag't for J. A. Verrait.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE 66th Loan Meeting will be held at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, at half past three o'clock, P.M., Wednesday, 5th March next. (Management Month.) £150 for sale.

GEO. BULLOCK, Sec-Treas, E.B.S.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

—o—

Black Tartarian Cherry.

The splendid variety of the cherry, the which is also known by the name of the Circassian, Circassian Black, Circassian Heart, and Ronalds's Black Heart, is said to be a native of Spain, having been carried to Russia, thence to England. It is also said to have been brought from Circassia to England, by Mr. Ronald, in 1749. "It is distinguished for its large, obtuse-heart-shaped, shining purplish black fruit, with an uneven surface, containing a rich tender flesh, and hangs in clusters. It is a cherry of great excellence, bears plentifully, ripens early in July, and is highly esteemed in the market, but double the price of the ordinary kinds. The tree grows rapidly, is very ornamental, and is, on all accounts, worthy of general cultivation.

The Cherry Tree (*Prunus Cerasus*) is said to have been introduced into this country, in A.D. 1562, by Sir Anthony Denny, from Cerasus, in Asia, by the Roman general, Lucullus. Cherries were hawked in the streets of London in the beginning of the 15th century. There are between two and three hundred varieties under cultivation.—*The People's Journal.*

Cleaning the Barks of Trees.

We have often recommended the use of whale oil, soap, potash, &c., for cleaning the bark of trees, and supposed that no application could exceed it for this purpose. A few days since we visited the seat of Isaac Bentley, Esq., near the Lodi Print Works, and there saw the cleanest fruit trees it has ever been our lot to meet with. Mr. Renno informed us that he used a solution made of one pound of best bleachers' soda (carbonate of soda) dissolved in one gallon of water, and that it is the best of all for fruit trees. All the fungi, dead bark, &c., are softened, and readily exfoliate from the healthy part of the bark during the growth of the tree. The surface of the cherry, peach, plum, nectarine, apricot, and many other kind of trees, seemed polished, and of a color most readily resembling that in the growth at the ends of the branches than usual. The trees were in excellent health, and we were informed that they bore superior crops to those not so treated. Within the last few days we have applied the solution with our own hands to a few trees, and of ascertaining if so strong a solution would injure the tender parts of the plants, have sprinkled it over the leaves of many tender shrubs, but as yet they are uninjured, while the inner part of vegetables are readily decomposed by it.—*Working Farmer.*

Cooked and Uncooked Food for Fattening.

In our last, we published views of a machine for pulping turnips and other root food for cattle, and stated that some conclusive experiments had been made which has shewn, when proved it to be more valuable than cooked food. The experiments alluded to were first published in the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, and consisted in feeding one lot of hogs on cooked turnips and barley meal, and another on raw turnips crushed, adding meal, the proportions used by farmers before being fed. There were four hogs in each lot. Those fed on cooked turnips weighed, when the experiment commenced, on the 27th November, 1852, 816 lbs. This lot were fed three times a day, and consumed 20 lbs daily, and 10 lbs of meal mixed with 12 lbs. of bran and barley meal. In thirty nine days they had gained an average each of 103 lbs., or an aggregate of 412 lbs. To produce this gain there were consumed 9,920 lbs. of turnips, and 468 lbs. of bran and barley meal. The other lot of four hogs weighed, at the commencement of the experiment, 792 lbs.—They, too, were fed three times a day, and consumed 140 lbs. pulped turnips, fermented and mixed with 12 lbs. of bran and meal. It will be seen that the hogs fed on raw turnips consumed just half the quantity given to the others, while they gained an average each of 110 lbs., and 28 lbs. more than those fed on cooked turnips. In cooking the latter, just a ton of coal was consumed in the thirty-nine days. The pulped turnips, bran, and meal, stood three or four days before being fed. Each lot of hogs had a box in the bottom for a part of the water in the turnips to run out into troughs, which otherwise was found to check the fermentation. The liquor received in the troughs was fed to young pigs. We agree with the *Genesee Farmer*, that turnips contain (90 per cent) too much water for cooking (10 per cent) to fatten hogs economically. A part of the nutritive element in the turnips passes out of the system by the bowels and a part from the skin and blood, by the kidneys, dissolved in an excess of urine. A little dust on the roots, and more barley, oat, or corn meal, would be cheaper and better food.

The proposition of feeding stock on uncooked roots, pulped, is well worthy the attention of all farmers, since a saving of a few cents in the fattening of each animal is a gain of many millions of dollars to the agricultural interest. We hope that many of our enterprising, thinking people will examine into the subject, and themselves try experiments. We shall always be pleased to hear their views.—*The Cultivator and Country Gentleman.*

New Leicester Sheep.

The Long-wooled Sheep comprehend, first, the pure New Leicester Breed; and, secondly, the varieties more or less intermixed with it in blood, of which the principal are: 1st, the larger class of Lincolnshire Sheep; 2d, the Ramsey Marsh Breed; 3d, the Cotswold Breed; 4th, the Devonshire Notts; 5th, the Long-wooled Irish varieties. These last-named breeds are of large size, are destitute of horns in both sexes, and bear long wool, unsuited for preparation by the card, but eminently fitted for preparation by the comb, and the manufacture of stuffs termed worsted. They are the kinds of sheep especially adapted to the plains, and to districts where artificial food can be reared in the necessary quantity. They have been continually increasing in numbers with the extension of tillage and the general improvement of agriculture. Of the several varieties, the New Leicester Breed ought to stand the first claim with respect to form and the aptitude to fatten readily. The larger Lincolnshire the Romney Marsh, the Cotswold, and the improved Devonshire breed, have each properties which render their cultivation profitable under particular circumstances. Irish varieties have not yet generally attained to the perfection at which the others have arrived.—*The People's Journal.*

Management of Barn-Yard-Manure.

At the present day, no subject connected with agriculture is of deeper interest and importance, and deservedly so, as that of *artificial* manures—substances manufactured, or brought from a great distance at much cost, —while the manufacture of guano at home, in the barn-yard, is either altogether neglected or imperfectly attended to; and while we are for purchasing foreign manures, for purchase artificial or manufactured manures, we think—we are sure—it would be greatly to their interest, to know more about the composition of the manure of the hog-pen, the horse-barn, &c., and the *reason* of its beneficial action on *all* soils.

In this subject there is great diversity of opinion among scientific men, and also among the farmers themselves. Some farmers assert that manure is not worth the expense of hauling and spreading on the soil, while others think it is never applied but with benefit to the subsequent crops. There is undoubtedly a reason for this difference of opinion. The former was probably formed by drawing on the land a substance *resembling* good rich manure—made perhaps by cattle eating nothing but straw, and allowed to remain in the yard till all that was soluble was washed out of it, and what little ammonia in the first process evaporated into the atmosphere. We agree with the farmer who thinks such a manure hardly worth the labor of drawing out; at the same time we think that manure "as is manure" is never used without great benefit. We once more assert—and all our natures to repeat it—that *unproved*, or farmers *act upon it*—that the composition and value of all manure depends, not on the animals making it, but on the composition *of the food consumed*—that the more *ammonia* there will be in the manure, the more valuable it will be to apply to all the cereal crops.

Some farmers who understand this, and keep their stock on proper food, manage the manure they make so wretchedly that its value is lessened in many instances one-half. Then, again, some let the liquid excrements of the animals fund they are by far the most valuable containing all the alkaline phosphates and nine-tenths of the ammonia), run to waste, and are thus not only lost to the farm, but fill the atmosphere with gases injurious to animal life.

To prevent these losses, should be the great aim of the scientific farmer. The buildings should all be spouted, and the water not be allowed to run on the manure except at the discretion of the farmer, if this is done, there is sufficient waste straw on the yard in attendance to absorb all the urine. The next precaution will be not to let the horse dung remain in a loose heap, close to the stable door, sweating and fuming, sending off all its ammonia, the most valuable ingredient into the atmosphere; but it should be mixed with the cold and sluggish hog manure, the value of which would be owing to rapid fermentation and the loss of so much ammonia. Compression, by excluding the air, will also check decomposition. Yet it is desirable that the manure should ferment, and the bulk and weight be lessened before applied to the soil, by loss of its elements of fertility. This can be done by preventing leaching and the evaporation of ammonia. The latter is a somewhat difficult operation, and various plans have been recommended without much success. Sulphate of lime, or *plaster*, which dissolves in water, will decompose carbonate of ammonia, the sulphuric acid of the lime uniting with the ammonia, forming sulphate of ammonia, while the carbonic acid attaches itself to the lime, forming carbonate of lime; and as sulphate of ammonia is permanent as a salt, and of great value as a manure, the plaster of lime has been repeatedly recommended for this purpose. But it will only act in this way when in solution and as it requires 400 lbs. water to dissolve one pound of sulphate of lime, its beneficial effects are limited, under its use, or upon a fermenting manure heap, it immediately prevents the escape of ammonia. The high price of the article, however is against its economic use for this purpose; yet if farmers would only cover all the loose in the neighborhood, and learn how to manufacture the superphosphate themselves, it would be found the cheapest and the best of all ammoniacal fixers. Finely pulverized clay is a great absorbent of ammonia, and the covering the manure heap with a layer containing considerable clay, would retain a greater part if not all the ammonia, if decomposition was not allowed to proceed rapidly.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the Great Western Railroad from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first-class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing in the line and a continuance of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOUSE,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUMP,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to receive all those travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Sandwich, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the most comfortable manner, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Proprietor.

Sandwich Street,

29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to food, Beds, Stabling, &c., and will respect to food and every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

February 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

JOHN BERGS announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Wind or, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway,

T. M. HOWRIGAN,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up the Proprietor having spared no expense for that purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travelers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a delightful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTIER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courtier House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tourists visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest Kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principal and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a pull.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb. 1856.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS,

PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,

EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.

192 Jefferson Avenue,

S. D. ELWOOD,
J. CRAWFORD,

DETROIT.

Feb 29th, 1856.

New Hardware

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises—Jefferson Avenue West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bruce & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Horse Rakes, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

ELEVENTH YEAR.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 1st day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the Mechanical Information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the head of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is enlisted to promote.

Reports of all the Patents Claims, together with News and Information upon Thousands of other Subjects.

The contributors to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and People of every Profession in Life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming at the end a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

TERMS—Two Dollars subscription, $2 a year or $1 for six months. Price copies for six months, 25; for a year, 38.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large Cash Prizes, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money or Post Office Stamps taken at par for subscription.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to

MUNN & CO.,

128 Fulton St. New York

Messrs Munn & Co. have been, for many years extensively engaged procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors without charge as regards the novelty of their improvements.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT,

Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

REASON LIFE & FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON, ENGLAND, AND KINGSTON, CANADA.

CAPITAL £150,000 or $750,000,

With power to increase to Half a Million Sterling.

This substantial English Company is now in full operation throughout Canada, in the Life and Fire Departments, and the subscriber has also authority to take Risks, in both Departments, in the City of Detroit and vicinity.

ALEX. GORDON, Agent,

Western Frontier and Detroit.

Sandwich, C.W., Feb. 29th, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these I have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELLRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,

No. 173 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

LIVERY STABLE.—NOTICE.

THE Undersigned gives notice to all person or persons hiring Horses, Buggy or Carriage from his Livery Stable in Sandwich, will be held responsible for all damage done on Horses, Buggy or Carriage and harness, or delay of the same. Persons wishing to patronize him in his business will be pleased in taking the above articles at their own risk.

C. F. LABADIE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that T. M. & J. H. Worthington are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Fences, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nesbit's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the London Road. Which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £3 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining as they will facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require cleaning. Samples can be seen at, and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fazell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also, Brick, Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

E. F. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Iron and Wood Ware, Lamps, Chandeliers and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, and Fancy Ware, Sign of the Big White Pitcher, No. 223 Jefferson Avenue, Somerlied's Block, opposite Firemen's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex last vessels, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

J. & J. HARRIS,

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue,

Canard Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. P. HOLLISTER.
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR.

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lillie, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 3s.; Stiff Covers 2s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,

Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.

W. T. BASSANDALE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE

L. P. ST. AMOUR.

Sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in at the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODRUFF.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

WHEAT! WHEAT!! WHEAT!!!

AND CORN!!!

THE Highest Price will be paid in Cash for good Merchantable Wheat and Corn, either at the Store of the Subscriber, at Sandwich, or at the Rose Dale Mills.

GEO. & G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

BUILDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to the Inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor, and Vicinity for past favors, begs respectfully to inform them that he is now at Home, having finished his Contracts in the City of Detroit, and is prepared to enter into Contracts either by Jobbing or Day Work.

Brick or Wooden Buildings

Of any description, and furnish Material for the same.

HENRY TEAKLE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

The property of a person going to England, the following Real Property, viz:

FOUR Town Lots situated in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex enclosed in one block with a good Cottage, Stable, and a variety of choice grafted fruit, and a good well of water, being composed of Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16, on the East side of Russell street; also Water Lot No. 17, a good site for a Steam Mill; also Lot No. 16, on the West side of Bedford Street.

Lots No. 13 east half in 2nd Con. Rochester, 100 acres, also the East half of Lot No 8, in 4th Con. Sandwich, 100 acres.

Enquire of George Bullock Esq. Sandwich.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Patent Medicines.

DR. VERVAIS

Pulmonic Syrup,

A NEW PREPARATION OF

COD LIVER OIL SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

SINCE the most excellent Medicines have been offered to the Public, and by excellent physicians, it must be thought superfluous on my part to offer any New Preparation. But from many years experience and practice, both in the laboratory and with my patients, I find that the above preparation is the best one ever offered to the Medical public. The Chemical Composition is such that the disagreeable taste is removed without in the least diminishing the virtues of the Oil. It can be taken with perfect safety in all seasons, and also during the changing of the constitution. And its properties are remarkable as instantaneously to remove the nervous irritability of the Lungs, soften the Cough, and remove the dryness of the throat and the viscid phlegm with which the passage of the lungs are loaded. It also, by its healing power, gives tone to the system, secures a free circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the skin,—thus giving diversal egress to the impurities which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which human beings are liable. It cannot be said in favor of a Medicine which will restore the languishing and dying patient from a death-bed to the best health, and make him enjoy the real blessing of a healthy constitution. We have not that pretension. "Cod Liver Oil Syrup" is not a Medicine which will cure all diseases to which human beings are liable, but it will cure the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of a bottle or two. The most ample experience justifies the Proprietor in speaking so candidly and confidently of his discovery. When Pulmonic Syrup have been suffering from severe cough, whooping cough, bronchial and catarrhal affections, have with the use of a few bottles, not only been restored to their wonted health, but even felt their constitution stronger than for many years previous. All persons who have once used Dr. Vervais' Pulmonic Syrup, have invariably procured more for the use of themselves and friends. The Proprietor again *warrants his preparation* to be everything he claims for it, and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt, or hesitation the most palatable, speedy, and efficacious Medicine ever made use of in America. He has especially devoted 12 years to the preparation of such Medicines, and he can at last hail with pleasure and delight this *wonderful preparation of the cods of Kamtschatka Remedy* for the cure of nearly all *Diseases of the Lungs*, particularly Heeds Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspnea, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest. I have only further to add that the Compound has not been extended beyond my limits as a prescription until astonishing success attended its use in removing the diseases for which I recommended it. It became very popular, and was called for so frequently, I found it necessary to prepare it in large quantities to meet the constant demand for it. Since the Medicine is carefully compounded by myself, who am thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal properties and effects of each article separately, and of their combined influence when chemically united and have also a perfect knowledge of the human system, and of the functions of each organ both in its healthy and diseased condition I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence, and am therefore fully persuaded from past experience that it will give *Universal Satisfaction*; but, at the same time, I do not pretend to assert as medicines are generally lauded up to the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure-All," nor that it is, under all circumstances, absolutely infallible. Yet I can truly say that I am acquainted with no chemical composition that acts so well for a tonic—expectorant in chronic cough, and catarrhal affection of debilitated habits, to re-establish a healthy condition of the secreting organs, to promote the dissolution of the deposite, and to give strength to the system—as this Cod-Liver Oil Syrup. Also in allaying the irritability of the muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes of the lungs and the spasmodic contraction of the air tubes in that dynastic patient, or in any case of dyspnea (tightness of breathing). Consumptive patients will find a great advantage in using this Syrup, not on account of facilitating the expectoration and giving rest, but being very nutritive in itself.

This will be found to be a true solution of the sufferer. There is no medicine which acts so quickly on the respiratory organs as this "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," because it is received into the circulation, and determined to the lungs. The effects of the Syrup have been so successful in removing the various diseases for which it has been severally recommended it, that I hereby assure the public that they need not fear either to use or recommend it; as it will, in a far greater degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying the Article.

Dose for a grown up person, one teaspoonful four or five time a day.—A child of eight to twelve years, half a teaspoonful three times a day—from one to two years of age, twenty drops three times a day.

AYER'S

PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are known in almost every house, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a perfect family medicine, and I commend use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have been astonished at the results of a few doses of them, and I am myself astonished at the results of a few doses of them, and I am myself astonished with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues in curing all diseases of the stomach. Your PILLS are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities very much wanting in other medicines with which I am acquainted."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Barnwell, South Carolina:

"Dr. J. C. AYER.—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for indigestion, languor, loss of appetite, and bilious headaches, which has of late years troubled me in the spring. I am glad your Pills are offered me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for the relief and cure of colds, coughs, &c., and it is the best medicines which ever used: and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the many good things you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Company, writes:

"*Dr. J. C. AYER.—Dear Sir: Acton, Me., May 25, 1852.*

"Sir: I have used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my family with acrofula in its worst form, and now, after having taken three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. I have also used them in my family, for which I am grateful to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned Dr. STEVENS, of Fall River, Mass., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify to my experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of accumulated fullness of the stomach, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of symptoms which arise from such a state of things, they are a superior remedy to any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, they are the best cathartic we have ever used. They are also superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and never fail to relieve the patient. They are an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your Cherry Pectoral as one of the best remedies for coughs, colds, &c., and your Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the healing of diseases of the lungs."

"*Acton, Me., May 25, 1852.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER — DEAR SIR: I have used your Pills in my family with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after having taken three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. I have also used them in my family, for which I am grateful to be, while my means will procure them."

ANDREW J. MEEKEVE,

Overseer of the Poor of Acton, Middlesex County.

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 22nd April, 1852:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which nine good doctors gave me up to die with. I was speechless, very serious. I had tried of my relief by my Physician, and from every part of the body. I took a few doses of your Pills and completely restored me to health. I have since given them to my children for worms, and they never fail of effecting them. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to my friends, and they have used them with the best effect. I could be told me in a few days they had cured him. They are the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read the from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston, what he says of them, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"*Dear Sir:* I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and wife have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was afflicted with a severe cough, a very dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then she has enjoyed perfect health. Your Pills have save several times been called from attacks of the Bilious Fever, by the timely use of your CATHARTIC PILLS, and for these complaints, YOUR CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely superseded the use of a dozen quack nostrums which we have been upon me for some years,—indeed, this came in the form of a letter, and I therefore have no hesitation in giving my name, and from my position, I am confident it will be read. Your Pills have done more for my family, and you may well suppose we are not an unlimited of it.

WENDELL PHILLIPS."

LLEWITT THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Boston, Mass., Jan. 1854.*

"DR. J. C. AYER — Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL, and find that it has not been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatic pains under which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years, and I attribute much of it to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known to have their word taken, and who would not speak but what is known to be true, and who would not speak but what is known to be true, and who would not speak but what is without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;

D. OULLETTE, Windsor;

And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

"PROGRESS."

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856. NO. 2.

THE MAPLE LEAF,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

THE JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Thatt,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Dr. Dewson. M. D.,
Physician, &c.,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 9 to 12, A.M.; 2 to 4, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.

Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Four, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

THE HOLLY-TREE INN,

A NEW STORY,

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Continued from our last.

The Holly-Tree was fast reviving within me a sense of loneliness. I began to feel conscious that my subject would never carry me on until I was dug out. I might be a week here—weeks!

There was a story with a singular idea in it, connected with an Inn I once passed a night at, in a picturesque old town on the Welch border. In a large, double bedded room of this Inn, there had been a suicide committed by poison, in one bed, while a tired traveller slept unconscious in the other. After the time, her suicide bed was never used, but the other constantly was; the disused bedstead remaining in the room empty, though as to all other respects in its old state. The story ran, that whosoever slept in this room, though never so entire a stranger, from never so far off, was invariably observed to come down in the morning with an impression that he smelt Laudanum; and that his mind always turned upon the subject of suicide: to which, whatever kind of man he might be, he was certain to make some reference if he conversed with any one. This went on for years, until it at length induced the landlord to take the disused bedstead down, and bodily burn it—bed, hangings, and all. The strange influence (this was the story), now changed to a better, but never changed afterwards. The occupant of that room, with occasional exceptions, would come down in the morning, trying to recall a forgotten dream he had had in the night. The landlord, on his mentioning his perplexity, would suggest various common-place subjects, not one of which, as he very well knew, was on the true subject. But the moment the landlord suggested "Poison," the traveller started, and cried "Yes!" He never failed to accept that suggestion, and he never recalled any more of the dream.

This reminiscence brought the Welch Inns in general, before me, with the women in their round hats, and the harpers with their white bears (venerable, but humbugs, I am afraid), playing outside the door while I took my dinner. The transition was natural to the Highland Inns, with the oatmeal bannocks, the honey, the venison steaks, the trout from the loch, the whiskey, and the flasks (say five gallons materials so tauntingly at hand) the Athol Brose. Once was I coming south from the Scottish Highlands in hot haste, hoping to change quickly at the station at the bottom of a certain wild historical glen, where those eyes did with a reticence so like landlord come out with a telescope and sweep the whole prospect for the horses: which horses were away picking up their own living, and did not heave in sight under four hours. Having thought of the loch-trout I was taken by quick association to the Anglers' Inns of England (I have assisted at innumerable feats of angling, by lying in the bottom of the boat, whole summer days, doing nothing with the greatest perseverance: which I have generally found to be as effectual toward the taking of fish as the finest tackle and the utmost science); and to the pleasant white, clean, flower-pot decorated bed-rooms of those inns, overlooking the river, and the ferry, and the green ait, and the church spire, and the country bridge; and to the peerless Emma with the bright eyes and the pretty smile who waited. bless her! with a natural grace that would have converted Blue Beard. Gazing my eyes upon Holly-Tree Inn, I next discerned among the glowing coals, the pictures of a score or more of those wonderful English posting-inns which we are all so sorry to have lost, which were so large and so comfortable, and which were such monuments of the British submission to rapacity and extortion. He who would see these houses pining away, let him walk from Basingstoke or even Windsor to London, by way of Hounslow, and moralise on their persisting remains; the stables crumbling to dust; unsettled laborers and wanderers bivouacking in the outhouses; grass growing in the yards; the rooms where erst so many hundred beds of down were made up, let off to Irish lodgers at eighteen-pence a-week; a little ill-looking beer-shop shrinking in the top of former days, burning coke-fire grates for fire-weed, having one of its two windows bunged up, as if it had received punishment in a fight with the Railroad; a low, bandy legged, brick-making bulldog standing in the door-way. What could I next see in my fire, so naturally, as the new railway-house of the same name on the inland country road; with nothing particular on draught but cold air damp, nothing worth mentioning in the larder but new mortar, and no business doing, beyond a conceited affectation of luggage in the hall? Then, I came to the Inns of Paris, with the pretty apartment of four rooms, one below and seventy-five winding stairs, the privilege of ringing the bell all day long without influencing anybody's mind or body but your own, and the not-too-much-for-dinner, considering the price. Next, to the provincial Inns of France, with the great church-tower rising above the courtyard, the horse-bells jingling merrily up and down the street beyond, and the clocks of all descriptions in all the rooms, which are never right, unless taken at the precise minute when by getting exactly twelve hours too fast or too slow, unintentionally become so. Away I went, next, to the lesser road-side Inns of Italy; where all the dirty clothes in the house (not in wear) are always lying in your ante room; where the mosquitoes make a rain in pudding of your face in summer, and the cold bites it blue in winter; where you get what you can, and forget what you can't; where I can, and forget what you can't; where I should again like to be boiling my tea in a pocket-handkerchief dumpling, for want of a tea-pot. So, to the old palace Inns and old monastery Inns, in towns and cities of the same bright country; with their massive quadrangular stair-cases whence you may look from among glistering pillars high into the blue vault of Heaven; with their stately banqueting-rooms, and vast refectories; with their labyrinths of ghostly bed chambers, and their glimpses into gorgeous streets that have no appearance of reality or possibility. So, to the close little Inns of the Palatine districts, with their pale attendants, and their peculiar smell of never letting in the air.—So, to the immense fantastic Inns of Venice, with the cry of the gondolier blow, as he skims the corner; the grip of watery odors on one particular little bit of the bridge of your nose (which is never released till you have left there); and the great bell of St. Mark's Cathedral tolling midnight. Next, I put up for a minute at the restless Inns upon the Rhine, where your going to bed, no matter at what hour, appears to be the tocsin for everybody else's getting up; and where, in the table d'hote room at the end of the long table, there is a row of shelves all about on it at the other end, all made of white plates), one knot of stoutish men, entirely drest in jewels and dirt, and having nothing else upon them, *will* remain all night, clinking glasses, and singing about the river that flows and the grape that grows and Rhine wine that is the finest wine in the world; a woman that smiles and hi faints in the dirt, and is carried off by another man, who may be her husband, or may be her brother, and all the rest of it. I departed thence, as matter of course, to other German Inns, where all the eatables are served down to the same flavor, and where the mind is disturbed by the apparition of hot puddings, and boiled cherries sweet and slab, at awfully unexpected periods of the repast. After a draught of sparkling beer from a foaming glass jug, and a recognition through the windows of the student beer-houses at Heidelberg and elsewhere, I put out to sea for the Inns of America, with their four hundred beds a-piece, and their eight or nine hundred ladies and gentlemen at dinner every-day. Again, I stood in the bar-rooms thereof, taking my evening cobbler, julep, sling, or cocktail. Again, I listened to my friend the General—whom I had known for five minutes, in the course of which period he had made me intimate for life with two Majors, who again had made me intimate for life with three Colonels, who again had made me brother to twenty-two civilians—again, I say, I listened to my friend the General expounding the resources of the establishment, as to gentlemen's morning-room, sir; ladies' morning-room, sir; gentlemen's evening room, sir; ladies' evening-room sir; ladies' and gentlemen's evening reunting-room, sir; music-room, sir; reading-room, sir; all over four-hundred feet long. And the entire planned and finished within two or three calender months from the first clearing off of the old incumbrances on the plot at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars, sir. Again I found, as to my individual way of thinking, that the greater the more gorgeous, and the more dollarous, the establishment was, the less desirable it was. Nevertheless, again I drank my cobbler, julep, sling, or cock-tail, in all goodwill to my friend the General, and my friends the Majors, Colonels, and civilians, all; full well knowing that whatever little moles my brainy eyes may have descried in them, they feeding on a kind, generous, large-hearted, and great people.

I had been going on lately, at a quick pace, to keep my solitude out of my mind; but, here I broke down for good, and gave up the subject. What was I to do? What was to become of me? Into what extremity was I submissively to sink? Supposing that, like Baron Trenck, I looked out for a mouse or spider, and found one, and beguiled my imprisonment by training it!—Even that might be dangerous with a view to the future. I might be so long alone with the rod that come to be cut through the snow, that, on my way forth, I might burst into tears, and beseech, like the prisoner who was released in his old age from the Bastile to be taken back again to the five windows, the ten curtains, and the sinuous drapery.

A desperate idea came into my head.—Under any other circumstances I should have rejected it; but in the strait at which I was, I held it it fast. Could I so far overcome the inherent bashfulness which withheld me from the landlord's table and the company I might find there, as to invite him, in confidence, under various pretences, with some of the inmates of the house, singly—with the object of getting from each, either a whole autobiography or, a passage or experience in one, with which I could chest the tardy time; first of all by seeking out, then by learning, and then by remembering and writing down! Could I, I asked myself, so far overcome my retiring nature as to do this? I could. I would. I did.

The results of this conception I proceed to give, in the exact order in which I attained them. I began my plan of operations at once, and, by slow approaches and after overcoming many obstacles (all of my own making, I believe), reached the story of:

THE OSTLER.

I find an old man, fast asleep, in one of the stalls of the stable. It is mid-day, and rather a strange time for an ostler to devote to sleep. Something serious, too, about the man's face. A withered, woe-begone face. The eyebrows painfully contracted; the mouth fast set, and drawn down at the corners; the hollow cheeks sadly, and, as I can not help fancying, prematurely wrinkled; the scanty, grizzled hair, telling weakly its own tale of some past sorrow or suffering. How fast he draws his breath, too, for a man asleep! He is talking in his sleep.

"Wake up!" I hear him say, in a quick whisper through his fast clenched teeth.—"Wake up dear! Murder! O Lord help me! Lord help me, alone in this place!"

He stops, and sighs again—moves one lean arm slowly, till it rests over his throat—shudders a little, and turns on his straw—the arm leaves his throat—the hand stretches itself out, and clutches at the side towards which he had turned, as if he dimly found himself to be grasping at the edge of something. Is he waking? No—there is the whisper again; he is still talking in his sleep.

"Light grey eyes!" he says now, "and a droop in the left eyelid. Yes! yes!—flaxen hair with a gold-yellow streak in it—all right, mother—all right. Two arms with a cross tattooed on either—little lady's hand, with a reddish look under the finger nails—and the knife—always the cursed knife—first on one side, then on the other. Aha! you shedevil, where's the knife! Never mind, mother—too late now. I've promised to marry, and marry I must. Murder! wake up then for God's sake, wake up!"

At the last words his voice rises, and he grows so restless on a sudden, that I draw back quietly to the door. I see him shuder on the straw—his withered face grows distorted—he throws up both his hands with a quick, hysterical gasp; they strike against what is the bottom of the manger under which he lies; the blow awakens him; I have just time to slip through the door, before his eyes are fairly opened and his senses are thoroughly collected.

What I have seen and heard has so startled and shocked me, that I feel my heart beating fast, I softly and quickly retrace my steps across the inn-yard. The discomposure that is going on within me, apparently shows itself in my face; for, as I get back to the covered way leading to the Inn stairs, the landlord, who is just coming out of the house to ring some bell in the yard, stops astonished, and asks what is the matter with me? I tell him what I have just seen.

"Aha!" says the landlord, with an air of relief. "I understand now. Poor old chap! He was only dreaming his old dream over again. There's the queerest story—of a dreadful kind, too, mind you—connected with him and his dream, that ever was told."

I entreat the landlord to tell me the story. After a little hesitation, he complies with my request.

Some years ago, there lived in the suburbs of a large sea-port town on the west coast of England, a man in humble circumstances, by name Isaac Scatchard. His means of subsistence were derived from my employment that he could get, as an ostler; and, occasionally, when times went well with him, from temporary engagements in service as stable-helper in private houses. Though a faithful, steady, and honest man, he got on badly in his calling. His ill-luck was proverbial among his neighbours. He was always missing good opportunities, by no fault of his own; and always living longest in service with amiable people who were not punctual payers of wages. "Unlucky Isaac" was his nickname in his own neighbourhood—and no one could say that he did not richly deserve it.

With far more than one man's fair share of adversity to endure, Isaac had but one consolation to support him—and that was the dreariest and most negative kind—that he had no wife and children to increase his anxieties and add to the bitterness of his various failures in life. It might have been from mere insensibility, or it might have been from generous unwillingness to involve another in his own unlucky destiny—but the fact undoubtedly was, that Isaac arrived at the middle term of life without marrying; and, what is much more remarkable, without once exposing himself, from eighteen to eight and thirty, to the genial imputation of ever having had a sweetheart. When he was out of service, he lived alone with his widowed mother. Mrs. Scatchard was a woman above the average in her lowly station, as to capacities and manners. She had seen better days, as the phrase is; but she never referred to them in the presence of curious visitors; and though perfectly polite to every one who approached her, she held aloof from all intimacies among her neighbours. She contrived to provide hardly enough, for her simple wants, by doing rough work for the tailors; and always managed to keep a decent home for her son to return to, whenever his ill luck drove him out helpless into the world.

One bleak autumn, when Isaac was getting on fast towards forty, and when he was, as usual, out of place, through no fault of his own, he set forth from his mother's cottage on a long walk inland to a gentleman's seat, where he had heard that a stable-helper was wanted. It was then his birthday; and Mrs. Scatchard, with her usual fondness, made him promise, before he started, that he would be back in time to keep that anniversary with her, in as festive a way as their poor means would allow. It was easy for him to comply with this request, even supposing he slept a night each way on the road. He was to start from home on Monday morning; and whether he got the new place or not, he was to be back for his birthday dinner on Wednesday at two o'clock.

Arriving at his destination too late on the Monday night to make application for the stable-helper's place, he slept at the village inn, and, in good time on the Tuesday morning, presented himself at the gentleman's house, to fill the vacant situation. Here, again, his ill-luck pursued him as inexorably as ever. The excellent written testimonials as to character, which he was able to produce, availed him nothing; his long walk had been taken in vain—only the day before, the stable-helper's place had been given to another man.

Isaac accepted this new disappointment meekly, and took his departure with no appearance of unusual depression in his face or manner. Before starting on his homeward walk, he made some enquiries at the inn, and ascertained that he might save a few miles, on his return, by following a new road. Furnished with full instructions, several times repeated, as to the various turnings he was to take, he set forth for his homeward journey, and walked on all day with only one stoppage for bread and cheese. Just as it was getting towards dark, the rain came on and the wind began to rise; and he found himself, to make matters worse, in a part of the country which he was entirely unacquainted, though he knew himself to be some fifteen miles from home.—The first house he found to enquire at was a lonely road-side inn, standing on the outskirts of a thick wood. Solitary as the place looked, it was welcome to a lost man who was soaked, and tired, footsore, and wet. The landlord was a civil, respectable looking man; and the price he asked for a bed was reasonable enough. Isaac therefore decided on stopping comfortably at the inn for that night.

At a little after eleven the house was closed. Isaac went round with the landlord and held the candle while the doors and lower windows were being secured. He noticed with surprise the strength of the bolts, bars, and iron sheathed shutters.

"You are well armed against robbers here," said the landlord. "We never have had any attempts made to break in yet, but it's always as well to be on the safe side. When nobody is sleeping here, I am the only man in the house. My wife and daughter are timid, and the servant-girl takes after her mistresses. Another glass of ale, before you turn in?—No?—Well, how such a sober man as you comes to be out of place is more than I can make out, for one.—Here's where you're to sleep. You're our only lodger to-night, and I think you'll say my missus has done her best to make you comfortable. You're quite sure you won't have another glass of ale?—Very well. Good night."

It was half-past eleven by the clock in the passage as they went up stairs to the bed-room, the window of which looked on to the wood at the back of the house. As Isaac locked the door, sat his candle on the chest of drawers, and wearily got ready for bed. The bleak autumn wind was still blowing, and the solemn, monotous, surging moan of it in the wood was dreary and awful to hear through the night-silence.—Isaac felt strangely wakeful, and restless, as he lay down in bed, to keep the candle alight until he began to grow sleepy; for there was something unendurably depressing in the bare idea of lying awake in the darkness, listening to the dismal, ceaseless moaning of the wind in the wood.

Sleep stole on him before he was aware of it. His eyes closed, and he fell off insensibly to rest, without having so much as thought of extinguishing the candle.

The first sensation of which he was conscious after sinking into slumber, was a strange shivering that ran through him suddenly from head to foot, and a dreadful sinking at the heart, such as he had never felt before. The shivering only disturbed his slumbers—the pain woke him instantly. In one moment he passed from a state of sleep to a state of wakefulness—his eyes wide open—his mental perceptions cleared on a sudden as if by a miracle.

The candle had burnt down nearly to the last morsal of tallow; but the top of the unsnuffed wick had just fallen off, and the light in the little room was, for the moment, fair and full. Between the foot of his bed and the closed door there stood a woman with a knife in her hand, looking at him.

She was a speechless with terror, but he did not lose the preternatural clearness of his faculties; and he never took his eyes off the woman. She said not one word as they stared each other in the face; but she began to move slowly towards the left-hand side of the bed.

He closely followed her. She was a fair, fine woman, with yellowish flaxen hair, and light gray eyes, with a droop in the left eyelid. He noticed these things and fixed them on his mind, before she was round at the side of the bed. Speechless, with the expression of the same fear in her face, or, may be, I saw a g[illegible] in either way, it seared me out of my senses, and I am not my own man again yet."

"Isaac, your face frightens me. Come in to the fire. Come in, and tell mother all about it."

He was as anxious to tell as she was to hear; for it had been his hope, all the way home, that his mother, with her quicker capacity and superior knowledge, might be able to throw some light on the mystery which he could not clear up for himself. His memory of the dream was still mechanically vivid, though his thoughts were entirely confused by it.

His mother's face grew paler and paler as he went on. She never interrupted him by so much as a single word; but when he had done, she moved her chair close to his, put her arm round his neck, and said to him:

"Isaac, you dreamed your ill dream on this Wednesday morning. What time was it when you saw the fair woman with the knife in her hand?"

Isaac reflected on what the landlord had said when they passed by the clock on his leaving the inn—allowed as nearly as he could for the time that must have elapsed between the unlocking of his bedroom door and the paying of his bill just before going away, and answered:

"Somewhere about two o'clock in the morning."

His mother suddenly quitted her hold of his neck, and struck her hands together with a gesture of despair.

"This Wednesday is your birthday, Isaac; and two o'clock in the morning was the time when you were born."

Isaac's rapacities were not quick enough to catch the infection of his mother's superstitious dread. He was amazed and a little startled also, when she suddenly rose from her chair, opened her old writing desk, took out pen, ink and paper, and then said to him:

"Your memory is but a poor one, Isaac, and now I'm an old woman, mine's no much better. I want all about this dream of yours to be as well known to both of us years hence, as it is now. Tell me over again all you told me a minute ago, when you spoke of what the woman with the knife looked like."

Poetry.

Song of the War.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

Oh! if the mighty voices of the press
Truth's echoes are—if nations long enchain'd
Have any hope that freedom be regained
By dint of our hard, bloody-bought success
In the Crimean shambles, nor redress
Would seek save by our brands with carnage stained
In freedom's sacred cause, and unprofaned
By wild ambition or licentiousness,
They have like reason to believe and know
That ev'ry timid, power and treacherous friend
Of liberty, as well as open foe,
Can but expect—unless Heav'n wisdom send—
Ills, of which none that now are felt by old And feudal anarchs can a thought unfold!

Miscellany.

SCENE UPON A STEAMBOAT.—Captain (lawfully riled) "How came you to turn in with your boots on?" Backwoodsman (who had just woke up:)—Why, do you want a fellar to turn in here among those varumits barefooted?"

FRIENDSHIP.—It is not the least advantage of friendship, that by communicating our thoughts to another, we render them distinct to ourselves, and reduce the subject of our sorrow and anxiety to their just magnitude for our own contemplation.—*Coleridge.*

A young Scotchman having wooed a buxom damsel, persuaded her to accompany him to a Scottish Justice of the Peace, to have the ceremony performed. They stood very meekly under the operation, until the magistrate was laying the damsel under obligations to obey her husband. "Say no more about that, sir," said the half made husband.—"If this hand remains upon my body, I'll make her obey me! Are we married yet?" said the expectant maiden to the mother of covenants between man and woman. "No," said the wondering Justice. "Ah! very well," cried she, "we will finis's the remainder to morrow;" and away skipped the expectant damsel, congratulating herself on her narrow escape.

IMPUDENCE.—You'll come to want, I'm afraid," said an old lady to a young gentleman. "I have come to want already," was the prompt reply; "I want your daughter." The old lady screamed, then went into the next room and hysterics.

TIME.—No preacher is listened to but Time, which gives us the same train and turn of thought that other people have tried in vain to put into our heads before.—*Swift.*

NO PERFECTION.—Nauman was a mighty man, *but* he was a leper. Every man has some *but* or other in his character—

[illegible] very happy—
[illegible] other not
[illegible] happy as
he should be. Nauman was as great as the world could make him; and yet, as Bishop Hall says of Naaman the Assyrian leper in Syria would not have changed skin as with him.—*Mat. Henry.*

ABERNETHY AND THE YANKEE CAPTAIN.—An American captain, on being one morning shown into Abernethy's consulting room, immediately, in Yankee fashion, cropped out the cuteness of his mouth upon the floor. "The man of medicine stared, keeping his hands in his pockets, according to custom, until the patient should explain. "What shall I do for my dyspepsy?" asked the American captain. "Pay me my fee, and I'll tell you," replied the doctor. The money was produced, and this advice given, "Instead of squirting your saliva over my carpet, keep it to lubricate your food with."

A merchant in this city suddenly entered his counting house the other day, and found one of his clerks raising a large book in the air with the end resting on his chin.

"Why aint you at work?" he inquired.

"I am, sir."

"You aren't at what work?"

"Balancing the ledger, sir."

That was rather a "fast" specimen of juvenile "Young America," not yet inducted into trousers, who said one day recently to his father—

"Father, come and get me this apple."

There being no signs of compliance, the young "chip" exclaimed:

"Father, why don't you start? I always start when you tell me!

A gentleman talking to another on the subject of marriage, made the following observation: "I first saw my wife in a storm: carried her to a ball in a storm; married her in a storm; lived in a storm all her life; but, thank heaven, I buried her in pleasant weather."

A certain cockney blackeard, overcome by his sensibilities, fainted at the grave of his fourth spouse.

"What shall we do with him?" asked a perplexed friend of his. "Let him alone," said a waggish by-stander, "he'll soon revive."

They had something of a hail-storm out in Ohio, last week, says the New York *Dutchman*. Some of the lumps were as large as watermelons, and made such holes in the ground by people talk of putting doors to them and using them for potato cellars. Great State that Ohio. It aint nothing else, Mynheer.

NAILS GROWING INTO THE FLESH.—A late writer in the Ohio Cultivator gives the following remedy: Cut a notch in the middle of the nail, every time the nail is pared. Be disposition to close the notch draws the nail up from both sides. It cured mine after I had suffered weeks with its festering.

SELF KNOWLEDGE.—If amidst all other studies you do not learn to converse and commune with your own selves, whatever you know, or rather whatever you imagine you know, I would not purchase it at the expense of a straw.—*Archbishop Leighton*

A Swindler Caught.

BOSTON, Feb. 27th.

Daniel C. Emery was last night arrested charged with committing forgeries in Philadelphia as follows:—A check for $425 on the Bank of Pennsylvania; one for $692 on the Southwark Bank; one on the Gerard Bank for $1,587 41 cents, and one on the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank for $1,000. About ten years since Emery was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison, for forgeries on several Boston firms, but was pardoned after two years. He was arrested last night at the Winthrop House where he has been boarding with his wife and two children. He is about 32 years old. —*Leader.*

A gentleman from Holly Springs, by the train last night, gives the following particulars of a most awful and distressing agony:

Mr. R. R. Cox, on Wednesday last, shot his wife, killing her instantly, and then shot himself through the head. When the servants broke into their room, both were found dead and weltering in their blood! Mr. Cox was at times partially insane. He formerly resided in this city, in South Memphis, at a place known as the "Swiss Cottage." He was a most worthy young man, and the awful calamity just recorded can be attributed only to insanity, with which his friends believed him to be afflicted for some time previous to this melancholy affair.—His wife (Miss Wilson, of Marshall county, Miss.) was a bride of but six weeks.

Mr. Cox is the third male member of a worthy family who have died a violent death within the last eight or ten years.—One, in a fit of insanity threw himself from the deck of a Mississipi steamer, and was drowned; another was slain by the accidental discharge of a double barrelled shot-gun, when hunting on a camp hunt; and now we have to record the death of still another, and that of his fair young wife, by his own hands! My God, in his mercy, stay his afflicting hand from the surviving members of their stricken families!—*Memphis Enquirer* 15th.

☞ The Kingstonians have been making a move towards securing the holding of the next Provincial Agricultural Fair in their city. A public meeting has been held, and measures adopted and entered into to secure the construction of a Crystal Palace, to be used by the Government, Local Agricultural, Horticultural, and Floricultural Societies. A committee has been nominated for the purpose of procuring plans suitable, and estimating the expense necessary to be incurred, for the structure.—one to be a credit to the Province and an ornament to that particular locality.—*Western Planet.*

A number of the citizens have set on foot a scheme for the purpose of procuring and presenting to William Lyon McKenzie a suitable testimonial as an appreciation of [illegible] services as a public man during the last thirty years. The [illegible] contemplated to [illegible] good homestead, [illegible] man and his inte[illegible] and independent [illegible].—*Western Planet.*

By an extra "Canada Gazette" of Wednesday last, we perceive that Lord Bury has actually resigned his post as the Governor's Private Secretary and Superintendent General of Indian affairs, and that His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Richard Theodore Pennefather, Esq., to fill the vacated offices—as we surmised some time since.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD EXCUSE.—A young gentleman having broken his appointment with Dr. Franklin, waited on him the following day, and made a very handsome apology for his absence. He was proceeding, when the doctor stopped him with, 'my good boy, say no more—you have said too much already; for the man who is so good at making an excuse, is seldom good at anything else.'

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

At the last sitting of the Geographical Society of Paris, M. de la Roquette, one of the members of that body, read a very interesting paper on the expeditions of the celebrated English navigator named above, and on the discovery of the North-West Passage. After giving an account of the labors of Sir John Franklin, and of the information respecting his companions during the late expedition under Dr. Rae, an account of which has been recently published, M. de la Roquette concludes as follows:—"Now that, according to all appearances, no further hope can be entertained of again seeing these brave and unfortunate navigators, the moment appears favorable for examining what they have done, and whatsoever of it they belongs to them in the solution of the question of a passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific. While waiting for the formation of a special committee, composed of competent men, to be appointed in England, to tender homage to the memory of one of her most illustrious navigators, we may be permitted to express our ideas on the subject.

During the first two expeditions on the coasts of the Arctic ocean, under the command of Franklin—from 1819 to 1822, and from 1825 to 1827—the extreme point reached by him to the east was Cape Turnagain (112 deg. long. W of Greenwich, and to the west Return Reef (14 deg. 57 W. long), leaving in the latter direction an unexplored distance of not more than 160 miles. That space was more than filled up in 1837 by Dease and Simpson, who managed to go from Lancaster Strait and Barrow Strait, reached in the Spring of 1850, probably by following the Peel and Victoria Straits, the mouth of Beck's River, where the remains of their vessels were found, there is no doubt that when the mouth of that river was arrived at, the north-west passage was discovered.

These are literally the terms made use of by Lieut. Pim, by Sir Roderick Murchison, formerly president of the Geographical Society of London, before the select committee of the House of Commons. The question was discussed at great length, and decided affirmatively before the same committees, which did not, however, feel itself sufficiently authorised to pronounce as far as Franklin and his companions, or Captain Washington, by order of the Admiralty; by Sir Roderick Murchison, by Captain Collinson and others. Admiral Sir Beaufort, formerly hydrographer to the Admiralty, Sir John Richardson, one of the most renowned explorers in the Arctic seas, Dr. Hawk, president of the Geographical Society of New York, Mr. Grinnel, and several eminent men, have also expressed in writing a similar opinion. Strong in the view of such imposing authorities, and after having studied the principal official and private publications which have appeared on the subject, I think I am fully authorised in declaring with the last admiralty that before us that Franklin or his companions appear to have been the first to solve in coming from the east the famous problem of the passage between the two oceans. This opinion, however, does not in any way take from the glory and merit of Captain Sir Robert M'Clure, whose voyage of discovery was accomplished somewhat later from the west and north of Barin's Island." —*Gallignani.*

We understand that His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL yesterday, confirmed the Report of the University of Commission, which, we are happy to say, completely exonerates Dr. MCCAUL from the charge brought against him. Such a result could only be anticipated when the evidence became known; and, we will venture to add, that never was a man of any rank in life accused upon such frivolous and unreliable testimony. Indeed, it was fortunate for society that such was the case. Had the witnesses made a better tale, it is not unlikely that success in changing credence, would have stimulated a few diseased minds who crave for notoriety to get up similar accusations against others of the community. The criminal records of every country are full of such proceedings. We trust, however, that we have seen the last of them; and that those who suffer from curiosity and suspicion, will, before they give currency to an accusation, satisfy themselves that in their desire to guard over the public morality, they are not propagating slanders.—Scandal is generally welcome, and those who have some serious backbiting to witness, are always well received. The facts disclosed at the late enquiry should make those garrulous people somewhat cautious. After all the gossip and surmises it turns out, that in reality there is no evidence at all, on which a known malefactor would have been convicted. It is not for us to say, after a careful perusal of the evidence, that public opinion will fully endorse the decision of the Commission, and we hope that the whole business will be now cast aside for ever. Perhaps the party most affected, Dr. MCCAUL, will be the last to forget the ordeal [illegible] has undergone pending the [illegible] result of this rig[illegible] however, be most [illegible] especially as it has [illegible] verdict which the [illegible] part of the community had already pronounced.—*Leader.*

The Alexandria 'Gazette' has been shown by a gentleman living in Fairfax, C. H., a specie of hog that fell at that place during the rain of Saturday last. It is very black, discarding the snow, and not a little larger than a grain of coarse powder. Cold will not kill this mysterious celestial hog.

APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 1st March, 1856.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

MICHAEL LAVELLE, Esquire, M. D.

AMOS MCCRAE, Esquire, M. D. and

THOMAS W. POOLE, Esquire, M. D. to be Associate Coroners for the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.

JOHN HYNDMAN, Esquire, M. D. and

PATRICK FLANNAGAN, Esquire, to be associate Coroners for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

DAVID YOUNG LESLIE, Esquire, Survey or in Her Majesty's Customs, to be a Collector of Customs.

JAMES KING, of Kingsville, County of Essex, Esq. to be a Collector of Customs.

GEORGE M BARTON, of Dundas, Esquire, Solicitor.

OLIVER SPRINGER, of Hamilton, Esquire, Barrister and Attorney at Law, and

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, of Stratford, Esq. Barrister at Law, to be Notaries Public in Upper Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 28th February, 1856.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint RICHARD THEODORE PENNEFATHER, Esquire, to be Governor's Secretary and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, in the place of The Right Honorable Viscount Bury, resigned.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, UPPER CANADA.

First Battallion, Essex.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel James B. Askin, from To be Major:

late 3rd Essex.

Major William D. Baby, from late 3rd Essex,

To be Captains:

Captain Constant Gauthier, from late 3rd Essex.

" Dominique Langlois, do

" Luc Ouillette, do

" Alexis Maisonville, do

" Pierre Hector Morin, do

" Pierre Marentette, do

Lieutenant Denis Downing, do

" John A. Askin, do

" Edward Bolsmier, do

To be Lieutenants:

Lieutenant Jérome Demouchelle, from late 3d Essex.

" C. F. Labadie, do

" Laurent Meloche, do

Ensign John D. Askin, do

" John Watson, do

" Moses Labadie, do

" John McCrea, do

" Thomas McKee, do

" Charles H. Askin, do

Joseph Mercer, and

Gabriel Bondy, junior, Gentlemen.

To be Ensigns:

Ensign Richard Besthaame, from late 3rd Essex.

" John Halford.

" Laurent Réaume,

" James McKee,

" Léon Langlois,

" Pierre Defour,

" Paul LeDuc,

" Francis Lespérance,

" Celestin Allen,

" Oliver Maisonville,

" Victor Ouillette.

" Denis Dronillard, and

" Magloire Parent, Gentlemen.

To be Adjutant:

Ensign Victor Ouellette.

To be Quarter-Master:

Quarter-Master John D. Laughton, from late 3d Essex.

Fourth Battalion, Essex.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major James King, from late 1st Essex.

To be Major:

Captain Peter G. Malotte, from late 1st Essex.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Theodore Malotte, from late 1st Essex,

" Jonathan Wingfield, do

Ensign Ralph Foster, do

" John Wigle, do

" Benjamin Siddall, do

" Michael W. Wiggle, do

" Francis Wilkinson, do

Ensign Jean Ortona, do

Leonard Nightingale, and

William Malotte, Esquires.

To be Lieutenants:

Solomon Wigle,

Ellis Hill,

James W. King,

Lewis Nightingale,

John Cascaddan,

William Malotte.

Henry Harris,

Thomas Ganyo,

John Cottis, and

John Thayer, Gentleman

To be Ensigns:

Henry Rt. Scratch,

John H. Black,

Peter H. Scratch,

Alneson McDonald,

John Lamarsh,

Robert Alneson Atkinson,

Theodore Scratch,

Leonard Fox,

Thomas Sanford,

Aaron C. Black,

To be Adjutant:

Lieutenant Thomas Ganyo.

To be Quarter-Master:

James Elliott, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon:

George Castsworth, Esquire.

Captains Joseph Malotte and Henry Scratch, of the late First Battalion, Essex, now the Fourth, Essex, are permitted to retire, retaining their rank.

Legislative Assembly.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Glengary) enquired whether the Government were now able to appoint a day for the discussion of the question as to the Seat of Government.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND said that Sir Allan Macnab's absence had prevented the Government from coming to any conclusion on the point. The Government were therefore disposed to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the House.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD then suggested Monday week for the discussion.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND,—That will depend a good deal on whether there is to be a call of the House or not.

Mr. MACDONALD.—The members are nearly all present already, but if there is to be a call of the House, let the motion be made on Monday for a call on Monday week.

Mr. ALLEIN suggested Wednesday week, that all the members from the Quebec district may be present.

Mr. POWELL wished Mr. Drummond to say whether the Government were satisfied with Wednesday week. If that day were fixed, there should be a distinct understanding that there should be no postponement for the House was full now, and though some members might have to leave soon on business, they would remain if they were sure of the question coming up definitely on Monday week.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND.—I wish the House distinctly to understand that the Government can have no voice in this matter as a Government, either with regard to the choice of the Seat of Government or with regard to any of its incidents. The question is not a Government question, and the choice of the day must be left with the House.

Mr. LARWILL said that the House, like the Ministry, was very much divided on this question, and he thought the best way to settle it would be to get the views of the members on the subject, by referring it to the Municipalities.

Solicitor General Ross thought that Monday week was far to early a day for members from the Quebec District.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Glengary) said his note-book appeared in the paper on the 15th of February, and had been sent over the country, and, if hon. members were so careless about the question as not to be present after that, they would not be here on Monday fortnight. If delayed so long, some now present would find it inconvenient to remain that length of time.

Mr. CASAUTT took the same view as Solicitor General Ross.

Mr. LORANGER suggested to the hon. member for Glengary that if a greater delay than Monday week was insisted on, he would receive immediately as he was engaged to do, his notice being first in the paper.

After some further conversation,

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD moved a call of the House for Monday the 19th March.

The amendment was carried by a majority of 8. Ayes, 51; Nays, 43.

YEAS,—Messrs. Aikins, Biggar, Bowes, Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chapais, Christie, Crawford, Cryster, Dionne, Dostaler, Drummond, Evanturel, Foley, Fortier (Bellechasse), Fournier, Fraser, Freeman, Gould, Hartman, Jackson, Larwill, Lemieux, Macdonald, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Morrison (Niagara, Morrison (Simcoe), Munro, Niles, Houlliot, Price, Rhodes, Robinson, Robin, Sol. Gen. Ross, Scalchard, Shaw, Sol. General, Smith, Smith (Victoria), Southwich, Spence, Stevenson, Thibaudeau, Wilson, and Wright—51

NAYS,—Messrs. Bell, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Church, Conger, Cooke (Ottawa), Cook (Oxford), Daoust (Beauharnois), Daoust (Two Mountains), Dardis, Delong (Lanaudiere), Dorion (Drummond), Dorion (Montreal), Dufresne, Felton, Ferrer, Flinn, Fortier (Nicolet, Galt, Gill, Guevremont, Holton, Jobit, Laberge, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Loranger, Lyon, Macdonald (Glengary), McDonald (Cornwall), McCann, Masson, Matthieu, Mongenais, Papin, Pinsonneault, Powell, Prevost, Lanborn, Smith (Northumberland, Somerville, Turcotte, Valois, Whitney and Young—48.

Mr. HOLTON said he understood the question was now on the main motion, and he wished to express his extreme surprise and regret at the position the Attorney General East had chosen to assume. That hon. gentleman a little while ago, said it was impossible for the government to agree upon a day for the discussion, and said that the government as government would do nothing either to accelerate or to retard the discussion of the question.

Mr. SMITH, (Northumberland) rose to a question of order. He thought there was no use for discussion after the question had been decided.

Mr. HOLTON, proceeded to say, that the Attorney General had always expressed a strong desire to see this question disposed of in accordance with the views which he (Mr. H.) and the majority from his part of the country entertained. He was greatly surprised, therefore, that the hon. gentleman after expressing in the most decided way the opinion of the hon. member for Glengary, in having an early day fixed, should afterwards with every one of his colleagues vote against it.

M. SPEAKER. Order! The question is as to the call of the House, and not of course on any particular member.

Mr. HOLTON.—I understand the question we are now debating is as to the day that the call of the House shall be fixed for, and I invite the Attorney General to give a reason for the change that has come over him.

Mr. POWELL.—Would it be in order to move a further postponement of the question? We have seen within a few minutes how speedily a change can be effected on a member of the Government and perhaps the whole Government intend now to deal with the question harmoniously as a Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House has decided that there shall be a call of the House for Monday fortnight, and no other day can now be fixed.

Mr. GALT.—The question we voted on was between the 8th and 15th. But we are not prevented from saying whether there shall or shall not be a call of the House at all.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The amendment having been carried no other amendment can now be made on the motion.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Glengary).—But those who voted against the amendment are now at liberty to vote against the whole thing. When the Speaker puts the question shall the main motion as amended be carried. I and others can say, no.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not to be supposed that the House having affirmed that there shall be a call of the House on a particular day, shall next affirm that there shall be no call at all.

Attorney General DRUMMOND.—I have a few observations to make in reply to the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Holton) from whom I so narrowly escaped annihilation a moment ago. I still tremble from the effects of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is irregular to allow any further discussion, unless it is the sense of the House to allow the hon. gentleman to speak.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND—(Cries of order: chair!) I beg the indulgence of the House to allow me an opportunity of answering the very serious charge which has been launched against me.

Mr. DORION, (Montreal)—If the Attorney General is allowed to speak, hon. gentlemen on this side will have a right to reply.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It the hon. gentleman wishes to be heard he has friends enough in the House who can move to that effect.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND.—I think it a matter of some importance to myself, that I should say to those who usually act with me on the Seat of Government question, that I should have an opportunity of explaining myself and convincing my hon. friend from Montreal that I have not betrayed the cause. It is the misfortune of my hon. friend that he has too great a development of the organ of mirthfulness. (Laughter.) He seems to have been sent here for the purpose of always expressing concentrated astonishment. My hon. friend with that voice which always reminds me of the lamentations of Jeremiah, attacks me as if I had committed some monstrous crime. I, and those who act with me heard that hon. gentleman rising and accusing hon. members on this side of displaying fidelity to the Government of the day.

Mr. SPEAKER (rising).—Order!

Attorney General DRUMMOND continuing to speak, although the Speaker had stood up.

Mr. SPEAKER said, very warmly—I should be sorry to call the hon. member by name and submit him to the censure of the House. But he is a blagodier for his M. P. and is producing in this discussion, the debates on an entirely different question.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND then proceeded to explain his vote, by saying that when any question of great importance came before the House, even when he was sure of victory, even when triumph lay on his side, he was afraid to secure that triumph without enabling any man to say that he had done him wrong or injustice. He wished those in favour of a permanent Seat of Government to make use of their majority to secure the object they had in view, but for no other purpose. He could not have any but a wish the rankling feeling in his mind that he had been deprived of the opportunity of coming up to represent the wishes of his constituents. The hon. member for Quebec for instance [Mr. Chabot] had left last night on business connected with the Seigniorial Commission—He did not think with his hon. at parting—and he would not like him to be able to say that he had joined in hurrying on this matter in his absence.

The subject was then allowed to drop.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, February 22.

The Council met a 3 o'clock P. M. Several petitions were presented to the House, after which.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS gave notice of the following motion; which was presented last session:—

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty the Queen, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to cause a measure to be laid before the Imperial Parliament for the dissolution of the Union now subsisting between East and West Canada, and that the Provinces of Eastern and Western Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, be united under one general government.

"That the Governor General be appointed for the said Provinces by her Queen, and Lieutenant Governors under him for each of the said late Provinces, be appointed by her Majesty.

"That the Legislature consist as at present, of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly, the members composing both Houses to be elected by the majority of legal votes according to the laws now existing in each separate Province, until altered or amended by a law to be passed by the general Legislature, according to population.

"That the Speaker of the Legislative Council be elected by the members present for the time being at the commencement of each second session, subject to the approval of the Governor General or person administering the Government for the time being, and the said Legislative Council to have power to appropriate monies, but not to levy any tax, and to be constituted a court for the trial of Impeachments."

"That the Municipal Councils be charged with the internal concerns of each of the said late Provinces with the powers now confided to them by law which may be so altered or amended by the general Legislature as may be deemed necessary for that purpose; and that the Lieutenant Governor in each of the said late Provinces shall have the same authority over any by-law they may pass as the Governor General now possesses."

"That the said General Government have the sole control and authority to levy taxes, and over the revenue and expenditure of the United province, and of enacting such laws as may be deemed necessary for the good government and prosperity thereof; and to pray that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to give the said United Province such name or designation as her Majesty may graciously think proper, and to fix some place in the said united Province for the permanent Seat of Government."

Hon. Mr. CROOKS gave notice that he should bring this matter before the House on Thursday next. He also ordered that 300 copies of the motion be printed for the use of the Council.

The subject of the proper day for calling the House came up, and the report of a select committee to investigate the case decided that Friday was the proper day for the calling of the roll. It was accordingly called.

Hon. Mr. BLAQUIERE gave notice of a motion for Wednesday, recommending an amendment to the French translation of Rule 4, respecting the call of the House; said amendment being according to the recommendation of the above mentioned Committee.

On motion of Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE, the Council adjourned till Monday next, at 3 p.m.

☞ Mr. George Malotte is authorized to receive subscriptions for the "Maple Leaf," in the lower Townships; and such of our friends who have not already become subscribers, will have an opportunity of doing so in a few days when Mr. Malotte passes through.



THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, MARCH 7, 1856.

PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Below will be found the Petition of the County Council, adopted at its last session, praying the Legislature to appoint a permanent Seat of Government. The Council have, in our opinion, adopted a course in this matter, which entitles them to great praise. That the system of moving the seat of Government every four years, is detrimental to our best interests, few will attempt to dispute. And one of the many serious injuries to which the Province is made liable by continuing this system, is that of exposing the *Records* to the thousand chances of being destroyed in their transition from one place to the other; and another is the necessity for occupying buildings not suitable for offices, and in exposed positions. If, unfortunately, such a misfortune were to happen, what a state of confusion would the affairs of the Province be thrown into! a state which would result in losses that could never be repaired.

If some central position could be chosen which would heal the sectional jealousies which have unfortunately existed upon this subject, and which have heretofore been a great drawback to the settlement of this question, the necessity for which is becoming more apparent every day, and no one, we are inclined to believe, more suitable than Kingston, could be chosen, having a position that is central; and its being strongly fortified, certainly entitle it to no small share of consideration; where fire-proof buildings with suitable archives might be erected, of a nature creditable to our posterity.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in Council assembled.

Humbly sheweth:

That your memorialists are of opinion that the present system of removing the seat of Government from place to place is not compatible with our present state of improvement and that it would, in the opinion of your petitioners, be far better for the Province at large, if the Legislature were to fix a permanent seat of Government for this Province; and your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable body will take into serious consideration the subject of this petition during the present session of Parliament, and take such steps as will ensure at the expiration of the present term the accomplishment of this object.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

We trust that this petition may not be presented in vain, and that members of Parliament will not delay the accomplishment of this much desired object. We hope that County Councils throughout the Province will adopt similar petitions to be presented to Parliament, making strong representations of the necessity of a change in the Government. Every person is aware, we believe, that Toronto cannot be made the permanent seat of Government, from the fact Lower Canadian Members will never consent to vote in favor of its remaining there. Should, however, it return to Quebec, the consequence may be that Upper Canada will never have the seat of Government again within it, hence the necessity for some central place being chosen, to which members from both sections of the Province could not object.

It is with regret that we have to notice the death of Mr. John McCormick, an old and respected friend, and one who has gained for himself friends wherever he was known. The deceased left this neighborhood, about a week before he was taken ill, for the Lake Townships, and on his arrival at Oxford in the Township of Colchester, complained of being unwell, and in just one short week from that time he had passed from this life. It is melancholy indeed to see one in the vigor of manhood thus cut off, leaving, as he did, a large family of children to mourn over their loss in a kind and devoted parent. The deceased expired on Monday the 25th ult, at 10 o'clock, pm, in the 43rd year of his age. His remains were conveyed to Point Pelee Island, where they were interred.

A rare chance for making money is now offered, in the lottery to be drawn at *Aylmer* for Land and other articles. Every ticket purchased will draw a prize. The value of the property is estimated at £1,000 and will be divided into lots, so as to produce quite a number of very valuable chances. The tickets are sold at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR, and may be had from Mr. Haley, at the Traveller's Home in the Town of Sandwich.

Due notice will be given, through these columns, of the day of drawing.

It is reported by Telegraph from New York, that Captain Whitney, of the Ordnance, has received orders from the United States War Department, to place Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, in a state of war defence.

MORE SNOW.—On Saturday and Sunday last we had a very severe snow storm; in fact, more snow fell during those two days than has fallen before during any one snow storm this winter. The roads are in many places completely blocked up with drifts so much so, that tracks have to be made through the fields in many places. There has been sleighing in this neighborhood for seventy-five days, and there is every prospect of its continuing for a couple of weeks longer. There has not been so severe a winter since 1842.

The Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, we are happy to be able to state to our friends in the Lake Townships, have entered into a contract, by which five miles of the road, east from the Cross, will be completed. One mile is to be planked and the remaining four are to be gravelled. This contract, when completed, will extend as far as the Township of Gosfield, and passing through what is called the *Willow Swamp*, will be of the greatest convenience to farmers living beyond the Cross, who entertain no very friendly feeling towards the old mudhole.

To the Editor of the "Maple Leaf:"

Dear Sir,

Through the medium of your paper, I take the opportunity of calling the attention of our townspeople to an important article which is much needed by this Town —namely, a *Fire Engine*.

At the present time there is nothing to save the devouring element, fire, from destroying our whole town, and something must be done. Should once a fire originate in the night, and get ten minutes' start, the probable result would be, that many persons would be left without a home, and many a family rendered miserable and wretched, and suffer much from the inclemency of the weather. True, there is an engine in Windsor, but I think it could not accomplish the object for which it is intended, and therefore we should not be able to derive any benefit from that source. Some persons may make the remark, there are Engines enough in Detroit. Supposing the alarm of fire be raised here at midnight. What space of time would elapse before an engine from that city could arrive here and be in operation? Why it would be useless. We had lays in our power, it would require too late to render much service, if any at all. We want an engine of our own, and we must have one; and the earlier the better. Our Township Council ought to see the propriety and expediency of obtaining one; and, in duty bound, should vote a sum of money towards purchasing one. It must be confessed that late Township Councils have not done much towards improving the place; indeed, much more might have been done by them, but the past is gone, and we look towards the future with brighter prospects. There is no doubt that the inhabitants, especially the Merchants, would subscribe liberally. Then why delay any longer? Let some influential person take a subscription list, and ascertain if Sandwich can buy a Fire Engine. The cost is trifling compared with its usefulness. If sufficient means cannot be obtained for that purpose, then sufficient evidence is shown that there are but few men amongst us who study their own interests, and the welfare and prosperity of the town. Although we have for a long time been preserved from fire—and we feel thankful for it—it is no reason that the awful calamity will not visit us at some future time, and perhaps not long hence. It may come unawares, and we should be prepared for it. If we are not, then it is our own fault, and we suffer the consequences.

I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

A SANDWICHITE.

March 1st, 1856.

ARRIVAL of the STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

NEW YORK, Saturday Evening

The steamer *Arago*, from Cowes, arrived here this morning. She brings 111 passengers, also dispatches from the British government to their Minister at Washington and from Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Mason at Paris, to the American government.

The *Arago* was greatly impeded on her passage by ice, and was obliged frequently to stop and blow off steam.

Capt. Sims says that the quantity of ice and difficulty of navigation on the Banks exceeded anything he ever heard of before, and recommends all vessels bound to Europe to go S. E. of the same.

Washington, Saturday Evening.

The Treasurer reports the amount in the U. S. Treasury subject to draft as upwards of $22,000,000.

Savanah, Saturday Evening.

The ship *Telegraph* of Boston, previously reported as on fire at Tybee, was totally destroyed, together with her cargo.

Charleston, Saturday Evening.

Lakeman, late 1st mate of the ship *Ariel* on trial here for the murder of Capt. Ayres has been acquitted.

New York, Saturday Evening.

Capt. Whitney of, the Ordnance Department received orders on Thursday from the War Department to put Governor's Island, in the Harbor, in a state of War defence.

ARRIVAL of the STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

New York, March

The steamship *Baltic* from Liverpool, arrived this afternoon with four days later advices. She brings no news of importance.

Cotton dull and quiet, prices unchanged. Breadstuffs slightly advanced, except wheat, which has declined 1s—?

In flour there is an improved demand. Western Canal quoted 34s a 34s 6d, Philadelphia 37s a 39s, Ohio 39s. Corn opened heavy but improved, and close mixed corn is quoted 33s, white 36s.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote pork quiet, 81s 3d. Beef—improved demand, 100 for prime mess, and 1 ni retail 120s.—Lard quiet and prices irregular; quotations are 69s a 69s. Bacon 51s a 53s 6d.

Money more stringent.

Consols advanced to 90¼a90¾.

The new Loan has been fixed at £5,000,000.

The peace Conference opened on the 23d All the Envoys had arrived at Paris Confidence in the re-establishment of peace continued. The excitement respecting the American difficulties was not so great. A large force of British troops is to be sent to Canada.

The London *Times* says, under the head of Military news:—

"In addition to the 18th Regiment and a battalion of Rifles which are about to be dispatched, it is understood to be the intention of the British Government to send out two regiments of cavalry to British North America, so as to form a powerful force in that country. In anticipation of this step the *Times* announces that almost every regiment attached to the home station has received private intimation that their services may be required in Canada, and such a course has been given in order that the regimental clothing which is made expressly for that station, may be in readiness, in case the exigences of the service should require a large body of troops to be moved to that country."

LATEST.

The *Baltic* arrived at her dock at 11 o'clock.

Africa arrived out on the 18th.

The *Baltic* brings dates to the 20th.

The news is very dull.

The *Times* announces that the 18th Regiment and a battalion of rifles are about to be despatched to Canada, and several other regiments will follow, so as to concentrate a powerful force in that country.

It is rumored also that almost every regiment attached to the home service has received intimation that their services may be required in Canada.

The money market continues tight demand being in excess of supply.

The new loan is announced with the funding of exchange bills to the extent of 3,000,000*l*. As these amounts have to be paid in five instalments in the course of two months, the demand will doubtless continue active.

Consols improved on the announcement of the loan to 91¼, but afterwards declined to 90¾ a 90⅝, at which they closed.

The Rothschilds, it is said, have proposed taking the whole of the new loan.

There is much gossip about the peace conference.

Baron Brunow is reported to have said that Russia is sincerely desirous of peace; but that if peace be not made within three or four weeks at furthest from the opening of the conference, serious difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question.

Lord Clarendon had a private interview with the Emperor, immediately on his arrival at Paris.

The Duke of Norfolk is dead.

A mulatto girl was found secreted on board the ship "Astorian," which arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans.

FRANCE

News uninteresting.

The article in the *Assemblee Nationale*, touching the defensive works being constructed at Portsmouth, has elicited some remark, and is looked upon as an exhibition of France's jealousy.]

AUSTRIA.

Some additional particulars of the forthcoming Austrian amnesty has transpired. It will with a few exceptions, be unconditional, and be made known immediately concerned. Those who choose can resume their citizenship at once, and be put in possession of their property. Those who do neither, will be considered as dead, and their property handed to their legal heirs.

ASIA.

On the 5th Jan. six battalions of Russians surprised a battalion of Turks near Zeugdena.

The latter retreated, leaving their guns and baggage.

The Russians subsequently burnt the Pacha's palace and several villages.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas is married to the Princess of Oldenburg, Alexandrina Petrowna.

Latest Telegraphic Despatches.

THE CONFERENCES.

The following is extracted from the letter of the *Times* Paris correspondent dated Feb. 13, six p.m.:—

"Baron Brunow arrived here last night, at half-past ten o'clock, by the express train from Stessburg, and took up his quarters in the hotel of the Russian embassy, in the Faubourg St. Honore. Mr. de Bourqueney has already arrived but has left for Blois to bring up his family. It is to be hoped that Lord Cowley will, on his return to Paris, bring Lord Clarendon with him. The English plenipotentiaries are expected at the end of the week; the sooner they come the better. Count Buol will be here on Friday or Saturday, or at least it is given out. M. Cavour leaves Turin to-day, will probably arrive on Friday, but the resident Sardinian minister, the Marquis de Villa Marina, is on the spot, and keeps a good look out. Ash Pacha, the Ottoman plenipotentiary, will not arrive before the 18th or 19th. Turks do not travel by the electric telegraph like Russians. It is still doubted whether it be possible for the conferences to begin on the 20th.

"A very handsome table has been fitted up at the foreign office for the plenipotentiaries to sit at during the conferences. It is covered with rich crimson velvet and, together with the chairs, forms a handsome piece of furniture. It was at first only large enough to accomodate eight persons; but then Sardinia and Turkey had only one plenipotentiary each. Since the decision in favour of two it has had to be lengthened and now is large enough for twelve. The two additional places are no doubt, meant for Prussia, if Prussia behave herself as she ought. I have already mentioned that Count Walewski, as minister for foreign affairs of the sovereign in whose capital the conferences are held, will preside.

"It is said that one of the first acts of the Emperor of Russia, after the signature of the treaty of peace, should we be so happy as to see it, will be the formal notification to France and England of his accession to the throne. In diplomatic fictions, those powers, it seems, are supposed to believe that the Emperor Nicholas is still living."

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* the three Powers have already agreed on the most important point to be adjusted at Paris, and one of them is that Nicholaieff, not being on the coast of the black Sea, is not to share the fate of Sebastopol.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Count Buol ought to have reached Straburg to-day. He is expected at Paris this evening or to-morrow morning. Count Cavour arrived at Lyons to-day, which place he was to leave immediately for Paris. Aali Pacha left Constantinople the day before yesterday: it is thought he cannot arrive at Paris before the 22nd inst. It is supposed that the Conferences will not open before Tuesday next.

PRUSSIA AND THE CONFERENCES.

A diplomatic despatch has been published, dated the 7th inst, and signed by the Prime Minister, which represents the views entertained by the Court of Prussia. Prussia accepts the five propositions, and is ready to take part in the Paris Conferences if invited. Prussia engages to procure the acceptance of the Germanic Confederation, provided she is specially represented at the Conference, so as to permit her to follow up the negotiations on the divers views which may be entertained by the different Powers.—This is thought to refer to the fifth point, though that is not stated. It is believed at Berlin that Austria proposes a middle course and will be satisfied if the German Diet accepts the propositions with the omission of the fifth point; but there is no official confirmation of this.

FRANCE.

On the 14th the Bank of France received the measure reducing to 75 days the maximum of bills handed for discount, and resolved to re-commence taking commercial paper of 90 days' date.

TURKEY.

The following intelligence has been received under date of Constantinople, Feb. 4: "There are hardly any foreign troops here. There are 1000 French in camp at Maslak, and two English battalions, with a small cavalry detachment, at Pera and Scutari Mehemet Kiprisli Pacha acts for Aali Pacha, who will soon leave for Marseilles in the Ajaccio. Advices from Trebizond of the 28th January state that the Russians have evacuated part of Turkish Armenia and retired to Erivan."

On the 2nd instant the propositions of the Ambassadors for the *amelioration of the condition* of the Christians were submitted to the Council and accepted. In a few days the official acceptance is expected. The Fourth Point may be thus regarded as settled in principle. The next point, relating to the organization of the Principalities, will be the object of the next conferences. It is intended to settle this point before the negotiations in Paris begin, in order to have the project ready for discussion there.

SWEDEN.

The king of Sweden has appointed the hereditary Prince to be Viceroy of Norway.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg presages important personal changes in the higher administrative departments. The removal of the Minister of the interior and Chief of Police is spoken of.

The death of the Dowagar Empress of Russia causes some alarm.

Count V. Esterhazy had his first audience of the Czar on the 6th inst.

ASIA.

Accounts from Tiflis state that General Williams was unwell. 100 brass guns taken from Kars have been mounted in one of the squares of Tiflis.

PRUSSIA.

Letters have been received from Mr. Murray, dated from Tabreez. He had reached that place after a fatiguing journey of 25 days amid rain and snow, and could continue his route to Mosul as he intended, on account of the heavy snowfall, in which two caravans had been lost.

JAPAN.

The Dutch Government have have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges from his Japanese Majesty denied to the Governments of England and the United States. By this treaty Dejima is ceded to the Dutch, whereon to form an entrepot for their trade with the people of Japan, allowing them to land their goods and stores without paying any duty, or being subject to the inspection of the authorities, excepting when they trade with the city of Hungersaki, when a duty will be levied upon all kinds of merchandise.

Central America.

As in the "enlistment difficulty," the correspondence to which we have alluded opens with the interest we might have otherwise felt in much that has been said and written respecting it—so, as regards central America, General Walker's last move pales all speculation and complicates the matter egregiously. The news is to this effect. The General, flushed with success, has ousted the Nicaraguan government and issue a decree reclaiming or annexing the whole Mosquito Territory. This is a pretty bold move, in the teeth of the Protectorate. But this is not all. Col. Kinney, at about the same moment and under assurances from some of Walker's personal adherents that he would be well received, went up from San Juan to Grenada, to feel his way probably towards joint operations. But Walker wanted no rival near his throne. He forthwith picked a quarrel with "Mr." Kinney as he called him; procured the issue of another decree, to the effect that to uphold the grant of Kinney's that Kinney as the Shepard grant to Kinney, was a crime against "the integrity of Central America;" even had Kinney arrested on a charge of high treason; and finally sent him off as a prisoner to San Juan. Kinney indeed seems to escaped being shot.

This curious episode may be fruitful of new events. It is not likely to increase the confidence in Walker's moderation, which has begun to prevail; and it may be the precursor of a civil war. Further more, it is rumoured that the other Republics of Central America are combining against Nicaragua. How if Mr. Kinney should once more exchange the spade for the rifle, and take the field boldly against his former comrade and actual oppressor.

We have said that in both matters under dispute, fresh complications crowd out our interest in what is a few days old. Thus it is that we hurry past several debates in the Senate at Washington, on which we might otherwise have paused. We must still however, express our pity for poor old General Cass, in whom advancing age and his recent escape from death have made a proof his recent escape from death have made a proof his recent escape from death have made a proof ified the chronic Anglophobia. With him,

Peace is despaired,
For who can think submission? War then,
war,
Open or understood, must be resolved.

Fortunately for America, Great Britain, and the world at large, two nations are not going to cut each other's throats in order that General Cass's monomania may be pampered. There are some Senators, such men as Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Bell, who think with us that—

All things invite
To peaceful counsels, and the settled state
Of orders, how in safety best we may
Compose our present evils, with regard
Of what is past or what is present where, dismissing quite
All thoughts of war.

Nevertheless, appropriations have been proposed and favorably received, for augmenting the U.S. Navy and rendering the Army more efficient. Ten new steam-frigates, and three millions of dollars to be expended on improved armament; it is in the shape, that this suggestion comes. In peace prepare for war, is a good policy, all the world over, though Messrs. Cobden and Bright don't think so.—*A blow.*

MANCHESTER, February 8, 1856.

The importers of Canadian and United States wheat, are, at this moment, losing half a dollar on every bushel, and proportionably on flour, owing to the fall in price, occasioned by the prospect of peace. The effect will be to cause an entire revolution in this branch of commerce, which must, for some time, be transferred to other hands. British growers will cease to import Canadian and American wheat and flour, upon a falling market, with a prospect of the decline being, in future, both rapid and great. The result will be, that American and Canadian firms must ship on their own account; and this transference of the trade from one set of hands to another, will tend, in more than this way, still more to lower the price. For example, when a house in America sends a cargo of wheat or flour on consignment, it has to go into the hands of brokers, and is thus at once subject to extra charges. Then the length of time before a return can be made, and the dangerous condition of a declining market, must again still further reduce the price. That this state of things will in time effect a reaction in favor of higher prices is very probable, from the fact that for some time supplies will not be sent in large quantities, either from the unwillingness of purchasers to operate at any but a safe figure—which must be, comparatively a low figure—or of holders to submit to any considerable abatement for some time. Thus it is possible that there may be a period between this and next harvest when prices will rally, even if peace should be concluded. But who shall say when the reflow of the tide shall take place, or when it does take place, whether prices will come up to the present mark, for no one supposes that the bottom of the downward tendency has been nearly touched. An extensive corn dealer has declared to me his opinion that, the decline will not stop till wheat reaches 50s. a quarter,—a decline nearly equivalent to a dollar a bushel. Of course this is conjectural only, even in the event of peace, and a continuance of war would probably cause a recovery of the present fall.

The figure of Scott Russell & Co., whose extensive establishment I visited in June, was declared a few days ago. No stoppage in the construction of the great Eastern steamer, will, it is asserted, result from this catastrophe.—*Leader.*

House of Commons, Feb. 15.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

On the motion going into Committee of supply, Mr. Roebuck called attention to our relations with the United States as of America, in consequence of the production of all correspondence with the government of those States relative to the conduct of Mr. Crampton. The hon. member stated that his intention for bringing forward this motion was to make the country acquainted with the actual state of affairs: for he did not think Lord Palmerston had spoken correctly when he said he had apologised for what was taken amiss, and expressed our sorrow for the violation of the United States laws, and had done all they could do as honorable men to repair this injury committed. He (Mr. Roebuck) denied the statement of the noble lord, he should have said nothing could be done; but it was not so. Mr. Crampton had gone from Washington to Nova Scotia, and had entered into a combination with the Governor of Nova Scotia to lay down a plan by which laws of the United States might be violated, openly, and surreptitiously to obtain what they were precluded from by the laws of the United States. Mr. Crampton had endeavoured to prevail upon persons to go to Nova Scotia to be enlisted, and had given his *employer* a cypher by which they might communicate with him, thus violating the laws of the United States. These instructions were given to the agents to avoid violating them. These facts he proposed from a case tried in America, in which defendant, an agent of Mr. Crampton's, was prosecuted by the United States. The United States, under the circumstances, justly acted calmly. Mr. Crampton went beyond his instructions, and therefore they demanded his recall, or his instructions went beyond what the laws of the States allowed, and therefore they demand his recall. The hon. member quoted a similar case in reference to a French minister in the United States, who, upon the demand of the United States, was immediately recalled by his government. The report of the trial to which we had referred, was, he admitted, a disgrace to the United States, and showed a spirit of hatred towards England, and therefore was not worthy of regard, but it contained the admission of Mr. Crampton's own handwriting, and making charges that had never been contradicted. He wanted to know what were the instructions given to Mr. Crampton, and whether they authorised him by deals to break the law of the United States, and he waited for an expression of opinion on this point. All members that the United States might know that the House of Commons was no party to the transactions. He concluded by moving for the instructions given to Mr. Crampton. Mr. Hatfield seconded the motion.

LORD PALMERSTON explained the delay that had occurred in the presentation of Parliament of the correspondence with the United States, by stating that shortly before the meeting of Parliament a dispatch arrived from America, complaining of the conduct of her Majesty's ministers and consuls in the United States, and demanding their recall. A despatch of such importance could not be answered immediately, and the necessary information had not been gathered to enable her Majesty's Government to reply; and, until such information was obtained it would be unjust to the consul to publish the dispatch. With regard to the proceedings detailed by the hon. member, Lord Palmerston said that America being a free country there could be no power to prevent men going from one place to another beyond the boundaries to further their own purpose; on the subject of the case, "the United States *v.* Hurst and others," that underhand practices had been resorted to prove a violation of the laws, and when the House was in possession of all the facts of the case he was convinced they would not, would alter the opinions which they might form on the speech of the right hon. and learned gentlemen. He was surprised at the course taken by the hon. member in trifling with such important interest as those involved in the question and he holding the brief of the counsel for the Queen's Government, making himself the mouthpiece of calumnies that had been uttered in the United States by interested parties opposed to the British Government. A war with America would be equally calamitous to both parties engaged, but there was a tendency to conciliate the disputes on both sides, and he felt moreover that when matters were calmly considered by the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Great Britain, an amicable arrangement would be effected.

Mr. DISRAELI did not think it expedient to interfere in the question till all the papers on the subject were before the House, and therefore he would not support the motion of the member for Sheffield; but the same time he protested against the principle that the House was not to investigate matters connected with the conduct of our Ministers in foreign courts. When charges were made against them he thought the hon. and learned gentleman was quite justified in bringing the question before the House, and it was not just for a member of her Majesty's Government to charge him with being an advocates of the enemies of his country. The motion was then withdrawn.

Powers of Special Meetings and Trustees—Free Schools.

A school officer writing to the Educational Department for information in regard to the powers of Special Meetings, and of Trustees in admitting non-resident children to the school; and also on the subject of the Rate Bill as the Free School System, received the following reply:

"Any subsequent special meeting can rescind the resolutions of the annual meeting, and pass such other lawful resolutions as it thinks proper.

"Trustees have no authority to admit non resident children to their school (unless their parents or guardians own property in section); but if they do admit them, they (and not the rate-payers) determine the amount of fees to be charged, more particularly as they are entitled to no aid from the school fund for the attendance of such non-resident children. The Trustees must return the names of such non-resident children to the Trustees of the section in which they (the non-residents) reside, in order that the Trustees of that section may include such average attendance in their half-yearly reports to the local superintendent.

"I agree with those who have contended that (strictly speaking) the meeting had nothing more to do with fixing the amount of the ordinary rate-bill; but, in justice to the rate payers, I think that that right ought to be conceded to them, otherwise the Trustees could, by fixing the rate-bill at one penny per month, practically defeat the intentions of the meeting, in deciding upon adopting the rate-bill system.—Since no meeting of Trustees can fix a rate bill higher than one shilling and three pence per month, the interest of the supporters of the school are, on the one hand, protected, while on the other, the larger holders of property are not compelled to pay for the entire support of the school; but both parties are equally required to pay a just proportion of the cost of supporting the school as an important municipal institution. The fixing of a maximum rate bill was designed as a compromise of the question of Free Schools or, think I, should have said the spirit of the compromise should be observed by the friends of Free Schools.

"In regard to the assertion that Free Schools are declining, I may remark that out of the 3,243 Common Schools in Upper Canada, in 1854, 1,177 were reported as absolutely free, and 1,190 as partly free (i.e. with a very small rate-bill); or a total of 2,846; while, in 1855, there were only 1052 wholly free, and 643 partly free, total 1,700; an increase of 1,294 in favor of 1854. The returns of 1855 have not yet reached this office."

BIRTHS.

In this town, on the 5th of February last, Mrs. Ellis, of a daughter.

At Sandwich, on the 2nd of February last, Mrs. St Amour of a daughter.

At Sandwich, on the 1st instant, Mrs. Davis of a daughter.

At Sandwich, on the 22nd February ult., Mrs. Wm Hunt of a daughter.

At Sandwich, on the 27th February ult., Mrs. Alexander Ouellette, of a daughter.

DIED,

At the River Thames, at the residence of Mr. Williams, Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. John Weaver of Petite Cote.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, 6th March, 1856

Wheat, per bushel,	. . .	$ 1 12
Barley,	do	1 00
Corn,	do	0 75
Oats,	do	0 43
Rye,	do	0 80
Potatoes,	do	0 60
Beef, 100 lbs,	. . . .	7 50
Pork,	do	7 25
Wool,	. . . .	0 20
Wood, per cord,	. . . .	2 00
Tallow, per 100 lbs,	. . . .	12 00
Butter, per lb.,	. . . .	0 24
Chickens, per pr.,	. . . .	0 40
Eggs, per dozen,	. . . .	0 23
Hay, per ton,	. . . .	12 00

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich Monday, 12th May, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, Saturday, 12th April.
3rd. Kingsville, Wednesday, 16th do.
4th. Colchester, Monday, 14th do.
5th. Mersea, Friday, 18th do.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th, May
Sandwich 12th Feb. 1856.

SPRING CIRCUITS.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart	
Milton.	Monday, 17th March,
Barrie.	Tuesday, 25th March,
Niagara.	Thursday, 22nd April,
Hamilton	Tuesday, 13th May,
Sydenham	Tuesday, 27th May,

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper	
Brockville	Monday, 31st April,
Cornwall.	Monday, 28th April,
L'Original	Thursday, 8th May,
Ottawa	Monday, 12th May,
Perth	Thursday, 22nd May.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.	
Whitby	Wednesday, 26th March,
Peterborough	Tuesday, 8th April,
Coburg.	Monday, 14th April,
Belleville	Thursday, 24th April,
Picton	Tuesday, 6th May,
Kingston	Tuesday, 13th May.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.	
Brantford	Tuesday, 22nd April,
Simcoe	Thursday, 24th April,
Woodstock	Monday, 5th May,
Stratford	Wednesday, 14th May,
Berlin	Tuesday, 20th May,
Guelph	Monday, 26th May.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.	
Goderich	Saturday, 5th March,
St. Thomas	Wednesday, 12th March,
London	Wednesday, 19th March,
Chatham	Tuesday, 15th April,
Sandwich	Tuesday, 22nd April,
Sarnia	Tuesday, 29th April.

CITY OF TORONTO.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.	
Toronto.	Monday, 5th May.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, opposite the "Sandwich Exchange," will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

Sandwich, 9th March, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, was indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK.
DAVID MCCORMICK.
WILLIAM MCCORMICK

Point Pelée Island,
7th March, 1856.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES for the Township of SANDWICH, ending the 31st December, 1855.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
To Paid for Roads and Bridges,	164	5	8
" Treasurer's Salary,	25	0	0
" Township Clerk's Salary,	51	2	6
" Auditors do	20	10	0
" for Surveying, .	21	2	6
" Inspectors, .	6	15	0
" Indigent Poor, .	34	12	6
" Election Expences, .	6	5	0
" Messenger to Council .	1	5	0
" Lumber and Nails for Township purposes, .	0	17	5½
" Sandwich Wharf, .	17	2	5
" Path Master Town of Sandwich, .	6	0	0
" for Selecting Jurors, .	9	7	6
" Assessors, .	33	15	0
" Legal Services, .	38	5	0
" Councillors' Salary, .	37	10	0
" Stationery, .	2	10	9
" Rent, Fire, Wood, &c., C. Chamber, .	9	7	0
" Court of revision, .	6	5	0
" Printing, .	16	16	0
" Deduction of Taxes, .	44	17	11½
" School Sections, .	332	14	0
" School Grant, .	160	7	11½
" Superintendent of Common Schools, .	13	0	0
" County Treasurer,	1135	18	11½
Amount of Absentees and Defaulters, .	35	10	2½
	£2218	16	7½
To Balance, .	646	1	4½
	£2864	18	0½

CR.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash due the Township as per Treasurer's Book,	303	8	2½
Cash from Collector, .	3127	17	8½
Auction of Wharf Lumber,	7	5	4
Statute Labor, Sec. No. 6,	9	1	0
do do Sandwich, .	4	1	5
Rev. Inspector, .	86	8	0
Pound Keeper, Sandwich, .	3	3	9
Rev Inspector—D. Moynahan, .	46	10	0
Fines of Bowning, J.P. .	0	8	6
Exhibition Licence, .	0	5	0
Wild Land Tax, County Treasurer, .	240	18	10½
Error in amount rec'd from Collector, .	35	10	2½
	£3864	18	0½

By Balance due the Township, . £646 1 4½

JOSEPH MERCER, } Auditors
JOHN A. ASKIN. }

March 1, 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
Jame. Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Hatty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Wallbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. LOSSES promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said ALPHEUS MORSE or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executors.
H. G. GUILLOT }

Sandwich, Feb. 29th 1856.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg on the line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.

Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROSE DALE MILLS.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do, Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO, DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT assembled in Toronto, for the despatch of Business

On Friday 15th February

The *Globe* will contain a full report of the Debates made up each day to the hour of going to press; and will have the most reliable political intelligence at the earliest moment.

THE DAILY "GLOBE"

Will be sent four months for TWO DOLLARS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY "GLOBE"

Will be sent three months for ONE DOLLAR!

Orders should be sent in immediately so as to secure the Debates from the commencement of the Session.

GLOBE OFFICE,
Toronto, February 14, 1856.

Family Stores.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold,

JOSEPH MILLER.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JAMES JESSOPP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the question of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieri Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen on the West, and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plat of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, together with all the property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.

By C. F. LABADIE.

A PUBLIC STAGE will run regularly every hour each day, from Sandwich to Windsor.

C. F. L. possesses superior Horses and a more comfortable conveyance than have heretofore been put on this line, and he pos to receive a share of public patronage.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that prompt notice is made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3, on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stable. These Lots will be sold on favorable terms.

For particulars apply to
H. WILKINSON,
J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED—A good steady hand, to whom constant work and good wages will be given.

Apply at this Office.

7th March, 1856.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

Cheese Making from a Small Dairy.

We have received requests from several of our lady correspondents, to write a short article on cheese-making especially in reference to that large class of farmers who keep but few cows. It always gives us pleasure to comply with the requests of the ladies, especially of those who are good house-keepers—know how to milk a cow, make good butter and cheese, and cultivate a small flower-garden.

First rate cheese can be made from a few cows, but it is attended with more labor in proportion to the amount made, than in a large dairy, inasmuch as the curd has to be made every morning and placed aside till you have sufficient to make a good sized cheese. The milk is placed in a tub, and warmed to the proper temperature (95 deg. Fahr., or about as warm as when taken from the cow,) by adding a portion of heated milk. If rennet is then added, the milk will set, and afterwards let alone till the curd is well come. The time this occupies varies from fifteen minutes to two hours, according to the amount of rennet, the temperature, &c.—the hotter it is put together, and the more rennet there is added, the quicker will the change come. As a general thing, the longer it is in coming, the tenderer and sweeter will be the curd. If it comes too quickly, it is owing to an excess of lactic acid being formed of the sugar of milk, so that the curd has that hard, cough, white appearance that is the case when the curd is precipitated by vinegar, or any other acid; but if there is a very slow formation of lactic acid, the curd is gradually precipitated in flocks, is less dense, and very sweet and tender. It is then broken up quite fine, either by hand or a curd-breaker made for the purpose, which cuts it into very small pieces. After this it is allowed to stand and settle. The whey is then drawn off and passed through a sieve, to remove any curd there may be in it. The curd is then placed in a strong cloth, and well pressed, to remove the whey. It is then placed in a cold place, and the operation repeated daily—or every other day, if the milk will keep sweet, as it will in the fall, till there is curd enough to make a cheese of the desired size. When the right quantity is obtained, the curd is all broken up very fine, salted, and well mixed. In putting the curd in the vat to be pressed, it is built sufficiently large to cover the whole cheese is placed in the vat, and into this cloth the curd is put. When the curd has filled the vat, a "follet," (usually made of sheet tin, and from three to six inches wide, and sufficiently long to lap over four or five inches when placed round the cheese,) is placed inside the vat for an inch or so, and the cloth drawn up straight, so that when being pressed the follet will not cut it. The whole of the curd is then put in, the cloth turned over the top of it, a smooth board placed over the this, and then it is ready to press. After it has been pressed for some hours, it is taken from under, and pounteured all over with a skewer, either of wood or iron. Place it in the press again till it has become sufficiently consolidated to take out of the vat without falling to pieces. It must then be turned, or laid on its side in the clean cloth put round it. Place it again under the press, occasionally turning it and putting round it fresh cloths, till the cheese when pressed does not wet them. It is then all right, and should be kept in the dairy, or other cool, damp place, for a few days placing a light cloth over it, so that it may be taken to an upper room, where it will require turning very frequently, or the side next the floor will mold. Let the room be dark and well ventilated. (See our remarks on *Butter and Cheese-Making*, in the May number, page 143.)

A cheese press may be purchased for about $5; and the cost of the vats, fillets, &c., is very trifling; so that it is to us surprising that so few farmers with from four to ten cows ever make any cheese—not even enough for their own consumption. Good cheese sells for nearly as much as butter, and yet a cow will give, to say the least, as much again cheese as she will butter. It is true the whey is not so good to fat hogs as the sour milk, yet it contains much nutritive matter, and is a valuable food for shoats, or a good drink for fattening hogs; yet we think it would be more profitable to make cheese at the present relative prices of the two articles, than butter.

A Few Words on Growing Clover Seed.

The largest yield and best quality of clover seed is obtained by pasturing the first year's growth of clover till the last week in May, and then taking out the animals, destroying any Canada thistles, docks, May weed, &c., that may happen to be in the lot, thus insuring clean seed. It is, however a more general practice to take a crop of clover hay first, and then allow the second growth to go to seed. In this case the first crop should be mown as early as possible; for the great difficulty in obtaining a large yield of clover seed is early frosts, which often check the growth of the clover before the seed is fully matured, and a small crop with an inferior quality of seed is the consequence. When the first crop is pastured or cut very early for hay, the second crop is of course much earlier, and the seed is elaborated perfectly under the influence of warm weather while yet the

Action and Reaction in Farming

crop is late, it may be allowed to stand as long as it will grow; for the frosts do not injure the vitality of the seed, but merely checks its growth. Three bushels of clean seed to the acre is about an average yield, though much larger crops are sometimes—and may be often—grown.

Clover being a leguminous plant, allowing it to go to seed does not impoverish the soil to that extent as do the cereal crops which specially exhaust the soil of nitrogen; while clover obtains the large quantity of nitrogen which it contains from the atmosphere; so that by growing clover seed the soil is not materially impoverished or the following crop much injured.

We make these remarks in the hope that they may induce farmers more generally to grow at least sufficient clover seed for their own use, believing that they will seek more land down to clover every year if they do so, than if they have to give their neighbors or city seed-store men four or five dollar per bushel for it, and *knowing* that the yield of wheat and corn crops will bear a pretty constant proportion to the amount of clover grown and used on the farm. If farmers would make it a rule, with exception only in uncommon cases, never to sow wheat or barley without in the spring seeding down the land with ten or twelve pounds of Red Clover seed per acre, the increased average yield of grain would much more than make up for the fewer number of acres sown; while the greater quality of stock the land would thus be able to maintain, would greatly enhance the profit of the farmer.

The Proper Time to Cut Wheat.

Much difference of opinion exists between purely theoretical and purely practical farmers, in regard to the proper time when wheat and other grain crops should be cut. The theoretical farmer says it should be cut while quite green—say fourteen days before it is ripe—while most practical farmers think it should be quite ripe before cutting. The early cutting advocates advance nothing by a very plausible scientific reason for their opinion, but give numerous experiments which confirm the deductions of science.—The arguments in favor of early cutting may briefly be stated thus: The grain and straw of wheat contain starch and sugar, a portion of which, if the grain is allowed to get quite ripe, is converted into woody fibre, or bran; while if cut green, these would remain unchanged in the grain, and the wheat would yield more flour of a superior quality with considerable less bran. Another reason is, that the straw when cut green is of much more value as food for cattle, containing starch and saccharine matter, which if allowed to get fully ripe is changed into woody fibre, and its nutritive qualities greatly reduced; and then there is less loss by shelling when the crop is cut green than when fully ripe.

We think the true course lies between the two extremes; for while we would by no means cut wheat fourteen days before it is ripe, feeling satisfied from numerous practical experiments that there would be much shrinkage and a loss, and perhaps to the miller, but to the farmer,) yet we would equally avoid letting the grain get fully ripe. As good a practical test as any we know, of the right time to cut wheat, is to take a kernel between the end of the finger and the thumb joint, squeeze it to a pulp, and if there is a milk or cheese like substance in the grain all circulation and growth have ceased, but if it is watery no more nutriment from the soil, and will be better cut up than standing; the straw for an inch or two below the ear will be found to be white, and to have lost all its sap. And now, as the world-renowned agriculturist, Fellenberg, places the control of the harvest, he need not fear that a portion of it will get over-ripe before it can be harvested, and much be lost by shelling, as was formerly often the case where there was a large breadth of wheat to cut and cradlers could not be had at any price; therefore all the necessary to commence operations till the grain is in a fit state for cutting.

Scab, and Grub in the Head of Sheep.—The scab in sheep is caused by a parasitical insect, the *acari*, and is exceedingly contagious, so much so, indeed, that it seldom makes its appearance in a flock without spreading to the whole. The cause of contamination, however, is not so much from a sound sheep coming in direct contact with a diseased one, as by rubbing themselves on the same posts, &c. As soon as it is discovered, all the affected sheep should be immediately removed from the flock, and the sound ones turned into fresh pastures or fields where they should be well watched, and any that may show symptoms of the disease be instantly taken away.

The best and surest remedy, if applied with care, is the common unguentum distilled with five times its weight of lard. Rub a little on the sheep, and then open a furrow along the back and with the finger apply a little and rub it well in; then open another furrow on each side of the sheep and apply as before, rubbing it well in. Half an ounce is an ordinary dressing, but if the case is an aggravated one, 1½ oz. may be used. It is usually the worst about the shoulders. A strong decoction of tobacco, with the addition of a little spirits of turpentine, is recommended by some, but we have never used it, though it will probably be found efficacious. The unguntum is a certain cure, and if used with ordinary care is perfectly innocious.

Mixing Ashes with Manure.—Unleached wood ashes will in all cases decompose salts of ammonia where there is sufficient moisture present, and liberate the ammonia, which escapes into the atmosphere and is lost. So that when ashes or lime are mixed with fresh liquid or solid excrement, the latter is at once decomposed, and the ammonia very plausible scientific reason for their opinion, but give numerous experiments which confirm the deductions of science.—The arguments in favor of early cutting may briefly be stated thus: The grain and straw of wheat contain starch and sugar, a portion of which, if the grain is allowed to get quite ripe, is converted into woody fibre, or bran; while if cut green, these would remain unchanged in the grain, and the wheat would yield more flour of a superior quality with considerable less bran. Another reason is, that the straw when cut green is of much more value as food for cattle, containing starch and saccharine matter, which if allowed to get fully ripe is changed into woody fibre, and its nutritive qualities greatly reduced; and then there is less loss by shelling when the crop is cut green than when fully ripe.

We think the true course lies between the two extremes; for while we would by no means cut wheat fourteen days before it is ripe, feeling satisfied from numerous practical experiments that there would be much shrinkage and a loss, and perhaps to the miller, but to the farmer,) yet we would equally avoid letting the grain get fully ripe. As good a practical test as any we know, of the right time to cut wheat, is to take a kernel between the end of the finger and the thumb joint, squeeze it to a pulp, and if there is a milk or cheese like substance in the grain all circulation and growth have ceased, but if it is watery no more nutriment from the soil, and will be better cut up than standing; the straw for an inch or two below the ear will be found to be white, and to have lost all its sap. And now, as the world-renowned agriculturist, Fellenberg, places the control of the harvest, he need not fear that a portion of it will get over-ripe before it can be harvested, and much be lost by shelling, as was formerly often the case where there was a large breadth of wheat to cut and cradlers could not be had at any price; therefore all the necessary to commence operations till the grain is in a fit state for cutting.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class Hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

Returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of everything to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in thorough repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors, and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found there.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich Street, Proprietor.

29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. D. McGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,

Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.

7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS to the above Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND ALL KINDS OF

PAPERHANGS,

PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,

EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.

192 Jefferson Avenue,

S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

Feb 29th, 1856.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.,

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Doss & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most approved and latest patterns of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Also, Field and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that what they get sold will prove true to their names and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

ELEVENTH YEAR.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 12 day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions Engineering, Millwork, and all kindreds matters in the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other Subjects.

The contributors to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be distinguished, not only for the excellent and interesting views of its discussions but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and People of every Profession of Life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

TERMS:—Single subscriptions, $2 a year or $1 for six months. Five copies for six months, $4; for a year, $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large Cash Prizes, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to

MUNN & CO.

128 Fulton St. New York

Messrs Munn & Co. have been, for many years extensively engaged procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors without charge in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

LIVERY STABLE, NOTICE.

THE Undersigned gives notice to all person or persons hiring Horses, Buggy, or Carriage from his Livery Stable in Sandwich, will be held responsible for all damage done on Horses, Buggy, or Carriage and harness, or delay of the same. Persons wishing to patronize him in his business, will be pleased in taking the above articles at their own risk.

C. F. LABADIE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Dundas Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £3 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, and they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb., 29th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.

Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. HICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR.

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Descriptive and Historical, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages, with Map of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,

Publishers, Toronto.

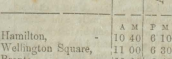
N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	P M
Toronto, -	8 00	3 20	10 00
Mimico, -	8 10	3 30	10 15
Port Credit, -	8 25	3 45	10 30
Oakville, -	8 43	4 03	10 53
Bronte, -	8 55	4 15	11 15
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35
Hamilton, -	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	A M
Hamilton, -	10 40	6 10	3 10
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte, -	11 15	6 45	3 55
Oakville, -	11 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit, -	11 45	7 20	4 35
Mimico, -	12 00	7 35	4 50
Toronto, -	12 15	7 50	5 05

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St Louis, &c., &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c., &c., &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director

Great Western Railway Offices,

Stove Manufactory

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tinning Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.

W. T. BASSANDALE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE

J. P. ST. AMOUR.

Sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Subscriber's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

WHEAT! WHEAT!! WHEAT!!!

AND CORN!!!!

THE Highest Price will be paid in Cash for good Merchantable Wheat and Corn, either at the Store of the Subscriber at Sandwich, or at the Rose Dale Mills.

GEO. & G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

BUILDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to the Inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor, and Vicinity for past favors, begs to respectfully to inform them that he is now at Home, having finished his Contracts in the City of Detroit, and is prepared to enter into Contracts for the erection of

Brick or Wooden Buildings

Of any description, and furnish Materials for the same.

HENRY TEAKLE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

The property of a person going to England, the following Real Property, viz:

FOUR Town Lots situated in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex enclosed in one block with a good Cottage, Stable, and a variety of choice grafted fruits, and a good well of water, being composed of Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16, on the East side of Russell street, also Water Lot No. 17, a grant for same Sandwich Mills; also Lot No. 16, on the West side of Bedford Street.

Lots No. 13 east half in 2nd Con., Rochester, 100 acres, also the East half of Lot No 8, in 4th Con., Sandwich, 100 acres.

Inquire of George Bullock Esq. Sandwich.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Patent Medicines.

DR. VERVAIS

Pulmonic Syrup,

A NEW PREPARATION OF

COD LIVER OIL SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

SINCE so many excellent Medicines have been offered to the Public, and by excellent physicans, it might be thought superfluous on my part to offer any NEW PREPARATION. But from many years experience and practice, both in the laboratory and with my patients, I found that the above preparation is the best that has been offered to the public. The Chemical Composition is such that the disagreeable taste is removed without in the least diminishing the virtues of the Oil. It can be taken with perfect safety in all cases, and at all ages, without injuring the constitution. And its properties are so remarkable as instantantaneously to relieve the nervous irritability of the Lungs, soften the Cough, and remove the dryness of the Throat and the viscid phlegm with which the passage of the Lungs are loaded. It causes a gentle warmth throughout the system, equalizes the circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the skin, thus giving universal egress to the impurities which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which the human race is liable. Too much cannot be said in favor of a Medicine which will restore the languishing and dying patient from a death-bed to the land of health, and make him enjoy the real blessing of a healthy constitution. We have now the radical cure, "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," which I not only recommend, but WARRANT to cure all the diseases for which it is made, if the patient will persevere in the use of a bottle or two. The most ample experience justifies the Proprietor in speaking so candidly and confidently of his discovery, when Patients who have been suffering from severe cough, whooping-cough, colds and pulmonal affections, have with the use of a few bottles, not only been restored to their wonted health, but even felt their constitution stronger than for many years previous. All persons who have once used this Medicine have instantly ordered more for the use of themselves and friends. The Proprietor again *warrants his preparation* to be everything he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt or hesitation the most palatable, speedy, and efficacious Medicine ever made use of in America. He has especially devoted 12 years to the preparation of such Medicines, and he can at last hail with pleasure and delight this *wonderful preparation* of the *only infallible Remedy* for the cure of nearly all *Diseases of the Lungs*, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspnea, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest. I have only further to add, that this Compound has not been extended beyond my limits as a prescription until astonishing success attended its use in removing the diseases for which I recommended it. It became very popular, and was called for so frequently, I found it necessary to prepare it in large quantities to meet the constant demand for its. Since then it is carefully compounded by myself, who am thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal qualities and effects of each article separately, and of their combined influence when chemically united and have also a perfect knowledge of the human system, and of the functions of each organ both in its healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence, and am therefore fully persuaded from past experience that it will give *Universal Satisfaction*; but, at the same time, I do not prescribe it as a cure-all, nor do I intend to have it foisted up to the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure-All," nor that it is, under all circumstances, absolutely infallible. Yet I can truly say that I am acquainted with no chemical composition that acts so well for a tonic—expectorant in chronic cough, and internal affection of debilitated habits, and to re-establish a healthy condition of the secretory organs, to promote the dissolution of the deposite, and to give strength to the system—as this Cod-Liver Oil Syrup. Also in allaying the irritability of the muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes of the lungs and the spasmodic affection of the bronchial tubes in the asthmatic patient, or in any case of dyspnea (tightness of breathing). Consumptive patients will find a great advantage in using this Syrup, not on account of facilitating the expectoration and giving strength, but being very nutritive in itself.

This virtue should draw the attention of the sufferer. There is no medicine which acts so quickly on the respiratory organs as this "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," because it is received into the circulation, and determined to the lungs. The effects of the Syrup have been so successful in removing the various diseases for which I have generally recommended it, that I hereby assure the public that they need not fear either to use or recommend it; as it will, in a far greater degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying the Article.

Dose for a young child is prepared to enter one teaspoonful four or five times a day.—A child of eight to twelve years, half a teaspoonful three times a day—from one to two years of age, twenty drops three or four times a day.

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, 76 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that have found them a most family medicine, of valuable use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have testified similar benefits from their use, while with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues in purifying and healing the blood. Things are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—a dose for a sweet morsel. I thank God we are blessed with the public when they are known!"

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Batimore, April, 1854:

"DR. J. C. AYER:—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the bilioteness, hepatic, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. I have never found a medicine to act as ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The worthy Reverend S. R. BRIDEWELL, D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"I have used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, dyspepsia, costiveness, and a great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any I am able to name. Where a cathartic medicine is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever known. They are safe in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which render them the best aperient we can use. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best family medicine in the world, and your Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"DR. J. C. AYER:—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after having used your Pill, am entirely rid of all signs of suffering. I have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. They were recommended to me as the best, and only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how well I waited in the acuity of my hand, and destroyed my hair, and lost the use of my left hand and arm, and finally, if cause out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore, my mouth and nose a constant mass of corruption. Your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are now clear, my skin is fair, and my health commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel bound to your generous.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information to others of the value of your Pills, I am, with sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and can confirm the above statement.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Isaac Hebard, of Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills are a gift from above. I have a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I called on Dr. Ayer, and got a box of Pills, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills relieved me, and a few more cured me. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were worms in my family, but since I have given them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for years; they have done him more good than all the doctors. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this country, but in England:

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"SIR: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your Cherry Pectoral. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough by your Cherry Pectoral, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured of sore throat and croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for children. I have also used your CATHARTIC PILLS, and am entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has troubled me for years. I have used your Pills in my practice, and in much more important, from the fact that I had failed to relieve them in the most distressing cases. They relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. I am with great respect, yours,

LUCIUS H. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and whose veracity will make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and

J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;

D. OULLETTE, Windsor;

And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

"PROGRESS."

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1856. NO. 3.

THE MAPLE LEAF,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel."
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 9 to 12, A.M., 2 to 4, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.

Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Four, P.M.

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

THE HOLLY-TREE INN,

A NEW STORY,

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Continued from our last.

Isaac obeyed, and marvelled much as he saw his mother carefully set down on paper the very words that he was saying. "Light grey eyes," she wrote, as they came to the descriptive part, with a droop in the left eyelid. "Flaxen hair, with a gold-yellow streak in it. White arms, with a down on them. Little lady's hand, with a reddish look about the finger nails. Clasp knife with a buck-horn handle, that seemed as good as new." To these particulars, Mrs. Scatchard added on every month, day of the week, and time in the morning, when the woman of the dream appeared to her son. She then locked up the paper carefully in her writing-desk.

Neither on that day, nor on any day after, could her son induce her to return to the matter of the dream. She obstinately kept her thoughts at out it to herself, and even refused to refer again to the paper in her writing-desk. Ere long, Isaac grew weary of attempting to make her break her resolute silence; and time, which sooner or later wears out all things, gradually wore out the impression produced on him by the dream. He began by thinking of it carelessly, and he ended by not thinking of it at all. This result was the more easily brought about by the advent of some important changes for the better in his prospects, which commenced not long after his terrible night's experience at the inn. He reaped at last the reward of his long and patient suffering under adversity, by getting an excellent place, keeping it for seven years, and leaving it, on the death of his master, not only with an excellent character, but also with a comfortable annuity bequeathed to him as a reward for saving his mistress's life in a carriage accident. Thus it happened that Isaac Scatchard returned to his old mother, seven years after the time of the dream at the inn, with an annual sum of money at his disposal, sufficient to keep them both in ease and independence for the rest of their lives.

The mother, whose health had been bad of late years, profited so much by the care bestowed on her, and by freedom from money anxieties, that when Isaac's next birthday came round, she was able to sit up comfortably at table and dine with him.

On that day, as the evening drew on Mrs. Scatchard discovered that a bottle of tonic medicine—which she was accustomed to take, and in which she had fancied there was a dose or more was still left—happened to be empty. Isaac immediately volunteered to go to the chemist's, and get it filled. It was as rainy and bleak an autumn night as on the memorable past occasion when he lost his way and slept at the roadside inn.

On going into the chemist's shop, he was passed hurriedly by a poorly-dressed woman coming out of it. The glimpse he had of her face struck him, and he looked back after her as she descended the door-steps.

"You're noticing that woman?" said the chemist's apprentice behind the counter.—He is my opinion there's something wrong with her. She's been asking for laudanum to put to a bad tooth. Master's out for half an hour; and I told her I wasn't allowed to sell poison to strangers in his absence. She laughed in a queer way, and said she would come back in half an hour. If she expects master to serve her, I think she'll be disappointed. It's a case of suicide, sir, if ever there was one yet."

These words added immeasurably to the sudden interest in the woman which Isaac had felt at the first sight of her face. After he had got the medicine-bottle filled, he looked about anxiously for her, as soon as he was out in the street. She was walking slowly up and down on the opposite side of the road. With his heart, very much to his own surprise, beating fast, Isaac crossed over and spoke to her.

He asked if she was in any distress. She pointed to her torn shawl, her scanty dress, her crushed, dirty bonnet—then moved under a lamp so as to let the light fall on her stern, pale, but still most beautiful face.

"I look like a comfortable, happy woman —don't I?" she said with a bitter laugh.

She spoke with a purity of intonation which Isaac had never heard before from other than ladies' lips. Her slightest actions seemed to have the easy negligent grace of thorough-bred women. Her skirt, for all its poverty-stricken paleness, was as delicate as if her life had been passed in the enjoyment of every social comfort that wealth can purchase. Even her small, finely-shaped hands, gloveless as they were, had not lost their whiteness.

Little by little, in answer to his question, the sad story of the woman came out. There is no need to relate it here it here; it is told over and over again in Police Reports and paragraphs about Attempted Suicides.

"My name is Rebecca Murdoch," said the woman, as she ended. "I have ninepence left, and I thought of spending it at the chemist's over the way in securing a passage to the other world. Whatever it is, it can't be worse to me than this—so why should I stop here?"

Besides the natural compassion and sadness moved his in heart by what he heard, Isaac felt within him some mysterious influence at work all the time the woman was speaking, which utterly confused his ideas, and almost deprived him of his powers of speech. All that he could say in answer to her last reckless words was, that he would prevent her from attempting her own life, if he followed her about all night to do it. His rough, trembling earnestness, seemed to impress her.

"I won't occasion you that trouble," she answered, when he repeated his threat. "You have given me a fancy for living by speaking kindly to me. No need for the mockery of protestations and promises from me without them. Come to my lodging to-morrow at twelve and you will find me alive. to answer for myself. No!—no money. My ninepence will do to get me as good a night's lodging as I want."

She nodded and left him. He made no attempt to follow—he felt no suspicion that she was deceiving him.

"It's strange, but I can't help believing her," he said to himself—and walked away, bewildered, towards home.

On entering the house his mind was still so completely absorbed by its new subject of interest, that he took no notice of what his mother was doing when he came in with the bottle of medicine. She had opened her old writing-desk in his absence, and was now reading a paper attentively that lay inside it. On every birthday of Isaac's since she had written down the particulars of his dream from his own lips, she had been accustomed to read that same paper, and ponder over it in private.

The next day he went to Fuller's Meadow. He had done only right in believing her so implicitly—she was there, punctual to a minute, to answer for herself. The last-left faint defences in Isaac's heart against the fascination which a word or look from the misery began incrutably to exercise over him, sank down and vanished before her for ever on that memorable morning.

When a man, previously insensible to the influence of women, forms an attachment in middle life, the instances are rare indeed, let the warning circumstances be what they may, in which he is found capable of freeing himself from the tyranny of the new ruling passion. The charm of being spoken to familiarly, fondly, and gratefully by a woman whose language and manners still retained enough of their early refinement to hint at the high social station that she had lost, would have been a dangerous luxury to a man of Isaac's rank at the age of twenty. But it was far more than that—it was certain even to him—now that his heart was opening unworthily to a new influence, at that middle time of life when strong feelings of all kinds, once implanted, strike root most stubbornly in a man's moral nature—A few more stolen interviews after that first morning in Fuller's Meadow completed his infatuation. In less than a month from the time when he first met her, Isaac Scatchard had consented to give Rebecca Murdoch a new interest in existence, and a chance of recovering the character she had lost, by promising to make her his wife.

She had taken possession, not of his passions only, but of his faculties as well. All arrangements for the present and all plans for the future were of her devising. All the mind he had he put into her keeping. She directed him on every point; even instructing him how to break the news of his approaching marriage in the safest manner to his mother.

"If you tell her how you met me and you I am at first," said the cunning woman, "she will move heaven and earth to prevent our marriage. Say I am the sister of one of your fellow-servants—ask her to see me before you go into any more particulars—and leave it to me to do the rest. I want to make her love me next best to you, Isaac, before she knows anything of who I really am."

The motive of the deceit was sufficient to sanctify it to Isaac. The stratagem proposed relieved him of his one great anxiety, and stifled his uneasy conscience on the subject of his mother. Still, there was something wanting to perfect his happiness, something that he could not realise, something mysteriously untraceable, and yet, nothing that perpetually made itself felt; not when he was absent from Rebecca Murdoch, but, strange to say, when he was actually in her presence! She was kindness itself with him; she never made him feel his inferior capacities, and inferior manners—she showed the sweetest anxiety to please him in the smallest trifles; but, in spite of all these attractions, he never could feel quite at his ease with her. At their first meeting, there had mingled with his admiration when he looked in her face, a faint involuntary feeling of doubt whether that face was entirely worthy of him. No after familiarity had the slightest effect on this inexplicable wearisome uncertainly.

Concealing the truth as he had been directed, he announced his marriage engagement precipitately and confusedly to his mother on the day when he contracted it. Poor Mrs. Scatchard showed her perfect confidence in her son by flinging her arms round his neck, and giving him joy of having found at last, in the sister of one of his fellow-servants, a woman to comfort and care for him after his mother was gone.—She was all eagerness to see the woman of her son's choice; and the next day was fixed for introduction.

It was a bright sunny morning, and the little cottage garden was full of light as Mrs. Scatchard, happy and expectant, dressed for the occasion in her best gown, and waited for her son and her future daughter-in-law. Punctual to the appointed time, Isaac hurriedly and nervously led his promised wife into the room. His mother rose to receive her—advanced a few steps, smiling —looked Rebecca full in the eye—and suddenly stopped. Her face, which had been flushed the moment before, turned white in an instant—her eyes lost their expression of of softness and kindness, and assumed a blank look of terror—her outstretched hands fell to her sides, and she staggered back a few steps with a low cry to her son.

"Isaac!" she whispered, clutching him fast by the arm, when he asked alarmedly what she was taken ill. "Isaac! Does that woman's face remind you of nothing?

Before he could answer; before he could look around to where Rebecca, astonished and angered by her reception, stood, at the lower end of the room; his mother pointed impatiently to her writing-desk, and gave him the key.

"Open it," she said, in a quick, breathless whisper.

"What does this mean? Why am I as if I had no business here? Does your mother want to insult me?" asked Rebecca, angrily.

"Open it, and give me the paper in the left-hand drawer. Quick! quick, for Heaven's sake!" said Mrs. Scatchard, shrinking further back in terror. Isaac gave her the paper. She looked over it eagerly for a moment—then followed Rebecca, who was now turning away haughtily to leave the room, and caught her by the shoulder—abruptly raised the long, loose sleeve of her gown, and glanced at her hand and arm.—Something like fear began to steal over the angry expression of Rebecca's face as she shook herself free from the old woman's grasp. "Mad!" she said to herself; "and Isaac never told me." With these few words she left the room.

Isaac was hastening after her when his mother turned and stopped his further progress. It wrung his heart to see the misery and terror in her face as she looked at him.

"Light grey eyes" she said, in low, mournful, awe-struck tones, pointing towards the open door "A droop in the left eyelid.—Flaxen hair with a gold-yellow streak in it. White arms with a down on them. Little, ladies' hand, with a reddish look under the finger nails. *The woman of the dream!*—Oh, Heaven! Isaac, the woman of the dream!"

That faint cleaving doubt which he had never been able to shake off in Rebecca Murdoch's presence, was fatally set at rest for ever. He *had* seen her face, then, before —seven years before, on his birthday, in the bedroom of the lonely inn. "The woman of the dream!"

"Be warned, Oh, my son! be warned! Isaac! Isaac! let her go, and do you stop with me!"

Something darkened the parlour window, as these words were said. A sudden chill ran throug him; and he glanced sidelong at the shadow. Rebecc Murdoch had come back. She was peering in curiously at them over the low window blind.

"I have promised to marry, mother," he said, confusedly and amst."

The tears came into his eyes as he spoke, and dimmed his sight; but he could just discern the fatal face outside moving away again from the window.

His mother's head sank lower.

"Are you faint?" he whispered.

"Broken-hearted, Isaac."

He stooped down and kissed her. The shadow, as he did so, returned to the window; and the fatal face peered in curiously once more.

Three weeks after that day, Isaac and Rebecca were man and wife. All that was hopeless, vague, and stubborn in the man's moral nature, seemed to have closed round his fatal passion, and to have fixed it unassailably in his heart.

After that first interview in the cottage parlour, no consideration would induce Mrs. Scatchard to see her son's wife again, or even to talk of her when Isaac tried hard to plead her cause after their marrige. This course of conduct was not in any degree occasioned by a discovery of the degradation in which Rebecca had lived. There was no question of that between mother and son.—There was no question of anything but the fearfully exact resemblance between the living breathing woman and the spectre woman of Isaac's dream. Rebecca, on her side, neither felt nor expressed the slightest sorrow at the estrangement between herself and her mother-in-law. Isaac, for the sake of peace, had never contradicted her first idea that age and long illness had affected Mrs. Scatchard's mind. He even allowed his wife to upbraid him for not having confessed this to her at the time of their marriage engagement, rather than risk anything by hinting at the truth. The sacrifice of his integrity before his one all-mastering delusion, seemed but a small thing, and cost his conscience but little, after the sacrifices he had already made.

The time of waking from his delusion—the cruel and the rueful time—was not far off. After some quiet months of married life, as the summer was ending, and the year was getting on towards the month of his birthday, Isaac found his wife altering towards him. She grew sullen and contemptuous—she formed acquaintances of the most dangerous kind, in defiance of his objections, his entreaties, and his commands,—and, worst of all, she learnt ere long, after every fresh difference with her husband, to seek the deadly self-oblivion of drink.—Little by little, after the first miserable discovery that his wife was keeping company with drunkards, the shocking certainty forced itself on Isaac that she had grown to be a drunkard herself.

He had been in a sadly desponding state, for some time before the occurrence of these domestic calamities. His mother's health as he could but too plainly discern every time he went to see her at the cottage, was failing fast; and he upbraided himself in secret as the cause of the bodily and mental suffering she endured. When, to his remorse on his mother's account, was added the shame and misery occasioned by the discovery of his wife's degradation, he sank under the double trial—his face began to alter fast, and he looked what he was, a spirit-broken man. His mother, still struggling bravely against the illness that was hurrying her to the grave, was the first to notice the sad alteration in him, and the first to hear of his last bitterest trouble with his wife. She could only weep bitterly, on the day when he made his humiliating confession; but on the next occasion when he went to see her, she had taken a resolution in reference to his domestic afflictions, which astonished, and even alarmed him. He found her dressed to go out, and on asking the reason, received this answer:

"I am not long for this world, Isaac," said she; "and I shall not feel easy on my death-bed, unless I have done my best to the last to make my son happy. I mean to put my own fears and my own feelings out of the question, and to go with you to your wife, and say what I can do to reclaim her. Give me your arm, Isaac; and let me do the last thing I can in this world to help my son before it is too late."

He could not disobey her; and they walked together slowly towards his misery able house. It was only one o'clock in the afternoon when they reached the cottage where he lived. It was the dinner hour, and Rebecca was in the kitchen. He was thus able to take his mother quietly into the parlour, and then prepare his wife for the interview. She had fortunately drank but little at that early hour, and she was less sullen and capricious than usual. He returned to his mother with his mind tolerably at ease. His wife soon followed him into the parlor, and the meeting between her and Mrs. Scatchard passed off better than he had ventured to anticipate: though he observed with secret apprehension, that his mother, resolutely as she controlled herself in other respects, could not look his wife in the face when she spoke to her. It was a relief to him, therefore, when Rebecca began to lay the cloth.

She had the cloth—brought in the bread-tray, and cut a slice from the loaf for her husband—then returned to the kitchen. At that moment, Isaac, still anxiously watching his mother, was startled by seeing the same ghastly change pass over her face, which had altered it so awfully on the morning when Rebecca and she first met. Before he could say a word she whispered with a look of horror:—

"Take me back!—home, home, again, Isaac! Come wi h me, and never come back again."

He was afraid to ask for an explanation, she could only sign to her to be silent, and help her quickly to the door. As they passed the bread-tray on the table she stopped and pointed to it.

"Did you see what you wife cut your bread with?" she asked, in a low, still whisper.

"No, mother,—I was not noticing—what was it?"

"Look!"

He did look. A new clasp-knife, with a buck-horn handle lay with the loaf in the bread-tray. He stretched out his hand, shudderingly, to possess himself of it; but, at the same time, there was a noise in the kitchen, and his mother caught at his arm.

"The knife of the dream!—Isaac, I'm faint with fear—take me away! before she comes back!"

He was hardly able to support her—the visible, tangible reality of the knife struck him down, and utterly destroyed any faint doubts that he might have entertained up to this time, in relation to the mysterious dream-warning of nearly eight years before. By a last desperate effort, he summoned self-possession enough to help his mother quietly out of the house,—so quietly, that the "dream-woman" (he thought of her by that name, now!) did not hear them departing, from the kitchen.

"Don't go back, Isaac—don't go back!" implored Mrs. Scatchard, as he turned to go away, after seeing her safely seated again in her own parlour.

"I must get the knife," he answered, under his breath. She tried to stop him again; but he hurried out without another word.

On his return, her found that his wife had discovered their secret departure from the house. She had been drinking, and was in a fury of passion. The dinner in the kitchen was flung under the grate; the cloth was off the parlour-table. Where was the knife. Unwisely he asked for it. She was only too glad of the opportunity of irritating him, which the request afforded her. "He wanted the knife, did he! Could he give her a reason why?—No!—Then he should not have it,—not if he went down on his knees to ask for it." Further recriminations elicited the fact that she had bough t it a bargain—and that she considered it her own especial property. Isaac saw the uselessness of attempting to get the knife by fair means, and determined to search for it, later in the day, in secret. The search was unsuccessful. Night came on, and he left the house to walk about the streets. He was afraid now to sleep in the same room with her.

Three weeks passed. Still sullenly enraged with him, she would not give up the knife; and still that fear of sleeping in the same room with her, possessed him. He walked about at night, or dozed in the parlour, or sat watching by his mother's bedside. Before the expiration of the first week in the new month his mother died. It wanted then but ten days of her son's birthday. She had longed to live till that anniversary. Isaac was present at her death; and her last words in this world were addressed to him: "Don't go back, my son, don't go back!"

He was obliged to go back, if it were only to watch his wife. Exasperated to the last degree by his distrust of her, she had revengefully sought to add a sting to his grief, during the last days of his mother's illness, by declaring that she would assert her right to attend the funeral. In spite of all that he could do, or say, she held with wicked pertinacity to her word; and, on the day appointed for the burial, forced herself —inflamed and shameless with drink—into her husband's presence, and declared that she would walk in the funeral procession to his mother's grave.

This last worst outrage accompanied by all that was most insulting in word and look maddened him for the moment. He struck her. The instant the blow was dealt, he repented it. She crouched down, silent in a corner of the room, and eyed him steadily; it was a look that cooled his hot blood, and made him tremble. But there was no time now to think of a means of making atonement. Nothing remained, but to rid the worst of the funeral was over. He locked her into her bed room.

When he came back some hours after, he found her sitting, very much altered in look and bearing, by the bedside, with a bundle on her lap. She rose, and faced him quietly, and spoke with a strange stillness in her voice, strange fixedness in her eyes, a strange composure in manner.

"No man has ever struck me twice," she said, "and my husband shall have no second opportunity. Set the door open and let me go. From this day forth we see each other no more."

Before he could answer she passed him, and left the room. He saw her walk away up the street

Would she return? All that night he watched and waited; but no footstep came near the house. The next night overpowered by fatigue, he lay down in bed, in his clothes, the door locked, the key on the table, and the candle burning. His slumber was not disturbed. The third night, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, passed, and nothing hrppened. He lay down on the seventh, still in his clothes, still with the door locked the key on the table, and the candle burning; but easier in his mind.

Easier in his mind, and in perfect health of body, when he fell off to sleep. But his rest was disturbed. He woke twice, without any sensation of uneasiness. But the third time it was that never-to-be-forgotten awaking of the night at the lonely inn, that dreadful sinking pain at the heart, which once more aroused him in an instant.

His eyes opened towards the left hand side of the bed, and there stood—— The woman of the dream, again?—No! His wife; the living reality, with the dream spectre's face—with the dream-spectre's attitude; the fair arm up—the knife clasped in the delicate, white hand.

He sprang upon her, almost at the instant of seeing her, and yet not quickly enough to prevent her from hiding the knife. Without a word from him—without a cry from her—he pinioned her in a chair. With one hand he felt up her sleeve—and, there, where the dream-woman had hidden the knife, she had hidden it,—the knife with the buck-horn handle, that looked like new.

In the despair of that fearful moment, his brain was steady, his heart was calm. He locked at her fixedly, with the knife in his hand, and said these last words:

"You told me we should see each other no more, and *my* word shall not be broken."

He left her, and set forth into the night. There was a bleak wind abroad, and the smell of recent rain was in the air. As the distant church-clocks chimed the quarter as he walked rapidly beyond the last houses in the suburb. He asked the first policeman man he met, what hour that was, of which the quarter past had just struck.

The man referred sleepily to his watch, and answered:—"Two o'clock." The morning of the day of the month was this day that had just begun? He reckoned it up from the date of his mother's funeral. The fatal parallel was complete.—it was his birthday!

Had he escaped the mortal peril which his dream foretold? or had he only received a second warning? At that ominous doubt forced itself on his mind, he stopped, reflected, and turned back again towards the city. He was still resolute to hold to his word, and never to let her see him more; but there was a thought now in his mind of having her watched and followed. The knife was in his possession—the world was before him; but a new distrust of her—a vague, unspeakable, superstitious dread—had overcome him.

"It must know where she goes, now she thinks I have left her," he said to himself, as he took back swarily to the precincts of his house.

It was still dark. He had left the candle burning in the bedchamber; but when he looked up at the window of the room now, there was no light in it. He crept cautiously to the house-door. On going away he remembered to have closed it; on trying it now, he found it open.

He waited outside, never losing sight of the house, till daylight. Then he ventured indoors—listened, and heard nothing—looked into kitchen, scullery, parlour; and then, finally, went up, at last, into the bedroom—it was empty. A pick-lock lay on the floor, betraying how she had gained entrance in the night; and that was the only trace of her.

Whither had she gone? No mortal tongue could tell him. The darkness had covered her flight; and when the day broke, no man could say where the light found her.

Poetry.

The Sister's Reply.

We miss thee at home. Yes, we miss thee
Since the hour we bade thee adieu,
And prayers have encircled thy pathway
From anxious hearts loving and true!
That the Saviour would guide and protect thee
As far from the loved ones you roam,
And whisper, where'er thou wert saddened,
They miss thee—all miss thee at home.

When morning awakens from slumber,
We catch from her lips the first kiss,
And fold in a wandering zephyr
To be wafted to him whom we miss;
And when we have joined the home circle
And replaced the still vacant chair,
In each eye rise the gathering tear-drops
For him we were wont to see there.

The shadows of evening are falling,
O where is the wanderer now?
The breeze that floats lightly around us,
Perchance may soon visit his brow;
O bear on thy bosom a message,
We are watching—Oh, why wilt thou roam?
The heart has grown sad and dejected,
For we miss thee—all miss thee at home.

Miscellany.

On Wednesday week night last a collision occurred on the Great Western Railway, near Lobo Station, by which two or three very handsome passenger cars were completely destroyed, and the engine London damaged to a considerable extent. Several passengers were slightly bruised, but only one suffered to, any considerable extent.—He received a severe blow on his forehead; it is thought, however, that the injury is really not so great as was at first supposed. —*Western Planet.*

A GOOD MAXIM.—The more pe ceably and quietly we get on, the better—the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wi est way is generally to leave him alone, for there is nothing better than this, cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

A REMARKABLE EXECUTIONER.—We have observed several wonderful stories of late respecting the skill of the Chinese executioners, who, it is said, can strike off the heads of their victims so skilfully that the poor fellows themselves never discover their loss until a moment or two after they are dead. We recal to mind, however, the story of a German executioner, who far surpassed the Chinese professional dexterity. Upon one occasion, it happened that a criminal who was condemned to death had a singular itching to play at ninepins; and he implored permission to play once more at his favorite game before he died. Then, he said, he would submit to his fate with out a murmur. The Judge, thinking there could be no harm in humoring him granted his last prayer; and upon arriving at the place of execution he found everything prepared for the game—the pins being all set up and all ready. He commenced his favorite sport with enthusiasm. After a while the Sheriff, observing that he showed no inclination to desist, made a sign to the executioner to strike the fatal blow while he stooped for the ball. The executioner did so, but with such dexterity that the culprit did not notice or feel it. He thought, indeed, that a cold breath of air was blowing upon his neck, and drawing himself back with a shrug, his head dropped forward in his hands. He naturally supposed that it was a ball which he had grasped, and before it firmly rolled it at the pins. All of them fell; and the h ad was heard to exclaim at it rebounded from the further wall —"Hurrah! I've won the game!"—*Portfolio.*

There are six hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and sixty three slaves owned in this country by ministers of the Gospel and members of the different churches, viz: 219,563 by the Methodists; 77,000 by the Presbyterians; 125,000 by the Baptists; 80,000 by the Episcopalians; 101,000 by the Campbellites; and 50,000 by other denominations.—*American Paper*

A present for Cronstadt is being constructed at the Lewmoor Iron Works, England. It is a shell, nine feet five inches in diameter. Its weight is over a ton. It cost £25 in filled, and the mortar which is to discharge such a shell weighs thirty-five tons. This shell is intended to bombard Cronstadt, and it is expected that a bombardment well sustained with such a weight of metal, will crumble the walls of that defence like powder.

EARLY RISING.—The *Christian Advocate* of this week has a letter from its London correspondent, under date of December 7th, giving an interesting account of the visit of the King of Sardinia. In speaking of the departure of the King, the writer introduces the following extract from the Court Circular of the 6th: "At half-past four o'clock this morning, the Queen, the King of Sardinia, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge, breakfasted together at Windsor Castle. The writer then contrasts the present mode of family enjoyment with that of George the Fourth. Then the hour of breakfast oil times ran

also the afternoon. "Now, we find the Queen sitting down to breakfast, with her husband and her guests, three hours before day-light, on a wild December morning, with the wintry wind howling round the turrets of Windsor, and the snow lying thick on park and terrace." The writer admits that this hour is earlier than that at which the royal family usually breakfast, and was fixed to allow of the departure of Victor Emanuel, the train starting at five o'clock. Yet the habits of the Queen and Prince Albert are systematically so early and regular, that in the spring and summer her Majesty and children are generally seen driving three or four miles from Buckingham palace, as early as eight o'clock, having breakfasted and united in domestic worship with the household, before leaving home.

A HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY.—A young Hungarian soldier named Wesley, belonging to an Austrian regiment in the garrison of Rastadt, was executed a few mornings ago in that city, for murder, in virtue of the sentence of the Court martial. Wesley, who was a young man of excellent character, conceived a violent passion for a young woman named Mauckert, a female servant in a public house at Rastadt, and he paid his addresses to her. She pretended to love him, promised to marry him, and made him give her all the money he received from his family, or was able to earn by his skill as a farrier. All at once to his dismay, he learned that she was being engaged to be married to a man in Hungary, and when he called upon her for an explanation, she admitted that she meant to marry that man and no other, and that she only pretended to be in love with him in order to get his money, to be able to marry sooner. On this Wesley, in despair, plunged a knife into her heart, killing her instantaneously. He was sentenced for this to be hanged, but no hangman could be found for miles around, and so he was ordered to be shot. He was marched to the glacis of the fort under a strong guard, and there found about 2,500 soldiers drawn up. The soldiers, as usual in Germany on such occasions, knelt also, three riflemen who had recently carried off prizes for their skill in shooting were ordered forward. All the soldiers then began singing a hymn, and in the midst of it, the signal was given, and at the moment the criminal, struck by three balls, fell dead.—*Gavignani's Messenger.*

THE NEW POST OFFICE.—This beautiful building was opened for the transaction of business on Tuesday last, and indeed a great improvement on the narrow structure from which the office is removed. The public entrance is through a lobby, with side doors opening into the hall, which is a fine spacious room, probably large enough for the accommodation of a city of 50,000 inhabitants. There are 147 private boxes and 640 ordinary boxes. The ladies have a delivery window for their own especial benefit,—there being besides 2 windows for men, and an office for the money order department. The inner delivery room and the large sorting room behind are well adapted to their purpose, and we should fancy Mr. Ritchie and his aides will find themselves much more comfortable in their new quarters.

Although it is a great credit to the Architect, and those who have carried out the work and I must do something to impress visitors with the business importance of the City of Hamilton.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, UPPER CANADA.

One troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry, in the County of Essex, with its Head Quarters at Sandwich, to be styled the Essex Troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry.

The following Officers are appointed to this Troop, viz:

To be Captain:

Theodore Wigle, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Cornet James H. Wilkinson, from late 1st Essex.

Troop of Cavalry:

Ensign James McKee from 1st Battalion Essex.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Toronto, 8th March, 1856.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 2.—The attention of the several Officers in command of Corps belonging to the Active or Volunteer Militia Force in Upper Canada, is requested to those provisions of the General Order No. 1 of the 16th August, 1855, which direct that all correspondence connected with the drill and discipline of those Companies, &c., shall be addressed to the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, and also that the Pay Lists are to be transmitted to that Officer prior to their being sent to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters.

Legislative Assembly.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1856.

In the House on Thursday,

Mr. DORION moved for a Committee of the Whole, to take int consideration resolutions relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors—the effect of which were to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in less quantities than one gallon—to prohibit the retail of liquors in any less quantity by licensed tavern keepers, to persons residing within a certain number of miles of the tavern, unless they were persons boarding at the house where the liquor was sold.

Mr. DORION said the resolutions were of a character affecting the revenue of the country, and the matter might have to be considered in its fiscal aspects by the Government.

Mr. SPENCE avowed himself a supporter of the Maine Law, *pure et simple*, and considered the question of revenue to be of trivial account compared with the great social benefits which he believed would result from temperance reform.

Mr. SANDOM moved in amendment to Mr. DORION's resolution,—that it was expedient to prohibit by legislative enactments, the active trade in intoxicating drinks.

Mr. FELTON moved, in amendment to the main motion, the expediency of a new license law, which would prevent license, from being granted without the consent of the Township and County Municipality where the tavern was to be established—also to require a high security that the terms of the license should not be violated. He intended also by this resolution to declare drunkenness a crime.

Mr. DORION criticized Mr. Felton's resolutions, pointing out the difficulty of the discretion they gave to a measure of drinking constituted the drunkard—whether it would be criminal to be drunk once or drunk twice a day—whether drinking half a pint of brandy would constitute a drunkard or a whole gallon of beer. Mr. Felton's Bill had been laid before the House and in the discussion of the fines for the violation of the law had not been fixed, so that it was impossible to judge of its principles.

Mr. SYDNEY SMITH said, unlike the member for Wolfe, his opinions instead of being less strongly in favor of the law, had been strengthened during the recess. No one denied that legislation was not necessary.—He admitted a decline in the support which had been accorded to the measure during the last session. But this did not alter his views. The Bill of last session, he considered did not go far enough. He hoped the Committee of the present session, notwithstanding the fluctuation of opinion in the United States, would introduce a more stringent enactment, making the man who sells liquor not merely liable to a fine, but declaring him a criminal. He looked upon the people of Canada would sustain the prohibitory law if it was passed. He disavowed any faith in the efficiency of any license law such as that proposed by the hon. member for Montreal.

Mr. HARTMAN lectured Mr. Felton for abandoning his Prohibitory Bill, and called the attention of the House to that which had produced the change in his opinions. He pointed out that no petitions had been presented against a prohibitory law with the exception of one from Barnston's Corners. On the other hand, petitions, signed by no fewer than 60,000 persons, had been laid before the House,—a petition in favor of the action of the Temperance Convention held in Toronto, which had been ridiculed by some members and said the only doubt expressed as to the success of the Temperance movement, was that which had been realized, viz: that certain members of Parliament would be thrown out of their professions. He proceeded to prove that the law had been successful in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Mr. LORANGER justified Mr. Felton's change of opinion. The majority which sustained the Speaker's decision on the question last year, showed that there was no hope of carrying a prohibitory law in the present Parliament—and Mr. Felton, seeing that public opinion was against him, proposed take a stringent license law as the best measure that could be got. Every journal of note in the country had sustained the decision of the House, and it was evident that a prohibitory law, if passed, could not be carried into effect.

Mr. JACKSON regretted that Mr. Felton had introduced his resolutions—inasmuch as they were embraced in those introduced by Mr. Dorion. He declared himself the advocate of prohibition, and referring to the numerous petitions before the House, said if they did not prove that the people were prepared to carry the law into effect, at least it might be taken to show that a very large body of the people—all those at least who had signed the petitions—would aid in enforcing the law effect. He admitted the danger of placing laws on the Statute-book which could not be carried out; and considered the tendency of such legislation to be to bring the law into disrespect. He admitted, also, that under some circumstances a stringent license law might be advisable—and if the sense of the House on Mr. Sanborne's motion was found to be adverse to prohibition, members would have to take such a Temperance Reform as they could get.

Mr. MACMILLON spoke in favor of placing large discretionary power in the hands of Municipalities, to regulate the liquor traffic.

Mr. FELTON defended himself from the attack made on him by Mr. Hartman, and pointed out that gentlemen was as inconsistent as he was himself—being prepared to vote for only half what the Maine Law petitioners asked for. He pointed out the dangers of premature legislation on the prohibitory question, and showed the advantage of waiting to have the experience of the States, which had tried this law, to guide us in establishing a Temperance Reform.—He declared the many members in the House would vote for prohibition who were not in favour of the principle—but did so to gain an ephemeral popularity.

Mr. RANKIN considered that more *cant* was uttered on this than on any other subject. He agreed with medical authorities, who said that liquor was not a necessary of health. But he considered that the taste for spirituous liquors could not be altered by Act of Parlian ent, and therefore declared himself opposed to a prohibitory law.

Mr. SPENCE pointed out the inefficiency of the license law in force, and considered that any further reform in that direction would be useless. Thirteen States of the Union had affirmed the principle of Prohibition, and a prohibitory measure had been passed in New Brunswick, and had received the assent of our Sovereign. He argued that the revenue could not suffer from the loss of duties on imported liquors, inasmuch as the money not expended in liquors would be expended, after the law was in operation, on other dutyable goods.

Mr. YOUNG said he was opposed to the principle of prohibition, and considered that the effect of a tariff, as it at present stood, was to encourage the excessive use of spirituous liquors. In 1851 there were imported into the Province 98,000 gallons of spirits; while in 1854 the quantity imported was not less than 700,000 gallons. The result of legislation, due to a small 12½ per cent. duty on spirits, and the large specific duty on wines—a duty equivalent to 150 per cent. on the original cost. He argued that to encourage by a light duty the importation of wines would be to advance the Temperance Reform and not retard it. He referred to the absence of drunkenness in European countries in confirmation of his argument.

Mr. LABERGE spoke at length (in French) in opposition to a prohibitory law.

Mr. POWELL hoped the legislative farce of last year would not be repeated during the present session, and claimed credit for having from the first resisted the Prohibitory Bill.

Mr. WILSON supported the principle of prohibition, and censured Mr. Rankin for sneering at the kind of signatures attached to the petitions in favor of a prohibitory law. He considered that if women did sign these petitions they were deeply interested in the question.

Mr. JAMES SMITH that those in favor of a prohibitory law should not abandon their ground, as Mr. Felton had done. He pointed out the inefficiency of the license laws. The liquor trade could not be regulated; it must be prohibited. He had once thought differently, but had been good reason to change his opinion.

Mr. BELLINGHAM argued against the use of ardent spirits, by references to the habits of the Ottawa lumbermen, who, he said, were virtuously temperate. He was doubtful, however, whether prohibition could be enforced in the county of Glengarry, where there were twenty thousand Macdonalds, all of whom drank whiskey.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD, rising indignantly, asked how Mr. Bellingham had the audacity to charge his constituents with intemperate habits.

Mr. DRUMMOND avowed himself the advocate of a stringent license law. But he opposed the Maine Law from seeing, by actual observation, that the tendency of such a law was to encourage hypocrisy. He asked Mr. Felton to withdraw his motion.

Mr. FELTON having asked permission to withdraw his motion.

Mr. MACKENZIE objected.

The House then divided on Mr. Felton's amendment—YEAS, 43—NAYS, 67.

The House then divided on Mr. Sanborn's amendment—YEAS, 50—NAYS, 51.

The House divided on Mr. Dorion's amendment.—YEAS, 65—NAYS, 35.

The House then went into Committee, and rose without having discussed any of the clauses of the resolutions.

The House adjourned at half-past 11 o'clock P. M.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, MARCH 14, 1856.

We have received a number of Parliamentary papers from A. Rankin, Esq., M.P.P., for which he will please accept our thanks.

General Williams, the heroic defender of Kars, we are happy to learn, will be presented with a very handsome sword, for which the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia have voted the sum of one hundred and fifty guineas. This officer has distinguished himself, in the cool and soldier-like bravery which he displayed in the defence of Kars, with a force much inferior to the enemy in point of numbers, and well might the Nova Scotians feel proud of their countryman. He has shown a knowledge of his profession which many an older soldier might feel proud of possessing; and had it not been for the neglect of the Government in furnishing his little army with supplies, he could and would have held the fortress against Russian arms, for a much longer duration reducing his already small army to the utmost distress, he was compelled to surrender in order to save his men from a fate which would have been inevitable. We copy from the Halifax *Chronicle* the following particulars:

The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia did itself and the Province the honor, on Saturday last, of voting the sum of one hundred and fifty guineas, for the purchase of a suitable sword to be presented to our distinguished countryman, Major General Williams, who since the fall of the Crimean fortress which so heroically defended, is a respected prisoner of war in the Russian dominions. The resolution was moved by the Hon. Attorney General, seconded by the Hon. James W. Johnston, supported by the Hon. Joseph Howe, and unanimously attained by the unanimous vote of the Armenian. The eulogiums pronounced in the House, on the occasion, were alike creditable to those who uttered, and honorable to the gallant soldier whose career and captivity formed a theme for their eloquence. The Legislative Council has since sanctioned the appropriation, also by a unanimous vote. The countrymen of the hero of Kars will to a man—or we are much mistaken—endorse this most praiseworthy proceeding on the part of their representatives in the Provincial Parliament. General Williams was born at Anapolis in the latter part of the year 1800, and entered the Royal Artillery when about 25 years of age. His father had long served in that gallant corps, and previous to his death had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. General Williams has several surviving sisters and other relatives, scattered in England, New Brunswick, and the United States. It is gratifying to learn that he has been treated in the most magnanimous manner by the Muscovites, and that he expects to be speedily released.

The *London Illustrated News*, of 2nd inst. has a portrait of Gen. Williams, and in the accompanying notice the writer says of the defence of Kars—How well he acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him, how skilful his position, and could that England's choice, let not England only, but the united voice of the Cabinets and armies of Europe declare. In this instance at any rate "the right man was put into the right place," and surely has history presented to our notice the parallel fact of a General more honored in the circumstances attending his defeat than it falls to the lot of most men to be in the achievement of the most complete success. Whatever human skill and forethought, lest to its own resources could plan—whatever the highest order of moral courage and of physical endurance could achieve—it will be readily granted to Gen. Williams and the heroic garrison of Kars that in each and all of these qualities they were severally and pre-eminently distinguished.

How is it then that the honour of the Bath, so lavishly dispensed in the Crimea, should in the case of Gen. Williams, up to the present time at least, have been withheld—he being notoriously (without disparagement of others) the only British General engaged in the present war upon whose judgment, tactics, and bearing, and "sufficiency for the position in which he was placed," lest so that position was by famine as well as by fees, the national verdict of approval has been pronounced, without the slightest admixture of censure, from the first to the last.

A gentleman in the City of Detroit informed us the other day, that the great number of 88,800 live hogs had been crossed over the River Detroit, on their way to the Eastern market, besides 48,000 dead hogs. These have all had to be carried by the Great Western Railway to the Suspension Bridge.

PORK.

By the *Cincinnatti Gazette* of the 11th ult., it appears that the quantity of Pork packed in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, exceeds that of 1854-5 by 214,338 hogs; and they have yet to receive amounts from fifty-two packing places. The increase in weight (ranging from 9 to 30 per cent) taken at 12 per cent on 2,024,125 hogs slaughtered, would be equal to 217,294 hogs, which added to the increased number, makes an aggregate increase equal to 431,632 hogs, which taken at an average of 180 lbs per hog, gives nearly 78 million pounds.

There is also no doubt of the increased number of hogs shipped East this season, as compared with last, but the exact amount cannot at present be stated until the returns are all received. There is also no doubt of more pork being put up by Farmers at home than usual, and mostly in Bacon, in consequence of high prices and inability to procure cooperware.

The arrival of the steamer, and Parliamentary news of importance, have crowded out a number of articles intended for this issue, which will appear in our next.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

On Monday last, being the day for the consideration of Mr. Cameron's motion for a copy of the charge delivered by the Hon Judge Duval to the Jury, on the trial before the Criminal Court at Quebec, of Kelly and others, for the murder of Edward Corrigan. There was a very spirited debate between Mr. Drummond on the part of the Ministry, and Mr. Cameron; and, for some cause or other, the Ministry made it a Government question, and upon a division were defeated. We must confess that it was a strange course for the Ministry to pursue in opposing this motion. By the list of Members who voted, it will appear that a few of the prominent members of the Government were absent when the vote was taken, shewing that there was a disposition on the part of some of the Government Members to vote for the motion, but were more inclined to shirk the vote than to place the ministry in the minority. Whether it is the intention of the Ministry to still try and keep their seats, after the adjournment, it is hard to tell at present; and if they resign, who will take office, is a question that is still more difficult to answer, unless the present premier absented himself in pursuance of an arrangement that may have been entered into, so as to place the Ministry upon a surer foundation when re-organized. We hope it is so.

From the delay in the mails, we were not in possession of the particulars until to-day (Thursday), when it was too late to give a very lengthy and more important a subject. Below is the list of Members who voted for and against the motion.

The motion was then carried by a vote of 48 to 44, leaving the Ministry in minority of Four!

YEAS.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Bellingham, Biggar, Burton, Cameron, Christie, Church, Cooke, (Oxford), Crawford, Daly, Darche, Delong, DeWitt, Dorion (Drummond), Dufresne, Forres, Ferrie, Frazer, Freeman, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Larwell, Lumsden, Lyon, Macbeth, Macdonald (Glengary) McDonald (Cornwall), Mackenzie, McCann, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Murney, Patrick, Poulin, Powell, Rankin, Rhodes, Rolph, Scatcherd, Shaw, Somerville, Wilson, Wright, Yeilding and Young—48.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alleyn, Bourassa, Brodeur Burwell, Carter, Cassault, Chapais, Clarke, Daoust (Beauharnois), Daoust (Two Mountains), Desaulniers, Dioune, Dorion (Montreal), Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Evanturel, Felton, Fortier (Nicolet), Fortier (Bellechasse), Gaucher, Fournier, Gill, Guevremont, Holton, Labelle, Laporte, Laterrière, Lemieux, Loranger, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Masson, Meagher, O'Farrell, Papin, Poulette, Pouliot, Prevost, Price, Solicitor General Ross, Ross (Northumberland), Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Thibaudeau and Turcotte—44.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

TUESDAY March 11, 1856

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After some routine business had been transacted.

Attorney General DRUMMOND rose, and said: I rise, Mr. Speaker, to announce to you and to this Honourable House, that, having taken into consideration the vote of last night on Mr. Cameron's motion, my colleagues and myself have come to the conclusion, that we should throw ourselves on the indulgence of this House, by asking an adjournment till Thursday next, that we may have time to consult with the leader of the Government, and among ourselves more fully than we have yet been able to do, as to the course we should adopt, under the circumstances in order that that course may be consistent, not only with the duty we owe to the crown and its representative in this country, but the duty we owe to the House and the duty we owe to ourselves.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Glengary.)—Of course, Mr. Speaker, this motion will meet with no opposition. But when, after the vote of last night the Attorney General comes down to state that he will move an adjournment till Thursday next, I must say that it is a very singular proposition.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND said—I stated distinctly that we had agreed to ask for the indulgence of the House for an adjournment till Thursday next, but the first motion required by the rules of the House was, that it should be received by this House that when it adjourn it should be to Thursday.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Glengary) then rose and said—I am satisfied that I misunderstood the Hon. Attorney General, but I ask if you can find a precedent such as this to justify the Government. After they acknowledge that they have been disappointed with the vote of last night, instead of calling a meeting of their friends, and coming down to the House and announce that course. Then I put it to the whole House, whether we have not taken the more manly part first to declare our opinion, and to have done with it, than the one canvassed, unbiassed, and untrammelled, as to the course we thought it ought to adopt?

Mr. HARTMAN.—I do not approve of the course that the Government take. Of course we cannot ask those who were absent, "why they were absent;" but, if it was known, I should think it would be found that their absence had something to do with the question before the House.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Kingston.) Well it is not an Upper Canada question.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND.—I rise to order. I refer this to the good sense of the hon. gentleman. I think it would be a breach of privilege for me to animadvert upon what any such thing has ever been allowed in England? I do not think that we ought to go on with this discussion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If it is explanation is allowed, other members may be allowed to do the same. It is not say it is unparliamentary, but it is unusual.

Mr. STEVENSON.—I merely wished to relieve the gentleman's mind.

Mr. SMITH (Northumberland.)—If the government have been deserted by so me of their followers, I was not among the number.

Mr. MORRISON (Niagara.)—I regret I paired off last night, or my name would have been among the nays.

Mr BOWES.—I may say also, that I was necessarily absent.

Mr. POLET.—As other honorable gentlemen have given explanations, I may say that I was absent not because I desired to shirk the vote.—(Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND.—I now move "that this House do now adjourn to Thursday next."

The House then adjourned at a quarter to four.

ARRIVAL of the STEAMSHIP AFRICA,

Three days later from Europe—no news of the Pacific—meeting of the Peace Conference, the American difficulties.—advance in Breadstuffs, &c., &c.

New York, March, 8.

The Africa arrived at her dock a little before 6, with Liverpool dates to the 23d.

No news of the Pacific.

The Peace Conference is supposed to have met on the 23d. Anxiety was great as to the result.

Nothing more about the American difficulties, excepting that the London *Advertiser* professes to know that Dallas brings very stringent instructions.

Russia, it is said, consents to the dismantling of Nicolieff. This is doubtful.

The Paris editors have been ordered to write nothing concerning peace or war during the session of the conference.

The Rothschilds took all the new British loan at 90.

Cotton declined 1-16d, chiefly on middling and lower qualities, owing to large arrivals. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 11,000 on speculation and for export.

Wheat and flour dearer, and held firmly. Corn in good demand at 1s advance.

Beef active and unchanged in price.—Lard firm and in demand at 54s. Pork has become unchanged.

Money Market tight and quiet. American stocks quiet. Consols fluctuating at 91.

The circular of John McHenry & Co. quotes as follows: "*Liverpool Feb. 22d.* The unfavorable reduction on prices has been followed by an increased demand for beef. Stock well cleared off, and fresh imports will meet with ready sales. Pork—Good sales, imports small. Lard—Sales have been pressed by auction privately at very irregular rates; closed dull, at 55s for good quotations. Tallow active.

"Breadstuffs—A better tone, and business doing. Wheat 2d a 3d dearer. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour wanted at advance of 1s a 2s; while western canal brands generally remain unsalable. Indian corn has attracted speculators. The demand has been increased by reason of the low prices recently ruling, and an advance of 1s a 2s has been established. Wheat—white 10s 5d a 11s 3d; red 10s a d. Flour—western canal 33s; a 35s; Ohio 37s a 39s. Corn—yellow 34s 6d a 35s; white 34s 8d and 36s 6d."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON—*Saturday.*—Count Orloff arrived at Paris Thursday night. The conferences opened Monday, the 25th.

Letters from St. Petersburg and Warsaw to German papers, give details of the extensive preparations made by Russia for a continuance of war. They state that on no point has the former energy of military department abated.

It is said the amount of frauds of which Mr. Sadier, who recently committed suicide, has been guilty, is £1,000,000 short of one million pounds, in railway shares, mortgages, &c., &c.; while he has also committed crimes of a most diabolical description.

A portion of the advance squadron of the Baltic fleet has settled up ready for leaving Spithead on the afternoon of the 22d.

The money article in the *Daily News* of Saturday says that the funding of the new loan by the Rothschild at about 90 produced a fall of half per cent, on consols, although part of this was subsequently recovered. The largest subscriptions to the loan reached thirty millions.

There is, in reality, no news of moment.

The Turkish Envoy, Ali Pacha, had reached Paris.

The question of precedence had been solved by the adoption of alphabetical order in the conference, which places Austria first.

The Paris *Constitutionniel* intimates that the congress will not occupy themselves exclusively with the subjects arising out of the present war. It says the treaties of 1815 will be essentially remodelled. Other papers speak in the same strain.

Later correspondence had been received from the Crimea, but there is nothing interesting.

The Parliamentary proceedings have been unimportant.

Nothing of interest from France or other parts of Europe.

THE CONFERENCE.

Ali Pacha, the Turkish Envoy, reached Marseilles on the 19th, en route for Paris, and we may now calculate there will be no hindrance to the commencement of the Conference on Monday next, the 26th of February. Although the plenipotentiaries have not assembled in Council, it is stated that the exigencies of diplomatic etiquette have already been fully discussed and satisfactorily settled.

The knotty question of precedence has been solved in a way which conciliates puntcillio by adopting alphabetic order, by this means Austria takes the lead, followed by France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia, Turkey.

The *Independence Belge* introduced the name of Prussia into the above list—this, however, says the London *Globe*, is we suppose, a slip of the pen, for nothing has transpired to indicate any alteration in the rule laid down to exclude all no combatants. Prussia has remained neutral, and cannot bring forward her claim as one of the European powers.

The Army in the Crimea.

From the Times' Correspondent.

HEIGHTS ABOVE SEBASTOPOL, Jan 18, 1856

The lamented Lord Raglan was subjected to no small amount of absurd ridicule, in consequence of his lordship's despatces containing such frequent reference to the state of the thermometer, and the vicissitudes of the weather. I remember myself being disposed to all the extremes of heat and cold there can be no subject of deeper interest than the vicissitudes of the weather. The rapid changes which take place are certainly most trying to the constitution, but it is astonishing to find how few are the cases of serious illness which occur. "Providence tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is the consolatory expression of many an officer who shivers beneath his fur clothing, and who marvels greatly that he has not long since been an inmate of an hospital, or become a tenant of one of those narrow dwellings where thousands of their gallant comrades dwell in peace, and repose careless of the alarms of war. The rapidity with which the changes of the temperature take place is certainly most extraordinary. But a day or two since we were bounding along over the frozen plains, and might have fancied in true northern fashion always supposing that we had got the necessary vehicles. By the way, several officers of the Second Division are possessed of them—now, however, locomotion is a difficult process indeed, even on the well constructed and splendid roads, and off the main tracts the country is a veritable Serbonian bog.

Last year we were so much occupied with our own discomforts and miseries, and circumstances over which we had then no control, such as Russian batteries and earth works, as greatly circumscribed the limits of our perambulations, that we knew nothing of the state of our allies during that period. Circumstances have now changed. Visitors to Kamiesch Kazatch are numerous; but with all respect for our allies, and with the utmost reverence for their boasted wonderful organization and other matters, I am bound to state that their principal lines of communication are not one whit better than were our Balaklava in the worst period of last year's miseries. Much of this state of things is unavoidable and no possible amount of labor can, in severe and constant wet, render weather, keep newly made roads in a good and efficient state. You have probably had opportunities of seeing the streets of London after a heavy fall of snow or a rapid thaw—you have a complete system of sewerage and drainage for every street, and organized bands of contractors ready to sweep away the slush and mud, and well paved streets; but, with all these advantages, is there anything more wretched or more annoying than the state of the London thoroughfares during such a period? The few snow storms which visit London, and the few slight frosts which are sometimes experienced in the metropolis, dwindles into the merest insignificance when compared with their Crimean brethren—those grim generals, "Janvier" and "Fevrier," upon their campaign. The fact that our Allies have not succeeded in keeping their roads in good condition may tend, perhaps, to mitigate a little of that anger, and modify to some extent that unmeasured abuse, which has been heaped upon the British army for not accomplishing that which was absolutely impossible for it to do.

Some of your readers may suppose, now that the Russian ships have been sunk by the enemy in the harbor of Sebastopol, that the British and French fleets are undisputed masters of the Black Sea. Banish the fond illusion. There are millions of tiny creatures, armed to the teeth, and quite ready yet to do battle for the cause of Holy Russia and who, unlike the huge line of battle ships which skulked under the protection of stone fortresses and bristling guns, and dared not to confront the enemy, are prepared to attack the largest vessel that ever floated in the waters of the Euxine. The French ships laying at Kamiesch have suffered most severely from these shoals of sea worms, which gnaw through the stoutest timbers of their complete destruction in an incredibly short space of time. The Russian ships must have suffered severely from this plague, and the inglorious position which they occupy under the waters is one to which they must eventually have fallen from this cause in a very short time had they not been otherwise disposed of by their proprietors.

A most gallant and promising officer, Lieutenant Massinger, of the 46th, has just met with his death in a most distressing manner, while engaged at some blasting operations necessary for obtaining materials for road-making. As the train did not fire so rapidly as was expected, the gallant officer incautiously dropped some grains of powder on the fuse, which was not extinguished, when the explosion immediately took place, killing Lieutenant Massinger on the spot, and seriously wounding a corporal of his regiment who was standing near him.

I have been informed that a deserter from the enemy has stated, that Gortschakoff has resigned his command of the army in the Crimea, and that he is to be succeeded by General Mouravieff—the same general whose signal defeat before Kars, and whose subsequent humane treatment of the garrison of that town when it had fallen into his power, has made the catastrophe glorious and honorable alike to victors and the vanquished. It is reported here that General Mouravieff is to succeed Prince Gortschakoff, who, on lately quitting the Crimea issued the following farewell address to his army:—At the moment that I hasten, in obedience to the command of my Sovereign, to another destination, I take my leave of you, my valiant comrades. I make over to my worthy successor an army that has been hardened in battle, that has been the shield of our country and the joy of the Emperor. Your bravery and self-denial, valiant warriors, will ever remain indelible in my heart I thank you from my heart for the fidelity you have shown me in this time of trial, of vicissitudes, in the year 1855—a struggle that will ever remain memorable, and in which you defended the Crimean Peninsular against a numerous enemy, that had the command of means unproportioned in the annals of war.

THE FALL OF RUSSIAN POWER IN THE EAST.

From the Times, Feb. 18.

A telegraphic dispatch brings tidings of the destruction of Fort St. Nicholas, by the French army in the Crimea. Sir. W. Codring on that point has communicated that the demolition of the defences was complete. In a few days more, then, that Sebastopol exists no longer as a naval stronghold. Sixteen months after the first shell was thrown against the place, the only remaining fort has become a mass of ruins. A large barrack, capable of containing three Russian regiments, will no doubt be destroyed also. Every building that the siege has spared, is now in the hands of the allies, and they will probably not quit the shores of the Crimea without having rendered useless whatever might serve as a shelter for the armaments of the enemy. We may now, in truth, look upon the great work of the campaign as concluded. The destruction of Sebastopol, and not the conquest of the Crimea was the object proposed by those who originated the bold enterprise of 1854. If the impulses of the Western nations rather than the policy of their rulers led to the war, as we may now consider as at an end, it is equally true that the general feeling indicated Sebastopol as the point of attack. Even before the blow was first struck at Oltenitza the name of the Crimean fortress was in the mouths of all who ventured to advise or predict on the course of the war. At that time, there seemed but little chance of a speedy conclusion such close lists. The Russian armies held the rich provinces of the Danube. Before them was a broad river, which an army assailing them from the south must rashly place in its rear. Their flank was covered on one side by a delta of impassable marshes fortresses, on the other by the territory of a Power supposed to be friendly through a similarity of institutions and great benefit by recent conferred. The Russian generals had even crossed the Lower Danube and seized the best position in the Dobrudscha, from which they could threaten and thus dislodge them. So great was the credit of the Russian numbers and resolution, that the defence of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus was among the first plans of the Western tacticians. But there were causes fated soon to overthrow this mighty *prestige*. Perhaps, chief among these was that unfortunate vice of life and exhaustion of resources of which we know so little. What may have been passing behind the iron barrier of Russian isolation we can only judge of by the results.—The bravery of the Turks and the jealousy of Europe have at last insulted Austria added, to the difficulties of the time, and the fate of Turkey was at length abandoned. Hardly was this great victory gained when the minds of our people reverted to Sebastopol. With much justice, they attributed the success of Russia in former wars to her uncontested naval power in the Black Sea. She could detate the peace of Adrianople, she could confiscate and govern Georgia, she could wrest Asiatic Bashalics from the Sultan, she could rule the petty Court of Greece, and guide the animosities of the Bavahs blindly because from a commodious and impregnable dock-yard she could send out a powerful squadron against any point of a weak rival's undefended coast. Sebastopol was a stronghold, on a peninsula that jutted far out into the Euxine, beyond the shoal waters of the coast, beyond the limit where the sea is only frozen. It lay opposite Constantinople. The prevailing winds for within two days bear even a sailing fleet to the Bosphorus; and not only wind, but steam, was brought into the service of Russia's ever vigilant ambition. What a Russian fleet could do, what it would dare to do, had been shown at Sinope. Turkey's naval forces were monthly destroyed by fires, and the faintest trace of rivalry, it was evident, would soon be at an end. In these circumstances the British people called for a blow at Russian naval power, rejoiced at the enterprise that was set on foot, and for a year of alternate victory and disaster never belied their character for tenacity of purpose.

The victory is now won, the object is attained fully, and we trust for ever. Although it would be folly to depreciate a result because its effects may not be eternal, yet it is certainly more gratifying to feel that success cannot soon be nullified. The allies have not only destroyed Sebastopol, but to a great extent the possibility of restoring it.—Seventy years have elapsed since the conquest of the Crimea, and little less since the old Tartar village of Akhtiar gave place to the first buildings of a new city, baptized with a pretentious name, but destined to a period of sombre and ominous grandeur

and then to a terrible fall. During the lives of two generations that stronghold, where all is colossal and built as if for ages, has been the care of a succession of Sovereigns. The description given of the docks will tell how much time, labour, and treasure has been expended on the fleet which is now inguffed beneath the waters of the harbour. It is said that the foundations, laid twelve feet below the surface of the earth, have been broken up by the successive explosions. Although it may be that anyone of our engineers have done engineering thing that engineers have done engineering thing and undertaken greater works than what has been done at Sebastopol does as regards the destruction of Russian supremacy in the East.

The navy of the Czar is gone, and cannot be reconstructed. All that remains of it is a few vessels sunk within the port.—We should be glad to learn that some means has been found to destroy even these, and that no vestige of the once dreaded fleet remained whole below the waves. We may however, now pause, satisfied with our labours. We may appreciate what we have gained by considering what but a short time since we should have been content with. While the seige was in progress, even those most exacting only urged at first the opening of the Black Sea to the war vessels of every nation. It was demanded that the old policy of Turkey should be discarded, and that England and France should freely send their fleets under the palace windows of the Sultan, pass the forts of the Bosphorus, into the neighborhood of the Russian harbors. The Russian Admirals in turn would have been at liberty to pass at will into the Mediterranean. This was even thought fit that ports on the Black Sea coasts should be granted to the allies, in order that a balance might be established. Later, our statesmen went farther, and demanded the limitation of Czar's amendments. Even then Turkey would have had to keep up squadrons at a great expense, and provide men for a service for which her population is unfitted and from which it instinctively shrinks. How much more has been now gained! The Straits may be closed, for there is no danger within. Turkey may spend her money more profitably than in line of battle ships for there is no enemy for them to oppose.—Constantinople need dread no sudden assault; any future invasion must be conducted entirely by land, for no navy will protect the Russian transports which supply armies in Bulgaria or below the Caucasus. With the forts and docks of Sebastopol ends the dream of a new conquest by the barbarians.

Arrival of the Arabia.

Halifax, March 12.

The steamship Arabia arrived here last night, and will be due at Boston early on Thursday morning.

The Arabia brings no tidings of the Pacific.

The steamship Edinburg, previously reported to have arrived at Glasgow from New York, passed on the 7th a quantity of ice and saw upon some floes a broken table furniture with white handles. It is suggested that this might belong to the Pacific, but as the P. had no cabin or other furniture with white handles, the agent in this city is confident that the portions of wreck allued to never belonged to that vessel.

PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

Three meetings of the Peace Conference in Paris have been held, but the proceedings have not been allowed to be made public.

Rumors, favorable and otherwise, were circulated in abundance, and at the close of the week considerable alarm was created by a report that Russia had started objections which would cause the Conference to break up. It was, however, regarded as a mere Stock Jobbing ruse, and a general impression prevailed that matters were progressing favorably. The opinion increased that immediately after peace is proclaimed a general European Congress will be held, to readjust the balance of power.

Active preparations for a continuance of the war prevailed on all sides,

An armistice until the end of March had been officially announced, and was made known to the Crimean armies. It is not to affect the existing blockade of the Russian ports.

The excitement in regard to the American difficulty appeared to be totally extinct.

Omer Pasha had resigned his command of the Ottoman contingent, and his resignation was accepted.

On Tuesday no meeting, and at the meeting on Wednesday nothing transpired; among the rumors asserted it is stated that Russia while agreeing to the total destruction of Sebastopol, Bomarsund and Nicholaieff, refuses the protectorate over Greek Christians.

Leave of absence is now granted to officers in the Crimea.

The allies are about to destroy the sunken ships in the harbor of Sebastopol by dropping heavy shells to explode in the water.

ENGLAND.—There is a talk of the early dissolution of Parliament, or change in the government. The rumor affected funds.

On the 27th the Lord Mayor of London assemqled the distinguished party at the Mansion House to meet.

Buchanan was invited to dine with the Queen, and etiquette required to give the Queen's dinner precedence.

The proceedings of Parliament are of some interest. In the Commons DeLacy Evans gave notice of the reason disapproving of the course of the government refusing direct offers of troops from Canada, while, at the same time it was making abortive attempts to enlist men in the adjoining neutral state of the U. S. contrary to law.

PARIS, 23th.—There was a rumor of break up in the conference, and considerable agitation in the money market. A despatch to the London Advertiser states that it is deemed not improbable that the result of the moves of the artful diplomatists of Russia may cause an immediate breaking up of the conference.

A very grave breach has already occurred, though the 55th point is last of all, it was agreed to take it up first. Accordingly, at the second reading it was submitted for consideration. Warloff and Brunnow objected and proposed to submit to the Congress o all the crowned heads of Europe, pledging themselves, in the name of the Czar, to abide by the decision of that Congress.—This unexpected course had produced consternation in Paris, causing the fall of French funds, and surprised and alarmed our own government. Lord Cowley expressed to London to take instructions from the Government on the subject.

RUSSIA.

From the Correspondent of the Times.

One of the most striking evidences of the pacific turn taken of late by the Russian press is afforded by the *Northern Bee* of February 1, containing a long article devoted to foreign commerce, and more especially to the construction of railways in Russia, as a means to the development of the former. Among the lines the Court Journal considers most important and pressing for immediate construction are—1, the line from Moscow, by way of Toula, Orel, Kourak, Kharkoff, Poltava, and Kremenctchug, to Odessa (this line has been already decided on by the Government, and the necessary surveys are about to be made); 2, a branch line from Moscow to Saratow (on the Wolga); and 4, another branch line from Orel to Witebsk, by way of Smolensk. The completion of this latter would open up the corn countries in the south-eastern governments of Orel, &c., and convey their produce to the Baltic at the Port of Riga, "which Cobden has so justly in the *Evening Mail* called the Hamburg of Russia;" for the *Northern Bee* lays it down as an indispensable condition of the concession of this line to be made by any company, that it should undertake to make the Duma (Davina) navigable, both up and down the stream; and also dredge out the Dnieper and make it navigable from Smolensk to Rogatschew. It would further a communication of species of tintinabulation that is not effected by ringing as with us, but by striking on the bells with a hammer according to musical notes.

The expectations of peace, of course, excite very different feelings in different classes; of only two can the sentiments be predicted with any certainty. The commercial classes desire the return of peace; the military profession desires the continuance of the war. The nobility appear to be divided between those whom the pecuniary sacrifices have already disgusted with the war and those whose patriotic sentiments make them disgusted with the terms proposed for peace. In a private letter I find the following observation attributed to the Emperor Alexander:—"I can't wage a war with a foreign enemy; I have enough to do with the enemy at home." This is understood of the corruption, incapacity and thorough worthlessness of the whole system of interior government administration. We find that the Russian Government is about to commence reforms in national education, the administration of justice in Siberia; the issue of various petty official certificates, such as passports for travelling in the interior, is announced to have been all the way along gratuitous, and the shornks had never any right to take any money from the public for procuring them, &c. The institution of Serfdom, notwithstanding all the Paris made correspondence from St. Petersburg, is the only abuse to which, as it would appear, the axe is not to be laid; not only has the retention of all its privileges been fately reassured to the nobility (amongst the most prized of which is the right of possessing land and souls), but the Emperor is now taking every measure to facilitate the entrance of the nobility into the service of the State, of which it has the monopoly.

On one field of reform, however, the Government has been obliged to make a sudden halt, after taking a first step; it had empowered the Professor of Military History at the Military Academy in St. Petersburg to deliver a set of lectures on the late Crimean campaigns, and furnished him with a variety of official information for the purpose. The professor addressed himself to his task with free and candid criticism; but at the end of the first lecture it was found that the events were still too recent, and the prominent persons were still too influential in public affairs, for a candid criticism to be without danger.

The man who was arrested near London some two weeks since, on suspicion of having placed obstructions on the track of the Great Western Railway, has made an confession of having perpetrated that most henous crime, and has been fully committed to stand his trial at the next Assize Court. His only incentive to commit the act was pure revenge for being expelled the cars by the conductor for refusing to pay his fare.—We trust he may receive that punishment which his detestable disposition causes him to richly merit.—*Western Planet.*

SELF-SEALING ENVELOPES INSECURE.—The examination into the charge of poisoning against Palmer in England, elicited evidence of a circumstance that has called public attention to the insecurity of the letter envelopes known as self sealing or adhesive. At the instance of the accused party a postmaster had opened a letter thus sealed, shown him the contents and resealed it without detection. This can be readily done. All that is necessary is to moisten the adhesive matter, which can be done by wetting the tongue of the envelope, and allowing it to remain in that condition a few minutes.—The letter then can be opened with facility, will indeed sometimes fly open, and can be sealed in the original manner, especially if the adhesive matter has originally been liberal. Detection is impossible. A London paper says:—"The inference is inauspicious and we fear we must return to the age of sealing wax, or demand a *really* adhesive envelope" We apprehend that it will be difficult to supply such a demand, as what ever means are requisite to seal it, will be sufficient to unseal it.

WORTH MAKES THE MAN.—Robert Burns, on his way to Leith, one morning, met a country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand, and stopped to converse awhile. A young Edinburgh blood took the poet to task for this defect of taste.—"Why, you fantastic gomeril," said Burns, "it was not the great-coat, the scone bonnet, the coarse sandals, nor the hoss I spoke to, but the man that was in them; and the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh down you and me, and ten more such, any day."

MARRIED.

In Windsor, on the 11th instant at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Peden, E. Thornton Taylor, Esq., of Montreal, to Victoria, eldest daughter of James Dougall, Esq.

BIRTHS.

At Sandwich, on the 6th, inst, Mrs. Calkins of a daughter.

At Sandwich, on the 11th, inst, Mrs Stuttz of a son.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, 13th March, 1856		
Flour Best warranted	$ 8. 00	$ 8 50
" 2nd quality	" 7 00	" 7 50
Buckwheat Flour	" 3 00	" 4 00
Rye "	" 3 00	" 3 50
Corn Meal per 100	" 1 50	" 2 00
Corn per bushel 56lbs.	" 0 63	" 0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	" 0 37½	" 0 00
Potatoes do	" 0 50	" 0 56
Wheat do 60lbs,	" 1 00	" 1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	" 0 77	" 0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	12 00
Straw per load	" 1 50	" 2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	" 2 00	" 0 00
do Mixed	" 1 50	" 2 00
Pork per 100lbs.	" 6 00	" 6 50
Beef " "	" 5 00	" 6 00

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "Lalberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

His table will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction will be held at Sandwich, on Wednesday the 26th day of March; and at Amhersburgh, on Thursday the 27th, for the purpose of examining Teachers, and granting Certificates for 1856.

PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Secretary & Treasurer.

Office Board Public Instruction, }
Sandwich, 10th March, 1856 }

Closing Up.

THE Subscriber, having determined to bring his business to a close by the first day of July next, begs most respectfully to return his grateful acknowledgments to his Customers and the Public generally for their liberal support for the past. He now offers his present Stock, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries Boots and Shoes. Crockery. Hardware &c. &c.

at reduced prices to close up. To any person desirous to engage in the business, he will dispose of the stock at cost. The rest will be completed by the subscriber also. The place of business is offered for sale at a bargain (the premises comprising half an acre front by one in the rear, with three substantial buildings, and other out-houses in good order.

He would request all persons indebted to him to call and settle up, either with the cash or notes at short date, and Persons having claims will please present them for payment with as little delay as possible. From and after this date, no credit will be given to any person, as the goods will be sold at reduced prices, and for the cash only or its equivalent.

H. C. GUILLOT.

Sandwich, 14th March, 1856.

Notice.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } NOTICE is hereby given, to wit: } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the first day of April next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in anywise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
1st March, 1856. }

Notice.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } Notice is hereby given to wit: } on that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said County, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs Constables, and all others in any way concerned are required to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
1st March, 1856. }

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian Style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions always on hand.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,

TORONTO.

President . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent.
British Commercial Store, Windsor.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich Monday, 12th May, 1856.
2nd. Amhersburg, Saturday, 12th April.
3rd. Kingsville, Wednesday, 16th do.
4th. Colchester, Monday, 14th do.
5th. Morson, Friday, 18th do.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th, May
Sandwich 12th Feb. 1856.

SPRING CIRCUITS.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart	
Milton.	Monday, 17th March,
Barrie.	Tuesday, 25th March,
Niagara.	Thursday, 22nd April,
Hamilton	Tuesday, 13th May,
Sydenham	Tuesday, 27th May.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon, Mr. Justice Draper	
Brockville	Monday, 31st April,
Cornwall	Monday, 28th April,
Original	Thursday, 8th May,
Ottawa	Monday, 12th May,
Perth	Thursday, 22nd May.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.	
Whitby	Wednesday, 26th March,
Peterborough	Tuesday, 8th April,
Coburg	Monday, 14th April,
Belleville	Thursday, 24th April,
Picton	Tuesday, 6th May,
Kingston	Tuesday, 13th May,

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.	
Brantford	Tuesday, 22nd April,
Simcoe	Tuesday, 29th April,
Woodstock	Monday, 5th May,
Stratford	Wednesday, 14th May,
Berlin	Tuesday, 20th May,
Guelph	Monday, 26th May.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.	
Goderich	Wednesday, 5th March,
Sandwich	Wednesday, 12th March,
London	Wednesday, 19th March,
Chatham	Tuesday, 15th April,
Sandwich	Tuesday, 22nd April,
Sarnia	Tuesday, 29th April.

CITY OF TORONTO.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.	
Toronto.	Monday, 5th May.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, opposite the "Sandwich Exchange," will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

Sandwich, 9th March, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK.
DAVID McCORMICK.
WILLIAM McCORMICK

Point Pelée Island,
7th March, 1856.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 233 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES for the Township of SANDWICH, ending the 31st December, 1855.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
To Paid for Roads and Bridges,	164	5	8
" Treasurer's Salary,	25	0	0
" Township Clerk's Salary,	51	2	6
" Auditors' do	29	10	0
" for Surveying,	21	2	6
" Inspectors,	6	15	0
" Indigent Poor,	34	12	6
" Election Expences,	6	5	0
" Messenger to Council	1	5	0
" Lumber and Nails for Township purposes,	0	17	5½
" Sandpaper,	17	2	5
" Path Master Town of Sandwich,	6	0	0
" for Selecting Jurors,	9	7	6
" Assessors,	33	15	0
" Legal Services,	36	5	0
" Councillors' Salary,	37	10	0
" Stationery,	2	10	0
" Rent, Town Wood, &c., C. Chamber,	9	7	0
" Court of Revision,	6	5	0
" Printing,	16	10	0
" Deduction of Taxes,	44	17	11½
" School Sections,	332	14	0
" School Grant,	160	7	11½
" Superintendent of Common Schools,	13	0	0
" County Treasurer,	1125	18	11½
Amount of Absentees and Defaulters,	35	10	2½
	£2218	16	7½
To Balance,	646	1	4½
	£2864	18	0½

CR.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash due the Township as per Treasurer's Book,	303	8	2½
Cash from Collector,	2127	17	8½
Auction of Wharf Lumber,	7	5	4
Statute Labor, Sec. No, 6,	9	1	0
do do Sandwich,	4	1	5
Rev. Inspector,	86	8	0
Pound Keeper, Sandwich,	3	3	9
Rev Inspector—D. Moynahan,	46	10	0
Fines of Downing, J.P.	0	8	6
Exhibition License,	0	5	0
Wild Land Tax, County Treasurer,	240	18	10½
Error in amount rec'd from Collector,	35	10	2½
	£2864	18	0½

By Balance due the Township, £646 1 4½

JOSEPH MERCER, }
JOHN A. ASKIN. } Auditors

March 1, 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald. James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman. Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman. James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq. Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq. Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and Goods or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE }
H. C. GUILLOT } Executors.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th 1856.

WILLIAM SWIFT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amhersburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the most out and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.

Amhersburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROSE DALE MILLS.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb. 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amhersburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1855.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT assembled in Toronto, for the despatch of Business

On Friday 15th February

The *Globe* will contain a full report of the Debates made up each day to the hour of going to press; and will have the most reliable political intelligence at the earliest moment.

THE DAILY "GLOBE"

Will be sent four months for TWO DOLLARS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY "GLOBE"

Will be sent three months for ONE DOLLAR!

Orders should be sent in immediately so as to secure the Debates from the commencement of the Session.

GLOBE OFFICE,
Toronto, February 14, 1856

Family Store.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JAMES JESSOPP,

CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the question of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N-B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on said East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, on the fifteenth of this said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.

By C. F. LABADIE.

A PUBLIC STAGE will run regularly every hour each day, from Sandwich to Windsor.

C. F. L. possesses superior Horses and a more comfortable conveyance than have heretofore been upon this line, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED—A good steady hand, to whom constant work and good wages will be given.

Apply at this Office.

7th March, 1856.

AGRICULTURE &c.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.—Sow over every acre of your best land in wheat 12 pounds of clover seed. If the land which you have in wheat has been long in culture without having been turned or manured, you may rationally conclude that it needs a dressing of one of these minerals, so make your arrangements to give it a dressing this fall, as clover does not thrive well in land where lime is not present. If you use lime, give to your field 50 bushels per acre, if marl, 100 bushels. So says the American Farmer.

UNDER-DRAINING.

THE reason for *under*-draining is found in these two facts: First That water, however small in quantity, remaining stagnant at the roots of plants, is extremely injurious; experience demonstrating that no amount of manure will make a plant thrive while the roots are surrounded by stagnant water. Second, That water falling upon and *percolating through* the soil is not only injurious, but greatly beneficial to vegetation, furnishing plants with elements which they need, and imparting strength and vigor of growth. On these two propositions the whole theory of draining hangs; and it is simply the most efficacious methods of removing the stagnant water, and transmitting the soil as much like *a filter* as posible, that is matter of discussion. There is much diversity of opinion on this subject which we cannot discuss, but must, give the methods generally adopted with the most success.

Stone drains were first used, then horse-shoe tiles, and now 1¼-inch to 2-inch pipes pipes are found to be much the cheapest and best for draining purposes. In England this pipe, either round or flat-bottomed, is superseding all others. It was at first supposed that the water would not find its way into the pipe, but experience proves this to be incorrect, the joints affording sufficient avenues for this purpose.

In under-draining, the first thing is to provide an outlet for the water brought by the drains. This it will be always necessary to clean out to prevent obstruction, as a stoppage at the outlet or main drain renders the whole network of pipes useless. A fall of 1 in 700, with well laid pipe, passes off the water freely; but where there is plenty of fall, more should be given. The depth of drains and the distances apart of these must depend a great deal on the kind of soil and whether there are any springs as well as surface water to be removed; from two to five feet deep are the extremes, three feet being in general the best. The distance apart ranges from 16 to 100 feet on soil of which need draining at all, and there are very few but what imperiously demand it.

The cost of draining depends a great deal on the price of pipes and on *the skill of the digger*. Drains can be cut, the pipes laid and covered up again, all complete, for twenty five cents per rod. The price of tiles would vary according to the places for making and obtaining them. Probably 1¼-inch to 2-inch pipe would cost from six to eight dollars per thousand.

In cutting the drains, it is usual to throw out two furrows in opposite directions as deep as possible. It is then cleared out about four inches deep with a common spade; the next foot is thrown out with a narrower spade; and the remainder with a spade about six inches wide at the top, and gradually tapering so as to leave the bottom of the drain just wide enough for a man's foot. The bottom of the drain should be cleaned out with a narrow scoop, the handle being sufficiently long and so shaped that a man can clean the drains from the top.

In laying the pipes, all that is necessary is to place them end to end as close as possible. If convenient, it is best to put a piece of turf with the grass downwards over the pipes; though this may be dispensed with if the soil is moist and care is taken not to disturb the pipes in covering them with it. After the drains have been laid and covered a few days, the water comes through *clear as crystal*, and there is little danger of stoppage from any deposit of sediment, and few if any of the fertilizing elements of the soil are washed out.

There has been much discussion between theoretical and practical men, as to whether the drains should be laid across the natural slope of the land or lengthwise of it, practical farmers for a long time adopting the former and the scientific farmers advocating the latter. There are few at the present time but what think the scientific men are right, and the drains are laid the same way as the land slopes and empty into a main drain, laid with larger tiles, *running across the fall*. This main drain discharges the water into an open ditch, which should always be kept clean, so that the water can run off freely.

The economy of under-draining at a cost of from $20 to $30 per acre, has been much questioned in this country where lands are so abundant and cheap; but all those who have given it a fair trial, have no doubt of its great benefit and of its paying great interest on the capital invested. They say that the soil acts much easier, is ready to plow much earlier in the spring, and *yields greatly increased crops* with less manure and less labor. We have no hesitation in asserting that there is but little land on which all agricultural crops would not be increased half, as much again by thorough underdraining. It is a fact which, though it appears paradoxical, is nevertheless clearly established by experience, that land well under-drained is much drier in wet weather, and much more moist in dry hot weather, than that undrained. We believe that the general adoption of thorough draining will do much to remov the innumerable insects, blights, and rusts, which now make such fearful devastation on our crops. An old English farmer informs us that he can remember when under-draining was scarcely known in England, the crops were more liable to be injured by insects, &c., than they are here at present; but now they are unknown there, and the crops have doubled, which he thinks is owing more to underdraining than any other cause.—*Genesee Farmer.*

MILCH COWS, AND CALVES.

IT is impossible to choose a subject of more general interest to the agricultural community, than Milch Cows; for though there is only a portion of American farmers that devote their farms principally to the dairy business, yet every homestead has its cows, and every farmer is interested in their management.

The best time for cows to "come in" is generally considered to be about the middle of April; though where calves are raised for the butcher, it will be profitable to have them earlier; as the young calves, they are much better. The period of calving is one of considerable danger, and much care is necessary to keep the cow in a healthy state and in that condition which will make her most profitable the coming season. Cows of course should never be starved during the winter, but keep in nice warm pens, having plenty of straw, cornstalks, or hay, regularly given them. If they are not milked, they may be kept in good condition on straw and cornstalks till within six weeks of calving, when they should have a little hay; and as the spring draws near, if not in good condition, a little corn meal, or what is much better, three or four pounds of crushed oil-cake a day, may be given for a week or so previous to calving. It is not however, desirable to have the cow all fat; but as it is often the case that owing to eating a large quantity of dry food, the nutritious food the cow becomes costive, and inflammation to a greater or less extent ensues, it is advisable to give more *concentrated nutriment*; and oil-cake besides being more nutritious than any other food given to cattle, is a slight aperient, and helps to keep the cow in a healthy state. It may be continued as long after calving as the farmer pleases—it will do no harm—nothing, in fact, producing more or richer milk. Whether it will *pay* to feed it, we are unable to say. Mangel wurzel being also laxative and very nutritious, are valuable food for cows at this period; and nothing will *pay* a farmer better than to grow a few acres every year for this especial purpose. Ruta baga are good, but are apt to give an unpleasant flavor to the butter. They are not so aperient as mangel wurzel. After the cow has calved, she should have some warm slops and be carefully attended. The first milk should be drawn out of the bag before the calf sucks; and afterwards, if the bag is hard, it is sometimes advisable to get as much of the milk as possible previous to letting the calf suck, so that he may knock on the under, and well clean out all the milk.

When fatting for the butcher, the calves should always be placed in a dark place and be tied up, so that they can not run about. It is very necessary that the calf should be fed with the cleanest and sweetest milk, and that it should not be allowed to get warm. After the first week or so the fresh milk may be substituted by skim milk and boiled linseed or oil-cake, which should be given two or three months before the calf is weaned. Nothing pays better than to keep rearing calves *well* the first four months, giving them a good start in life. By so doing we raise the whole element of rearing calves; for though it may conduce to laying on fat, the formation of muscles and bones and the general health of the animal is lessened.

Every one knows the great necessity there is of being gentle and kind to cows, so that they may be quiet and peaceful, and not stand trembling in durance vile while being milked. It is this that accounts for the opinion that a cow will give a dairy-*maid* more milk than she will to a man. We think a man, during the milking season, has no business near a cow, his great, rough, hard hands, and still harder heart, rendering him unfit for a good milker; while a gentle, rosy dairy maid, with her kind words, soft hands, and "So, so, my good bossy," seats on a three legged stool, will fetch out the milk till the froth runs over the pail. Cows should be milked regularly the same hours every day, and should have access to water and shelter at all times.

SOAKING CORN IN A SOLUTION OF HARTSHORN.—A few years since, hearing a neighbor speak of the great value of soaking seed corn in a solution of hartshorn previous to planting, I was induced to try it, and have met with perfect success. I put two ounces of the hartshorn, costing twenty-five cents, to a pail of water, poured on the whole seed and let it stand six hours, planting as soon as possible, rolling it in plaster as I plant.

Two years ago we had a dry time just as our corn was nicely up, and all corn fields in this region looked yellow and sickly, while my corn planted as above took on a dark green color and grew well till harvest, when the two hundred bushels of corn per acre, which we consider a good crop here. My neighbor who planted in an adjoining field, on much better land and well manured, but who did not use the hartshorn, had a very poor crop. I induced a neighbor to use it last year, and he obtained equally beneficial results. WARREN EEA.

RENOVATING OLD TREES.—The London Gardener's Chronicle contains an interesting account of the renovation of an old oak, the material facts, of which we will condense in a single paragraph. The tree was 20 feet in circumference, hollow, and the abode of a famous swarm of bees, whose honey was coveted by some chaps who had no legal right to the same. They set the dead wood in the hollow on fire, to smoke out the bees and get their generous store of sweets; but justly during the combustion of the whole tree, and punishment, with great efforts and the aid of a fire engine from the village of Buckinghamshire, they finally succeeded in putting out the fire. By the assistance of the ashes furnished from the dead wood within the tree, it has been rejuvenated, bears abundant crops of acorns, and may live another century.

A. WRETCH.—Old Mr. Singlestick mystified a tea-party, by remarking that women were facts. When pressed to explain his meaning he said, 'Facts are stubborn things.'

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Wine will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

And o don. Februa y 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Proprietor.

Sandwich Street,
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

H. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of pub lic patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage, which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Proprietor.

Maidstone Cross,
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the deliencies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always behand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Eric and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS,

PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,

EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.

192 Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT.

S. D. ELWOOD,
J. C. PARSONS,

Feb 29th, 1856.

New Wholesale *GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!*

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And as now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bros & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kinds of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every seed sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17 day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other Subjects.

The contributors to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the United States. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and People of every Profession in Life, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge. the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and spendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

TERMS.—Single subscriptions, $2 a year or $1 for six months. Five copies for six months, $4; for a year, $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large Cash Prizes, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to

MUNN & CO.
128 Fulton St. New York

Messrs Munn & Co. have been, for many years extensively engaged procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors without charge in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

LIVERY STABLE.—NOTICE.

THE Undersigned gives notice to all person or persons hiring Horses, Buggy, or Carriage from his Livery Stable in Sandwich, will be held responsible for all damage done on Horses, Buggy, or Carriage and harness, or delay of the same. Persons wishing to patronize him in his business, will be pleased in taking the above articles at their own risk.

C. F. LABADIE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the following Low Prices for 1000 with Horse or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in Ploughing, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.

Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE, L. BEECHER, E. P. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Descriptive and Historical, By Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 400 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 6s.; Stiff Covers 8s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N. B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed	Mail
	A M	P M	P M	A M
Toronto,	8 00	3 20	10 00	
Mimico,	8 10	3 30	10 15	
Port Credit,	8 25	3 45	10 30	
Oakville,	8 43	4 03	10 53	
Bronte,	8 55	4 15	11 05	
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35	
Hamilton,	9 30	4 50	12 00	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed	Mail
	A M	P M	A M	P M
Hamilton,	10 40	6 10	3 10	
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35	
Bronte,	11 15	6 45	3 50	
Oakville,	11 27	7 00	4 15	
Port Credit,	11 45	7 20	4 35	
Mimico,	12 00	7 35	4 50	
Toronto,	12 15	7 50	5 05	

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St. Louis, &c. &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets O W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston, Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c. &c. &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director

Great Western Railway Offices,

New Fashions!

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.

W. T. BASSANDALE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.

Sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

WHEAT! WHEAT!! WHEAT!!! AND CORN!!!!

THE Highest Price will be paid in Cash for good Merchantable Wheat and Corn, either at the Store of the Subscriber at Sandwich, or at the Rose Dale Mills.

GEO. & G. A BULLOCK.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

BUILDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to the Inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor, and Vicinity for past favors, begs respectfully to inform them that he is now at Home, having finished his Contracts in the City of Detroit, and is prepared to enter into Contracts for the erection of

Brick or Wooden Buildings

Of any description, and furnish Materials for the same.

HENRY TEAKLE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

The property of a person going to England, the following Real Property, viz:

FOUR Town Lots situated in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex enclosed in one block with a good Cottage, Stable, and a variety of choice grafted fruits, and a good well of water, being composed of Lots No. 13, 15, and 16, on the East side of Russell street; also Water Lot No. 17, a good site for a Steam Mill; also Lot No. 16, on the West side of Bedford Street.

Lots No. 13 cast half in 2nd Con., Rochester, 100 acres, also the East half of Lot No 8, in 4th Con., Sandwich, 100 acres.

Enquire of George Bullock Esq. Sandwich.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Patent Medicines.

DR. VERVAIS' Pulmonic Syrup,

A NEW PREPARATION OF

COD LIVER OIL SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

SINCE so many excellent Medicines have been offered to the Public, and by excellent physicans, it might be thought superfluous on my part to offer any Patent Medicine. But from many years experience and practice, both in the laboratory and with my patients, I find that the above preparation is the best that has yet been offered to the public. The Chemical Composition is such that the disagreeable taste is completely taken out in the least diminishing the virtues of the Oil. It can be taken with perfect safety in all cases, and at all ages without injuring the constitution. And its properties are so remarkable as instantaneously to remove the nervous irritability of the Lungs, allay the Cough, and remove the dryness of the Throat and the viscid phlegm with which the passage of the Lungs are loaded. It cannot be said in favor of this valuable Medicine, that distinguishing and dyeing patent from a death-bed to the best health, and make him enjoy the real blessing of a healthy constitution. We have now the radical cure, "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," which I not only recommend as a WARRANTER to Cure the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of a bottle or two. The most ample experience justifies the Proprietor in speaking so candidly and confidently of its discovery, when Patients who have been suffering from severe cough, whooping-cough, colds and catarrhal affections, have with the use of a few bottles, not only been restored to their wonted health, but even fait their constitution stronger than for many years previous. All persons who have once used this Medicine have instantly ordered more for the use of themselves and friends. The Proprietor again *warrants his preparation* to be everything he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt or hesitation the most palatable, speedy, and efficacious Medicine ever made use of in America. He has especially devoted 12 years to the preparation of such Medicines, and he can at last hail with pleasure and delight this *wonderful preparation* of the *only efficacious Remedy* for the cure of nearly all *Diseases of the Lungs*, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspnea, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest. I have only further to add that this Compound has not been extended beyond my limits as a prescription until astonishing success attended its use in removing the diseases for which I recommended it. It became very popular, and was called for so frequently, I found it necessary to prepare it in large quantities to meet the constant demand for it. Since this Medicine is carefully compounded by myself, who am thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal qualities and effects of each article separately, and of their combined influence when chemically mixed and have also a perfect knowledge of the human system, and of the functions of each organ both in its healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence, and am therefore fully persuaded from past experience that it will give *Universal Satisfaction*; but, at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted up to the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure-All," nor that it is, under all circumstances, infallible in its effects. I can truly say that I am acquainted with no chemical composition that acts so well for a tonic—expectorant in chronic cough, and catarrhal affection of debilitated habits, to re-establish a healthy condition of the secretory organs, to promote the dissolution of the deposite, and to give strength to the solids—than this Cod-Liver Oil Syrup, also in allaying the irritability of the muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes of the lungs and the spasmodic contraction of those tubes in the asthmatic patient, or in any case of hysmus (tightness of breathing). Consumptive patients will find a great advantage in using this Syrup, not on account of facilitating the expectoration ard giving rest, but being very nutritive in itself.

This virtue should draw the attention of the sufferer. There is no medicine which acts so quickly on the respiratory organs as this "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," because it is received into the circulation, and determined to the lungs. The effects of the Syrup have been so successful in removing the various diseases for which I have severally recommended it, that I hereby assure the public that they need not fear either to use or recommend it; as I will, in a far greater degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying the Article.

Dose for a growing up person, one teaspoonful four or five times a day.—A child of eight to twelve years, half a teaspoonful three times a day.—From six to eight years of age, twenty drops three or four times a day.

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

PRIES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am pleased to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any I have ever sold, and I have sold them for years. My friends have realized marked benefits from them, and cordially with me in recommending them to the public. I have known virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but pleasant and safe, and these qualities which must make them valued by the public. Many times have I known

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Edgefield, 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. AYER—Dear Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, fatigue, loss of appetite, and bilious headache, which are the result of my sedentary use in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral now for years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which are *real*, and I feel a pleasure in commending you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN T. PRATT, Esq., Treas. of the Hartford & Erie Railroad Co. says:

"*Fa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"SIR: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very essential benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, so long as they can be procured of you.

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Westmoreth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify that I experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing biliousness, indigestion, costiveness, and in the early stages of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative medicine is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are not only sure to relieve, and restore to health, but are also safe to handle and take. Their sugar coating makes them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years used your Cherry Pectoral, and find it the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no way inferior to that admirable preparation, in the treatment of diseases."

Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.

"DR. AYER—Dear SIR: I have been afflicted from my birth with costiveness, and have used, during the last twenty years, trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have your Pills. I was induced to try them a few weeks ago, from what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined when you realize that I have found relief and health from their use.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome and tormenting disease. At times it assailed my eyes, and made me almost blind; at times the whole head, and at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has made me partly bald for years; sometimes again it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore. In short, it now makes up I consider, the whole list of Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and by the use I commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel almost a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying the knowledge of such good to others as it has, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA CRANE."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood upwards, and attest the truth of the above.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Pemberton Cotton Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marietta, writes from Boston, 30th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which was dangerous and of long standing. They have been very serious. I had failed of any relief from the use of many other remedies. Your Pills I could try; but a few doses of yours have completely restored me to health, and I have given them to my family with perfect confidence. They were promptly effectual. I recommend them to my friends and to seamen, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days he was entirely free from it. Make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose high character for truth and veracity is well known, not only in this but the neighboring States:

"SIR: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that medicines. My wife was cured by your CHERRY PECTORAL, after having been very much benefited by your CATHARTIC PILLS. She had a severe cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed excellent health. Our children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. I consider it the best remedy for Croup in use. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have by myself and family, relieved us from attacks of the Liver, and prevented much more important disease. Indeed, this cure is got rather from the use of these Pills than from any other medicine. They are the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and I had from my own experience, and from those around me, full confidence in their virtues.

"You seem to me, Doctor, like a providential blessing to mankind, and you may well suppose we are un unfeigned friend of yours.

CLEAVIUS THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Boston, April 5th, 1854.*

"DR. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have been afflicted with a severe cough, and have used your CHERRY PECTORAL, which has entirely cured me. I have also used your CATHARTIC PILLS, and have been cured thereby of the dreadful symptoms under which he found myself suffering. The first dose re-lieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I can truly say that this first dose re-moved my pain, and I attribute entirely to your CATHARTIC PILLS and to your CHERRY PECTORAL the great benefit I have received from their use.

LUCIUS MANLY."

The above are all from persons well known to the public, where they reside, and who would not for any consideration publish a statement which was not strictly true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;
D. OULLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

"PROGRESS."

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1856. NO. 4.

THE MAPLE LEAF,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. E. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisments sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

THE JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.

Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Four, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

THE HOLLY-TREE INN,

A NEW STORY,

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Continued from our last.

Before leaving the house and town for ever, he gave instructions to a friend, and neighbour to sell his furniture for anything that it would fetch, and apply the proceeds to employing the police to trace her. The directions were honestly followed, and the money was all spent; but the enquiries led to nothing. The pick-lock on the bedroom door remained the one last useless trace of her.

At this point of the narrative the landlord paused, and looked towards the stable-door.

"So far," he said, "I tell you what was told to me. The little that remains to be added lies within my own experience. Between two and three months after the events I have just been relating, Isaac Scotchman came to me, withered and old-looking before his time, just as you saw him to-day. He had his testimonials to character with him, and he asked for employment here. I gave him a trial, and liked him in spite of his queer habits. He is as sober, honest, and willing a man as there is in England. As for his restlessness at night, and his sleeping away his leisure time in the day, who can wonder at it after hearing his story? Besides, he never objects to being woke up, when that's wanted, so there's not much inconvenience to complain of, after all."

"I suppose he is afraid of waking out of that dreadful dream in the dark?" said I.

"No," returned the landlord. "The dream comes back to him so often, that he has got to bear with it by this time resignedly enough. It's his wife keeps him waking at night, as he has often told me."

"What! Has she never been heard of yet?"

"Never. Isaac himself has the one perpetual thought about her, that she is sitting and looking for him. I believe he wouldn't let himself drop off to sleep towards two in the morning for a king's ransom. Two in the morning, he says, is the time when she will find him, one of these days. Two in the morning is the time, all the year round, when he likes to be most certain that he has got that cla pknife safe about him.—He does not mind being alone, as long as he is awake, except on the night before his birth-day, when he firmly believes himself to be in peril of his life. The birthday has only come round once since he has been here; and then he sat up, along with a neighbour. 'She's looking for me,' he always says, when I speak to him on the one theme of his life; 'she's looking for me.' He may be right. She *may* be looking for him. Who can tell?"

"Who can tell?" said I.

THE BOOTS.

Where had he been in his time? he repeated when I asked him the question.—Lo-d, he had been everywhere. And what had he been? Bless you, he had been everything you could mention almost.

Soon a good deal! Why, of course he had. I should say so, he could assure me, if I only knew about a twentieth part of what had come in his way. Why, it would be easier for him, he expected, to tell what he hadn't been, than what he had. Ah! A deal, it would.

What was the curiousest thing he had seen? Well! He didn't know. He couldn't momently name what was the curiousest thing he had seen—unless it was a Unicorn—and he see *him* once, at a fair. But, supposing a young gentleman not eight year old, was to run away with a fine young woman of seven, might I think *that* a queer start? Certainly! Then, that was a start as he himself had had his blessed eyes on—and he had cleaned the shoes they run away in—and they was to look that he couldn't get his hand into 'em.

Master Harry Walmer's father, you see, he lived at the Elms, down away by Shooter's Hill there, six or seven mile from Lumnon. He was a gentleman of spirit, and good-looking, and held his head up when he walked, and had what you may call fine notions about him. He wrote poetry, and he rode, and he ran, and he cricketed, and he danced, and he acted, and he done it all equally beautiful. He was uncommon proud of Master Harry as was his only child; but he didn't spoil him, neither. He was a gentleman that had a will of his own (as is right of his own), and that would be mindor.—Consequently, though he made quite a companion of the fine bright boy, and was delighted to see him so fond of reading his fairy books, and was never tired of hearing him say my name is Norval, or any of them pieces, and sing his songs about Young May Moons is beaming love, and When he as adores the has left but the name, and that: still he kept the command over the child, and the child *was* a child, and it's to be wished more of 'em was!

How did Boots happen to know all this? Why, through being under-gardener. Of course he couldn't be under-gardener, and be always about, in the summer-time, near the windows on the lawn, a mowing, and sweeping, and weeding, and pruning, and this and that, without getting acquainted with the ways of the family. Even supposing Master Harry hadn't come to him one morning early, and said, "Cobbs, how should you spell Norah, if you was asked?" and then begun cutting it in print, all over the fence.

He couldn't say he had taken particular notice of children before that; but, really it was pretty to see them two mites a going about the place together, deep in love. And the courage of the boy! Bless your soul, he'd have throwed off his little hat, and tucked up his little sleeves, and gone in at a Lion, he would, if they had happened to meet one, and she had been frightened at him. "One day he stops, along with her, where Boots was hoeing weeds in the gravel, and says—speaking up, "Cobbs," he says, "I like *you*." "Do you, sir? I'm proud to hear it." "Yes, I do, Cobbs. Why do I like you, do you think, Cobbs?" "Don't know, Master Harry, I am sure." "Because Norah likes you Cobbs." "Indeed, sir?—That's very gratifying." "Gratifying, Cobbs? It's better than millions of the brightest diamonds, to be liked by Norah." "Certainly, sir." "You're going away, ain't you, Cobbs?" "Yes sir." "Would you like another situation, Cobbs?" "Well, sir, I shouldn't object, if it was a good 'un." "Then, Cobbs" says he, "you shall be our Head Gardener when we are married." And he tuck her, in her little sky-blue mantle, under his arm, and walks away.

Boots could assure me that it was better than a piece, and equal to a play, to see them babies with their long bright curling hair, their sparkling eyes, and their beautiful light tread, a rambling about the garden, deep in love. Boots was of opinion that the birds believed they was birds, and kept up with 'em, singing to please 'em. Sometimes, they would creep under the Tulip trees, and down by the pond, with their arms round one another's necks, and their soft cheeks touching, a reading about the Prince, and the Dragon, and the good and bad enchanters, and the king's fair daughter.—Sometimes, he would hear them planning games in the holiday time in a forest, keeping bees and a cow, and living entirely on milk and honey. Once, he came upon them by the pond, and heard Master Harry say, "Adorable Norah, kiss me, and say you love me to distraction, or I'll jump in head-foremost." And Boots made no question he would have done it, if she hadn't complied. On the whole, Boots said it had a tendency to make him feel as if he was in love himself—only he didn't exactly know who with.

"Cobbs," said Master Harry one evening, when Cobbs was watering the flowers, "I am going on a visit, this present Midsummer time, to my grandmamma's at York."

"Are you indeed, sir? I hope you'll have a pleasant time. I am going into Yorkshire myself, when I leave here."

"Are you going to your grandmamma's, Cobbs?"

"No, sir. I haven't got such a thing."

"Not as a grandmamma, Cobbs?"

"No, sir."

The boy looked on at the watering of the flowers for a little while, and then said, "I shall be very glad indeed to go, Cobbs—Norah's going."

"You'll be all right then, sir," says Cobbs, with your beautiful sweetheart by your side."

"Cobbs," returned the boy, flushing, "I never let anybody joke about it, when I can prevent them."

"It wasn't a joke, sir," says Cobbs with humility, "was it so meant."

"I am glad of that, Cobbs, because I like you you know, and you're going to live with us,—Cobbs!"

"Sir."

"What do you think my grandmamma says else, when I go down there?"

"It couldn't so much as make a guess, sir."

"A Bank of England five-pound note, Cobbs."

"Whew!" says Cobbs, "that's a spanking sum of money, Master Harry."

"A person could do a good deal with such a sum of money as that. Couldn't a person, Cobbs?"

"I believe you, sir!"

"Cobbs," said the boy, "I'll tell you a secret. At Norah's house, they have been joking her about me, and pretending to laugh at our being so fond. Pretending to make game of it, Cobbs!"

"Such, sir," says Cobbs, "is the depravity of human nature."

The boy, looking exactly like his father, stood for a few minutes with his glowing face towards the sunset, and then departed with "Good-night, Cobbs. I'm going in."

If I was to ask Boots how it happened that he was a going to leave that place just at that present time, well, he couldn't rightly answer me. He did suppose he might have stayed there till now, if he had been anyways inclined. But, you see, he was younger then, and he wanted changes. "That's why he wanted—change. Mr. Walmers, he said, to him when he give him notice of his intentions to leave, "Cobbs," he says, "have you anything to complain of? I make the inquiry, because if I find that any of my people has anything to complain of, I wish to make it right if I can." "No, sir," says Cobbs; "thanking you, sir, I find myself as well situated here as I could hope to be anywheres. The truth is, sir, that I'm a going to seek my fortun." "O, indeed, Cobbs?" he says; "I hope you may find it." And Boots could assure me that he felt touching his hair with his boot-jack as a salute in the way of his present calling—that he hadn't found it yet.

Well, sir! Boots left the Elmses when his time was up, and Master Harry he went down to the old lady's at York, which old lady would have given that child the teeth out of her head (if she had had any,) she was so wrapt up in him. What does that Infant do—for Infant you may call him and he within the mark—but cut away from that old lady's with his Norah, on a expedition to go to Gretna Green and be married!

Sir, Boots was at this identical Holly-Tree Inn (having left it several times since to better himself, but always comes back through one thing or another), when, one summer afternoon the coach drives up, and out of the coach gets them two children. The Guard says to our Governor, "I don't quite make out these little passengers, but the young gentleman's words was, that they was to be brought here." The young gentleman gets out; hands his lady out; gives the Guard something for himself; says to our Governor, "We're to stop here to-night, please." Sitting-room and two bedrooms will be required. Chops and cherry pudding for two;" and tucks her, in her little sky-blue mantle, under his arm, and walks into the house much bolder than Brass.

Boots leaves me to judge what the amazement of that establishment was, when those two tiny creatures all alone by themselves was marched into the Angel;—much more so, when he, who had seen them without their seeing him, give the Governor his views of the expedition they was upon.—"Cobbs," says the Governor, "if this is so, I think you ought to have given notice to your friends' minds. In which case you must keep your eye upon 'em, and humour 'em, till I come back. But, before I take these measures, Cobbs, I should wish you to find from themselves whether your opinions is correct." "Sir to you," says Cobbs, "that shall be done directly."

So, Boots goes upstairs to the Angel, and there he finds Master Harry on a e-normous sofa—immense at any time, but looking like the Great Bed of Ware, compared with him—a drying the eyes of Miss Norah with his pocket-handkcher. Their little legs was stretched out on account, of course, and it really is not possible for Boots to express to me how small them children looked.

"It's Cobbs! It's Cobbs!" cries Master Harry and comes running to him and catching hold of his hand. Miss Norah comes runninger to him on t'other side and catching hold of his t'other hand, and they both jump for joy.

"I see you a getting out, sir," says Cobbs. "I thought it was you. I thought I couldn't be mistaken in your height and figure.—What's the object of your journey, sir?—Matrimonial?"

"We are going to be married, Cobbs, at Gretna Green," returned the boy. "We have run away on purpose. Norah has been in rather low spirits, Cobbs; but she'll be happy, now we have found you to be our friend."

"I thank you, sir, and thank *you*, miss," says Cobbs, "for your good opinion. *Did* you bring any luggage with you, sir?"

If I will believe Boots when he gives me his word and honour upon it, the lady had got a parasol, a smelling-bottle, and a round and a half of cold buttered toast, eight pepper-mint drops, and a lace pocket-handkerchief with a dollar. The gentleman had got about half-a-dozen yards of string, a knife, three or four sheets of writing-paper folded up surprising small, a orange, and a Chaney mug with his name upon it.

"What may be the exact natur of your plans, sir?" says Cobbs, in a hurry, sir, which, put in a pleayton that I could borrow, would take you and Mrs. Harry Walmers Junior (myself driving if you approved), to the end of your journey in a very short space of time. I am not altogether sure, sir, that this pony will be at liberty to-morrow, but even if you had to wait over-to-morrow, for him, it might be worth your while. As to the small account here, sir, in case you was to find yourself running at all short, that don't signify; because I'm a part proprietor of this inn, and it could stand over."

Boots swore to me that when they clapped their hands, and jumped for joy again, and called him "Good Cobbs!" and "Dear Cobbs!" and bent across him to kiss one another in the delight of their confiding hearts, he felt himself the meanest rascal for deceiving 'em, that ever was born.

"I never see anything you want just at present, sir," says Cobbs, mortally ashamed of himself.

"We should like some cakes after dinner," answered Master Harry, folding his arms, putting out one leg, and looking straight at them, "and two apples—and jam. And I dare say we should like to see a boat-and-water. But, Norah has always been accustomed to half a glass of currant wine at dessert. And so have I."

"It shall be ordered at the bar, sir," says Cobbs; and away he went.

Boots says the feeling as fresh upon him as the memory of speaking, as he had then, that he would far rather have had it out in half a dozen rounds with the Governor, than have combined with him; and that he wished with all his heart there was any impossible place where those two babies could make an impossible marriage, and live impossibly happy ever afterwards. However, as it couldn't be, he went into the Governor's plans, and the Governor set out for York in half an hour.

The way in which the women of that house—without exception—every one of 'em—married and single—took to that boy when they heard the story, Boots couldn't express. It was as much as he could do to keep 'em from dashing into the room and kissing him. They climbed up all sorts of places, at the risk of their lives, to look at him through a pane of glass. They were seven deep at the key-hole. They was out of their minds about him and his bold spirit.

In the evening, Boots went into the room, to see how the runaway couple was getting on. The gentleman was on the window-seat, supporting the lady in his arms. She had tears upon her face, and was lying, very tired and half asleep, with her head upon his shoulder.

"Mrs. Harry Walmers Junior, fatigued, sir?" says Cobbs.

"Yes, she is tired, Cobbs; but, she is not used to be away from home, and she has been in low spirits again. Cobbs, do you think you could fetch a bottle of sherry?"

"I ask your pardon, sir," says Cobbs.—"What was it you——"

"I think a Norfolk lattin would rouse her, Cobbs. She is very fond of them."

Boots withdrew in search of the required restorative, and when he brought it in, the gentleman was sitting on a sofa, feeding her with a spoon, and took a little himself. The lady being heavy with sleep, and rather cross. "What should you think, sir," says Cobbs, "of a chamber candle-tick?" The gentleman approved; the chambermaid went first, up the great staircase; the lady in her husband's arms, followed, gallantly, by the gentleman; the gentleman embraced her at her door, and retired to his own apartment, where Boots softly locked him up.

Boots couldn't but feel with increased acuteness what a base deceiver he was, when they presented him at breakfast (they had ordered sweet milk-and-water, and toast and currant jelly, overnight), about the pony. It was as much as he could do, he don't mind confessing to me, to look them two young things in the face, and think what a wicked old father of lies he had grown up to be. Howsomever, he went out, a lying like a Trojan, about the pony. He told 'em that it did so unfort'nately happen that the pony was half crippled, you see, and that he couldn't be taken out in that state, for fear it should strike to his inside. But, that he'd be finished clipped in the course of the day, and that to-morrow morning at eight o'clock the pheayton would be ready. Boot's view of the whole case, looking back upon it in my room, is, that Mrs. Harry Walmers Junior was beginning to give in. She hadn't had her hair curled when she went to bed, and she didn't seem quite up to brushing it herself, and it's getting in her eyes and her out. But, nothing put out Master Harry. He sat behind his breakfast cup, a tearing away at the jelly, as if he had been his own father.

After breakfast, Boots is inclined to consider that they drawed soldiers—as he knows that many such was found in the fireplace, all on horseback. In the course of the morning, Master Harry rang the bell—it was surprising how that there boy did carry on—and said in a sprightly way, "Cobbs, is there any good walks in this neighborhood?"

"Yes, sir," says Cobbs. "There's Love Lane."

"Get out with you, Cobbs"—that was that there boy's expression—"you're joking."

"Begging your pardon, sir," says Cobbs, "there really is Love Lane. And a pleasant walk it is, and proud shall I be to show it to yourself and Mrs. Harry Walmers Junior."

"Norah, dear," said Master Harry, "this is curious. We really ought to see Love Lane. Put on your bonnet, my sweetest darling, and we will go there with Cobbs."

"Boots leaves me to judge what a Beast he felt himself to be, when that young pair told him, as they all three jogged along together, that they had made up their minds to give him two thousand guineas a year as head gardener, on account of his being so true a friend to 'em. Boots could have wished at the moment that the earth would have opened and swallowed him up; he felt so mean, with their beaming eyes a looking at him, and believing him. Well, sir, he turned the conversation as well as he could, and he took 'em down Love Lane to the water-meadows, and there Master Harry would have drownded himself in half a moment more, a getting out a water-lily for her—but nothing daunted that boy. Well, sir, they was tired out. All being so new and strange to 'em they was tired as tired could be. And they laid down on a bank of daisies, like the children in the wood, leastways Boots does suppose so, for he never was there, and left nobody.

Boots don't know what I do—but never mind, it don't signify either way—why it made a man fit to make a fool of himself, to see them two pretty babies a lying there in the clear sunny day, not dreaming half so hard when they was awake, as they did when they was asleep. But, Lord! when you come to think of yourself, you know, and what a game you have been up to ever since you was in your own cradle, and what a poor sort of a chap you are, and how it's always either Yesterday with you, or else To-morrow, and never To-day, you don't mind it so much.

Well, sir, they woke up at last, and then one thing was getting pretty clear to Boots; namely, that Mrs. Harry Walmers Junior's temper was on the move. When Master Harry took her round the waist, she said he "teased her so;" and when he says, "North, my young May Moon, your Harry teases you?" she tells him, "Yes; and I want to go home."

A lifted coal, and baked bread-and-butter pudding brought Mrs. Walmers up a little; but Boots could have wished, he must privately confess to me, to have seen her more sensible of the voice of love, and less absorbed in the contemplation of herself in currants. However, Master Harry he kept up, and his noble heart was as fond as ever. Mrs. Walmers turned very sleepy about tea-time, and began to cry. Therefore, Mrs. Walmers went off to bed as per yesterday; and Master Harry ditto repeated.

About eleven or twelve at night, comes back the Governor in a chaise, along with Mr. Walmers and a elderly lady. Mr. Walmers looks amazed and very serious both at once, and says to our missis, "We are much indebted to you, ma'am, for your kind care of our little children, which we can never sufficiently acknowledge. Pray ma'am where is my boy?" Our missis says, "Cobbs has the dear child in charge, sir. Cobbs, show Pa?" Then, he says to Cobbs, "Ah, Cobbs! Lam glad to see you. I understood you was here!" And Cobbs says, "Yes, sir. Your most obedient, sir!"

I may be surprised to hear Boots say it, perhaps; but, Boots assures me that his heart beat like a hammer, going up stairs. "I beg your pardon, sir," says he, while unlocking the door; "but I hope you are not angry with Master Harry?" For, Master Harry is a fine boy, sir, and will do you credit and honour." And Boots signifies to me, that if the line boy's father had contradicted him in the daring state of mind in which he then was, he thinks he should have "fetched him a crack," and taken the consequences.

But, Mr. Walmers only says, "No, Cobbs. No, my good fellow. Thank you!" And, the door being opened, goes in.

Boots goes in too, holding the light, and he sees Mr. Walmers go up to the bedside, and gently down and kiss the little sleeping face. Then, he stands looking at it for a minute, looking wonderfully like it (they do say he ran away with Mrs. Walmers); and then he gently shakes the little shoulder.

"Harry, my dear boy! Harry!"

Master Harry starts up and looks at him. Looks at Cobbs first. Such is the temper of that mite, that he looks at Cobbs, to see whether he has brought him into trouble.

"I am not angry, my child. I only want you to dress yourself and come home."

"Yes, Pa."

Master Harry dresses himself quickly.—His breast is full, as well when he has nearly finished, and it swells more and more as he stands at last, a looking at his father; his father standing a looking him, the quiet image of him.

"Please may I"—the spirit of that little creature, and the way he kept his rising down!—"please may I see dear Pa—may I kiss Norah before I go?"

"You may, my child."

So, he takes Master Harry in his hand, and Boots leads the way with the candle, and they come to that other bedroom; where the elderly lady is seated by the bed, and poor little Norah lies fast asleep. Fast asleep. There, the father lifts the child up to the pillow, and he lays his little face down for an instant by the little warm face of poor unconscious little Mrs. Harry Walmers Junior, and gently draws it to him—a sight so touching to the chambermaid who are propping through the door, that one of them calls out "It's a-bame to part 'em." But this chambermaid was always, as Boots informs me, a soft-hearted one.—Not that there was any harm in that girl. Far from it.

Finally, Boots says, that 'all about it Mr. Walmers drove away in the chaise, having hold of Master Harry's hand. The elderly lady and Mrs. Harry Walmers Junior that was never to be, (she married a Captain, long afterwards, and died in India), went on next day. In conclusion, Boots puts it to me whether I hold with him in two opinions firstly, there are not many couples on their way to be married, who are half as innocent of guile as those two children; secondly, that it would be a jolly good thing for a great many couples on their way to be married, if they could only be stopped in time and brought back separately.

THE LANDLORD.

URIAH TATTENHALL is my elder brother by fifteen years. I am Saint Tattenhall.

My brother Uriah rang at his gate at his snug retreat of Brumpington Cottage, Peckham, near London, exactly at a quarter before six—his regular hour—when the omnibus from the city set him down at the end of the lane. It was December, but the weather was fine and frosty, and as it was within a few days of Christmas, his children—four in number—two boys, just come home from school, and every day—were all on the alert to receive him, with a world of schemes for the delectation of the coming holiday-time.

My brother Uriah was an especial family man. He made himself the companion and the playfellow of his children on all occasions that his devotion to the business in the city would admit of. His hearty, cheery voice was heard as he entered the hall, and while he was busy pulling off his over-coat, and hanging up his hat; "Well, my boys, well George, well Miss Lucy, there. What are you for to-day? How's your mamma? Ever since this morning? What a mamma! The kettle boiling, eh!" The running fire of hilarity that always animated him seemed to throw sunshine and a new life into the house, when he came in. The children this evening rushed out into the hall, and crowded round him with such a number of "I say, pas," and "Do you know, papa," and "Don't tell him now, Mary,—let him guess. Oh! you'll never guess pa!" that he could only hurry them all into the sitting-room before him like a little flock of sheep, saying, "Well, well, you rogues—well, well,—let us have some tea, and then all about it."

Poetry.

Men of England

CAMPBELL.

Men of England! who inherit
Rights that cost your sires their blood!
Men whose undegenerate spirit
Has been proved on land and flood,

By the foes ye've fought uncounted,
By the glorious deeds ye've done,
Trophies captured—branches mounted,
Navies conquered—kingdoms won!

Yet remember, England gathers
Hence but fruitless wreaths of fame,
If the virtues of your fathers
Glow not in your hearts the same.

What are monuments of bravery,
When no public virtues bloom?
What wreath of fame shades of slavery
Trophied temples, arch and tomb?

Pagan-te!—let the world revere us,
For our people's rights and laws,
And the breasts of civic heroes
Bared in Freedom's holy cause.

Yours are Hampden's, Russell's glory,
Sydney's matchless shade is yours,—
Martyrs in heroic story
Worth a thousand Agincourts!

We're the sons of sires that baffled
Crowned and mitred tyranny:
They defied the field and scaffold,
For their birthrights—so will we.

Miscellany.

RECENT ASTRONOMICAL FACTS.—Ten years ago there were supposed to be only four of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter, known as Asteroids. Now thirty three are known, viz:—Flora, Ceres, Vesta, Iris, Metis, Eunomia, Hebe, Pysche, Thesis, Melpomene, Massilia, Fortuna, Lutetia, Calliope, Thalia, Parthenope, Irene, Pgeria, Astræe, Juno, Ceres, Pallass, Themis, Phocea, Proserpine, Euterpe, Bellona, Amphitrite, Urania, Euphrosyne, Pomona, Polyhymnia, and Hygeia, and every little while they discover a new one.

It is now asserted that the rings of the planet Saturn, are made of steam, and take their shape and positions from the velocity with which they revolve. The main body of the planet itself is as light as cork.

Our summer is just a week longer than our winter. This un is 186½ days north of the equator, and nearly 179 south of it.

The visible eclips s of the year here, will be two partial ones of the Moon, and one of Jupiter. None of the Sun.

It may be comforting to some next summer to learn that the Sun will be a million and a half miles nearer to us on the 4th of July, than either in March or October.

There is wisdom in the following advice of the Rev'd Sydney Smith: "Never teach false morality. How exquisitely absurd to tell girls that Beauty is of no value—her whole prospects and happiness in life may often depend upon a new gown or becoming bonnet; and if she has a grain of common sense she will find this out. The greatest thing is to teach their just value; and that there must be something better under the bonnet than a pretty face for real happiness. But never sacrifice truth."

NEWSPAPERS.—There is no book so cheap as a newspaper, in no so interesting, because it consists of a variety, measured out in suitable proportions as to time and quality,—Being new every week or day, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable method of acquiring knowledge, so essential to the welfare of the individual and the community. It causes many an hour to pass away pleasantly and profitably, which would otherwise have been spent in idleness and mischief.

FRENCH LOVE OF SCANDAL.—A French provincial paper contains the following:—"A trial took place at our assizes. It promised rich food for scandal. All the ladies in town bedecked themselves in their smartest toilets, and crowded to the Court House. On seeing this the presiding judge rose and said, 'Persons have assembled as spectators are not aware of the nature of the cause. I therefore invite all decent women to withdraw.' A pause took place wit out a single female moving from her seat. Seeing this the president again rose and exclaimed, "Officers of the court, now that all the decent women are retired, turn out the remainder."

The Hamilton *Spectator* says that the body of a woman, with the arms and legs cut off, was found, on Saturday afternoon, in a well in the rear of Mr. Nelson Mills' new block of buildings, in the West end of that city. No trace could be obtained of either the legs or arms. The b dy, which had evidently been in the well for some time, was discovered by James Small, while in the act of cleaning the well. From the position in which the body was found, there can be no doubt of a brutal murder has been committed, and as a means of screening their guilt, the murderer or murderers resorted to the revolting expedient of throwing the body into the well.

Her Majesty has determined on the creation of an "Order of Valour, to be open to all ranks of the army or navy who shall have been distinguished for conspicuous personal courage. The decoration will consist of a plain metal cross, and the order, it is said, will consist of only one grade, and for this distinction, every individual, from the

...while older or able bodied seaman up to
his Admiral or Commander in Chief, who
shall have distinguished himself by a con-
spicuous act of personal valour before the
enemy, will be eligible. In granting the
order the particular reason for which it is
awarded will be specified, and along with
the decoration the recipient will be entitled
to a small annual pension. The order is not
intended as a reward for continuous good
service, as that is already recognised in dif-
ferent ways. It will be confined to men-
bers of the naval and military force of her
Majesty, and it probable that the first
batch of mentions will comprise most of
those who evinced conspicuous gallantry
throughout the late operations in the East.

A new game has been tried by the rogues
of Baltimore. Two well dressed females rush
into a house, breathless with fright, preten-
ding to be pursued by swells. After the first
half recover under the kind attentions of the
inmates, a loud rapping is heard at the hall
door, and the strangers scream and rush up
stairs; and while the folks below make in-
vestigations at the door, the frightened young
ladies fill their capacious pockets with what-
ever valuable they find in their hasty flight
through the chambers. When the row is o-
ver, and they are assured that they can safely
come down, they depart with many apolo-
gies for the trouble they have given. When
the folks go into their chambers, they begin
to understand what it meant.

TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—The Piedmontese
papers state, that it is the intention of the
Mediterranean Telegraph Company, which
is now making a cable between Sardinia and
La Calle, on the coast of Africa, to continue
its line to Melbourne, South Australia. After
establishing branches from La Calle to
Bugia, Algiers, and Oran, they will direct
their main line through Tunis, Tripoli, Alex-
andria, Cairo, Suez, Jerusalem, Damascus,
Bagdad, Bassora, Hyderabad, and Bombay.
At the latter city the line is to separate in-
to two branches, one going northward to
Agra (whence secondary branches will ex-
tend to Lahore, Peshawur, and be therefore
at a short distance from Cabul and Cash-
mere, Benares, and Calcutta; and the other
passing through Bengaloreand Madras, and
likewise ending at Calcutta. From that
capital the line is to follow the northern
coast of the Gulf of Cangal and the penin-
sula of Malacca; then pass over to the
Sound Island and the north of Australia,
whence it will follow the eastern coast, touch-
ing the numerous colonies there, and ending
at Port Adelaide. The whole distance is
calculated at about 20,000 kilometres (12,-
500 miles).

A German correspondent of the *Algemei-
ne Zeitung*, writing from New York on
the 12th ult., describes very minutely the
defenceless condition of the seaboard towns
of the United States, holding it as his opin-
ion that a few minutes fire would be suffi-
cient to silence the batteries, and asserting
that a thousand British regulars would be
easily able to overcome several times their
number of American troops, in which he is
partly right. His idea is that Long Island
could be taken with scarcely any difficulty
whatever, and the British, by establishing
their batteries on Brooklyn Heights, would
hold the entire harbor of New York at their
own disposal. By the same system of tac-
tics the writer of the article thinks that it
would be easy to obtain possession of Boston,
then, entering the city from Roxbury. These
two important cities and harbors once in the
invaders' hands, would command half the
United States with their fleets, and would
be able to keep open their own communi-
cation with Europe, thus making the United
States the only sufferer by the war.—
Colonist.

Our Common Law Procedure Act.

There is nothing better deserving of the
attention of public men than the laws of the
country in which they live. Law, like ot-
her human institutions, is necessarily imper-
fect. Every human code has its defects.—
Time and experience prove their existence
and suggest the remedy. Still public men
may legislate with all the wisdom of man,
and yet fall short of the remedy necessary
for the wants and requirements of their fel-
low men. Law, by reason of its universali-
ty, cannot be made a fitting rule for every
future case that may arise. It is easy to
lay down a general rule, but difficult to de-
termine whether a given state of facts forms
a case within its purview. The application
of existing laws to future cases is the pro
vince of the Judge. The conduct of those
cases, in bringing them before the Judge,
is the province of the lawyer. Any mea-
sure intended to lessen the labors both of the
Judge and the Advocate is worthy of sup-
port. Any measure which will have the
effect of making the practice of our Courts
simple and intelligible, must be productive
of good. Any measure which will cause
the administration of justice to be certain
and moderately cheap, will be a boon to the
people. Such is the Common Law Proce-
dured Bill, introduced by the Hon. Attor-
ney-General Macdonald. In scope it is
most comprehensive. In conception it is
remarkably clear. In language it is most
explicit. This praise we bestow upon it
from honest conviction.

Radical changes in the laws of a country
should be attempted with much care. It is
said that bad law well defined, is better
than good law not understood. Certainty
is everything—*Misera est servitus, ubi jus
est vagum aut incertum.* Before any bill,
an act in process of time receives, if doubt-
ful, a construction from the Courts. Deci-
sion upon decision serves to build up its true
meaning. The meaning when understood
becomes imbedded in the minds of the legal
profession; clients are advised without hesi-
tation, and proceedings are taken with a
good prospect of success. Therefore many
will look upon a bill, the tendency of which
will be to sweep away old associations as
an unwelcome intruder. Old law may be
understood, but new law must be tried be-
fore it is understood.

A careful perusal of the bill now before
parliament has satisfied us that great pru-
dence has been exercised in the preparation
of it. The chief portion of it has been cop-
ied from the two English common law
procedure acts, 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 96, and
17 & 18 Vic., cap. 125. A few sections
are original, because necessary for the cir-
cumstances of this Province. We think that
these two English acts may be adopted by
us without any misgivings. One has been
in force for nearly four, and the other for
two years. Time has established their uti-
lity and confirmed the opinions of those
who wisely framed them. They are the pro-
ductions of master minds. Let it be under-
stood that they alter the process, practice
and system of pleading in our Common
Law Courts or superior to jurisdiction. There
is no change in the law itself—but solely in
the machinery by which it is dispensed.—
The old English practice from which our
present practice has been taken, was felt to
be prolix, embarrassing and unnecessarily
expensive, in some cases antamount to a
denial of justice. On 12th May, 1846, the
Queen issued a commission, appointing cer-
tain persons "to enquire and ascertain whet-
her any and what alterations and amend-
ments can be made for the better adminis-
tration of justice in the process, practice and
system of pleading in the Superior Courts
of Common Law at Westminster, and other
matters relating to the said Courts." The
commissioners appointed were Sir John Jer-
vis, the Attorney General, since raised to a
seat in the Common Pleas; Samuel Martin,
Esq., Queen's Counsel, since raised
to be one of the Exchequer, and three prac-
tising lawyers of eminent standing, one of whom
Mr. Willes; has also been lately honored by
a seat on the Bench. Sir A. E. Cockburn
was afterwards added to the commission.
These illustrious men, the greatest lawyers
of their day, made their first report on 30th
June 1851. Their report was based upon
the evidence of other lawyers equally cele-
brated, such as the Hon. Thomas Denman,
the Hon. Claud Wilde. and others. The
Commissioners, after a very elaborate exam-
ination of the then extensive changes, the
Imperial Statutes upon which Attorney
General MacDonald's bill is based, were fav-
ored noon the recommendation of that Com-
mission. The changes have been found to
work admirably, and are, by this time, wide-
ly appreciated. It is therefore plain that
the Government has not acted rashly in
bringing forward a Canadian Common Law
Procedure Bill. Space will not permit, else
we might here review some of its most pro-
minent features. We may mention, how-
ever, that should it pass, as is generally hop-
ed, Special Pleading will be numbered a-
mong "things that were past." Facilities
will afforded for abitrations and other friend-
ly settlements between parties. Writs of
Mandamus will be issued to parties at Com-
mon Law in cases where they are now
driven into Chancery. The technalities of
action will be abolished. Ejectment will
be placed on the intelligent and satisfac-
tory footing. Forms of pleading will be
given short, sweet, and neat. There are
other features, the consideration of which
we must reserve till some future day. Up-
on the whole, we can safely say that this
Act will be a great boon to the legal practi-
tioner, and a library to the law student.—
As a measure which will lessen the costs of
a suit, no doubt it will prove acceptable to
the public. The judges are understood to
be favorably disposed towards it, and have,
we believe, been consulted with reference to
its provisions.— *Colonist.*

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, FOR 1856.

The Local committee for the Provincial
show, to take place in Kingston in the Au-
tumn of 1856, having been nominated by
the Board of Agriculture, met on Thursday
last, entering the city from Roxbury. These
two important cities and harbors once in the
invaders' hands, would command half the
United States with their fleets, and would
be able to keep open their own communi-
cation with Europe, thus making the Unit-
ed States the only sufferer by the war.—
Colonist.

The Local committee for the Provincial
show, to take place in Kingston in the Au-
tumn of 1856, having been nominated by
the Board of Agriculture, met on Thursday
last, entering the city from Roxbury. These
two important cities and harbors once in the
invaders' hands, would command half the
United States with their fleets, and would
be able to keep open their own communi-
cation with Europe, thus making the Unit-
ed States the only sufferer by the war.—
Colonist.

Wm. Ferguson, Esq. President Frontenac
Agricultural Society.
A. Cambell, Esq. President Lennox Agri-
cultural Society.
Samuel Clark, Esq. President Addington
Agricultural Society.
Judge Mackenzie,
Sheriff Corbett,
James O'Reilly, Esq.,
M. W Strane, Esq.,
P. J. Litchfield, M. D.
Col. A. Cameron,
Andrew Dickson, Esq.
F. J. Baker, M. D.
J. Flanagan, Esq.,
Thos. Briggs, Esq.

Wm. Ferguson, Esq., President Fronten-
ac Agricultural Society, was called to the
chair, and Thos. Briggs, Esq., appointed
Treasurer for the exhibition, and J. P. Litch-
field, M. D. and Allan Geddes, Esq. Se-
cretaries.

The Chairman read a communication
from Col. Marks, stating that the Board of
Agriculture at Toronto, highly approved of
the proposition of putting up permanent
buildings of iron and glass, for the purpose
of the Exhibition, and would vote funds in
aid of the object if appropriate plans were
adopted by the committee, and if the in-
habitants of the locality to be benefited by
the Exhibition, or certain sections, were willing to
come forward and assist in raising the re-
quired amount. Resolutions were passed
instructing the Secretaries to request the
Hon. Attorney General Member for the city
to use his influence to obtain from the
Crown a lease of land for the use of the
Exhibition, and for the erection of perma-
nent buildings, and also to obtain from the
Builders estimates, plans and specifications
for suitable structures.

Our City needs a Public Garden, and this
seems the proper moment to secure it, if
those who are especially to be benefited by
it, exhibit the liberality and public spirit
which may be anticipated from them.—
Whig.

Legislative Assembly.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MARCH 18,

In the House on Thursday,

Mr. DRUMMOND moved to rescind the
motion of the House on Monday night, or-
dering certain members of the Government
to present an address to his Excellency, ask-
ing for a copy of the charge delivered by
Judge Duval on the Corrigan murder trial.
In making the motion he referred to Eng-
lish precedents, and showed that in the
House of Commons Sir Robert Peel had re-
commended in a certain case a course sim-
ilar to that which he proposed. If the vote
had been of such a character as to show
that the Government had lost the confid-
ence of the House it would have
been their duty to make way for others.—
They had been asked to perform what
they considered an unconstitutional act, and
as they dared not do that, that they had
come down to ascertain whether or not they
still possessed the confidence of Parliament
He did not deny that the object of Mr.
Cameron's motion might be laudable. A
serious outrage had been perpetrated, and
the Government were prepared to accept
the fullest investigation into their conduct.
But the investigation proposed began at the
wrong end. Instead of being directed
against the Bench, the Administration
were asked to do what was equivalent to
making Mr. Justice Duval to account. The
enquiry was calculated to prejudge the judge's
position if he was innocent. And if he
was guilty the mode proposed of bringing
him to trial was unconstitutional.

Mr. CAMERON entered at length into per-
sonal explanations, and called God to wit-
ness that he had neither in the House nor
out of the House caballed against the Minis-
try. Had the Ministry given the same ex
planations on Monday evening which the
Attorney General had given to night, he
would not have pressed his motion. But
now that the motion was passed he was not
prepared to withdraw it. He reproduced the
arguments which he had formerly adduced to
prove that there were English precedents
for the course he pursued, and argued that
the independence of the Bench was not so
likely to be endangered by popular influ-
ence as by improper ministerial interference
The duty devolved upon the Government in
the introduction of a responsible system of
Gove ument. He declared his intention to
adhere to his motion.

Mr. RANKIN declared himself an indepen-
dent member, and discarded precedents.
He deprecated the lawyers, and informed the
House that he was a farmer, a man of un-
tutored mind—who voted according to his
own sincere convictions. He deprecated
expressing non confidence in the Ministry
—fearful the result of a general election in
view of the imminence of a war with the
United States, and concluded by declaring
his intention to re-affirm the vote he had giv-
en on Monday night in favor of the motion
for the Address.

Mr. LORANGER supported the motion to
rescind the vote of Monday, and declared
his opinion to be that the only way of call
ing the judge to account for his conduct was
by impeachment. The motion advanced
by opposition speakers that the power of the
people was omnipotent, might be very true,
but in a free country the people were not
above the law; and he maintained that the
motion of Monday night was opposed to
the law, and at variance with the provisions
of the constitution. He supposed the case
of a similar motion being made affecting
the Upper Canada judiciary, and asking if
members in this section of the Province
would have given a similar vote. He justi-
fied the ministerial proceeding, and declared
his intention to vote for rescinding the mo-
tion.

Mr. WILSON agreed with the position as-
sumed by Mr. Cameron, and proceeded to
reason at length on the constitutional issue
—contending that the course pursued by
the Government was at variance with the
principles of the Constitution. He declared
that he had no confidence in the Ministry.

Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD pointed out
the ministerial weakness; and asked the
House to consider fairly on the question
the House—viz: the question whether an
enquiry should be made into the conduct
of Judge Duval.

He concluded by moving the previous
question.

A discussion then arose as to the effect
of this motion.

The SPEAKER decided that the effect of
moving the previous question was to prevent
an amendment being put to the original
motion, but that it did not prevent debate.

Mr. BROWN in justifying the motion of
the previous question, said it was evident
the Ministry desired to shirk the vote on
their own motion and get a vote of confid-
ence in amendment from their followers.

Mr. GAMBLE said he was not astonished
at the course of the members of the Opposi-
tion. His intention, however, in given his
vote in favor of the Address for the Duval
Judge Duval's charge, was not to declare
that he had no confidence in the Ministry.
He should, therefore, vote against the pre-
vious question.

Mr. DORION (Montreal) censured the Ad
ministration for supporting their own motion
by the previous question, and for opposing the
previous question. He justified his vote
against the address on Monday evening by
expressing his opinion that the proper course
to pursue was to move for a Committee of
enquiry into the manner in which the Corri-
gan trial had been conducted. The ques-
tion now, under consideration was whether
an order of this House should be disobeyed,
and whether the Government possessed the
confidence of the country. The practice of
rescinding a vote of the House he seriously
disapproved—especially in a case where it
was deliberately recorded—as in this in-
stance it was.

Mr. J. A. MACDONALD pointed out the
inconsistency of Mr. Dorion in voting with
the Government in defence of the independ-
ence of the Bench on Monday, while for
mere party purposes, he now expressed his
intention to change that vote. He moved,
by a reference to Mr. Drummond's speech
that the Government had before expressed
their readiness to vote for an enquiry into
the circumstances of the Corrigan trial. The
member for Niagara had told him the (At-
torney General) West) that he was to
make a motion for a Committee. The mem-
ber for Brockville had given him a similar no-
tice, and he assured the House there was no
desire on the part of the Government to re-
sist enquiry. Referring to the motion of
the previous question, he pointed out that
the Opposition were afraid that it would lead
to the country notwithstanding the vote of
Monday evening, the Government still re-
tained the confidence of Parliament. It was
evident from the remarks of Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Rankin, Mr. Gamble and others, that the
Administration still possess the con-
fidence of their friends, and the vote which
would be given on the amendment of the
member for Glengarry, would be taken as an
expression of the extent to which this confi-
dence was accorded.

Mr. PAPIN spoke at length in French,
justifying his purpose of changing the vote
which he had given on Monday evening in
favor of the government.

Mr. MACKENZIE doubted the sincerity of
the assurance given by the Government of
their desire for enquiry. He pointed to
the fact of petitions for an examination of
the circumstances attending the Corrigan
trial having laid before the House,
and justified his voting for Mr. Cameron's
motion, although he agreed with Mr. Dorion
that it was not the most effective way of
securing the ends of justice. He thought a
thorough investigation should have been or-
dered by the House into the whole conduct
of the trial. He admitted that the judge
was not bound to give any evidence which
would convict himself, and he cited the case
of Chief Justice Holt in England, and Judge
Hagerman in this country both of whom
had been charged with mal-administration of
their duties refused to answer questions af-
fecting their own conduct. He deprecated
being supposed to be actuated by religious
prejudices in voting as he did, and assured
the House that he would have voted as he
had done, if the murdered man had been a
man Catholic in place of a Protestant.

Mr. CAMPBELL explained that although
he and his friends would not rescind their
votes, they would not vote for the motion
of the previous question.

The House then divided on Mr. J. S.
Macdonald's motion that the previous ques-
tion be now put:

YEAS,	42.
NAYS,	75.

Mr. J. C. MORRISON then rose and asked
leave to introduce a motion for the appoint-
ment of a committee of the House to exam-
ine into the circumstances of the Corrigan
trial.

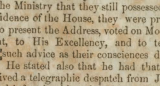
Mr. MACKENZIE and other members ex-
pressed their readiness to vote for the mo-
tion; but it was withdrawn on account of
being made out of order.

Mr. CRAWFORD brought forward a mo-
tion expressing confidence in the Govern-
ment, which was also withdrawn on a point
of formality—to be renewed on Monday.

Mr. DRUMMOND then rose and stated that
as the vote which had just been taken assur-
ed the Ministry that they still possessed the
confidence of the House, they were prepar-
ed to present the address, voted on Monday
night, to His Excellency, and to tender
him such advice as their consciences dictat-
ed. He stated also that he had that day
received a telegraphic despatch from Judge
Duval informing him of the incorrectness of
the statements attributed to him in deliver-
ing his charge to the jury.

The statement was received in the House
with immense cheering.

The House then adjourned at a quarter
past 11 P. M.



THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, MARCH 21, 1856.

COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Grammar School of this County has
had the benefit of being noticed by a num-
ber of the journals published through the
country, and a pretty figure it has cut in-
deed. A school attended by *one boy*, and
the Teacher obliged to attend without fee-
wood; and the solitary pupil allowed to
shiver with cold over his Latin Grammar in
the miserably delapidated place called the
"Grammar School of Essex." Proud, indeed,
should the Trustees, and in fact, the whole
County, feel, of possessing so useful an insti-
tution of which so much has been said of
late, and where the youth of Essex are to
be trained in subjects which are not taught
in the Common Schools, and the only place
in the County where parents can hope to
have their children taught a classical edu-
cation. We are heartily ashamed to expose
the County in its non-progressiveness; but
it is our duty, and that we are determined
to fulfil. Is this noble county to have its
youth trained up in ignorance, and the peo-
ple to sit down quietly and allow this state
of things to continue? The Grammar
School belongs to the public, and the public
should see that it be not permitted through
neglect to become perfectly useless, as this
one has become. Any person looking upon
the building which is used for this purpose,
and not knowing what it was used for, would
never dream for an instant that it was a
County Grammar School—a more delapidat-
ed looking place could hardly be imagined,
with ruin and decay everywhere showing
itself.

There is a cause for the existence of this
state of things, and we will endeavor to
trace the cause to its proper source, and to
point out where the remedy should be sought

The Trustees are the guardians of this
School, and have for the last few years em-
ployed themselves by endeavoring to remove
the school from where it is, and to place
their ends have allowed the building to go
to ruin in the hope, no doubt, that when it
become quite useless it would be closed, and
thus they might with some degree of pro-
priety ask for its removal; but having failed
in their attempt to remove it, have entailed
upon the County the disgrace of being en-
tirely without a suitable Grammar School;
and all this was done to gratify certain pri-
vate interests. It may be said by parties
who are not acquainted with these facts, as
they are, that it would be useless to know in
repair a school where the attendance is so
small; but the reason of this small attend-
ance is that no exertions have been made to
procure the attendance of children. And
we would ask what parent would send a boy
to a school which has every appearance of
being deserted, and where the Trustees have
shown such a disposition to neglect it, and
where no pains were taken to make it effici-
ent. We have only to look back for eight
or ten years, when there was an attendance
of over sixty scholars in this very same
school; and how could this falling off take
place unless there was great fault in its
management? The class of boys that can
only be admitted to the Grammar School
must naturally be limited, and there should
have been steps taken to provide a boarding
house attached to the school, where boys
from other parts of the county might have
lodged. But no; this would not answer the
views of *some* of the Trustees, who were
afraid that their private interests would
thereby be blasted.

Now, had the Trustees gone to the Coun-
ty Council, and applied to them for a suffici-
ent sum for making the school what it ought
to be, the Council would have granted the
amount; for we are firmly impressed with
the belief that any sum in reason would have
been granted without any hesitation, had
they been appealed to for aid. We are cer-
tain that the Council would not stultify
themselves by refusing aid to keep up an
establishment which might confer incalcu-
lable benefit upon the County if conducted
in a proper manner. All that is required is
a strong representation to be made to the
Council at its next session in July, by the
Trustees, making the certain that the now
progressive spirit will prevail among them
that did when large sums were granted for
other public improvements by them; and it
is not reasonable to suppose that they would
refuse to grant five or six thousand pounds
when £50,000 have been voted for a railway.

The public look to the present board of
Trustees to take such steps as will ensure
the establishment of a school that will be
creditable to the County, and that will show
that the County of Essex is not behind her
neighbors in improvements. The present
board will not surely allow the County to re-
main longer under disgrace, but will act like
men having an interest in the achievement
of their duties.

It is always with pleasure that we notice
signs of improvement in the County, and no
subject deserves more consideration than our
roads. That they are in a somewhat back-
ward state must be admitted, but we are
happy to say, that there appears to be an
inclination throughout the County to improve
them. Companies are being formed to plank
and otherwise improve them. This shows
a healthy improvement in the right direction.
Among the number is a company formed for
the purpose of planking and gravelling the
road known as the Richmond Line, in the
Township of Rochester, from the Lake shore
to the Gosfield Town Line, and that the
Township Council have taken steps to for-
ward the enterprise is also a mark of no
small encouragement. A large portion of
the stock has already been taken up, and
we may expect a speedy completion of this
certainly useful enterprise, and with the
originators and stockholders every success
and a large return for the capital invested.

TURKEY.

European diplomatists at the present
moment are engaged discussing the proba-
ble appearance Turkey may make at the
Paris Conference. The extraordinary mani-
festations of vitality given by the great
Eastern power have astonished most of the
diplomatic fraternity; the prompt manner
in which Menschikoff was marched out of
the capital, when he presented his insolent
message from the Russian autocrat, first
gave Europe some inkling of the spirit of
the modern Moslem, but it was only when
the famous declaration of war appeared that
the consummate ability of Turkish statesmen
was fully manifested. That document was
characterized by the *Times* as the ablest
state paper which had made its appearance
during the present century. That paper
alone, with the penetration manifested in
the prompt rejection of the *Firman* note was
sufficient to justify Britain, as the friend of
progress, (putting all other considerations
aside) in forming and maintaining by force
of arms, a close alliance with the Turkish
empire. One of the reasons given by the
pro-Russian press in the United States, for
its devotion to the northern despotism was,
that they preferred a "living lion to a dead
jackass." Up to the present time, however,
it would appear that the alleged dead animal
has been more than a match in diplomacy
and war for the so called Lion. Lord Pal-
merston asserted that no other nation in
Europe has progressed more rapidly than
the despised Mohammedan power. The issue
of the present conflict has proved the cor-
rectness of his lordship's opinion; but there
is another better authority than even the
veteran diplomatist, to testify to the charac-
ter of the Turkish people, one who was
celebrated as the best friend of Greece,
when that miserable country was a Turkish
province, and for the same reason celebrated
as the enemy of Turkey—Lord Byron. And
no one acquainted with Byron's history will
suspect him of partiality to the Turkish
people; yet he speaks as follows:—

"In all money transactions with the Mos-
lems, I ever found the strictest honor, the
highest disinterestedness. In transacting
business with them, there are none of those
dirty peculations, under the name of interest,
difference of exchange, commission, &c.,
&c., uniformly found in applying to a Greek
Consul to cash bills, even on the first houses
in Pera. * * There does not exist a
more honorable, friendly, and high spirited
character than the true provincial Aga, or
Moslem country gentleman. * * The
lower orders are in as tolerable discipline
as the rabble in countries with greater pre-
tensions to civilization. A Moslem walking
our streets would be less incommoded than
an Englishman in Turkey.

"The Ottomans, with all their defects,
are not a people to be despised. Equal,
at least, to the Spaniards; they are superior
to the Portuguese. If it be difficult to pro-
nounce what they are, we can at least say
what they are not. They are not treacher-
ous, they are *not* cowardly, they do not
burn heretics, they are *not* assassins, nor has
an enemy advanced to their capital. They
are faithful to their Sultan till he becomes
unfit to govern, and devout to their God
without an Inquisition. Were they driven
from St. Sophia to-morrow, and the Rus-
sians or French enthroned in their stead, it
would become a question whether Europe
would gain by the exchange. England
would certainly be the loser.

"With regard to that ignorance, of which
they are so generally, and sometimes justly
accused, it may be doubted, always except-
ing England and France, in what useful
points of knowledge they are excelled by
other nations. Is it in the common acts of
life? In their manufactures? Is an Turkish
sabre inferior to a Toledo? Or is a Turk
more clothed or lodged, or fed or taught
than a Spaniard? Are their Pachas worse
educated than a Grandee? or an Effendi
than a king of St. Jago? I think not. * *

"In all the mosques there are schools
established, which are very regularly attend-
ed, and the poor are taught without the
march of Turkey being put into practice.
* * Who shall then affirm that the Turks
are ignorant bigots, when they thus evince
the exact proportion of Christian charity
which is tolerated in the most prosperous
and orthodox of all possible kingdoms?"

Such is the opinion of a man, given thirty
years ago, whose enmity to Moslem govern-
ment in Greece, led him to assume the com-
mand of Turkey being put into practice.
* * Who shall then affirm that the Turks
are ignorant bigots, when they thus evince
the exact proportion of Christian charity
which is tolerated in the most prosperous
and orthodox of all possible kingdoms?"

Such is the opinion of a man, given thirty
years ago, whose enmity to Moslem govern-
ment in Greece, led him to assume the com-
mand of Turkey being put into practice,
when there is already more toleration for
Christians than there is for other sects in
France which do not belong to the religion
of the State? We may expect to see in
this conference further proofs of the ability
and far-seeing policy of the Turkish states-
men, who have already outwitted Russia and
surprised Europe.

From a late number of the London *Ob-
server*, we find that a scientific discovery has
been made by a Mr. Hands, of Duke Street,
Grosvenor Place, by which means animal
food—butcher's meat, fowls, &c., for instance
—can be preserved for any length of time
without sugar or salt, or exclusion from air,
or in short any of the other modes of preser-
vation. Unlike all potted or hermetically
sealed provisions, meats preserved by this
patent are entirely free from any process of
manipulation that can alter or disturb the
natural animal acids and salts. Further,
the appearance, taste, nutritive properties,
and principles remain unchanged and free
from deterioration. All remain essentially
intact, and no difference in the use of meats
put up under this patent can be detected
from the same meats fresh killed.

The principles of preservation in Mr.
Hand's process is the application of certain
atmospheric conditions. The substance to
be preserved undergoes no manipulation
whatever, but is merely placed in an atmos-
phere which deprives it of its decomposing
properties. When taken from the vessel
in which it was placed, it is precisely the
same as when put in. And when a number
of gentleman connected with the shipping
and other interests, met together, at the
wharf of the agents, Messrs. Clark and
Murch, 244 High Street, Wapping (Lon-
don), on which occasion there was presented
to them indiscriminately for comparison some
of the meat which had been kept under Mr.
Hand's patent for nearly three months, ex-
posed to a high temperature, and some meat
fresh killed. The result of the comparison
was a distinct admission on the part of every
gentleman present that there could be dis-
covered between the two kinds. It needs
no argument therefore to conclude that prac-
tically and economically considered, this dis-
covery is of the greatest social importance,
and that as a means of adding to the stock
of human food, and as entirely obviating the
necessity of carrying live stock to sea, it is
deserving of the utmost consideration.

A man, by the name of Kennedy, was
killed last week, by the falling of a tree, in
the Township of Mersea.

The "Daily Evening News" is the title
of a new paper just started in Detroit, and
published by an association of practical
printers. The *News* is well got up, and
edited with much spirit, and sold at the very
low price of one cent a number, or three
dollars and twenty-five cents a year, being
the cheapest paper published in the city.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE BINGHAM PLOUGH.—We have receiv-
ed a pamphlet entitled, "*A Practical Essay
on the Plough*," by Jacob Bingham, the pa-
tentee of one of the best ploughs in use, it
we can depend upon all that has been said
in its favor. If we are not mistaken, one
of these ploughs was chosen for exhibition
at Paris, and was there ranked among the
very best that were on exhibition. Mr.
Bingham of Norwich, in the County of Ox-
ford, C.W., is a Canadian, and as an inventor
and mechanic has contributed no slight ben-
efit to the agricultural interests of the Pro-
vince, in producing a plough having the
many good qualities which his appears to
have, and we would recommend it to the
favorable consideration of farmers. The pam-
phlet contains drawings and full descriptions
of this plough, which may been seen at this
office; and farmers would do well by exam-
ing them.

"WOLFSDEN" is the title of a book just
issued from the press of Philips, Sampson
and Co., Boston. The story is a representa-
tion of rural life in the State of Maine,
among some of the first farmers of the State.
The style of the work is somewhat new, and
is superior to most of the books of a like na-
ture; the author appears to have studied
nature thoroughly, and has combined truth-
fulness with a pleasing and happy concep-
tion of character. The work is handsome
bound, and should be upon the table of every
drawing room.

For sale by Elwood & Co., Detroit.

No arrival of a steamer from the old
Country up to the time of going to press.

To the Editor of the "Maple Leaf."

Dear Sir,—A letter appears in the Am-
herstburg *Telegraph* (referring to my letter
to you of the 1st inst.) above the signature
of "Maldenite," I would inform that indi-
vidual, that although not a *constant* reader
of that valuable and useful paper, I did see
the advertisment offering for sale the renow-
ned Amherstburg Fire Engine, No. 1, upon
easy terms. If the Engine has controlled
the flames, stayed the progress of fire, and
performed the mighty deeds represented by
"Maldenite" who assures us that it has,
I cannot see for what reason the people of
Amherstburg wish to dispose of it, which
has been of such valuable service. But, if
it is the same No. 1 Fire Engine, that I
know, and I have no doubt but that it is,
I do not wonder that it is advertised for sale
being in a state rendering it perfectly use-
less; and when dragged out from its place
of abode, cannot be moved onward, because
it almost buries itself in the mud of that
flourishing, thriving, and *clean* village, Am-
herstburg. "Maldenite" says, It is a sur-
plus Engine, which the Municipality of Am-
herstburg are not in want of, and the terms
are easy. No doubt the terms are easy,
very easy, we are not in want of it either,
and would not wish it in any opinion. We
would not disgrace our Town by its ap
pearance in it. I would advise "Maldenite"
to take his Engine to *Zone's Foundry*; and
there receive the trifling amount it is worth.

Yours respectfully
SANDWICHITE.

March 18th 1856.

The Paris Conferences.

From the European Times.

The most extraordinary pains have been
taken to prevent the proceedings of the Con-
ferences from transpiring. All the repre-
sentatives of the several powers are said to
have bound themselves to secrecy, as also
the two secretaries who are in attendance.—
At the first meeting on Monday, when the
Congress assembled at the house of the
French minister for foreign affairs, the sit-
ting, as we learn from the "Moniteur," lasted
from one o'clock until half-past four, and at
their first interview an armistice was agreed
upon, which will terminate on the last day
of March, unless it be renewed by the bel-
ligerent armies, according to some ver-
sions, was agreed upon readily, according to
others, after considerable controversy; but
the fact that it was resolved on the very first
time the plenipotentiaries met, points to a
pacific solution of the questions at issue.—
But the truce which is to last to the end of
the month is to be confined to the land forces.—
The blockade is to be continued as usual,
and the British fleet will shortly return to
the Baltic, accompanied by gun and mortar
boats sufficient, if well handled, to make the
Czar tremble for the safety of his capital.
The Conferences, it appears, are to be held
three days a week,—on Mondays, Wednes-
days, and Fridays, and so little do the Pa-
risian quidnuncs know of what has transpired
or is occurring, that because the plenipoten-
tiaries did not assemble on Tuesday, accord-
ing to expectation, it was immediately con-
jectured that Count Orloff had found his in-
structions deficient, and had to telegraph to
St Petersburg for more definitive orders.
There can be very little doubt that every
imaginable phase of the questions which will
be raised at this meeting has been looked
at and decided upon before the Russian
envoy left St. Petersburg.

For those who take no interest in diplo-
matic etiquette, it may be as well to state
ambassadors of the several powers take their
places at the Congress table in the alphabeti-
cal order of the countries which they repre-
sent, Count Warwick, the French Foreign
Minister, acting as the President—but
Count Orloff, a fine, stately-looking man,
above seventy, appears fifteen years younger
—that the curtains and furniture of the
room where the ambassadors meet are of
crimson satin, with an Aubusson carpet on
the floor, and that the walls contain busts of
the French Emperor and Empress,—that
the table at which they sit is round and
covered with green cloth,—that the tables
of the two secretaries can be moved, when
necessary, to the round table,—that a table
is placed near the window for such of the
plenipotentiaries as wish to write in private;
and finally, that the labours of these great
Ministers, met to settle the fate of empires
and the destiny of millions of human beings,
are interspersed with eating and drinking,
music, and the other essentials and refine-
ments of life. These miserable details are
all that can be wrested together by the re-
presentatives of the press French and Eng-
lish, in Paris; and the ponderous pomposity
with which, in the absence of all real news,
every trifle is related, is very amusing. But
when facts are rare, fiction abounds; add
some of the most intensely stupid rumours
have been put forth respecting squabbles
between the British Ministers in Paris, Lord
Clarendon and Cowley, respecting prece-
dency,—that the last-named nobleman
claimed priority of presentation which was
denied by the other,—that the dispute was
referred to London, when Lord Cowley was
told that Lord Clarendon was his superior,
—that upon this the old gentleman became
sulky, and refused to attend the French For-
eign Minister's dinner, and that, not to make
the absence of the English Minister remark-
able, the Turkish Envoy was advised to stay
away. If the representatives of the British
nation are capable of acting in this puient
manner, all we can say is, that Russian
prospects are brightening, and that the "old
comedy gentleman" in Downing Street is in
his dotage.

In truth, nothing is known beyond the
attention to eating and drinking, and the
music, of what takes place at the Conference.
Perhaps this is well. We must wait
with patience, and the interests of all parties
counsels an early decision. The presentation
of Lord Clarendon to the Emperor before
Baron Brunnow was received was done ad-
visedly, to mark the perfect identity of feel-
ing between the two great nations. In this
identity the hope of peace is centered.—
Whatever these Powers demand Russia must
concede, and has made up her mind to con-
cede, or this Conference would not have as-
sembled during the present year of grace.—
We have faith in Louis Napoleon's single-
ness of purpose. He has stood by us through-
out, although for some time we had some mis-
givings as to his sincerity. It is said that in
a recent interview with his cousin, Prince
Napoleon, the Emperor dwelt upon the ne-
cessity of of preserving the English alliance,
and added that it was French hatred of
England which destroyed Napoleon the
First. There may be a little truth in this
statement as in the other gossip which floats
at present in French society; but whether
correct or otherwise, no doubt can exist that
Louis Napoleon has acted upon it since the
first moment he ascended the throne, and
the occasions have been tempting from that
time to the present to become weary of the
alliance if it had not been considerately and
conscientiously entered into.

The Pacific.

The Agent of the Collins' Line, in New York, states that the ornamental doors, &c., seen on the ice by the steamer *Edinburgh* on the 14th ultimo, correspond with those in use in the dock cabins of the *Pacific*, but as they are also common to most of the trans-Atlantic packet ships, it is quite possible that they may have belonged to some sailing vessel.

The following are the latest speculations on the fate of the missing steamer from the *N. Y. Herald* of Wednesday:—

"The *Pacific* has now been out exactly fifty days, and still there are no tidings of her. By many it was expected that something would have been heard of her by the *Arabia*, but that anticipation has been disappointed. A little reflection would have shown that there was but slight probability of the latter vessel either failing in with or bringing any intelligence of her. If, as we believe, she is locked up in the ice as far north as between latitude 45 and 47, it was not likely that the *Arabia*, running five or seven degrees to the south of her usual course, as she was compelled to do, could have approached within several hundred miles of her track. In the case of this arrival, we have spoken that the saying that no news is good news is somewhat applicable. Had any other disaster befallen the *Pacific* than that which is generally apprehended, some indications of it would in all probability have been fallen in with by this time. The long interval that has elapsed since she has been heard of, is by no means incompatible with the safety of the vessel—although of course, that of her passengers will, under such circumstances, still depend on the ample provisioning of the ship and the length of time that she may continue to be locked up in the ice. Before we before any certain calculation can be formed as to her fate, for as long as the extensive fields of ice tracked by the steamers *Arago, Atlantic* and *Baltic* hold together, so long there will be a chance of her safety.

"The fact of nothing having been heard of the movements of the *Arctic* since she left, confirms, we think, this view of the case. This vessel, it will be recollected, was specially constructed for the navigation of ice, is capable of resisting almost any amount of pressure, and has therefore been able to penetrate pretty far north. Had he met with any one an indications of the loss of the *Pacific*, Lieutenant Hartstein would have immediately returned to the nearest port. It may be that he has discovered her whereabouts but has been unable to approach her. It may be that he is himself embargoed and cannot move. In any case we look upon the non-return of Lieutenant Hartstein as confirming the hopes that we will continue to entertain of the safety of the *Pacific*. With the transference to our latitude of an arctic climate, it is to be expected that we should make acquaintance with some of the phenomenal incidents of arctic adventure."

The Seat of Government.

The House was engaged all Monday evening, discussing the Seat of Government question brought up by Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald's resolution, affirming the propriety of choosing a permanent place. The debate was warm and protracted. This motion, if it had been carried, would have inevitably taken the Government to Montreal, and all opposing interests were enlisted against it. Mr. Gamble moved that the consideration of the whole subject be postponed, which was, however, negatived 62 to 58. A resolution was then proposed by Mr. Cameron, to postpone the question till information could be obtained as to the cost of rem val, was more fortunate, being carried 66 to 58. The house then adjourned, after arranging that to-day they will adjourn until Wednesday, the 26th instant.

Mr. Greeley telegraphs to the Tribune that the Government has received fresh affidavits, which it is believed will establish the complicity of Mr. Stanley, of the British Consulate in New York, in the recruiting business.

Mr. Barclay's participation and oversight is no less real, but hardly so tangible. It is probable that those depositions will be laid before Congress by the President.

The Courier & Enquirer of this A. M. says:—"We learn by perfectly trustworthy private intelligence, received through a mercantile house in this city, that a combined movement is about to be made by the governments of Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica, for the purpose of expelling Walker and his American followers by force from Nicaragua. Guatemala has already raised 3,000 men for that purpose, and they are now in marching order. San Salvador has engaged to raise two thousand, and Costa Rica one thousand five hundred.

"It is also stated by the same authority, that great hostility exists among the native population of Nicaragua towards Walker, and that a general popular rising against him is inevitable, as soon as active support is rendered by the neighboring States.

The Paris Conference.

Aalia Pash the Turkish Envoy, reached Marseilles on the 19th, en route for Paris, and we may now calculate there will be no hindrance to the commencement of the Conference on Monday next, the 23th of February.

The Paris *Constitutional*, in an article headed "The Holly Alliance," indicates that the Congress will not occupy itself exclusively with the subjects arising out of the war, and says: "It is not impossible that certain important events which, since 1830, have modified the state of Europe—as it was defined by the Congress of Vienna—will engage the attention of the Conference of Paris." The article goes on to intimate that the treaties of 1815 will be somewhat modelled. The Paris *Patrie* takes the same strain and quotes also an article to the same effect from the *Journal of Frankfort*, endeavouring to prove that the present Conference will obliterate all vestiges of the once famous alliance against France. "Revolutionary propagandism," says the *Patrie*, "has long made an instrument of the revision of treaties of 1815, as in many other instances, a patriotic and national idea, to turn it into an element of disorder.—But now, thanks to the Imperial policy, thanks to the success of our arms, thanks to the confidence that France inspires throughout the Continent, from the wisdom as well as strength of its Government, it is now in the name of Conservative ideas that people in Germany are asking for a revision of the treaties of 1815."

The Seat of Government.—We learn from Toronto, on reliable authority, that a great deal of intriguing is going on in connection with the future location of the seat of Government, and that the Lower Canadians are exerting themselves most strenuously in behalf of Montreal or Quebec,—Monday next is the day fixed upon for the discussion of Mr. Macdonald's motion upon the subject, and we have no doubt there will be considerable manœuvring before then. We hope the Upper Canadian members are on the alert. They must not permit a permanent seat of government to be located in either Montreal or Quebec, notwithstanding a permanent fixture must this time be decided on. Upper Canada, we think, bids fair to retain it. We shall probably soon see.

—*Spectator.*"

Arrival of the Hermann from Southampton.—The U. S. mail steamship Hermann, Edward Higgins commander, has arrived, with 90 passengers, and a full and valuable cargo of German, French, and British merchandise, (572 tons.) Dates, Bremen Feb. 23, Southampton 27th. Her advices are not so late by three days as those brought by the Arabia.

Six first class screw steamships and others are being fitted up for colonial service. It is rumored in Southampton that these ships are being prepared for the embarkation and immediate transportation of a large number of troops *and* 6,000 horses to the Canadas.

Horses at the Provincial Fair of Canada.—A remarkably fine display of draught horses was made. The animal which took the first premium was a four year old, and his weight was represented as about 1700 lbs; the second best horse exceed this about one hundred weight; the third best was a cross of the blood of the two former, which was "the Clyde" upon a Morgan mare. He had the eye, ear, head, action and fire of the Morgan, with the giant frame of the Clyde. He was a splendid animal, but was not a pure blood, and so stood No. 3. All the draught horses of any note were of this blood. We noticed two half-bloods, two years old, each judged to exceed 1200lbs. These were termed "*heavy draught*" *horses*, while the stallion that took the first prize for "*light draught*" horses, was estimated at 1600lbs. This was a noble specimen, and the Governor-General of Canada, Sir Edmund Head, who was present, honored him by calling him from the ring, and by special notice. In looking at these horses, I could but contrast them with the heavy-limbed, thick-skinned, small and fretful animals under which our farmers bob and jump, by convulsions, when fastened to a heavy breaking up plough. The Scotch farmers, who mostly had those animals in charge, assured me that a span would draw a plough ten inches deep in breaking, with his destiny and steadiness of oxen; and that they would turn their two acres per day of such ploughing, and show no exhaustion.—*Report of H. C. Foote to the N. Y. Ag. Society.*

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT,

New York, March 17.

About 8½ o'clock Saturday night the ferry boat, New Jersey, while crossing the Delaware River, from Philadelphia to Camden, took fire in the middle of the stream. There being a great deal of floating ice in the river, much difficulty was experienced managing the vessel, and she was finally run upon the bar opposite Arch street. It is impossible to give a list of the killed and missing, but the following is compiled from accounts that have reached us.

It accounts for 57 passenger; 33 escaped; 4 dead and missing; supposing to be lost 23.

The Capt. of the boat and two mates say there were from 72 to 100 on board. One passenger says about 60: another 100 to 125.

The Captain's statement is probably the most correct, and will make the list of the dead a fearful one indeed.

Very many no doubt were killed by the paddle-wheels, having jumped or been crowded into the water forward of the wheels while the boat was in motion.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

{ Audit Office, Hamilton, March 15th 1856.

Comparative Statement of Traffic Reciepts for the week ending 14th March, 1856 & 5. 1856. No. of miles open 283.

Local Passengers	$11,531 43½
Foreign Passengers	$ 8,576 75
Emigrants	$ 293 50
Mails and Sundries	$ 1,341 45
Local Frei't & Live St'k	9,589 79
For'n Frei't & Live St'k	9,097 70
	$40,430 62½

No. of Passengers 10,815

1855. No. of miles open 241.

Local Passengers	$ 7,213 65½
Foreign Passengers	10,712 35
Emigrants	1,145 50
Mails and Sundries	1,344 09½
Local Frei't & Live St'k	5,387 35
For'n Frei't & Live St,k	10,126 39
	$36,159 34½

No. of Passengers 8,307

Total Receipts from 1st Feb., 1856 $262,149 74½

" " 1st Feb., 1855 $176,289 88½

GEORGE DARTNELL.

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour,	$5 25.
Wheat,	1 12.
Corn,	0 50.
Oats,	0 36.
Pork	6 50.

Detroit, 20th March 1856.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, 20th March, 1856	
Flour Best wasranted,	$ 8 00. $ 8 50
" 2nd quality	7 00 7 50
Buckwheat Flour,	3 00 4 00
Rye "	3 00 3 50
Timothy Seed,	4 00
Clover,	8 00
Corn-Meal per 100	1 50 2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51 0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½ 0 00
Potatoes do	0 44 0 50
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00 1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75 0 00
Hay per ton	10 00 12 00
Straw per load	1 50 2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00 0 00
do Mixed	1 50 0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	6 00 6 50
Beef " "	5 00 6 00

NIAGARA MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from the trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

George Hann,

DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.

The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich. 15th March, 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Mears' Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to

STANISLAUS LASALINE.

Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

IS NOW OFFERED IN

E. BEVARD'S GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE

AND

LOTTERY,

to take place at

SANDWICH,

ON THE 10th APRIL, 1856.

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS.

The following is a List of a few of the Prizes:

2 Shares in Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, worth		$60
A Glass Case,		40
A Burr Cooking Stove,		40
A Buggy Harness,		40
Trotting Waggon,		20
Double Barrel Gun,		20
Dress Coat (new)		18
Frock do		18
Single Barrel Gun,		15
Do do do,		15
Settee,		15
Pair of Curtains,		12
Lot of Dishes,		11
Six Shooter,		10
Box Stove,		10
20 Yards Carpet,		10
Eight Day Clock,		8
Do do		6
Looking Glass,		5
Pair of Shanghais,		5

Together with other articles amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

On the day of drawing, the holders of tickets will have the privilege of appointing a Committee to regulate the mode of drawing, &c., &c. If the tickets are not all sold by the day appointed for drawing, due notice will be given of the postponement in the "Maple Leaf."

Tickets, One Dollar Each.

WARNERS'

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "Lailberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction will be held at Sandwich, at Wednesday the 26th day of March; and at Amherstburg, on Thursday the 27th, for the purpose of examining Teachers, and granting Certificates for 1856.

PAUL JOHN SALTER.

Office Board Public Instruction, Sandwich, 10th March, 1856.

Closing Up.

THE Subscriber, having determined to bring his business to a close by the first day of July next, begs most respectfully to return his grateful acknowledgments to his Customers and the Public generally for their liberal support for the past. He now offers his present Stock, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries Boots and Shoes. Crockery. Hardware &c. &c.

at reduced prices to close up. To any person desirous to engage in the business, he will dispose of the Stock at cost. The residence occupied by the subscriber also. The place of business is offered for sale at a bargain (the premises comprising half an acre front by one in the rear, with three substantial buildings, and other out-houses in good order.

He would request all persons indebted to him to call and settle up, either with the cash or notes at short date, and Persons having claims will please present them for payment with as little delay as possible. From and after this date, no credit will be given to any person, as the goods will be sold at reduced prices, and for the cash only or its equivalent.

H. C. GUILLOT.

Sandwich, 14th March, 1856.

Notice.

County of Essex } Notice is hereby given-
to wit: } on that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the first day of April next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others in any way concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
1st March, 1856. }

Notice.

County of Essex, } Notice is hereby given-
to wit: } on that the Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol delivery Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said County, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others in any way concerned are required to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
1st March, 1856. }

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Gold and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Clmins, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Razors, Mouse Traps, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbins, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders, Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Pledges, Accordeons, Flutinas, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Grisold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,

TORONTO.

President . J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solisitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR, President.

Robert Stanton, Secretary & Treasurer.

John McCrae, Agent.

British Commercial Store, Windsor.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich Monday, 12th May, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, Saturday, 12th April.
3rd. Kingsville, Wednesday, 16th do.
4th. Colchester, Monday, 14th do.
5th. Mersea, Friday, 18th do.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th, May.
Sandwich 12th Feb. 1856.

SPRING CIRCUITS.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart	
Milton,	Monday, 17th, March.
Barrie,	Tuesday, 25th March.
Niagara,	Tuesday, 22nd April.
Hamilton	Tuesday, 13th May.
Sydenham	Tuesday, 27th May.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon, Mr. Justice Draper	
Brockville	Monday, 31st April.
Cornwall	Monday, 28th April.
L'Original	Thursday, 8th May.
Ottawa	Monday, 12th May.
Perth	Thursday, 22nd May.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.	
Whitby	Wednesday, 26th March.
Peterborough	Tuesday, 8th April.
Cobourg	Monday, 14th April.
Belleville	Thursday, 24th April.
Picton	Tuesday, 6th May.
Kingston	Tuesday, 13th May.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.	
Brantford	Tuesday, 22nd April.
Simcoe	Tuesday, 29th April.
Woodstock	Monday, 5th May.
Stratford	Wednesday, 14th May.
Berlin	Tuesday, 20th May.
Guelph	Monday, 26th May.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.	
Goderich	Wednesday, 5th March.
St. Thomas	Wednesday, 12th March.
London	Wednesday, 19th March.
Chatham	Tuesday, 15th April.
Sandwich	Tuesday, 22nd April.
Sarnia	Tuesday, 29th April.

CITY OF TORONTO.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.	
Toronto.	Monday, 5th May.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, opposite the "Sandwich Exchange," will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

Sandwich, 9th March, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

Mary McCormick.
David McCormick.
William McCormick

Point Pelée Island,
7th March, 1856.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "Steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 223 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit Mich. jew doors above the Theatre.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF Receipts & Expenditures for the Township of Sandwich, ending the 31st December, 1855.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
To Paid for Roads and Bridges,	164	5	8
" Treasurer's Salary,	25	0	0
" Township Clerk's Salary,	51	2	6
" Auditors do	20	10	0
" for Surveying,	21	2	6
" Inspectors,	6	13	0
" Indigent Poor,	34	12	6
" Election Expences,	6	5	0
" Messenger to Council	1	5	0
" Lumber and Nails for Township purposes,	0	17	5½
" Sandwich Wharf,	17	2	5
" Path Master Town of Sandwich,	6	0	0
" for Selecting Jurors,	9	7	6
" Assessors,	33	15	0
" Legal Services,	38	5	0
" Councillors' Salary,	37	10	0
" Stationery,	2	10	0
" Rent, Fire, Wood, &c., C. Chamber,	9	7	0
" Court of Revision,	6	5	0
" Printing,	10	10	0
" Deduction of Taxes,	44	17	11½
" School Sections,	332	14	0
" School Grant,	160	7	11½
" Superintendent of Common Schools,	13	0	0
" County Treasurer,	1125	18	11½
Amount of Absentees and Defaulters,	35	10	2½
	£2218	16	7½
To Balance,	646	1	4½
	£2864	18	0½

CR.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash due the Township as per Treasurer's Book,	303	8	3½
Cash from Collector,	2127	17	8½
Auction of Wharf Lumber,	7	3	4
Statute Labor, Sec. No. 6,	9	1	0
do do Sandwich,	4	1	8
do Inspector,	88	8	0
Pound-Keeper, Sandwich,	3	3	9
Rev Inspector—D. Moynahan,	36	10	0
Fines of Township, J.P.	0	8	6
Exhibition License,	0	5	0
Wild Land Tax, County Treasurer,	240	18	10½
Error in amount rec'd from Collector,	35	10	2½
	£2864	18	0½

By Balance due the Township, £646 1 4½

Joseph Mercer, }
John A. Askin. } Auditors

March 1, 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hartt, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Wallbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire.

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE } Executors.
H. C. GUILLOT }

Sandwich, Feb. 20th 1856.

WILLIAM SWIFT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.

Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROSE DALE MILLS.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles war-anted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT assembled in Toronto, for the despatch of Business

On Friday 15th February

That *Globe* will contain a full report of the Debates made up each day to the hour of going to press; and will have the most reliable political intelligence at the earliest moment.

THE DAILY "GLOBE"

Will be sent four months for TWO DOLLARS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY "GLOBE"

Will be sent three months for ONE DOLLAR!

Orders should be sent in immediately so as to secure the Debates from the commencement of the Session.

GLOBE OFFICE,
Toronto, February 14, 1856

Family Store.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JAMES TESSORE,

CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the question of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of the public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they have now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Essex, } By virtue of a writ of
to wit: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town Plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

New Livery Stable.

JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronize him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Rents $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Piatt, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Also for J. A. Verrais.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED—A good steady hand, to whom constant work and good wages will be given.

Apply at this Office.

7th March, 1856.

AGRICULTURE &c.

Guano on Potatoes.

Last spring I planted four acres of potatoes on a two year old sod; the soil was a very light gravelly loam, well calculated to raise *sound* potatoes, but as it had been hard run, and never manured, it could not be expected to produce a large crop. I plowed the land deep and well, as early as the weather would permit, letting it lie till the time of planting—May 10th. It was then dragged, and on two acres 600 lbs. of Peruvian guano were sown broadcast. The land was then furrowed out in rows about three feet apart and potatoes planted in the rows, from twelve to fourteen inches between the sets. On the remaining two acres no guano, or manure of any kind, was applied, though treated exactly alike in every other respect.

As soon as the plants were up there was a decided difference visible. The guanoed ones having a richer, darker hue which they maintained throughout the summer. In the fall, when the ungnanoed potatoes were quite ripe and the vines dead, the guanoed ones were growing luxuriantly, the vines covering the whole space between the rows.

The potatoes were dug the last week in October, and accurately measured. On the ungnanoed two acres, there was 238 bushels; and on the two acres guanoed, 410 bushels, making a difference in favor of the guano of 86 bushels per acre. All the potatoes are perfectly sound and good, but the guanoed ones are much the largest, with scarcely a small one among them. The guano cost in New York two and a half cents per lb., freight, breaking the lumps, sifting, and sowing it, would make its cost on the land three cents per pound, or 60 per acre. The 86 extra bushels of potatoes will more than pay for the guano, &c., and leave a good profit for the investment.

As regards the best mode of application, I may state that in another field this year I had an acre of potatoes, part of which were guanoed, as on the other two acres, by sowing broadcast, planting the potatoes in hills. On part of the acre the guano was applied *in the hill*, plowing in the broadcast immediately over the potatoes, separating them with a little soil, otherwise it would injure the set. The potatoes thus treated were *much better* than where the guano was sown broadcast. Four rows left unguanoed were not more than half as good as where it was applied.

I consider guano a most powerful and valuable manure, though whether it will pay as well to apply it to wheat, corn, or other grain crops, as it has in this instance to potatoes, I cannot say. I have sown some on wheat this fall and can already see how far it extended, the difference being very perceptible. H. C. IVES.—*Rochester N. Y.*

Our Native Trees.

All at once there appears to have sprung up a very unusual appreciation of the beauty of our native trees. In half a dozen publications, issued at widely distant points, we find their eulogies set forth in the most glowing and enthusiastic terms. This is one of the most striking evidences of the growth of *real* taste that we have yet met with in all that has been said and written on horticultural subjects. As long as the riches and beauty of the sylvan treasures that nature has so unsparingly scattered over our own land, and around our own homes, remain unadmired and unappreciated, so long would it be indeed a most hopeless task to attempt to promote improvement in that department of horticulture which depends entirely upon taste. It is quite impossible that any one should be possessed of what is called taste, who relates to landscape gardening, without having felt the grandeur and the beauty of our natural plantations and landscapes. What use would it be to talk of the artistic beauties of an English park, to a man who had lived his life time in the beautiful valley of the Genesee without seeing anything of the rich and striking landscape—its noble forests and broad meadows, blended with a skill that mocks man's puny efforts;—a man who had passed up and down the Hudson river a thousand times without feeling a single impression from its grand and picturesque scenery, the rock-work of which, compared to the artificial rock-work of the landscape gardener, is as a child's toy compared to a genuine gothic castle, or an outlet of a mill dam to the falls of Niagara. It is idle to describe the beauties of a *Deodar Cedar* to one who has not comprehended the grace and beauty of the Hemlock Spruce that grows by his door, or to talk of the lofty Pine of the Himalayas to one who has never looked upon our noble White Pine with admiration. The cultivation of rural taste, like the exercise of that greatest virtue, charity, should "begin at home." Until we learn to love and admire the sweet and beautiful violet that blooms at our feet, it is folly to send to the antipodes for something more beutiful in imagination. We rejoice, therefore, to witness some healthy symptoms of an awakening taste for native trees, and hope to see all of people actually admiring and planting our native trees. We have never heard so many people speak of the beautiful autumn tints of our forests, as we have this past autumn; and this we are happy to note as another strong evidence of the growth of taste. The colors of the foliage have indeed been indeed unusually brilliant and striking; but they have been so only to those who have some perceptions of the beautiful, and in whose hearts there is at least the *germ* of the love of nature.

This is a subject on which we would like to dwell, but we must await another opportunity. At present we will make a practical suggestion; for practical we must be, if nothing else.

There is many a good, honest, farmer, whose dwelling stands on a light-house on an ocean rock, exposed to every wind that blows and every ray of sun that a merciless mid-summer day pours down on its devoted walls and windows. The very chickens can not find a shrub to shelter them without making a journey of half a mile.—Now that winter is upon us, and there are idle men sighing for something to do, and idle horses gnawing their stalls and growing unruly for lack of exercise and labor; go into the woods some fine, mild day, when there is snow enough on the ground to make comfortable sleighing, take up some fine young maples, elms, basswoods, tulip trees, (whitewood,) put them on the sled and transport them to your homes, plant them along the roadsides, and here and there in the vicinity of your dwellings; and in a year or two you will find you have made a wonderful improvement in the comfort of your lives and the appearance of your home landscape. Dig good large, wide, and deep holes for the roots. Take them up with *all* the roots entire, prune the heads lightly, but don't characteristic forms for several years. *Shorten* the limbs only. If evergreens such as Balsam Firs, Spruces, Hemlocks, Pines, and Cedars, can be had, don't fail to add a few of them.

Weights and Measures.

In England and America grain is generally rated by the bushel though it is not the same measure; for here we use the Winchester bushel, which contains 2,150.42 cubic inches; there since 1826, the legal measure is called the imperial bushel, which contains 2,218.192 cubic inches; so that 32 of their bushels are about equal to 33 of ours.

The following are the commercial weights of a bushel of different articles, viz.: wheat, beans, potatoes, and cloverseed, 60 pounds —corn, rye, buck-seed, and onions 56 pounds—corn in the ear 70 pounds—barley, Scotch wheat, 52 pounds—barley, 48 pounds—hemp seed 44 pounds—timothy seed, 45 pounds—castor beans, 46 pounds—oats, 35 pounds—bran, 20 pounds—blue grass seed, 14 pounds—salt, 50, according to one act of parliament, but Onondaga salt is 56—the real weight of turnips is 56 pounds to the bushel]—dried apples, 24 pounds—dried peaches, 33 pounds according to a table lately published in numerous papers, but according to our experience, both are wrong. We have seen thousands of bushels sold at 22 pounds to the bushel which will measure about three pecks.

Heaping Measures.—Potatoes, turnips, and succulent roots, apples and other fruits, meal and bran, and in some States oats are sold by heaping measure, which contains 2,815 cubic inches. The size of a Winchester bushel measure, is a circular ring with straight sides 8 inches high and 18½ in diameter. A box 12 inches square, with sides 7 inches high, will hold half a bushel.

Comparative Grain Measures.—Besides the difference between the Winchester and imperial and heaped bushels before stated, there are a dozen or more local bushels.—For instance, at Abington, Eng., 9 gallons—at Penrith,16—at Carlisle, 24 at Chester, 32; *etcetera*. In France, the *setier* is 4,427, to 10 0 compared with the imperial bushel being that is 4427 bushels. In Holland, the muddle is as 3,157. In Prussia, the *scheffel*, 1,479. In Poland, the *korze*, 1,451. In Spain, the *fanega*, 1,590—that is, 99 thousandths over a bushel and a half.

Barrel Measures.—Rice 60 pounds—flour 196 pounds—powder 25 pounds—cider and other liquors 30 gallons—corn 5 bushels shelled. This latter and most crops are estimated, and corn bought and sold throughout most of the Southern and Western States. At New Orleans a barrel of corn is a flour barrel full of ears. In some parts of the West, it is common to count a hundred ears for a bushel.

Ton Weight and Ton Measure.—A ton of hay by that measure, is twenty cross hundred, that is 2,240 pounds; though in many places that ridiculous old fashion is being done away and 2,000 pounds only counted to a ton.

A Quarter of Corn is the fourth of a ton or eight imperial bushels. This is an English measure, not in use in this country, though very necessary to be known so as to understand correctly English reports. 80 of several of the following weights and measures.

A Last of soap, ashes, herrings &c., 12 to 24—of corn 10 quarters—of gunpowder 24 barrels—of flax or feathers, 1700—of wool 12 sacks.

A Sack or Wool is 22 stone—that is 14 pounds to the stone, 308 pounds.

A Clove or Wool, is 7 pounds or half a stone. Recollect a stone is 14 pounds, when talking of wool, feathers, &c.—but when applied to beef, and other meats, it is only 8 pounds.

A Truss or Hay, new 60 pounds, 56—of straw, 40 pounds. A load 36 trusses.

Weights of a Cubic Foot—Of sand or loose earth, 95 pounds—compact soil 124 —strong or clayey soil 132—pure clay 135 —a mixture of clay and stones 150—masonry of stone 205—brick 225—cast iron 450 —steel 489—copper 480, lead, 709, silver 654, gold 1,203, platina 1,218, glass 108, water 62, tallow 59, cork 15, oak timber 72, mahogany 66, air 0,0 53. In the above fractions are omitted.

A Bale of Cotton in Egypt, is 99 pounds, in America commercial bale is 400 pounds, but is put up in different States, varying from 280 to 720 pounds. Sea Island Cotton is put up in sacks of 300 pounds.

A Cord or Wood is 128 solid feet, usually put up 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high. In France a cord of wood is 5776 feet.

A Stack or Wood, is 108 solid feet, 12 feet long 3 high, and 3 wide. A stack of wood is a round bundle of small sticks, 4 feet long, girting for a one note, 23 inches, five notes, 36 inches. A billet of wood is similar to a skid, being 3 feet long, 7, 10 and 14 inches round. They are sold by the score or hundred. A score is 20 in old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

Fearful Effect of an Avalanche.—During a recent rain storm at Cape Breton, an avalanche of snow, supplied by a large body of water, swept down upon the dwelling-house of a Mr. Campbell, about thirty miles from Sydney, destroying the house, and burying in the ruins Mr. Campbell. His wife, mother, three children, and one of the girls perished by the catastrophe but the others were rescued alive. The remarkable occurred in the night. A barn was also overwhelmed, and eighteen head of cattle were killed. —*Detroit Advertiser.*

Smith and Brown, running opposite ways round a corner, struck each other. 'Oh, dear,' says Smith, 'you made my head ring.'—'That's a sign it's hollow,' says Brown. 'Didn't your's ring?' says Smith.—'No,' says Brown. 'That's a sign it's cracked,' replied his friend.

HENNELL HOUSE,

Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of the customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

(Late Commercial Exchange,)
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in thorough repair, and the Proprietor hopes that by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance. Livery charge moderate.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house on the Canard Road, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. H. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to its business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

CORNER HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The Best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N.Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS to Buffalo, visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to suit their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERHANGS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,

EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.

192 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT.

S. D. ELWOOD,
J. C. PARSONS,
Feb 29th, 1856.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils, Paints, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McDonald, Stiles & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most approved Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, Garden Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and enroll growers in the country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that they can find with me a place true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
ELEVENTH YEAR.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17 day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other Subjects.

The contributors to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Departments universally acknowledged to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and People of every Profession if life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large square pages, forming at usually a cheap place and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

TERMS.—Single subscriptions, $2 a year or $1 for six months. Five copies for six months, $5. Ten copies for $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large Cash Prizes, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to

MUNN & CO.,
128 Fulton St. New York

Messrs Munn & Co. have been, for many years extensively engaged procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors without charge in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage,
BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

SALES, SALES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. Warrington are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of $1 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without $3 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Pitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE, L. BEECHER, F. F. HOLLISTER
C. E. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, 2d
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

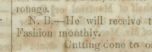
PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lilly, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 3s. ; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Hamilton and Toronto Branch.
ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed	Mail
	A M	P M	P M	P M
Toronto, -	-	8 00	3 20	10 00
Mimico, -	-	8 10	3 30	10 15
Port Credit, -	-	8 25	3 45	10 30
Oakville, -	-	8 43	4 03	10 53
Bronte, -	-	8 55	4 15	11 05
Wellington Square, -	-	9 10	4 30	11 25
Hamilton, -	-	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed	Mail
	A M	P M	A M	A M
Hamilton, -	10 40	6 10	3 10	
Wellington Square, -	11 00	6 30	3 35	
Bronte, -	11 13	6 45	3 55	
Oakville, -	11 30	7 00	4 15	
Port Credit, -	11 45	7 20	4 33	
Mimico, -	12 00	7 36	4 50	
Toronto, -	12 15	7 50	5 03	

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St. Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London and Intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, 1856.

New Headdress
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Bennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.

W. T. BASSANDALE.
Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.
Sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Subscriber's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

WHEAT! WHEAT!! WHEAT!!! AND CORN!!!!

THE Highest Price will be paid in Cash for good Merchantable Wheat and Corn, either at the Store of the Subscriber at Sandwich, or at the Rose Dale Mills.

GEO. & G. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

BUILDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to the Inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor, and Vicinity for past favors, begs respectfully to inform them that he is now at Home, having finished his Contracts in the City of Detroit, and is prepared to enter into Contracts for the erection of

Brick or Wooden Buildings

Of any description, and furnish Materials for the same.

HENRY TEAKLE.
Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

TO BE SOLD
CHEAP FOR CASH,

The property of a person going to England, the following Real Property, viz:

FOUR Town Lots situated in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex enclosed in one block with a good Cottage, Stable, and a variety of choice grafted fruits, and a good well of water, being composed of Lots No. 13, 14, 15, and 16, on the East side of Russell street; also Water Lot No. 17, a good site for a Steam Mill; also Lot No. 16, on the West side of Bedford Street.

Lots No. 13 east half in 2nd Con., Rochester, 100 acres, also the East half of Lot No. 8 in 4th Con., Sandwich, 100 acres.

Enquire of George Bullock Esq. Sandwich.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Patent Medicines.

DR. VERVAIS
Pulmonic Syrup,
A NEW PREPARATION OF
COD LIVER OIL SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

SINCE so many excellent Medicines have been offered to the Public, and by excellent physicians, it might be thought superfluous on my part to offer any New Preparation. But, from my long experience in the practice, both in the laboratory and with my patients, I find that the above preparation is the best that has yet been offered to the public. The Chemical Composition is such that the disagreeable taste is removed without the least diminishing the virtues of the Oil. It can be taken with perfect safety in all cases, and at all ages, without injuring the constitution. And its properties are so remarkable as instantaneously to remove the nervous irritability of the Lungs, soften the Cough, and remove the Soreness of the Throat and the viscid phlegm with which the passage of the Lungs are loaded. It diffuses a gentle warmth throughout the system, secures a free circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the skin,—thus giving universal ease by my Expectorant, which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which the human race is liable. Too much cannot be said in favor of a Medicine which will restore the languishing and dying patient from a diseased to the best health, and make him enjoy the real blessing of a healthy constitution. We have now the radical cure, "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," which I not only recommend, but WARRANT IT TO CURE the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of it. Whole volumes could be written in proof of its superiority, but the limits of this circular does not admit of it. I will, however, say that I am candidly and confidently of his discovery, when Patients who have been suffering from severe cough, whooping-cough, colds and catarrhal affections, have with the use of one bottle of this Syrup been restored to their wonted health, but one full bottle of the substitution stronger than for many years previous. All persons who have once used this Medicine have instantly ordered more for the use of themselves and friends. The Proprietor again *warrants his preparation* to do everything he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt or hesitation the most palatable, speedy, and efficacious Medicine ever made use of in America. He has especially devoted 12 years to the preparation of such Medicines, and he can at last bail with pleasure and delight this *wonderful preparation of the only effectious Remedy* for the cure of nearly all *Diseases of the Lungs*, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspnea, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest. I have only further to add that this Compound has not been extended beyond my limits as a prescription until astonishing success attended its use in removing the diseases for which I recommended it. It became very popular, and was called for so frequently, I found it necessary to prepare it in large quantities to meet the constant demand for it. Since this Medicine is carefully compounded by myself, who am thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal qualities and effects of each article separately, and of their combined influences when electrically united and have also a perfect knowledge of the human system, and of the functions of each organ both in its healthy and diseased condition, I am therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence, and therefore fully persuaded from my own experience that it will give *Universal Satisfaction*; but, at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted up to the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure-All," nor that it is under all circumstances, absolutely infallible. Yet I can truly say that I am well acquainted with no chemical composition that acts so well for a tonic—expectorant in chronic cough, and catarrhal affection of debilitated habits, to re-establish a healthy condition of the secretory organs, to promote the dissolution of the deposits, and to give strength to the system—as this Cod-Liver Oil Syrup. Also in allaying the irritability of the muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes of the lungs and the spasmodic contraction of those tubes in the asthmatic patient, or in any case of dyspnea (tightness of breathing). Consumptives will find a great advantage in using this Syrup, not on account of facilitating the expectoration and giving rest, but being very nutritive in itself.

This virtue should draw the attention of the sufferer. There is no medicine which acts so quickly on the respiratory organs as this "Cod Liver Oil Syrup," because it is received into the circulation, and determined to the lungs. The effects of the Syrup have been so successful in removing the various diseases for which I have severally recommended it, that I hereby assure to the public that they need not fear either for me or economy, as it will, in a far greater degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying the Article.

Dose for a growing up person, one teaspoonful four or five times a day.—A child of eight to twelve years, half a teaspoonful three times a day.—From five to ten years of age, twenty drops three or four times a day.

AYER'S
PILLS
Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Judge Pirtle, Esq., the well known performer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice produce is sold in our market, writes:

"I am happy to say of your Cathartic Pills, they have found them a better family medicine, for children and adults, than Calomel or Jalap. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and one in particular, who had been troubled with a variety of virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are mild in their operation, and operate in a manner to make them valued by the public. We are well known."

The venerable Chancellor Wardlaw writes from Barnwell, So. Ca., 1854:

"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit in my family, having relieved my stomach and bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You are truly a medicine which cures; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

John F. Delvin, Esq., formerly Conductor on Railroad Co., says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I have never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. Stevens, M. D., of West Newton, Pa., writes:

"Having used your Cathartic Pills in my practice, I certify that experience has proved that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, constipation, and the many variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any that I have ever known. Being purgative medicine is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any that I have found. They will be found in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which render them an invaluable family physic. For years I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best cough medicine in the world, and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of pulmonic diseases."

"*Seton, Ma., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: I am daily afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after having taken one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, my sores have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. I have used your Cherry Pectoral with it, and can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how I am."

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and for many years my head, beside the running sores on other parts of my body. I commenced using your Sarsaparilla Pills, and now can entirely free from the complaint. I have taken about eight bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have done more towards curing me than I have given them to my children for worms, with the best of effect. I have also used your Cherry Pectoral, and refer to a friend for testimonies, which had troubled him for months, he told me to use it, and it cured him in a few days. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whom all the country knows, and whose name is an unbiased of it. Yours respectfully,

J. LEAKE THATCHER.

"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have great satisfaction in informing you that your Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, both in their first origin trial of the Cathartic Pills, left me by your agent, Mr. Hall, and used by them of the general Rheumatism under which he found me suffering. He has used it several times, and in a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health than I have seen years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your Cathartic Pills. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons well known where they reside, and who would not make these statements were it not a thoroughly convenient that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;
D. OULLETTE, Windsor:
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

"PROGRESS."

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1856. NO. 5.



THE MAPLE LEAF,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, MD.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Four, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOPP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

THE HOLLY-TREE INN,

A NEW STORY,

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Continued from our last.

The fire blazed bonnily as it was wont, in the bright grate, and that and the candles made the room, with light and warmth, the very paradise of comfort. Mrs. Tattenhall, a handsome woman of five and thirty or so—she might be more, but she did not look it—was just in the act of pouring the water from a very bright silver tea-pot, and with a sunny, rosy, youthful, and yet matronly face, turned smilingly at his entrance, and said, "Well, my dear, is it not a very cold night?"

"Not in this room, certainly, my dear," said my brother Uriah, "and with such a snuggery before one, who cares for cold outside."

Mrs. Tattenhall gave him a brighter smile still, and the neat Harriet coming in with the toast, the whole family group was speedily seated round the tea-table, and the whole flood of anticipated pleasures and plans of the younger population let loose, and cordially entered into, and widened and improved by my brother Uriah. He promised them an early night at the very best pantomime, and they were to read all about all the pantomimes in the newspapers, and find out which was the best. He meant to take them to see all sorts of sights, and right off-hand on Christmas Eve he was going to set up a Christmas-tree, and have Christkindchen, and all sorts of gifts under it for everybody. He had got it all ready done by a German who came often to his warehouse, and it was somewhere, not far off just now.

"Thank you, papa,—thank you a thousand times. Oh! what heaps of fun!" exclaimed the children, altogether.

"Why, really, my dear," said Mrs. Tattenhal, delighted as the children, "what has come to you? You quite out do yourself good as you always are. You are quite magnificent in your projects."

"To be sure" said Uriah, taking hold of the hands of little Lucy, and dancing round the room with her. "To be sure; we may just as well be merry as sad; it will be all the same a hundred years hence."

Presently the tea-table was cleared, and, as they drew round the fire, my brother Uriah pulled out a book, and said, "George, there's a nice book—begin, and read it aloud: it will be a very pleasant book for these winter evenings before all the dissipation begins. It is Pringle's Adventures in South Africa, and is almost as good as Robinson Crusoe. I knew Pringle well; a lame, little man, that you never would dream could sit on a horse, much less ride after lions and elephants in that style."

"Lions and elephants!" all were silent, and George read on. He read till eight o'clock, their bed-time, and the whole group—parents and children—were equally delighted with it. As they closed the book—"Now," said the father, would it not be grand fun to live out there, and ride after the lions and elephants?"

"Ah! grand fun!" said the boys, but the mother and the girls shuddered at the lions.

"Well, you could stay in the house, you know," said Bob.

"Right, my fine fellow," said the father, clapping him on the shoulder. "So now off to bed, and dream all about it."

When the children were gone my brother Uriah stretched out his feet on the fender and fell into a silence. When my brother's silence had lasted some time his wife said, "Are you sleepy, my dear?"

"No; never was more wakeful," said Uriah; "really, my dear, I never was less inclined to be sprightly: but it wont do to pash the spirits of the children. Let them enjoy the Christmas as much as they can, they will never be young but once."

"What is amiss?" asked Mrs. Tattenhall, with a quick apprehensive look. "Is there something amiss? Good gracious! you frighten me."

"Why no, there is nothing exactly amiss; there is nothing new; but the fact is, I have just taken stock, and to-day finished casting all up, and struck the balance."

"And is it bad? Is it less then you expected?" asked Mrs. Tattenhall, fixing her eyes seriously on her husband's face.

"Bad? No, not bad, nor good. I'll tell you what it is. You've heard of a toad in a mud wall. Well, that's me. Twenty years ago, I went into business with exactly three thousand pounds, and here I have been trading, and fagging, and caring, and getting, and losing, business extending, and profits getting less and less, making large sales, and men breaking directly after, and so the upshot is,—twenty years trade, and the balance the same to a pound as that I began with. Three thousand I started with, and three thousand is precisely my capital at this moment."

"Is that all?" said Mrs. Tattenhall, wonderfully relieved. "Be thankful, my dear Uriah, that you have three thousand pounds. You have your health wonderfully, we have all our health; we have children, as good and promising children as anybody is blest with, and a happy home, and live as well and comfortably as any one need to do, or as I wish, I am sure. What do we want more?"

What do we want more?" said Uriah, drawing up his legs suddenly, and clapping his hands in a positive sort of a way on his knees. "Why, I for one, want a great deal more. We've children, you say, and a home and all that. Heaven be thanked, so we have! but I want our children to have a home after us. Three thousand pounds divided amongst four, leaves about seven hundred and fifty each. Is it worth while to fag a whole life, and leave them that and a like prospect? No," continued Uriah, in a considering manner, and shaking his head, "No I want something more; more for myself; more for them; more room, more scope, a wider horizon, and a more proportionate result of a whole human existence. And do you know Maria what I have come to as the best conclusion? To go out to Australia."

"To go out to Australia!" said Mrs. Tattenhall, in astonishment. "My dear Uriah, you are joking. You mean no such thing."

"But that is just what I do mean," said Uriah, taking his wife's hand affectionately; "I have thought of it long, and the toad-in-the wall balance has determined me. And now what I ask of you is to look at it camly and earnestly. You know the Smiths, the Browns, and the Robinsons have gone out. They report the climate delicious, and that wonders are doing. A new country, if it be a good country, is the place to grow and thrive in, without doubt. Look at the trees in a wood. They grow up and look very fine in the mass. The wood, you say, is a very fine wood; but when you have looked at the individual trees, they are crowded and spindled up. They cannot put a single bough beyond a certain distance; if they attempt it, their presuming twigs are poked back again by sturdy neighbours all round, that are all struggling for light and space like them. Look then at the tree on the open plain,—how it spreads and hangs in grand amplitude its unobstructed boughs and foliage: a lordly object. Just so, this London. It is a vast, a glorious, a most imposing London, but thousands of its individuals in it are pressed and circumscribed to a few square yards and no more. Give me the open plain,—the new country, and then see if I do not put out a better head, and our children too."

Mrs. Tattenhall, now she felt that her husband was in earnest. sat motionless and confounded. The shock had come too suddenly upon her. Her husband, it is true, had often told that things did not move as he wished; that they seemed fixed, and stereotyped, and stagnant; but then, when *are* merchants satisfied? She never had entertained an idea but that they should go on to the end of the chapter as they had been going on ever since she was married. She was bound up heart and soul with her own country; she had her many friends and relations, with whom she lived on the most cordial terms; all her tastes, feelings, and ideas were English and metropolitan. At the very idea of quitting England, and for so new, and so distant a country, she was seized with an indescribable consternation.

"My dear Maria!" said her husband; "mind, I don't ask you to go at first. You and the children can remain here till I have been and seen what the place and prospects are like. My brother Sam will look after business—he will soon be at home in it—and if all is pleasant, why, you will come then, if not I won't ask you. I'll work out a good round sum myself if possible, or open up some connection that will mend matters here. What can I say more?"

"Nothing, dear Uriah, nothing. But those poor children——————"

"Those poor children!" said Uriah. "Why my dear Maria, if you were to ask them whether they would like a voyage to Australia, to go and see those evergreen woods, and gallop about all amongst gay parrots, and great kangaroos, they would jump off their seats with joy. The spirits of the young are ever on the wing for adventure and new countries. It is the prompting of that Great Power which has constructed all this marvellous universe, and bade mankind multiply and replenish the earth. Don't trouble yourself about them. You saw how they devoured the adventures at the Cape, and you'll see how they will kindle up in a wonderful enthusiasm at the promise of a voyage to Australia. What are pantomimes to that?"

"Poor things!" said Mrs. Tattenhall.—'They know nothing about the reality; all is fairyland and poetry to them."

"The reality! the reality, Maria, will be all fairyland and poetry to them."

Mrs. Tattenhall shook her head, and retired that night—not to sleep, but with a very sad heart to ruminate over this unexpected revelation. My brother's words were realised at the first mention of the project to the children. After the first shock of surprise and doubt whether it were really meant, they became undoubtedly delighted. The end of it was, that by the middle of February, my brother Uriah, having had a handsome offer for his business and stock, had wound up all his affairs; and Mrs. Tattenhall having concluded, like a good wife and mother, to go with the whole family, they bade farewell to England, Mrs. Tattenhall with many tears, Uriah serious and thoughtful, the children full of delight and wonder at everything in the ship.

They had a fine voyage, though with very few passengers, for the captain said there was a temporary damp on the Australian colonies. The order of the Government at home to raise the upset price of land to one pound per acre, had checked emigration, and as there had been a good deal of speculation in Melbourne in town allotments, things just now looked gloomy. This was in eighteen hundred and forty-three. "But it can't last long," said the Captain, "that silly order of raising the price of the land is so palpably absurd; while America is selling land so much nearer at a quarter of the price, that it must be repealed; and then all will be right again."

It was the middle of May when our party arrived in Hobson's Bay. It was very rainy, gloomy weather—the very opposite to all that the climate had been represented in the accounts sent home—but then it was the commencement of winter, the November of our season. Uriah got a boat, and sailed up the winding river to the town. The sail was through a flat tract of land densely overgrown with a mass of close, dark bushes, or some ten feet high, somewhat resembling our sloe-tree, the tea-tree of that country. On reaching the foot of the town, which stood on a range of low hills, Uriah and his companions stepped out into a most appalling slough of black mud, through which thay waded till they reached the town, which was of no great extent, scattered over a considerable space, however, for the number of houses, and with great intervals of woodland, and of places where the stumps, a yard high, remained in unsightly nakedness.

Uriah walked on through a scene which, somehow in keeping with the weather, fell heavily on his spirits. There was nothing doing, or stirring; houses in various degrees of progress stood as they were. There were piles of timber, lime, shingles, posts, and rails, empty wagons and carts, but no people employed about them. On every hand he saw lots marked out for fencing or building upon, but there they remained all stationary.

"Is it Sunday!" Uriah asked himself. No, it was Tuesday. Then why all this stagnation; this solitude? In a lane, or rather deep track of mud and ruts, since known as Flinder's Lane, but then without a name, and only just wide enough between the trees for a cart to pass, Uriah wading and plunging along, the rain meantime pouring, streaming, and drumming down on his umbrella, he came face to face with a large active man in a mackintosh cloak, and an oilskin hood over his head. Neither of them found it very convenient to step out of the middle mud tract, because on each side of it rose a perfect bank of sludge raised by the wheels of drays, and stopping to have a look at each other, the strange man suddenly put out a huge red hand warm and wet, and exclaimed:

"What! Tattenhall! You here! In the name of all wonders what could bring you here at this moment?"

"Well," said Robinson! is that you?" cried Uriah. "Is this your climate? This your paradise!"

"Climate—paradise—be hanged!" said Robinson. "They're well enough. If everything else were as well there would be nought to complain of. But tell me Uriah Tattenhall, with that comfortable Trumpington Cottage at Peckham, with that well-to-do warehouse in the Old Jewry, what could possess you to come here?"

"What should I come for. but to settle?" asked Uriah, somewhat chagrined at this salutation.

"To settle! ha, ha!" burst out Robinson. "Well, as for that, you could not come to a better place. It is a regular settler here. Everything and everybody are settled here out and out. This is a settlement, and no mistake; but it is like a many other settlements, the figures are all on the wrong side the ledger,"

"Good gracious!" said Uriah.

"Nay, it is neither good nor gracious." replied Robinson. "Look round. What do you see? Ruin, desertion, dirt, and the—devil!"

"Why, how is that," asked Uriah. "I thought you, and Jones, and Brown, and all of you had made your fortunes."

"So we had, or were just on the point of doing. We had purchased lots of land for building, and had sold it out again at five hundred per cent., when chop! down come little Lord John with his pound an acre, and heigh, presto! everything goes topsy turvy. Our purchasers are either in the bankruptcy court, or have vanished. By jingo! I could show you such lots, fine lots for houses and gardens, for shops and warehouses; ay, and shops and warehouses upon them too, as would astonish you."

"Well, and what then?" asked Uriah.

"What then! why man don't you comprehend. Emigration is stopped, broken off as short as a pipe-shank, not a soul is coming out to buy and live in all these houses—not a soul except an old—excuse me, Tattenhall, I was going to say, except you and another fool or two. But where do you hang out? Look! there is my house," pointing to a wooden erection near. "I'll come and see you as soon as I know where you fix yourself."

"But mind one thing," crid Uriah, seizing him by the arm as he passed. "For heaven's sake, don't talk in this manner to my wife. It would kill her."

"Oh no, mum's the word! There's no use frightening the woman," said Robinson. "No, confound it, I won't croak anyhow.—And, after all, bad as things are, why, they can't remain so for ever. Nothing ever does, that's one comfort. They'll mend sometime."

'When?" said Uriah.

"Well," said Robinson, pausing a little, "not before you and I meet again, so I may leave that answer to another opportunity;" and with a nod and very knowing look he stalked on.

"Odd fellow," said my brother Uriah. "He is very jocose for a ruined man. What is one to think?" and he waded on. After making a self in the woods somewhere about where the Reverened Mr. Morrison's chapel now stands in Collin's Street, he again came across Robinson who stood at the door of a considerable erection of wattle-and-dab that is, a building of boughs wattled on stakes, and dabbed over with mud; then not not uncommon in Melbourne, and still common enough in the bush. It stood on the hill-side with a swift muddy torrent produced by the rains rushing down the valley below it, towards the river, as it had often done since it bore the name of Swanston Street.

"Here, Tattenhall! here is a pretty go!" shouted Robinson; "a fellow has cut with bag and baggage to-night who owes me four thousand pounds, and has left me a lot more houses and land. That's the way every day. But look, here is a house ready for you. You can't have a better, and you can pay me any trifle you like, something is better than nothing."

He led Uriah in. The house was thoroughly and comfortably furnished; though, of course, very simply, with beds and everything. Uriah in less than a week, was safely established there, and had time to ramble about with his boys, and learn more fully the condition of the colony. It was melancholy beyond description. Wild, reckless speculation brought to a sudden close by the cessation of immigration, had gone like a hurricane over the place, and had left nothing but ruin and paralysis behind it. No words that Robinson had used, or that any man could use, could overpaint the real condition of prostration and of misery. Two hundred and eighty insolvencies in a population of ten thousand, told the tale of awful reality. Uriah was overwhelmed with consternation at the step he had taken. O! how pleasant seemed that Trumpington Cottage, Peckham, and that comfortable warehouse in the Old Jewry, as he viewed them from the Antipodes in the midst of rain and ruin.

What, however, was my brother Uriah's astonishment to see Robinson stalk in the next day, his tall figure having to stoop at every door, and in his brusque, noisy way, go up to Mrs. Tattenhall, and shaking her hand as you would shake the handle of a pump, congratulate her on her arrival in the colony.

"A lucky hit, madam, a most lucky scientific hit! Ah! trust Tattenhall for knowing what he is about."

Mrs. Tattenhall stood with a singular expression of wonder and bewilderment on her countenance, for the condition of the place, and the condolings of several female neighbours who had dropped in Uriah's absence, had induced her to believe that they had made a fatal move of it.

"Why, sar,', said she, "what can you mean, for as I hear, the place is utterly ruined, and certainly it looks like it?"

"Ruined! to be sure it is, at least the people are, more's the pity for me, and the like of me who have lost everything; but for Tattenhall who has everything to gain and money to win it with, why it is the golden opportunity, the very thing! If he had watched at all the four corners of the world, and for a hundred years, he could not have dropped into such a chance. Ah! trust Tattenhall, make me believe he did not plan it." Thrusting his knuckles into Uriah's side, and laughing with a thunder-clap of a laugh that seemed to come from lungs of leather.

"Why, look here now," he continued, drawing a chair and seating himself on its iron edge; "look here now, if you had come six months ago, you could have brought nothing except out of the fire.—Town allotments, land, houses, bread, meat, sugur, everything ten times the natural price: and, now! cheap dog cheap! of no value at all, you might have them for asking for; nay, I could go into a dozen deserted shops and take any quantity for nothing. And property? why three thousand pounds cash would almost buy all the place—all the colony."

"What is the use," asked Mrs. Tattenhall, "of buying a ruined colony?"

"A ruined colony!" said Robinson, edging himself still more forward in his chair, and seeming actually to sit upon nothing, his huge figure and large ruddy face appearing still larger. "The colony. madam, is not ruined: never was ruined, never can be ruined. The people are ruined, a good lot of them; but the colony is a good and a grand colony. God made the colony, and let me tell you, madam," looking very serious, "Providence is no speculator, up today, down to-morrow. What he does.—Well, the people have ruined themselves; but it is out of their power to ruin the colony; no, nor the town. The town and the colony are sound as a bell, never were sounder, never had more stuff in them; never had so much. There is the land still, not a yard of it has gone; no great fellow has put that on his back and gone off with it. The land is there, and the houses, and the merchandise, and the flocks, and herds, and horses: and—what concerns you—"

He sate and looked at Mrs. Tattenhall, who stood there intently listening, and Uriah stood just behind her listening too, and all the children with their mouths open, gazing on the strange man.

"Well, what—what concerns us?" said Mrs. Tattenhall.

"To get a huge, almighty heap of something for nothing," said the large man, stretching out his arms in a circular shape, as if he would enclose a whole globe, and in a low, slow, deep tone, calculated to sink deep into the imaginations of the listeners.

"If we did but know when things would mend;" said my brother Uriah, for the first time venturing to put in a word.

"When!" said Robinson starting up so suddenly that his head struck against a beam in the low one storeyed house. "Confound these low places," said he, turning fiery red, and rubbing his crown, "there will be better anon. When? say ye? Hark ye! this colony is—how old? Eight years! and in eight years what a town! what wealth! what buildings! what a power of sheep and cattle! The place is knocked down, won't it get up again? Ay, and quickly! Here are a pair of sturdy legs," he said, turning to Bob, who flushed up in surprise; "but. Mrs. Tattenhall, you did not teach him to walk without a few tumbles eh? But he got up again, and how he stands now! what a sturdy young rogue it is! And what made him get up again? Because he was young and strong, and the colony is young and strong, madam. Eight years old. What shall I give you for a three thousands pounds purchase made now, three years hence? Just think of that," said the tall man, "just turn that over a time or two," nodding solemnly to my brother, and then to my sister-in-law, and then cautiously glancing at the menacing beam, and with a low duck diving out of the house.

"What a strange fellow!" said Uriah.

"But how true!" said Mrs. Tattenhall.

"How true! What true?" asked Uriah, astonished.

"Why," said Mrs. Tattenhall, "what he says. It is truth, Uriah; we must buy as much as we can."

"But," said Uriah, "only the other day he said the clean contrary. He said everybody was ruined."

"And he says so still," added Mrs. Tattenhall."

"And he says so still," added Mrs. Tattenhall, enthusiastically, "but not the colony.—We must buy! We must buy, and wait.—One day we shall reap a grand harvest.

"Ah!" said Uriah; "so you let yourself, my dear Maria, be thus easily persuaded, because Robinson wants to sell, and thinks we have money?"

"Is it not common sense, however? Is it not the plainest sense?" asked Mrs. Tattenhall. "Do you think this colony is never to recover?"

"Never is a long while," said Uriah.—"But still—"

"Well, we will think it over, and see how the town lies; and where the chief points of it will be, probably, hereafter; and if this Mr. Robinson has any land in such places, I would buy of him, because he has given us the first idea of it."

They thought and looked, and the end of it was, that very soon they had bought up land and houses, chiefly from Robinson, to the amount of two thousand pounds. Robinson fain would not have sold, but have mortgaged; and that fact was the most convincing proof that he was sincere in his expectations of a revival. Time went on.—Things were more and more hopeless.—Uriah, who had nothing else to do, set on and cultivated a garden. He had plenty of garden ground, and his boys helped him, and enjoyed it vastly. As the summer went and melons grew ripe, and there were plenty of green peas and vegetables, by the addition of meat, which was now only one one penny a-pound, they could live almost for nothing; and Uriah thought they could wait and maintain themselves for years, if necessary. So from time to time, one tale of urgent staring distress or another lured him on to take fresh bargains, till he saw himself almost penniless. Things still remained as dead as the very stones or the stumps around them. My brother Uriah began to feel very melancholy; and Mrs. Tattenhall, who had so strongly advised the wholesale purchase of property, looked very serious. Uriah often thought: "Ah! she *would* do it; but—Bless her! I will never say so, for she did it for the best." But his boys and girls were growing apace, and made him think. "Bless me! In a few years they will be shooting up into men and women; and if this speculation should turn out all moonshine!—if the place should never revive!"

He sate one day on the stump of a tree on a high ground, looking over the bay.—His mind was in the most gloomy, dejected condition. Everything looked dark and hopeless. No evidence of returning life around; no spring in the commercial world: and his good money gone; as he sate thus his eyes fixed on the distance, his mind sunk in the lowering present, a man came up, and asked him to take his land off his hands: to take it, for Heaven's sake, and save his starving family.

"Man!" said Uriah, with a face and a voice so savage that it made the suppliant start, even in his misery. "I have no money! I want no land! I have too much land. You shall have it all for as much as will carry me back to England, and set me down a beggar there."

Poetry.

BURNS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The mountains glitter in the snow,
A thousand leagues asunder;
Yet here, amid the banquet's glow,
I hear their voice of thunder;
Each giant's ice-bound goblet clinks;
A flowing stream is summoned;
Wachusett to Ben Nevis drinks.
Monadnock to Ben Lomond.

Though years have clipped the eagle's plume
That crowned the Chieftain's bonnet,
The sun still sees the heather bloom
The silver mists lie on it;
With tartan kilt and philabeg,,
What strife was ever bolder,
Than his that showed the naked leg
Beneath the plaided shoulder.

The echoes sleep on Cheviot's hills,
That heard the bugles blowing,
When down their sides the crimson rills
With mingled blood were flowing;
The hunts were gallant, hearts were game,—
The slashing on the border,—
The rain that swooped with sword and flame,
Give back to "law and order."

Not while the rocking steeples reel,
With midnight tocsins ringing,
Not while the crashing war-notes peal,
God sets his poets singing;
The bird is silent in the night,
Or shrieks a cry of warning,
While fluttering round the beacon light,—
But hear him greet the morning!

The lark of Scotia's morning sky!
Whose voice may sing his praises?
With heaven's own sunlight in his eye,
He walked among the daisies,
Till through the cloud of fortune's wrong
He soared to fields of glory;
But left his land her sweetest song,
And earth her saddest story.

'Tis not the forts the builder piles
That chain the earth together;
The wedded crowns, the sister isles,
Would laugh at such a tether;
The kindling thought, the throbbing words
That set the pulses beating,
Are stronger than the myriad swords
Of mighty armies meeting.

Thus, while the banquet glows.
Without, the wild winds whistle,
We drink a triple health—the Rose
The Shamrock and the Thistle!
Their blended hues shall never fade,
Till War has crushed his cannon,
Close twined as Ocean currents braid
The Thames, the Clyde, the Shannon.

Miscellany.

A COURTSHIP IN PUNS.—A certain Mr Par being smitten with the charms of a certain Miss Marr, a provincial belle, whom he met at Harrow Gate, was exceedingly perplexed to contrive how he should open his heart to her At length he met her, and it was for the last time that season, at a public breakfast; and in the dread of losing her forever he resolved, even there, to make a desperate effort to pop the question. Fortune favored the attempt. It happened that opposite the gentleman there was a plate of Parmesan cheese, and near the lady stood a crystal dish of marmalade.

"Will you do me the honor to accept of a little Par, Miss Ann?" said the lover with a look full of meaning, and moving his hand towards the cheese.

"Tell me first," replied the damsel with admirable readiness, lifting, at the same time the top of the crystal, "whether or not you are fond of Marr, my lad.

"Above all things in existence! "exclaimed the enraptured youth.

The offers were mutually accepted and understood as pledges of personal attachment by the parties, although nobody else comprehended the equivoque, or discovered anything in the transaction but common civility. The treaty thus opened was soon ratified, and Miss Ann Marr was invested with the title of Mrs. Par.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth garrison presents just now the appearance of a town beleagured from the sea and the garrison preparing busily for its defence. A large fleet of ships and gunboats is at anchor in the roadstead off the town, and new batteries and quarters for soldiers are being constructed rapidly within the walls of the fortress. At the top of the town a large range of dwelling houses and the theatre have been pulled down to create more room for military accommodation, while at the bottom a heavy battery of sixteen 66-pounder pivot guns is in course of completion, having taken the place of the old platform of 6-pounder saluting guns. In the rear of these has been erected a large shell magazine, flanked by a high earth mound to protect it from the shot of an enemy seaward; new embrasures for heavy 32-pounders have been cut in the curtain of the ramparts at various points commanding Southsea, where a mud fort has been built near the old stone fortress, Southsea Castle, to strengthen that defence

double new bridge is in course of ction south of the single one at ...ss-gate "Point," where a battery and Royal Artillery quarters in rear have for some time been built to protect the mouth of the harbour on the right of the entrance. The Government are also endeavouring to negociate for a large extent of house property in Greenwich and the new St. Further enlarging the barrack accommoda ion, and this to the extent (says military rumour) of 30,000 men! If so, Portsmouth and its adjacent dependencies must become almost exclusively a citadel.

THE FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, gives the following comparative statements in relation to Great Britain, with the object of showing that while the country is certainly diminishing in its power to sustain the pressure of the debt and its consequences, that pressure was steadily diminishing until the 4th of January, 1854. The war has of course changed the state of things. The grand total of funded and unfunded debt in 1816, when England emerged from the last great war, was £32,038,000 per annum cost of management. On the 5th of January 1854, when England was about to engage in the present war, the aggregate amount of funded and unfunded debt, was £770,928,001, and the total annual charge £27,804,845, or about £3 13s. 7d. per cent per annum. The debt had thus diminished £69,927,999; the cost of annual management £4,233,346. The latter in itself may appear a trifling affair, when applied to the entire debt of £770,923,001, it amounts to no less than £99,577.

HOW CANADA OBTAINED ITS NAME.—The origin of the name Canada is curious enough. The Spaniards visited the country previous to the French, and made particular searches for gold and silver; and finding none, they often said "Aquinada" (there is nothing here.) After the departure of the Spaniards, the French arrived; and as the Indians, who wanted none of their company, supposed they were also Spaniards come on the same errand, and were anxious to inform them that their labor was lost by tarrying in that country, incessantly repeating the Spanish sentence, "Aquinada." The French, who knew as little of Spanish as the Indians, supposed this incessantly, recurring sound was the name of the country, and gave it the name of Canada, which it has borne ever since.

IMMENSE STEAMSHIP.—The tendency in steamship architecture is constantly to larger and larger vessels. And with reason too. Persia is found to consume less coal according to her tonnage than any of her smaller consorts in the Cunard line. She runs faster than any others, carries more freight and passengers, and yet is a much more very little larger crew than they. A new steamer is expected this year from England, properly named the Leviathan. Her tonnage will be 22,000! Her estimated draft of water, 30 feet, has given rise to a question about her port of entry here. Portland, in Maine, claims to be able to accommodate her, while New Yorkers insist that she will be obliged to bring her freight to the Emporium, and say that by going round through Long Island Sound, she can take 30 feet of water to Harris' Point, 18 miles from the Battery. There all her passengers and cargo can be quickly taken by steamboat to the great city.—*Albany Jour.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BARBADOES.—The Barbadoes *Globe* of the 24th January announces the arrival of the new Governor, Mr. Hincks, Admiral Lyndsay, and the new Commander of the Forces. Mr. Hincks was received by the Hon. Francis Gobing and Edward Packer, Esq., of the Committee of the Legislature. His Excellency was received with loud huzzas by the concourse of persons that had gathered around, and proceeded at once to the Government House.—Sir William Calebrooke, late Governor, and General Wood, late Commander of the Forces in the Winward Islands, had left for England.

HONOUR TO THE BRAVE.—The handsome monument in memory of the soldiers of the 23rd Regiment who fell at the Alma, is nearly completed, in the Porch of St. Paul's Church. The cost has been defrayed entirely from private subscriptions which there was no difficulty in obtaining. The gallant Regiment was so well known in London, and its part in the great conflict so conspicuous and glorious, that for the Londoners to erect a suitable memorial to their departed friends—men who fell in the very front of the fight—was perfectly natural.—It would have been strange indeed had it been omitted. The place is well chosen; and every one who passes through the porch of St. Paul's to his devotions, must pass by this memorial, and be reminded of his own time coming in a manner to make him hope that he may die as well as the soldiers who fell in the discharge of *Duty*, whether duty may have called him to warlike or peaceful service. It may remind us too, that should Canadians by any possibility be called to do as they did in former wars, the eyes of the nations will be upon them; and, that they may look to it that with those very incentives to good conduct than had the soldiers of the Alma—with not only national honour, but national existence and the safety of their property and their families at stake —they may emulate the single hearted glorious devotion of these men of the 23rd who fell in the van of England's first battle of this war.—*London Herald.*

NEW MANUFACTORY IN CANADA—ROCHESTER ENTERPRISE.—Our old townsmen, C. M. St. John late Treasurer of our city, and George Peck, Esq., for many years one of our most successful merchants, but of late a resident of Kentucky, have commenced an entire new manufacturing business for northern latitudes, located at Toronto, C. W. It is no less than the manufacture of pressed, Cavendish and Twist Tobacco from the leaf, which is purchased in the Southern States. They are arranging for the erection of large buildings to carry on their works. They have already put up several tobacco presses, which are in operation. We have seen samples of their manufacture, that are equal to any manufactured in Richmond, Va. or either of the Southern States. The immense amount of tobacco consumed in the two Provinces, together with the vast consumption of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Islands, will give a support to a mammoth establishment, and as the experience of the gentlemen is equal to the task, we have no doubt that they can fully compete with any foreign article that may be exported there.—*Rochester Tribune.*

From the New York Times.

MR. CRAMPTON THE ONLY PRETEXT FOR A WAR.—The Washington *Union* of Thursday last concludes a long editorial article published, no doubt, by authority of the administration, with the following important declaration:

"But we cannot forbear to add one remark, which is, that Great Britain is thus threatening the United States with war, not because we have infringed her laws or insulted her sovereignty in any the least thing whatever, but only because, after she had infringed our laws and insulted her sovereignty, we courteously request her to relieve us from the embroglio of her minister, Mr. Crampton, for reasons the most cogent and unanswerable. There is no other cause or pretext of a rupture between the two countries."

"No other cause or pretext for a rupture!" Why, according to the President's message, we had supposed that the Central American embroglio was the main question—that the real causes for war lay in John Bull's violations and false interpretations of the Clayton Bulwer treaty. But now, in effect, we are coolly informed that the patriotic indignation of our President, concerning the usurpations of England in Central America, was all humbug, and that all our efforts to strengthen the administration upon Monroe doctrine have been thrown away, for that there is "no cause or pretext for a rupture," in the affairs of Central America. Curious this, very.

The *Union* talks, too, of Great Britain threatening us with war. We had supposed on the contrary, that the administration had resolved to get John Bull out of Central America, and that the negotiations to this end had been brought to the alternative of England of a backout or a fight. This was the great feature of the message; and the importance of its developements upon this subject was, if we mistake not, the excuse of the President for sending it up to Congress in advance of the organization of the House. Yet we are told now that Crampton is the only existing "cause or pretext for a rupture between the two countries." Is the Central American issue then abandoned on either side, or postponed indefinitely, or settled, or turned over with the consent of both governments in the hands of Gen. Walker and the Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company? We should really like to know.

Crampton is the only "cause or pretext for a rupture!" We turn back to the affair of the steamer Caroline, and the M'Leod cause, and feel fully authorized to bid the Wall of Wall street, and of good old Revolutionary memory, look out for a squall. A much larger crew than they. A new steamer is expected this year from England, properly named the Leviathan. Her tonnage will be 22,000! Her estimated draft of water, 30 feet, has given rise to a question about her port of entry here. Portland, in Maine, claims to be able to accommodate her, while New Yorkers insist that she will be obliged to bring her freight to the Emporium, and say that by going round through Long Island Sound, she can take 30 feet of water to Harris' Point, 18 miles from the Battery. There all her passengers and cargo can be quickly taken by steamboat to the great city.—*Albany Jour.*

A Montreal paper states that a letter has latterly been received from France, in which it is mentioned that Commander De Belvere, who, during his official visit to Canada last summer, made so very favorable an impression upon all, is about to be appointed Consul General of France for the British American Provinces. It is stated that he will fix his residence in Montreal.

DESERVED DISTINCTION.—The Canadian people must hear with pleasure that the Queen has been pleased to honor Generals Wetherall and Rowan with the Grand Cross of the Bath. These popular officers have merited by their services the distinction conferred on them. The former acted a prominent part during the insurrection of some nineteen years ago, in the eastern section of our Province, and gained a name by his importan[illegible] action at that critical period. Lieutenant-General Rowan served in the Peninsular war with honor, and is familiar with the events and memorable scenes of that epoch. During his late residence in Canada, in the distinguished position of General of the Forces, he evinced a manner free from the airs too often assumed by the *militaires* that come among us. Generals Rowan and Wetherall stand prominent among the *decores* of our army, and deserve another grade, which we hope will be given to them ere promotion becomes too late.

What took the Malakoff?—The Marseillaise!

The Marseillaise Hymn, though long prohibited in France by law, yet remains in full power over the hearts of the populace.—An incident is related, incidentally, by a writer in the last Putnam, which, though hushed up as effectually as it can be by the French Government, is nevertheless true, and is told by the soldiers returned from the Crimea.

Three times in rapid succession had the gallant soldiers of the bravest corps militaire that ever poured from the French eagles into foreign lands, charged upon the most formidable of Russian batteries, and thrice had they been driven back by the murderous fire. A fourth charge was ordered, but no spirit animated the ranks. The cry of Vive le Empereur, came forth with a heartless sound.—"Give us the *Marseillaise*" was the response of the brave Bosquet—Canrobert—and General Bosquet—elicts imperial to the contrary notwithstanding—under such circumstances, dared not refuse. Victory might be gained by it; defeat was almost certain without it. He ordered the bands to play it—the cold enthusiasm was roused—"*Allons enfans de la patrie*," arose from every mouth, and the battalions moved forward with an impetuosity and ardor they had not shown before. Cannons belched forth their discordant notes, the mitrie whistled its shrill notes of pain and anguish were not silent, but above all arose those inspiring war-notes, "*Aux armers, citoyens*," &c., and midst the most terrible concert ears ever listened to "the red field was won," and the Malakoff taken. To that Marseillaise, therefore, may be ascribed the success of that destructive assault.

TIMBER.—So much business has been done in seeling the Quebec pine deals by auction, which had lain over for two years, that it is at length considered the weight of this stock on our market is relieved. The same with Canadian spruce deals. Our stocks at the public docks of colonial deals are the afore sensibly lessened, and we cannot be affected in prices during the cessation of imports. Canadian pine timber, hardwood, and staves, may be deemed almost at nominal high rates; for the business to be done in them is small, working from a small stock here, and not any criterion of value in the new season. Dalle deals, battens, and timber are much depressed in demand and in prices. Selling is very difficult, and only attainable by making cer cessions on battens below the import cost of the past season, or that of the ensuing. Speculative purchases are much up of all outports for the reopening of the Russian trade in the event of peace.—*Glasgow Mercantile Journal.*

OTTAWA CANAL.—Attention is directed to the remarks of our London Correspondent on the Ottawa Canal. We believe it to be the opinion of all military men, who are at all acquainted with the defences of this province that this canal would be of the greatest service in time of war, as it would afford a safe passage to the Upper Lakes.—If this point were to be properly urged upon the home government, no doubt the matter would be taken up by the Imperial authorities, and the expence defrayed by Great Britain.

MUNICIPAL.

In the matter of Loy and the Municipality of the Township of Clarke.

Alterations of school sections within a township and of union school sections.

Under 13 & 14 Vic. ch. 48, 18, sub sec. 4 the municipality may alter the boundaries of school sections within their townships, by taking from one and adding to another, without any previous request of the freeholders or householders, and notwithstanding their disapprobation of the change, provided that those affected by the alteration have notice of the intention to make it.

But they have no power to alter the boundaries of a union school section, consisting of parts of different townships.

WILSON, Q. C., obtained a rule on the Municipality of Clarke, to shew cause why the by-law of the municipality No. 60, for the extension of the limits of the union school section No. 22 should not be quashed:

1. Because it was passed illegally, there being no request of the majority of the freeholders and householders of the section altered by the by-law, expressed at a public meeting called by the trustees, as required by the statue 13 & 14 Vic. ch. 48, sec. 18, sub-section 4.

2. Because all the parties affected by the alteration were not duly notified of the passing of the by-law.

3. Because the municipality had no power to pass the said by-law, or to alter the limits of the union school section No. 22.

The by-law was passed on the 22rd of December, 1854. It enacted, that from and after the passing of the by-law lot 30, in the 6th concession of Clarke, should be added to and form part of union school section No. 22.

C. ROBINSON shewed cause

The facts are fully stated in the judgement.

ROBINSON, C. J., delivered the judgement of the court.

It is very clearly shewn by the affidavits, which are carefully prepared, that the Municipality of Clarke took upon themselves, without the request or consent of the freeholders and householders, to alter, by the by-law complained of, the limits of the school sections Nos. 22 and 12, in Clarke, by taking from the latter a portion of a lot of land which had formerly belonged to it, and by making the whole of that lot (30, in the 6th concession of Clarke), a part of the section 22, whereas, by the arrangements before established, a part only of the lot 30 was united to that section.

The evidence furnished by the affidavits is quite clear as to the nature of the alteration, and that it was made not only without any request of the freeholders and householders of the sections 12 and 22, but contrary to their wish as expressed at a public meeting; and the application to quash the by-law is made by a ratepayer and freeholder residing in school section 12, from which a portion is taken by this by-law and added to section 22.

It is clear understand the affidavits, school section 22 is wholly in Clarke, and has been united with school section 2 in Darlington. And the by-law (60) complained of, passed by the Municipal Council of Clarke takes away part of lot 30, in the 6th concession of Clarke, which before formed part of school section 12 in Clarke, and adds it to school section 22 in Clarke, forming with 2 in Darlington a united school section.

The affidavits seem to me to be inaccurate in one respect. They state repeatedly that the by-law *converts No. 6 into a school section, and unites it with 22.* It does no such thing that I can make out, but merely in effect takes part of lot 6 from section 12 and adds it to section 22, the lot and both the sections being wholly in Clarke.

If the by-law had made 6 a complete school section of itself, and then united it with section 22 of Clarke, it would have been a case of a municipal council uniting two school sections of their township; and such a by-law, to make it legal, would have required, under 13 & 14 Vic. ch. 48, sec. 18, sub-sec. 4, the previous consent of the municipal council from a majority of the freeholders or householders of sections 12 and 22.

But what has been done is in fact an alteration of the boundaries of school sections within the limits of Clarke, and the affidavits that the Municipal Council could make such alteration without any previous request from the ratepayers.

But they were bound to see that those to be affected by the alteration had notice of their intention to make it, and the affidavits that such notice was not given. The applicant, Ley, is one of those affected by the alteration, and therefore entitled to move upon that ground.

But, as to the objection, it is evident on the opinion of the sheriff, as well as from affidavits filed on the part part of the defendants, that the inhabitants, both of 12 and 22, had notice, for they met and discussed the proposition before the by-law was passed, and they sent to the Municipal Council notice of their disapproval. They have, therefore, no reason for objecting a want of notice.

They evidently mean to contend that the Municipal Council could not pass the by-law in opposition to their will; but the statute does not seem to us to countenance such a position. Sections in a township cannot be united without the previous request of the inhabitants; but an alteration in the boundaries of a section or of two sections, by taking a piece of one and adding it to another, can be made by the council without such request, though not without its appearing that those to be affected by the change *have had notice.* If they have any such notice, as it appears they have in this case, their disapproving of the change does not disable the Municipal Council from carrying it into effect, if, after hearing the objections, they should think it expedient to do so.

It is further objected, however, that the Municipal Council had not the power of altering the boundaries of a union school section, which they did in effect when they made the Clarke section 22 larger than it was before, because this section was already added so much to the union section.

The objection, it appears to us, is entitled to prevail, for under the latter part of the 18th clause, it is to the reeves and local superintendents of the two townships that the jurisdiction is given to form or alter union school sections consisting of parts of different townships, and the township councils of either township are excluded from exercising a power of that kind.

We are of opinion that on this ground the by-law is illegal, as having been made by an authority not competent to make it, and must on that account be quashed.

Rule absolute.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, MARCH 28, 1856.

THE Legislative Council Bill has again passed the House of Assembly, and there is hardly a case on record where so radical a change has been made in the letter and spirit of our constitution, where so little interest appears to have been shown, as in passing the bill for the dissolution of the present Legislative Council. That the change will be an improvement we are inclined to doubt. There is no reason why that body should be made a popular body, when it is intended as a balance of power to the already popular and democratic Assembly. If this House be made as it will by the bill just passed—elective, which majority will be considered the popular one? Will the Upper House admit its inferiority to the Assembly? We think not. Then what will be the consequence of this state of things? Why, useful legislation will be impeded, and a party strife will be entered into between the two houses, which in a young and prosperous country like Canada, cannot happen without causing the greatest injury.

Then there does not appear a necessity for the change; for has not the Council shewn an extraordinary vitality in many of their acts as a legislative body. In rejecting the Seigniorial Bill, introduced and passed by the Assembly, and which was intended to alter the whole system of landed tenure in Lower Canada, and did not the Council remodel the bill in such a manner as to make it suitable to the requirements of the people, and which the Assembly knowing it to be an improvement upon their own, repassed it without amendment. And again, did they not boldly reject this same bill which was intended to destroy their own existence, on a former occasion, when brought to them from the Assembly? There is also an address before the Council to the Queen praying that an union of the British American Provinces may be effected and established under one general Government; and through them no doubt this great and much desired measure will be accomplished, so we can hardly accuse that body of a want of vitality when they have taken so prominent a stand upon measures which have in effect the changing of our whole political system. We certainly hope that this bill, when taken to the Legislative Council for their consideration, will meet with the same fate that it did on a former occasion, and that the Conservative spirit which has always shown itself heretofore in their deliberations, will not at the present time have passed away.

The bill, as passed by the Assembly, enacts that the Legislative Council shall be composed of its present members and of forty-eight new members; twenty-four from each Province, who shall be elected for eight years, and are to be renewed by one-fourth every two years. The qualification for electors of Legislative Councillors to be the same as that for the Assembly.

The mode of determining on the manner in which Councillors will go out for the first term, we give the words of the act itself:

XVIII. "Inasmuch as in order to effect the periodical renewal of the Legislative Council by one-fourth every two years, it is necessary that twelve elected Councillors should go out at the end of every two years after the general election as provided by the ninth section of this Act, twelve at the end of four years and twelve at the end of six years; it shall be determined by lot in the manner provided by Schedule E, which shall be the electoral divisions the seats for which shall so become vacant.

XIX. "For the purpose of such determination by Lot, the electoral divisions shall be united in groups of four each, as in Schedule F.

XX. "A list of the names of the Electoral Divisions the seats for which will become vacant by lot, with the dates at which such vacancies will respectively occur, and of the periods at which the seat for each division will thereafter become vacant, shall be transmitted by the Speaker of the Legislative Council to the Governor, who shall, upon or before the first day of September in every second year, beginning on the first day of the month of September next but two after the passing of this Act, issue Writs for the election of successors to the Councillors going out, in the same manner as provided for the first election

XXI. "Those who shall be elected in the place of the Councillors going out as aforesaid shall be elected for eight years."

SCHEDULE E.

DRAWING BY LOT.

"Within the fifteen days next after the first meeting of Parliament, after the election of the forty-eight Legislative Councillors:

1. The Speaker of the Legislative Council shall, during the sittings of the Council, after having duly notified the said Council thereof, cause to be placed upon the Clerk's table, twelve boxes marked respectively, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

2. The names of the forty-eight Electoral Divisions shall be plainly written separately, upon a like number of pieces of paper of the same shape and size.

3. The Clerk shall place these papers in the boxes, one by one, having first shown them and then folded them so as to conceal the writing.

4. He shall place in the same box the names of the Electoral Divisions which, according to Schedule F, form part of the same group; and so on for each group.

5. Having shaken the boxes, he shall withdraw alternately from each one name, which he shall unfold, exhibit and take down.

6. The seats for the twelve Electoral Divisions the names of which shall be first withdrawn, will become vacant on the first Monday of the month of November, two years after the day on which the first Writs of Election shall be issued.

7. The Clerk shall twice repeat the above proceedings in a precisely similar manner. The seats for the twelve Electoral Divisions the names whereof shall be withdrawn from the boxes at the second drawing, shall become vacant on the first Monday of the month of November."

The Speaker will be appointed by the Governor, and selected from the members of the Council as at present.

We cannot imagine what could have induced the Government to take up this measure, when it is not asked for by the country, nor is it needed. The only persons, no doubt, who are most interested are those ultra-radicals who would sweep from the Statute Book every act which has a tendency to preserve our institutions from democracy. If this should unfortunately become the law of the land, the next measure may be elective Judges, Magistrates and Sheriffs.

"In consequence of several stereotyped plates, belonging to persons who advertised for sale, having been taken from our office without our knowledge or consent—and the person in whose possession they now are having very uncourteously refused to give them up—we are unable to give insertion to several advertisements which should, and which, otherwise would have appeared in to-day's issue."

The above we copy from the last number of the *Expositor*, and suppose it intended for ourselves. If stereotyped plates belonging to *persons*, &c., were removed from that office without the consent or knowledge of the proprietor, is altogether untrue The facts are simply these: When we purchased the *Oak* office, and everything in it, from the present proprietor of the *Expositor*, there happened to be two of "Ayer's" plates, which are the *several* plates belonging to (of course) *several persons* we suppose the editor of the *Expositor* refers to, as there were no others; and as to our removing these *several* plates without his knowledge or consent, why, he might as well accuse us of removing the whole office without consent, after a delivery having been made to us. But that very *courteous gentleman* of the *Expositor* must have quite forgotten the very *courteous* manner in which he came into the printing office of the *Maple Leaf*, and laid claim to the printing ink and a few other little articles that happened to have been delivered up with the rest of the office; and would have taken the above *several* "plates" also, had not our foreman had wit enough to doubt that we had authorized their delivery to the editor of the *Expositor*. Now this is the way editors and men of the *courteous* gentleman to do, and we would advise the editor of the *Expositor*, before accusing us of uncourteous conduct, to mend his own ways a little, so that when he wishes to lecture again he may do so with *clean hands*. Instead of being accused of such conduct, we certainly think that the late editor of the *Oak* and present editor of the *Expositor*, has been most uncourteous to ourselves; and any person who would stoop to enter the office of another and make use of the language that that very *courteous* editor did to the men working in our office, should be the very last person to make such an insinuation against another,

We regret exceedingly to have been obliged to trespass upon our readers, but we could not allow so false a statement to go abroad without contradiction.

A COUNCIL ON SCHOOLS.

Our confrere of the *Lambton Observer* is very wrathy over the stupid obstinacy of the Reeves who govern the Lambtonese, in refusing to vote some money for the erection of a Grammar School. Now, first of all, as in duty bound, we condole with our *frater* in Sarnia in his sad case, but at the same time—being compelled in this new vocation to be impartial—we beg to hint that he has not treated with due consideration the sovereign electors of the County of Lambton. *Observer* and schoolmen wont wrongly to work.

An old Scotch friend of ours, well to do in the world, but unco' fond o' the bawbees, magnanimously determined to send his son Jock to school; and to school Jock went. But one day he came home with a message from the Domine, requesting that Jock should be supplied with a Grammar. Sandy put on his specs, and resolved himself into a committee of supply. "A Grammar, did ye say, Callan?"—some struggling recollection rising in his mind—"a Grammar? Just ye tell the Domine, Jock, that he's ta learn ye ta read an' write, an' ye'll do brawly. I was ance set till the grammar mysel', an' it ne'er did me ony guid; it's just it' nonsense ta tak' awa' our siller; but fegs, they'll no find me sae saft as a' that, Jock." Now, our good old friend Sandy was no enemy to education, but he was not able to appreciate its blessings, and, from sundry communications we noticed in the *Observer*, we opine it is even so with the delegated democrats in Lambton. Our Sarnia friends should give the gentlemen private lessons, before next meeting of the northern wisdom, and our word for it they will come down handsomely.

We are happy to be able to inform our contemporary, that we will not require to hang our *Leaf* on the willow as he advises, in case the Essex Council be a transcript of the Lambton one. The Essex Council is, perhaps, not very remarkable for enterprise, but they have voted £50,000 to build a railway, £10,000 to make roads, and they are willing to vote money to build a superior school, when asked.

DROWNED.—On Thursday, Mr. John De Gau, while Duck Shooting upon the river, below Sandwich, was capsized and unfortunately drowned. Mr. Degau has been favorably known for a long time in this neighborhood, and is son-in-law to Mr. George Lee of this place.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction held in Sandwich, on Wednesday the 26th instant, certificates were granted to the following Teachers:

John Vaughan,	2nd class.
Michael Gehan,	3rd class.
Ralph Foster,	do
John Ogle,	do
Francis Windsor,	do
Henry Villaire,	do
Richard Martyn,	do
Henry Bought,	do
Emile Rondot,	do
Joseph Christie,	do

A NEW SPHERE FOR THE FAIR SEX.—We learn by the *Advertiser*, that Mrs. Montgemery, wife of the late Lieut. Montgemery, who fell while in service in Oregon, has been appointed Commandant of the U. S. Fort at the head of St. Clair River. Mrs. Montgemery is daughter of several officers. Women's rights must be in a fair prospect, when a field is opened them to martial honors. Who would not be a soldier, with a *lady* to lead him to death or glory?

GROWN WHEAT FLOUR.—A Firm in Detroit shipped to New York 30,000 barrels of Flour, which was afterwards sent to the English Market. This flour was found to be quite unfit for food and unsaleable. There will be a loss to the parties of over $60,000 on the lot.

☞ MESSRS. Bartley and Pinney have opened an office in this Town, and will attend to the running of lines, and surveying of all descriptions. Mr. Bartley is an old experienced hand in such matters, having been for a long time District Surveyor in the "Brock District." We should say that parties requiring professional gentlemen will do well in procuring their services. See advertisement in another column.

We would direct attention to the advertisement in another column, of the "Illustrated Horticulturist," a monthly journal devoted to the Rural Arts. Published by C Readgles, New York.

THE "ESSEX EXPOSITOR.—We have received the first number of the *Expositor*, a paper to be published hereafter in Windsor, by the former proprietor and editor of the *Oak*. It makes a very respectable appearance.

To the Editor of the "Maple Leaf."

SIR,—About two weeks ago, a letter appeared in the Toronto *Colonist*, on the subject of the Pensioners, signed "A Sandwich Lady." Although rather late, you would oblige the Sandwich ladies by stating that it was not written by one of them at all.

Yours truly,
AN INJURED PART.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

SPEECH OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The Legislative Session was opened on Monday at a few minutes after one o'clock, by the Emperor in person, at the Tuilleries, in the Salle des Marechaux. On entering the salle a loud cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" was raised. The Emperor then said. "Gentlemen, be seated," and took his seat himself upon the throne. His Majesty then, in the midst of the most profound silence, delivered the following Speech:—

Gentlemen,—When last I called you together it was a time of serious solicitudes. The Allied armies were being exhausted by a siege in which the obstinacy of the defence made success appear doubtful. Europe, under a sense of uncertainty, seemed to await the end of the struggle before pronouncing on either side. To sustain a war I asked a loan which you voted unanimously, although it might appear excessive. The high prices of commodities threatened the labouring classes with general distress, and a perturbation of the monetary system gave cause to apprehend a decline of the transactions of commerce and manufactures.

But, thanks to your aid, thanks to the energies displayed in France and England, thanks especially to the support of Providence, these dangers, if they have not entirely vanished, are for the most part overcome. A grand feat of arms has decided, in favour of the Allied armies, a war whose intensity is without example in history. Since that event the opinion of Europe has been more openly pronounced. Everywhere our alliance have been extended and confirmed.—The third loan has been opened without difficulty. The country has given me new proofs of its confidence by subscribing a sum five times greater than that which I had asked, It has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from a dearth of provisions—sufferings which, however, have been mitigated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalities, and by the ten million francs distributed to the departments. Arrivals of foreign wheats are now producing a sensible diminution of prices. The fears caused by the disappearance of gold are passing away, and employment has never been more plentiful nor the public revenues more considerable. The advantages of war have re-awakened the military spirit of the nation. Volunteer enrolments were never so enormous, nor was more ardour ever exhibited by the conscripts drawn by lot.

To this brief outline of the situation I have to add facts of a high political signification. The Queen of Great Britain, wishing to give a proof of her confidence and her esteem for our country, and to render our relations more intimate, visited France. The enthusiastic reception which she found here must have convinced her Majesty how profound were the sentiments inspired by her presence, and how well they were calculated to fortify the alliance of the two peoples. The King of Piedmont, who without looking behind him, had embraced our cause with that vigorous courage which had formerly distinguished him on the battle field, has also visited France to consecrate a union that was already cemented by the bravery of his soldiers.

The Sovereigns have had opportunities of seeing a country, but lately so agitated and disinherited of its place in the councils of Europe, today prosperous, peaceable, and respected—also visited War, not with the moral delirium of passion, but with the calmness of justice and the serenity of duty. They have seen France, which sent two hundred thousand men across seas, convoke at the same time, at Paris, all the arts of peace, as if she had meant to say to Europe

"For me, the days of war, not with the rage that is but an episode in my life and my strength are still engaged in the arts of peace; let us neglect nothing to understand each other, and do not compel me to bring all the resources and all the energies of a great nation to bear upon the battle-field."

This appeal seems to have been heard; and the winter, by suspending hostilities, has favored the intervention of diplomacy. Austria resolved on a decisive step, which introduced all the influence of the Sovereign of a vast empire into the deliberations. Sweden united herself more intimately with England and France, by a treaty which guaranteed the wholeness of her territory. Lastly from the the Cabinets, counsels or prayers arrived at St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Russia—the inheritor of a situation which he had not created—appeared animated with a sincere desire to put an end to the causes which had brought on this sanguinary conflict. He accepted with determination the propositions transmitted by Austria. The honour of his arms having been satisfied, the Emperor did himself honour when he deferred to the claims expressed by the Allied Powers.

The Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent and allied Powers are now met at Paris to decide on the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity which animates all of them bids us hope a favourable result. Nevertheless, let us await with dignity the end of these conferences, and be equally ready either to draw the sword, if we must, or to extend the hand in friendship to those who have fairly met us in the field. Whatever may happen, let us occupy ourselves in striving, by all proper means to increase the strength and riches of France. If I am ever fully closed, if it be possible, the alliance formed by a community of glory and sacrifices, and the reciprocal advantages of which peace would make yet more apparent. And finally, in this solemn moment of the world's destinies, let us put our confidence in God, who will guide our efforts in the way most comfortable to the interests of humanity and civilisation.

The Speech was received with loud and enthusiastic applause, and by loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

THE LEGEND OF THE KOH-I-NOOR.

There is a strange and gloomy superstition in India respecting the possession of the Koh-i-noor—that famous diamond which all England went mad to see in the Crystal Palace Hyde Park, which the Hindoos say, entails ruin and destruction on every dynasty that possesses it. This is its history, as far as it can be traced. The first three years of the Koh i-noor are lost, like the beginning of all great things, in the obscurity and midst of time. Meer Joomlah, its first historical possessor, is supposed to have torn it from a native Hindoo prince, and is known to have presented it, with other jewels, the Emperor of Hidoston. With him then begins its historical existence. At the death of Aurungzebe, the fortunes of his house declined, and the Empire, consolidated by him with so much skill and power, crumbled by the Emperor in person, at the Tuilleries, in the Salle des Marechaux. On entering the salle a loud cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" was raised. The Emperor then said. "Gentlemen, be seated," and took his seat himself upon the throne. His Majesty then, in the midst of the most profound silence, delivered the following Speech:—

Gentlemen,—When last I called you together it was a time of serious solicitudes. The Allied armies were being exhausted by a siege in which the obstinacy of the defence made success appear doubtful. Europe, under a sense of uncertainty, seemed to await the end of the struggle before pronouncing on either side. To sustain a war I asked a loan which you voted unanimously, although it might appear excessive. The high prices of commodities threatened the labouring classes with general distress, and a perturbation of the monetary system gave cause to apprehend a decline of the transactions of commerce and manufactures.

But, thanks to your aid, thanks to the energies displayed in France and England, thanks especially to the support of Providence, these dangers, if they have not entirely vanished, are for the most part overcome. A grand feat of arms has decided, in favour of the Allied armies, a war whose intensity is without example in history. Since that event the opinion of Europe has been more openly pronounced. Everywhere our alliance have been extended and confirmed.—The third loan has been opened without difficulty. The country has given me new proofs of its confidence by subscribing a sum five times greater than that which I had asked, It has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from a dearth of provisions—sufferings which, however, have been mitigated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalities, and by the ten million francs distributed to the departments. Arrivals of foreign wheats are now producing a sensible diminution of prices. The fears caused by the disappearance of gold are passing away, and employment has never been more plentiful

ty possessing the fatal gem can prosper or continue. This superstition has a material truth. So many foregoing coincidences could not fail of leading to a like conclusion for that which is to come after; the dark shadow of such a past inevitably fall on the pathway of the future. But it has also a spiritual truth, which is, that ill-gotten wealth seldom prospers with those who have gotten it, and that, if justice sleeps for one generation, she wakens up with her naked sword brandished before the eyes of another.

The Koh-i-noor has been fatal to all its possessors, because they ruled lawlessly, and they plundered ruthlessly and, plundered wealth turned to cursings not blessings in their hands. With us—when the people of India shall be ruled in justice and in mercy—the chief ruler of England may wear the Koh-i-noor on a brow unstained by its mystical blaze; but until then, until justice and lawlessness, right and not violence, stand by the Indian throne in our British halls of Government, we may fear that the fate of the Koh-i-noor may be fulfilled here as in Hindostan, and that ruin may follow robbery, and judgement come after crime.

Sir Wm. E. Logan.

The gentleman who left us to attend the Exposition at Paris, plain Mr. Logan, has returned to us with the honour of knighthood conferred by the Queen, and with yet greater distinctions showered upon him by his brother *savans* of England and France. The French Emperor gave him the decoration of the Legion of Honour, the Exhibition awarded him the Gold Medal of the highest class—and lastly the Geological Society of England presents him with the Wollaston medal, the most distinguished mark of appreciation which a geologist can receive. Wollaston, the celebrated geologist, was the discoverer of the metal called palladium, which is found only in very small grains in veins in which gold and platina are discovered. It is ductile as well as malleable, and is of a steel grey colour. To commemorate his discovery, a medal, composed of the metal he brought to light, was provided, to be awarded by the Geological society, to whomsoever, during each year, exhibits the most distinguished excellence in geological science. The selection of Sir William as the medallist of 1855, shows how highly scientific men in England value his talents and exertions. But, perhaps, this will be ma le more evident, by the following document:—

AWARD OF THE WOLLASTON MEDAL AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON IN FEBRUARY, 1856.

The President of the Geological Society, Mr. W. Hamilton, having pointed out in an eloquent address in the chair, the grounds on which the Council had awarded the Wollaston Medal to Sir W. Logan, Sir Roderick Murchison replied:

Sir:—As Sir William Logan was in the earlier part of his scientific career a distinguished pupil of the School of Mines and Geological Survey, and as my lamented predecessor, Sir Henry De la Beche, had formed the highest opinion of his capacity, it naturally gives me sincere pleasure to be the medium of transmitting to him this Wollaston Medal.

Although the Atlantic has unfortunately separated us for most of the period during which our medallist was occupied in successfully advancing Geological Science in his native country, Canada, it has been a source of true gratification to me to observe the very valuable manner in which he has elaborated the full and accurate succession of the most ancient rocks of the vast regions he has surveyed, and how clearly he has separated the great series of fundamental sedimentary, unfossiliferous rocks termed Laurentian or Cambrian, from those Silurian rocks which in common with all Geologists of the United Stated until the present moment, he has placed in parallel with the *Lower* as well as the *Upper* Silurian of Britain and Europe.

The skilful manner in which he has followed out the course of these ancient Silurian deposits from their undisturbed and unbroken sequence over vast tracts of the West, to the sea-bound or Eastern Region of North America, where they have been contorted, broken up, metamorphosed and mineralized, will doubtless be considered among the most remarkable labours of our honoured associates.

Whilst in his younger days he established, by close and repeated observations, that natural history constant to which he so justly alluded and which has enabled us to read off the true history of the greater number of Coal Fields, his maps and sections illustrating the structure of the Canadas, prepared in the vast wilds of that country, amidst hardships and privations unknown to European Explorers, will be the imperishable records of his fame as a practicable Geologist.

The devotion and untiring energy with which he arranged, developed and explained the natural productions of Canada, first at the great British Exhibition of 1851, and recently at the great Exposition at Paris, have obtained for him honor both from his own gracious Sovereign and from the Emperor of the French, and I have now only to assure you, Sir, that no one of those well merited honours will be more highly estimated by him than the marked approbation of his brother geologists, in bestowing upon him their highest distinction, the *Wollaston Medal*.

Mr. Logan is a native of the province; the son, not of an Imperial officer, a mere bird of passage, but of a resident, and one engaged in mercantile pursuits as well as such, every Canadian will join with us in expressing his joy and pride that he has earned honour so high. Not only is he known as a scientific Canadian, but it is from the study of the geological structure of his native soil that he has earned his chief renown. Although long a resident in Great Britain, it was his connection with the geological survey of Canada, a survey ordered and supported by the Canadian people, which brought him prominently before the public.

We understand that Mr. Logan intends remaining some time in Toronto, and it has been proposed that a public dinner should be given in his honour, an idea which we are sure will be gladly welcomed by our citizens. A preparatory meeting will be held in the City Hall, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, at which gentlemen interested are requested to be present.—*Globe*.

Two weeks ago we announced, on what we believed *good authority*, that E. B. Ward had sold his fleet of steamers to a company of ten persons, who either then were, or had formerly been in his employment. Some parties here seemed inclined to call the announcement in question, because *they* had heard nothing of it; and the Port Huron *Commercial* "presumed" that the statement war erroneous, so far as related to the *Forest Queen*, which he "understood from pretty good authority, is under the control of Eber Ward 2nd." Notwithstanding these doubts and hints to the contrary, we believe our information will turn out to be substantially correct. Capt. Ward has sold all his boats as we stated; but there is a condition attached to the sale of the *Forester*, and possibly also to that of his interest in the *Forest Queen*, depending on the *opposition* which they may encounter on the line between Detroit and the different ports to which they used to sail: the purchasers being apparently afraid that they may not be able to make anything upon their bargain, so far as the two vessels mentioned are concerned. As to *opposition*, we believe there is every likelihood of *any amount* of that: the *Canadian* will be again put on her old route, and the *Ploughboy* is already advertised to run between Chatham and Goderich; so that there is every appearance of an increase of our commercial facilities, corresponding with the progressive increase of business at our western ports.—*Lambton Observer*.

KERTCH.

Advices from the Crimea state that on the 29th Feb. General Vivian was preparing a grand reconnaissance from Kertch in the direction of Arabat, where the Russians have been concentrating a large force.

RUSSIAN SHIPS OF WAR IN THE BALTIC.

A despatch from Hamburg, bearing date the 5th inst., mentions that two Russian ships of war accompanied by three gun-boats had sailed out of Sweaborg after the breaking up of the ice, and had appeared in the Baltic.

DIED

At Sandwich, Mrs. Theresa St. Amour, wife of Mr. L. P. St. Amour, on Wednesday the 26th inst., aged 21 years and 2 months.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, 27th March, 1856.		
Flour Best warranted,	$ 8 00	$ 8 50
" 2nd quality .	7 00	7 50
Buckwheat Flour,	3 00	4 00
Rye "	3 00	3 50
Timothy Seed,	4 00	4 00
Clover,		6 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 44	0 50
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	12 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	0 00
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	6 00	6 50
Beef " "	5 00	6 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.	$5 25.
Wheat.	1 12.
Corn.	0 50.
Oats.	0 36.
Pork	6 50.

Detroit, 27th March 1856.

Notice.

THE PUBLIC WHARF in the Town of Sandwich will be rented to the highest bidder, on Monday next the 31st inst., at twelve o'clock noon, for the term of one year from the first of April next.

By order,
D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Sandwich, 25th March, 1856.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

Bartley and Pinney,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

TO BE LET FOR EIGHT YEARS,
A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE with a Half-Acre Garden, on Lot No 4, West Side of Peter Street.

To be let subject to all Repairs and Taxes. A large reduction will be made to any person paying three years' rent in advance. For further particulars enquire of

J. GREEN,
Great Western Boot and Shoe Store,
Sandwich Side of Alfred Street, Sandwich.

27th March, 1856.
N.B.—Possession will be given on the first of May next.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, in the village of Windsor, being part of the Town Plot of Windsor, as laid out on the Estate of the late Francois Baby, Esq., and Park Lots numbers one and twelve, Field lots letter E Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block G; lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriffs office, Sandwich,
27th March.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n5ly

Notice.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } NOTICE is hereby given to wit: } on that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the first day of April next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in anywise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
1st March, 1856. }

Notice.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } Notice is hereby given to wit: } on that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said County, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs Constables, and all others in any way concerned are required to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
1st March, 1856. }

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Shall Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERHES,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }
Feb 29th, 1856.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY
IS NOW OFFERED IN
E. BEVARD'S
GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE
AND
LOTTERY,
to take place at
SANDWICH,
ON THE 19th APRIL, 1856.

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS.

The following is a List of a few of the Prizes:

2 Shares in Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, worth . . .	$60
A Glass Case, . . .	40
A Bure Cooking Stove, .	40
A Buggy Harness, . .	40
Trotting Waggon, . .	90
Double Barrel Gun, .	20
Dress Coat (new) . .	18
Frock do . .	18
Single Barrel Gun, .	15
Do do do, .	15
Settee, ...	12
Rocking Chair, . .	12
Lot of Dishes, . .	11
Six Shooter, . . .	10
Box Stove, . . .	10
20 Yards Carpet, . .	10
Eight Day Clock, . .	8
Do do . .	8
Looking Glass, . .	5
Pair of Shanghais, . .	5

Together with other articles amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

On the day of drawing, the holders of tickets will have the privilege of appointing a Committee to regulate the mode of drawing, &c., &c. If the tickets are not all sold by the day appointed for drawing, due notice will be given of the postponement in the "Maple Leaf."

Tickets, One Dollar Each.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich Monday, 12th May, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, Saturday, 12th April.
3rd. Kingsville, Wednesday, 16th do.
4th. Colchester, Monday, 14th do.
5th. Mersea, Friday, 18th do.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th, May
Sandwich 12th Feb. 1856.

SPRING CIRCUITS.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart.	
Milton.	Monday, 17th March,
Barrie.	Tuesday, 25th March,
Niagara.	Tuesday, 22nd April,
Hamilton	Tuesday, 13th May,
Sydenham	Tuesday, 27th May,

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper	
Brockville	Monday, 31st April,
Cornwall	Monday, 24th April,
L'Original	Thursday, 8th May,
Ottawa	Monday, 12th May,
Perth	Thursday, 22nd May.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.	
Whitby	Wednesday, 26th March,
Peterborough	Tuesday, 8th April,
Coburg	Monday, 14th April,
Belleville	Thursday, 24th April,
Picton	Tuesday, 6th May,
Kingston	Tuesday, 13th May,

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.	
Brantford	Tuesday, 22nd April,
Simcoe	Tuesday, 29th April,
Woodstock	Monday, 5th May.
Stratford	Wednesday, 14th May,
Berlin	Tuesday, 20th May,
Guelph	Monday, 26th May.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.	
Goderich	Wednesday, 5th March,
St. Thomas	Wednesday, 12th March,
London	Wednesday, 19th March,
Chatham	Tuesday, 15th April,
Sandwich	Tuesday, 22nd April,
Sarnia	Tuesday, 29th April.

CITY OF TORONTO.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.	
Toronto.	Monday, 5th May.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, opposite the "Sandwich Exchange," will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

Sandwich, 9th March, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK.
DAVID MCCORMICK.
WILLIAM MCCORMICK

Point Pelée Island,
7th March, 1856.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1855.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Mears' Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to

STANISLAUS LASALINE.
Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.
BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.
Sandwich, Feb 20th, 1856.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hatty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c, and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE } Executors.
H. C. GUILLOT }
Sandwich, Feb. 29th 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.
ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 20th, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb. 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Wares, "Signof the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Closing Up.

THE Subscriber, having determined to bring his business to a close by the first day of July next, begs most respectfully to return his grateful acknowledgments to his Customers and the Public generally for their liberal support for the past. He now offers his present Stock, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware &c. &c.

at reduced prices to close up. To any person desirous to engage in the business, he will dispose of the stock at cost. The residence occupied by the subscriber also. The place of business is offered for sale at a bargain (the premises comprising half an acre front by one in the rear, with three substantial buildings, and other out-houses in good order.

He would request all persons indebted to him to call and settle up, either with the cash or notes at short date, and Persons having claims will please present them for payment with as little delay as possible. From and after this date, no credit will be given to any person, as the goods will be sold at reduced prices, and for the cash only or its equivalent.

H. C. GUILLOT.
Sandwich, 14th March, 1856.

Family Stores.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of TO WIT: } *Fieris Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.: Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the first day of May, one thousand and eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

New Livery Stable.

JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 12th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. A. Pluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. Those Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Or to Arthur or J. A. Verrais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

New Establishment.

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.

W. T. BASSANDALE.
Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

Wretched Pasturage.

In volume eleven of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, we find remarks "wretched pasturage," which vividly brings to our recollection many a sterile field, valuable only for starving the animals doomed to subsist thereon. Judged by its results, one might say that the art of tillage and husbandry consists in making one spire of grass grow where three grew before. Colman says: "In Ireland, after an exhausting course of potatoes and oats, the ground is left out '*to rest*' for several years." While the soil is "resting" the people of the 'Green Isle" are expatriated by hundreds of thousands. To cure wretched pasturage, and prevent the constant increase of the ills, a better system of agriculture must be universally practised. Limeing, reseeding and manuring, are the remedies most successfully used in Great Britain. We hope Professor Emmons of Albany will soon bring his recently discovered phosphate of lime (apatite) into market. It is said to contain over 90 per cent of pure phosphate. The New Jersey mineral is equally valuable. We have just analyzed two specimens of gypsum, one from Alabama and the other from Tennessee, and from recently discovered beds both of which are equal to Nova Scotia plaster. We have a sample of nearly pure carbonate of potash from Utah, which is from a mineral spring that yields it abundantly. So soon as a railroad shall be built to the Rocky Mountains, potash will be an article of export. In Texas, there is a salt lake, yielding minerals so cheaply that they can be used for agricultural purposes. Should this natural deposite contain considerable potash and magnesia, as well as soda, it will be very valuable to renovate old pastures. If one could procure ashes enough to give all his fields a top-dressing, it would improve the herbage immensely; but ashes are not to be had in any large quantities. Probably the subsoil is the most available source from which to draw the mineral elements of clover, timothy and other grasses on farms after being "wretched pasturage." Marl, with lime, bone dust, shading the ground with straw and forest leaves, which rotting, form manure, are all popular and often efficient remedies. Every farmer who can should save grass seed, and always have a little on hand to apply to places that need it. American pastures and meadows yield on an average, about one fourth as much feed as they ought to produce, take one year with another. We have often thought that a cow's eyes should be at least as big as her belly to see grass enough to fill her stomach once a day on farms that we have visited.

Mixing Gypsum with Manure.

In the June number of the American Farmer published in Baltimore, the Editor devotes over twelve pages to the discussion of the propriety of mixing gypsum with guano and other animal excretions, or manures. A correspondent had condemned the practice on the ground that the strength of guano and the dung of domestic animals was greatly impaired by the addition of plaster. As may well be supposed, the evidence in favor of mixing gypsum with putrescent manures is overwhelmingly abundant. Those that use the latter should also bear in mind to spread over the excrements of horses and cattle in stables having plank floors, the latter will soon give way by the corrosion, or rotting of the wood, and a valuable horse may break a leg in breaking through a plank on which he stands. Accidents of this kind have happened.

Incidentally the Editor of the Farmer copies the remark; "that a plant growing in a glass vessel, will decompose the glass to obtain the potash which enters into its composition." This is an error which has been handed down in our periodical literature from one to another. Glass is often corroded in soils, but not by the roots of plants that may happen to be in contact with it, but by *carbonic acid*, either from mould or from the atmosphere and rain-water. Glass tumblers used to drink Congress water, so highly charged with carbonic acid at Saratoga, soon part with their clearness and become rough from the chemical action of said acid. The chemical changes that transpire about the roots of the plants, are mainly, if not entirely, independent of their presence. It is true that interpores and cells present unequal facilities for dissolved salts to enter into general circulation through them—a fact for which no sufficient reason has been found. The growth of a plant, from the first expansion of its germ to full maturity, and the passage of nutritive matter through the walls of minute cells and along continuous canals or tubers, from the extremities of roots to the extremities of leaves, and from the leaves to the roots again, present phenomena which we intend to discuss at some length in future numbers of this journal. The inside work of plants and animals should be better understood.

GOUBER PEA, OR PEA-NUT.—Where the climate and soil suit, this is a valuable crop. The nuts are capital for hogs and the haulm makes excellent hay. In some parts of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama it is an agricultural staple, and extensively grown for export. They are quoted in Nashville at from 75 to 100 cents a bushel. They have been grown in Genesee county, Western New York, but flourish best where it is warm enough to bring sweet potatoes to perfection. A correspondent writing from Hickman county, Tennessee, says; "The ground is well prepared by plowing and pulverizing, and the peas are planted in ridges or hills and cultivated like other hoed crops. The peas are produced in the ground, the tops running over the same. About the last of September or first of October, they are ripe and ready for harvesting. This is done by first carefully cutting off the tops which are cured for hay. A plow then runs round a row of peas turning a furrow away from it, and then they can be lifted by hand, and after shaking the dirt off, are left out in the sun on the vines. If the ground is wet, they should be picked and taken to some dry place to cure."

In Georgia, it is common to let hogs gather a good share of the crop, as they do peas and oats in some of the western states. Where ground peas are a market crop, the gathering and curing are the principal expense. A light, sandy *loam is most favorable to their production.*

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANJE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in fresh repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "Lalonde Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
H. H. COURTER, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tenteateers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

The property of a person going to England, the following Real Property, viz:

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with January, 1855. The following gentlemen eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial departments:—H. T. KNIGHT, JAMES SOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. READLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by the present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogism from us. The undersigned has made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. His personal experience of the improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pocket combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knives, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns, Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Snuffs and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Pedlers, Accessories, Pins, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a fish pin; nothing but what is looking at, and not over two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT assembled in Toronto, for the despatch of Business

On Friday 15th February

The *Globe* will contain a full report of the Debates made each day to the hour of going to press; and will have the most reliable political intelligence at its earliest moment.

THE DAILY "GLOBE"

Will be sent four months for TWO DOLLARS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY "GLOBE"

Will be sent three months for ONE DOLLAR!

Orders should be sent in immediately so as to secure the Debates from the commencement of the Session.

GLOBE OFFICE,
Toronto, February 14, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rood of Suburban Art, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with the superior typographical execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA,

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 500 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

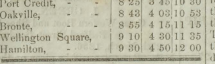
N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted,) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	P M
Toronto,	8 00	3 20	10 00
Mimico,	8 10	3 30	10 15
Port Credit,	8 25	3 45	10 30
Oakville,	8 43	4 03	10 53
Bronte,	8 55	4 15	11 5
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35
Hamilton,	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	A M
Hamilton,	10 40	6 10	3 10
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte,	11 15	6 46	3 55
Oakville,	11 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit,	11 45	7 20	4 55
Mimico,	12 00	7 35	4 50
Toronto,	12 15	7 50	5 05

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St. Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Great Western Railway Offices,
Hamilton, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17 day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other Subjects.

The contributors to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and People of every Profession of Life, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

TERMS.—Single subscriptions, $2 a year or $1 for six months. Five copies for six months, $4: for a year, $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large Cash Prizes, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to

MUNN & CO.,
128 Fulton St. New York

Messrs Munn & Co. have been, for many years extensively engaged procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors without charge in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA,

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 500 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Patent Medicines.

THE CHEST.

Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M. D.,

THE eminent Medical Practitioner, has left a valuable legacy to the world in his Great Preventative of Consumption, and unfailing cure for Pulmonary Diseases, without the use of Medicine. Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., invented and advised the use of the

MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR,

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and a safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the Chest, *according to fashion* and the continual changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared, fur, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner, that, once worn it becomes *a necessity and a comfort.*

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America is making rapid progress in the United States, the West Indies, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts enquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector without recourse to doctoring of any kind.

The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Municipals in this country are not alone recommending them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the inventor Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protectors," to see to their being genuine.

Remember this is a staple article and no Patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's Size, - -	$1.50 each.
Ladies do. - -	1.00 do.
Boy's & Misses' do. -	75 do.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
38 Ann Street and 102 Wood Street, New York U. S.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, Manufactory, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.

H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters, and Milliners, also Gentleman's Furnishing Store-Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens for safe and profitable business.

For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
38, Ann Street, New York.

DR. VERVAIS

Pulmonic Syrup,

A NEW PREPARATION OF

COD LIVER OIL SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

SINCE so many excellent Medicines have been offered to the Public, and by excellent physicians, it might be thought superfluous on my part to offer any NEW PREPARATION. But from many years of observation and practice, both in the laboratory and with my patients, I find that the most valuable preparation is the best that has yet been offered to the public. The Chemical Composition is such that the disagreeable taste is removed without in the least diminishing the efficacy of the Oil. It can be taken with perfect safety in all cases, and at all ages, without injuring the constitution. And its properties are so remarkable as instantaneously to remove the nervous irritability of the Lungs, soften the Cough, and remove the dryness of the Throat and the viscid phlegm with which the passage of the Lungs are loaded. It diffuses a gentle warmth throughout the system, secures a free circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the skin,—thus giving universal relief to the diseased, which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which the human race is liable. Too much cannot be said in favor of a Medicine which will restore the languishing and dying patient from a death-bed to the best health, and make him enjoy the real blessing of a healthy constitution. We have now the radical cure, "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," which I notedly recommend, but WARRANT TO CURE the diseases for which it is recommended, in numerous cases in the use of a bottle or two. The most ample experience justifies the Proprietor in speaking so candidly and confidently of his discovery, when Patients who have been suffering from severe cough, whooping-cough, colds and pectoral affections, have with the use of a few bottles, not only restored to their wonted health, but even felt their constitution stronger than for many years previous. All persons who have once used the Medicine have instantly ordered more for themselves and friends. The Proprietor again *reiterates that his preparation* to be everything he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt or limitation the most palatable, speedy, and efficacious Medicine ever made use of in America. He has especially devoted 12 years to the preparation of such Medicines, and he can at last hail with pleasure and delight this *wonderful preparation* of the *only effeacious Remedy* for the cure of nearly all *Diseases of the Lungs*, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspnea, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest. I have only further to add that this Compound has not been extended beyond my limits as a prescription until astonishing success attended its use in removing the diseases for which it is recommended it. It became very popular, and was called for so frequently, I found it necessary to prepare it in large quantities to meet the constant demand for it. Since this Medicine is carefully compounded by myself, who am thoroughly acquainted with the chemical combinations and effects of each article separately, and of their combined influence when chemically united and have also a perfect knowledge of the human system, and of the functions of each organ both in its healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence, and am therefore fully persuaded from past experience that it will give *Universal Satisfaction*; but, at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted upon the public, that this is a "Cure-All," nor that it is, under all circumstances, absolutely infallible. Yet I can truly say that I am acquainted with no chemical composition that acts so well for a tonic—expectorant in chronic cough, and catarrhal affection of debilitated habits, to re-establish a healthy condition of the secretory organs, to promote the dissolution of the deposite, and to give strength to the system—as this Cod-Liver Oil Syrup. Also in allaying the irritability of the muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes of the lungs and the spasmodic contraction of the air tubes in the asthmatic patient, or in any case of dyspnea (tightness of breathing). Consumptive patients will find a great advantage in using this Syrup, not on account of facilitating the expectoration and giving rest, but being very nutritive in itself.

This virtue is now called to the attention of the sufferer. There is no medicine which acts so quickly on the respiratory organs as this "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," because it is received into the circulation, and determined to the lungs. The effects of the Syrup have been so successful in removing the various diseases for which I have so severally recommended it, that I hereby assure the public that they need not fear either to use or recommend it; as it will, in a far greater degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying the Article.

DOSE for a grown up person, one teaspoonful four or five times a day.—A child of eight to twelve years, half a teaspoonful three times a day—from one to two years of age, twenty drops three or four times a day.

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut street, says the cross above engraved are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am aware of most of the Patent Medicine Pills, that have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any others which have come under my notice, and I include with me in believing that Ayer's Cathartic Pills, are the best antidote for most diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but such pleasant purgatives that people will take them when they are known."

The late Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Sandwich, 19th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and bilious headache, which are the primary symptoms of me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral with great success in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which cure, and I feel it a pleasure to recommend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co. says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to do so, while they can be procured.

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of West Point, writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I gladly give expression to my belief that they are a valuable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the like, they have done me service. In all cases where a purgative medicine is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever used. They are more effectual in producing the intended effects of a cathartic—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have used them in my family for many years. Know of no cathartic that acts as well as the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation in the treatment of diseases."

"*Aston, Mo., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my youth up with a severe humor, which baffled the skill of twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be realized when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and for months my sight was nearly destroyed. At times it settled in others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair in spots, and finally ulcerated in the ears, and continued it cause out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"After using two large CATHARTIC PILLS and one box of Pectoric Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint, and my hair is fast coming in full, and my ears have commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying to the afflicted that relief so dear to me, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

ELIZA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW MCREVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Ann Parker, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Ayer's Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become quite torpid. I also find them the best cure for Costiveness, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely relieved me. I have also given them to my children for worms, with the best of effects. They are pleasant to take. I recommend them also to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for years, and he tells me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in saying that I, myself and family have been very much benefited by your Cherry Pectoral. In my own case it relieved me of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, which had resisted the usual remedies for months, and which have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza by the use of it. I have also used your Pills in my family for those complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely relieved me from a dyspepsia and liver complaint of long growth upon me for some years,—indeed, this cure is perhaps more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from that from which this section of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had tried.

"You seem to me, Doctor, like a providential blessing to suffering humanity, and my very wish supposes we are not unmindful of it. Yours truly,

BENJAMIN F. THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Sir: Having used your Pectoral as the compound of the CATHARTIC PILLS, left me by your agent, I have been induced by them of the dreadful humors under which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses of the pills entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the healing of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

JACOB B. CASEY."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make false statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;

D. OULLETTE, Windsor:

And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

"PROGRESS."

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1856. NO. 6.



THE MAPLE LEAF,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET;

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS.—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued til forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Four, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOPP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

Bartley and Pinney,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

THE HOLLY-TREE INN,

A NEW STORY,

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Continued from our last.

The man shook his head. "If I had a single crown I would not ask you; but my wife is down of the fever, and my children are dying of dysentery. What shall I do? and my lots are the very best in the place."

"I tell you!" said my brother Uriah, with a fierce growl, and an angry flash of the eye, "I have no money, and how can I buy?"

He glanced at the man in fury; but a face so full of patient suffering and of sickness—sickness of the heart, of the soul, and, as it were, of famine, met his gaze, that he stopped short, felt a pang of remorse for his anger, and, pointing to a number of bullocks grazing in the valley below, he said, in a softened tone, "Look there! The other day a man told me such a tale of horror—a sick family, and a gaol staring him in the face; that I gave him my last money—my carefully hoarded money, and of what use are those cattle to me? None whatever: You may have them for your land, if you like. I have nothing else."

"I will have them," said the man. "On a distant station I know where I could sell them, if I could only leave my family. But they have no flour, no tea, nothing but meat, meat, meat."

"Leave them to me," said Uriah, feeling the warm blood and the spirit of humanity beginning to circulate in his bosom at the sense of what was really suffering around him. "Leave them to me. I will care for them. Your wife and children shall have a doctor. I will find you some provisions for your journey, and if ever your land is worth anything, you shall have it again. This state of things makes monsters of us. It turns our blood into gall, our hearts into stones. We must resist it, or we are ruined, indeed!"

"Nay," say the man, "I won't impose upon you. Take that piece of land in the valley there; it will one day be valuable."

"That!" said Uriah, looking. "That! Why, that is a swamp! I will take that—I shall not hurt you there!" And he laughed outright, the first time for two years.

Years went on, and my brother Uriah lived on, but as it were in the valley of the shadow of death. It was a melancholy and dispiriting time. The buoyancy of his soul was gone. That jovial, sunny, ebullient spirit with which he used to come home from the city, in England, had fled, as a thing that had never been. He maintained himself chiefly out of his garden. His children were springing up into long, lanky lady and lasses. He educated them himself as well as he could; and as for clothes!—Not a navy—not a beggar—in the streets of London, but could have stood a comparison with them, to their infinite disparagement. Ah! those good three thousand pounds! How will the balance stand in my brother Uriah's books at the end of the next twenty years?

But anon there awoke a slight motion in the atmosphere of life. It was a mere flutter of the air, that died out again. Then again it revived—it strengthened—it blew like a breath of life over the whole landscape.—Uriah looked around him from the very place where he had sat on the stump in despair. It was bright and sunny. He heard a sound of an axe and a hammer.—He looked, and saw a house, that had stood a mere skeleton, once more in progress.—There were people passing to and fro with a more active air. What is that? A cart of goods? A dray of building materials.—There was life and motion again? The discovery of converting sheep and oxen into tallow had raised the value of stock. The shops and the merchants were once more in action. The man to whom he had sold the oxen came up smiling—

"Things mend, sir. We shall soon be all right. And that piece of land in the swamp, that you were so merry over, will you sell it? It lies near the wharves, and is wanted for warehouses."

"Bravo!" cried Uriah, and they descended the hill together. Part of the land was sold; and soon substantial warehouses of the native trapstone, were rising upon it.—Uriah's old attachment to a merchant's life came over him. With the purchase-money he built a warehouse too. Labor was extremely low, and he built a large and commodious one.

Another year or two, and behold Uriah busy in his warehouse; his two boys clerking it gravely in the counting-house. Things grew rapidly better. Uriah and his family were once more handsomely clad, handsomely housed, and Uriah's jolly humor was again in the ascendant. Every now and then Robinson came hurrying in, a very busy man, indeed he was now, in the town council, and moreover, mayor; and saying, "Well, Mrs, Tattenhall, didn't I say it it, eh? Is not this boy of a colony on a fine sturdy pair of legs again? Not down? Not dead? Well, well! Tattenhall did me a kindness, then—by ready cash for my land—I don't forget it; but I don't know how I am to make him amends, unless I come and dine with him some day." And he was off again.

Another year or two, and that wonderful crisis, the gold discovery, came. Then, what a sensation—what a stir—what a revolution, what running, and buying and bidding for land, for prime business situations!—what rolling in of people—capital—goods.—Heaven and earth!—what a scene—what a place—what a people.

Ten years to a day from the last balance at the Old Jewry, Uriah Tattenhall, balanced again, and his three thousand pounds, was grown to seventy thousand pounds, and was still rolling up and on like a snow-ball.

There were George and Bob grown into really tall and handsome fellows. George was the able merchant. Bob had got a station out at the Dundenong-hills, and told wonderful stories or riding after kangaroos, and wild bulls, and shooting splendid lyre-birds—all of which come in reading Pringle's Life in South Africa. There were Mary and Lucy, two handsome girls as any in the colony, and wonderfully attractive to a young Benson and a younger Robinson. Wonders were the next year to bring forth, and amongst them was to be a grand pic-nic at Bob's station, at the Dundenong, in which they were to live out in real tents in the forest, and cook, and bake, and brew, and the ladies were to join in a bull-hunt, and shoot with revolvers, and nobody was to be hurt, or thrown, or anything to happen, but all sorts of merriment and wild-wood life.

And really my brother's villa on the Yarra River is a very fine place. The house is an Italian villa built of real stone, ample, with large, airy rooms, a broad verandah, and all in the purest taste. It stands on a high bank above the valley, in which the Yarra winds, taking a sweep there, its course marked by a dense body of acacia trees. In the spring these trees are of resplendent gold, loading the air with their perfume. Now they were thick and dark in their foliage, casting their shade on the river deep between its banks. From the house the view presented this deep valley with this curving track of trees, and beyond slopes divided into little farms, with their little homesteads upon them, where Uriah had a number of tenants making their fortunes on some thirty or forty acres each, by hay at forty pounds a ton, and potatoes and onions at one shilling a pound, and all other produce in proportion.

On this side of the river you saw extensive gardens in the hollow blooming with roses and many tropical flowers, and along the hill sides on either hand vineyards and fruit orchards of the most vigorous vegetation, and loaded with young fruit. The party assembled at my brother Uriah's house on that hospitable Christmas day, descended amid a native shrubbery, and Uriah thrust a walking-stick to its very handle into the rich black soil, and when his friends expressed their surprise, he told them that the soil there was fourteen feet deep, and would grow any quantitty of produce for ages without manuring. Indeed, they passed through green corn of the most luxuriant character, and, crossing the bridge of a brook which there fell into the river, they found themselves under the acacias; by the river side there lay huge prostrate trunks of ancient gum-trees, the patriarchs of the forest, which had fallen and given place to the acacia, and now reminded the spectators that they were still in the land of primitive woods.

"Why, Tattenhall," said Robinson, to my brother Uriah, "Trumpington Cottage, my dear fellow, would cut a poor figure after this. I'd ask lord or gentleman to show me a fertiler or more desirable place in the tight little island. Bigger houses there may be, and are, but not to my mind more desirable. Do you know, very large houses always seem to me a sort of asylums for supernumerary servants—the master can only occupy a corner there—he cuts out quite small in the bulk. And as to fertility, this beats, Battersea Fields and Fulham hollow. Those market-gardeners might plant and plant to all eternity, always taking out and never putting in, and if they could grow peaches, apricots, grapes, figs, twice a year, and all that as fine in the open air as they do in hot-houses, and sell their bunches of parsley at sixpence a-piece, and watermelons—gathered from any gravel heap or dry open field—at five shillings a-piece, plentiful as pumpkins, wouldn't they astonish themselves!

"But what makes you call this place Bowstead?" continued Robinson, breaking off a small wattle-bough to wisk the flies from his face. "Orr has named his Abbotsford—that's because he's a Scotchman; and we've got Cremorne Gardens, and Richmond, and Hawthorne, and all sorts of English names about here;—bu Bowstead! I can't make it out.""

"You can't?" said Uriah, smiling; "don't you see that the river curves in a bow here, and stead is a place?"

"O! that's it," said Robinson; "I fancied it was to remind you of Bow Bells."

"There you have it," said Bob, laughing. "Bow Bells! but, as there was a bow and no bells, my father put a stead to it, that's instead of the bells, you know."

"Bless me!" said Robinson: now I should never have thought of that—how very clever."

And he took the joke in such perfect simplicity, that all bust into a simultaneous laugh; for every one else knew that it was so called in honour of Maria Bowstead, now the universally respected Mrs. Tattenhall.

The whole party were very merry, for they had good cause to be. Mr. and Mrs. Tattenhall, still in their prime, spread out, enlarged every way, in body and estate, rosy, handsomely dressed, saw around them nothing but prosperity. A paradise of their own, in which they saw their children already developed into that manly and feminine beauty so conspicuous in our kindred of the south; their children already taking root in the land and twining their branches amongst those of other opulent families, they felt the full truth of Robinson's rude salutation, as he exclaimed, on coming to a fresh and more striking view of the house and grounds,—

"Ah! Tattenhall, Tattenhall!" giving him one of his jocose pokes in the side, "didn't I say you knew very well what you were about when you came here, eh? Mrs. Tattenhall, ma'am? Who said it? Robinson, wasn't it, eh?"

When they returned to the house, and had taken tea in a large tent on the lawn, and the young people had played a lively game of romps or bo-peep amongst the bushes of the shrubbery, with much laughter, the great drawing room was lighted up, and very soon there was heard the sounds of violins and dancing feet. My brother Uriah and his wife were at that moment sitting under the verandah, enjoying the fresh evening air, the scent of tropical trees and flowrs which stole silently through the twilight, and the clear, deep blue of the sky, where the magnificent constellations of Orion and the Scorpion were growing momentarily into their full nocturnal splendour. As the music broke out my brother Uriah affectionately pressed the hand of his wife, faithfnl and wise and encouraging through the times of their difficulty and depression, and saying "Thank God for all this!" the pressure was as affectionatly and gratefully returned. Then my brother and his wife rose up, and passed into the blaze of light which surrrounded the gay and youthful company within.

THE POOR PENSIONER.

I met her in the corridor walking to and fro, and muttering to herself with a down looking aspect, and a severe economy of dress. the season considered. I wondered how she came there, and was, to say the least of it, decidely startled when she stopped directly opposite me, and, lifting a pair of blank, brown eyes to my face, said, in a stern voice:

"He was not guilty, my lord judge.—God will right him yet. It will all come out some day. I can wait; yes, I can wait. I am more patient than death: I am more patient than injustice."

I made a hasty and undignified retreat down stairs when she left the passage free, and, meeting the waiter, inquired who the woman was. The man touched his forehead significantly, and said that she was harmless (I was very glad to hear it); and that she lived on the broken victuals; and that his mistress always gave her a dinner on Christmas-day. While we were speaking together, she descended to where we stood, and repeated the exact formula of which she had made use before. She was a tall woman, strong-limbed, and thin to meagreness.—She might be fifty, or perhaps fifty-five: her skin was withered, and tanned by exposure to all sorts of weather, and her uncovered hair was burnt to rusty iron-grey.—The waiter suggested to her to go to the kitchen fire; at which she broke into a scornful laugh, and reiterated, "I am more patient than death, I am more patient than injustice," and then walked out at the open door into the snow.

"I don't think she feels it, sir," said the waiter, opening my door for me to enter.

I do not think she did. I watched her from my window. She took up a handful of the newly-fallen snow and thrust it into her bosom, then hugged it close, as if it were a living thing, that could be warmed by that eager clasp; I saw also, as she turned her dark face up towards the sky, that the angry scowl left it. I should imagine that all sensation in her was dead, except in one corner of her heart, to which had gathered the memory of some miserable wrong, whose acuteness would bide with her to the day of death.

Her name, as I learnt on further inquiry, was Hester. She had been born and bred in the Yorkshire dales; her parents were of the yeoman class, and poor through improvidence rather than misfortune. As a girl, Hester was remarkable for her pride and her beauty, of which no more relics remained than are left of the summer rose-garden in drear and misty November. She received the scant education common to her condition half a-century ago, and grew up a wild, wilful-tempered girl, impatient of all restraint, and eager for change and excitement. At sixteen she married, and very shortly afterwards her husband found it expedient to leave the dales, and to enlist in a regiment which was ordered on foreign service. Hester followed him to India, and led the life of camps for several years. During this interval her family lost sight of her completely; for, having parted in anger, no correspondence was kept up between them. This silence and separation lasted full nine years during which time, Death dealt hardly with those left at home. Of all the large family of sons and daughters whom the old people had seen grown up to man's and woman's estate, not one survived. Their hearts began to soften towards the offending child, and they made efforts to learn if the regiment to which her husband belonged had returned to England. It had not.

One bleak and wintry night, while the solitary and bereaved couple were sitting by their silent hearth—it was a very lonely and retired spot where the house stood—a heavy step came up the little garden path.—Neither of them stirred. They thought it was one of the farm-servants returning from the village, whither he had been sent on some errand. The curtains had not been closed over the window, and all the room, filled with the shine of a yule-tide fire, was visible to the wayfarer without. The mother sat facing the window; lifting her slow, dull gaze from the white wood-ashes on the hearth, she looked across towards it, and uttered a low, frightened cry. She saw a dark face peering in at the glass, which wore the traits of her daughter Hester. She thought it was her wraith, and said so to the old man, who, taking a lantern, went out to see if anybody was lurking about.—It was a very boisterous night: loud with wind, and black with clouds of sleety rain. At the threshold he stumbled over a dark form, which had crouched there for the slight shelter afforded by the porch. He lowered the lantern, and threw the light on the face of a woman.

"Dame! dame! It is our bairn; it is like Hester!"

The mother appeared, and, with a great, gasping cry, recognized her daughter.

They led her into the house, towards the glowing heat of the fire, and set her down by the hearth: for her limbs would scarcely support her. Hester wore a thin and ragged cloak, beneath the folds of which she had hidden her child from the storm. He had fallen asleep in her bosom; but as her mother removed the dripping garment from her shoulders, he woke up with a laugh of childish surprise and pleasure. He was a fine, well-grown boy, of from six to seven years old, and showed none of those signs of want and suffering which had graven premature age upon the wasted features and gaunt frame of his mother. It was some time before Hester recovered from her frozen exhaustion, and then her first and eager demand was for food for the child.

"O Heaven, pity me!" cried the old woman, who was weeping over the pair, "Hester and her lad starving, while there was to spare at home!"

She supplied their wants soon, and would have taken the boy; but Hester held him to her with a close and jealous grasp, chafing his limbs, warming his little hands in her bosom, and covering his hand with passionate kisses.

He fell asleep in her arms at last; and then she told her brief story. She was widowed; her husband had died in India from wound-fever, and she had been sent home to England; on her arrival there she found herself destitute, and had traversed the country on foot, subsisting by the casual charity of strangers. Thus much she said, and no more. She indulged no details of her own exquisite sufferings; perhaps they were forgotten, when she ended by saying, "Thank the Lord, the lad is saved!"

Hester lived on at the farm with her parents; and, as the old man failed more and more daily, she took the vigorous management of it upon herself, and things throve with them. By degrees, her beauty was restored, and then she had repeated offers of marriage; for, the inheritance which would be her's at her father's death was by no means despicable. But, she kept herself single, for the lad's sake. Wilfred grew strong, handsome, and high spirited—like his mother, indeed, with whom, much as they loved each other, he had many a fierce contention. He never could bear to be thwarted or checked by her, and often Hester, in the bitterness of her unbridled anger, would cry, "O Wilfred! it would have been better for thee and thy mother if we had died on the door-stone in the snow, that night we came home."

Still, she had an intense pride in him; and always, after their quarrels, she allowed his extravagance to have freer scope, though that was what usually led to their disputes. As might have been expected, Wilfred, under such uncertain training, became reckless, wild, and domineering, though he preserved a certain rough generosity and frankness of character which redeemed his faults, and made him a favourite with the country folks, and a sort of king amongst his companions, whose superior in all rustic sports he was.

His grandfather died when he was nineteen; his grandmother, eighteen months later. Then Hester was sole mistress of the little farm. Wilfred soon began to urge his mother to sell the property and leave the dales, whose uneventful quiet fretted his restless disposition. This she absolutely refused to do; and was on one occasion so deeply irritated at his persistence as to say: "I would sell the Ings to save your life, Wilfred, but for nothing less!"

Poetry.

Firmness of a Loving Girl in a Pet.

Well, let him go, and let him stay—
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him, if I try,
He thought to frighten me with frowns,
So terrible and black—
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I ask him back!

He said that I had acted wrong,
And foolishly beside;
I won't forget him after that—
I wouldn't if I died.
If I was wrong what right had he
To be so cross with me?
I know I'm not an angel quite—
I don't pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once,
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she didn't pout.
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear;
I wish that girl of his was—
Well, I don't care where.

He thinks that she was pretty, too—
Was beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd get him back
Again, now, if she could?
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight;
And now it's after nine o'clock—
Perhaps he's there to-night.

I'd almost write to him to come—
But then I've said I won't;
I do not care so much, but *she*
Shan't have him, if I don't.
Besides, I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I guess I'll tell him so—and then—
I wish he'd come to night!

WITTY AND AMUSING ANECDOTES.

[From Recollections of the Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers.]

WELLINGTON.

Speaking to me of Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington remarked that in one respect he was superior to all the Generals who had ever existed. "Was it," I asked, "in the management and skillful arrangement of his troops?" "No," answered the Duke; "it was in his power of concentrating such vast masses of men—a most important point in the art of war."

"I have found," said the Duke, "that raw troops, however inferior to the old ones in manœuvering, are far superior to them in downright hard fighting with the enemy.—At Waterloo, the young Ensigns and Lieutenants, who had never before seen a battle, rushed to meet death as if they had been playing at cricket."

The Duke thinks very highly of Napier's History; its only fault, he says, is that Napier is sometimes apt to convince himself that a thing must be true, because *he* wishes to believe it. Of Southey's History he merely said, "I don't think much of *it*."

Of the Duke's perfect coolness on the most trying occasions, Colonel Gurwood gave me this instance: He was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It was bed-time when the captain of the vessel came to him and said, "It will soon be all over with us." "Very well," answered the Duke, "then I shall not take off my boots."

ERSKINE.

When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, he observed, "Well that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with."

"A friend of mine," said Erskine, "was suffering from a continual wakefulness; and various methods were tried to send him to sleep, but in vain. At last his physicians resorted to an experiment which succeeded perfectly: they dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern into his hand, placed him in a sentry box, and—he was asleep in ten minutes,"

To all letters soliciting his "subscription" to anything, Erskine had a regular form of reply, viz: "Sir, I feel much honored by your application to me, and I beg to subscribe"—here the reader had to turn over the leaf—" myself your very obedient servant," &c.

Erskine used to say that when the hour came when the secrets of all hearts should be revealed, we should know the reason why—shoes are always made too tight.

When he had a house at Hampstead, he entertained the very best company. I have dined there with the Prince of Wales—the only time I ever had any conversation with his Royal Highness. On that occasion the Prince was very agreeable and familiar.—Among other anecdotes which he told us of Lord Thurlow, I remember these two.—The first was: Thurlow once said to the Prince "Sir, your father will continue to be a popular king as long as he continues to go to church every Sunday, and to be faithful to that ugly woman, your mother; but you, Sir, will never be popular." The other was this: while his servants were carrying Thurlow up stairs to his bedroom, just before his death, they happened to let his leg strike against the banisters, upon which he uttered the last words he ever spoke—a frightful imprecation on "all their souls."

FOX.

Fox (in his earlier days, I mean,) Sheridian Fitzpatrick, &c., led *such* a life! Lord Tankerville assured me that he has played cards with Fitzpatrick at Brook's from 10 o'clock at night till near 6 o'clock the next afternoon, a waiter standing by to tell them "whose deal it was," they being too sleeply to know.

After losing large sums at hazard, Fox would go home—not to destroy himself, as his friends sometimes feared, but—to sit down quietly and read Greek.

He once won about £8,000; and one of his bond-creditors, who soon heard of his good luck, presented himself, and asked for payment. "Impossible, Sir," replied Fox; "I must first discharge my debts of honor." The bond-creditor remonstrated. "Well, Sir, give me your bond." It was delivered to Fox, who tore it in pieces and threw them into the fire. "Now, Sir," said Fox "my debt to you is a debt of honor," and immediately paid him.

I saw Lunardi make the first ascent in a balloon which had been witnessed in England. It was from the Artillery ground.—Fox was there with his brother General F. The crowd was immense. Fox, happening to put his hand down to his watch found another hand upon it, which he immediately seized. "My friend," said he to the owner of the strange hand, "you have chosen an occupation which will be your ruin at last" "O, Mr. Fox," was the reply, "forgive me, and let me go! I have been driven to this course by necessity alone; my wife and children are starving at home." Fox, always tender hearted, slipped a guinea into the hand and then released it. On the conclusion of the show, Fox was proceeding to look what o'clock it was. "Good God," cried he, "my watch is gone!" "Yes," answered General F., "I know it is; I saw your friend take it." "Saw him take it! and you made no attempt to stop him?"—Really, you and he appeared to be on such good terms with each other, that I did not choose to interfere."

PALEY.

He permitted—nay, wished—his daughters to go to evening parties; but insisted that one of them should always remain at home, to give her assistance, is needed, by rubbing him, &c., in case of an attack of the rheumatic pains to which he was subject. "This," he said, "taught them natural affection."

VERNON.

Vernon was the person who invented the story about the lady being pulverised in India by a *coup de soleil*. When he was dining there with a Hindoo, one of his host's wives was suddenly reduced to ashes; upon which the Hindoo rang the bell, and said to the attendant who answered it "Bring fresh glasses and sweep up your mistress."

Another of his stories was this: He happened to be shooting hyenas near Carthage, when he stumbled and fell down an abyss of many fathoms' depth. He was surprised however, to find himself unhurt; for he lighted as if on a feather bed. Presently he perceived that he was gently moving upward; and having by degrees reached the mouth of the abyss, he again stood safe on *terra firma*. He had fallen upon an immense mass of bats, which disturbed from their slumbers, had risen out of the abyss and brought him up with them.

LADY HAMILTON.

There was something very charming in Lady Hamilton's openness of manner. She showed me the neckcloth which Nelson had on when he died; of course I could not help looking at it with extreme interest; and she threw her arms round my neck and kissed me. She was latterly in great want; and Lord Stowell never rested till he procured for her a small pension from Government.

JANE, DUCHESS OF GORDON

I knew Jane, Duchess of Gordon intimately, and many pleasent hours have I passed in her society. She used to say, "I have been acquainted with David Hume and William Pitt, and therefore I am not afraid to converse with anybody."

The Duchess told the following anecdote to Lord Stowell, who told it to Lord Dunmore, who told it to me. "The son of Lord Cornwallis (Lord Brome) fell in love with my daughter Louisa, and she liked him much. They were to be married; but the intended match was broken off by Lord C., whose only objection to it sprung from his belief that there was madness in my husband's family. Upon this I contrived to have a *tete a-tete* with Lord C., and said to him, "I know your reasons for disapproving of your son's marriage with my daughter now, I will tell you one thing plainly—there is not a drop of the Gordon blood in Louisa's body." With this statement Lord C. was

satisfied, and the marriage took place. The duchess prided herself greatly on the success of this manoeuvre, though it had forced her to slander her own character so cruelly and so unjustly! In fact, manoeuvering was her delight.

PORSON.

Porson would sit up drinking all night without seeming to feel any bad effects from it. Horne Tooke told me that he once asked Porson to dine with him in Richmond Buildings; and, as he knew that Porson had not been in bed for the three preceding nights, he expected to get rid of him at a tolerably early hour. Porson, however kept Tooke up the whole night; and in the morning the latter, in perfect despair, said, "Mr. Porson, I am engaged to meet a "friend at breakfast at a coffeehouse in "Leicester-square." "Oh!" replied Porson, "I will go with you;" and he accordingly did so. Soon after they had reached the coffeehouse, Tooke contrived to slip out and, running home, ordered his servant not to let Mr. Porson in, even if he should attempt to batter down the door. "A man," observed Tooke, "who could sit up four nights successively might have sat up forty."

Tooke used to say that "Porson would drink ink rather than not drink at all." Indeed, he would drink anything. He was sitting with a gentleman after dinner in the chambers of a mutual friend, a Templar who was then ill and confined to bed. A servant came into the room, sent thither by his master for a bottle of embrocation which was on the chimneypiece. "I drank it an hour ago," said Porson.

When Hoppner the painter was residing in a cottage a few miles from London, Porson one afternoon unexpectedly arrived there. Hoppner said that he could not offer him dinner, as Mrs. H. had gone to town and had carried with her the key of the closet which contained the wine. Porson, however, declared that he would be contented with a mutton chop and beer from the next ale house; and accordingly staid to dine. During the evening Porson said. "I am quite certain that Mrs. Hoppner keeps some nice bottle for her private drinking in her own bedroom; so pray, try if you can lay your hands on it." His host assured him that Mrs. H. had no such secret stores; but Porson insisting that a search should be made, a bottle was at last discovered in the lady's apartment, to the surprise of Hoppner and the joy of Porson, who soon finished its contents, pronouncing it to be the best gin he had tasted for a long time. Next day Hoppner, somewhat out of temper, informed his wife that Porson had drunk every drop of the concealed dram. "Drunk every drop of it!" cried she, "my God! it was spirits of wine for the lamp!"

A HUSBAND PROPERTY.—The Free North after all, is not half as free, in some respects as the South. Only in the Slave States is it any woman's prerogative to go into the market and buy a husband on such terms, that she can compel all the world to treat him as property, while she secures the advantages of getting a chattel instead of a master. This prerogative has been exercised by a New Orleans dame, one "Margaret Adams, a sprightly f. w. c., of No. 269 Bienville street." The Bee says that on the first of March she made affidavit before Recorder Ramos, that her husband was her slave, "she having bought him for a husband," and demanded the arrest and amercement in damages of a bellicose free black named Edwin Nash who had whipped her spouse so severely that he was confined to the House.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED—THE ALLEGED POISONER ARRESTED.—Yesterday Constable Keeler arrested Wm. Backridge on a warrant, upon a charge of having poisoned the family of Elijah Heart, and a boarder in the house named Andrew J. Halstead, living on Erie street in the North Division. It is supposed that the poison was placed in a dish of buckwheat cakes which was partaken of at breakfast by the family, and in about half an hour thereafter all were taken severely ill. Dr. Blaney was sent for, who administered emetics, and all are now out of danger, though three of the family were too ill to attend an examination of the case yesterday.—*Chi. Jour.* 22.

THE SWORD CHANGED INTO THE PRUNING-HOOK.– General Codrington visited Balaklava on Friday last, and minutely inspected the floating factory and foundry in connection with the railway establishment. He appeared highly satisfied with all he saw. I dont know if the people of England are yet aware that they have here an establishment where great quantities of the Russian shot and shell are being daily converted into great railway crossing boxes and other useful iron work; a striking instance of the revolution of things, and of the turning, in one sense, on the very field of battle, of "the sword ito the pruning-hook." The English roads are in splendid condition; the main road from Balaklava to head-quarters as good, I may say, as any in England. The French roads have entirely failed, and at length we wrung from our gallant friends the admission, that there are some things in which the English excel and can even beat them.—*Times Correspondent.*

MURDER OF FOUR CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.—Syracuse, March 24. A woman named Ward, residing near Bridgeport, Madison county, yesterday murdered her four children by cutting their throats with an axe. She then made an unsuccessful attempt to cut her own throat. The cause assigned is the neglect and brutality of her husband.

IMPORTANT IF CORRECT.—We learn, on what we believe—and have good reasons for believing—to be excellent authority, that it is in the contemplation of the British Government, so soon as the navigation opens, to station thirty regiments of the line in Canada.—*Montreal Herald.*

Orders have been received at Portsmouth Dockyard for the authorties to expedite with all dispatch the refitment of three steamers, the "Vulcan," "Perseverance" and "Regent," to embark troops for Colonial Service.

The General Screw Steamship Company have also received orders to prepare their large ships for the reception of horses and troops. The ships named are the *Argo, Calcutta, Queen of the South,* and *Hydaspes,* all of which would be ready for their freight by the 3rd of this month. Accommodation for the conveyance of 6000 horses to Canada is said to have been ordered to be got ready by opening of navigation.

TRUTH FOR ONCE!—It so seldom occurs that American papers will acknowledge the truth, when any question connected with the late War between England and the United States is under discussion, that we copy the following from the New York *Tribune* as an exception to the general rule.—This paper says:—

"About half of what the soldiery did in the war of 1812 was eminently unserviceable and discreditable to the country—Not to mention the inglorious surrender of Detroit (of which old Hull was made the scape—goat) the largest army we mustered in that war was that which invaded Canada under General Chandler, in 1823, and were repulsed by a few Canadian militia, and a tolerable brush fence at the affair of Chateaugay. In due time followed 'Blandesbury race' in which several thousands of Maryland and Virginia militia threw away their arms and fled like sheep from less than half their number of British soldiers and marines. Some of them are said to have stopped the next day, some of them when they put, left the Alleghanies behind them, and the rest are probably running yet."

News from Barbadoes.

From the Liberal.

BRIDGETOWN, February 6, 1856.

The Legislature having adjourned to meet yesterday, and it being rumored in town that His Excellency Mr. Hincks would meet the two branches, for the first time since his assumption of the Government, the members of Her Majesty's Council and the Assembly were early in attendance at the Court House, with several of the Clergy, including the Archdeacon, and officials of various grades, together with a large assemblage of private gentlemen and numerous citizens of every class; nor were there wanting a few ladies to impart additional interest to the occasion. These parties had assembled on the mere speculation that His Excellency would address the Legislature, and on the approach of every new carriage there was a rush to the door, in the hope that it would turn out to be His Excellency's. The anxious expectants were more than once disappointed, but at about a quarter to one o'clock His Excellency's carriage drove to the steps, and he alighted, accompanied only by his Private Secretary. The Colonial Secretary and the Marshal of the Council, who were in attendance to receive His Excellency, preceded him to the Council Chamber, where the members of that branch had already assembled.

In the House of Assembly there were presented:—The hon. John Thomas, *Speaker*; the hon. John Lealy, Attorney General; the hon. Charles Packer, Solicitor General; Samuel J. Prescod, John R. Gooding, Edward Packer, Law Gaskin, Joseph A. Haynes, James R. Holligan, Bryan T. Young, Naboth Greaves, Henry F. Harte, M. D., Alexander Corbin, M. D., John G. Grant, Haynes G. Bayley, Benjamin Alleyne, John Gittens, Robert Reece, Charles F. Lyall, Thomas Perch, Robert Drayton, and Wm. M. Howard, Esqrs.

As soon as the House was formed, the Marshal of the Council entered the Hall and announced that it was the pleasure of His Excellency that the House should join the other branch of the Legislature in the Council Chamber Honorable Members, with the Speaker at their head, at once proceeded to the Council Chamber, where they took and subscribed to the oath of allegiance. These preliminaries being finished, His Excellency addressed the two Branches in the following Speech;

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

I have met you on the present occasion in accordance with long established usage, which requires that on the arrival of a new Governor, the Members of the General Assembly should take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty before him in Council.

I find that without deviation from precedents established in this island, I might address you at some length on questions of public interest, but I deem it more respectful and proper that I should abstain from any allusion to topics which may be at this time the subject of your deliberations.

I shall therefore confine myself to an assurance that I shall use my utmost endeavours to maintain the good understanding which now happily subsists between the several branches of the Legislature, that I shall cordially co-operate with you in all measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the Island, and that I shall administer the trust which has been confided to me by Our Gracious Sovereign with strict and even-handed justice to all classes of her loyal subjects.

Honorable members of the Lower House then returned to their own Hall. Prayers were said by the Chaplain, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Excuses for non-attendance at the previous meeting were severally offered by the Solicitor General and Messrs. Howard and Gaskin.

WRECK OF A PASSENGER SHIP IN THE ICE.

170 LIVES SUPPOSED LOST.

Capt. Rood, of the ship 'Germania,' arrived at New York on the 24th inst., from Havre, and furnishes the following account of the sinking of the ship 'John Rutledge,' by running into an iceberg, and the rescue of one only of the ship's company:

On the 28th ult. observed a ship's boat ahead and despatched a boat in quest of it On approaching the strange boat it was found to contain, alive, Thomas W. Nye, of New Bedford, the only survivor of thirteen persons, the remainder having perished of starvation and cold; he had been in the boat nine days, and his feet and hands were very much frozen. The boat also contained the bodies of Mrs. Atkinson and three others, names unknown, all belonging to the ship 'John Rutledge, Capt. Reilley, of New York. The ship 'John Rutledge' left Liverpool for this port on January 16th, and fell in with ice on February 18th, in latitude 40 degrees 34 mins. south, longitude 46 degrees 56 mins. west. She got into a field of ice the next day, but succeeded in working clear; she subsequently, however, ran into an iceberg, stove a hole in her bow, and was abandoned at 6 o'clock p.m. Five boats followed, with the passengers and crew, and left the ship. It was the intention of Mr. Atkinson, the mate, to have left the vessel in the boat, but she broke adrift, he and several others went down. It was conjectured that the other boats, which were well manned and furnished with compasses, would pull for the Gulf Stream, as the weather was very cold. They may possibly be picked up. The compass of the second boat was accidentally broken, and it being cloudy, her crew could not shape their course.—After picking up the boat the 'Germania' stood to the northward until dark, and then lay to during the night, in the hope of discovering some of the missing boats, but as nothing could be seen of them, she bore away to the south, keeping a look-out all the time. During the forenoon a very thick storm prevailed, but the weather cleared up towards noon. A barque came out of the ice at the same time as the 'Germania;' she stood to the westward, and probably fell in with the boats of the J. R. The J. R. belonged to Howland & Bidgeway of this city, and had about 150 passengers. She left Liverpool with a crew of 26, and yet only one is known to have been saved. She was insured for $70,000, and her cargo consisted of 8 hundred tons of merchandize. Twenty five persons were on board when the last boat broke loose, and just before the ship went down.

Legislative Assembly.

SUPPRESSION OF LOTTERIES.

Hon Mr. CAMERON moved the second reading of a bill "For the Suppression of Lotteries." He said, that within the last four or five years the number of lotteries which had been advertised to take place throughout the country had been very much on the increase. It was nothing but a system of gambling, and such transactions were daily increasing. He would call attention most pointedly to foreign lotteries. By this Bill they would be put down, and proceedings might be taken before Justices of the Peace against parties who offer or sell such tickets.

Hon Mr DRUMMOND contended, that the Bill was objectionable to Lower Canada, as it affected the drawing for lots of land termed *tirage au sort*, aproceeding at present sanctioned by law.

Mr. BROWN could not agree with the Attorney General East. The system adverted to by the hon. gentleman was one of evils very desirable to get rid of, and he thought that the hon. gentleman for Toronto deserved great credit for introducing the Bill. In Upper Canada there was no worse system than that of lotteries, by which people were swindled out of their money. There was nothing so demoralizing to a people as that of encouraging the gambling mania, and to lead people to endeavour to achieve a fortune by the turn of the dice.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND insisted that it was not to be supposed that the fundamental portion of the law of Lower Canada could be destroyed in relation to the participation between heirs of property. It was provided by the law, that ten or twelve lots should be drawn by chance.

Mr. DORION (Montreal) said, The partition of such property by the law of Lower Canada was no inheritance to the heir.—He would go for the Bill, because he thought it necessary to put an end to a kind of gambling most injurious to society. The extinction of it would be a great boon to both Upper and Lower Canada. The only objection he had was, that the penalties were rather high and he would recommend a revisal of the same.

Mr. CARTIER contended that the *tirage au sort* process did not come under the meaning of a lottery.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON moved to refer the Bill to a select committee composed of Messrs Attorney General Drummond, Sydney Smith, Murney, Papin and the mover. The motion was carried.

The house then adjourned to Tuesday the 1st of April.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CLERGY RESERVES.

Attorney General MACDONALD moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Clergy Reserves Act, 18 Vic. cap. 2. He explained that in that Act it was provided that the unappropriated funds on the 31st December of each year should be divided by the Receiver General among the several city and county municipalities according to their population as shown by the last census or any subsequent census to be taken for the purpose. It had since been pressed on the attention of the Government that to take the last census as showing the population at the present time would be very unfair to many municipalities; while the expense of a new census for the purpose would swallow up a large portion of the fund.—It was therefore provided by this Bill that the fund should be divided according to the number of rate-payers in each municipality, which might be assumed to be in the same proportion as the population. Another change was, that instead of confining the benefits of the fund to city and county municipalities, it was provided that the village and township municipalities should share in it. By this arrangement the common school fund, especially in the younger municipalities might be very materially assisted.

Mr. HARTMAN thought it would be a mistake to divide the fund amongst the municipalities, and in one respect, especially, did he think that this was a mistake. He had hoped that the Grammar School system of the country would be benefited by this fund The Common Schools were now supported, and the great educational wants of the country now was a higher grade of schools, something between Common School and Universities. The fund, if divided among the townships, would not be sufficient to establish Grammar Schools, but if it went to the counties, each county might establish one for every two or three townships, and the more populous counties might establish one in every township.

Hon. Mr. SPENCE said there was nothing in the bill to prevent the fund being applied to educational purposes, and he was satisfied there would be as much safety and propriety in leaving it it in the hands of town and township municipalities, as in those of county municipalities. Even if it went to the latter there was no security for the fund being appropriated to Grammar Schools, as the hon. member for York desired. It would more probably be devoted to the payment of county debts.

Mr. MACKENZIE expressed his fears that the people would, in the end, get very little of the fund, in any shape. He believed it would go to the land jobbers and speculators whom this house was particularly anxious to favour. Some six or eight weeks ago an address for a return, showing what amount had gone to the Church of England, how much to the Church of Scotland, how much to the Roman Catholics, and how much to the people. He thought the Government were to blame for having delayed this information so long.

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to a second reading on Friday next.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF ESSEX.

Mr. RANKIN enquired of the Ministry whether a Sheriff had been appointed for the County of Essex?

Hon Attorney General MACDONALD replied in the negative.

Mr. RANKIN then moved for an Address to His Excellency for copies of all applications and recommendations for the office of Sheriff for the County of Essex.

Attorney General MACDONALD said the motion was rather unusual, but the Government had no objection to let go.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Glengary) said he had never heard of a case in which the Government had agreed to a recommendation of this kind.

Mr. GAMBLE considered it would establish a very bad precedent.

After some further conversation,

Mr. RANKIN said he had reason to believe that he would be put in possession of the information he sought, and he would therefore withdraw his motion.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, APRIL 4, 1856.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

A lecture was delivered on the above subject, before the Mechanic's Institute at Windsor, by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, (a sketch of which we give below) on Tuesday evening last.

The lecturer introduced the subject by a few brief remarks on the importance of race, when considering the material and intellectual progress of the respective nations or nationalities of the human family. He gave Europe itself as a great example of what a vigorous active race could do when opposed to the myriad population of Asia and Africa, stating that Europe, with a fifth of the population, and less than a twelfth of the superficial area of the earth, governed the whole with ease.

The Anglo-Saxon race originated early in the fifth century from an amalgamation of Angles or Danes from northern Germany, and the Saxons from southern Germany, they being introduced into Britain by the more civilized Celts or natives, as hired soldiers, after the Romans evacuated the country, to assist in repelling the more barbarous tribes of the north. The new settlers soon established themselves permanently on the island, and drove the Celtic natives into Wales and the Scottish Highlands. The Anglo-Saxon race being from time to time modified slightly by an admixture of Norman blood, after the conquest of England by William of Normandy—and a gradual amalgamation of the Celtic families.

The power and glory of the rising people gradually, but surely, undermined the strongest and most formidable of the continental Nations. By their extraordinary energy, they soon acquired the dominion of the seas and commenced that system of colonisation, which made the Anglo-Saxon or English name renowned before the commencement of the present century in every corner of the world.

A brief reference to facts shows the extent and nature of the Anglo-Saxon possessions and the power it wields. The entire extent of dry land on the earth is estimated at 51,500,000 square miles, Britain rules over 9,483,000 square miles, or nearly one fourth portion of the whole earth. The population of the world is estimated at 1,800,000,000. Britain holds sway over about 200,000,000; the United States about 26,000,000; or altogether more than one fifth of the entire population of the world.

The manufacture of iron, so important in Commerce, is chiefly carried on by the different families of this race; the yearly produce of the chief producing countries being about 4,000,000 tons. Britain produces 1,954,000; the United States about 3 or 400,000; total 2,364,000; all other countries a little over one and a half millions.

The entire annual produce of coal is computed at 49,000,000 tons. Britain produces 31,500,000; the United States 4,500,000; being a total of 36,000,000, or nearly three-fourths of the whole quantity produced in the world.

In 1846, Britain had upwards of 29,000 vessels—exclusive of steam ships and the Royal Navy—engaged in commercial pursuits, with an aggregate tonage of 3,227,338. The tonnage of inland colonial and steam vessels would run up a total of nearly 4,000,000 as the aggregate tonnage. In the same year the United States had upwards of 20,000 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of about 2,500,000; shewing a total in possession of the Anglo-Saxon race of of nearly 50,000 vessels and six and a half millions tons. All other maritime nations'had about 48,000 vessels, and 2,877,098 tons burden.

Britain and America hold one-half of the world's commercial vessels. France one seventh; Naples one-tenth; Austria one fifteenth; Sweden and Norway one-sixteenth; Sardinia one-twenty-seventh; Denmark one-thirtieth; Spain one-thirty-fourth; Holland one sixtieth.

The proportions of the world's tonnage is owned as follows: the Anglo-Saxon race nearly 7-10ths; France 1-9th; Sweden 1-17th Holland 1-34th; Russia 1-35th; Naples 1-39th; Austria 1-40th; Turkey 1-44th; Sardinia 1-48th; Denmark 1-52; Spain and Portugal each a 1-100th part; the average tonnage of each vessel belonging to the respective nations being as follows: Holland 150, Anglo-Saxon 130, Portugal 100, Sweden 66, Turkey 82, France 61, Sardinia 50, Denmark 50, Austria 33, Spain 30, Naples 22, Russia unknown.

There was no necessity for giving a comparative statement of the strength of the armed vessels of the different nations, as Britain alone was undisputed mistress of seas, and without the aid of the Anglo-Saxons in America, could meet Europe in mortal combat.

Both branches of the race own about 2000 steamships, that number being equally divided between America and Britain.

Mr. M. spoke of the colonising system of the Anglo-Saxons as the most distinguishing feature in their character, their colonies travelling eastward from the common centre and girdling the globe, all the great commercial routes being occupied at numerous points, for purposes of protection and refreshment; the two routes to the great Eastern Empire in India, and the vast colony of Australia, being secured by a chain of fortresses and settlements, round both sides of Africa, the one guarded by Gibraltar, Malta, and Aden in the Red Sea, all being the most stupendous fortresses in the world; the other route supplied by St. Helena, Ascension, Western Africa and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Anglo-Saxon Indian Empire was treated as the prevailing and most powerful of the Asiatic nations with Burmah and Persia at its mercy. Ample reasons were given to shew that the fresh and vigorous Indian dependency would stretch westward towards the Turkish Empire on the Black Sea and that on the restoration of peace, English colonies would settle at various points in Asia minor and the eastern shores of the Black Sea gradually and bestow the blessings of Anglo-Saxon rule from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean.

The power of self-government was treated of as being the most prominent characteristic of the race, and as being the source of their power, and in connection with, and dependence upon, Christianity the free distribution of the Bible—the real security for an increasing power, and perpetuity of dominion.

The present state of the province of Canada was given—as upon the whole, the best illustration of the self-governing capacity inherent in the race; the various municipalities apportioning and collecting their own taxes, without any necessity to resort to force, and all submitting to the rule of Parliament and the English Crown. For the sake of further illustration the late ministerial Crisis was supposed to happen amidst a Spanish people. It would have been termed a revolution; the crushing of the opposition would have been followed by the exile or execution of Senor J. A. Cameron and Senor Brown, the *Globe* and *Colonist*, suppressed, and their editors shot; a marching and countermarching of troops under opposition Chiefs and Ministerialists, the various cities pronouncing in favor of one side or the other, business paralised, property destroyed, and the establishment of a dictatorship under the successful minister with some grand title.—The Press was largely treated of as one of the most potent of Anglo-Saxon agencies in civilising the world; and as the exponent and representative of perfect freedom at home. The number of newspapers in Anglo-Saxon lands is about 3,200, France 300; all other Countries 700. The internal condition of the Anglo-Saxon nations was largely spoken of, their excellencies and defects, the present jealousies on the younger power spoken of as transient, the coming of a close union of all branches of the race, confidently predicted bringing with it a perfect supremacy over all other nations. Our limits prevent us giving more than a very meagre outline of the lecture on this interesting subject.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Essex was held at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday last the 1st inst.

His Honor Judge Chewett presided, assisted by Thomas Woodbridge, Joseph Bratt F. A. Lafferty, John McEwan, Henry Mc Kenny and Thomas Salmoni, Esquires, Justices.

The Grand Jury sworn were: Richard Barrett, *Foreman*, Antoine Curierre, Alexander Wallace, Moses Labadie, William Monferton, Josiah Best, John Pincomb, Robert Reid, George M. Fox, Joseph Hevon, Leandre Ouellette, Thomas A. Quick, Terrence McGuire, Anthony O'Madden, James Lafferty, and John W. Ridsdale.

The following is a list of cases.

John Solo, who had been committed to Gaol for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was dismissed.

George Washington, (colored), convicted of stealing from John Prince, Esq., his late employer, a tea kettle, two picture frames, a pail, a funnel and a bag of flour—1 m'nth imprisonment.

Robert Morin, (colored), convicted of stealing from Ovid Pillette's Mill 110 lbs of flour—Two months' imprisonment.

Edward Eggs, a youth of about fourteen years of age, pleaded guilty to having stolen a Goose from John Thomas—Imprisoned 7 days.

Eliza Dickson and *Wuliam Eggs*, committed for receiving a Goose, knowing the same to be stolen—Guilty. E. Dickson one month, W. Dickson two months' imprisonment.

Charles Gray, (colored) convicted of stealing 12 bushels of wheat from Albert Lepan, of Colchester—Three months.

Mr. A. Prince for the prosecution; Mr. L. J. Fluett for the prisoner.

Hamison Williams, a colored boy about ten years of age, was convicted of stealing a silver mug from Mrs. E. Smith of Sandwich—Seven days imprisonment.

James Williams, (colored), was convicted of stealing 12 bushels of wheat from Albert Lepan, Colchester—Three months' imprisonment.

Robert Jackson, (colored), was bound over to keep the peace for one year.

John White, a respectable looking colored man, was tried for stealing a chisel, saw and plane from Hiram Pearson of Windsor, and acquitted.

A bill of indictment, brought before the Grand Jury, against John White, for stealing a plane from John Graham, was thrown out.

Charles E. Casgrain, M.D., was appointed Physician and Surgeon to the Gaol.

The Grand Jury made their presentment as follows:

The Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen upon their oath present,

That they have examined the Gaol and premises, and find them as satisfactory as the condition of the Gaol will permit. They think it unnecessary to make any remarks in regard to the condition of the Gaol in view of the near completion of the new one. We find the inmates kept in good order, cleanly and well satisfied. The only complaint was in regard to the serving of bread, which is served at irregular hours, much to the inconvenience of the prisoners and all connected with the Gaol.

RICHARD BARRETT, Foreman.

There being no more criminal business before the Sessions, the County Court was opened, and the following cases were tried.

ROSE vs. NEWCOMB.—An action brou't on a promissory note. Verdict for pl'tiff, £32 10s. Mr. O'Connor for plaintiff; Mr. A. Prince for deft.

RIDSDALE vs. STAFFORD—Action on notes of hand and an account. Verdict for plaintiff, £40 9s. 2d.

MCLEAN vs. NELSON.—The plaintiff in this action sued the defendant on a former occasion, and obtained a verdict for £37 10s. This amount appeared so unreasonably large, that the defendant applied for a new trial, which was granted, and when tried on this occasion, the Jury rendered a verdict of only £5 10s. This amount appeared much more in reason from the evidence which was adduced.

APPEAL CASE, BENITEAU appellant, RATELLE respondent. Beniteau was convicted before F. A. Lafferty, Esq., J. P., and ordered to pay Ratelle for 7 days' labor. Ratelle did not appear. Conviction quashed.

THE CHURCHMAN'S FRIEND.—We have received the April number of this popular little periodical. Among the contents there is a very important article on the approaching synod, which deserves attentive consideration. We are glad by the way, to observe that this Synod will comprise among its lay members many of the ablest and most influential men of the province. The Parish of St. James, Toronto, has elected Sir J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice Draper, and Clarke Gamble, Esq., for its lay delegates. Sir Allan F. MacNab, the Hon. S. Mills, and M. O'Reilley, Esq., are elected from Hamilton. London sends L. Lawrason, Esq., W. W. Street, Esq., and the Hon. J. C. Goodhue; and many other eminent men have doubtless been chosen. Sandwich will be represented by P. J. Salter, Esq., and T. Woodbridge, Esq., and Windsor by Dr. Dewson.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

THIRD DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sandwich, 13th January, 1856.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment,

The roll was called.

Present: S. S. Macdonell, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Bondy, Brush, Cunningham, Desjardins, Flanagan Lafferty, Maloney, Malotte, Patillo, Wigle and Woodbridge.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Gaol Committee presented their report, which was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the sum of two pounds ten shillings be appropriated to repair the Council Chamber and Gaoler's quarters.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Lafferty, seconded by Mr. Brush, that Mr. Woodbridge be authorized to repair the roof of the Council Chamber, and present the amount of the cost thereof to this Council for payment.

The vote was taken upon the amendment which was carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the County Clerk be instructed to furnish a copy of the Educational Manual to each Reeve, for the use of his Municipality, and a copy to each Local Superintendent.

Carried.

The second reading of the By-Law, "To appoint Messrs. Alfred Baily and Patrick Warren, Commissioners to dispose of the Timber on the Township Line between Anderdon and Malden," was read a first time.

The Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider said By-Law.

Mr. Brush in the chair.

The By-Law was read in Committee.

The Council resumed, and the Chairman reports By-Law without amendments.

The By-Law was read a third time.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the said by-Law be now passed.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Patillo, that it is expedient to settle the salaries of County officers, and that the Council resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the same.

Carried.

Mr. Malotte in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Patillo, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Auditors' salaries be fixed at seven pounds ten shillings each for the ensuing year.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Macdonell, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that it is inexpedient to make any change in the existing salaries of County officers, the same having been already settled upon due consideration, and held as only adequate remuneration for the services performed, and the attainments required for the due performance of the duties of their offices respectively, and at a time when the cost of living was less than it is at present.

The vote was taken upon the amendment which was carried.

The Council resumed.

The chairman reports resolution regarding the salaries of County officers.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Lafferty, that the first day of July next, at ten o'clock, A.M., be fixed as the time of the meeting of this Council, for the purpose of equalizing the assessment valuations in the different Municipalities of the County.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Warden be authorized to negotiate the debentures as quickly as possible, not allowing more than ten per cent discount off the face.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Malotte, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the Council do now adjourn until the 1st of July next.

Carried.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX 28th, 8. P. M.

The *Canada* left Liverpool on the morning of the 5th instant, and arrived at Halifax this evening.

The *Atlantic* arrived out on the 12th.

Mr. Dallas immediately proceeded to the Adelphi, where a deputation (among them the Chamber of Commerce) presented him with a congratulatory address.

No excitement regarding American affairs

Nothing definite transpired respecting peace conference. All accounts agree in the almost certainty of peace, and advices from Germany and Russia bear the same tone. It is generally supposed that the treaty would be signed on Saturday. All differences are not yet adjusted.

Several important despatches respecting the Danubian principalities and Asiatic frontier are left as undecided as when Conference first met.

It is rumored that the rectification of territory and the adjustment of other unarranged differences are to be referred to Commissioners on the spot.

Sardinia will not be represented in this Commission.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference, and that she accepts, and Baron Manteufel would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris as Plenipotentiary.

The admission of Prussia is said to be specially based on the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.

Palmerston, however, refused to answer D'Israeli's question as to whether Prusia is wanted. He also refused to say whether Italian affairs occupied the attention of the Conference.

THE CRIMEA.

The Russian and allied Generals had met on the Traktir bridge and exchanged proposals of an armistice, and a line of neutral ground, limited by the Tchernaya, has been based between the two armies.

ASIA.

Selim Pasha was preparing to take command of the Turkish army

Salem Pasha is to be courtmartialled for the fall of Kars.

The Ottoman ministry are occupied with measures for relieving the money crisis.

The free export of breadstuffs is permitted from the southern Turkish ports, but prohibited from ports east of the Dardanelles.

THE BALTIC.

Advices state that the British flying squadron are pushing towards the Gulf of Finland

GREAT BRITAIN.

Admiral Napier had brought forward in Parliament his threatened motion for enquiry into the management of the Baltic fleet, while under his command. He contended that he was sacrificed to Sir James Graham's incapacity. Graham retorted by saying the Admiral was physically unfit; also, that his reputation was higher than his courage, and his courage than his skill.—Admiral Berkeley also attacked Napier, who retorted. The motion was eventually withdrawn.

FRANCE.

Paris correspondents continue to speak with confidence of peace, and also mention that the speculative mania increases. The more cautious fear that peace will bring about a commercial catastrophe.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Gazette* officially denies that Napoleon has addressed a remonstrance to the Spanish Government respecting the international state of affairs.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff (diplomatist) is going from Vienna to St. Petersburgh to take part in the deliberations relative to the diplomatic attitude to be taken by Russia after the conclusion of peace. Mr. Titoff returns from Stattagort for the same purpose.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PARIS, March 14, 1856.

The Congress held its sitting to-day.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—The Congress invited Prussia as the signer of the Treaty of July 13th, 1841, to send plenipotentiaries to Paris, and the King of Prussia has appointed Baron de Manteufel and Count de Hatzfeld. Baron M. has left Berlin for Paris.

VIENNA, March 14.

A new reduction of the Austrian army has been announced.

From Kiel, March 14th. we learn that the *Firefly* had entered that port with a despatch from the British Government, requesting commodore Watson not to engage in hostilities in the Baltic.

It was stated in well informed circles on Friday night, that Parliament will be dissolved in May.

The Sultan's brother is dead.

The Armistice was proclaimed March 1st, in the Crimea.

A despatch from Berlin, on the 12th says Coulterhoff has made known at St. Petersburg, that a definite understanding has been come to on the 5th point, and thanks to the instructions brought by Schrewaloff, peace is restored.

Some special deliberations, which are to take place between Russia and Turkey have been reserved.

Preparations are making at Moscow fo

the Coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after peace is concluded.

In Parliament a question was asked, when papers in regard to the dispute of the United States, in relation to Central America, would be presented?

Lord PALMERSTON replied that he was not able to state the precise day, but it would be very soon after the Easter recess.

Mr. ROEBUCK asked whether the papers would include those relative to the recruiting question. Lord Palmerston said he could not tell at present, as no reply had been received to the last despatch by her Majesty's government.

ARRIVAL OF THE "FULTON."

NEW YORK, March 29.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived this morning from Havre March 12th, and Cowes, 13th.

She brings 72 passengers and $860,000 in specie.

Among her passengers is Camden C. Dike, bearer of despatches from the United States Legation at Paris.

The *Fulton* brings the second edition of the London *Times* of Wednesday.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that the mystery of the recent improved relations between Austria and the United States has been cleared up.

An Austro-American company is about to be formed in order to open the direct trade between the United States and Austria, and to import corn and produce direct from America, instead of from London and Liverpool. The writer intimates that a treaty of commerce between the United States and Austria will be concluded at no distant day.

Col. Hodes, British representative at Hamburg, has made representations to the Senate respecting the quantities of ammunition that left that port for Russia.

It was proved on examination that in most instances those supplies were forwarded through the account of two houses of high standing in England, in one of which a member of Parliament was interested.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that in two points Russia makes ample concession, viz.:—The neutralization of the Black Sea and the dismantling of fortresses, and the non-reconstruction of Bomarsund

NEW YORK, March 29.

Private letters by the *Illinois* state that the British frigate which recently arrived at Panama from Callao, immediately on her arrival hastened back to Punta Arenas, in order to defend the country against the threatened incursions of General Walker.

A French frigate was also there acting in concert with the British force against Walker.

The steamship *Ericsson* sailed for Liverpool to-day in place of the *Pacific*. She took out 9 passengers and no specie.

BOSTON, 29th.

We learn by an arrival at Provincetown, Cape Cod, that the Canard steamer *Curlew* from Halifax to Bermuda, ran ashore on the North Breakwater of Bermuda, on the 18th, and sank in three minutes. The mails were lost, but the crew saved.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Peace Certain!

Louis Napoleon has a Son.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Atlantic has arrived at this port bringing Liverpool dates March 19th.

Peace is considered as virtually concluded, and the arrival of Prussian Plenipotentiaries at Paris was alone waited to sign the protocol.

A son is born to the Emperor and Empress of France.

The British Parliament was not in session, owing to the Easter recess.

Nothing had transpired respecting American affairs.

No news of the Pacific.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton dull, and rather easier.

Breadstuffs wholly unchanged, although a dull tone prevailed.

Sugars active and buoyant.

The Asia arrived out on the forenoon of the 18th.

LATEST.—London, Wednesday A. M.—The Paris Bulletin of yesterday says the Empress and child were doing well.

Advices from Africa to the 25th state coast to be healthy, but business dull.

There had been disturbances in the Cape coast, in which 30 natives were killed and 100 wounded.

The ships Laracen and Martha, of Liverpool, were burned at Bonny, Jan. 15.

LONDON, Tuesday evening.—English funds again flat to day, in consequence of the continued realization of stocks. Money continues in good supply. Discount easier though nothing lower than six per cent.

India mail arrived at Trista with Calcutta dates to the 9th—and Bombay 16th Feb. A proclamation issued Feb. 7th, announced the annexation of Oude, and the deposition of the King.

The Santa rebellion had been renewed, trade inactive and prices fluctuating, excepting Indigo, money easier.

The birth of the Prince of Algiers is the cause of much outward rejoicing in France, and England, addresses and congratulations continue to pour into the Tuileries. Paris was illuminated. The Pope is to be the Prince's god-father and the Queen of Sweden god-mother, flags were hung out, salutes fired in honor of the event in the principal cities of Britain.

Baron Manteufel had arrived in Paris, and it was expected the Protocol would be signed in a few days.

Secrecy as to proceedings of the conference is still observed.

Telegraphic advices from Constantinople are to the 5th inst.

The Divan owing to remonstrances of merchants had renounced the projected issue of 100,000,000 paper money.

Nestric Pacha was convicted of malversation and had been sentenced to imprisonment and to refund several hundred thousand francs.

A new detachment of Russian troops had arrived in Bessarabia.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Dallas had gone to London.

Mr. Buchanan had taken formal leave of the Queen.

Palmerston accompanied Buchanan, and on this account the English papers seen an indication that the Premier desires to stand well with the United States.

The King of Belgium had arrived in London to attend the confirmation of his God daughter, the princess royal.

The young prince of Prussia is about to visit England to be betrothed to the princess royal.

A Deputation of the friends of Poland had waited on Palmerston, begging to give instruction to the British Plenipotentiary at Paris to insist on the restoration of Poland.

The Crimea.

The *Moniteur* says that Marshal Pelissier has informed the Minister of War that the resolution passed by the Plenipotentiaries on the 15th of February, relative to the armistice, which is to extend to the 31st of March, was known in the Crimea on the 23rd of February. On the 29th February, at a conference held at the Tractir bridge between the chiefs of the staff of the Allied armies and General Tutchimeff, delegated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, it was decided that there should be a complete suspension of hostilities.

The *Nordeutscher Zeitung*, published in Berlin, corroborates the above intelligence in the following terms:—"On the 29th of February delegates from the two belligerent armies met on the so-called Stonebridge to concert measures for carrying out the armistice, conformably to the resolutions of the Paris Conferences."

The Paris Press and the United States.

The Paris *Constitutionel* in an article upon the difficulties between England and the United States, signed by the principal editor,—the usual form, when it is wished to be understood that the application has a semi-official character, says:

"If the United States are determined to be warlike, they will find that not only England, but France also, will be opposed to them. The Cabinets of Europe can never view with indifference the danger with which the American Government threatens the independence of the weak powers and the peace of all the world.

"It is vain for the United States to imagine that America belongs to them exclusively, and that Europe has no business whatever to intermeddle in the affairs of the American continent. This doctrine, proclaimed and accepted by some of their statesmen, is utterly untenable. The affairs of the whole world—of England of France, of Spain, of Holland—because they have both commercial and political interests to defend, numerous colonies to protect, a direct and indisputable right of interference.

"It would be well, too, that the Americans themselves, should practice what they preach, and not, as in the case of the Sound Dues, seek arbitrarily to abrogate customs in Europe which the European powers had recognized and acknowledged for centuries. The Anglo French Alliance will survive the war in the Crimea. The United States would do well, then, to be more modest, or at least, more moderate in their bearing towards England and the rest of Europe."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, of the 12th instant, in its summary of the proceedings of the Peace Conference, says:—

The Congress at Paris held its seventh sitting on Monday last, and this is nearly all, if not more than all, that is positively known on the subject, notwithstanding the voluminous gossip of the Paris correspondent of the *Times* professes to know that the first three sittings of the Congress were "far from justifying the hopes of a pacific arrangement;" but the fifth and sixth sittings ended more satisfactorily. What was more likely than this? What was more easy to surmise? It was only natural that at the outset of the Conference the Russian Plenipotentiaries should show the boldest front—put forth the highest pretensions—resist the demands that were unpalatable and that there was the slightest chance of modifying or evading; and it was also natural that, as they found France and England could not be severed in opinion or action, they should become less pretentious and more yielding.

Count Orloff is said to have stated on Friday last, to a military man who sat near to him at a convivial entertainment, that "matters looked so well at that moment as to justify the expectation that at the next meeting they would obtain a complete and satisfactory termination." The next meeting (the 6th) took place on Saturday last; but we are now told that it did not prove so decidedly satisfactory as the two previous ones. *Le Nord*, which probably knows more of what is going on in the Conference than any other journal, says: "We persist in believing that the negotiations are nearly at an end; French and Russia sincerely desire peace; Turkey and Piedmont are not opposed to it; the subtleties of Austria and the obstinacy of England may somewhat retard, but will not prevent it."

PEACE PROSPECTS ON TRADE SPECULATIONS

From the Moniteur.

The prospects of peace has given rise to various speculations. The companies are under formation, and requests are daily sent to the administration. It is the duty of the Government to oppose exaggerated speculation, (*entraiments*,) which might compromise affairs already in hand and endanger credit. The Emperor has decided that, whatever may be the issue of the pending negotiations, the Government will maintain that reserve which it has imposed upon itself, and that no new enterprise occasioning the issue of new stock shall be authorised during the course of the present year.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER ON THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Some time ago a number of gentlemen of Silesia sent an address to the Emperor Alexander of Russia as a testimony of their respect, and also to thank him for the pacific ideas he had lately evinced. The following is the reply of the Emperor:

"I thank you, for the good feeling and congratulation conveyed in your address, as well in your name as that of all Prussians, to whom the Christian and peaceful sentiments of their King are dear and sacred. I, too, desire that peace may be re-established and for ever secured, and I trust that God will listen to the prayers that I and all those of the same feelings as myself offer up to Him. Receive, gentlemen, all of you whose honourable names I have with pleasure seen affixed to this address, the assurance of my particular consideration.

ALEXANDER.

"ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4, 1856."

☞ We understand that Mr. Swift of Detroit, is about running a small steamer of that name between Detroit and Sandwich She is to run five times a day as soon as the weather will permit. We have no doubt of her success.

The statistical tables of mortality shows a reduction in this country of the proportion of deaths from pulmonary diseases. Doctor Ayer attributes this result to the effect of his Cherry Pectoral. He also asserts that the cures from his Cathartic Pills give reason to believe they will, as they come into more general use, materially reduce the mortality from those particular diseases for which they are designed. From what we know of his preparations, we think he has grounds for his claims, and if he has, it is an attainment of which an Emperor might be proud. Rarely is it permitted any one man to know that his skill is bestowing health and life to the masses of his fellow man.

Such a reflection is worth working for, even though he had only the reflection for his reward.—*Springfield Daily Courier.*

DIED

At Sandwich, on the 29th March, Henry Hargrave, youngest son of Thomas McKee, Esquire, aged one year and three months.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, 3rd April, 1856		
Flour Best warranted,	$ 8 00	$ 8 50
" 2nd quality .	7 00	7 50
Buckwheat Flour,	3 00	4 00
Rye "	3 00	3 50
Timothy Seed,	4 00	
Clover,	8 00	
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 44	0 50
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	12 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	0 00
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	6 00	6 50
Beef "	5 00	6 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.	$5 00.
Wheat.	1 30.
Corn.	0 50.
Oats.	0 36.
Pork	6 50.

Detroit, 3rd April, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd *Con.*, half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

TO BE LET FOR EIGHT YEARS,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE with a Half-Acre Garden, on Lot No 4, East Side of Peter Street.

To be let subject to all Repairs and Taxes. A large reduction will be made to any person paying three years' rent in advance. For further particulars enquire of

J. GREEN,
Great Western Book and Shoe Store,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

27th March, 1856.

N.B.—Possession will be given on the first of May next.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit: } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots number nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C: lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block B, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late Francois Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

March 28, 1856. n5ly

Notice.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } NOTICE is hereby given
to wit: } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the first day of April next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in anywise bound and are required, and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
1st March, 1856. }

Notice.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } Notice is hereby given
to wit: } that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said County, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the twenty second day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs Constables, and all others in any way concerned are required to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
1st March, 1856. }

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Drillers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO., PUBLISHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS,

PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,

EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.

192 Jefferson Avenue,

S. D. ELWOOD, }
J. C. PARSONS, } DETROIT.

Feb 29th, 1856.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

IS NOW OFFERED IN

E. EVARD'S GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE AND LOTTERY,

to take place at

SANDWICH,

ON THE 19th APRIL, 1856.

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS.

The following is a List of a few of the Prizes:

2 Shares in Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, worth	$200
A Glass Case, ...	40
A Burr Cooking Stove, . . .	40
A Buggy Harness, ...	40
Trotting Waggon, ...	20
Double Barrel Gun, ...	18
Dress Coat (new)	18
Frock	15
Single Barrel Gun, ...	15
Do do do, ...	15
Settee, ...	12
Pair of Curtains, ...	10
Lot of Dishes, ...	10
Six Shooter, ...	10
Sewing Machine, ...	10
20 Yards Carpet, ...	10
Eight Day Clock, ...	8
Do do	6
Looking Glass, ...	5
Pair of Shanghais, ...	5

Together with other articles amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

On the day of drawing, the holders of tickets will have the privilege of appointing a Committee to regulate the mode of drawing, &c., &c. If the tickets are not all sold by the day appointed for drawing, due notice will be given of the postponement in the "Maple Leaf."

Tickets, One Dollar Each.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich Monday, 12th May, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, Saturday, 12th April.
3rd. Kingsville, Wednesday, 16th do.
4th. Colchester, Monday, 14th do.
5th. Mersea, Friday, 18th do.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 19th May
Sandwich 12th Feb. 1856.

SPRING CIRCUITS.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart. Monday, 17th March,
Milton. Tuesday, 25th March,
Barrie. Thursday, 27th April,
Niagara. Tuesday, 22nd April,
Hamilton Tuesday, 13th May,
Sydenham Tuesday, 27th May.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper
Brockville Monday, 31st April,
Cornwall Monday, 28th April,
Original Thursday, 24th April,
Ottawa Monday, 12th May,
Perth Thursday, 22nd May.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.
Whitby Wednesday, 26th March,
Peterborough Tuesday, 8th April,
Cobourg Monday, 14th April,
Belleville Thursday, 24th April,
Picton Tuesday, 6th May,
Kingston Tuesday, 13th May,

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.
Brantford Tuesday, 22nd April,
Simcoe Tuesday, 29th April,
Woodstock Monday, 5th May,
Stratford Wednesday, 14th May,
Berlin Tuesday, 20th May,
Guelph Monday, 26th May.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.
Goderich Tuesday, 4th March,
St. Thomas Wednesday, 12th March,
London Wednesday, 19th March,
Chatham Tuesday, 15th April,
Sandwich Tuesday, 22nd April,
Sarnia Tuesday, 29th April.

CITY OF TORONTO.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.
Toronto. Monday, 5th May.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, opposite the "Sandwich Exchange," will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

Sandwich, 9th March, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK.
DAVID MCCORMICK.
WILLIAM MCCORMICK

Point Pelée Island,
7th March, 1856.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Maple Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to

STANISLAUS LASALINE.

Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.

BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes in claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.

Sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS!

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and Goods or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE }
H. C. GUILLOT, } Executors.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time pieces. Also, Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb 29th, 1856.

Closing Up.

THE Subscriber, having determined to bring his business to a close by the first day of July next, begs most respectfully to return his grateful acknowledgments to his Customers and the Public generally for their liberal support of the past few years. He now offers his present Stock, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries Boots and Shoes. Crockery. Hardware &c. &c.

at reduced prices to close up. To any person desirous to engage in the business, he will dispose of the stock at cost. The residence occupied by the subscriber also. The place of business is offered for sale at a bargain (the premises comprising half an acre front by one in the rear, with three substantial buildings, and other out-houses in good order.

He would request all persons indebted to him to call and settle up, either with the cash or notes at short date, and Persons having claims will please present them for payment with as little delay as possible. From and after this date, no credit will be given to any person, as the goods will be sold at reduced prices, and for the cash only or its equivalent.

H. C. GUILLOT.

Sandwich, 14th March, 1856.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS,

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Gullot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

New Livery Stable.

JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronize him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Huart, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Atty for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

New Paillarding ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.

W. T. BASSANDALE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

AGRICULTURE &c.

Hints for the Season.

April throughout a large poi i on of the country, is the busy month of horticulture. *Grafting* may be continued, especially of apples and pears, until the leaves begin to expand, if the scions have been cut in season and properly kept. Cherries and plums should have been done last month.

Transplanting may be continued as long as trees may be obtained in good order. It often happens that persons residing in the south and west can not obtain their trees from the north until the planting season is past with them; but as long as the trees to be planted are in a dormant state, planting is safe We plant trees successfully as late as June, when they have been retarded by being kept out of the ground a long time, as when imported. The month of May is the best time in the year to plant evergreen.

Dahlias, and all *bedding plants*, are best put out about the latter end of May; all danger of frosts is then over, and vegetation proceeds rapidly and safely. We do quite as well with dahlias put out in June; they come into bloom at a favorable time, when the hottest weather is over. We intend to give a few hints on their management next month.

Annual Flower Seeds, to be sown in the open border, should not be done until the weather is steadily fine, and the ground dry and warm. The soil should be made as fine as possible, as the seeds are generally small and the plants delicate. The covering is an important point; it should be very light and even. A very thin coat of fine moss aids in preserving a uniform degree of heat and moisture. Transplanting annuals, either from hot beds or from the open border, should if possible be done on a moist or cloudy day; and if the sun comes out strong immediately, a slight shade should be given. In cases of drouth, watering should be well attended to. Where seed beds are watered, a finely pierced rose should be put on the spout of the watering pot, that the water may fall like a gentle rain, and not disturb the earth or seeds.

Lawns, Edging, Walks, &c., will require a dressing. A little attention now to existing defects will give satisfaction during the whole season. Ornamental shrubs or trees requiring a slight pruning to put them in good shape, should receive it now; and all climbing roses, and other plants, be neatly adjusted to their supports.

The Kitchen Garden, if looked to for a constant and liberal supply of vegetables, must receive due attention. It happens frequently with the farmer, that his kitchen garden is neglected until the press of farm work is over, and then it can only yield a few of the common vegetables about mid summer. How cheap the Farmer can have *radishes, lettuce, green pease, beans, asparagus. cabbages, cauliflower*, and the other luxuries that people in the city get so poor and pay so dearly for. Begin now; take the warmest and dryest border facing south for your early crops. Lettuce, pease, beans, potatoes, &c., can be planted any moment, and may have been long ago. Plant few at a time, and keep up the secession. Such articles as radishes, lettuce, and green peas, may be on the table all summer, if desired.

It would certainly pay every farmer who has a larg family, to keep one man most of the time in the garden; unless during haying and harvesting, when he might turn out. This is economy, to say nothing of the comfort, in keeping the table well supplied from the garden. Buist's book on the "Kitchen Garden" will be a great aid to those who do not keep a gardener.

Before closing our brief chapter of hints, intended merely to refresh the memory, we must say a word about *liquid manure*. This should be considered as an indispensable article in every garden. The drainage of the stable may be saved, or the liquid may be made in a barrel or tank with rain water and manure. All growing crops in the kitchen garden should be freely supplied two or three times a week; it forces their growth, and makes them tender and succulent. Strawberries, just after the fruit is set and until it begins to ripen, will be greatly benefited by an application two or three times a week. The great advantage of liquid manure, and what makes it act upon plants like a "charm," is that it is in a fit state to be immediately appropriated by them. Solid manures have to remain in the ground long enough to be dissolved.

Indian Meal and Corn Bread.

It is said that many more people would eat corn bread if they knew how to cook it. An "experienced house-keeper" has furnished us with some good receipts, which we commend to inexperienced house-keepers.

A bushel of corn contains more nutriment that a bushel of wheat. The latter is not generally considered fit to eat unless ground very fine and bolted. It is a mistake, however. Indian corn treated in the same way is nearly spoiled. It neuer should be ground fine. Let that be remembered. Fine meal may be eaten when fresh ground but it will not keep sweet. The broken oil globules become rancid and bitter.

Corn cakes, made of meal and water, with a little salt, mixed into a stiff dough very thoroughly, and baked on a board before a hot fire, or in a hot oven, or in little cakes on a griddle, till entirely done, are very sweet, wholesome bread.

Corn and wheat bread is wholesome and nutritious, and easily made—if you know how. Stir two teacupfuls of white meal in a pint of hot water for each loaf; free it of lumps, and let it stand twenty-four hours. Boil two or three potatoes, peel and slice, mash in a pint of water, which thicken with flour till it is stiff batter, and then add a tea-cupful of baker's yeast. You will use about one third as much meal, scalded as above, as you do of flour; knead the meal and yeast, and sponge, and add a little salt with the flour all together, and work it well and mould in pans to rise moderately, and then bake, at first in a hot oven. This bread will be moist, and more healthy than if it were all flour.

Corn meal pudding may be made of yellow meal, stirred into scalded skimmed milk till as thick as gruel, and when cool, add ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, salt, and sweetening to suit the taste, and a little fine-cut suet, and some raisins, or dried peaches, or a fine cut apple.—It should bake an hour, or more, according to size. You who do not believe anything made of corn can be good will please try this receipt for a pudding.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE;

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the e, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich Street, Proprietor.

29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,

Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.

7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort af his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD *SALOON*,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

New Wholesale *GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!*

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Siock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

The property of a person going to England, the following Real Property, viz:

FOUR Town Lots situated in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex enclosed in one block with a good Cottage, Stable, and a variety of choice grafted fruits, and a good well of water, being composed of Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16, on the East side of Russell street; also Water Lot No. 17, a good site for a Steam Mill; also Lot No. 16, on the West side of Bedford Street.

Lots No. 13 east half in 2nd Con., Rochester, 100 acres, also the East half of Lot No 8, in 4th Con., Sandwich, 100 acres.

Enquire of George Bullock Esq. Sandwich.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.

Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER

C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room. J. W JOHNSTON.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT assembled in Toronto, for the despatch of Business

On Friday 15th February

The *Globe* will contain a full report of the Debates made up each day to the hour of going to press; and will have the most reliable political intelligence at the earliest moment.

THE DAILY "GLOBE"

Will be sent four months for TWO DOLLARS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY "GLOBE"

Will be sent three months for ONE DOLLAR!

Orders should be sent in immediately so as to secure the Debates from the commencement of the Session.

GLOBE OFFICE, }
Toronto, February 14, 1856 }

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,

Illustrated Horticulturist

208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the loading farmers of the British Provinces to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers

Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17 day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other Subjects.

The ontributors to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers Chemists, Manufacturers, Agricultutists, and People of every Profession if Life, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge. the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is publi hed once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and spendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

TERMS.—Single subscriptions, $2 a year ot $1 for six months. Five copies for six months, $4; for a year, $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large Cash Prizes, offered by the publishers, see Scentific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to

MUNN & CO.

128 Fulton St. New York

Messrs Munn & Co. have been, for many years extensively engaged procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors without charge in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lillo, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,

Publishers, Toronto.

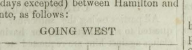
N. B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	P M
Toronto, - -	8 00	3 20	10 00
Mimico, - -	8 10	3 30	10 15
Port Credit, - -	8 25	3 45	10 30
Oakville, - -	8 43	4 03	10 53
Bronte, - -	8 55	4 15	11 15
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35
Hamilton, - -	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	A M
Hamilton, -	10 40	6 10	3 10
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte, -	11 15	6 45	3 55
Oakville, - -	11 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit, -	11 45	7 20	4 35
Mimico, . .	12 00	7 35	4 50
Toronto, . .	12 15	7 50	5 05

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director

Great Western Railway Offices,

Hamilton, 1856.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Patent Medicines.

THE CHEST.

Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M. D.,

THE eminent Medical Practitioner, has left a valuable legacy to the world in his Great Preventative of Consumption, and unfailing cure for Pulmonary Diseases, without the use of Medicine. Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., invented and advised the use of the

MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR,

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and a safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the Chest, *according to fashion* and the continual changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner, that, once worn it becomes *a necessity and a comfort.*

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America is making rapid progress in the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts enquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector without recourse to doctoring of any kind.

The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protectors," to see to their being genuine.

Remember this is a staple article and no Patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's Size,	- -	$1,50 each.
Ladie's do.	- -	1,00 do.
Boy's & Misses' do.	-	75 do.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,

38 Ann Street and 102 Nassau Street, New York U. S.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, Manufactory, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.

H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters, and Milliners, also Gentleman's Furnishing Store-Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens for safe and profitable business.

For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,

38, Ann Street, New York.

DR. VERVAIS.

Pulmonic Syrup,

A NEW PREPARATION OF

COD LIVER OIL SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

SINCE so many excellent Medicines have been offered to the Public, and by excellent physicans, it might be thought superfluous on my part to offer any NEW PREPARATION. But from many year's experience and practice, both in the laboratory and with my patients, I find that the above preparation is the best that has yet been offered to the public. The Chemical Composition is such that the disagreeable taste is removed without in the least diminishing the virtues of the Oil. It can be taken with perfect safety in all cases, and at all ages. without injuring the constitution. And its properties are so remarkable as instantantaneously to remove the nervous irritabliity of the Lungs, soften the Cough, and remove the dryness of the Throat and the viscid phlegm with which the passage of the Lungs are loaded. It diffuses a gentle warmth throughout the system, secures a free circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the skin,—thus giving uiversal egress to the impurities which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which the human race is liable. Too much cannot be said in favor of a Medicine which will restore the languishing and dying patent from a death-bed to the best health, and make him enjoy the real blessing of a healthy constitution. We have now the radical cure, "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup,' which I not only recommend, but WARRANT IT TO CURE the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of a bottle or two. The most ample experience justifies the Proprietor in speaking so candidly and confidently of his discovery, when Patients who have been suffering from severe cough, whooping-cough, colds and catarrhal affections, have with the use of a few bottles, not only been restored to their wonted health, but even felt their constitution stronger than for many years previous. All persons who have once used this Medicine have instantly ordered more for the use of themselves and friends. The Proprietor again *warrants his preparation* to be everything he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt or hesitation the most palatable, speedy, and efficacious Medicine ever made use of in America. He has especially devoted 12 years to the preparation of such Medicines, and he can at last hail with pleasure and delght this *wonderful preparation* of the *only efficacious Remedy* for the cure of nearly all *Diseases of the Lungs*, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspnea, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest. I have only further to add that this Compound has not been extended beyond my limits as a prescription until astonishing success attended its use in removing the diseases for which I recommended it. It became very popular, and was called for so frequently, I found it necessary to prepare it in large quantities to meet the constant demand for it. Since this Medicine is carefully compounded by myself, who am thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal qualities and effects of each article separately, and of their combined influence when chemically united and have also a perfect knowledge of the human system, and of the functions of each organ both in its healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence, and am therefore fully persuaded from past experience that it will give *Universal Satisfaction*; but, at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted up to the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure-All," nor that it is, under all circumstances, absolutely infallible. Yet I can truly say that I am acquainted with no chemical composition that acts so well for a tonic—expectorant in chronic cough, and catarrhal affection of debilitated habits, to re-establish a healthy condition of the secretery organs, to promote the dissolution of the deposite, and to give strength to the system—as this Cod-Liver Oil Syrup. Also in allaying the irritability of the muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes of the lungs and the spasmodic contraction of those tubes in the asthmatic patient, or in any case of dyspnea (tightness of breathing). Consumptive patients will find a great advantage in using this Syrup, not on account of facilitating the expectoration and giving rest, but being very nutritive in itself.

This virtue should draw the attention of the sufferer. There is no medicine which acts so quickly on the respiratory organs as this "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," because it is received into the circulation, and determined to the lungs. The effects of the Syrup have been so successful in removing the various diseases for which I have severally recommended it, that I hereby assure the public that they need not fear either to use or recommend it; as it will, in a far greater degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying the Article.

Dose for a growing up person, one teaspoonful four or five times a day.—A child of eight to twelve years, half a teaspoonful three times a day—from one to two years of age, twenty drops three or four times a day.

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which must make them valued by the public, when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:

"DR. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which *cure*; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co. says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"DR. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for some years,—indeed, this cure is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"DR. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the CATHARTIC PILLS, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism under which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, SANDWICH;

D. OULLETTE, Windsor;

And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

"PROGRESS."

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856. NO. 7.

THE MAPLE LEAF,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.

Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Four, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.

Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.

The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOPP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

LAFFERTY & JONES.
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amhersburg, Canada West.

Bartley and Pinney.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

THE HOLLY-TREE INN,

A NEW STORY,

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Concluded from our last.

There was at this time, living on a neighbouring farm, an old man of the name of Price, who had a grand-daughter to keep his house. She was called Nelly; and, besides being a small heiress, was a beauty, and something of a coquette. Nelly had a short, plump little figure; a complexion as soft and clear as a damask rose, and auburn hair. Wilfred fell in love. He was a tall, hardy, self-willed, and proud young fellow; but in Nelly's hands he was plastic as wax, and weak as water. She encouraged him, teased him, caressed him, mocked him, set him beside himself. She played off all her little witcheries and fascinations upon him; looked sweetly unconscious of their mischievous influence; and, when Wilfred stormed, and raved, she laughed in his face. He wanted to marry her immediately; she had played with him long enough, he thought; and one evening when she had been soft and coy, rather than teasing, he put his fortune to the proof. She told him flatly she did not like him—wherein Nelly told anything but the truth, as perhaps better women have done under like circumstances.

Wilfred took her reply in earnest, and went away in a rage—mad, jealous, and burning with passionate disappointment.—Hester hated Nelly, and gave her not a few hard words; for in her camp life, the mother had culled some epithets more expressive than polite, which she used with vigorous truth when her wrath was excited. She kept her son's wound raw and sore by frequent scornful allusions to his "Nelly Graces," and did her best to widen the breach between them with ample success.

Wilfred stayed away from the Prices for ten whole days.

This desertion did not suit the golden-headed but tinsel-hearted little coquette.—She contrived to meet him in a shady wood-walk, where they had often loitered together. He was out with his dog and gun; very ill at ease in mind, for his handsome face looked sullen and dangerous, and he would not see her as she passed by. Mortified and angry, Nelly went home and cried herself ill. Wilfred heard she had caught a fever, and must needs go to ask. She met him at the garden gate, with a smile and a blush; whereat Wilfred was so glad, that he forgot to reproach her. There was, in consequence, and complete reconciliation, ratified by kisses and promises—light coin with beauty Nell, but real heart-gold with poor, infatuated Wilfred. Hester almost despised her son when she heard of it.

"She is only fooling thee, lad!" said she, indignantly. "Come a richer suitor to the door, she'll throw thee over. She is only a light, false-hearted lass, not worth a whistle of thine."

Therein Hester spake truth.

Nelly played with her lover as a cat plays with a mouse. Wilfred urged their marriage. She would one day, and the next day she would not. Then arose other difficulties. Hester did not want an interloper by her fireside, and would not give up the farm to her son; in fact, she was jealous of his affection, that the thought of his marriage was hateful to her. Old Price said the young folks might settle with him, if they would; but Nelly liked the house at the Ings better, and thought Wilfred ought to take her there. When he explained that the property was his mother's for her life, she immediately accused him of not loving her, and assumed a decided coldness and repulsiveness of manner. Wilfred, both hurt and angry, tried to give her up, but his bonds were not so easily escaped. If he stayed away from her two days, on the third he was sure to be at her side, either winning her with tender words, or reproaching her with bitter ones. Nelly must have found the game a pleasant one, for she kept it up a long time, undergoing herself as many changes of hue and form as a bubble blown up into the sunshine.

Frequently, during his lengthy visits at the Glebe Farm, Wilfred had encountered a man, Joseph Rigby by name, a dale's-yeoman, and one of considerable wealth, but no education. This man was one of the last in the world to excite jealousy; but Wilfred was compelled to see that Nelly gave the course-mannered, middle-aged Rigby, more of her attention than consorted with her position as his promised wife. He charged her with the fact. At first she denied it with blushes, and tears, and loud protestations; but at last confessed that Rigby had proposed to her—she did not dare to add that she had half accepted him. They parted in mutual displeasure; and old Price said as they agreed so badly, they had better break off the match, and Nelly should marry Joseph Rigby, who was well to-do, and would know how to keep his wife in order. Wilfred went near her no more. Presently, it was rumoured in the country side that Nelly Price and Mr. Rigby were to be married after the October fairs. Hester sneered, prophesied that the rich yeoman would repent his bargain before Saint Mark's, and rejoiced greatly at her son's escape.

Meanwhile, Wilfred went about the farm and the house, silent, moody, and spiritless. He was quite changed, and, as his mother thought, for the better. Instead of associating with his former companions, he stayed much at home, and again renewed his entreaties that his mother would sell the Ings, and leave dales altogether. He wanted to emigrate. He did not care where they went, so that they got away from that hateful place. Hester was as reluctant as ever to comply; but she modified her refusal—they would try a year longer: if he were still in the same mind at the end of that period—well, perhaps she would yield to his urgent wishes.

On the morning of the Leeford Fair he left home early, and returned towards dusk—so it was said by Hester. No other person saw him until noon next day. Joseph Rigby was found murderedly, and thrown into a gully by the Leeford road, that night. There were traces of a violent struggle upon the road, and the body had been dragged some distance. It had been rifled of money and watch, but a broad engraved ring which Rigby wore on the fourth finger of his left hand, was not removed. He was known to have left market-hall at Leeford with a considerable sum in gold upon his person, for his brother-in-law had remonstrated with him about carrying so much; but the doomed man made light of his warnings. The whole country-side was up, for the murder was a barbarous one. Suspicion fell at once on Hester's son. His behaviour at Leeford had attracted observation. He had been seen to use angry gestures to Rigby, who had laughed at him, and had offered the young man his hand, as if wishing to be friends; the other had rejected it, and turned away, shaking his clenched fist. He had also been seen to mount his horse at the inn door, and ride off in the afternoon. Rigby started about an hour later, and alone. He was seen no more until his body was found in the ditch by some men going to their work in the morning.

When Wilfred was taken, he and his mother were sitting by the fire-side together; she sewing; he reading. It was towards twilight, and he had not been over the threshold all day. He was very pale, sullen, and gloomy; irritable when spoken to, and short in his answers. His mother said to him that he was very strange, and added that she wished he would give over hankering after Nelly Graceless. He laughed purposely, and did not lift his eyes from his book. There was a loud knock at the door. Hester rose and opened it. Three men pushed their way into the house, the foremost asking if her son was at home.

"Yes; he is in there, by the fire. What do you want with him?"

"You must come with us, Mr. Wilfred—nay, it's no use showing fight," cried a burly, muscular fellow, laying his hand heavily on his shoulder; for Wilfred had turned deadly pale, and had attempted to start up from the man's grasp.

"What is it for?" asked Hester, with her eyes on her son.

"God knows. I don't," said he quietly.

"Mr. Rigby was robbed and murdered last night, as he came home from Leeford Fair, and suspicion points at your lad, mistress."

said the man, who still held his hand on Wilfred's shoulder.

Hester gave utterance to no frantic denials, she laughed, even.

"Why he was at home by this hour yesterday, in this very room, at his tea. Wasn't he, Jessy?" said she, turning to the maid-servant; who, with a countenance of alarm, stood by the door.

The girl said "Yes;" then hesitated, and added that she didn't see young master when she brought in tea.

"I was up stairs," said Wilfred.

"You had better keep all that for another time and place: you must go with us now," observed the man.

Wilfred made no resistance. His mother brought him his coat, and helped him to put it on.

"Say thou didn't do it, Willy—only say so!" whispered she, fiercely,

"I didn't, mother: so help me God!" was his fervent reply.

"You hear him!" cried Hester, turning to the men; "you hear him! He never hid in his days. He might have killed Rigby in a fair fight, or in hot blood; but he is not the lad to lie in wait at night, to murder his enemy and rob him! He is not a thief, this son of mine!"

The officers urged their departure. Wilfred was placed in the vehicle which had been brought for the purpose, and driven off.

"I'll follow thee, Will!" cried his mother. "Keep up thy heart; they can't touch thee! Good bye, my poor lad!"

They were out of hearing, and Hester turned back into the house, cursing Nelly Graceless in her heart.

Wilfred was committed to take his trial at the winter gaol-delivery on a charge of wilful murder. The evidence against him was overwhelming. Hester sold the Ings and collected all the money she could, that, if gold would buy his redemption, it might be done; for herself, she had a perfect faith in his innocence, and was confident of his acquittal; but few persons shared her feelings. The best legal advice had been retained for the accused, and the trial came on shortly before Christmas. Hester was the only witness for her son. The woman Jessy's evidence damaged his cause considerably. She contradicted herself over again, and at last, flurried and confused, she burst into tears, crying out that she would say anything to get her young master off.—There was nobody to speak with certainty as to the prisoner's having been at home by a certain hour but his mother; he had put no arms into the bridle himself, the groom being absent at the fair, and Jessy could not swear that he was in to tea; she believed not; only one cup was used.

Two witnesses, labourers on a farm near the Ings, swore to having seen and spoken to the prisoner after the hour stated; they said he was riding fast, and seemed agitated, but it was too dark to see his face. Nelly Price also had her word against him; it was drawn from her reluctantly, in the midst of shamefaced tears and noisy sobs, but it quite overthrew the attempt to prove an alibi.—She stated that she had watched until dark, in the garden, for Wilfred's return from Leeford, and had not seen him go by. The prisoner never looked towards her, but murmured that he had gone home by the bridle road and Low Lane to avoid passing the Holly-Tree Farm. The former witnesses, on being recalled, said that it was on the high-way, nearly a mile from the place where the lower road branched off, and nearer to the Ings, that they encountered the accused.—These two decent men, being strictly cross-examined, never swerved from their first story in toto, and agreed in every particular. They were individuals of decent character; both had worked on the prisoner's farm, and acknowledged him to be a liberal and kind master. Their evidence was not to be shaken. As a final and damning proof of guilt, the watch of which the murdered man had been robbed was produced: it had been found concealed under the thatch of an outhouse at the Ings. At this point of the evidence the prisoner was observed to draw himself up and look round definitely,—despair gave him a fictitious strength, perhaps, or, was it conscious innocence?

Wilfred spoke in his own defence, briefly, but strongly. His life, he said, was sworn away, but he was as guiltless of the crime laid to his charge as any of those gentlemen who sat in judgment upon him. His mother, who had remained in court all the time and had never spoken except when called upon for her evidence, had preserved a stoical calmness throughout. When he ceased to speak however, she cried out in a quivering voice:

"My lad, thy mother believes thee!"

Some friend would have led her out, but she refused to go. The jury gave their verdict of guilty without any recommendation to mercy, and the sentence of death was pronounced. Then it was that Hester rose on her feet and faltered that formula of words with which she had startled me in the corridor:

"He is not guilty, my lord judge. God will right him yet. It will all come out some day. I can wait; yes, I can wait. I am more patient than death. I am more patient than injustice."

Wilfred died stubborn and unconfessing; on the scaffold, with his last breath, he persisted in asserting his innocence. His mother bade him farewell, and was carried to this inn, where she had stayed, raving in a frenzy-fit. For many months she was subject to restraint, but, recovering in some measure, she was at length set at liberty.—Her mind was still distraught, however; she wandered back to the dales and to her old home, but the new owner had taken possession, and after enduring her intrusions for some time, he was compelled to apply for her removal.

After this, her money being lost or exhausted, she strayed about the country in a purposeless way; begging or doing day's work in the field, until she strayed here again, and became the Pensioner of the Holly-Tree. The poor demented creature is always treated kindly, but her son's sentence has not yet been reversed in men's judgment. Every morning during the time the judges are in the neighbouring Assize town she waits in one of the streets through which they must pass to reach the court: and as the gilt coach, the noisy trumpets, and the decked halberdiers, go by, she scowls at them from beneath her shaggy brows, and mutters her formula of defiance. She will die saying it: comforting her poor, worn, wounded heart with its smarting balm.

Will she find, when she comes before the Tribunal of Eternal Decrees that she has leaned thus long on a broken reed, or will she find her son there, free from the guilt of blood?

The Great Judge only knows.

THE BILL.

I could scarcely believe, when I came to the last word of the foregoing recital and finished it off with a flourish, as I am apt to do when I make an end of any writing, that I had been snowed up a whole week. The time had hung so lightly on my hands, and the Holly-Tree, so bare at first, had borne so many berries for me, that I should have been in great doubt of the fact but for a piece of documentary evidence that lay upon my table.

The road had been dug out of the snow, on the previous day, and the document in question was my Bill. It testified, emphatically, to my having eaten and drunk, and warmed myself, and slept, among the sheltering branches of the Holly-Tree, seven days and nights.

I had yesterday allowed the road twenty-four hours to improve itself, finding that I required that additional margin of time for the completion of my task. I had ordered my Bill to be upon the table, and a chaise to be at the door, "at eight o'clock to-morrow evening, when I buckled up my travelling desk in its leather case, paid my Bill, and got on my warm coats and wrappers. Of course, no time now remained for my travelling on, to add a frozen tear to the icicles which were doubtless hanging plentifully about the farm-house where I had first seen Angela. What I had to do, was, to get across to Liverpool by the shortest open road, there to meet my heavy baggage and embark. It was quite enough to do, and I had not an hour too much time to do it in.

I had taken leave of my Holly-Tree friends—almost, for the time being, of my bachelorless too—and was standing for half a minute at the Inn-door, watching the ostler as he took another turn at the cord which tied my portmanteau on the chaise, when I saw lamps coming down towards the Holly-Tree. The road was so padded with snow that no wheels were audible; but, all of us who were standing at the Inn-door, saw lamps coming on, and at a lively rate too, between the walls of snow that had been heaped up on either side of the track. The chamber-maid instantly livened how the case stood, and called to the ostler: "Tom, this is a Gretna job!" The ostler, knowing that her sex instinctively scented a marriage or anything in that direction, rushed up the yard, bawling, "Next four out!" and in a moment the whole establishment was thrown into commotion.

I had a melancholy interest in seeing the happy man who loved and was beloved; and, therefore, instead of driving off at once, I remained at the Inn door when the fugitives drove up. A bright-eyed fellow, muffled in a mantle, jumped out so briskly that he almost overthrew me. He turned to apologise, and by Heaven, it was Edwin!

"Charley!" said he, recoiling. "Gracious powers, what do you do here?"

"Edwin," said I, recoiling, "Gracious powers, what do *you* do here?" I struck my forehead as I said it, and an insupportable blaze of light seemed to shoot before my eyes.

He hurried me into the little parlor (always kept with a slow fire in it and no poker), where posting company waited while their horses were putting to; and shutting the door, said:

"Charley, forgive me!"

"Edwin?" I returned. "Was this well? When I loved her so dearly! When I had garnered up my heart so long!" I could say no more.

He was shocked when he saw how moved I was, and made the cruel observation, that he had not thought I should have taken it so much to heart.

I looked at him. I reproached him no more. But I looked at him.

"My dear, dear Charley," said he; "don't think ill of me, I beseech you! You know you have a right to my utmost confidence, and believe me, you have ever had it until now. I abhor secrecy. Its meanness is intolerable to me. But I and my dear girl have observed it for your sake."

He and his dear girl! It steeled me.

"You have observed it for my sake, sir!" said I, wondering how his frank face could face it out so.

"Yes!—and Angela's," said he.

I found the room reeling round in an uncomfortable way, like a labouring humming-top. "Explain yourself," said I, holding on by one hand to an arm-chair.

"Dear old darling Charley" returned Edwin, in his cordial manner, "consider! When you were going on so happily with Angela, why should I compromise you with the old gentleman by making you a party to our engagement, and (after he had declined my proposals) to our secret intention? Surely it was better that you should be able honourably to say, 'He never took counsel with me, never told me, never breathed a word of it.' If Angela suspected it and showed me all the favor and support she could—God bless her for a precious creature and a priceless wife!—I couldn't help that. Neither I nor Emmeline ever told her, any more than we told you. And for the same good reason, Charley; trust me, for the same good reason, and no other upon earth!"

Emmeline was Angela's cousin. Lived with her. Had been brought up with her. Was her father's ward. Had property.

"Emmeline is in the chaise, my dear Edwin!" said I, embracing him with the greatest affection.

"My good fellow!" said he, "Do you suppose I should be going to Gretna Green with ut her?"

I ran out with Edwin, I opened the chaise-door, I took Emmeline in my arms, I folded her to my heart. She was wrapped in soft white fur, like the snowy landscape; but was warm, and young, and lovely. I put their leaders to with my own hands, I gave the boys a five pound note a-piece, I cheered them as they drove away, I drove the other way myself as hard as I could pelt.

I never went to Liverpool, I never went to America, I went straight back to London, and I married Angela. I have never until this time, even to her, disclosed the secret of my character, and the mistrust and the mistaken journey into which it led me.—When she, and they, and our eight children and their seven—I mean Edwin's and Emmeline's, whose eldest girl is old enough now to wear white fur herself, and to look very like her mother in it—come to read these pages, as of course they will, I shall hardly fail to be found out at last. Never mind! I can bear it. I began at the Holly-Tree, by idle accident, to associate the Christmas time of year with human interest, and with some inquiry into, and some care for, the lives of those by whom I find myself surrounded. I hope that I am none the worse for it, and that no one near me or afar off is the worse for it. And I say, May the green Holly-Tree flourish, striking its roots deep into our English ground, and having its germinating qualities carried by the birds of Heaven all over the world!

Poetry.

THE MISSING SHIP.

BY W. H. HOSMER.

No news from the missing ship,
With her precious freight of lives,
Though on the watch for tidings
Are husbands, lovers, wives.
The mother's mind is troubled
To learn the vessel's fate:
Safe haven may she find at last,
With her thrice precious freight.

The sea is a mighty mistress
In this dread world of ours—
Roaring in Polar regions,
Or building coral bowers,
Within her grand old chambers,
What treasures lie concealed—
The conquering fleets of Carthage,
And hosts with spear and shield.

No news from the missing ship!
Has she struck on frozen shore?
Or, by an iceberg clutched,
Sought port in the far Azores?
Or anchorage forever,
In ocean has she found?—
Vast tombs where hopes lie buried,
And Royalty discrowned!

The winds we've questioned, often
That landward wildly blow,
They only moan and whistle,
But say not yes or no!
When will the missing steamer
Approach our coast again?
Give answer, blast of midnight,
Give answer, roaring main!

Prayers for her safety, nightly
Rise from a million lips—
A glimmering of hope remains
That should not now eclipse.
May the signal-gun give token
That she is under way,
With her precious freight of human lives,
And moving up the bay!

Miscellany.

Mr. J. Bradshaw, eldest son of J. F. Bradshaw, Esq. Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, in this city has been appointed to an Ensigney in the 32nd Light Infantry, which Regiment is now stationed in India, Lieut. E. Stuart, 1st Royals, son of the late Chief Justice Sir James Stuart, Bart, who has served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded in the attack before Sebastopol of the 8th June, arrived in Quebec on Sunday last on a visit to his family. We regret to find that Mr. Stuart still suffers from his wound, it having been thought by the Surgeons unsafe to extract the ball.—*Quebec Gazette.*

THE SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN BRITAIN.—The House of Commons has been deluged with petitions for and against the opening of places of public amusement on Sabbath. In the meantime, the question has been effectually set at rest by the overwhelming majority on Tuesday evening.—What say the public amusement party to the fact, that in a house of 424, they could muster only 48. One for the opening for every EIGHT against it! We should think that after such a defeat he will be a bold man who will bring forward such motions for the future. There was a decided majority of the entire members, which ought to satisfy every one as to what is the feeling in the House of Commons and there is scarcely room to doubt that the House of Lords would be found still more decided on the question. The Times has a violent article in favor of amusements. The writer no doubt assumes that, if the Times employs at hard work some scores of people on the Sabbath, a little recreation would be a very proper sequel. It is scarcely to be expected that those who set working people to labor on the day of rest, will contend very earnestly for the sacredness of that day.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRESS.—The N. Y. Albion, after a brief review of the correspondence between American and British Ministers of the enlistment question, contrasts its spirit with that which has been exhibited by the press, and says:—

"What a pattern do these diplomatists set to the men of our profession, in the amenities of controversy! They lack not point, and make a hit when and where they can. But how courteous are they, and polished. How immeasurably superior in this respect to the press at large, from the London *Times* downward to the New York "Sunday."—And this leads us to express wonder that Mr. Marcy could at all make reference to the tone of the British newspapers, when he must have been aware that their occasional things and vituperations are but as one drop of water in the bucket, compared to the never ceasing outflow of abuse which many of the most popular journals of this country lavish upon England, her institutions, her government, her policy, in short everything pertaining to her. Talk of an offensive or insulting article from the London *Chronicle, Post,* or *Times.* Nonsense! We could outmatch any one of such, with a dozen per day, from the editorials of the New York press alone. Why, it is no uncommon thing to find, in the *Tribune, Daily Times,* or *Herald,* two or three leading articles on the same page, attacking England through some channel, direct or indirect.—They spare neither the living nor the dead. Let a man of eminence die, and forthwith there steps forward a hireling refugee, well-posted in the tittle-tattle of high life, and prompt to defile the grave of departed worth. This does not occur once in a while, the staple of several of our neighbors is abuse of England. And yet they can gravely protest against a word now and then by way of rejoinder, and advise the English press not to engender bitterness of feeling!"

The Austrian Gazette recites the following from a private correspondent at Odessa: Not long ago, a fete was given by the Club of Nobility, to several American citizens, who are in the Russian service, and who took part in the defence of Sebastopol (mostly physicians.) At this occasion among other toasts, the following was given:—"To the strict alliance of Russia with the United States of America, for the downfall of insolent England." The toast was received repeatedly with loud acclamations.

AN INCIDENT OF WESTERN TRAVEL.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writing from the West, relates the following incident of travel, which occurred at a hotel in Vincennes, Indiana:

While the landlord was showing me to my room, an old gentleman entered, and asked if he could have a room with a fire, saying he was very sick with chill and fever and must have a warm bed. The landlord told him that he would prepare a room for him shortly; and after showing me to mine left me to muse over the resources of a landlord who could furnish guests with comfortable rooms with fires, when he hadn't a room in the house with less than three occupants.

In my room were two beds, and one of them was occupied by a conductor. But a few minutes elapsed after the landlord left me, before he returned and called the conductor up, telling him that it was nearly time for his train to leave. The conductor hurried down in great haste, but had hardly gone when the landlord entered with the old gentleman, shaking with the chills, and exclaiming,

"Where's your fire, landlord? It's as cold as a barn here! I shall catch my death of cold!"

"Oh," replied the landlord, in the blandest voice imginable, "I haven't a room in the whole house with a fire in it, but see what I have done! I have had your bed nicely warmed for you, so that will be as comfortable as though there was a fire, and it's much better for your health!"

The sick man looked at the cold sheets, and at the old gentleman, putting his hands under the bed cover to feel the effect produced by the landlord's patent warming pan, while the kind-hearted dispenser of comfort made his exit, leaving me to split my sides with laughter for the remainder of the night.

The story was too good to keep; and, therefore, as soon as the landlord made his appearance next morning, I pitched into him about it.

"Oh, say nothing about it," said he, keep mum, and I stand treat."

"No, you don't I replied; if your bar room has had as your house, you don't get any of it down my throat."

MARRIAGES OF ROMANCE.

Mr. Howard, First Secretary of the British legation in Paris, is about to lead to the altar the English beauty, Miss Stuart. Mr. Howard's first wife was the celebrated Bait more beauty, Miss McTavish, so well known in the gay world of Paris, a few years ago. It was this Mrs. Howard of Baltimore, who was so frequently confounded

with the Mrs. Howard who lived many years with the present Emperor of France. Mr. Howard is a member of the distinguished family of that name in England, and is a man of some talent. His courage is commendable.

A French lady of great wealth, and fond of travel and adventure, was last summer in town on the borders of the Black Sea, which was surrounded by a detachment of French Zouaves. The lady was protected under interesting circumstances, by a rough Zouave for whom she at once formed an attachment. Upon the return of the Zouave's regiment recently, to Paris the lady sought out her soldier, bought a substitute to fill out his time, and after putting him *a la mode* married him. She shows him at the opera and amongst her friends. She appears to be perfectly satisfied with her bargain, and declares her Zouave to be the most amusing fellow in the world.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Legislative Assembly.

MONDAY, 7th April, 1856

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved a resolution relative to certain returns required from the Canada Company. He said his object was to obtain justice for a quiet, non-political part of the community, who, he conceived, were not properly treated by what he must term a mischievous company. He had introduced the same resolution in 1852, with the consent of the Government, but the returns sought had never been furnished.—He moved:—"That the clerk do request this Canada Company through its agents at Toronto or at Goderich, to transmit to the House a statement of the affairs of the said company, made up to as recent a date as possible, showing:—1. The amounts of said Land Company's assets and liabilities in Canada, and of what they severally consist. 2. The number of acres now unsold and unoccupied, and in what counties severally situated, with the aggregate sum of what the land tax paid thereon by the company, in 1849, 1850, and 1851–3. 3. The number of acres sold in each fiscal year since 1844, and at what average rates; also the number of acres in these years for which deeds have been issued to purchasers. 4. The aggregate quantity of lands sold on credit, since the corporation commenced operations, for which the purchasers have not as yet received deeds; the aggregate number of said purchasers; and the number that have left or deserted their land and improvements, or forfeited them, and been removed or sold out. 5. The number of the company's tenants now residing on leased lots, the number of acres leased, and in what counties; the aggregate of rent payable yearly by the said tenantry, and the average length of their leases; how many of the said leased tenantry left their improvements; how many have been ejected from their farm lots, and how many acres have been leased yearly since 1844. 6. A schedule of the landed estate, if any, purchased by the company, (under authority of the Imperial Act 6 George IV., cap. 75, or by any subsequent sale under such statute), from the Government, from corporations, and from individuals, other than the reserves included in the company's bargains with the Imperial Government, showing from whom bought, when, at what prices, and where situated. 7. The several rates and amounts of the dividends of gain or profit realized or made since 1844, and when said dividends were declared. 8. The aggregate nominal value of the company's capital held in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and the aggregate amount owned elsewhere. 9. The gross amount of donations by the company, and of stock paid in since 1827, in aid of Canadian railways, harbours, canals, bridges, or the improvement of inland navigation beyond the limits of the Huron tract, and exclusive of those expenditures on their own lands to enhance the value, which were considered by Government as payments in part of the price of said lands; with the amount of free gifts or donations in aid of British or Irish settlers, to enable them to come to the country yearly, the aggregate number of law suits now pending between their tenants or other indebted settlers, as near as can be ascertained. 11. Copy, in blank, of any printed leaves, deeds, and mortgage forms in use by the company; also, of any additions or alterations they have made by Crown to the company's letters patent, under authority of sec. 6 of the Imperial Statute 9 Geo. IV., cap. 51; being the information required by this house on the 8th day of November, 1852, no part of which the company or its agents have as yet supplied." Perhaps, said the hon. mover, it might be said that the information could not be obtained from the Company. But would it be said that any monopoly in this country was so powerful as to be able to refuse information if demanded by Parliament? He then read a statement briefly, in regard to the affairs of the Company from the London Correspondence of the *Globe*, and complained that the state of its affairs should be made known to England, while the people of this country, who were more deeply interested in the matter, were left in the dark.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON said, the member for Haldimand had probably never set his foot in the county of Huron, and knew very little of what he was talking about. He did not think the Company would refuse any reasonable information that was asked. They had settled the county very rapidly, without reserving lots for themselves on which to speculate. As to the management of the Company's affairs, he had heard almost no complaints on the part of the public. For himself and for Mr. Widder he could say that every letter, from the highest individual in the country, was promptly answered. But if in any case, any poor people were oppressed by the Company, the laws of the country were open to them.—He contended that Canada Company had fulfilled all the conditions of its charter.—This was proved by the preamble of the release by the Crown to the Company in 1847. The leasing system was objected to, but the poor man generally considered that this was the most favourable for himself; and nine-tenths of the applications made to the Company were for the lease rather than the purchase of lands. He did not think the Government would be justified in calling on the Company for those returns, although, if any good reason were shown for it, the Company would not refuse to furnish them.

Mr. WILSON had done a great deal of business with the Company, and up to a recent period it was done entirely to his satisfaction. But in a recent case where a man's lease had been forfeited, the Company insisted on getting $12 an acre, instead of the original of $2, notwithstanding that many improvements had been made. He thought that a case of hardship. What he complained of was, that while parties went in under the notion of being purchasers, the Company might throw them out, in the case of a forfeiture by the non-performance of all the conditions. He thought the Company should refrain from enforcing the leases in that strict way.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON was obliged for the hon. gentleman's testimony in favour of the Company, as he had ample experience of its working. And in the one exception he had made, he did not think the Company was to blame.

Attorney General MACDONALD said that the Government had in 1847 given the Company the complete discharge to which his hon. friend from Simcoe had alluded, and the Government could not interfere with them any more than with any independent land owner. This motion called for a full statement of their affairs from 1844. They might as well call on Mr. Cauchra, a wealthy banker of Toronto, to furnish an account of what money he had in his vaults, how many debts were due him, what bills were outstanding, whom he had sued, and whom he had let off. As to the leasing system, he considered that that had been a great relief to the poor settler.—He hoped the member for Haldimand would withdraw the motion.

Mr. FERRIES said he had paid some attention to the proceedings of the Canada Company, and he had looked upon them with a great deal of favour. Previous to the existence of the company, the immigrants to Canada did not amount to 15,000 a year. But within two or three years they had diffused so much information at home respecting Canada that the emigration was raised to 30,000 a year. And their efforts did not terminate with the sale of lands. The settlement, but continued with success that he believed the western portion of Upper Canada had been mainly settled through their exertions. Such being the fact, he did not think it became this house to harrass them by making demands for these returns, which it could be shown that parties had been deprived of their leases, without getting compensation for the improvements they had made. He did not think the house should interfere.

Solicitor General SMITH had had a great deal to do with the company, and he had never known an instance in which leases had been forfeited, that an extension had not been made of the time of payment.—The company had paid the Government £327,000, and conside ing all the good they had done, he believed it was the most advantageous bargain the country had ever made. He hoped the member for Haldimand would withdraw his motion. If he pressedit, he was sure it would not prevail.

Mr. BROWN was glad to learn that the hon. gentleman had no objection to those returns being asked for, as there was really nothing in them which the Company could desire to conceal for one moment. Reference had been made to the question of leasing. Now he must say there was something in the leasing principle which was not suited to the circumstances of Canada. A large portion of our country had been handed over to a Company, with the view of getting it settled, but he did not think the leasing was one at all advantageous to the settler. When the day came that they had to pay the principal, and accumulated interest—compound interest—many of the settlers were not prepared for it, and they lost the advantage of the improvements they had made, and he thought the House was entitled to know from the Company to what extent those leases had been given. There was another reason why this information should be given. There was at present a proposal to hand over to a Railway Company a large tract of land for settlement.—(Hear, hear.) It was stated that this proposal would be acceded to in one of the most important organs of this very day. (A laugh.) He saw one of the members of the Government laughing. He supposed it was at the proposition itself, and not at the idea of their having a Government organ. An hon. friend near him remarked that it was their organ when it was taken by the public.—(Laughter.) But it was stated by an organ of the Government that this proposition had received the assent of a majority of the Cabinet.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order!

Mr. BROWN.—I apologize. But the hon. member for Montmorency (*Mr.* Cauchon) could say whether that was not the scheme he advocated. The hon. gentleman would not hesitate to say whether he did not want the North Shore Railroad sustained by large tracts of land. (Hear, hear. Now, if that was likely to come before the House, was it not well that they should know how other large tracts of land given out of the hands of the Crown Lands Department to a Corporation, had been managed for the interest of the county. (Hear, hear.) Now, for every reason why the motion should pass, and he was glad to hear that the member for Simcoe had no objection to it.

Mr ROBINSON.—I merely stated that I did not express any opinion about it. But I put it to the house whether, after getting an ample disclosure from the Government, the Company should be called upon to furnish all those returns.

Mr. MACKENZIE said, that the learned statesman, the hon. attorney General West, had not found out any of the objections which he now raised when he (Mr. Mackenzie) first moved this matter. He had voted for the information now asked. What inconsistency! Did the Executive Council of Canada when that motion was placed before them by the Premier of that day, find any fault with it? No! So too with the hon. member for Simcoe, who had been so very eloquent, and who voted for a like motion before to day. He was now a paid agent of the Company, and got £1600 a year, and of course was required to speak a little for his pay.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON rose and declared that he would not so undertake his services.

Mr. MACKENZIE did not care. The hon. gentleman was still a hired servant of the company at the present time, and in 1852 while member for a large agricultural county, supported the motion then before the House calling for information from the Company. (Hear, hear.) Did the hon. gentleman who now represented Huron and Bruce, although he knew that there were thousands of signitures, to Petitions begging for this information, open his lips upon this occasion? Not a single word issued from him or his honorable friend either, the member for Perth. In 1852, the learned Solicitor General, then a plain member of Parliament (who was always bringing in what he called his "Buncombe Motions" upon the Independence of Parliament, &c.,) now got up and laughed at Mr. Bibby, and now how wise he was; how much of a Solon and a Solomon he has made himself since 1852. "Then the hon. member for Prince Edward's leland [Mr. Stevenson] had come to the conclusion that the House should not ask for this information, but he voted for the motion upon any other matter, he might as well sit down. The hon. gentleman behind him (Mr. M.,) had stated a case which had come to his knowledge, and had trod upon the toes of the Canada Company very gently. Was the Canada Company not the same Company have not acted disgracefully? He could bring forward, if necessary, their Agents, and he would call the attention of the House to what Dr. Van Lolt said, its former officer. (The statement of the gentleman was here taken down.) That the Company went and towards him with a strong hand in displacing him from his office, and placing in his stead Captain Strong. Also, that a Mr. Benjamin Wilson had at the time an unsettled account with the Company, and that a Mr. David Smith by an extraordinary instance of good fortune obtained employment from the Company, to perform work for them of a menial and laborious description.) Why should the house refuse to call upon this Company for the required information, from a Company that had originally got 2,500,000 acres of land for a song, and now were charging from $60 to $70? He trusted that it would not be refused.

Mr. DALY could not allow the allusions of the hon. member for Haldimand to him, to pass unnoticed. He wished to inform that hon. gentleman, that the votes which had sent him to that house he had received from settlers of the Canada Company. He had never been asked by them to bring this matter before the house, in fact he was aware that a majority of them were satisfied with the conduct of the Company towards them. The Canada Company purchased their lands for the purpose of making proceeds from the sale of them; they had leased them, and there were many cases where the Company had not been able to get payment for them. If the settlers had not confidence in the terms of the leases granted to them, they might have suffered, and the Company had notified them year after year to do so. He was not aware that any individuals in his county had been treated badly. If they had been, petitions would have been sent in. If the hon. member would go to the offices of the Company he would no doubt be able to get all the information that he wanted; but his evident object was to put the country to expense, an I the unnecessary motions as the present, and he must say he was surprised at the hon. member for Lambton going with him.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON answered some of the remarks of the hon. member for Haldimand. It was strange that the hon. gentleman could not speak without abusing every company and its affairs. He read the opinion of the Commissioner of the Land Department on his own friends, as he said, intimating that the hon. gentleman's opinion upon Crown Lands, &c., were unworthy of notice, (Order, order.)

The SPEAKER called the hon. member to order. (Question, question.)

Mr. MURNEY was surprised to hear the hon. member for Perth make the statements that the company allowed parties to remain in possession of land for a long time without paying. Suppose a party accepting one of these leases, had been upon the land twelve months upon payment of something in the shape of rent, and was then told by an agent of the Canada Company could require that party to send in a new application for a higher price at a higher rate of interest, and value for the land? Because if the hon. member cannot cite a case, he (Mr. Murney) knew one of hardship to settlers.

Mr. DALY was not aware of any case in which the company had refused to give the settler the deed of his land after paying up within a few days of the time.

Mr. MURNEY was very sorry that the Company were so partial. He had seen circulars to parties, giving them notice that the Company intended to rescind their contract, and left themselves at liberty to consider any new application.

The motion was then put and carried.

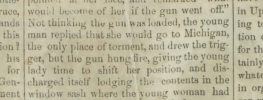
Yeas - - - -	28.
Nays - - - -	67.

YEAS—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Brown, Bureau, Christie, Drache, Delong, DeWitt, J. B. E. Dorion, A. A. Dorion, Ferguson, Ferrie, Frazer, Hartman, Hotton, R. McDonald, Mackenzie, Macmillan, Mcdougall, Mcleay, Murney, Papin, Patrick, Prevost, Rolph, Scatcher, I, and Young.—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Alleyn, Bowes, Brodeur, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chisholm, Church, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Crawford, Crysler, Daly, Dufresne, J. B. Daoust Desaulniers, Dionne Dostaler, Dufresne, Evanturel, Felton, Ferres, T. Fortier, O. C. Fortier, Frurnier, Gamble, Gill, Guevremont, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Lumsden, Lyon, Macbeth, McCann, Masson, Morin, Morgangeois, J. C. Morrison, A. Morrison, Polette, Poulin, Poulliot, Powell, Price, Rhodes, Robinson, Sol. Gen. Ross, Sanborn, Shaw, Sol. Gen. Smith, S. Smith, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Tache, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, and Whitney —67.

The careless use of fire arms frequently leads to serious and fatal accidents, and the frequency of such ace dents should teach all who handle guns to use the utmost care.—The Woodstock Sentinel states that a young man named Hezen Sinclair, of West Oxford called at a School-house in the village of Salford, and began a conversation with one of the scholars, laying the muzzle of a gun he was carrying on the sill of the window. Miss Lucindia Chapel, daughter of the Rev. William Chapel, observed that the gun was pointed at her face, and remarked "what would become of her if the gun went off." Not thinking the gun was loaded, the young man replied that she would go to Michigan, the only place of torment, and drew the trigger, but the gun hung fire, giving the young lady time to shift her position, and discharged itself lodging the contents in the window sash where the young woman had been standing a few moments before.

In Rochester a few days ago, Mr. Bibby was passing along Monroe street, and was struck by a rifle ball which had been fired by a man living in Green street. The gun had been directed toward a small outhouse, but the bullet passed through the boards, pursued its course some 150 yards, grazing the head of another man, and actually hitting Mr. Bibby, the ball passing through the double thickness of his shawl, tearing up the cloth of his coat, and inflicting a very severe wound on his shoulder.—*St. Catharine's Post.*



THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, APRIL 11, 1856.

OUR POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

THE *Maple Leaf* has become a reality; and its leaves are now scattered through the whole County, and may be found in the houses of many of our farmers, imparting to them a knowledge of life without their sphere of action; and every exertion will be made in future to render our paper worthy the confidence which has been so liberally bestowed upon us at the beginning—for the encouragement that we have received has exceeded our utmost hopes, and now that our Maple has taken *deep root* in the soil, we hope the nourishment which is requisite to make it a flourishing tree, will still be bestowed with a bounteous hand.

It has long been supposed that a conservative journal would not be supported in this County; but the fallacy of that doctrine is too apparent to need any argument, as we have an illustration in our case, that where moderate conservative principles are advocated, they will be encouraged. As we have marked out a course that will at all events be a consistent one, by which we are determined to pass through the stormy sea of political life, we may expect foul winds to press upon our progress, but our numerous patrons may rest assured, that so long as there is a timber left, the ship will not be deserted.

In a short time the appearance of our paper will be materially improved by a supply of new type, and a new and appropriate heading; and as we have chosen "Progress" for our motto, our readers may rest assured that there will be no evasion of it, in letter or spirit, upon our part, but on the contrary, a steady and sure improvement will be our whole aim.

Our circulation has steadily increased; and, if it were only to continue increasing as it has for the last few numbers, we will in a short time have obtained a subscription list larger than has ever been known in this county. And with such bright prospects of success, we cannot but feel gratified and happy that our humble endeavors have been received with so marked a consideration; and to our brethren of the press our thanks are particularly due for the friendly manner in which the advent of the *Maple Leaf* into this world was noticed, and the material aid rendered us in exchanging.

The usually quiet town of Sarnia is at present all excitement with the prospect of an early completion of the Great Western Railway Branch to that place, which will turn the quiet-loving people of Sarnia to a busy, money-making community, which, by the way, is an improvement much needed in many of our old frontier towns. Our earnest hope is, that ere long the iron horse will have roused with his shrill whistle the dormant propensities of the sluggish *habitant* to a due sense of his capacity for enterprise, and awaken the idea that man was not made to travel through life with the slow and non-progressive spirit of his forefathers, but to exercise the faculties that were given him in improving his condition.

We take from the *Observer* the following:

"We learn with much satisfaction, that the railway from Port Huron to Corunna is under contract, and that operations on that line will be actively commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground—and as the line of railway from that point to Grand Haven is partially completed, we may reasonably calculate that in another year we shall have uninterrupted railway communication from Milwaukee to Toronto. We are also informed that the Railway Docks at Port Huron are under contract, and will be commenced as soon as the ice disappears. Four first class steamers are to be built immediately, to run between Milwaukee and Grand Haven, and are intended to run that distance (87 miles) in about *four hours*. The good sense of the Michigan people, and those interested in a direct and quick transit to the East and West, has at length overcome those sectional prejudices which for a time interfered with this magnificent undertaking.

The works on the Sarnia branch of the Great Western Railway are favorably progressing. The steam excavator is in full blast, removing the bank near the river,—preparing for the docks in this place; and the "navvies" are at work all along the line."

In anticipation of these improvements large sales of lands have been effected in and about Sarnia, and at prices which have heretofore been unknown in those parts.

A number of gentlemen in this town have requested us to call attention to the benefits which would result from the establishment of a *Mechanic's Institute* in Sandwich. They have been established in almost every Town in Upper Canada, and the Legislature, wishing to encourage them, upon the subscription of fifty pounds, will add another fifty for the purchase of a library. Now, we certainly think that there would be no difficulty whatever in raising that amount, and also in organizing such an Institute, if any person will only take upon himself the trouble of calling upon the townspeople; or perhaps it would be advisable to call a public meeting at an early day, to take such measures as are necessary for an immediate organization. Will anybody act in this matter?

Can any person tell us who has charge of the streets in Sandwich, or if there is a pathmaster? If there should be any person laying claim to that office, the greatest harm we could wish him is, that he be once securely stuck in that exceedingly pleasant-looking mudhole at the upper end of Bedford Street. We should right well like to know where all the statute labor collected in the town goes to, as we have seen no very marked improvement in our streets. With a very small sum being annually expended upon them, they could be made as good as if macadamized. It is a most disgraceful sight to see the street in the present condition; it is wholly impossible for a loaded team to get through it. We have noticed some half dozen loaded waggons and carts stuck fast and could only be extricated with the greatest difficulty, and with the assistance of rails, planks, &c., &c. This is certainly a pleasant sight for Sandwichites, who are continually boasting of their dry streets.

Since the opening of fine weather, Mr. McKenzie has again commenced operations upon the new Court House and Gaol with a goodly number of hands, and we may expect that the whole building will be completed in time for holding the Assizes next fall.

We learn by the last *Planet*, that Dr Cross, the able editor of that journal, has retired from the arduous duties which necessarily attend an editor's life; and the public will lose, in the retirement of the worthy doctor, an able and consistent writer.

The mail for Port Hope was very nearly being robbed a short time since of the very large sum of $14,000, while in the neighborhood of Newcastle, but fortunately the scoundrels carried off the wrong bag, leaving the bag with the above amount in the coach.

☞ A Tea Meeting will be held at the Wesleyan Chapel, in Sandwich, on Wednesday, 23rd instant, at 7 p.m. Tickets Fifty Cents. To be had of Messrs. Fluett, Ellis, Miller, John Green, or at the door.

☞ In our report last week of the proceedings of the County Council, an error occurred, to which Col Brush, Reeve for Colchester, has called our attention; it is in the motion regarding the £10,000 By-Law. It should read thus:

"Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that the Warden do not borrow money upon the debentures to be issued under the By-Law for raising £10,000 for County Roads, until ordered by resolution of this Council."

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK April 4.

The *Asia* arrived at her dock shortly after 2 o'clock. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 22nd ult.

No news of the *Pacific*.

It was generally believed the Treaty of Peace would be signed on Saturday, the 22nd and Monday, 24th ult. In the event of delay, the armistice would be extended to the 30th April.

No other news of importance.

The 10th meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Tuesday, the 18th ult., and the Prussian Representatives took their seats.—The 11th meeting was to take place on Saturday, when the actual business of the Conference is understood to be over, and a committee of one Representative of each of the Powers is engaged in drawing up the formal Treaty of Peace. The committee consists of M. de Bourqu'ney, Lord Cowley, Count Buol, Baron Brunow, Count Cavour and Al. Mouvier.

The papers are full of gratulatory addresses respecting the infant Bonaparte.—We have also a few editorials on the subject of American affairs.

EXPORTS of breadstuffs from the Kingdom of Naples, have been resumed.

The Austrian *Correspondent* has the following data dated the 10th and 13th ult.:

"OMAR Pasha has arrived at Constantinople.

"Great mortality amongst the French in the Crimea.

"The health of the French at Constantinople was improving.

"The fortifications at Nicolaieff were being strengthened.

"General Lulers has ordered all officers on furlough, to return."

A letter from Kertch says, the news of the armistice produced a profound sensation of joy along the shores of the Sea of Azoff, and business became suddenly active.

The Imperial Foundry, established on the left bank of the Seine, has been closed, and this would seem to confirm the news of the intention manifested by the Court of Russia, to abandon all its maritime establishments on the Black Sea.

On the 17th all the ships and Allied batteries at Constantinople, fired a salute in honour of the birth of the French Emperor's son.

Letters from the camp in the Crimea extend from the 3d to the 9th ult., and are occupied chiefly with accounts of the matter.

General Codrington issued general orders, dated March 2d, forbidding to fire upon the enemy till the expiration of the armistice on the 31st.

The line of the aqueduct, running along the left bank of the Schernays, is the limit of separation between the English and Russian armies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Buchanan has introduced his successor, Mr. Dallas, to the Diplomatic Corps, and, on Monday, the 17th, transferred to him the charge of the Embassy. Mr Buchanan has gone to Paris, whence he will return in a few days, and will probably return home by the steamer of 18th April.

There is a report from the Crimea that two divisions from the army—the Highlanders, and 3d or 4th division under Sir Colin Campbell—will immediately proceed to Canada.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had been the recipient of numerous congratulatory addresses on the birth of his son.

An amnesty is proclaimed to all political offenders who will return and take the required oath of allegiance.

Generas Rantion, Canrobert, and Bosquet, are raised to the rank of Marshals of France. Several Generals of Brigade are promoted to Generals of Division, and five Colonels are made Generals of Brigade. M. Fould and Admiral Hamelin received Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour.

It is calculated, from statistical tables that the number of children born on the 16th March—to all of whom the Emperor and Empress are god father and godmother—must be about 2,500. Each child is to receive a gift of 3,000 francs. All the boys must be named Louis Eugene, and all the girls Eugenie Louise.

Prince Jerome is recovering.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Paris, dated Wednesday evening, 17th, is as follows:—"The state of Spain excites great alarm here. New Carlist attempts are preparing. The Spanish Government has been warned, and the frontiers on this side are well watched."

A despatch from Madrid, same date, says —"All is tranquil."

The Peace Conferences—Close of the War.

(*From the London Post, March* 15.)

We believe the Conferences of Paris are drawing rapidly to a close, and that we shall shortly have to record the signature of a definitive treaty of peace. The Plenipotentiaries, there is every reason to suppose, have proceeded according to the plan which, it may be remembered, was set forth in these columns on the occasion of their meeting. Having come to a distinct understanding upon the Vienna protocol, the representatives of the Powers interested attached their signatures formally to that document, defining the stipulations therein contained preliminaries of peace. This important step taken, the five points have been proceeded with, as we believe, in inverse order, and have been duly weighed and debated in detail. Difficulties have naturally arisen, but none that have not been susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. It was explained in the House of Commons last night that the Conference which is sitting in Paris assumbled for the distinct purpose of concluding a peace between certain belligerents, and that therefore the necessary parties to the proceeding were England, France, Sardinia and Turkey on one hand, and Russia on the other. To the representatives of these States were joined the Plenipotentiaries of Austria representing her in her double capacity of cefensive ally of Turkey and of mediator between the belligerents. We are justified in supposing that the Conference has now succeeded in its mission, and has arranged the final terms of peace. The proof of that is that Prussia has at length been formally invited to the Conference, "not to negotiate a treaty, but to accede to the result of the negotiations between the Powers which are interested in the matter." Prussia having assumed a strictly neutral positi n, it was impossible to allow her any part in the settlement of matters in which she refused to take an active interest; but an arrangement having been now brought about between the parties concerned, Prussia is admitted to sign that arrangement as a witness. Moreover, as one of the objects of the Conference is the revision of the treaties of 1840 and 1841, it has been thought expedient, just, and due to Prussia to invite her to participate in the revision of acts to which she was a party. With the terms of the treaty which is about to be signed we shall soon be acquainted. In the meantime we have but to refer to the recent speech of the Emperor Napoleon and to the precedents of Lords Palmerston and Clarendon—we have but to look at the relative positions of the western powers and of Russia—to feel a perfect confidence that the peace of Paris will be not only honorable but abundantly satisfactory in its provisions, and permanent in its effects.

ACCOUCHMENT OF THE FRENCH EMPRESS.

THE BAPTISM—PRAYER OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

The cermony of the *ondoiement* was performed with much pomp in the chapel of the Tuileries. Near the altar, on the Gospel side, stood Cardinals Dupont, Gousset, Bonnet and Marlot, and M. Legrand curate of St. Germain l'Auxerrols, the Imperial parish. Opposite, on the Epistle side, were the Bishop of Nancy, first chaplain of the Emperor, and his clergy. In the centre of the sanctuary, in front of Emperor's armchair was placed a covered table on white drapery bearing a splended silver gilt baptistery. Next to it were the Admirals and Marshals of France and other high dignitaries, the Grand Masters of the Imperial household, and the Masters of the Ceremonies, the Chamberlains and the Ladies of Honor of the Empress. At half past 12 o'clock the Emperor entered the chapel, accompanied by the members of the Imperial family, the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Legislative body, and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies. The Bishop of Adras having goloshed the infant, the Abbe Deplace rose, and taking for his text the words of the Gospel "*Benedictus qui venit in nomine Dommini*," called down the blessings of the Almighty on the new born Prince, and thus concluded his invocation:

"Bestow on him the genius and magnanimity of his father and the sincere and inexhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, to sum up, those wishes in one word, bestow on him a heart worthy of his destiny and of his name."

After mass the Imperial infant was brought in by his governess, when the Bishop of Nancy, assisted by the parish priest of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, proceeded to christen him. A *Te Deum* was afterwards chanted and the baptistery having been removed, the parish priest placed on the table the two registries in which the baptismal act of Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, *fils de France*, was inscribed. The Emperor signed it on both registers, after which the same formality was gone through with by Prince Carat, the Duke of Alba, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War; the Troplong, President of the Senate, and Count de Morny President of the Legislative body. The *Domine Salvum* was subsequently chanted, and, the bishop having bestowed his benediction on all present, his Majesty left the chapel, and was conducted back to his apartments by the same personages who attended him on his arrival.

SCENE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate and the Legislative body met this morning at 8 o'clock, and received a message from the Minister of State announcing to them the birth of the Imperial Prince. M de Morny communicated the event in the following terms to the Legislative body:—"Gentlemen, last night at 4 o'clock the Emperor sent one of his aides de camp to apprise the Legislative body of the safe delivery of the Empress. Her Majesty gave birth, at a quarter past 3 o'clock this morning, to an Imperial prince." (M. de Morny here interrupted by cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*") "I perceive, gentlemen," continued the President, "that you share the joy of all France." (Unanimous acclamations.) "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Empereur*," and "*Vive le Prince Imperial.*" These cries were enthusiastically repeated by the Assembly, and when silence was restored the President informed the deputies that they would be received on Monday (to-morrow), at the Tuileries, by the Emperor. The chamber then adjourned.

REFLECTIONS ON THE GREAT EVENT—NAPOLEON THE FIRST AND NAPOLEON THE THIRD.

The birth of a son—the heir to his name and the inheritor of his crown—seems to complete the measure of the marvellous prosperity which has hitherto marked the eventful life of the Emperor. It wants but four days to the anniversary of another birth that was encircled with a yet more brilliant halo of glory. On the 20th of March 1811, 45 years ago, the guns of the Invalides proclaimed to this same city of Paris that the first Imperial heir was born to the throne. We are told by eye-witnesses, not much advanced in years of the joy displayed on that occasion; how the first discharged on the morning of the 20th aroused, as if with an electric shock, the population of the capital; how every one awakened by the sound jumped with breathless anxiety until the twenty-first peal was heard; how when 21 guns had been fired, which were to indicate the birth of a Princess, the anxiety of all grew to an intolerable pitch; how, when the gunners paused some minutes before the next piece was fired, hundreds of thousands held their breath; and how, when the 22nd, 23rd, 24th —for then there could be no miscreckoning —pealed, double charged, the people sprang up and gave vent to their joy in shouts of enthusiasm! It would perhaps, be too much to repeat such an outburst of exultation now. People have become *blasé* in revolution, so accustomed to overthrows of dynasties and to changes of government, that whatever fund of enthusiasm they might have once possessed has been pretty well exhausted. They feel, it is true they have government in their hand, and so long as life and energy are spared to the present occupant of the throne, if there is not much hope of the liberty which has been so much and so often misused, there is still less chance of anarchy.

The birth of the heir to the second Emperor will be a fact which, ocems under circumstances not less favorable than the first It is true that the first Napoleon was then in the zenith of his power—from the 20th of March, 1811, to the first disasters which awaited him beyond Niemen. The Emperor, with the State possessed by the Imperial family could at a time raise 1,000,000 souls. But it a no less true that the moment was fast approaching when his power, unexampled in modern times began to decline, until it fell to ruin. The clouds were already beginning to darken the horizon. The battle of Wagram, the conflict with Russia, which was to end in the stupendous catastrophe of Moscow, had already been sown. The father of the present ruler of France, weared with the exigencies of his imperious brother, had abdicated in despair the throne of Holland, which he was no longer hope to fill as an independent sovereign. The incorporation with the French empire of the Valois, the annexation of the Hans Towns and the Grand Duchy of Oldenbarg, the ruler of which was the brother-in-law of Alexander, and which brought the French empire to the Lubeck, which gave it a Russian frontier, awakened the jealousy of Russia an justified the suspicion that the restoration of Poland was at hand. The refusal of Napoleon to ratify the Convention of Champagny, the ukase of the Czar relaxing his prohibitions against English commerce, the resumption of the kingdom of Hanover from Jerome, were among the precursors of the storm that was to follow. Yet all these symptoms of approaching decline were, in the mind of Napoleon, more than compensated by the birth of the King of Rome on the 20th March, 1811.

The state of France at this moment is so familiar to all that is hardly necessary to allude to the difference of circumstances under which the event announced this morning takes place. The most formidable and most consistent enemy the first Emperor had long since, the friend and ally of the second Russia, then menacing the Power against which so many arms were soon to be lifted, now admits her defeat by England and France united. The second Emperor, who, who but three short years back excited mistrust abroad and at home has proved himself trustworthy, and in the terrible contest which France and England have sustained together in the noblest of causes. I believe that no just motive for complaint or suspicion has arisen. Of the future it is useless to speak. So many other fair prospects have been blighted, that it would be presumptuous to indulge in anything like prediction.

(*Correspondent of the London News*)

PARIS, Sunday Evening.

The Imperial infant, as I learn from a credible eye-witness, and not from the tattle of courtiers, is really as fine a boy as ever was seen. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed, and with a surprising ab ndance of chestnut colored hair.

resembling his father's. The name given to him is Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean-Joseph. He is called Napoleon and Louis after his father; Eugene from his mother Eugenie; Jean after the Pope, who is to be his god-father, and Joseph in compliment to his intended god-mother, the Queen of Sweden, whose name is Josephine.

A little before 3 o'clock this morning Her Majesty's state was such that it was thought proper to introduce into her chamber the grand dignitaries convened to be witnesses of the birth. On seeing so many persons about her bed the Empress appeared agitated, and the action of nature was awhile suspended. Terrible pains followed, and it is stated that the accoucheurs found an occasion to draw forth the exercise of all their skill and presence of mind. The birth was at last happily effected.

I have already said, on good grounds, that the child is a remarkably fine and healthy one. It is stated by some that he is as big as many a child of two months old, and that when the Emperor saw him he exclaimed, "No wonder the Empress suffered so much." Of private anecdotes about the event there are multitudes; many more have reached my ears than I have time to relate or than you could find space to print. I am told that the Emperor wept abundantly, and that, falling upon the neck of his cousin, Prince Napoleon, he said to him. "You will, I am sure, love and protect this child."

Within a few minutes of the birth of the Prince, at a quarter past three this morning, the Emperor sent messages in his own name announcing the event to the Pope, the Queen of England, the King of Piedmont, the Queen of Sweden, the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden, and I believe, some other Courts. It is a very curious fact, as showing not only the wonders of the electric telegraph, but also the activity of great personages at hours when the world at large is wrapped in sleep, that telegraphic messages of congratulation were received in answer, before six o'clock, from the Pope, Queen Victoria, and the Queen of Sweden.

The Senate and Corps Legislative remained the whole of the day, yesterday, in their respective palaces, waiting for the announcement of the event. To beguile the tedium of the long hours of expectancy, they not only made ample provision of eatables champagne, and cigars, but sent for music, and invited their wives and daughters to keep them company.

The Municipal Council, on receiving the news, immediately voted a sum of 200,000 francs for the poor, of which 100,000 francs are to be employed in redeeming bedding pledged at the Mont de Piete, and the other 100,000 francs in paying the nurses of poor mothers who are in arrear. Such an immense number of presents for the Empress and the Imperial infant have lately been sent to Paris, that it has been found absolutely necessary to send orders to all the railway stations and diligence offices in the country, not to receive any parcel for such a destination. The money spent in paying for the carriage has been enormous.

Of course, very few could be accepted, and the greater part were returned to the senders with thanks for their offer. The carriage of all these returning parcels was paid by her Majesty. Many of the presents are of a very odd character. Among the gifts for the infant was an enormous case of honey, the carriage of which came to twenty francs. The Empress received from a woman in Souht of France an extremely dirty girdle, which she said she had worn for seven confinements; as she had had only boys, she thought the Empress would be glad to wear it for luck.

I am assured positively that the Empress did not take chloroform, and I learn on the same authority that the forceps were used

CONFERMATION OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Windsor, March 20.—The confirmation of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal took place this day in the private chapel at Windsor Castle.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the closet; the Dean of Windsor. Resident Chaplain to the Queen; the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting; and the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, took their seats within the rails of the Communion table shortly before twelve o'clock.

The Ministers and other company invited to witness the ceremony assembled in the Green Drawing-room at a quarter before twelve o'clock, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting on the Queen and the Royal Family assembling in the corridor; the company were then conducted to their seats in the chapel.

About twelve o'clock her Royal Highness the Princess Royal entered the chapel with her father the Prince Consort, who placed her in a chair in front of the communion-table. Her Majesty the Queen and his Majesty the King of the Belgians followed, together with the rest of the Royal and illustrious personages.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the god-father of the Princess Royal, was conducted to a seat near the princess under the pulpit. Her Majesty the Queen was seated opposite to the King of the Belgians, while his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa occupied seats opposite to the other members of the Royal Family. The great officers of State and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting took their seats immediately behind the Royal family. The remainder of the company invited were placed in pews on either side of the chapel.

The Princess Royal wore a rich white silk glace, with five flounces pinked, the body richly trimmed with white riband and Mechlin lace.

The King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, and the Duke of Cambridge appeared in the Windsor uniform, and each wore the riband, badge, and star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The Gentlemen of the Queen's and the Prince Consort's household wore the Windsor uniform; the members of orders of knighthood wearing their respective insignia.

The ceremony commenced by a hymn, sung by the gentlemen and boys of the Royal Chapel of St. George. Mr. W. G. Cusins, the organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presiding at the organ.

The Bishop of Oxford read the Preface, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony and concluded the service, the Princess kneeling before his Grace. The Archbishop at the close delivered an exhortation, and part of the 268th hymn was then sung by the choir.

The ceremony being ended, the Queen and the King of the Belgians, the Princess Royal and the Prince Consort, with the Royal Family, quitted the chapel and entered the Green Drawing-room, where her Majesty received the congratulations of the distinguished company present.

Later from Hayti.—New York 10th. Late advices from Hayti mention the arrival at Port au Prince of four English and two French men of war, lately composing part of the Baltic fleet. Other war vessels were expected and it is said that from 12,000 to 14,000 French troops had landed at Guadaloupe. Much interest is excited by their movements.

Equestrianism Extraordinary.—A correspondent of *Life Illustrated* gives the following as a portion of the experience of a Cadet at West point:

When I came back from *furlough*, my class had ridden for a year—I only for a week or two. Nothing daunted, however, by this, and blindly trusting to fortune and my own powers, I buckled on a pair of rusty spurs, bound myself securely to an enormous sabre with a ponderous iron scabbard, and sallied forth. A Dragoon brought me a raw-boned vicous-looking animal, which after some preliminary difficulties, I succeeded in mounting.

'Trot!' Horse started—so did I, half off my saddle. I had never been taught to keep my heels turned well out, and accordingly my spurs went in. Horse 'went in' too. Motion peculiar. Began to suspect I was losing my balance. Sabre flew out and hit the horse on the head. In plunged my spurs deep among his ribs. Another jump. Sabre flew back and hit him on the flanks. Spurs worked convulsively among his bones —jump, thump, spur! Horse reared; seized his mane. Kicked up; caught his ears, and saved myself. It began to grow exciting. Finally, horse started off. Such a race! Pulling on the mane had no tendency to check his mad career. Rather seemed to irritate him. Had a good hold with the spurs, but did not consider myself perfectly safe. Sabre flew up and hit me in the face. Blind for a moment, and heard something drop. Looked up into the saddle and saw I was not there. Concluded it must be *me* on the ground. Horse standing near eating grass and looking at me with a quiet twinkle in his eye, adding insult to injury.

A buck while being measured for a pair of boots, observed: "Make them to cover the calf." "Heavens," exclaimed the shoemaker, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not enough leather."

We were conversing with a young lady a few evenings ago, at a literary re-union and as she had been introduced as a poetess, we of course touched on poetry. It was not many minutes before she had run through the stereotyped list of favorite authors, when she concluded with Byron, asserting her conviction that he was the greatest poet that ever wrote. We modestly hinted that we preferred according that distinguished position to Shakespeare, upon which, with an unaffected laugh at our simplicity, she cried; 'Why Shakespeare wasn't a poet his *plays don't Rhyme.—Toledo Blade.*

Horrible! A Boy Killed by Dogs!—The Clevelander of the 31st ult. says that, on Saturday afternoon, a small boy abont eight years of age, a son of Mr. Whitehead, on Cedar street, was attacked by two large dogs, and so torn and mutilated, that he lived but a short time after he was found. The boy had been sent to gather chips, in a vacant lot near by, and was accompanied by one of the dogs, (a stray and supposed to be a *blood-hound*,) which was joined by another dog; they were seen to be playing with the boy, and as is supposed, becoming enraged, attacked and mutilated him in the most shocking manner, as our informant states, tearing the flesh almost off his body. —*Advertiser.*

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, 3rd April, 1856

Flour Best warranted,	$ 8 00	$ 8 50
" 2nd quality	5 00	7 50
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	4 00
Rye "	2 00	3 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		8 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51	0 00
Oats „ do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 44	0 50
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	12 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	0 00
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	6 00	6 50
Beef " "	5 00	6 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.	$5 00.
Wheat.	1 30.
Corn.	0 50.
Oats.	0 36.
Pork	6 50.

Detroit, 3rd April, 1856.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich Monday, 12th May, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, Saturday, 12th April.
3rd. Kingsville, Wednesday, 16th do.
4th. Colchester, Monday, 14th do.
5th. Mersea, Friday, 18th do.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th, May
Sandwich 12th Feb. 1856.

NOTICE.

WILL be Sold by Public Auction at the Rosedale Mill, Township of Sandwich at 12 o'clock. noon, on Saturday the 16th inst. the following Work:—
Building a new Culvert
Making an Embankment.
Ditching and Grading a piece of Road
Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr. Bullock's Office, Sandwich.
THOS. WOODBRIDGE, Reeve.
April 10th 1856.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY IS NOW OFFERED IN

B. RIVARD'S GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE AND LOTTERY,

to take place at

SANDWICH,

ON THE 19th APRIL, 1856.

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS.

The following is a List of a few of the Prizes:

2 Shares in Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, worth	$60
A Glass Case,	40
A Burr Cooking Stove,	40
A Buggy Harness,	40
Trotting Waggon,	20
Double Barrel Gun,	20
Dress Coat (new)	18
Frock do	18
Single Barrel Gun,	15
Do do do,	15
Settee,	15
Pair of Curtains,	12
Lot of Dishes,	11
Six Shooter,	10
Box Stove,	10
20 Yards Carpet,	10
Eight Day Clock,	8
Do do	6
Looking Glass,	5
Pair of Shanghais,	5

Together with other articles amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

On the day of drawing, the holders of tickets will have the privilege of appointing a Committee to regulate the mode of drawing, &c., &c. If the tickets are not all sold by the day appointed for drawing, due notice will be given of the postponement in the "Maple Leaf."

Tickets, One Dollar Each.

TO BE LET FOR EIGHT YEARS,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE with a Half-Acre Garden, on Lot No 4, East Side of Peter Street.

To be let subject to all Repairs and Taxes. A large reduction will be made to any person paying three years' rent in advance.

For further particulars enquire of
J. GREEN,
Great Western Boot and Shoe Store,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.
27th March, 1856.

N.B.—Possession will be given on the first of May next.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

County of Essex } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C: lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff
Sheriffs office, Sandwich,
27th March.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

S. D. ELWOOD & CO., PUBLISHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS,

PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,

EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.

192 Jefferson Avenue,

S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }
Feb 29th, 1856.

Notice.

County of Essex, } Notice is hereby given to wit: } en that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said County, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs Constables, and all others in any way concerned are required to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
1st March, 1856. }

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order, SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C., FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING Done at Short Notice.

—o—

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKIMG Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.
Sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, opposite the "Sandwich Exchange," will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

Sandwich, 9th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres.

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L
Sandwich April, 1856.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st April, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	Time when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Harden Campbell,	Maria Chalton,	Assault,	31st Dec, 1855	A. Sidwill & J. G. Buchanan,	5s	15 days,	Township Treasurer	
Eliza Thompson,	Thomas Sparks,	Assault and Battery.	4th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s		Committed in default for 20 days.	
Thomas Salmoni,	George McCoy,	Do	Do	John G. Buchanan,	30s and costs,	10 days,	County Treasurer	
Moses Bezeau,	George Shapper,	Bo	24th	Thomas Woodbridge,	Costs,			Bound to keep the peace
Martin Strong,	Paschal Renaud,	Furious Driving,	26th	William Flanigan,	25s and costs		Township Treasurer	
Benjamin Cunningham,	Martin Withers,	Assault,	26th	H Cuningham & F A Lafferty	2s 6d	26th January,	do	
Harriet Washington,	Edward Moore,	Articles of the Peace,	26th	Thomas Wiodbridge,			Bound to keep the Peace. Pl'ff paid costs	
	John B. Duvinier,				5s			Too poor, impris. 10 days.
	Matthew Moynahan, and				10s	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	
Leander Jolebois,	Thos. Haley,	Assault and Battery,	30th	Thomas Woodbridge,	10s	do	do	
James Harkin,	Laurent Rabideau, Paul Rabideau, Charles Rabideau, and Mark Rabideau,	Articles of the Peace,	1st February,	Henry McKenny,				Recognizancesof the peace for 12 months.
James Harkin,	Mark Rabideau,	Assault,	2nd	De	25s	20 days,	Treas of Amherstb'g	
Charles Rabideau,	James Harkin,	Assault and Battery,	7th	F A Lafferty & James Noble	5s			Appealed to Sessions.
Angus Hampstead,	Samuel Campbell,	Do	7th	Felix Lafferty,	10s	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	
Alexander Borrowman,	Jacob Hamilton,	Trespass,	7th	James Noble,	5s	do	do	
Samuel Davy,	William Fines,	Assault and Battery,	17th	Cornelius R. Quick,	15s	2 weeks,	Treasurer	Not paid, left the country
James Foster,	James Dunn,	Articles of the Peace,	18th	Henry McKenny,			Recognizances of the Peace for 12 months	
Henry Crosby,	Joseph Mulker,	Assault and Battery,	19th	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid
Dr. Campbell and Monroe Evans,	George Odit, Thomas Newcomb, George Sullivan, and David Knox,	Assault and Battery on the Sabbath day,	30th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	£1 5s each	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	15s unpaid
L. J. Fluett,	James Ward,	Assault,	26th February,	Do	10s	do	do	Costs paid by the Party.
H. McKenny,	P. Deslip,	Furious Driving on Highway	20th do	James Noble,	5s	do	do	Prosecutor paid costs immediately, parties set'ld
John Thayer,	John Camble,	Biting,	20th do	Ralph Foster,				
Do	Oliver Wilkinson,	In the Fight holding Thayer's arm,	20th do	Ralph Foster,				
Julia Crosby,	Josiah Fletcher,	Assault,	28th do	Cornelius R. Quick,	5s	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid.
George Thompson,	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th do	Do	5s	2 weeks,	do	Paid.
James Harkin,	Laurent Rabideau,	Do	1st March,	Henry McKenny,	£2 fine, £1 8 costs	20 days,		Appealed to Qr. Sessions
Philip McGuire,	George K. Robinson,	Non-payment of Wages,	3rd do	F. A. Lafferty and Jas Noble	£7 1s 3d	9th March,	Not paid yet.	No distress to be found.
George Crawford,	Thomas Cotton,	Trespass,	4th do	Felix A. Lafferty,	1s	8 days,	Not yet paid.	To be imprisoned.
Ada Ratelle,	Leandre Beniteau,	Non-payment of Wages,	17th do	F. A. Lafferty & Thos. Boyles,	£1 15s	23rd March,		Appealed to Sessions.
Alexander Martial,	John Hutchins,	Trespass,	20th do	Cornelius R. Quick,				Dismissed.
Eliza Crayan,	Francis Crayan,	Assault,	22nd do	Thomas Salmoni,	£2 10s and costs	8 days,	Treasurer,	Not paid.
James Harkin,	Laurence Rabideau,	Do	28th do	T. Salmoni & J. G. Kolfage,				Dismissed.
James Harkin,	Michael Rabideau,	Do	28th do	do	5s and costs.	6 days,	Treasurer	Not paid.

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending April 1st, 1856

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 8th April, 1856.
CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Mears' Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to

STANISLAUS LASALINE.
Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.

BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

New Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.
W. T. BASSANDALE.
Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

New Livery Stable.

JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich. 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

AGRICULTURE &c.

A New Food.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATOE.

Two correspondents have sent us accounts of the Chinese Yam or Japan pototoe, an excellent lately introduced into France, and also within the last year or two, into the United States. We believe a gentleman of this city imported a few roots last season, but whetherhe received them in time, or succeeded in reproducing them here, we have not learned. The following is furnished by a city subscriber, extracted we believe, from the *Anglo-Saxon*.

THE CHINESE YAM.

Attention, as all men know, has of late years been anxiously turned towards the discovery of a plant capable, in whole or in part, of forming a substitute for the precarious potatoe crop. Many have been suggested. The tuberous roots of the arracacha, the lesser calendule, and many more, have from time to time been brought into notice; but each in turn, when weighed in the balance of practical agriculture, has been found wanting.

The star of hope to which the eye of hungry Europe is now directed is an oriental yam, which the combined labors of the "alles" have suddenly brought forth from an inglorious obscurity of 6,000 years. Like the East and West Indian yams already known, it belongs to the genius Dioscorea —but is very different from those in its specific character. Mr. Decaisne's experiments lead to the conclusion that it would speedily become a plant of real agricultural importance in France; and professor Lindley sees no reason, judging from its geographical distribution, and its affinity to our bryony, which it much resembles—why it should not suit our climate.

The plant has large perennial rhizomes or roots, the top end of which are as thick as the fist, and which taper downwards to the thickness of the finger, descending perpendicularly to the depth of a yard, if the soil is loose enough to allow them. The haulm is annual, as thick as a goose quill, cylindrical, entwining from right to left, two yards in height, of a violet color, with small white specks; and when not artificially supported it trails on the ground, sending freely at the joints. In China, this plant has long been in extensive cultivation under the name of SATS-IS; and Mr. Montigny through whom it was introduced from Shanghai to Paris, reports it to be highly productive, and consumed as largely by Chinese as the potatoe is by Europeans.

As yet the applicability of the plant to Britain has not been practically demonstrated, but the French horticulturists, who have been at much pains to inquire into merits, have arrived at the following conclusions —1. That in the point of flavor and nutritive properties, it is equal to the potatoe and in the opinion of Professor Ducaisne superior.—2. That the yield is greater, whilst its freedom from disease renders the crop more certain.—3. That it will grow in any sandy, and what are usually considered barren soils; and this affords an excellent means of turning waste land to profit. 4. That it can be propagated with facility. 5. That it may remain in the ground several years without degenerating, but on the contrary, it increases in size, weight, and nutriment —furnishing at all seasons of the year an aliment within the reach of every one." 6. That when harvested it may be preserved in cellars or sheds, without vegetating, for many months after the potatoe has become useless for food. 7. It requires a shorter time for cooking than the potatoe, ten minutes boiling being sufficient.

Mr. Decaisne, in detailing his experiments observes: "If a new plant is to have a chance of becoming useful in rural economy it must fulfil certain conditions, in the absence of which its cultivation cannot be profitable. Now, the Chinese yam satisfies every one of these conditions. It has been domesticated from time immemorial; it is perfectly hardy in the climate of France; its root is fitted, in point of nutritive matter, estimable when raw, easily cooked either by boiling or roasting, and then having no other taste than that of flour (fecule). It is as much a ready-made bread as the potatoe, and is better than the batatas or sweet potatoe."

The system of cultivation recommended by Professor Lindley for Britain is the following, viz:—For propagation, that smallest roots are set apart, and pitted to keep them from frost. In the spring, they are taken out and placed in furrows, pretty near each other, in well prepared ground. They soon s rout and form prostrate stems, which are made into cuttings as soon as they are six feet long. As soon as cuttings are ready, a field is worked into ridges, along each of which is formed a small furrow in which the pieces of the stem are laid and then covered with a little earth, the leaves being left bare. If rainy weather follows, the cuttings strike immediately: if dry, they must be watered until they do strike. In fifteen or twenty days, the roots begin to form, and at the same time lateral branches appear, which are carefully removed from time to time, to facilitate the swelling of the roots. In general one plant produces two or three tubers (rhizomes) which are of a colour internally, but consist internally of a white, sealy, very friable, slightly milky, cellular mass, filled with flour which softens and dries in cooking it till acquires the taste and quality of a potatoe, "or which it might be mistaken"—possibly in taste, certainly not in appearance."

[To be Continued in our next.]

THOUGHTS AND WORDS.—It is much easier to think right without doing right, than to do right without thinking right. Just thoughts may, and wofully often do fail of producing just deeds; but just are sure to beget just thoughts. For when the heart is pure and straight, there is hardly anything which can mislead the understanding in matters of immediate personal concernment. But the clearest understanding can do little in purifying an impure heart, the strongest little in straightening a crooked one. You cannot reason or talk an Augean stable into cleanliness. A single day's work would make more progress in such a task than a century's words.—*Hare.*

"I he Mother's Breath is a blessing to a house," is said to be an Irish proverb. It is certainly a beautiful mode of expressing a great truth.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, hops to inform the Public and his Friends that he still keeps on hand the best of everything to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOPE,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the trading public at all hours. A supply of old Jamaica Rum and Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.
ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Jylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merita share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a share of public patronage, which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARM HERE'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE
will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR
will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.
Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.
Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, Jarvis Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO BE SOLD
CHEAP FOR CASH,
The property of a person going to England, the following Real Property, viz:

FOUR Town Lots situated in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex enclosed in one block with a good Cottage, Stable, and a variety of choice grafted fruits, and a good well of water, being composed of Lots No. 13, 14, 15, and 16, on the East side of Russell street; also Water Lot No. 17, a good site for a Steam Mill; also Lot No. 16, on the West side of Bedford Street.

Lots No. 13 east half in 2nd Con., Rochester, 100 acres, also the East half of Lot No. 8, in 4th Con., Sandwich, 100 acres.

Enquire of George Bullock Esq. Sandwich.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS.
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE, L. BEECHER, B. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR.
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Neild's Tavern. Also, on that estate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Sides or Bottoms, without 24 ½s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when the soil is moved never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Neild, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION.

To the Combination of Trade!!
J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices at $2.50 each, a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee Notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor. Call anywhere, and try a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT assembled in Toronto, for the despatch of Business

On Friday 15th February

The *Globe* will contain a full report of the Debates made up each day to the hour of going to press; and will have the most reliable political intelligence at the earliest moment.

THE DAILY "GLOBE"

Will be sent four months for TWO DOLLARS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY "GLOBE"

Will be sent three months for ONE DOLLAR!

Orders should be sent in immediately so as to secure the Debates from the commencement of the Session.

GLOBE OFFICE,
Toronto, February 14, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens of every size, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who may boast the delightful of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove a valuable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and embellishment, renders it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, and published monthly, at the yearly, regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. J. BEAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST
SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM
25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the Canadian Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably successive volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, forming at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM McDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17 day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an Illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other Subjects.

The contributors to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and People of every Profession if Life, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge. the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is publi-hed once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and spendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

TERMS.—Single subscriptions, $2 a year or $1 for six months. Five copies for six months, $4: for a year, $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large Cash Prizes, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for sub scriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to

MUNN & CO.
128 Fulton St. New York

Messrs Munn & Co. have been, for many years extensively engaged procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors without charge in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.
Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	P M
Toronto, - -	8 00	3 20	10 00
Mimico, - -	8 10	3 30	10 15
Port Credit, -	8 25	3 45	10 30
Oakville, - -	8 43	4 03	10 53
Bronte, - -	8 55	4 15	11 15
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35
Hamilton, - -	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	A M
Hamilton, - -	10 40	6 10	3 10
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte, - -	11 15	6 45	3 55
Oakville, - -	11 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit, -	11 45	7 20	4 35
Mimico, - -	12 00	7 35	4 50
Toronto, - -	12 15	7 50	5 05

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Great Western Railway Offices,
Hamilton, 1858.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Patent Medicines.

THE CHEST.

Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M. D.,

THE eminent Medical Practitioner, has left a valuable legacy to the world in his Great Preventative of Consumption, and unfailing cure for Pulmonary Diseases, without the use of Medicine. Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., invented and advised the use of the

MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR,

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and a safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the Chest, *according to fashion* and the continual changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner that, once worn it becomes *a necessity and a comfort.*

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America is making rapid progress in the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts enquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector without recourse to doctoring of any kind.

The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protectors," to see to their being genuine.

Remember this is a staple article and no Patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's Size, - -	$1,50 each.
Ladie's do. - -	1.00 do.
Boy's & Misses' do. -	75 do.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
28 Ann Street and 102 Nassau Street, New York U. S.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, Manufactory, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.

H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters, and Milliners, also Gentleman's Furnishing Store-Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail disposal of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens for safe and profitable business.

For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
38, Ann Street, New York.

DR. VERVAIS
Pulmonic Syrup,
A NEW PREPARATION OF
COD LIVER OIL SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

SINCE so many excellent Medicines have been offered to the Public, and by excellent physicans, it might be thought superfluous on my part to offer any New PREPARATION. But from many years experience and practice, both in the Laboratory and with my patients, I find that the Syrup of my preparation is the best that has yet been offered to the public. The Chemical Composition is such that the disagreeable taste is removed without in the least diminishing the virtues of the Oil. It can be taken with perfect safety in all cases, and at all times without injuring the constitution. And its properties are so remarkable as instantantaneously to remove the nervous irritability of the Lungs, soften the Gluid, and remove the dryness of the Throat and the soreness of Lungs with which the passage of the Lungs are affected. It diffuses a gentle warmth throughout the system, secures a free circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the skin,—thus giving universal egress to the impurities which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which the human race is liable. Too much cannot be said in favor of a Medicine which will restore the languishing and dying patient from a death-bed to the best health, and make him enjoy the real blessing of a healthy existence. We have now the radical cure, "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," which I not only recommend, but WARRANT IT TO CURE the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of it for a few weeks or two. The most ample experience justifies the Proprietor in speaking so candidly and confidently of the discovery, when Patients who have been suffering from severe cough, whooping-cough, colds and catarrhal affections, have with the use of a few bottles, not only been restored to their accustomed health, but even felt their constitution stronger than for many years previous. All persons who have once used this Medicine have instantly ordered more for the use of themselves and friends. The Proprietor again *warrants his preparation* to be everything he claims for it; and he only asks the favor of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt or hesitation the most palatable, speedy, and efficacious Medicine ever made use of in America. He has especially devoted 12 years to the preparation of such Medicines, and in at last hail with pleasure and delight this *wonderful preparation of the only efficacious Remedy* for the cure of nearly all *Diseases of the Lungs*, particularly Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspnea, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest, only further to add that this Cough Syrup has not been extended beyond my own practice, or a prescription until astonishing success attended its use in removing the diseases for which I recommended it. It became popular, and was called for so frequently that I found it necessary to prepare it in large quantities to meet the constant demand for it. Since this Medicine is carefully and skillfully compounded by myself, who am thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal properties and effects of each article separately and of the combined influence when chemically united, and have also a perfect knowledge of the human system, and of the functions of each organ both in its healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence, and am therefore fully persuaded from many years experience that it will give a *Universal Satisfaction*; but, at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted up to the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure-All," nor that it is, under all circumstances, absolutely indelible. Yet I can truly say that I am successful in my chemical composition that not as well for a tonic—expectorant in chronic cough and catarrhal affection of debilitated habits, to re-establish a healthy condition of the secretory organs, to promote the dissolution of the deposite, and to give strength to the system—and to allay irritability of the mucous so in allaying the irritability of the muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes of the lungs and the spasmodic contraction of these tubes in the asthmatic patient, or in any case of dyspnea (tightness of breathing). Consumption which is the result of neglected cough, I have no hesitation in saying that my Syrup, not only has the effect of facilitating the expectoration and giving rest, but being very nutritive in itself.

This virtue should draw the attention of the sufferer. There is no medicine which acts so quickly on the respiratory organs as this "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," I assure it is received into the circulation, and determined to the lungs. The effects of the Syrup have been so successful in removing the various diseases for which I have severally recommended it, that I hereby assure the public that they may rely on its virtues to use or recommend it; as it will, in a far greater degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying the Article.

Dose for a growing up person, one teaspoonful four or five times a day.—A child of eight to twelve years, half a teaspoonful three times a day—one dose to suit ages of age, twenty drops three or four times a day.

AYER'S
PILLS
Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found in almost every toilet, writes:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them to be perfect family medicine, for common use, than any other I have ever known. In the many families to have realized marked benefits from them, and no one of my family has required any medicine, but received virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are mild in their operation, and certain in their action—qualities which must make them valued by the public. Use my name as you please."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Barbadoes:

"DR. J. C. AYER:—SIR: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the last twenty years, for Liver Complaint, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the morning. A few doses of your PILLS assure it never consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, D. D., of Waterbury, Ct., says:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify them to be an excellent cathartic for the purposes they revive. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, and worse diseases, and the long train of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases requiring a cathartic they are to be preferred. I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, at they have proved to me. I have used them in my family and in their operations, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article of use. I have had, for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best and most reliable remedy in the world; and these Pills are little inferior to that admirable preparation for the restoration of disease."

"Salem, Mo., Nov. 25, 1853.

"DR. J. C. AYER—DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and a variety of medicines used, which have been completely cured in a few weeks by your PILLS. What feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and long for.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and I was for months entirely blind; then my limbs and body; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair. I have been for years entirely bald on the top of my head; it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore. Your PILLS have cured me, and restored to me my once fine Martic Pile, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My wife, as well as myself, is fat, and well, and we are announced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel like a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that will do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and believe the statement to be correct.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Plaster Mill Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Martic, writes from Calcutta, April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which had left the derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had tried in vain for relief from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills made a perfect cure of me. I have since given them to my children for worms, with the best of effect, and they never fail to cure. I recommend them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for many years, and he says he has not seen the day but once. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, before building dislikes have made him well known, not only in the State but in the neighborhood:

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"SIR: I have great pleasure in informing you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your CATHARTIC PILLS. We were afflicted, for a long time, with severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, which we have always found to be a safe remedy. Some have several times been cured from attacks of the influenza and Croup by it. But your PILLS have relieved these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia of long standing, and which is grown upon me for some years,—indeed, the cure is almost miraculous. My wife has been relieved of her first child by the timely use of your PILLS. Your PILLS have relieved our children entirely to the relief of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

C. H. METCALFE."

The above are all from persons who are well known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;
P. OULLETTE, Windsor:
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

"PROGRESS."

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1856. NO. 8.

THE MAPLE LEAF,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½

Advertisements over six lines, 6d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair.d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

Bartley and Pinney.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that no will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR
SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
Sandwich, C. W.,
JACOB STUTTZ, PROPRIETOR.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accomodoted with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, opposite the "Sandwich Exchange," will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

Poetry.

I WAIT FOR THEE.

The hearth is swept—the fire is bright,
The kettle sings for thee,
The cloth is spread—the lamp is bright,
The white cakes smoke in napkins white,
And now I wait for thee.

Come, come love, home, thy task is done;
The clock ticks listeningly,
The blinds are shut—the curtain down,
The warm chair to the fireside drawn,
The boy is on my knee.

Come home, love, home, his deep, fond eye,
Looks around him wistfully,
And when the whispering winds go by,
As if thy welcome step was nigh,
He crows exultingly.

In vain—he finds the welcome vain,
And turns his glance on mine,
So earnestly, that yet again
His form unto my heart I strain,
That glance is so like thine.

Thy task is done, we miss thee here,
Where'er thy footsteps roam,
No heart will spread with kindly cheer,
No beating heart, no listening ear,
Like those who wait thee home.

Ah, now along the crisp walk fast,
That well-known step doth come,
The bolt is drawn, the gate is past,
The babe is wild with joy at last,
A thousand welcomes home.

However it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
—TENNYSON

Cursed be the social wants
That sin against the strength of youth,
Cursed be the social lies
That warp us from the living truth;
Cursed be the sickly forms
That e'er from honest nature's rule,
And cursed be the gold that gilds
The straighten'd forehead of a fool.
—TENNYSON.

THE MILLER'S MAID.

A THRILLING STORY OF THE RHINE.

There is a lonely mill close beside the little hamlet of Udorf, near the Rhine shore, between the villages of Hersei and Ursel, on the left bank of the Boon. This mill is said to have been the scene of the following story:—

It was on Sunday morning, "ages long ago," that the miller of this mill and his whole family went forth to hear mass at the nearest church of the village of Hersei—The mill, which was also his residence, was left in charge of a servant girl named Hannchen, or Jenny, a stout-hearted lass, who had lived long in that capacity. An infant child, of an age unfit for church, was left in her charge likewise.

The girl was busily employed in preparing dinner for the return of the master and his family, when who should enter all of a sudden but a sweetheart of hers, named Henrich Bortelr. He was an idle, graceless fellow, whom the miller had forbidden the house, but whom Jenny, with the amiable perversity peculiar to her sex, only liked, perhaps, all the better because of this interdiction of acquaintance. She was glad to see him, and she told him so too; and although in the midst of the work, she not only got him something to eat at once, but also found time to sit down with him and have a gossip, while the pot boiled for the soup before him. As he ate, however, he let fall his knife.

"Pick that up, my lass," said he, in a joking way, to the good natured girl.

"Nay, Henrich," she replied, "your back should be more supple than mine, for you have less work to make it still. I labor all day long, and you do nothing: But never mind; I would go hard with me an' I refuse to do more than that for you, bad though you be."

This was spoken half sportively, and half in good earnest, for, kind-hearted as the girl was, and much as she liked the scapegrace, she was too honest and instrious herself to encourage and approve of idleness, and a suspicious course in any one else, however dear to her. She stooped down accordingly to pick up the knife. As she was in the act of rising, however, the treacherous villain drew a dagger from under his coat, and caught her by the nape of the neck, griping her throat firmly with his fingers to prevent her from screaming.

"Now, lass," he said, swearing a bad oath at the same time, "where's your master's money? Fill have it or your life, so take your choice."

The terrified girl would fain have parleyed with the ruffian, but he would hear nothing she would have to say.

"Master's money or your life, lass!" was all the answer he vouchsafed to her entreaties and adjurations; "choose at once, was the only alternative he offered her, 'the grave or the gold!"

She saw there was no mercy at his hands, and as she saw it, her native resolution awoke in her bosom. Like the generality of her sex, she was timid at trifles; a scratch was a subject of fear to her; a drop of blood caused her to faint; an unwonted sound filled her soul with fear in the night. But when her energies were aroused by an adequate cause, she proved, as her sex have ever done, that in courage, in endurance, in presence of mind, and in resources of emergency, she far surpassed the bravest and coolest men.

"Well, well, Henrich," she said resignedly, "what is to be must be; but if you take the money, I shall even go along with you.—This will be no home for me any more.—But cease your gripe of my neck a little—don't squeeze so hard; I can't move, you hold me so tight; if I cannot stir, you cannot get the money—that's clear, you know. Besides, time presses; and if it be done at all, it must be done quickly, as the family will shortly be back from Hersel."

The ruffian relaxed his grasp and finally let go his hold; her reasons were all cogent with his cupidity.

"Come, then, quick, quick, no delay; the money is in master's bed-room."

She tripped up stairs gaily as a lark: he followed closely at her heels; she led the way into her master's bed room, and pointed out the coffer in which the money was secreted.

"Here," she said, reaching an axe which lay in a corner of the room, "this will wrench it open at once, and while you are tying it up, I shall just step up stairs to my own apartment, and get a few things ready for our flight, as well as my own little savings for the last five years."

The ruffian was thrown off his guard by the openness and apparent anxiety to accompany him. Like all egotists, he deceived himself, when self-conceit was most certain to be his destruction.

"Go hasz," was all he said; the nut long.—This job will be done in a twinkling.

She disappeared at the words. He immediately broke open the chest, and was soon engaged in rummaging its contents.

As he was thus employed, however, absorbed in the contemplation of his prey and, eagerly occupied in securing it on his person, the brave-hearted girl stole down the stairs on tip-toe. Creeping softly along the passage, she speedily gained the door of the chamber unseen by him, and perhaps unheard. It was but the work of a moment for her to turn the key in the wards, and locked him in. This done, she rushed forth like one who flies for life, and gave the alarm.

"Fly! fly!" she shrieked to the child, her master's little boy, five years old, the only being in sight or sound of her; "fly! fly! to thy father! fly on your life! Tell him we shall be murdered if he hasten not back.—Fly! fly!"

The child, who was at play before the door, at once obeyed the energetic command of the brave girl, and sped as fast as his tiny legs would carry him on the road by which he knew his parents would return home.—Jenny cheered him on and inspired his little heart as he ran.

"Bless thee, boy! bless thee!" she exclaimed in the gladness of her heart; 'an' master arrives in time, I will offer up a taper on the altar of our blessed lady of Kronberg, by Boon."

She sat down on the stone bench by the mill door to ease her over excited spirit; and she wept at the thought of her happy deliverance.

"Thank God!" she ejaculated, 'thank God for our escape. Oh, the deadly villain! and I so fond of him too!"

A shrill whistle from the grated window of the chamber in which she had shut up the ruffian Henrich, caught her ear, and made her to start at once to her feet.

"Diether!" Diether!" she heard him shout, 'catch the child and come hither. I am fast. Come hither! Bring the boy here, and kill the girl!"

She hastily glanced up at the casement from where the imprisoned villain's hand beckoned to some one in the distance, and then looked after her infant emissary. The little messenger held on his way unharmed, however; and she thought to herself the ruffian was a false one raised to excite her fear and overcome her resolution. Just, however, as the child reached a hollow spot in the next field—the channel of a natural drain then dry with the heat of summer—she saw another ruffian start up from the bed of the drain, and catching him in his arms, hasten towards the mill in accordance with the directions of his accomplice. In a moment she perceived her danger, and a moment more she formed her future plan of proceeding. Retreating into the mill, she double-locked and bolted the door—the only apparent entrance to the edifice—every other means of obvious access to the interior being barred by means of strong iron gratings fixed against all the windows; and then took her post in the upper casement, determined to wait patiently either her master's return and her consequent delivery from that dangerous position, or her own death it it were inevitable.

"Never said she to herself, "never shall I have my master's house a prey to such villains, or permit his property to be carried off before my eyes by them while I have life strength to defend it.

She had barely time to secure herself within, when the ruffian from without, holding the helpless child in one hand, and a long sharp knife in the other, assailed the door with kicks, and curses, and imprecations of the most direful character.

"Confound thee," he cried applying the foulest epithets of which the free speaking Teutonic languages are so copious; "open the door, or I'll break it on ye!"

"If you can, you may," was all the noble girl replied; "God is greater than you, and in him I put my trust."

'Cut the brat's heart,' roared the imprisoned ruffian above; 'that will bring her to reason.'

Stout hearted as poor Hannchen was, she quailed at the cruel suggestion. For a moment her resolution wavered but it was only for a moment. She saw that her own death was certain if she admitted the assailant, and she knew that her master would be robbed. She had no reason to hope that the life of the infant would be spared by her compliance. It was to risk all against nothing. Like a discreet girl, she consequently held fast in her resolve to abide as she was while life remained, or until assistance should reach her.

'An' ye open not the door,' shouted the villain from without, accompanying his words with the vilest abuse and the fiercest imprecation. 'I'll hack this whelp to pieces with my knife, and then burn the mill over-head. 'Twill be a merry blaze, I trow.' 'I put my trust in God,' replied the dauntless girl: 'never shall you set your foot within these walls while I have life to prevent ye.'

The ruffian laid the infant on the sward as he sought for combustibles to execute his latter threat. In his search he espied, perhaps, the only possible clandestine entrance to the building. It was large aperture in the wall communicating with the great wheel and the other machinery of the mill, and was a point entirely unprotected, for the reason that the simple occupants had never supposed it feasible for any one to seek admission through so dangerous an inlet. Elated with his discovery, the ruffian returned to the infant and tying the hands and feet of the child, threw it on the ground even as a butcher would fling a lamb destined for the slaughter, to await his time for slaying. He then stole back to the aperture, by which he hoped to effect an entrance. All this was seen by the dauntless girl within.

In the meantime, her mind was busied with a thousand cogitations. She clearly perceived that no means would be left untried to effect an entrance, and she knew that on the exclusion of her foe, depended her own existence. A thought struck her —'It is Sunday,' said she to herself, 'the mill never works on the Sabbath; suppose I set it agoing now? It can be seen afar off; and haply my master or some of his neighbours, wondering at the sight, may hasten thither to know the cause. A lucky thought, she exclaimed; 'tis God sent it to me.

No sooner said than done. Being all her life accustomed to mill gear, it was but the work of a moment for her to set the machinery in motion. A brisk breeze, which sprung up as it were by the special interposition of Providence, at once set the sails flying. The arms of the huge engine turned round with fearful rapidity; the great wheel slowly revolved on its axle; the smaller gear turned and creaked and groaned accordingly as they came into action; the mill was in operation.

It was on that very instant that the ruffian Diether had succeeded in squeezing himself through the aperture in the wall, and getting safely lodged in the interior of the great drum-wheel. His dismay, however, was indescribable when he began to be whirled about with its rotation, and found that all his efforts to get a step to the powerful machinery which set it in motion or to extricate himself from his perilous situation, were fruitless. His cries were most appalling; his shrieks were truly fearful: his curses and imprecations were horrible to hear. Hannchen hastened to the spot, and saw him caught like a reptile, as he was, in his own trap. It need not be added that she did not liberate him. She knew that he would be more frightened than hurt if he kept within his rotary prison, and she knew, also, than unless he attempted to escape, there was no danger of his falling out of it, even though he were sensible and inanimate all the while. In the meantime the wheel went round and round with its steady, unceasing motion, and round and round went the the ruffian along with it, steadily and unceasingly too. In vain did he implore her to have pity on his hapless condition; in vain did he pray to all the powers of heaven, and adjure all the powers of hell to his aid. She would not hear nor heed him; and unheard and unheeded of them likewise, muttering curse, he was whirled round and round in the untiring wheel, until at last, feeling and perception failed him, and he saw and heard no more. He fell senseless on the bottom of the engine, and even then his inanimate body continued to be whirled round and round, as the brave girl, not daring to trust to appearances in connection with such a villian, and being therefore afraid to suspend the working of the machinery or stop the mill-gear and tackle from running at their fullest speed.

A loud knocking was shortly after heard, and she hastened thither. It was her master and family, accompanied by several of their neighbors. The unaccustomed appearance of the mill sails in swing on the Sabbath had, as she anticipated, attracted their attention, and they had hastened home from church for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the phenomenon. The father bore his little boy in his arms; he had met the party whom the child was tied, but he was unable to obtain an account of the extraordinary circumstances that had occurred from the affrighted innocent. Hannchen, in a few words, told all; and the spirit that had sustained her so long and so well withthe emergency lasted, forsook her at once, as it passed away. She fell senseless into the arms of the miller's son, and was with difficulty removed.

The machinery of the mill was at once stopped, and the inanimate ruffian dragged forth from the great wheel. The other ruffian was brought down from his prison. Both were then bound and sent off to Boon, under a strong escort, and in due course came under the hands of the executioner.

It was not long till Hannchen became a bride; the bridegroom was the miller's son, who had loved her long, but with a passion previously unrequitted. They lived henceforward happily toget her for many years and died at a good old age, surrounded by a flourishing family. To the latest hour of her life, this true-hearted woman would shudder as she told the tale of danger and her deliverance.

LAUGHABLE STORY

The following story—we other true or false we cannot say—is the talk of a village in the parish of Halifax, in England. A certain woman felt her spouse an incumbrance, and resolved upon his disposal. She applied to the druggist of the village for sixpenny worth of arsenic; he very properly refused to sell her the article, and informed her husband of the application, at the same time inquiring of him for what purpose his wife could require such a quantity. The husband replied jocularly, that he could not tell, unless it was for the purpose of poisoning him, and told the druggist that if she applied again he must sell some harmless article in lieu of the arsenic and he would see what her objects were. She did apply again, and the wary appothecary delivered her some innocuous drinks, warning the husband of what had occurred. When he went home he found a meat pie for dinner. He pretended, at first, want of appetite, and invited his wife to help herself. She refused and at last he ate a quantity of the pie. In a little time he professed himself unwell, then feigned thirst, then alarming sickness, and finally death. The woman manifested great concern during these proceedings, but the instant death appeared to her to have occurred, she passed a rope through the chamber floor, and knit it to her supposed dead husband's neck in order that when neighbours were called in he might appear to have hanged himself. She then ran up stairs to draw up the rope. The instant she disappeared the dead man revived, released himself from the rope, and passed it round the leg of the table, and the woman hung that useful domestic article, instead of the other one—her husband. The latter also ran up stairs, inquiring of the faithless woman "what she was after, drawing the table up that way?" The affair has ended for the present in his taking the law into his own hands. He has given her "a right down good hiding."

Miscellany.

The number of convicts in the penitentiary at Kingston in 1855 was 707—656 males 14 females, and 6 military men. At the end of the year there were 557 convicts, 41 for Murder, 14 Manslaughter, 17 Rape and attempt at same, 28 for Felony, 21 for Forgery, 38 Horse stealing, 20 Robbery, 227 Larceny, and 80 for other crimes. Their nativity is as follows;—190 Irishmen, 182 Canadians, 80 Americans, 63 Englishmen, 23 Scotchmen, and 19 from 13 other countries, and their different religious belief—23 Roman Catholic, 189 Church of England, 59 Methodists, 41 Presbyterians, 15 Baptists, and 28 belonging to other denominations. There were 28 between the age of 12 and 16—20 between 16 and 20—201 between 20 and 35—and 160 between 35 and 75 years. 55 of the convicts were Teotallers, 108 moderate drinkers, 307 intemperate, 92 habitual drunkards, and 6 not reported. The whole expenses of the Penitentiary for 1855 were $55,153. 60 cts, and $37,700 were received for convict labor.—The average cost of each convict to the country is $121.—*Post.*

A singular episode in the business of Montreal occurred this Winter. The two extensive India Rubber factories, located in this city, entered into a competition so warm, that men's India Rubber shoes of good quality, were retailed in immense quantities at 50 cents a pair, and other sizes in proportion. It is said, that one house retailed about 10,000 pairs. The companies have, however, it is understood, made arrangements, by which this competition has ceased, and the prices, are henceforth to be kept just below the price at which importations could be made from the States.—*Montreal Witness.*

WHEAT.—Canadian Wheat is quoted in the Rochester markets at $1,75 per bushel, and Genesee at $1 to $1,25; before reciprocity the figures were very different. It is not a very small boast for us Canadians to be able to say our wheat stands before the far-famed and world-renowed Genesee, if it is only for one season.

STABBING AND ROBBERY.—A farmer, of the name of Stone, on leaving Elgie's Hotel about half past ten o'clock on Tuesday night last, was followed by two men, who, after a little conversation, asked him for his cash. Mr. Stone handed over a quarter, but the men insisted upon having more, and seizing him by the neck and arms, rifled his pockets of what they contained, which only happened to be about two dollars. On pretending to shoot them by a motion to draw a pistol, one of the robbers immediately stabbed Mr. Stone in the left breast, without, happily, inflicting any other than a flesh wound. The mystery of the affair is that Mr. Stone made no noise or alarm, but after receiving the stab, remonstrated with his assailants for having taken all his money from him, upon which they gave him back a quarter dollar, assuring him that they would not have stabbed him had he not feigned to shoot them. This seems to have satisfied Mr. Stone, for the night, at least, he having retired to bed without making those at the Hotel fully acquainted with this daring outrage. In the morning, his wound was dressed by a Surgeon, when it was discovered, that had the weapon entered an inch or two below, the stab would have been undoubtedly fatal. That such would have happened in our public streets, at so early an hour, is indeed alarming, and we trust the miscreants may be brought to justice in time to prevent, perhaps, worse consequences. The robbers, it is supposed, must have seen Mr. Stone change some money a short time before, and observing also that he was a little oblivious, were tempted to try their hands on him.—*Barrie Advance.*

GRAND TRUNK, (CANADA)

From the London Railway Times.
March 3, 1856.

The shares now stand at about fifty per cent, discount. About 3000 of these shares were sold under specific conditions some weeks back, for account of the contractors, with a stipulation that no further sales from the same source should be made during a stated period. It is reported that notwithstanding this arrangement, the market has been further supplied. Such circumstance is chiefly attributed the serious depreciation in the stock, upon the direction of which are men so eminent as Messers. Thomas Baring M. P., George Carr Glynn, M. P., Robert McCalmont, and the Solicitor General for Upper Canada. The market is now slightly firmer, *owing to the rumour that in order to complete this Railway, which is of great importance to Canada, a guarantee may perhaps be granted by the Colonial Government.*

FEMALE ON A BENDER.—A young lady from Philadelphia a few days since arrived in Petersburg, Va. in male attire. The *Express* gives the following account of the way she "went on" while there:

"She arrived in the city one day last week to all appearance a lad of some fifteen or sixteen summers, stopped a day or two, and in the meantime fell in with some extravagant young travelers, popped champagne with them, took snacks at the "Bower," and flew around in quite handsome style. Yesterday afternoon she was on the point of leaving in the Southern cars, when her father, who, having fortunately guessed her course, was in pursuit of her, and had just arrived by the Richmond train, found her seated in the smoking car of the Welden train, puffing away on a prime Havana, with her little tiny feet cocked up against the stove, and withal quite at home. On affectionate parent beholding his gentlemanly daughter thus metamorphosed, he was at loss to express himself, but finally managed to exclaim, 'da that you, Louisa?' To which the gallant runaway responded, 'This is me, father; oh! I'm so sorry I left you,' and she burst into tears. For the fair wanderer's sake we suppress names. It it needless to say they returned together.

THE WAY TO EMINENCE.—Long ago a little boy entered Harrow school. He was put into a class beyond his years, and in the meantime fell in with some extravagant young travelers, popped champagne with them, took snacks at the "Bower," and flew around in quite handsome style. Yesterday afternoon she was on the point of leaving in the Southern cars, when her father, who, having fortunately guessed her course, was in pursuit of her, and had just arrived by the Richmond train, found her seated in the smoking car of the Welden train, puffing away on a prime Havana, with her little tiny feet cocked up against the stove, and withal quite at home. On affectionate parent beholding his gentlemanly daughter thus metamorphosed, he was at loss to express himself, but finally managed to exclaim, 'da that you, Louisa?' To which the gallant runaway responded, 'This is me, father; oh! I'm so sorry I left you,' and she burst into tears. For the fair wanderer's sake we suppress names. It it needless to say they returned together.

THE WAY TO EMINENCE.—Long ago a little boy entered Harrow school. He was put into a class beyond his years, and was at the head of the school had the advantage of previous instruction, it was denied to him.—His master child him for his dullness, and all his efforts could not raise him from the lowest place on the form. But, nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books which his classfellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and not a few of the hours of sleep, to the mastering of those; till, in a few weeks, he gradually began to rise, and it was not long before he shot ahead of all his companions, and became not only leader of the division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy, whose career began with this fit of energetic applica ion, in St. Paul's cathedral; for he lived to be the greatest oriental scholar in modern Europe—it was Sir Wm. Jones.

When young scholars see the lofty pinnacle of attainment on which that name is now reposing, they feel as if it had been created there rather, than had traveled thither. No such thing. The most illustrious in the annals of philosophy, once knew no more than the most illiterate now do. And how did he arrive at his peerless dignity? By dint of diligence; by downright pains talking.—*Life in Earnest.*

"You bachelors ought to be taxed,' said a lady to a resolute evader of the noose matrimonial. 'I agree with you perfectly, ma'am,' was the reply, 'bachelorism certainly is a luxury.'

In choosing a friend, especially if you want a whole-souled one—look always at his under pinning—i. e. at the size of his feet. If these are large, you may be sure he don't stand upon trifles.

A SMILE.—An Indian chief, being asked his opinion of a cask of Madeira wine which had been presented to him, said he thought it was a juice extracted from women's tongues and lions' hearts, for after he had drank it he could talk for ever and fight for everybody.

SMART.—A countryman entered a daguerreotype saloon a few day since, and wished a daguerreotype of his uncle. 'I can do it, sir, but where is he?' 'Oh, he's dead!' was the simple reply, 'but I've got a description of him in an old passport.'

Mrs. Smithers says her husband was once the greatest military man in the country.—For two years he was lieutenant in the horse marines, after which he was promoted to a captaincy in a regular company of sappheads and minors.

Glimpse at the future of Canada.

In looking over our English papers by the *As a* we find in the *British Banner*, published in London, an article eulogising a limited Monarchy combining the three recognised forms—Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy—as the most perfect system of Government, and the best calculated to work efficiently and permanently. Looking at the past history of the world it will be found that the Monarchical form of Government constituted but short-lived exceptions. France exhibits a brilliant example of the triumph of Monarchy over Military despotism and Democracy—the present Monarch of France, notwithstanding the supposed predelection of the people of France to a Democratic Government, confidently appealed to the suffrages of the people, and was successfully greeted by the unanimous voice *Vive la Empereur*. The system adopted by our most gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, of visiting occasionally the different portions of her realm, and mingling with her her people is productive of impressing their minds, and interesting them more affectionately to the principles of Royalty. The writer in the *Banner* suggests the probability of a visit of Her Majesty to Canada—the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated; and points out the present as the time 'when England's Queen could pay a visit, not only with Queenly grace but with great public advantage, to Canada. The Canadian Press, says the writer, last year urged "the propriety of an invitation from the Canadians to Her Majesty, praying a visit to her North American dominions. The spirit which promoted this is praisworthy, and there can be no doubt of the policy of its expression. It is no meet, however, that Her Majesty should cross the Atlantic upon an invitation. Let it be her own act and deed, that it may be an act of grace,—a voluntary, confiding, affectionate visit,—not a common-place compliance with a popular supplication. It admits of no doubt that the result of such a visit would be, beyond calculation, beneficial. It would impart life and joy through the whole of that vast region. It would be felt to be something more than a crowned compliment; would be viewed as a piece of maternal condescension,—a proof of deep interest in a territory which heretofore has been seen by no Royal eye. The assemblage of the Governors of the several Provinces, with the Representatives, or a portion of them, and the Magistrates of the land, would be a splendid sight; and the Addresses and Memorials which would accompany the proceedings, would operate most salutarily on the general mind. As the fountain of honour, moreover, Her Majesty might with great advantage, exert her prerogative in the way of Knighthood and Baronetcy, thus leaving behind permanent monumens of the Royal visit. Were the Queen, as had been suggested at the same time, to issue a free pardon towards rll the Exiles resulting from the Rebellion, it would be a deed for which multitudes would bless Her, and which, by restoring to their homes a large body of patriotic men, would greatly codtribute to the public weal.

As to the annexation of Canada to the United States, we need not say that such a step would increase the difficulties of any such measure; for we conceive, apart from the idea of a Royal visit, there are no tendenceis in hat direction. That Canada will one day be a distinct and independent kingdom is certain: it will follow, as a matter of course. Such independence will be alike for the good of Canada and of Great Britain. When that day shall arrive, who can tell but from the illustrious Family of Victoria may be selected the first Sovereign of Canada? What so graceful? What so graceful? What so calculated to cement the union of the two Countries?

In this day of Royal Visits, reciprocrated between European Thrones, we do trust it is not to much to expect that the Queen of England, with her Illustrious Consort, will one one day muster sufficient courage, and become the subject of sufficient curiosity, to say nothing of patriotism to pay a visit to a land which is destined, in the future, to reflect brilliancy and long the glory of England.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

FIRES !

We have had a series of these unwelcome visitations in this neighbourhood during the week, some of them very destructive. The following are details of these calamities.

GALT.

On Friday night last, a fire broke out in the Stave Factory belonging to Messrs Attwood & Allan, and situated on the canal west of the Dam in this town. Upon the alarm being given, a crowd of people soon assembled, and by dint of hard work managed to get the fire completely under before the engine could be got into play. The loss to the proprietors of the Factory is trifling, and we believe is covered by insurance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PRESTON

On Thursday evening, 3d April, about 9 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, when it was discovered that the roof of Mr. Charles Israel's Tavern and store was on fire, occasioned by the stove pipe. The fire Company was speedily on the spot and commenced to play with their Engine, but the building being frame the fire soon spread over the whole roof, it was therefore evident that the building could not be saved, and therefore preparations were made to save the adjoining buildings of Mr. Israel, viz: the wing and the barn, which both were connected with the main building. The shed roof between the Tavern and Barn was first cut down, while masses of snow were carried on to the roof of the wing, the fire hooks were applied, and in a short time the burning building was torn down, but not until the furniture and store goods had been carried out. By the energy of those assisting, both the Wing and Barn were saved and the fire subdued. Although water was very scarce by judicious management, it was accomplished to save part of the premises.

Mr. Israel suffers heavily, as he had not effected any insurance. Being an industrious man and an old inhabitant of Preston, he has the sympathy of the public, and no doubt will receive some aid to re-build.

DUNDAS.

The Foundry of Messrs Robert Holt & Co., here, had a narrow escape from destruction, by fire, on Monday morning. On the previous evening one of the workmen, it appears, had rather inconsiderately thrown a couple of shovels full of live coal upon that laying on the floor for use, and thus left it. The result was that the whole became ignited, and but for the timely discovery, must undoubtedly have led to the most serious consequences.

Fire in Paris.—Early on Sunday morning a fire broke out in a small building adjacent to the International Hotel, at the Depot, and extending itself westward soon wrapped the Hotel also in flames. There was fortunately but little wind, and no further mischief ensued. The "International" is entirely destroyed, as well as the house in which the fire originated. At the east end of the Hotel an apartment was appropriated to the Post Office; here, fortunately, everything was saved through the energetic exertions of Mr. Webb, the clerk in charge.—The greater portion of the household furniture of Mr. Chase, the proprietor of the Hotel, was also saved, and in pretty good order. Mr. Chase is insured; and so are the buildings. It has become evident, at one or two recent fires, that the municipal officers will find it necessary by inflicting fines to make a few examples of individuals who neglect to aid in extinguishing fires. It is as much a matter of surprise as of regret, that men can look on the work of destruction, and make no effort to mitigate the mischief.—*Star.*

Mr. Wm. Stockins' house, on the Town Line between Dumfries and Blenheim, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday last, entailing a loss on the proprietor of $1200.—*Berlin Chronicle.*

Fire in Otterville.—Just as we were going to press we received a letter from a friend in Otterville with details of a disastrous fire which occurred in that village on Monday last. It originated in the cabinet shop of C. S. Johnson, which was consumed together with a building occupied by C. Lewis, dentist. Loss on the former $2,000, the latter was insured for $400. The entire village narrowly escaped.—*Woodstock Spirit.*

A fire took place this morning, (Wednesday,) between two and three o'cock, on the south side of the Market Square, on the premises known as the old brewery, which was purchased a short time since by—— Tennyson, Esq., of Toronto; it consisted of a frame building, one story and a half high, occupied by Mr. Lamb, (in the employ of Messrs Scott & Fiskin,) who, we are sorry to say, has lost a considerable quantity of clothing, &c. We understand there was no insurance. The cause of the fire, as usual, is, the stove pipes were faulty.—*Guelph Advocate.*

Awful.—On the night of the 12th inst. the house of Mr. William Cunningham, in the Township of Esquesing, County of Halton, was totally destroyed by fire, and horrible to relate, the wife perished in the conflagration, nothing being afterwards found of her but a few bones and the heart!—When the fire was discovered the neighbors hurried to the spot, and found Cunningham inside the door, in a state of helpless intoxication. He was dragged out, and said his wife had gone to some of the neighbors, but she, poor woman, appears to have been unable to help herself for the same reason as her husband. An Inquest was held but nothing elicited further than the belief that both had been intoxicated at the time of the fire.

The Freshets.

We were visited on Tuesday last with the greatest calamity that has ever befallen our village. Last Monday and Tuesday, being very mild, the immense quantity of snow on the ground, south of the village, under the warm rays of the sun having melted, the creek passing through the village gradually rose on Tuesday, some three feet above its usual height. On Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, the body of water became so immense that Benson's Dam, gave way under the pressure, the water rushing with such velocity and in such large quantities, still steadily increasing, that in half an hour the bridge on King Street gave away with a tremendous crash. The large timbers from this bridge having come in contact with Mr. M. Brown's bakeshop, and a stable adjoining Jarvis' Hall, both were soon torn to pieces, destroying Mr. Brown's bakery and baking aparatus, together with a large quantity of flour, confectionary, bread, &c. A stable farther north containing two valuable horses belonging to Mr. Robt. McDonald, was next destroyed, the horses also being carried away by the current. One of the horses was saved, after having floated as far down the stream as the bridge crossing—Thames street, near Messrs. Dunn & Co's. Foundry, was demolished. The new bridge on Canterbury Street was also destroyed soon after.

The water at this time had rose eight or nine feet, inundating the lower portion of Messrs. Brett & Whittaker's tin shop, Mr. Mathews' Saloon, and Messrs. Campbell's and Buchanan's Shops adjoining, all on King Street. These buildings at one time were threatened with total destruction. As it is, the buildings for the most part are saved; but the contents are mostly destroyed, particularly the contents of Messrs. Brett & Whittaker's shop.

Messrs. McKenzie and Campbell proprietors of the Steam Planeing Machine on Charles Street, lost a large quantity of lumber—many others along the creek also lost considerable by the destruction of sheds, out-houses, &c.

At about half past six o'clock, when the excitement had reached its height, a report was spread through the vast assemblage congregated that a boy, in attempting to cross the creek on horseback, in rear of Murdock's shop, had fallen off the horse into the water, and carried down the stream. The people became much alarmed and excited, running in all directions, and asking all sorts of questions. At length the welcome announcement was made that the boy had been rescued, which was received by the crowd with three hearty cheers.

A large number of our citizens were engaged Wednesday and yesterday in removing the timber, cord-wood, lumber, &c., which had floated down the stream as far as the bridge crossing the River Thames, on Thames Street, which is the only bridge remaining, and which was several times threatened with destruction.

The loss by this calamity will fall heavily on the corporation, as well as on individuals. The following estimate may be relied on as being nearly correct:—

Estimated loss of the Corporation,		$3,000.
"	" Mr. Malcom Brown,	800
"	" Mr. Rob rt Mcdonald	400
"	" Mr. T. Jarvis	300
"	Messrs. Brett & Whittaker	400
"	Mr. Mathews (Saloon)	100
	Total.	$5,000.

The above are the principal sufferers.—We have, possibly, over estimated the loss of some, and under-estimated the loss of others; but it is impossible, at present, to give the exact figures. There are many others, whose losses range from $50 to $100.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

Public Dinner to Sir W. E. Logan.

(From the Globe)

The public complimentary dinner to Sir W. E. Logan, Vice-Provincial Geologist, and Chief Canadian Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, came off on Saturday evening, as announced, in the St. Lawrence Hall. About 250 gentlemen sat down to dinner, at seven o'clock. The chief table was placed at the centre of the east side of the Hall; the chair being occupied by his Worship the Mayor of Toronto—having on his right His Excellency Sir E. Head, and on his left, the guest of the evening, Sir W. E. Logan. At the same table sat the other Commissioners—Alfred Perry, Esq., Charles Lindsey, Esq., and Professor Hunt; also, Hon. H. J. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cartier, Hon. Mr. Spence, Hon. Judge Richards, Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, Captain Retallack, R. L. Denison, Esq., and —— Murray, Esq.—Among the other gentlemen present, we observed the Hon. W. B. Robinson, M. P.P.; Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P.; W. Patrick, Esq., M.P.P.; Honourable Inspector-General Cayley, M.P.P.; R. Bell, Esq., M.P.P.; Geo. Brown, Esq., M.P.P.; W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., M.P.P.; D. B. Stevenson, Esq., M.P.P.; Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.; A. Rankin, Esq., M.P.P.; Hon. John Hamilton; G. W. Allan, Esq.; A. H. Armour, Esq.,; Baron de Rottenburg; W. McMaster, Esq.; L. Moffatt, Esq.; John Duggan, Esq.; George Desbarats, Esq.; Professor Buckland, Professor Chapman, Professor Wilson, Professor Cherriman; Rev. Dr. McCaul; F. C. Capreol, Esq.; D. L. Macpherson, Esq.; Thomas Worthington, Esq.; T. D. Harris, Esq.; John Cameron, Esq., Oliver Mowat, Esq.; B. Chamberlin, Esq.; E. G. Penny, Esq.; Rev. H. Hope; M. Hayes, Esq.; John Holland, Esq.; W. Langton, Esq.; D. B. Read, Esq.; John Harrington, Esq., C. S. Gzowski, Esq.; S. Fleming, Esq.; W. Sladden, Esq.; T. Brunskill, Esq.; F. H. Heward, Esq.; Rice Lewis Esq.; R. P. Crooks, Esq.; J. T. Kerby, Esq., &c., &c.

The entertainment was provided by Mr. Webb, and was served in a style that did him great credit.

Maule's Band was in attendance, and furnished excellent music. The hall was decorated with the flags of England and her allies, elegantly grouped.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, APRIL 18, 1856.

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

The subject of the establishment of a general Police system through the Province has been pretty generally canvassed by the press, and the Bill for that purpose which is at present before Parliament appears to have as many advocates as opponents, although among the number that oppose the measure we find few if any who give anything like a good or sound reason against the establishment of a Provincial Police force. The only argument that we find which is brought to bear against it is, that such a system, if carried out, would tend to "sap the liberties of the people;" be a fraud upon our constitutional rights;" that the "measure would be arbitrary and tyrannical;" that a measure having for its object the suppression of crime and the keeping in awe of such characters who are disposed to disturb the peace of communities in which they reside, will certainly have a contrary effect to that which is asserted it will have by its opponents.

We are inclined to advocate the measure upon its own merits. It is not a measure which should be opposed or advocated from party purposes. Its effects will be very generally felt throughout the Province, and we feel assured that no measure has been introduced by the present Government which will become more popular, when it will have been thoroughly understood by the people.

The inhabitants upon the frontier have felt the want of some such organized police force as is contemplated by the present bill, more, perhaps than is felt in any other part of the Province. There are continually passing over from the neighboring States men whose only object is plunder, and with our present constabulary force are permitted to accomplish their object, and in many cases escape the penalty of the law from the inadequate and utterly useless system which at present exists. We could enumerate numbers of cases in support of the above, and the notorious Townsend, who for years committed the most barefaced robberies in a thickly settled country, was never arrested from the want of some established police force; and the gangs of horse-thieves which infest the frontier, and which have escaped the hand of the law, in many cases would be thoroughly rooted from the land under such a system.

We regard the Police bill now before Parliament as of the utmost importance, having for its object the peace and happiness of the subject, and involving the destruction of many crimes which, under the present system, are unable to be detected, and having a force which, at a few hours' warning, might be concentrated in order to suppress riots, which frequently occur upon the public works; and at this time, when numerous railway lines are being built, there is a double necessity for this bill becoming a law of the land.

SHRIEVALTY OF ESSEX.

This office has at length been filled, and the lot has fallen to our friend of the *Windsor Herald*—John McEwan, Esq.; and hereafter, instead of treating the public to spicy little articles through the columns of that journal, he will occasionally treat them to an article though more impressive, yet less agreeable, in the shape of "Summons," "Fi Fas," &c.

We wish him joy in his new office; and, from his long residence in the County, and knowledge of the people, the public, we have no doubt, will feel satisfied with the choice.

The River for the last few days has been completely filled with drifting ice. This is the first lake ice that has passed down in any quantity this spring, and we may expect in a few days to see navigation opened, as the ice appears to be very rotten, and altho' the river was filled, the ferry boats have not stopped running. The steamer *Forrester* made her first trip from Sarnia on Wednesday.

☞ We would call attention to the postponement of E. Rivard's Grand Lottery, which will be drawn on Tuesday, the 20th May next, as the tickets were not all sold, but will be, no doubt, by the postponed day.

The following communication from "Iota," upon the subject of our Grammar School, although agreeing in most respects with him, we do think that the fault of small attendance of children cannot be attributed to the want of ability of the present teacher, who is a classical scholar of no mean ability; and as to his fitness for teaching some of the children who attended his school at one time, we suppose he did not aspire to such a reputation, as most of the children were under six years, and he could hardly be called upon, as a Grammar School teacher, to teach children who should properly have been attending at the Common School. We hope with our correspondent that the Grammar School will not remain as a blot upon our fair fame long, but that the Trustees will bestir themselves in right good earnest to wipe the stain from the County, by inducing the County Council to take the matter up, and assist them in their good endeavors, by furnishing the *needful*,

To the Editor of the "Maple Leaf:

Sir,—We were much pleased with your pointed remarks, a few weeks ago, respecting the sad state of our County Grammar School, and we hope that the subject will not be allowed to rest until a reformation is effected. This school ought to be a model for others; a sort of "Normal School" for the County, in which young persons could receive a correct training as Common School Teachers. Good teachers are very much needed in this County. Our schools, with a few exceptions, are far from being in an efficient state of operation; and who can wonder, when there is such a ridiculous and shameful example where we ought to have a pattern? Our Grammar School is a disgrace to the County of Essex, and especially to the board of management. It is with them, as you have properly observed, that the great difficulty rests—the selfishness of some, and the inability and carelessness of others. These men ought to be called upon, by the Council who appointed them, "to give an account of their stewardship." They should do their duty or resign; and not play the "dog in the manger."

We see no reason in the supposition that the locality is unfavorable to prosperity. Sandwich being the county town, and a quiet, retired place, would be at once selected by disinterested parties as the best locality. The prosperity of our Grammar School will be secured as soon as proper means are employed for that end; not before. A new and more commodious school house is desirable; but, in our opinion, the reformation, in order to be thorough and lasting, should be commenced by getting a *new teacher*. With those who speak highly of the morals and education of our Grammar School Teacher we have no controversy. But the question is, has he *natural* abilities? Does he *love* to teach? and has he the art of getting his pupils to *love* to learn? Is his system and manner of instructing and *correcting* the most improved and popular? What we want is an earnest, enterprising, youth-loving, well-trained teacher from our Toronto Normal School, who would soon fill the old school-room with pupils, and then, as a matter of course, a better house would be provided. The £100 Government allowance will go far towards his support. His salary, however, is a secondary consideration. If he makes the school what it ought to be, he should be well paid for it. Hoping, sir, that you will continue to agitate the question until the board wake up and do their duty, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Iota.

April 15th, 1856.

To the Editor of the "Maple Leaf:"

Dear Sir,—As a subscriber to your young and flourishing paper, may I take the liberty of asking you to furnish space in your issue of this week for the *Colonist's* report of Mr. Rankin's speech in the Duval case, which I enclose?

In seeking this favor at your hands, I am prompted no less by motives of friendship towards the Member for our County, whose character has been unjustly assailed in this matter, than from a love of fair play which every one in this free country is entitled to receive; the advocacy of which by your journal will I doubt not induce a favorable consideration to the subject of my request.

You will, Sir, I think, allow that a member of Parliament has as much right to freedom of opinion as a private individual: and, admitting this, I feel assured that you will not entertain the same *remarkable* views touching Mr. Rankin,s conduct on the occasion referred to, as those which some of your cotemporaries have on the *garbled* report, adopted by them, chosen to declare. It is *no* part of a friend to withhold wholesome advice from fear of giving offence, and I maintain that, although Mr. Rankin may have thought it necessary to pass some strictures on the indiscretion of the Ministry, on the particular occasion alluded to, while he voted with them in their extremity, he is no more fairly chargeable with inconsistency and violation of principle, than he who *blames* his friend for rash and inconsiderate conduct, yet does not refuse assistance to shield him from its consequences.

I pray your courtesy in this matter, and subscribe myself,

Dear Sir,

Your obedt Servt,

A Friend to Fair Play.

Mr. Rankin was quite satisfied that after the eloquent speeches which had been made by the two gentlemen who had preceded him he would cut but a poor figure. He had hitherto occupied a sort of nondescript position in the House. being neither a member of the Opposition, nor yet a decided supporter of the Ministry. However, in respect of the matter on debate, he desired to take an early opportunity of declaring his views. On one side, viz, by the mover of the motion for the address, we were told the course he had taken was quite constitutional, and then by the Attorney General East, the averse was affirmed. As to himself he had no great respect for precedents, but preferred viewing a question according to the dictates, of common justice. In the 19th century he hardly thought we were called upon to govern ourselves by old precedents. This was the age of telegraphs, railways and steamboats, and the inventors of these improvements upon old modes of progression and communication, had not been governed by precedents. When the hon. Mr. Cameron had made his motion he had accepted it as a very reasonable one under the circumstances, and he was still of that opinion, but it was not because it emanated from him, for he would have supported it if made by any other member. He believed in the sovereignty of the people, and no law could continue which was in opposition to public opinion; so, if the law were adverse to the motion, the sooner it was changed the better. If there was a law securing the independence of the Judges, and it placed them so high that they could not be asked a civil question, such a law should be repealed. He had wondered very much that such importance should have been attached to the motion, but then that was accounted for by the fact, that there was about fifty lawyers in the House, who evidently were desirous of exalting their profession to the highest pinnacle of earthly honor. Well, he was only a farmer, and could not pretend to see so clearly as these gentlemen into matters of law, but he thought he could see some way into common matters, and he thought that the demand of Government to have this motion rescinded, was a piece of very great presumption. No man was better disposed to support the Government, when he thought they were right, but he would never invariably follow them when, as in the present they were evidently wrong. Now, they came down and added injury to insult. They had insulted this House by refusing to present the address, and now they injured us, by asking us to undo what we had done.

Cries of Order! Order!

They had not presented the address, they had not obeyed their masters, for we were their masters, he was one of their masters, and as such he would always claim their respect. The Government were only the creatures of the people, and they could only expect to keep office so long as they obeyed the will of the people. They threatened to go to the country if they were defeated but he could not see that even if they were defeated upon this motion it would involve any such necessity. The fact was, they had not consulted their friends as they ought to have done, and if they had they would not have been in the position they now found themselves. But, perhaps they only resolved upon such a course within the last hour, and if so, perhaps they were excusable. If the Attorney General East had at first said that they were prepared to go into an investigation of the case, he had no doubt his hon. friend (Mr. Cameron) would have been perfectly willing to withdraw his motion. He formed no part of the hon. mover's part, it was true he had the highest respect for him, still his political views were so very different that he could not go with him on most of his measures. He had reconsidered his vote of Monday, and no consideration would make him change it. He had no wish to damage the Government, on the contrary, he was anxious they should keep their places and would think them as deserving of the severest censure if they abandoned their position. They had some important measures to put through, and he trusted they would not be so unfaithful to their trust as to leave them in their present condition. If they kept their places, as they could very well do, he would be prepared to move or second a vote of confidence in them, and would help them all he could to carry their measures. The country required these measures, and yet here was a whole month spent, and not one Bill had been passed, but the time had been spent in useless discussions.

Cries of yes, one Bill has been passed.

Mr. Rankin—Aye, an Indian squatter Bill. The hon. Attorney General East had said, that if the House wished to make an enquiry even into the conduct of the Judge, and would proceed in the proper way they would do so.

Mr. Cameron—No, no, the Attoney General had not said that.

Mr. Rankin—Well, he had said something equivalent.

Hon. Mr. Drummond explained that the Government were ready to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the Executive officers.

Mr. Rankin would repeat that, notwithstanding what had happened, or the vote that might be taken this evening, he had confidence in the ability, integrity and willingness of the ministry to discharge their duties. He did not think there were men among the opposition able to do better than the present Government, and therefore, he hoped they would keep their offices, and if they did, he thought they would be sustained by all those who hitherto had voted with them.

Legislative Assembly.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The roll of members having been called, in was found that all were present except Messrs. Blanchet, Burton, Billa, Flint, Freeman, Larwill, MacNab, O'Farrell, Sydney Smith and Valois.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald then rose to submit a motion on the subject of the Seat of Government, and went over the leading arguments in favour of permanence. He was so tired of the perambulating system that, if it was not brought to an end to-night, he would vote for the Seat of Government being fixed permanently at whatever place they might be, when the perambulating system ceased. He begged to move—"That in the opinion of this house the present system of convening Parliament alternately at Toronto and Quebec should be discontinued."

Mr. Brown said.—I think my hon. friend from Glengary does not take a just view of this question. It appears to me we are not in a position at present to go to the consideration of fixing a permanent Seat of Government. We have but to look at the state of a great many very important public questions, I think, to come to the conclusion that it would be exceedingly inexpedient at this moment to take such a step, involving as it does, the immediate expenditure of a million of dollars. No one can look at the great topics now under discussion, and at the state of the public mind either in Upper or Lower Canada, without I think coming to the conclusion that the question whether the present Union can be carried on is still a matter of doubt. And, with the present demands on the finances of the country, and the instability of our present political state he considered it would be an act of great imprudence to expend £300,000," of which £225,000 would come out of the pockets of the people of Upper Canada, in erecting Parliament Buildings at Montreal. He moved in amendment:—

"That it is inexpedient to consider the question of a permanent Seat of Government during the present session."

Mr. Lorangr raised the point of order, whether a similar amendment, having been moved by Mr. Gamble when the question was formerly before the house, and negatived, it could again be put.

The Speaker said that after Mr. Gamble's motion was negatived, it was resolved that certain estimates should be pocured before further considering the question. Those estimates were now before the house, and might perhaps be considered by some members as sufficient to change their opinions as to the expediency or inexpdeiency of again considering the question this session. He threefore ruled that the amendment of the hon. member for Lambton was perfectly in order.

Mr. Loranger said the hon. member for Lambton had raised the absurd question of representation by population. When he chose to bring that question before the house, they were ready to meet him fairly, but he brought it in now as a side issue to get rid of the main question. He (Mr Loranger) repeated now what he had said in Quebec, that if a majority of this house was in favour of a permanent Seat of Government in Upper Canada, he would vote for Upper Canada. All he wanted was a permanent Seat wherever it might be. Wherever the maority of this house wished it placed he would vote for its being placed there.

Mr. Powell, in reference to the allusions made by the member for Lambton to the members for Ottawa district, said that those members were able to rise above petty local feelings, and would vote for permanent Seat of Government, whether, the majority of this house should decide for Ottawa or for some other place. He was astonished that the member for Lambton should have argued, as if the fabric of the Union was of so slight a nature, that its permanency depended on the question of the Seat of Government He believed that the Union rested on a much surer basis, and he hoped the house would not be frightened by any such bugbears raised by the member for Lambton.

Mr. Terrill had always previously given a silent vote, But he wished to state that he would vote for permanency because he considered this perambulating system was an abominable one, supported only by a selfish desire to share the spoils.

Mr. Gamble said, the question before the house, amounted simply to this, whether the Seat of Government should be permanently fixed at Montreal. But he would repeat the declaration of the hon member for Lamton that the people of Upper Canada would never consent to legislation being carried on in Lower Canada influences. (Hear hear.) To take such a step would be a death below to the Union.

Mr. Lyon argued in favour of a permanen Seat of Government, and expressed his opinion that the threatened danger to the Union was a mere bugbear. He could understand how the learned member for Toronto, who voted for Popish Institutions while in Quebec, and in Toronto was the advocate for strong Protestantism might raise an argument on account of the local influences of Lower Canada. But he could not understand how that argument should come from the member for Lambton and his friends, who had taken the same course in Quebec that they did in Toronto. For his own part he considered that of all places in Canada, Toronto was the one where there were the most influences at work interfering with fair and just legislation. (Oh! oh!) He would ratner go to Sandwich than legislate at Toronto.

Mr. Bowes said, the Government of this country should have assumed the decision of this question. One condition of the Union was, that Parliament should remain permanently in Upper Canada, and that Upper and Lower Canada should be represented by an equal number of members. He was not in favour at the present moment of Representation by Population, but should the Seat of Government be removed to Lower Canada, contrary to the arrangement under the Union, then he did not know but that he might say with the Attorney General East, that Upper Canadians would turn about for a new state of political existence. He hoped that hon. members for Lower Canada would keep faith Upper Canadians, and vote in favour of the present system until it has got such a permanent hold of the country that it could not be broken up.—He would vote therefore for the amendment of the hon. member for Lambton.

Hon. Mr. Drummond said, he was not in favour of Montreal being the permanent Seat, (hear, hear,) and let any man stand up and say he was not sincere in his choice.—His vote should be recorded in favour of a place which would be upon the line of Upper and Lower Canada, and the selection of which would tend to cement the Union, that was always his aim. He had never considered this as a local question, and he considered himself bound at this moment, in justice to the friends who had supported him upon this occasion, and the cause he was espousing, to come forward and say what site he would choose. It would be a place inhabited by French Canadians as well as other people, and in the heart of that valley which contained wealth much more abundant than that of California, if we only knew how to make use of it. He meant the Valley of the Ottawa, and St. Maurice. He would have the Seat of Government placed half way between the ocean and Lake Huron, upon that great highway which is to be made before long, and which is to conduct the teeming wealth of the West from Lake Huron to the seabord. The Valley of the Ottawa had always been tributary to the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and never to the United States. If the city of Ottawa was not to be carried by a majority, he would then vote for Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux replied to the hon. gentleman in French and said the hon. gentlemen had acted very unwisely in sending on to Montreal to know whether a less estimate could be had than £300,000.

Mr. Wilson had been surprised at the spectacle which the house had witnessed.—They found that the Attorney General East had so little confidence in the Hon. Commissioner for Public Works' estimate that he could not rely upon a statement which came from his department. (Hear hear.) If anything showed the weakness of the Government it was that. (Hear, hear,)

Mr. Larwill, in a very comical manner alluded to the useless expenditure caused by migratory Parliaments, but yet thought that the present system was about the best that could be had, and the expence must be borne by the country. ("Question, question.")

The Speaker then put Mr. Brown's Amendment, which was lost upon the following division:—Ayes 53, nayes 65.

Yeas—Messrs. Aikins, Alleyn, Biggar, Bowe, Brown, Cameron, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chisholm, Christie, Clarke, Conger, Cook, Dionne, Evanturel, Fergusson, Foley, O. C. Fortier, Fournier, Frazer, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Jackson, Larwill, Lemieux, Lumsden, Macbeth, Attorney General Mackenzie, Matheson, Meritt, J. C. Morrison, A Morrison, Munro, Niles Pouliot, Robinson, Roblin, Rolph, Solicitor General Ross, J. Ross Scatcherd Solicitor General Smith, J. Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Wilson and Wright.—53.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Church, Cooke, Crawford, Crysler, Daly C. Daoust, Jean B. Daoust, Darche, Delong, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Jean B. E. Dorion, A. A. Dorion, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Egan, Felton, Ferres Ferrie, T. Fortier, Galt, Gill, Guevremont, Holton, Huot, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Loranger, Lyon, J. S. Macdonald, R. McDonald, McCann, Marchildon, Masson, Mattice, Meagher, Mongenais, Papin Patrick, Poulin, Powell, Prevost, Price, Sanborn, Shaw, Somerville, Supple, Tache, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Whitney, Yeilding and Young—65.

The main motion was then put, and carried.

Mr. Macdonald (Glengary) then rose, congratulated house on the successful result of his motion, and said that it was now for the Government to dispose of the matter.

The house then adjourned.

ARRIVAL of the STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

(Per Montreal Telegraph Line)

Halifax, April 14, 2 p. m.

The royal mail steamship *Cambria*, from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th ult., arrived here en route for Boston to-day. She will be due at Boston on Tuesday, and her the *Washington*, but presents no feature of mail will probably reach New York the next day. Her new is three days later than that of decided news in regard to peace.

The difficulties alleged to have presented themselves in the Paris conference just prior to the *Washington's* departure are understood to have been removed, and it was confidently expected that the treaty of peace would be signed in a few days.

The Liverpool cotton market is quiet at about the same quotations as per *Asia*.—In breadstuffs there had been a general decline from prices of the previous Friday, more particularly in lower descriptions.—The fall in flour is equal to about 1s per bbl in wheat about 3d per bushel. In fine wheat a slight advance had been established. Corn was dull at decline advised by the *Washington*. The provision market was essentially unchanged. For lard there was improved demand at firmer rates.

The London money market was more stringent. Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 82⅝ a 92⅝.

ARRIVAL of the STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.

New York, 14th, 8, a. m.

The *Washington* arrived at 7 o'clock this a. m., with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult.

The Peace treaty was not signed.

Matters at the Paris conference were not so harmonious owing to the difficulties interposed by Prussia; peace, however, was considered substantially certain.

The British Admiralty have sent out the steam frigates *Tartarus* and *Desperate* in search of the *Pacific*.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *London Times* states that the Danish commissioner had submitted to the Copenhagen conference a proposal of capitalization of the Sound dues, fixing 35,000,000 rix dollars as the medium of indemnity which Denmark claims. The writer claims that the United States having declined taking part in the conference, the question would in all probability be gone into without their co-operation.

Mr. Buchanan leaves Sonthampton April 9th, in the *Arago*, for home. He had gone to Paris accompanied by Mr. Campbell, the American consul at London, and Mr. Croskey, consul for Southampton, and would visit the Hague.

According to the *London Times*, the cause of the difficulties at the Paris Conference, was a demand put forward by the Prussian Plenipotentiaries, to be admitted to sign the treaty of peace on the same footing, and in the same character, as if Prussia had been a party to the alliance throughout. It is supposed that Russia supports Prussia in these pretensions. This took place at the meeting of the 22nd.

Another meeting took place on the 26th, but nothing of its deliberations transpired.

The opinion that the Conference would ultimately resolve itself into a European Congress, is strongly entertained.

The *Times* Crimea Correspondent says the War party still cherish hopes that the negotiations may break down. It may suit the French to make concessions, but it ought not suit us. They doubtless considee they have done enough for honor and glory, and to revenge the reverses of 1812. They cannot afford war, and England can, and their army however numerous on paper is dwindling sadly—scurvy and fever are playing havoc among the ranks, and the mortality is said to be 120 per day.

The Allies commenced the demolition of the enelosure lines around Sebastopol.

Ismail Pasha is increasing the army of Auatolia.

Gen. Mouravieff had received reinforcements via the Caspian Sea and Tiflis.

Advices from Hamburg state that Commodore Watson held Livan and all the Russian ports in the Baltic Sea in a state of blockade.

Advices state that Dost Mahomed has taken possession of Candas, and Persian troops were marching against him.

Sir Hyde Parker commander of the English naval forces in the East Indies died at Devonport, March 21.

Sir Henry Pottinger died at Malta on the 18th.

A telegraph from Jassy states that a courier who was the bearer a formal demand for a union of the principalities addressed to Count Walkewski, had been arrested at Czarnowitsch.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

March 22nd.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co's circular says:--

"We issued a circular on Thursday last, there being no market on Good Friday.— Since then there has been great dullness in the corn trade, wheat declining 3d. to 4d. per quarter at Mark Lane yesterday, without clearance of samples. To-day the market opened very flat and although towards the close there was a slightly improved feeling, the business done was very moderate and in retail fine samples could be bought at low rates, but inferior kinds suffered a reduction of 2d. to 4d. per 70 lbs.

Flour, in consequence of the very large arrivals from Spain is nearly unsaleable at 1s. per bbl. under Tuesday's rate. Indian corn is neglected, and no buyers over 30s. per quarter. Quotations are, red wheat 9s. 6d. a 10s.; white do 10s. a 11s. 11s. 8d. for the only choice lot of white in retail, but this rate is quite exceptional. Indian corn 30s. for all kinds.

In provisions there is no change to report.

Cotton, although dull and freely supplied this week, is not lower in price, sales yesterday of 10,000 bales.

Consols closed at 92⅜

A singular case came before the Mayors Court yesterday, in which the Rev. Father Soffies was charged with using insulting language to Mrs. Rose Bouchard. It appears from the testimony, that previous to January last, one Cleophas Bouchard applied to Father Moutait, to publish the bans between himself and Rose Accordingly on the following Sunday, the bans were published for the first time. During the following week, Father Soffies heard a rumor that Bouchard had been married, and had a wife living in the Upper Peninsula. He accordingly thought best to stop the publication of the bans, and told Bouchard of the cause.— Bouchard then went with Rose to Justice Elisha Chase, and was married on the 11th day of January. Soffies in the meantime had taken upon himself the duty of inquiring into Bouchard's former marriage, and early in March received a letter from the resident priest at Ontonagon, stating that the rumor was true and that his wife still lived there. Upon the receipt of this letter, Soffies left word at the residence of Mrs. Bouchard's father, requesting him with Bouchard and his wife, to come to his room, at the residence of Bishop Lefevre. They did so on the evening of the 14th of March, and when there, Soffies shook the letter in her face, and told her that she was a "*concubin et voisrein*." In proof of this assertion, he gave the letter to her father, and told him that he must separate her from her husband His violent manner of administering spiritual advice, did not please the parties, and they left the father to his wrath and vexation.— Rose was excommunicated, and the story of Bouchard's bigamy became so noised abroad that at last Rose laid this complaint against Soffies. Messrs. Throop and Lothrop acted for the Plaintiff, and Messrs Gray and Terry for Defendant. The case excited considerable interest, and drew a crowd to the City Hall.

The facts as above stated, were elicited on the part of the prosecution. The defense set up was that it is the duty of the pastor of a church to investigate such cases, and admonish such wrong doers that they were sinning, and do all in their power to bring them back to the paths of rectitude. These rules and regulations of the Catholic Church, were proven by Bishop LeFevre, and Father Hennessy, who went so far, as to say, that a pastor under certain circumstances might descend to vulgar and obscene language in order properly to admonish his erring communicant.

There are some other points about the case, which we shall notice when the case is concluded. It is adjourned to 8 o'clock this this morning.—*Det. Adv.*

A Winter Laniscape in Russia.—Nothing interesting presenting itself, we travelled onward through towns and villages, over a dreary country, rendered many times more so by the season. All around was a vast wintry flat; and frequently not a vestige of man or cultivation was seen, not even a solitary tree, to break the boundless expanse of snow. Indeed, no idea can be formed of the plains we traversed, unless you can imagine yourself at sea, far, far from the sight of land. The Arabian desert cannot be more fearful to the eye than the appearance of this scene. Such is the general aspect of the country during the rigors of a winter, with now and then the exception of a large forest skirting the horizon for a considerable length of way. At intervals, as you shoot along, you see openings among its lofty trees, from which emerge picturesque groups of natives and their one horse sledges, whereon are placed the different articles of commerce, going to various parts of the empire. They travel in vast numbers and from all quarters, and seldom fewer than one hundred and fifty in a string, having a driver to every seventh horse. The effect of this cavalcade at a distance is very curious; and in a morning, as they advance towards you, the scene is as beautiful as striking. The sun, then rising, thrown its rays across the snow, transforming it to the sight into a surface of diamonds. From the cold of the night every man and horse is encrusted with these frosty particles; and the beams falling on them, too, seem to cover their rude faces and rugged habits with a tissue of the most dazzling brilliants; the manes of the horses and the long beards of the men, from the quantity of congealed breath, have a particularly glittering effect.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, April 17.

The Baltic is at anchor outside of the harbor.—Papers arrived at 11 and a half o'clock without previous announcement.

The treaty of peace is signed by all the plenipotentiaries.

Sunday, March 30.—Great demonstration in Paris, firing of cannon, illumination, &c. English demonstration much more quiet.— Ratifications cannot be exchanged within four weeks.

The Africa arrived out on the 81st.

Cotton stronger than at previous advices —advanced 1-8a1-14. Sales for 2 days 24,000 bales. Breadstuffs, dull, but not lower. Consols, advanced to 93 1-8.

The mails are coming up in a steam tug.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, 18th April, 1856

Flour Best warranted,	$ 8 00	$ 8 50
" 2nd quality	5 00	7 50
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	4 00
Rye "	2 00	3 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		8 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 44	0 50
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	12 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	0 00
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	6 00	6 50
Beef " "	5 00	6 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.	$5 00.
Wheat.	1 30.
Corn.	0 50.
Oats.	0 36.
Pork	6 50.

Detroit, 18th April, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich for the year A.D. 1856, will be held in the Council Chamber at Sandwich, on Thursday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a.m. and following days.

Sandwich, 15th April, 1856.

D. MOYNAHAN
Township Clerk.

TEA MEETING.

A SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS TEA MEETING will be held at the Wesleyan Chapel in Sandwich, on Wednesday, 23rd April, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Several Popular Speakers are expected to address the Meeting. Interesting Sacred Music will also be given.

Tickets Fifty Cents. To be had of Messrs. Fluett, Ellis, Miller, John Green, or at the door.

Sandwich, April 10th, 1856.

NOTICE.

WILL be Sold by Public Auction at the Rosedale Mill, Township of Sandwich at 12 o'clock. noon, on Saturday the 16th inst. the following Work:—

Building a new Culvert
Making an Embankment.
Ditching and Grading a piece of Road
Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr. Bullock's Office, Sandwich.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE, Reeve.
April 10th 1856.

TO BE LET FOR EIGHT YEARS,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE with a Half-Acre Garden, on Lot No 4, East Side of Peter Street.

To be let subject to all Repairs and Taxes. A large reduction will be made to any person paying three years' rent in advance. For further particulars enquire of

J. GREEN,
Great Western Boot and Shoe Store,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

27th March, 1856.

N.B.—Possession will be given on the first of May next.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

County of Essex } By virtue of a writ
to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C: lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN,

FOR APRIL, 1856.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

Guillot's Store,

PER

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE

LOWEST REMUNERATING

PROFIT, FOR

CASH.

PRINTS, in Variety,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING,

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS,

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE XL FLOUR,

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE

AT CURRENT PRICES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

SEED.

H. C. GUILLOT,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK. &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from the trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

Notice.

County of Essex, } Notice is hereby giv-
to wit: } en that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said County, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs Constables, and all others in any way concerned are required to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
1st March, 1856. }

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architec

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich Monday, 12th May, 1856.
2nd. Amhorstburg, Saturday, 12th April.
3rd. Kingsville, Wednesday, 16th do.
4th. Colchester, Monday, 14th do.
5th. Mersea, Friday, 18th do.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th, May

Sandwich 12th Feb. 1856.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

IS NOW OFFERED IN

E. RIVARD'S

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE

AND

LOTTERY,

to take place at

SANDWICH,

ON THE 19th APRIL, 1856.

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS.

The following is a List of a few of the Prizes:

2 Shares in Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, worth	$60
A Glass Case,	40
A Burr Cooking Stove,	40
A Buggy Harness,	40
Trotting Waggon,	20
Double Barrel Gun,	20
Dress Coat (new)	18
Frock do	18
Single Barrel Gun,	15
Do do do,	15
Settee,	15
Pair of Curtains,	12
Lot of Dishes,	11
Six Shooter,	10
Box Stove,	10
20 Yards Carpet,	10
Eight Day Clock,	8
Do do	6
Looking Glass,	5
Pair of Shanghais,	5

Together with other articles amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

On the day of drawing the holders of tickets will have the privilege of appointing a Committee to regulate the mode of drawing, &c., &c. If the tickets are not all sold by the day appointed for drawing, due notice will be given of the postponement in the "Maple Leaf."

Tickets, One Dollar Each.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE DRAWING of the above LOTTERY is postponed until TUESDAY, the 20th MAY next. E. R.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st April, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Harden Campbell,	Maria Chalton,	Assault,	31st Dec, 1855	A. Sidwill & J. G. Buchanan,	5s	15 days,	Township Treasurer	
Eliza Thompson,	Thomas Sparks,	Assault and Battery.	4th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s		Committed in	default for 20 days.
Thomas Salmoni,	George McCoy,	Do	Do	John G. Buchanan,	30s and costs,	10 days,	County Treasurer	
Moses Bezeau,	George Shapper,	Do	24th	Thomas Woodbridge,	Costs,		Township Treasurer	Bound to keep the peace
Martin Strong,	Paschal Renaud,	Furious Driving,	26th	William Flanigan,	25s and costs		do	
Benjamin Cunningham,	Martin Withers,	Assault,	26th	H Cuningham & F A Lafferty	2s 6d	26th January,	Bound to keep the	Peace, Pl'tf paid costs
Harriet Washington,	Edward Moore,	Articles of the Peace,	26th	Thomas Wiloodbridge,	5s			Too poor, impris. 10 days
Leander Jolebois,	John B. Duvinier, Matthew Moynahan, and Thos. Haley,	Assault and Battery,	30th	Thomas Woodbridge,	10s 10s	Forthwith, do	Township Treasurer do	Recognizancesof the peace for 12 months.
James Harkin,	Laurent Rabideau, Paul Rabideau, Charles Rabideau, and Mark Rabideau,	Articles of the Peace,	1st February,	Henry McKenny,	25s	20 days,	Treas of Amherstb'g	Appealed to Sessions.
James Harkin,	Mark Rabideau,	Assault,	2nd	Do	5s			
Charles Rabideau,	James Harkin,	Assault and Battery,	7th	F A Lafferty & James Noble	10s	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	
Agnus Humpstead,	Samuel Campbell,	Do	7th	Felix Lafferty,	5s	do	do	
Alexander Borrowman,	Jacob Hamilton,	Trespass,	7th	James Noble,				
Samuel Davy,	William Pines,	Assault and Battery,	17th	Cornelius R. Quick,	15s	2 weeks,	Treasurer	Not paid, left the country
James Foster,	James Dunn,	Articles of the Peace,	18th	Henry McKenny,			Recognizances of	the Peace for 12 months
Henry Crosby,	Joseph Mulder,	Assault and Battery,	19th	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid
Dr. Campbell and Monroe Evans,	Thomas Newcomb, George Sullivan, and David Knox,	Assault and Battery on the Sabbath day,	30th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	£1 5s each	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	15s unpaid
L. J. Fluett,	James Ward,	Assault,	26th February,	Do	10s	do	do	
H. McKenny,	P. Deslip.	Furious Driving on Highway	20th do	James Noble,	5s	do	do	
John Thayer,	John Camble,	Biting.	20th do	Ralph Foster,				Costs paid by the Party.
Do	Oliver Wilkinson,	In the Fight holding Thayer's arm,	20th do	Ralph Foster,				Prosecutor paid costs immediately, parties set'ld
Julia Crosby,	Josiah Fletcher,	Assault,	28th do	Cornelius R. Quick,	5s	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid.
George Thompson,	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th do	Do	5s	2 weeks,	do	Paid.
James Harkin,	Laurent Rabideau,	Do	1st March,	Henry McKenny,	£2 fine, £1 8 costs	20 days,		Appealed to Qr. Sessions
Philip McGuire,	George K. Robinson,	Non-payment of Wages,	3rd do	F. A. Lafferty and Jas Noble	£7 1s 3d	9th March,	Not paid yet.	No distress to be found.
George Crawford,	Thomas Cotton,	Trespass,	4th do	Felix A. Lafferty,	1s	8 days,	Not yet paid.	To be imprisoned.
Adla Ratelle,	Leandre Beniteau,	Non-payment of Wages,	17th do	F. A. Lafferty & Thos. Boyles,	£1 15s	23rd March,		Appealed to Sessions.
Alexander Martial,	John Hutchins,	Trespass,	20th do	Cornelius R. Quick,	-			Dismissed.
Eliza Crayan,	Francis Crayan,	Assault,	22nd do	Thomas Salmoni,	£2 10s and costs	8 days,	Treasurer,	Not paid.
James Harkin,	Laurence Rabideau,	Do	28th do	T. Salmoni & J. G. Kolfage,				Dismissed.
James Harkin,	Michael Rabideau,	Do	28th do	do	5s and costs.	6 days,	Treasurer	Not paid.

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending April 1st, 1856

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 8th April, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier

March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Mears' Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to

STANISLAUS LASALINE.

Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.

BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.

W. T. BASSANDALE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N·B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKIMG Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.

andwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

A New Food.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATOE.

The account given below is from D. A. Ross, Esq., of Quebec, who condensed it from an American Journal. We should be glad to hear from any our readers who have attempted to cultivate this plant. The continued liability of the potatoe to disease, makes the question of a substitute interesting to all:—

THE CHINESE ORJAPAN POTATOE.

This most important esculent (Dioscorea Batatas, Dioscorea Japonica or Igname de la Chine) was first introduced into France in 1850, it having been sent to France by Monsieur de Montigny, French Consul at Shanghae, in northern China. It is in no case subject to decay, whether in the ground or out of it, and is of so hard a character as to withstand the severest winter unimpaired. It is superior in farinaceous properties to both the known species of potatoe. The "Mark Lane Express" acknowledges that it is a substitute more valuable than the ordinary potatoe.

Roots of this plant have been produced in middle and northern France, weighing from two to two and a half pounds, from tubers planted in April and dug in October. One great point of superiority possessed by it is that it may remain in the ground two or three years, always enlarging in size and equally nutritious and excellent in flavor.—

Experience has proved that when the roots are left for eighteen months in the ground, the yield is more than treble that of roots left but for one summer, and it is also considered that the roots are improved in quality.

In the spring of 1853 the largest plantation in France contained but 700 roots.—Yet such is the ease and rapidity of its propagation and increase, that it is already becoming most remarkably disseminated. Its growth is very rapid and it seems suited to any climate and to any soil although a sandy loam or sandy soil has been deemed preferable in Europe where the sun heat is so much less powerful than with us. It has been tested in America, in sandy and in stiff loam and grew vigorously in both, and from analogy it is more than probable that it will do well in inland soils.

Its roots run perpendicularly into the earth, thereby greatly enlarging its capacity to produce the greatest possible crops from a given space of ground. It has been calculated in the French Publications, from the experiments there made, that an acre will in six months produce 36,000 pounds, and in eighteen months, 120,000 lbs.

The roots, when placed in acellar, remain firm and perfect, as well as free from sprouts, and they can be kept out of the ground a year without injury or deterioration of their alimentary qualities. This property renders them invaluable for use in long sea voyages and as preventatives of scurvy. This plant is better adapted to cold than to hot climates. The root is from 15 to 25 inches long and two inches in diameter, tapering from the head, the outward appearance of the root is white variety of the sweet potatoe—skin thin, readily pealing off when cooked; flesh snow white, delicately farinaceous, with a slight almond flavor, exceedingly grateful when used in the same manner as the ordinary potatoe, and for bold nutrition and superior in quality. It can be cooked by water or steam, or roasted, and in appearance and taste is like the finest mealy varieties of common potatoe. It requires but ten minutes boiling—the ordinary potatoe requires half an hour. Ripened to a fine pure, white flour which will compare advantageously with any wheat flour.

This plant combines the advantages of immense product, diminished comparative labor, and adaptation to the soil where scarcely any other root will grow, and will remain in the ground during winter and for a period of three or more years furnishing throughout all seasons a fresh, wholesome and nutritious aliment for all classes at the cheapest rate. The acquisition of this esculent constitutes an era in Agriculture. Small sections of the root of the size of the same as potatoe sets may be planted at the first opening of spring at the distance of about three inches.

Information may be obtained on the subject of this valuable escalent from "The United States Patent Office Report" just issued "La Revue Horticole" and "Bon Jardinier" of France, and "The Mark Lane Express," and from William R. Prince Esq., of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. the author of an interesting letter on the subject which appeared in the columns of "The New York Tribune," on the 29th December, 1855, under the caption of "The new Escelent Root," "The Chinese or Japan Potatoe" and from which the foregoing particulars have been abridged.—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

Plant a Grape Vine.

Every person who has the control of a square rod of round whereon plants may grow, can scarcely do better than to set a grape vine of the Concord, Isabella, or Diana varieties. The first cost is trifling, and the after care of them more of a pleasure than a task. The grape is not only palatable and nutritious for those who are well, but is exceedingly grateful to the sick, giving tone to the digestive organs, and healthy action to the whole alimentary canal.

Before setting the root, throw out the earth to the depth of two or three feet, and fill up ten inches with coarse manure of any sort—old bones, oyster shells &c., and then throw in rich loam; into this rake a few quarts of house ashes, then fill up with loam and composted manure, and the soil is ready for the root.

After the plant is set, scatter on strawy manure, or leaves, and through the summer occasionally throw upon this the contents of the tubs and slops of the K. J. Dowing, late editor of the Horticulturist, says: "I have seen the Isabella grape produce 3,000 fine clusters of well-ripened fruit in season, by the liberal use of soap-suds from the weekly wash."

The effect of soap-suds on other plants is sometimes surprising. A cypress vine which had remained stationary for a fortnight, when about two inches high, immediately commenced growing after a good watering with soap-suds, and grew about six inches the first five days.

With a little care this may all be well done by any one who has never attempted it before. Under this treatment in the course of three or four years you will be amply repaid by a most beautiful crop of luscious grapes, and a vine greatly ornamental to the ground and dwelling. He has

PRUNING.—The grape vine bleeds readily. Never prune at all until the vine has grown one or two years for it needs the old and small branches in order to push forward large and vigorous roots. Late in October or in November is a proper time—never when the sap is in motion in the spring. As the fruit grows on new wood every year, in pruning it is necessary to cut back the branches to within two or three eyes of the main stem. The Cole's Fruit Book, which costs but fifty cents, and it will enable him to see the whole operation illustrated by engravings.

Never pinch off the leaves to aid the ripening of the fruit, as they are placed there for the very purpose you desire to accomplish.

Plant a grape vine, and before long some of you will be thankful to him who gave you the hint.

Horses for the Farm.

Notwithstanding the inroads made upon horse-labor by our great railroad system, the horse cotinues to be, an i will continue to be, one of the most important of domestic animals. For the past year or two the price of horses, and especially *good* horses, has been advancing. Indeed it is no easy task now to get a pair of working horses, combining strength, speed, hardiness, and other important qualities. Horse-breeding we believe has been, and is now, conducted in a most unskilful and deplorably careless manner. We may station ourselves on a road leading to one of our large cities, where two or three hundred teams pass and repass in a day, and out of the whole number we venture to say that one span of good farm-horses—say sixteen hands high and weighing about 1400 lbs., well proportioned, sound, strong, and hardy,—can not be selected. We have spent some time in looking up good horses, and therefore speak from experience. The majority we find to be long-legged, long-backed, narrow-chested animals, fit only for the knacker before a light carriage, and having half a dozen of them at hard work, would require a veterinary surgeon on his own establishment.—Where we do find any considerable degree of strength and robustness, we find also excessive coarseness and clumsiness. We admit some exceptions, but they are few and far between. Light, active, sprightly carriage horses, and fast goers, are not scarce. The fact is, our breeders of horses have been aiming at speed too much. The immoral race-course is ruining our horses, filling the country with a mongrel race absolutely worthless.

It is time that this matter should be urged upon the consideration of our farmers who make it a part of their business to breed horses. We know nothing about the profits of the business, but we know very well that if it pays to raise a horse that at four or five years old can command a sale for $200 it will pay to raise one that will sell readily at the same age for twice that amount.—With a good stock on hand, it is much easier and cheaper to raise a good horse than a bad one. The improved system of farming which is now being put in practice will require better horses, and farmers will find out soon that it will be much better to have one span of horses than two. How common it is every where to see four horses performing *badly* what two ought to do easily and well. We are sure that a breeder will consider it economy to give $400 for a pair of horses, instead of $200. Farm carts will soon be introduced extensively; and with them a good, heavy, active horse, will do more work in a day than a yoke of oxen in two; but a light legged horse is of no use in a cart.

Much can be done to improve our present race of horses, by judicious breeding. Place a mare having some desirable points with a horse whose prominent developments are such as, combined with the good parts of the mare, you wish to obtain in the foal: and in this way, if the mare is not too old, and is kept warm and comfortable during winter, doing little work, and the foal be never starved when young, a horse may be expected that will amply pay for the extra expense and trouble, costing no more to keep than one not capable of doing half the work.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Canal Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DODSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping a choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Custom House, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, wit good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always kept on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and no trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 19th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in wild, one mile in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengarry Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd *Con.*, half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. P. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the allied sciences, with the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which a refining generation view this science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, from the Gothic to the Rural Cottage.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded, together with the really superior execution, both as regard to the engravings and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of tinted toned paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the sciences of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SAWDEN and M. D. RAY.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, since which time it has been the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the work, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, and Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promotor of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewart, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH,

The property of a person going to England, the following Real Property, viz:

FOUR Town Lots situated in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex enclosed in one block with a good Cottage, Stable, and a variety of choice grafted fruits, and a good well of water, being composed of Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16, on the East side of Russell street; also Water Lot No. 1, a good site for a Steam Mill; also Lot No. 16, on the West side of Bedford Street.

Lots No. 13 east half in 2nd Con., Rochester, 100 acres, also the East half of Lot No 8, in 4th Con., Sandwich, 100 acres.

Enquire of George Bullock Esq. Sandwich.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR.

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Collars to Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and Orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

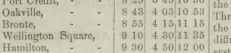
Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation		Mixed	Mail
	A M	P M	A M	P M	P M
Toronto, - -	8 00	3 20	10 00		
Mimico, - -	8 10	3 30	10 15		
Port Credit, -	8 25	3 45	10 30		
Oakville, - -	8 43	4 03	10 53		
Bronte, - -	8 55	4 15	11 15		
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35		
Hamilton, - -	9 30	4 50	12 00		

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation		Mixed	Mail
	A M	P M	A M	A M	
Hamilton, - -	10 40	6 10	3 10		
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35		
Bronte, - -	11 15	6 45	3 55		
Oakville, - -	11 27	7 00	4 15		
Port Credit, -	11 45	7 20	4 35		
Mimico, - -	12 00	7 35	4 50		
Toronto, - -	12 15	7 50	5 05		

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St. Louis, &c. &c.

The 3 P.M. Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Mil on, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Great Western Railway Offices,
Toronto, March, 1856.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Patent Medicines.

THE CHEST.

Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M. D.,

THE eminent Medical Practitioner, has left a valuable legacy to the world in his Great Preventative of Consumption, and unfailing cure for Pulmonary Diseases, without the use of Medicine. Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., invented and advised the use of the

MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR,

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and a safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the Chest, *according to fashion* and the continual changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner, that, once worn it becomes a *necessity and a comfort.*

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America is making rapid progress in the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts enquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector without recourse to doctoring of any kind.

The use of wearing these articles is a mere trifle and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them. Brecourt, Bradley & Co., of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protector," to see to it that it is being genuine.

Remember this is a staple article and no Patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's Size, - -	$7,50 each.
Ladie's do. - -	1,00 do.
Boy's & Misses' do. -	75 do.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,

38 Ann Street and 102 Nassau Street, New York U. S.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, Manufactory, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.

H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Fishery, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters, and Milliners, also Gentleman's Furnishing Store-Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens for safe and profitable business.

For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,

38, Ann Street, New York.

DR. VERVAIS

Pulmonic Syrup,

A NEW PREPARATION OF

COD LIVER OIL SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

SINCE so many excellent Medicines have been offered to the Public, and by excellent physicians, it, it be thought superfluous on my part to offer any NEW PREPARATION. But from many years experience and practice, both in the laboratory and with my patients, I find that the best preparation is the best that has yet been offered to the public. The Chemical Composition is such that the disagreeable taste is removed with out in the least diminishing the virtues of the Oil. It can be taken with perfect safety in all cases, and at all ages without injuring the constitution. And its properties are so remarkable as instantaneously to remove the nervous irritability of the Lungs, soften the Cough, and remove the dryness of the Throat and the viscid phlegm with which the passage of the Lungs are loaded. It diffuses a gentle warmth throughout the system, secures a free circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the skin,—thus giving universal egress to the impurities which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which the human race is liable. Too much cannot be said in favor of a Medicine which will restore the languishing and dying patient from a death-bed to the best health, and make him enjoy the real blessing of a healthy constitution. We have now the radical cure, "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," which I not only recommend, but WARRANT IT TO CURE the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of a bottle or more. The most ample experience justifies the Proprietor in speaking so candidly and confidently of his discovery, when Patients who have been suffering from severe cough, whooping-cough, colds and catarrhal affections, have with the use of a few bottles, not only been restored to their wonted health, but their whole constitution stronger than for many years previous. All persons who have once used this Medicine have instantly ordered more for the use of themselves and friends. The Proprietor again *warrants his preparation* to be everything he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt or hesitation the most palatable, speedy, and efficacious Medicine ever made use of in America. He has especially devoted 12 years to the preparation of such Medicines, and he can at last hail with pleasure and delight this *wonderful preparation* of the *only effeacious Remedy* for the cure of nearly all *Diseases of the Lungs*, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspnea, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest. I have only further to add that this Compound has not been extended beyond my limits as a prescription until astonishing success attended its use in removing the diseases for which I recommended it. It became very popular, and was called for so frequently, I found it necessary to prepare it in large quantities to meet the constant demand for it. Since this Medicine is carefully compounded by myself, who am thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal qualities and effects of each article separately, and of their combined influence when chemically united and have also a perfect knowledge of the human system, and of the functions of each organ both in its healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence, and am therefore fully persuaded from past experience that it will give *Universal Satisfaction*; but, at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted up to the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure-All," nor that it is, under all circumstances, absolutely infallible. Yet I can truly say that I am acquainted with no chemical composition of the kind so well adapted, *except in chronic cough*, and catarrhal affection of debilitated habits, to re-establish a healthy condition of the secretery organs, to promote the dissolution of the deposite, and to give strength to the system—as this Cod-Liver Oil Syrup. Also in allaying the irritability of the muscular fibre of the bronchial tubes of the lungs and the spasmodic contraction of those tubes in the asthmatic patient, or in any case of dyspnea (tightness of breathing). Consumptive patients will find a great advantage in using this Syrup, not on account of it facilitating the digestion of food, but giving rest, but being very nutritive in itself.

This virtue should draw the attention of the sufferer. There is no medicine which acts so quickly on the respiratory organs as this "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," because it is received into the circulation in the same state as it is in the lungs. The effects of the Syrup have been so successful in removing the various diseases for which I have severally recommended it, that I hereby assure the public that they need not fear either to use or recommend it; as it will, in a far greater degree, relieve all that is stated in the directions accompanying the Article.

Dose for a growing up person, one tea-spoonful four or five times a day.—A child of eight to twelve years, half a teaspoonful three times a day—from one to two years of age, twenty drops three or four times a day.

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chemist Building, Philadelphia, writes: "Your Cherry Pectoral and Ague Cure are found at almost every hotel, steamboat, and store on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Pills, I have found them a better family medicine, for common complaints, than any I have ever known. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and one inside with me is daily receiving that same benefit. They are not only efficient, but safe and pleasant to take. They are not only efficient, but safe and pleasant to take. They are not only efficient, but safe and pleasant to take. They are qualities which, in my opinion, are not enjoyed by the public when they are known."

The venerable Minister, the Rev. Dr. WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:

"Sir: I have used your Pills. I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the Restlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious derangement, which I have often experienced in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral, and find it to be the best family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. Your male medicines which you have left with me, I propose to commence for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co. says:

"Sir: I have used your Cathartic Pills in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In several cases of habitual costiveness, of long standing headache, indigestion, constipation, and the great variety of disorders that follow, they have done more than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend them, as I find them to be far superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure to relieve speedily, and certain to cure the many ills which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years used your Cherry Pectoral in my family for Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no sense inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Aiken, Mc., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER.—Dear Sir: I have been relieved from my birth with scrofula in its worst form. I am now about twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering. I have been under the care of a physician for weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write you that I am completed when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some form or other. Your Sarsaparilla has worked with out in the least diminishing the virtues of the Oil. It can be taken with perfect safety in all cases, and at all ages without injuring the constitution. And its properties are so remarkable as instantaneously to remove the nervous irritability of the Lungs, soften the Cough, and remove the dryness of the Throat and the viscid phlegm with which the passage of the Lungs are loaded. It diffuses a gentle warmth throughout the system, secures a free circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the skin,—thus giving universal egress to the impurities which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which the human race is liable. Too much cannot be said in favor of a Medicine which will restore the languishing and dying patient from a death-bed to the best health, and make him enjoy the real blessing of a healthy constitution. We have now the radical cure, "Cod-Liver Oil Syrup," which I not only recommend, but WARRANT IT TO CURE the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of a bottle or more. The most ample experience justifies the Proprietor in speaking so candidly and confidently of his discovery, when Patients who have been suffering from severe cough, whooping-cough, colds and catarrhal affections, have with the use of a few bottles, not only been restored to their wonted health, but their whole constitution stronger than for many years previous. All persons who have once used this Medicine have instantly ordered more for the use of themselves and friends. The Proprietor again *warrants his preparation* to be everything he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt or hesitation the most palatable, speedy, and efficacious Medicine ever made use of in America. He has especially devoted 12 years to the preparation of such Medicines, and he can at last hail with pleasure and delight this *wonderful preparation* of the *only effeacious Remedy* for the cure of nearly all

"*Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that my mother has been entirely cured of her Dyspepsia by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe cough by your Cherry Pectoral, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. Your Cathartic Pills have entirely relieved me from a dyspeptic and costive habit, which has grown upon me for some years,—indeed, this cure is much more important to me than the loss of time, as I was prevented from the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and from many of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c., LUCIUS E. MITCHELL."

"Dr. J. C. AYER.—Honored Sir: I have made a fair trial of your Cherry Pectoral, and have found it to be a most excellent cough medicine. Several persons to whom I have recommended it, have used it with perfect success. Your Cathartic Pills have relieved me, and I have subsequently found them a most valuable remedy when the bowels are deranged. I feel in better health now than for some years before. I feel confident of the beneficial effects of your Cathartic Pills. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS E. MITCHELL."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and to whom we can make reference statements without a thorough knowledge of the truth of the

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, MASS.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and
J. A. VERVAIS, SANDWICH;
P. OUILLETTE, Windsor:
And every Druggist and Merchan in Canada.

Refused

MAPLE LEAF.

James H. Wilkinson] "PROGRESS." [Proprietor and Publisher.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1856. NO. 9.



THE MAPLE LEAF,
IS PUBLISHED
Every Friday Morning,
BY
J. H. WILKINSON,
BEDFORD STREET;
Sandwich, Canada West.

Terms—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "Maple Leaf" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrac,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns:
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

Bartley and Pinney,
Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, J. C. PARSONS, } DETROIT.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodoted with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, opposite the "Sandwich Exchange," will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

Poetry.

Song of Faith and Affection--Moonlight on the Sea.

BY SIDNEY DYER.

Oh, come at night when all is calm—
Then, dearest, come with me,
That we may feel the witching charm
Of moonlight on the sea.
The stars are on the deep below,
And in the skies above;
Oh, come and thus shall be the glow
That lights our world of love.

Oh, come amid the hush of night—
Then, dearest, come with me,
And you shall taste the sweet delight
Of moonlight on the sea.
No billow curls the ocean's breast,
No clould is in the sky;
Oh, come and thus shall be the rest
For which our bosoms sigh.

Oh, come in such an hour as this—
Come, dearest come to me;
There is a sweet and tranquil bliss
In moonlight on the sea.
When stars are on the deep below,
And in the skies above;
Then come, and thus shall be the glow
That lights our world of love.

—*Musical World and Times.*

THE BANISHED SAILOR.

BY AUSTIN C. BURDICK.

Captain Robbins told us the next story. He was a stout, powerfully built man, and had been a ship master over twenty years.

'Well, boys,' he commenced, 'my story has but little of the thrill to it, but it has a curious sort of winding up, as you shall hear. Some ten years ago—I had command then of the same ship which I now own—I cleared at Boston for Calcutta. About half of my crew were furnished by a shipping agent; and they were certainly good-looking men. I had no reason to complain of them on the score of seamanship, for they were good seamen and understood their profession.—For a week all went well, and I had begun to flatter myself that we should have no trouble on the voyage, when one of the men commenced traits of character which I did not much fancy.

His name was Mark Lofton. He was a stout, broad chested fellow, strong as an ox, and with a set of limbs which looked as if they were made of twisted ropes. His first exhibitions of evil were among the men, where he seemed inclined to provoke quarrels and fighting. I called him aft and bade him let me see no more of his mischief.—He made me no reply, and went forward with a sullen dogged look.

'Matters passed on for a week longer, and at the end of that time, as I came on deck one morning, I found a row going upon the fore-castle. I hurried forward, and found that Lofton had been kicking up a muss as usual. I inquired what had caused the disturbance, but received no answer, so I turned to a foretopman named Anderson, and ordered him to explain to me what had happened.

'Why, sir,' said he, casting a kind of fear ful glance towards the evil man, 'Lofton came up a little while ago, and found Bill sitting on his ditty bag, an' he shoved him off. Bill told him not to do that again, an' that Lofton up and hits him a kick, and was going to pitch into him, when me an' Tom interfered, Lofton swore that he'd murder us if we didn't let go of him, but we swore that he shouldn't harm Bill, for Bill was only a boy compared with him. That is where we was, sir, when you came.'

'It's a lie!' said Lofton, with his fists doubled up.

'Be careful,' said I, looking him sharply in the eye. I supposed he hated to have the men see him cowed, so he thought he'd show me a little of his spunk. At any rate, he turned full upon me and said—and he looked savage, too, when he spoke:

'Don't think I am afraid of you.'

That started me. 'Look out, I said, 'or you'll find yourself in rather rough hands.'

At that he shook his fist in my face. I wasn't a very weak man then. I was taller than Lofton, and not so stiff, and my fist was heavy. With a movement so quick that he couldn't avoid it I gave him a blow upon the side of the head, just below the ear, that felled him to the deck as though he'd been struck with a cannon ball. At first I thought he was dead, but he soon began to move, and ere long he got upon his feet. The first word that escaped from his mouth was an oath, and directed to me. I struck him again, in the same place, but heavier than before, and he fell again like dead. When he next got up he seemed inclined to fear me, and he kept his tongue to himself.

'Lofton, I said to him—and I spoke rather more kindly than I would have believed it possible for me to have spoken, 'there is no need of my saying much, for you are sensible enough to know what order and subordination there must be on board a ship. It gives me more pain to punish you than it can possibly give you to receive it. I want you to understand this. Now why can't you behave as you should? you know what your duty is, and you know how much happier you will be if you make yourself pleasant. I went on in this way some time, and when I went aft again I left him with his head down. I made no threat of any kind, but I talked just though I didn't believe he would act so any more.

After this I fairly thought that Lofton would behave himself. He was sober and regular at his duty, but he had little to say to the rest of the crew. He was sullen most of the time, and I don't think he spoke a dozen words a day, that he wasn't obliged to speak. His peculiarities attracted my attention, and once I tried to get at the secret of his strange behaviour. One night when he had the wheel, I stood by his side and asked him how long he had followed the sea. He told me ever since he could remember save at intervals which he had spent on shore. I next asked him if either of his parents was living. He said no. I was then going to ask another question, when he looked me in the face, and said he:

'There, captain, you'd better stop where you are. I see your drift, and I ain't fond of telling my own affairs.

'But you are a strange man, I cannot see through you at all,' said I.

'Well, and what's the need of your seein' through me?' he growled, giving the wheel an extra spoke a port, and heaving it back again.

I said no more to him, but went about my own business satisfied that he would do best alone.

We had reached the Cape of Good Hope, and thus far Lofton had maintained a dogged, sullen subordination since the scene to which I have referred; but after we had doubled the cape, he commenced once more to show his evil pranks. One night he knocked Bill Cookson down, and kicked up a general row. I hurried forward and put a stop to it as soon as possible: but this did not stop it, for the next day he had another fight. I told him if he did so again I would put him in irons, but he took no notice of my threat. He seemed to have become utterly reckless of all consequences and at enmity with the whole crew. In fact, he appeared to take a sort of fiendish delight in feeling that we all hated him.—He had now got so that there was no safety with him, and I carried my threat into exe cution. I put him in irons, and I had to knock him down first, I kept him confined a week; and then I let him free, but after that I went armed, for I knew not what he might do.

But even this seemed to have no influence but to make him more ugly.

The men all feared him, for he was powerful; and more than that, they feared that he would not hesitate to use a knife if provoked to it. At length I got out of patience and I found that the peace of the crew was destroyed while he remained on board. I tried to reason with the fellow, but he would only snarl and scowl at my persuasions. I was puzzled; I had tried every sort of means, and yet not a particle of impression could I have upon him. I had urged him with all the power of which I was capable, I had pointed out to him in every conceived form the real joys of life he was throwing away. In short, no father ever talked more kindly and feelingly to a child than I did to him.

But finally I gave up. One day Lofton had been worse than usual, and as he gave me a threatening answer, I simply said:—'Now, Mark, I've come to the last resort.—Let me see one other act of evil from you, and I will set you ashore upon the first land we see! I will do it as true as there is a God in heaven!'

He looked at me sharply as I spoke, but I could not see that it affected him any.—However I let him rest at that. On the very next day the men were sent aloft to shake the reefs out of the topsails. I heard an oath from the main-topsail yard, and on looking up I saw that Lofton was having a spat with Bill Cookson again. Lofton was on the Flemish horse casting loose the earing and Cookson was next to him. 'Let me alone,' I heard Cookson say, I want to do my duty.' On the next instant I saw Lofton spring in and give the youngster a blow that knocked him from the yard. Quick as I could I ordered the men in from the yard and hove the ship to. Bill was picked up, though it was a narrow chance, for the blow he had received had almost stunned him. As soon as the men had come down, I went forward with some irons and ordered Lofton to give me his hands, but he refused. I called on my men to help me, when the fellow drew his knife and swore he'd run the first man through who placed a hand on him. The words were hardly out of his mouth when my mate struck him down with a belaying pin, and in a few moments more we had him ironed; I spoke not a word, but confined him under the top gallant forecastle.

Three days from that time one of the lookouts reported land on the larboard bow. We steered for it at once, and foud it to be a small island, not more than three or four miles in diameter, and well wooded. I ordered the boats to be lowered and then put Lofton into it. It seemed hard to leave a human being in such a place, and I made up my mind that if he would only beg for mercy, and promise to behave himself, I would recant.

But he did no such thing. I went to the shore with him, and he was sullen and silent and after we landed him he spoke not a word until I had spoken first.

'You won't repent, will you?' I said.

His answer was only a volley of oaths, and I came off and left him, and ere long afterwards my ship was on her way again.—I turned to look back upon the island and saw Lofton standing nearly where I had left him. He was gazing after us, then I determined that if he would only make the least sign towards the ship I would go about and get him. But as soon as he saw that I was looking at him, he plunged into the wood. We stood on, but I must confess that the face of that lonely man haunted me. The run to Calcutta was made in safety, and on my way back I meant to stop at the island and see if Lofton was still alive but I could not find it again. I did not know its name, though of course I had its latitude and longitude, and when within a few days' sail of the island a storm came upon us, and we lost the place, so I saw him not.

'Time passed on, and nine years rolled away. Once afterwards I found the little island—it was nearly on the southern tropic—and went all over it. It was five years after I had left Lofton. I found a hut made of boughs, and other signs of humanity, but there was no human being there. I forgot to tell you that after we had set Lofton on shore, I put after him a package containing a gun, a knife, and some powder and ball. In the hut there was a rude fire-place, and the ashes and coals were still, there, though caked down by the rains which could now come through the broken roof. As I could find no further traces, I of course, supposed the man must have found some means of leaving the island.

'Last November, I anchored my ship in Port Phillip, Australia, I went there to take out provisions and clothing for the miners, and also to carry passengers. I remained at Melbourne a month. One day after I had got all loaded up for my return voyage, and was only waiting for some passengers to come down from the mountains, I received a message requesting me to call at the hotel and see a sick man. I went up at once, and the clerk of the house, who knew me and knew what I came for, conducted me up stairs, and showed me into one of the best rooms in the establishment. There sat a middle aged gentleman, who arose as I entered and asked if I was Capt. Robbins.—I told him I was, and then he turned towards a heavy curtain which formed a complete partition, and motioned for me to follow him. In there I found a bed, and upon it was a man whom I soon recognized as one I had seen before. His features were sunken and death like, and the skin as dark as an Indian's. The hair was gray; but 'twas the great black eye I recognized.

'Ah, captain,' he uttered, trying to raise himself up, but failing, 'don't you remember John Wallace?

I was upon the point of replying that I had forgotten the name, when he made a sign for the physician to leave. As soon as the man of medicine was gone, a strange light shot athwart the sick man's features, and in a low tone he said:

'But you haven't forgotten Mark Lofton?

You may believe I started. I recognized him in an instant, but how fallen and faded. He extended his hand and I took it.

'Mark,' said I, 'I am glad to see you once more, but sorry to see you so. But you've caused me many unhappy moments.'

'In wishing that I had not left you on that island.'

'Tut, tut, say no more about that. 'Twas the making of me. But you musn't expect me to talk much, for I've but precious little life in me, and must say what I've got to say first. Yes, you made me, and I've sent for you now to see you, and tell you. I knew when you first came into port, and then I hoped I should get well enough to go to the States with you.'

'I told him that he might get well as it was, and that I would wait for him, even though I was now ready to sail.'

'But suppose I couldn't pay you!' he said.

'I told him he shouldn't pay me if he couldn't.'

'Well, well,' he uttered in hollow tone, 'you won't be burdened with me. But listen, I say leaving me on that island was the making of me. For the first week of my being there I only prayed that I might at some future time get near enough to you to murder you, and during that time I lived on berries and roots. After that I began to feel lonesome, and my anger cooled down. Then I resolved to open the bundle you had done up for me, when I found the gun and ball, and powder, the first feeling of gratitude that I had experienced for years came to my soul. You may know now what I never would tell you before. When I was young, I loved a gentle girl, and she was snatched from me—ruined—by another. I met her seducer, and I shot him. I was taken up; and broke jail, and from that time I allowed my heart to sink into a hatred of everything. My parents were both dead, and I knew of no relative on the face of the earth. Ugliness became a disease, and my baser passions I ever nursed. So I lived for many years when you first knew me. But new feelings came to me in my banishment.—When I had no human being to converse with, then I began to realize how necessary companionship was to even life itself. As I became more and more lonesome, I remembered the good lessons you tried to teach me, and then I began to, acknowledge to my self that you had been forbearing and kind, even beyond my deserts.

'And so a year passed away, and at the end of that time I had actually learned all your lessons word for word, and had now continually that I had profited by them.—Prayer followed next, and then came the resolution that if ever I could get free from the island I would be a better man. You may think it strange, but I had now come to look back upon you as the only guide to my reformed life. Your lips were the only lips that had ever, since my boyhood, spoken one kind word of counsel and advice and upon your sayings my whole superstructure of character was founded. If I ever for one moment blamed you for leaving me there the thought how you bore with me, and how I trampled upon your kindness, drove such thoughts away. Ah, you have little idea what thoughts will come to a man in such loneliness.

'Four years passed away and during that time I lived on fowl's eggs and fruit, and in a hut which I built of boughs. At length a brig was becalmed off the island, and I got on board. I gave my name as John Wallace, and professed to be cast away four years before. That brig came here, and I at once made my way to the mines, which were then just opened. I followed up my resolution, and have been fortunate. But I've met one enemy now that can't be overcome. Yet, what is that?' He spoke this in a loud voice, and fairly sprang up to a sitting posture. 'What is that?' he repaired, while a bright fire burned in his eye. 'But for you I should have died a miserable, degraded being, but now I am happy and contented. The lesson was a hard one, but nothing could have turned a heart like mine. I have seen my God, and in my soul I know all my sins are forgiven; washed away by the blood of the Lamb!'

He fell back exhausted, and at that moment the doctor came in. Lofton tried to speak again but he was too weak. The physician told me to come again in the morning. I returned to the ship; and on the next morning, went back to the hotel. I met the doctor, and he told me my friend was dead. I went up to look at him, and those dark, sunburnt features did wear a smile in their last silent repose.

'He was a noble good man,' uttered the doctor, as we stood looking on the sleeper.

'He was,' I returned.

'And yet a strange man,' doctor added. 'He had told me all, and his attachment to you is surely a singular one, or, at least, fostered under singular circumstances.

So we conversed some time on the strange subject, and at length, as I announced that I must return, the doctor took me to the adjoining apartment where there was a large trunk with my name on it.

'There,' he said, 'that trunk is yours.—And there is a letter which, you will observe was signed in the presence of a justice and three witnesses.'

I opened the letter, it was quite long; and had been written by his attorney, at Lofton's dictation. It reiterated the thanks I had already bestowed upon me, and informed me that the trunk, and all that was in it, save one small package was mine; and that upon that package I should find directions for its disposition. And last, I was forbidden to open the trunk until I passed the Cape of Good Hope. I waited to follow Mrrk Lofton's remains to the grave, and then I set sail.

I have been many times anxious to leave the Cape behind me, but never so anxious as then. But the time at length came, and on the morning that my ship struck the Atlantic, I opened the trunk. I found a lot of old papers at the top, and below them I came to a Bible. Next I came to a lot of canvass bags, and they were filled with gold. At the bottom was an iron bound box, and upon it was a letter directed to me. I took it up, and saw upon the top of the box, written the named of "William Cookson." Bill was at that moment within three feet of me, my first mate! We read the letters together—one for him, and one for me—and in them Lofton hoped that the remembrance here bestowed, might at least be some little sign of his well wishes for an honest man whom he had once so deeply wronged.

In my letter I was desired to get the box to Cookson if he was living, and if he was dead I was to divide it amongst such of the crew of the old ship as were known to me.

I will only add, that Mark Lofton had left me forty seven thousand dollars and to Bill, twelve thousand. My mate and I had some strange feelings at that moment, and when we spoke the name of him who had thus enriched us, our hands involuntarily met in a tremulous embrace, and warm tears trembled upon our eye lids.

You now know why I have given up going to sea any more. You can see how natural it was that Cookson and I should enter into partnership in the shipping business; and you also will understand why we have called our new ship the *Mark Lofton.*

Miscellany.

A Marrying Man.—A few days ago Judge Perrin, of this city, married a man for the fifth time. A singular feature in the case is that the fifth wife was also the third wife. The third marriage not proving a happy one, the third parties were separated and were divorced. The man married again, and when death claimed his fourth wife, the disconsolate widower returned to No. 3, and wooed and won her.—Judge Perrin thinks he has tied them up effectually this time. The lucky man had the impudence to claim a reduction of the marriage fee in consequence of the large business he was doing in that line.—*Covington Journal.*

A Man of Taste.—A stout red faced gentleman, in a white beaver, blue coat, and buff vest, bet a £10 note that he could close his eyes, and by taste name any kind of liquor in the house. The bet was taken, and the process of winning or losing commenced forthwith. 'This is genuine port,' said the fat gentleman, tasting from a wine glass.' 'And this--this is whisky,' and so on through the hotel's 'manifest,' A wag then poured a few drops of water into the glass and handed it to the connoisseur.—This is—ah—this (tasting it)—by Jupiter! gentlemen, I shall lose the bet, I never tasted this liquor before.'

Well Done, Canada.—We learn with great pleasure that Samuel Morse, Esq., of this town, the successful competitor at the Paris Exposition, has received an order from a New York house for six of his improved ploughs, to be sent to Austria.—*Halton Journal.*

A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please you, most gladly would I lay it at your feet." "Oh, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you would stop using tobacco." My love, I can't; it is a habit to which I am wedded." "Very well, sir, since that is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care that you never are wedded to me, as it would be bigamy."

European Intelligence.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

(*From the London Gazette Extra, April* 1.)

Foreign Office, March, 31, 1856.

A despatch has been received from the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, March 30, announcing the signature of peace at 2 o'clock on that day, at the Foreign Office, in Paris.

The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, of Austria, of France, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, and of Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the treaty, which puts an end to the war, and which, while definitely settling the Eastern question, establishes the tranquility of Europe on solid and durable bases.

The exchange of the ratifications will take place at Paris in four weeks, or sooner if possible; until that time the stipulations of the treaty cannot be made public.

Paris, March 30, 1856.

At half-past two o'clock to-day the Prefect of Police had the following announcement placarded:

Congress of Paris, March 30.

Peace was signed to-day, at 1 o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Plenipotentiaries of France, of Austria, of Great Britain, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia and of Turkey affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which in settling the Eastern question, places the peace of Europe upon a firm and durable basis.

Pietri, Prefect of Police.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that, when the news of the signing of the treaty was announced to the Emperor, he expressed himself to the following effect: He thanked the plenipotentiaries for having come in person to him with such agreeable tidings. He observed that the result of their labors during the Conferences was the complete realization of the speech delivered by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, and that the peace which the allies were determined on concluding was one which carried with it no humiliation to Russia, and which did not compromise the dignity or independence of any one. It was in fact such as a great nation might propose or accept without degradation; and it therefore had all the elements of solidity and durability And he added that so favorable a result was, in a great measure, owing to the conciliatory spirit and the moderation which marked the policy of England, and which was particularly felt in the course of the present Conferences

The same writer says there are other questions of paramount interest pending, and it would not be proper for the Plenipotentiaries to leave without taking them into consideration:—"I understand that Lord Clarendon has no intention of quitting Paris for the moment. I believe I am not in the slightest degree mistaken when I state that the best feeling prevails here among all classes, and almost all parties, at the conduct of England throughout: and the impression is that the peace will be found honorable for all concerned, and satisfactory."

The *Post* Paris correspondent writes:—"If we make up the accounts, perhaps the contract is in favor of Russia, to whom more has been given up than she has renounced. Such a result is naturally the case, because it was never the intention of England and France to punish Muscovite aggression with conquest involving loss of territory, or permanent occupation."

SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY IN PARIS—INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES.

[*Paris (March* 30) *Correspondence of London Post.*]

The guns of the Invalides announced at two o'clock this day that a treaty of peace had been signed. The document was prepared and ready for execution on Saturday, so that the Plenipotentiaries had nothing to do but attach their names to the articles with the historical pen of the eagle's wing, decorated with jewels, which the Empress had thought proper to command. The event had been so confidently expected, that it appeared to produce little effect in Paris. The promenaders of the Champs Elysees, it being a bright sunny day, were legion, and might be heard to exclaim, "*Aves-vous entendu le canon? La paix est signee.*"—There will be illuminations at the hotels of the foreign Ambassadors, probably to-night, and I presume a general illumination will take place to morrow evening.

The Plenipotentiaries were all in full uniform when they signed the treaty, of which here were seven copies, obliging altogether twenty-eight signatures. The event was not only made known from the Invalides, but also by bills posted up at various corners of the streets, the text of which will be found in your telegraphic column. The signature was known at an early hour by the agents of the Bourse who promenade the Boulevards on all days of the week, as well as Sundays, for the purpose of buying and selling. I understand the funds had not risen much, nor were they likely to do so, as the money market had long since discounted the peace signature.

It will be remembered that it was on the 30th of March that Paris fell into the hands of the allies, in 1814. The anniversary finds the representatives of the old enemies of this country to day (viz, March 30, 1856) united to give the world repose, presided over by a Napoleon. The official announcement says that the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, in settling the question of the East, places the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases.

Let us hope that such will be the case; at all events, as far as human anticipation can go, we may not expect to see Turkey again causing Europe to make a battle-field of her territory. If the questions of the Principalities are settled with satisfaction, we have no right to grumble about the terms of the treaty. Having agreed to make peace when we did, more than the treaty contains could not have been expected; and if there be any dissatisfaction expressed here or elsewhere, such must be based on a regret that we did not go on with the war instead of accepting the Russo-Austrian propositions.

I understand that the treaty will be despatched without delay to the capitals of the various contracting Powers, in order to receive the sovereign ratification. The terms may then be published; the full details, and indeed, complete text of the treaty, cannot be made known until the commissions have made their reports—that is to say, until the frontier questions have been clearly defined, and the organization of the Principalities decided upon. This may occupy many weeks. It is, however, simply a work of time.

The evacuation of the Crimea will take place, I learn, after the ratification of the treaty. The Russsians are to reduce Nicolaieff to a commercial port, to accomplish which orders have already been given—so say the Russian authorities.

The Emperor sent General Nay, his aid-de-camp, to Lord Clarendon, Count de Cavour, as well as to Count Orloff, to thank them for the salutes of artillery and the illuminations by which the birth of the Prince Imperial was celebrated in the Crimea.

The health of the Empress goes on improving every day, but there is no day yet fixed for her Majesty's leaving her room, but that will not be long delayed. As the baptism of the Prince Imperial must, according to the programme published, follow the above event, it is calculated that it will take place on the second fortnight in April. At that period the ratifications of the treaty may not have been exchanged, but the adhesion of all the high contracting parties will be known by telegraph, so that the rejoicings for the baptism will be also those for peace, and as the members of the Congress will be still in Paris, in order to make the ratification, their presence will give to the baptismal *fetes* the character of European ceremony.

Whilst the Plenipotentiaries were engaged in signing the treaty, under the presidency of M. Walewski, his lady, the Countess, was bringing an infant into the world. The numerous English friends of the Countess will be glad to hear that she is doing very well.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN ENGLAND.

(*From the London Post, April* 1.)

Yesterday morning, a little before 10 o'clock, about 1,000 persons had collected in front of the Mansion House, in the expectation that the Lord Mayor would make an official announcement that the war was at an end. His Lordship then presented himself in the balcony, and addressing the persons assembled, said that he had just received the following communication from the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department, which his Lordship read with much gravity and emphasis:—

HOME OFFICE, MARCH 31, 1856.

MY LORD. I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that a despatch has been this morning received from the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, March the 30th, announcing that a definitive treaty for the restoration of peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, was yesterday signed at Paris by the plenipotentiaries of her Majesty, of the Emperor of the French, of the King of Sardinia, and of the Sultan, and also of the emperor of Austria and of the King of Prussia, on the one part: and of the Emperor of all the Russias on the other. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

E. GREY.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, April 19.

The *Africa* reached her dock about half-past five o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 5th instant.

The news is generally unimportant.

The Peace Conference continued its sittings at Paris, considering the minor details.

Peace had been proclaimed at St. Petersburg, and was favourably received.

The Conference was not expected to get through its labour for a month or more.

The U. S. Mediterranean squadron was about to cruise on the coast of Spain.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports market current at an advance of 1/8 @ 1/4 of a penny.

BREADSTUFFS—Generally unchanged.—Market quiet. Western Canal flour, 30s@34s; Ohio, 35s @ 36s; white, yellow, and mixed corn, steady.

Weather had been favourable.

London market active.

Iron in good demand at £8 2s. 6d @ £8. 5. per bar

Money Market unchanged.

Provisions generally quiet and unchanged.

Consols closed at 93 @ 93 1-8.

The Conferences had one or two informal meetings to settle up details.

The *Africa* brings about 100 passengers.

The following from Lloyds' List may or may not have reference to the *Pacific*:—

FEGUERA, March 24.

The *Skipouth* arrived here. On coming off the Newfoundland coast, fell in with ice to the distance of 200 miles, and saw the light of a steamer in the ice.

The above vessel left St. John's Newfoundland, 13h Feb.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, APRIL 25, 1856.

MAGISTERIAL DISMISSAL.

It is our duty to notice and lay before the public one of the most arbitrary and unjust transactions of which perhaps any Government could be guilty. A proceeding so extraordinary that even the gentlemen who were discharged from the commission of the peace referred to below in the several communications which we copy in full that the public may be informed of the true merits of the case, had no knowledge whatever that any proceeding was taken in the matter, after the Government had called upon those gentlemen for an explanation of the circumstances connected with the charge brought against them in the petition of the negro Garrett, those gentlemen immediately giving, as they thought and as the public will think, a most satisfactory answer to the charge, explaining that they had done all in the matter of the arrest of Lawton that could be done; but the Government taking the word of a negro in preference to that of two of the oldest magistrates in the County of Essex—magistrates whose conduct have always been noted for integrity and honor in the discharge of their duties as such. That they should have been discharged upon the mere assertion of this fellow Garrett, without further proof whatever is at once arbitrary, and would be more suited to the despotic rule of Russia than to the freedom which has always been our boast.

Now let us look into the Secretary's letter and the statute to which he refers, namely, 12th Vic. ch. 19. He says, "You had no power to arrest the colored man Lawton, for a crime committed in the United States, unless under the statute above, and then only on a specific application for his extradition under the Ashburton Treaty." It was under the above act that the magistrates acted, and if the "Honorable Secretary," or whoever had the disposal of the petition had taken the pains to read the above Act, 12th Vic. ch. 19, he would have found that they acted quite legally, and that the arrest of Lawton was in accordance with the above statute, and instead of the Magistrates being accused of ignorance of their duties, the "Honorable Secretary" has shown the grossest and unwarrantable ignorance of the law of the land. If he had taken the trouble to examine the statute to which he refers in his letter of dismissal, he would have found it thus enacted in sec. 1st: "That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Justices in this Province, and they are hereby severally vested with power, jurisdiction and authority upon complaint made upon oath or affirmation, charging any person found within the limits of this Province, with having committed within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, or any of such States, any of the crimes enumerated or provided for by the said treaty, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged that he may be brought before such Justice of the Peace to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered," &c. And by referring to the Ashburton Treaty, we find that the crimes enumerated are in Article X.: "Murder, or Assault with intent to commit murder, or Piracy, or Arson, or *Robbery*, or Forgery, or the utterance of forged paper." Now what was the crime for which a warrant was issued by the Magistrates for the apprehension of Lawton? Why, for *robbery* committed in the State of Michigan, and the warrant was issued upon the deposition of one *Osborne*, and in strict accordance with the statute which the "Secretary" states they had broken, and by referring to the deposition below and the Magistrates answer to the petition, it will be found that there was a denial of the charges brought against them in the petition, and that they were quite unfounded, and that the magistrates were unjustly discharged from the commission of the Peace. It has been stated to us that this matter was pressed before Government for party reasons by persons who should be exceedingly careful how representations so utterly at variance from the facts are made, and should it turn out to be the case, the parties may expect that the public will be made aware of the whole truth through the columns of this journal. We are determined where a measure of this kind affecting the whole community is carried in a spirit so utterly at variance with justice to expose the parties who originated it to the public, who are the best arbitrators in a matter of such importance.

To the charge of not pressing an inquiry into the conduct of the constable for the escape of the prisoner Lawton, we have only to refer to the letter of Mr. Woodbridge below, which explains clearly that he was not to blame.

No. 1.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council, &c., &c.

The Petition of Henry Garrett humbly and respectfully represents:

That on or about the 29th day of December, on the information and complaint of one George Osborne, an American citizen resident in the City of Detroit, or elsewhere in the United States, a warrant for the apprehension of Archy Luster (a colored man resident at Windsor, C.W.) was issued by Thomas Woodbridge and John A. Wilkinson, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex. That the said Magistrates ordered one Samuel Port, a constable, to execute the warrant, and that in obedience to the instructions he had received the said constable proceeded to Windsor and arrested the said Archy Luster, handcuffed him, and in his own (the constable's) sleigh, accompanied by two American citizens from Detroit, drove to Sandwich. That on arriving there, (after dark) the sleigh was driven to a public house. That here the constable left the prisoner in company of the two Americans, and intimated his intention to proceed in search of the Magistrates. That while the constable was absent, the two Americans forced the prisoner, who was still handcuffed, into the sleigh, and drove across the river on the ice to the American side. That on the following day the horse and sleigh were returned to the constable. That your petitioner has repeatedly applied to the Magistrates to investigate the circumstances of this case, and call upon the constable either to produce the prisoner or hold him answerable for not doing so; but up to this date they have declined taking any action in this matter, alleging that it is not their duty to act except upon the sworn complaint of some one acquainted with the facts. That your petitioner is informed and believes that the prisoner who was kidnapped in the manner above described, was a fugitive from slavery, and that the charge against him was a mere device by which to get him into the hands of his pursuers, That the only address which could be obtained by lodging a complaint before the magistrates above mentioned would in all probability be some trifling punishment inflicted upon the constable. That your petitioner has a higher object in view than the gratification of a spirit of resentment, and he confidently relies upon the belief that your Excellency and your Honorable Council will at once perceive that if Magistrates suffer conduct, such as he has described on the part of constables acting under their orders to pass unnoticed, there must at once be an end to that happy feeling of security which the colored inhabitants of this Province have hitherto enjoyed under the Government of Her Majesty. Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to order an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of this case, and as in duty bound your petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed) HENRY GARRETT.

January 29th, 1856,

No. 2.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sir,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the petition alluded to in yours of the 22nd instant.

In reply I beg to state for the information of His Excellency that the following are the facts of the case alluded to in the petition.

On the 29th day of December last, one George Osborne, of the County of Washentaw in the State of Michigan, Deputy Sheriff, came to me to obtain a warrant to apprehend Archy Lawton (not Luster) a colored man who had made his escape from the custody of said Sheriff, charged with horse stealing, and upon his presenting a requisition bearing the seal and signature of the Governor of the State of Michigan, wherein was set forth the nature of the crime committed by the said Archy Lawton, and after taking an affidavit to the facts, Mr. Wilkinson and myself issued a warrant directed to Samuel Port, Constable for this County to apprehend the said Archy Lawton, and bring him before us the said Justices That on the 15th day of January last, one week from the date of the warrant, on my arriving at my office about three o'clock in the afternoon, (not after dark, as in the petition), Samuel Port had been there with the prisoner in question. I waited for his return, and shortly after this, Port, the constable, came and told me he had been for Mr. Wilkinson, he, Port was alone. I then ordered him to bring the prisoner. He soon returned, and said the prisoner was gone and the men too. I then told him he must search for him, as it was not dark then. On my afterwards learning the prisoner was not found, I inquired of the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions what I could do, as I had no proof of any conniving or intentional neglect of the constable. That gentleman said that I could do nothing as he considered the remedy was by civil action. I also consulted the statutes on such a case, and found I could not do any thing without a complaint upon oath touching the guilt or innocence of the constable. That about three or four days after the occurrence, the petitioner came to lay a complaint to me which I at once proceeded to take. Upon inquiry he said he was in London, C.W., at the time alluded to, and knew nothing of the matter but what he had heard, neither could he produce any evidence of the escape or how it occurred. I then pointed out to the petitioner the course the law laid down in such cases, and furnished him with the names of the parties concerned, and dates, in fact I gave him all the advice I could on the subject to assist, and this communication from His Excellency the Governor General is the first I have heard of it since to which I most cheerfully respond, and should His Excellency require any further information, I shall be happy to give it, but I believe I have stated all I know in respect to the charges against myself.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

No. 3.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, April 21st, 1856.

GENTLEMEN.

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has had under his consideration the Petition of Henry Garrett, [a copy of which was transmitted to you in my letter of the 22nd Feb. last,] together with the several letters and papers forwarded by you to me for His Excellency's information in connection therewith.

His Excellency directs me now to inform you that he is advised that you had no power to arrest the colored man Lawton, referred to in the Petition for a crime committed in the United States, unless under the Statute 12th Victoria, Chapter 19, and then only on a specific application for his extradition under the Ashburton Treaty.

Had you taken the trouble to consult the above mentioned Statute [as, in a matter of such importance, it was your duty to do] you could not have failed to see that neither the warrant from the authorities in Michigan, nor the deposition of Osborne the complainant, showed that Lawton had committed any crime for which he could be surrendered to the authorities of the United States.

It appears therefore that Lawton was illegally arrested, and improperly put into the hands of the pursuing parties, and His Excellency considers that your conduct, even if it were caused from ignorance or carelessness, was highly reprehensible, and that your supineness in not pressing an enquiry into the complaint made to you by *Henry* Garrett, and into the conduct of the constable concerned, was equally so.

Under these circumstances, *His* Excellency is forced to the conclusion that your further continuance on the commission of the Peace would not be conducive to the ends of justice. *His* Excellency has accordingly directed your removal from the commission of the Peace by the usual "Writ of discharge."

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedt. Servant,
[Sg'd] GEORGE C. CARTIER,
Secretary

Thos Woodbridge, Esq. J.P.
John A. Wilkinson, Esq. J.P.
Sandwich, U. C.

THE Assizes for the County of Essex opened in this Town, on Tuesday the 22nd instant, by Mr. Justice Haggerty. The following gentl men acting as associates: Judge Chewett, James King, François Carron, and John Fenis, Esquires.

HENRY C. BEECHER, Esq., Queen's Counsel.

The following is a list of the Grand Jurors sworn in:

Thomas Woodbridge, *Foreman;* John Arner, John Bell, Dennis Downing, John Fisher, John C. Fox, George Hobbs, John McLean, William Sanford, Theodore Wigle, Philip Wright, Alexander Duff, Matthew Fenis, Michael G. Fox, John Arner, Abner Lidwell, Laurent Reaume, Windle W. Wigle, and James Woodbridge.

His Lordship, in addressing the Grand Jury, commenced by explaining to them their various duties in regard to many of the cases that would be brought before them. And then referred to the necessity for securing the classification of prisoners, so that persons committed for minor offences might not be allowed to associate with old and hardened offenders, as well as for the provision for juveniles, who should be kept from the evil influences which necessarily attend the association of youth with criminals, and the beneficial results which would follow the establishment of houses of correction for such offenders. His Lordship also spoke at some length upon the folly of Municipal Councils attempting to practice economy when erecting public buildings, especially Gaols, which if not properly built in the first instance, and sufficient room allowed, the consequence is, that in a very short time the County will be called upon to expend double the amount which would at first have been required, which is a mistaken economy. As an example of this the Chatham Gaol was given, which though built very recently was quite insecure, as many prisoners had of late made their escape, and parties from without might easily effect an entrance, thereby rendering the building useless for the purpose for which it was intended. His Lordship expressed the hope that the new Gaol now building for this County would be built in a manner that would render it secure, and that the Council will not fall into the same error that many others have done,

The number of records upon the docket is unusually large. The first case tried was:

WM. SANDFORD vs. THEODORE WIGLE,—An action for slander. Verdict for defendant.

Teakle *vs.* Larwill,—An action on promissory note. Undefended. Verdict for plaintiff, £38 14s. 4d.

Municipal Council of Sandwich *vs.* L. P. St. Amour, Treasurer and Sureties. Verdict for plaintiffs, £402 3s. 2d,

Langlois *vs.* Langlois.—This was an action of Trespass, wherein there was a dispute of boundary line. Verdict for plaintiff with one shilling damages.

Richmond *vs. Ferriss*,—Ejectment. Verdict for defendant.

Reaume *vs.* Guischard—Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff, 1s. damages.

McLeod *vs.* Herson, *et al.* Assessment. Verdict for plaintiff, £211 8s. 6d.

Elliot *et al vs.* Harris. Assessment. Verdict for plaintiff, £54.

Larne *vs.* Taylor. Replevin. Undefended. 1s damages.

Legislative Assembly.

DEBATE ON THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. POWELL said that the only objection to moving one amendment upon another was, that it was apt to make great confusion but that objection could not apply when these amendments were only the substitution of one name for another.

The SPEAKER said that there was no rule on the subject, and that it was a matter entirely for the house to decide.

Mr. RANKIN then moved in amendment, that Toronto should be the Seat of Government. Although Toronto (he continued) might not at present be the most central position, yet when they considered the immense tract of country that was about to be opened for settlement, it was evident that in a short time it would be, if not the geographical centre, the centre of the largest population. Another argument was, that they were now here, and by keeping this as the Seat of Government an immense saving in the cost of moving would be made. Whenever the question came up he would always move for the Seat of Government being kept where it then happened to be.—As, however, in a short time they would be able to go from Toronto to the more remote parts of the country in twenty-four hours, the practical position made every little difference. He could not understand the course the Government had pursued on this matter. If there was any point on which they should be able to agree, this was one, and their not being able to take any decided course showed that they were unfit to hold office any longer. He was well aware that the tone of the remarks he was now making was not consistent with the manner in which he had spoken of the Ministry on some former occasions, but it would be remembered that he had always maintained an independent position, and never allowed himself to be described as a follower of the Government, and though he had supported some of their measures, he had never regarded them as men of a high order of talent, and anything of a complimentary nature which he had said about them was well known to have been said in irony. He would still support such measures as he approved of, regardless of the quarter from whence they emanated. In looking at the conduct of the Government lately, he could not help thinking of a certain exhibition in Trafalgar Square, called the "Happy Family," which consisted of a collection of animals, naturally the most hostile to each other, but which has been taught to appear before the public as the most harmonious in the world. But one could not help feeling that when the public eye was off them they would indulge in a few scratches and bites, and he thought the the Ministry were somewhat in the same position, for, notwithstanding their professions of perfect harmony, no great question came up on which they had not some difference of opinion, and he had no doubt that in private, like the happy family, they indulged in some of those contests of which the house sometimes saw the symptoms. He was proceeding with some general reflections on the conduct of ministers, when he was called to order by the Speaker. He then said that a more fitting opportunity would probably occur before long, to discuss the merits of the ministry, and of that he would not fail to avail himself. He then moved that Toronto is a most desirable place at which to establish the permanent Seat of Government in Canada.

Mr. J. A. McDONALD ridiculed the remarks of the last speaker, who had been describing happy families, and such exhibitions, with such wit and gusto as would lead people to imagine that he must have been a showman himself, but he had not said anything of various other exhibitions that had been seen in London, such as Ojibbeway Indians. He confessed, also, that he had gone so far as to compliment the government; but that had only been done in irony, and probably the motion he had just made was in irony too. He could not believe, however, that the hon. member was quite so bad as he had represented himself to be, and he thought that the remark must have been an after-thought, for the hon. gentleman could never have been so insincere as to have voted on many occasions with the majority of the House contrary to his own convictions. He then moved in amendment to Mr. Rankin's motion, that all after the word *that* be expunged, and the following substituted "That it is expedient that all the motions be voted upon in the order in which they are placed in the hands of the Speaker.

This motion was objected to and—

The SPEAKER ruled that it was out of order, on the ground that it required that the motion first placed in the hand of the Speaker should be the first put, while by the rules of the house, the amendment last moved must be first put.

Mr. RANKIN understood the Attorney General West to allude to the exhibition of Ojibbeway Indians, but that was a respectable affair compared with the exhibition of ravenous animals to which he had compared the ministry, for it was well known that they were all plotting and counter-plotting against each other. He had previously believed the ministry to be possessed of the feelings of men of honour, but he found that there was among that ministry one person whom he could never regard with any feeling but that of unmitigated contempt. He never could regard with any other feeling any person who was guilty of a violation of truth. There was a person in the ministry whose conduct he could not describe in any language that would not be unparliamentray. The individual to whom he alluded was the Attorney General West.

At this moment the house rose, it being six o'clock.

Upon the SPEAKER taking the chair at nearly eight o'clock, he rose and said, he thought it to be his duty to call the attention of the house to the possibility of a collision taking place between the two hon. members who were engaged in controversy when he left the chair; and he thought, in order to prevent anything unpleasant taking place, that both gentlemen should be put under custody of the Sergeant at Arms. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHISHOLM said, if the language that was used by the hon member for Essex, before the house adjourned, was to be permitted upon the floor of that house, collisions would take place constantly, and in the house itself he thought it was right to call upon that hon member to retract those words, or that that they be taken down.—Neither of the hon. members were now present, and it became the house to vindicate its own privilege, and to send for both of the hon.gentlemen and place them in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The interval which had elapsed between the adjournment and now, should have led the hon. member for Essex to have retracted.

Mr. MURNEY deemed it right for any hon. member in the Opposition to state what he pleased, in a political way, to the hon gentlemen on the other side, and to do as the hon member for Essex had fairly done.—(Hear, hear.) How had that hon member been met? Why in a spirit of ridicule, and with the determination of insulting him.—(Hear, hear.)

The SPEAKER said, it was not right to increase the pain of the house by such remarks. He himself had not acted very promptly in calling the Attorney General to order when he addressed the house, because he thought that the hon gentleman did not go beyond what he (the Speaker) thought was Parliamentary language.

Other hon members rising to speak were met with cries of chair, chair, hear, hear.

The SPEAKER continued.—To prevent further difficulty he must beg of the hon member for Essex to retract the words he used.

Mr. MURNEY thought it to have been a desire upon the part of the Attorney General to insult the hon member for Essex personally.

Solicitor General SMITH rose to a point of order. (Confusion.)

The SPEAKER requested the hon. gentleman to state it.

Solicitor General SMITH said the hon member was not speaking in his right place in the house. [The hon member for South Hastings having spoken from the desk occupied by Mr. A. A. Dorion]

Mr. MURNEY (with warmth) replied, that he was in his place; he was in the House.

The SPEAKER said, we have no rules here, as in the House Commons, to compel members to speak within an inch of their proper seat.

Mr. MURNEY was quite willing to submit to the superior judgement of the Speaker. But he had listened with great pain to the speech of the Hon Attorney General West but he (Mr. Murney) claimed for himself the right to say in that house all he wished with respect to the hon. gentlemen opposite, as to their political acts, and he dared their right to oppose this.

The SPEAKER said, if the house was to go on with this controversy, more trouble would ensue. He would propose a plan which would incur no blame to either of the hon gentlemen, namely, that they should be both placed under the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms—(hear, hear, and sensation)—when, probably, the house would be in a better position to judge of their conduct, and it could adjudicate upon it. That would be the better way, without now discussing which was in the right and which the wrong.

Mr. J. S. McDONALD said, the favourable opinion expressed by the Speaker of the conduct of the Attorney General West had evidently raised an issue. The Speaker had stated, that he thought the Attorney General used no language which was not parliamentary. It appeared to him (Mr. J. S. M.) with due deference to the Speaker, that he had raised this issue, and he (Mr. M.) agreed that after what had transpired, the house should take upon itself to stop any resort to measures which might be disastrious.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND said there was no danger.

Mr. J. A. MACDONALD said it was the duty of the house, now, to take the matter up. The Speaker ought to have remained, under any circumstances, before the house adjourned, and have taken down the words of the hon. members, if he thought that they ought to have been taken down. As much as he (Mr. M.) was sorry that the words had been used upon both sides, he found that there was now room open for discussion, in consequence of the Speaker's declaration.

Hon. *Mr.* DRUMMOND thought the proper course was, to require the words used by the hon member for Essex to be taken down by the clerk. It was not too late, as no other hon gentleman had got the floor on the debate. The hon. member for Essex had been stopped in the middle of his speech by the adjournment. No other proceeding had taken place between the time when these words were spoken, because the Speaker had very near cut off the last word. The house at the time felt that the language uttered was that species of language which never should have been made use of on the floor of that house, but it was impossible for any hon. member to bring any motion before the chair. He therefore conceived that now was the only time when the house should call that hon gentleman to account. He would not discuss whether there had been any provocation or not. He was not in a position to discuss that, as the Attorney General was his colleague, but so far as he could see, there was nothing at all calculated to assail the personal character of the hon member for Essex, or anything said intending to attach a reproach to him in anything which the Hon Attorney General had said. The Attorney General rose to repel an insult of a very gross character, directed not only against him, but the whole of the Ministry.

The SPEAKER said he thought that the hon member for South Hastings (Mr Murney) was going beyond what was necessary He (the Speaker) had proposed a mode of settling the matter, and if it was not acceptable to the house, then the house must adopt some course of itself. He (The Speaker) claimed to be entirely free from bias in the matter, and he would that the mode proposed from the chair was the proper one to bring this question before the House in a manner and at a time when this House should be in a more fit situation to adjudicate upon it. Chair, chair.

Hon Mr. DRUMMOND had no intention to interfere with the chair. He was much pleased that the chair should have thought proper to adopt this course. Hear, hear.—But he was under the impression that the Attorney General had returned into the house, and that the Speaker would have expected that a different course would be adopted. He thought that the Speaker had come to that conclusion because that neither of these hon gentlemen were present.

Hon. Mr CAMERON should think that there was no necessity for any such course to be adopted. The Hon. Attorney General West was now in the house, the other hon gentleman was not, and he was satisfied that there could be no imputations cast upon either of them if the house would call upon the hon. Attorney General to give the pledge that no further proceedings should be taken by him. Both hon gentlemen ought to be required to do this, and the hon. Attorney General ought not to be given into custody, He was certain that the hon member for Essex would immediately be in his seat, and give the like pledge too; for it would not be conceived that any one pledge should be taken by one hon gentleman or the other, particularly after being brought before the attention of the house, which woul lead to consequences subversive of the honour and dignity of that house.—Hear, hear. The course which had been taken in the House of Commons on several occasions was, that the hon gentlemen should take the pledge which the house was called upon to require.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND did not think that any pledge should be required from the Attorney General West, but the hon gentleman should be now required to remain in the house until the other hon member came in. Hear, hear. It was not right that a pledge should be given by the Attorney General, which would expose him to his accusers.

Mr. POWELL thought the hon member for Toronto had very properly stated the true position of things. He (Mr. P.) had sent for the hon member for Essex, and he doubted not but he would be immediately here.

Mr. MERRITT concurred in the manner that this subject had been brought forward, and in the expressions made by the Speaker and the Attorney General East. These words could now be taken down, and they ought to be. He heard the language of the hon gentleman in question with great pain, and the course to pursue was, to take down the words used by the hon. member for Essex, and make him apologize for the expressions he had used.

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND said, he had submitted to the house the course which the Speaker had pointed out, and he thought that that was the present course. When the hon. member for Essex appeared in the house, then would be the time to consider whether there should be a motion made to take down his words or not. He thought that the house should proceed with the original debate, and stop on the arrival of the hon. member for Essex.

Attorney General DRUMMOND said it is impossible to take down these words unless the member for Essex was in his place. The house was informed by the member for Carleton that the member for Essex will in a short time be in his place, and then the words could be taken down. It is quite clear that the adjournment at six o'clock does not deprive the house of the power of taking the words down; but perhaps taking up any other matter of business would prevent it, and therefore he would propose that the Speaker should leave the Chair for ten minutes, and allow the member for Essex an opportunity of appearing in his place. It is a most important matter, and should be terminated at once.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON thought it impossible to take down the words two hours after they had been uttered from the recollection of hon. members, when no two of them could agree upon what words should be taken down. There are abundance of precedents which can be brought to show that when the words are taken down, they are taken down on the spot or not at all. And the very fact mentioned by the Attorney General East, that the member for Essex will be in his place in a few minutes, and that the house must then trust to his willingness to repeat those words, is a clear proof that they cannot be taken down. Whenever a similar case has occurred in the House of Commons, it is quite clear that the words should be taken down on the moment, or that the Speaker, at the instance of any member, can call on the members concerned to give a pledge to the house, and there is an end of the matter. He would venture to assert that no six members present could agree as to the words spoken by the member for Essex; and if the house should go into a discussion as to what the words were, the whole question is to be opened again. The rule observed should be that the words should be taken down while fresh in the memory of every member present, and not after a length of time had elapsed. As an instance of the necessity of this course, he would mention that he had spoken to gentlemen sitting immediately around him, and no two could agree as the words really used.

Hon. J. S. MCDONALD quoted from the proceedings of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, to adduce authorities for the purpose of showing that the words must be taken down immediately on their being spoken, and that if any speech were made, or business intervened, it could not be done. He would not conceal from himself that when the member for Essex was speaking, and before he had proceeded so far as to mention the name of the Attorney General West, objection might have been taken to his language; but he was permitted to go on, no objection was made, and the authorities from which he quoted were quite conclusive that objection ought to have been taken at once. Now he would say that since the house had adjourned at six o'clock, he and two or three others had endeavoured to ascertain what were the words used by the member for Essex, and they could not agree. But he would join any member in the house in exacting from the member for Essex and the Attorney General West a pledge that these proceedings should go no further.

Hon J. S. MACDONALD saw the Attorney General West is his place, and hoped he would not leave it.

The SPEAKER said that from what had already taken place, he believed it would be his duty, and the duty of the house to resume the discussion on the motion before the chair. The house would take care that before it adjourns, those hon gentlemen would be required to carry out what he believed to be the wishes of the house. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. POWELL rose amid renewed confusion.

The SPEAKER.—The house will resume the discussion.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr LORANGER said the Commission for Crown Lands (Mr. Cauchon,) had made a statement unbecoming his position in this house, and as a member of the government when he said that this question of the Seat of Government should be fixed by the Royal Prerogative. He considered it unworthy of a member of the Canadian Parliament and of the Canadian Government, to say that Canada had not a sufficient amount of discretion to fix its own Seat of Government It would be saying to the world at large that they were only children, that they were still under tutelage, and could not manage their own business, but must refer it to England. It would be giving the lie to their liberties, the lie to their privileges, the lie to their constitution, to acknowledge their own weakness, by leaving this to the Imperial Government. If a member of the Provincial Government, he would have been ashamed to have made so humiliating a proposition. But, coming to the immediate question before the chair, he regretted to find that there were members of this house, who were in the minority the other evening on the question of the permanence of the Seat of Government, who desired to defeat the vote of the house, by voting against every place that might be proposed.

Mr. LYON had thought there were but three cities in this Province which properly speaking were rivals for the honour of being the Seat of Government. Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston. But as the list had been extended, by Quebec and Toronto being added to the list, he deemed it proper to add Hamilton also, which in his opinion was far better entitled to the honour. He moved, therefore, that the word Hamilton be inserted in lieu thereof.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON in reply to the hon. member for Laprairie, defended his proposition for leaving the question to be decided by the Royal Prerogative, which would only be exercised, however, he said, in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the house.

In reply to Mr. POWELL,

Mr. SPEAKER stated, that if all the amendments were negatived, and the original resolution carried as to the manner in which the house should proceed to decide the question of the Seat of Government, any name previously negatived by the house would

not be prevented from being offered again.

Mr. POWELL then moved that the word Hamilton, in the last amendment, be struck out, and the word Quebec substituted.—(Laughter). He had no hesitation in saying that he was not only in favour of Ottawa was not successful, there was no place, excepting, perhaps, Montreal—(laughter)—that he would so soon see the Seat of Government as Quebec.

Mr. TURCOTTE, in reply to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, said that the personage to whom the Imperial Government would reply for advice in a question like this was known to be one who had no predilection for the French Canadian race.

The SPEAKER reminded the hon member that it was out of order to speak of the Governor General in the house.

Mr. TURCOTTE said that the loyalty of the French Canadians was such, that the last gun which would be fired in Canada.—He desired that the Seat of Government should be fixed in some place where there would be some sympathy for French Canadians, and where their language would be understood. How would those hon members who were in favour of Toronto, like to be placed in a city where, outside the walls of the house, there would not be one word of their language understood. They should fix upon some place where both languages would be understood.

Mr. ROBINSON said that all the hon. member had said with regard to Upper Canada was equally applicable to Lower Canada, so far as Upper Canadian members were concerned. Although he must say that the Upper Canadian members were much less conversant with the French language than the Lower Canadians were with the English. He was quite prepared to vote in favour of Quebec whenever the question came up.

Mr. DUVERNAY, though not in favour of the alternate system, accepted it while waiting for a new state of political existence which would be forced upon him by the politics of the hon. member for Lambton.

Mr. PAPIN was always in favour of Montreal, but he would vote for Quebec, as it was impossible to get a majority in favour of Montreal, and he thought it more advantageous for Lower Canada that the Seat of Government should be at Quebec, then that it should not be in Lower Canada at all.

Mr. POULIOT said that if Quebec was not chosen, he thought they should refer the matter to the Queen in Council.

Mr. DUFRESNE was in favour of Montreal but would vote for Quebec for the sake of establishing a permanent of government.

Mr. LARWILL moved in amendment, that no particular place should now be chosen, but that the matter be referred to the municipalities to give their opinion as to whether a permanent seat of government should be established or not, and if so, where? He contended that there had been no expression of public opinion, and that as most of the members resided either in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston or Toronto, and all had their interests centered in one or other of those places, their opinions were not disinterested, and that, therefore, the voice of the people should be taken upon the question.

The SPEAKER decided that as the question of permanency had been decided, the motion was out of order.

Solicitor General ROSS said, it was most extraordinary that no hon. member had moved in favour of the locality in which hon. members respectively resided. What they were bound in justice to do was to vote for that place which they thought to be most conducive to the interests of the whole Province. Being of this opinion he went for Quebec—(hear, hear,)—and for many reasons, not because he resided there, but he thought it was the safest Seat for the Government, especially in view of the breaking out of hostilities at any time either with the United States or any foreign power.

The SPEAKER said that there were four amendments, and that he believed it would be his duty to explain to the House how the vote would be taken. The last motion submitted to the chair was the motion of Mr. Powell, in amendment to the motion of Mr. Lyon, that the word "Hamilton" be expunged, and "Quebec" substituted. The motion put to the House will be, whether "Quebec" be substituted instead of "Hamilton." Then the other amendments will follow in succession.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Powell's amendment, which was carried—yeas, 69; nays, 47.

The SPEAKER said, the motion before the House will, then, read thus: "Mr. Lyon moves that the word 'Toronto,' in the amendment, be expunged, and the words 'city of Quebec' be substituted in lieu thereof." The question is, shall the words "city of Quebec" be substituted?

Mr. BROWN said, an onlooker might imagine, by the last vote, that the question had been decided in favour of Quebec. But, to relieve the minds of such parties, he would say there was not the slightest notion of having the seat of Government fixed at Quebec. (Hear, hear.) The questions now to be put was for Quebec, instead of Toronto. If decided in the affirmative, that would not settle it for Quebec, but it would settle it against Toronto.

Mr. BOWES said that, if the original motion was finally carried, all those places lost now might be moved again.

The question being then put, as between Quebec and Toronto, it was decided in favour of Quebec by 71 to 56.

The next vote was between Quebec and Kingston, and again resulted in favour of Quebec by 67 to 54.

The vote being next taken between Quebec and Montreal, was decided in favour of Quebec by 65 to 55.

The question being next put between Quebec and Ottawa.

Mr. POWELL said that, although the amendment in favour of Quebec was his own, he must vote against it, when pitted against Ottawa. He would rather sacrifice his consistency than vote against his native place, which he might mention contained a population among whom the French Canadians would find many who spoke their language, and shared their sentiments.

On a division Quebec was carried over Ottawa by 77 to 43.

Mr. POWELL then moved in amendment that the Seat of Government be permanently fixed in Upper Canada.

Mr. MERRITT hoped that the vote would be taken without any reference to national feeling. It was now a fair vote between Quebec and all Canada.

Mr. POWELL said that he found hon. members from Lower Canada who were pledged to vote for Ottawa voting consistently in favour of Quebec, and he would not withdraw his motion on any consideration.

Mr. PAPIN said that several of the Ottawa members who had promised to vote for Montreal had voted for Quebec.

Mr. TERRILL said that it came with a bad grace from a member who had voted and spoken against his own motion, to taunt Lower Canada members with inconsistency.

Mr. DRUMMOND, in putting any amendment, Mr. Powell's motion was put and lost on the following division:—

The question was then put upon the first amendment to the main motion of Mr. Drummond.—Yeas 61 Nays 59.

Mr. BROWN said he thought it was that time that this farce should come to an end. (Hear, hear.) And he rose now to secure that end by moving the previous question. (Oh! oh!) The only proposition which could now be put to the house was this, "Shall the permanent Seat of Government be fixed at Quebec?" (Hear, hear.) He did not think it necessary to enlarge upon this question. Hon. gentlemen must see that in the present state of this country, and considering the number of important issues before Parliament, that it would be altogether inexpedient to choose as the permanent Seat of the Legislature and Government, (oh! oh! yes!) a city 600 miles to the eastward of the centre of population of United Canada. The hon. member for Montmorenci cried "oh! oh!," but he begged to call the hon. member's attention to this point in the vote he was about to give. It was one thing for Upper Canadians to go back to Quebec for four years upon the alternate system, but it was quite a different thing to go down there permanently under all the influences which pervaded that city.—(Hear, hear.) Does the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands think it would be fair to keep it in Toronto now? The hon. member would not say so; then how could he vote to take the Parliament down to Quebec for a permanency? To hon. members from Upper Canada he would say, look at the Public Accounts laid before the house this night, and observe the immense proportion of Customs Revenue derived from Upper Canada to that Lower Canada, and you will never vote for Quebec as the permanent seat. (Hear, hear.) If they looked to the future advantage of the country, or even at its present state, such a decision would be most unfair and inexpedient. He moved the previous question.

Seconded by Mr. AIKINS.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD moved an adjournment amid great confusion.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON replied to the remarks of Mr. Brown, and thought that if the hon. member voted for Quebec this moment, it would serve better the wishes of the hon. member for Lambton than any vote that could be given.

Mr. A. A. DORION moved that the debate be adjourned to this day—(No, no, and other cries.)

A discussion arose as to the admissibility of Mr. Dorion's motion.

The SPEAKER decided it was in order according to the rules of the house.

The SPEAKER put the motion to adjourn the debate which was lost: Yeas 40, Nays 78.

The SPEAKER said, the motion of the Attorney-General Drummond had been amended by the motion declaring the city of Quebec the most eligible place for the seat of Government. To this main question, the previous question had been moved, and the vote would be taken on that.

The previous question was then carried.

Mr. A. DORION moved the adjournment of the debate, and that the debate be resumed to-morrow.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON.—That is not in order.

The SPEAKER ruled it out of order.

The SPEAKER.—The question is on the motion whether the city of Quebec is the most eligible place for the seat of Government.

The motion was carried—yeas, 63; nays, 56.

Mr. FELTON said he could not help congratulating his Quebec friends on the result, for which they might thank the hon. member for Lambton.

Mr. BROWN said that he and his friends who took the same view as he did, were better satisfied that the question should be put upon the footing of having the permanent Seat of Government at Quebec, than at any other place in Lower Canada. The question was thus put in the strongest possible light. (Hear, hear.) But, if the Government came down and asked the house to vote £200,000 or £300,000 for public offices at Quebec, as a permanent Seat of Government, they would thereby bring another important question to an issue, which had been coming on for some time.

The house then adjourned shortly before two o'clock.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April 19th, 1856.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Honorable Etienne Paschal Taschè to be Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada in the room of the Hon. John Ross, resigned.

Joseph Curran Morrison, Esq., Q.C., to be a Member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

Jonathan Wigfield, of Mersea, Gentleman, and John Wright, of Colchester, Gentleman, to be Preventive Officers in *Her* Majesty's Customs.

The following is a list of prisoners tried and convicted at the last Chatham Assizes:

John Maloney, for stabbing with intent to murder. The plea of insanity was urged by the prisoner. Sentence—Death.

Douglass Walker, manslaughter—7 years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Joseph Elesby, Larceny—2 years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

John McQuinn, misdemeanor—6 months imprisonment.

Peter and John Trasler—Peter, 6 years in the Provincial Penitentiary, and 3 do. on another conviction.

John, 4 years in the Provincial Penitentiary, and 2 do. on another conviction.

John McDougall, for Felony—10 years in the Provincial Penitentiary. A conviction for Jail-breaking was not pressed by the Crown.

Sherman Mallett, the approver, was sentenced to 2 years in the Provincial Penitentiary on a charge of Horse stealing, to which he had pleaded guilty.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, 25th April, 1856

Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 00	$ 8 50
" 2nd quality	5 00	0 50
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	4 00
Rye "	2 00	3 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,	1 25	8 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51	0 00
Oats " 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	12 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 50	0 00
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour,	$5 60.
Wheat,	1 30.
Corn,	0 50.
Oats,	0 36.
Pork	6 50.

Detroit 25th April, 1856.

ROSE DALE MILL.

THIS Mill will stop Grinding on Monday 5th May next, for the purpose of taking out the Engine. Persons requiring Gristing done had better have is done before that time, as the Sandwich Mill will not start till two weeks afterwards.
April 25th, 1856.

STRAYED.

CAME into the possession of the under signed, about 1st February last, a BAY COLT, about one year old. Has a white spot on the near hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.
WM. CLARKSON.
Malden Road, April 22nd, 1856.

NOTICE.

WILL be Sold by Public Auction at the Rosedale Mill, Township of Sandwich at 12 o'clock. noon, on Saturday the 16th inst. the following Work:—
Building a new Culvert
Making an Embankment.
Ditching and Grading a piece of Road
Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr. Bullock's Office, Sandwich.
THOS. WOODBRIDGE, Reeve.
April 10th 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY, C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n5ly

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to
ELECTA MORSE, } Executors
H. C. GUILLOT, }
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

TO BE LET FOR EIGHT YEARS,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE with a Half-Acre Garden, on Lot No 4, East Side of Peter Street.
To be let subject to all Repairs and Taxes. A large reduction will be made to any person paying three years' rent in advance.
For further particulars enquire of
J. GREEN,
Great Western Boot and Shoe Store,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.
27th March, 1856.
N.B.—Possession will be given on the first of May next.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots No. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C; lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street West, in the Village of Sandwich in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.
W. D. BABY,
Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich for the year A.D. 1856, will be held in the Council Chamber at Sandwich, on Thursday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a.m. and following days.
Sandwich, 15th April, 1856.
D. MOYNAHAN
Township Clerk

GUILLOT'S COLUMN.

FOR APRIL, 1856.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

PER

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, FOR

CASH.

PRINTS, in Variety,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING,

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS,

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE XL FLOUR,

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE

AT CURRENT PRICES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

SEED.

H. C. GUILLOT,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

"For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st April, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE	DATE OF CONVICTION	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Harden Campbell,	Maria Chaloner,	Assault,	31st Dec. 1855	A. Sidwell & J. G. Buchanan,	5s	15 days,		
Elias Thompson,	Thomas Sparks,	Assault and Battery.	4th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s	10 days,		
Thomas Salmon,	George McCoy,	Do	Do	John G. Buchanan,	30s and costs.			
Moses Bezaire,	George Shepper,	Do	Do	Thomas Woodbridge,	Costs,			
Martin Stone,	Eustace Prudhomme,	Do	24th	William Ritenburg,	25s and costs			
Martin Wigmore,	Edward Meloche,	Furious Driving,	26th	A. Sidwell & J. Askin,	40s			
Harriet Washington,	John B. Davinier, Mathew Moynahan, and Thos. Habley,	Articles of the Peace,	26th	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s			
Lemuler Jolicoeur,	Laurent Rabidoux, Paul Rabidoux, Charles Rabidoux, and Mark Rabidoux,	Assault and Battery,	30th	Thomas Woodbridge,	10s	10 days,		
James Harkin,	Mark Rabidoux,	Articles of the Peace,	1st February,	Henry McKenny,	5s			
Charles Rabidoux,	James Harkin,	Assault,	2nd	Do	10s			
Agnus Hampstead,	Samuel Campbell,	Assault and Battery.	5th	F. A. Lafferty & James Noble	25s	20 days,		
Alexander Borrowman,	Jacob Hamilton,	Do	7th	Felix Lafferty,	10s			
Samuel Casey,	Matthew Pratt,	Trespass,	7th	James Noble,	5s			
Henry Crosby,	Joseph Meloche,	Assault and Battery,	12th	Cornelius St. Quick,	10s			
Dr. Campbell and Monroe comp.	George Odin, Thomas Noble, George Sullivan, and Mark Rabidoux,	Assault and Battery,	14th	Cornelius St. Quick,	10s			
James Ward,	Sylvain Dupuis,	Assault,	20th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	10s	£1 5s each		
L. L. Fleuri,	Patrick Dwyer,	Furious Driving on Highway	26th February,	Do	10s	5s		
H. W. Peuch,	James Noble,	Assault,	20th	James Noble,	5s			
John Harper,	John Gamble,	Trespass,	20th	Ralph Foster,				
Do	Julia Crosby,	Assault,	20th	Do				
George Thompson,	Josiah Fletcher,	Do	28th	Do				
James Harkin,	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th	Do				
Charles Gardner,	Lauren Eadeleen,	Non payment of Wages,	1st March,	Cornelius St. Quick,	5s			
Augustus Cleveland,	Dwyer K. Eadeleen,	Do	3rd	Do	5s			
Asila Rateliff,	Beaufre Bealeau,	Non-payment of Wages,	3rd	Do	5s			
Alexander Martial,	John Hopkins,	Trespass,	17th	Do	5s			
Eliza Cryan,	Francis Cryan,	Assault,	20th	Do	5s			
James Harkin,	Lawrence Rabidoux,	Do	22nd	Do				
Do	Michael Rabidoux,	Do	28th	Do				
Do	Oliver Wilkin on,	Do	28th	Do				
Do	Josiah Fletcher,	Assault,	28th	Do				
Do	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th	Do				
James Harkin,	Lauren Eadeleen,	Non payment of Wages,	1st March,	Do				
Charles Gardner,	Dwyer K. Eadeleen,	Do	3rd	Do				
Augustus Cleveland,	Beaufre Bealeau,	Non-payment of Wages,	3rd	Do				
Asila Rateliff,	John Hopkins,	Trespass,	17th	Do				
Alexander Martial,	Francis Cryan,	Assault,	20th	Do				
Eliza Cryan,	Lawrence Rabidoux,	Do	22nd	Do				
James Harkin,	Michael Rabidoux,	Do	28th	Do				
Do	Julia Crosby,	Assault,	28th	Do				
George Thompson,	Josiah Fletcher,	Do	28th	Do				
James Harkin,	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th	Do				
Charles Gardner,	Lauren Eadeleen,	Non payment of Wages,	1st March,	Do				
Augustus Cleveland,	Dwyer K. Eadeleen,	Do	3rd	Do				
Asila Rateliff,	Beaufre Bealeau,	Non-payment of Wages,	3rd	Do				
Alexander Martial,	John Hopkins,	Trespass,	17th	Do				
Eliza Cryan,	Francis Cryan,	Assault,	20th	Do				
James Harkin,	Lawrence Rabidoux,	Do	22nd	Do				
Do	Michael Rabidoux,	Do	28th	Do				
Do	Julia Crosby,	Assault,	28th	Do				
George Thompson,	Josiah Fletcher,	Do	28th	Do				
James Harkin,	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th	Do				
Charles Gardner,	Lauren Eadeleen,	Non payment of Wages,	1st March,	Do				
Augustus Cleveland,	Dwyer K. Eadeleen,	Do	3rd	Do				
Asila Rateliff,	Beaufre Bealeau,	Non-payment of Wages,	3rd	Do				
Alexander Martial,	John Hopkins,	Trespass,	17th	Do				
Eliza Cryan,	Francis Cryan,	Assault,	20th	Do				
James Harkin,	Lawrence Rabidoux,	Do	22nd	Do				
Do	Michael Rabidoux,	Do	28th	Do				
Harden Campbell,	Maria Chaloner,	Assault,	31st Dec. 1855	A. Sidwell & J. G. Buchanan,	5s	15 days,		
Elias Thompson,	Thomas Sparks,	Assault and Battery.	4th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s	10 days,		
Thomas Salmon,	George McCoy,	Do	Do	John G. Buchanan,	30s and costs.			
Moses Bezaire,	George Shepper,	Do	Do	Thomas Woodbridge,	Costs,			
Martin Stone,	Eustace Prudhomme,	Do	24th	William Ritenburg,	25s and costs			
Martin Wigmore,	Edward Meloche,	Furious Driving,	26th	A. Sidwell & J. Askin,	40s			
Harriet Washington,	John B. Davinier, Mathew Moynahan, and Thos. Habley,	Articles of the Peace,	26th	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s			
Lemuler Jolicoeur,	Laurent Rabidoux, Paul Rabidoux, Charles Rabidoux, and Mark Rabidoux,	Assault and Battery,	30th	Thomas Woodbridge,	10s	10 days,		
James Harkin,	Mark Rabidoux,	Articles of the Peace,	1st February,	Henry McKenny,	5s			
Charles Rabidoux,	James Harkin,	Assault,	2nd	Do	10s			
Agnus Hampstead,	Samuel Campbell,	Assault and Battery.	5th	F. A. Lafferty & James Noble	25s	20 days,		
Alexander Borrowman,	Jacob Hamilton,	Do	7th	Felix Lafferty,	10s			
Samuel Casey,	Matthew Pratt,	Trespass,	7th	James Noble,	5s			
Henry Crosby,	Joseph Meloche,	Assault and Battery,	12th	Cornelius St. Quick,	10s			
Dr. Campbell and Monroe comp.	George Odin, Thomas Noble, George Sullivan, and Mark Rabidoux,	Assault and Battery,	14th	Cornelius St. Quick,	10s			
James Ward,	Sylvain Dupuis,	Assault,	20th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	10s	£1 5s each		
L. L. Fleuri,	Patrick Dwyer,	Furious Driving on Highway	26th February,	Do	10s	5s		
H. W. Peuch,	James Noble,	Assault,	20th	James Noble,	5s			
John Harper,	John Gamble,	Trespass,	20th	Ralph Foster,				
Do	Julia Crosby,	Assault,	20th	Do				
George Thompson,	Josiah Fletcher,	Do	28th	Do				
James Harkin,	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th	Do				
Charles Gardner,	Lauren Eadeleen,	Non payment of Wages,	1st March,	Cornelius St. Quick,	5s			
Augustus Cleveland,	Dwyer K. Eadeleen,	Do	3rd	Do	5s			
Asila Rateliff,	Beaufre Bealeau,	Non-payment of Wages,	3rd	Do	5s			
Alexander Martial,	John Hopkins,	Trespass,	17th	Do	5s			
Eliza Cryan,	Francis Cryan,	Assault,	20th	Do	5s			
James Harkin,	Lawrence Rabidoux,	Do	22nd	Do				
Do	Michael Rabidoux,	Do	28th	Do				
Do	Julia Crosby,	Assault,	28th	Do				
George Thompson,	Josiah Fletcher,	Do	28th	Do				
James Harkin,	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th	Do				
Charles Gardner,	Lauren Eadeleen,	Non payment of Wages,	1st March,	Do				
Augustus Cleveland,	Dwyer K. Eadeleen,	Do	3rd	Do				
Asila Rateliff,	Beaufre Bealeau,	Non-payment of Wages,	3rd	Do				
Alexander Martial,	John Hopkins,	Trespass,	17th	Do				
Eliza Cryan,	Francis Cryan,	Assault,	20th	Do				
James Harkin,	Lawrence Rabidoux,	Do	22nd	Do				
Do	Michael Rabidoux,	Do	28th	Do				

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending April 1st, 1856.
CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 8th April, 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.
For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Mears' Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to
STANISLAUS LASALINE.
Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.

BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.
Sandwich, 13th March, 1856.

New Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hemsell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.
N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.
Cutting done to order.
W. T. BASSANDALE.
Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.: Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.
W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKIMG Establishment will be reopened for the season.
The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.
andwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.
HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.
SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.
CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.
A large assortment of WHIP'S always kept on hand.
In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.
N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.
GEORGE HANN.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.
J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to
GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Agriculture and Science.

At this season of the year, no subject requires more attention than that of fencing, more particularly in this section of the country, where fencing materials are becoming very high; and as the law regarding the running at large of cattle such as to require the most substantial description of fences to be erected—if Township Councils could only be impressed with the good results which would follow the passing of stringent By-Laws for preventing the running at large of cattle in the great saving to the farmer that would be made in fencing besides in relieving the anxiety which necessarily must be endured from the knowledge that breezy cattle may at any moment break into and destroy, in one night, the fruits of a whole season's labor.

It has been found from experience, that the restraining of cattle has to be adopted in old settled Townships, and that it is impossible to improve the stock, if otherwise and we hope the day is not far distant when all the Townships in the County of Essex will have adopted this course; and so soon as that will have been accomplished, we will mark an improvement in the stock, and not until then.

It is quite useless for agricultural societies to import stock, as no general benefit will be derived from it unless the degenerators of stock are first removed. The Township Societies should move to accomplish this end and force it upon the Councils.

We propose giving to the Agriculturist a series of articles upon this subject, and will commence this week with the proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Central Club, established a short time since in Toronto, which we take from the *Canadian Agriculturist*.

The Agricultural Horticultural Central Club.

SUBJECT—*Fencing.*

The first General Meeting of this newly organized body was held in one of the rooms of the City Hall House, in this City, on the 4th instant. There was a large attendance of farmers, gardeners, professional men and amateurs. G. W. Allan, Esq., (late Mayor) as President of the Club, occupied the Chair. William McDougall, Esq., Editor of the *Agriculturist*, opened the discussion. As the subject was,—"The best methods of *fencing*, adapted to the wants of Canada."

Mr. McDougall said he regretted some person better fitted for the task, had not been chosen to introduce to that intelligent assembly the important subject they had met to discuss. But as he never could shrink from any duty that might be imposed upon him, where the interests of Agriculture are concerned, he would briefly submit a few thoughts and statements for the consideration of the meeting, in the hope that they would be supplemented by more valuable information than he was able to impart.

After congratulating the Chairman and gentlemen present on the very auspicious commencement of their labors, and declaring that no questions could be more interesting, more patriotic, or more generally useful than those which would come under the notice of the Club, he said he would pass as rapidly as possible over the notes he had prepared, in order to give all the gentlemen present—and he was happy to see so large a number—an opportunity of expressing their views. The subject for present discussion is of a very practical character. It affords little scope for learned research, or scientific disquestion. It is nevertheless of great importance to the farmer, and any improvement that will lessen the expense, increase the efficiency, or render more durable, structures which in our system of mixed husbandry cannot be dispensed with, is well worthy the attention of a Farmers' and Gardeners' Club. I shall submit the question for consideration under the following general heads:—

1. The necessity for fences in Canada.
2. Capital invested in them, &c.
3. Dead fences.
4. Live fences.
5. Conclusion, and attempt to answer the question.

1. That it would be impossible to do without fences in a country where each 200 acres, often each 100, or less, belong to a different proprietor, and where the soil is, with scarcely any exception, adapted to the production of grain, no one, with any show of reason, can affirm. In many parts of Europe, where large estates are owned by a single proprietor, and where only a portion—and that perhaps a small one—is arable, the rest being pasturage, fences are "few and far between." The *in-field* and *out-field* system of enclosure may be practicable under such circumstances. The land which adjoins the habitation of the owner, and which produces the grain and vegetables for himself and dependents, and fodder for his cattle in winter, is enclosed; but as stock are never permitted to enter the *in-field* while the crops are growing, interior division fences are not required. Fencing is there reduced to its minimum. Again, where the land is parcelled out in small quantities to different proprietors as in the eastern parts of France, fences are seldom seen. The owners are too poor to spare the land which would be occupied by them, or the money and labour that would be required to construct and repair them. A ditch, a row of trees, a few march stones, or particular single trees, serve to mark the boundaries of these small estates, and stock, if kept at all, must be confined, and their food brought to them. It is cheaper under such circumstances, to fence in the cattle, than crops. In some parts of the valley of Connecticut, a system of *non-fencing* has been practised for many year. The annual overflow of that river completed its adoption, and it is said the system proved so economical, that it has extended to the uplands in the vicinity, and some American writers strongly recommend the same system for other parts of the country. To preserve the crops, all animal running at large are placed under the care of a responsible person, who gives bonds to the town, or as we would say here, the township, to make good any injury they may commit every owner of animals pays this person so much per week for taking care of them. It is," says the Editor of the American *Agriculturist*, "a pleasing sight to see a large herd of cows under the superintendence of one man, a couple of boys and two dogs, quietly browsing over open fields through the day, and as they return to the village, regularly stop at the doorsteps of their respective owners for the night, and again gather together the next morning to renew their feeding abroad."

I need not stop to argue that such a system would be impracticable in most parts of this country. The social habits of the people as well as the nature of husbandry universally practised, would not tolerate it.—The modern improved system of agriculture demands the presence of stock. No farm can long maintain its fertility without a fair proportion of the domestic animals. "Where no" says Mr. Stephens, "it was perceived that grain was more productively raised by the meliorating influence of grass on the soil; that grass land supported more stock when occasionally cropped with corn, and that the exavise of stock could manure land better than the art of man, the system of *out-field* and *in-field* was broken up. The ancient ring-fence that only surrounded the cultivated land, was then removed to the boundaries of the possession, and in its stead were constructed suitable enclosures, for the different crops raised in regular succession."—As we have now described several any practicable plan by which a dozen head of cattle, four or five great nuisances and a very small profit,—can be kept upon an ordinary farm without fences, and as these animals cannot be dispensed with, it follows, that fences in this country at least, are a necessary evil.

2. We must then, direct our attention to the possibility of alleviating the burden of the evil since we cannot remove it altogether. Now, sir, it appears to me, that we make many more fences than even our system of mixed husbandry requires. If one-fourth or even one-sixth of the fencing now considered necessary on our farms were dispensed with, it would save millions of dollars to the country. Perhaps sir, some members of this club never sat down and calculated the probable cost of the fences of Upper Canada! I have done so, and the amount is startling. Take the common rail fence as the standard. A farm of 200 acres, supposing, as the law requires, that your neighbors make half of the division fence, will take 560 rods to enclose it. I speak now of lots laid out as in the adjoining townships, for in all the old townships, with a more irregular shape which has been adopted in the later surveys, would not require so much. If half the lot, or 100 acres, is cleared and divided into fields of, say 10 acres, with a lane through the middle, 800 rods more must be added to the 560 rods of fence, or an ordinary 200 acre lot. A good rail fence should be nine rails high, including riders, with 2 stakes at each corner. Two lengths or panels will lay a rod. 1000 rails and stakes will make about 45 rods of fence; therefore 30,000 will be required for each 200 acre farm, half being wood-land, in the ordinary way. A man will lay up and complete about 10 rods a day. Of course a man *can do* much more, but I speak of what usually is done.

Suppose the rails to cost, when delivered on the ground, 4s. per thousand, we have for rails, stakes, &c. $90

Labour of putting up 136

Total $1,036

In this calculation nothing is allowed for clearing stumps, logs or stones from the land for ploughing, harrowing, &c. According to the last census there were in Upper Canada, 3,697,724 acres under cultivation. Leaving woodland out of the question, and assuming that it would cost $800 only, to fences alone, in Upper Canada! It may be said that Canadian fences are not at all equal to my standard, and that timber being on the spot, and of little value at the time, the rails, did not cost $36 per 1000. But many thousand rods of fence have cost much more than I assume, and if you consider the number of times these fences have been renewed since the first erection, you find that I am under rather than over the mark, as to the amount *now* invested in the fences of Upper Canada. In 25 years, or less, they will have been been replaced at a cost that will approach $55,000,000! And thus, sir, will the fences go on; every quarter of a century this enormous sum must be re-invested where it yields no interest but is soon lost forever. If then we can introduce more durable structures; if we can reduce the number of fences on a farm, or substitute living fences for dead ones, even though they may cost a little more at the outset, what an immense benefit will be conferred upon the agriculture of Canada!

3. *Dead fences*—are universally resorted to in this country for the purpose of protection. The few hedges that live fences in the common rail, of pine, oak, basswood or cedar is the cheapest and best material within the farmer's reach, and the only question is, as to the best mode of placing it in the fence. On the subject of cutting and splitting rails; the season of the year; the age of the moon, &c., &c., there is extant a good deal of what would be called "learning," if it related to similar notions two thousand years old. I have known Dutch farmers, for instance, split rails when giving leases, that basswood should be split in March and the bark immediately peeled off. Experience, no doubt, has shown this to be a wise practice. Summer is also preferred for cutting other kinds of timber. It is believed to be more lasting than when cut during winter. The fence when first put is very unsightly—no object to the eye, but when well made is, in my opinion, *the* fence "best adapted to the wants" of the man who is clearing up a new farm. Another form of rail fence is sometimes used, and though less capable of resisting lateral pressure than the worm fence, it is in some situations preferable to it. The rails are laid between two posts, which should be of oak or cedar, driven into the ground, and held together at the top by a piece of plank, with two large holes through which the ends of the posts are thrust. The top rails should rest on the block. The advantages of this plan are obvious. The fence is straight, and therefore requires less timber, and occupies less ground. There is no harbor for weeds, and it is more agreeable to the eye than the crooked fence. The objections are equally obvious. Being kept upright by the stakes alone, and offering a large surface to the wind, it is very liable to be blown down. The stakes will spread when the ground is saturated with water, and let down the rails. An improvement, I think, might easily be made upon this fence, and though I have never seen it adopted, I intend to try a few rods in an exposed situation next season. I propose to make the block, which is usually laid under the end of each bottom rail, perform a double office. First, keep the rail from the ground, and the stakes from spreading. This could be accomplished by boring two large holes through the block to receive the ends of the stakes, allowing them to pass into the ground. A third object would be attained by this arrangement.—You would give your fence a lateral basis equal to the length of the block. Its power of resisting lateral pressure, whether of wind or animals, would be at least doubled, probably trebled. A cheap machine has been invented, to prepare the stakes as well as the holes, which I understand can be adjusted to any power, and operates with great expedition. I would bore two holes in the ground block for each post, mortising out the obstructing wood between, so as to leave the posts as large as possible in and near the ground. By using durable wood, and a larger and longer block than is commonly employed for the purpose, I think a very neat, substantial, straight rail fence can be constructed, that will cost but little, if any more, than a good worm fence. The "post and rail" fence is another variety worthy of notice. This has been much improved in the vicinity of Cobourg. Poles and sawed rails are used. The latter are made of a diamond shape, the ends rounded by machinery and placed in the posts in such a manner, as to present one of the acute angles to the descending rain. One advantage of this fence is, that any kind of hardwood may be used for the rails. The objection is that like all other post fences, it is expensive—liable to be deranged by frost—and when the rails begin to warp, they will, I fear, offer a great temptation to pigs to push them, so as to form a short cut. "Board and board" fence is liable to similar objections, and, at the present price of lumber is even more costly. But there is a way of avoiding the evil of winter "heaving"—a serious matter in all low soils—and, at the same time, dispensing with the post auger. Then, with a plough, you pass up and down each side of the posts, throwing the furrows toward them for a space of four or five feet. The process is repeated, until you have raised a bank at least eighteen inches high, and made two corresponding ditches, one on each side of the posts. The spade is now used to level inequalities, and cut through any small ridges that may cross the line of fence. You may then nail your boards to the posts; if ten or twelve inches wide, three will be sufficient. Sow over each bank with grass seed, and you will have not only a good fence that will not be disturbed by frost, but you will also have a ditch at the side or each field, carry off surplus winter that may flow in that direction—a benefit second only to the fence itself.

[*To be Continued.*]

COOL.—Barney Lynch, who was sent to the Town House to-day, for stealing overcoats, went into the hall of a house on Morgan street, one day last week, stole an umbrella, and then took it around to the back door of the house, and sold it to the woman of the house for twenty-five cents. Barney is decidedly a cool individual, even for this time of year.—*Hartford Times.*

Hotels.

WARNER HOUSE

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of Cool Old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage which he may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich Street, Proprietor.

29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house on the Tecumseh Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,

Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.

7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a pull.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in first Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. I.

Sandwich April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been severely felt by the growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens with directions how adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SAWARDS and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance: a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and giving attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to insure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,

Illustrated Horticulturist

208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established as a private proprietary in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned has made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Plans of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with the Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers

Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and this is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to me will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,

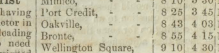
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail *
	A M	P M	P M
Toronto,	8 00	3 20	10 00
Dundas,	8 10	3 30	10 15
Port Credit,	8 25	3 45	10 30
Oakville,	8 43	4 03	10 48
Bronte,	8 55	4 15	11 15
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35
Hamilton,	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	A M
Hamilton,	10 40	6 10	3 10
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte,	11 19	6 49	3 55
Oakville,	11 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit,	11 45	7 20	4 35
Mimico,	12 00	7 35	4 50
Toronto,	12 15	7 50	5 05

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermedia te Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director

Great Western Railway Offices,

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

IS NOW OFFERED IN

E. RYAN'S

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE

AND

LOTTERY,

to take place at

SANDWICH,

ON THE 19th APRIL, 1856.

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS.

The following is a List of a few of the Prizes:

2 Shares in Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, worth	$60
A Glass Case,	40
A Burr Cooking Stove,	40
A Buggy Harness,	40
Trotting Waggon,	20
Double Barrel Gun,	20
Dress Coat (new)	18
Frock do	18
Single Barrel Gun,	15
Do do do,	15
Settee,	15
Pair of Curtains,	12
Lot of Dishes,	11
Six Shooter,	10
Box Stove,	10
20 Yards Carpet,	10
Eight Day Clock,	8
Do do	6
Looking Glass,	5
Pair of Shanghais,	5

Together with other articles amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

On the day of drawing, the holders of tickets will have the privilege of appointing a Committee to regulate the mode of drawing, &c., &c. If the tickets are not all sold by the day appointed for drawing, due notice will be given of the postponement in the "Maple Leaf."

Tickets, One Dollar Each.

POSTPONEMENT.

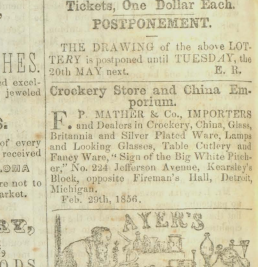
THE DRAWING of the above LOTTERY is postponed until TUESDAY, the 20th MAY next.

E. R.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Chandeliers, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the Internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, those derangements as are the first causes of disease. Such is the power of these Pills, that the Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted character and characters as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Adapted to give *Immediate* relief in their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, for such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the forerunning cause of FEVER, and the cure of one compliant is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Force it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and sometimes the effect, take such doses—from one to four—as to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyfever*, and *sunburn* of dyspepsia will promptly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget to take Pills.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which generally produces a severe attack of dyspepsia and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side*, take from five to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be cured at once from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your physician or friend is.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The cures of these have usually soon begun to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases would seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the various diseases of the skin that your system wants cleansing.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, or BILIOUS DISORDER, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable disease will be carried off and the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in severe sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or inflammation of the liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is dissolves to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which carries off the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood, producing severe jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach and bowels become sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may terminate in nervous prostration, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken straight, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated for a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer from these complaints when they can be cured.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Forms* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood. Take them according to the directions which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints, one should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

AS A DINNER PILL they are the best ever used. The Pill can be made more powerful, if necessary, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.,

AND SOLD BY

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;

D. OULLETTE, Windsor:

And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

James H. Wilkinson] "PROGRESS." [Proprietor and Publisher.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1856. NO. 10.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy Each subsequent insertion, . . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Sandwich, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.

Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

Bartley and Pinney,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, opposite the "Sandwich Exchange," will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

Poetry.

The King of the North.

BY AMANDA T. JONES.

The winter—the mirth-chilling winter—hath passed
From our home, on his icy track, away;
And hushed is the shout of the whirling blast
And the sound of his wild and solemn lay.

He has gone to the north—the brave old north—
Where glimmer his crystal palace-halls;
Where never was heard the song of bird,
Or the sound of rushing waterfalls.

Where stars gleam bright in the pallid night.
He stalks along like a sentry old,
He smileth not—he weepeth not,
For his brow and his heart are icy cold.

But the glance of his eye is wild and high,
And the sound of his voice is clear and strong
And the cast grows chill as he passeth by,
For he chanteth a bold and terrible song.

"I sweep o'er the earth, bringing wailing and woe,
And my sounding wings are broad and fleet;
Woe, woe to the flowers the young summer hath left,
I crush them all with my snow-white feet.

The clouds that lie in the far blue sky,
If I but pass with my chilling breath,
Rush down to earth from their house on high,
As white as the brow of the angel Death.

And the cheek of the coward man is pale,
And he shrinketh back from bold embrace
I laugh when I see his frail heart quail,
And I mock him in his dwelling-place.

But better I love the brave old north,
Where glimmer my crystal palace-halls;
Where never is heard the song of bird,
Or the sound of rushing waterfalls.

And there in the long, long winter night,
I stalk like a sentry grim and old,
And I watch the quivering northern light
But my brow and my heart are icy cold."
Ladies Repository.

A Trinity College Student!

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

It was a lovely morning; a remittance had arrived in the very nick of time; my two horses were in excellent condition; and I resolved, with a College chum, to put in execution a long-cherished scheme of driving to London tandem fashion. We sent our horses forward, got others at Cambridge, and tossing Algebra and Anarchasis to the dogs, started in high spirits. We ran up a number in fine style—went ball pitch to the play—and, after a quiet breakfast at St. James's, set out with my two horses upon a dashing drive through the west end of the town. We were turning down the Haymarket, when whom, to my utter horror and consternation, should I see crossing to meet us, but my old warm-hearted, but severe and peppery, uncle, Sir Thomas ——.

To escape was impossible. A cart before, and two carriages behind, made us stationary; and I mentally resigned all idea of ever succeeding to his five thousand per annum. Up he came. "What! Phil, can I believe my eyes? George! what the ——do you do here? Tandem, too, by ——'

(I leave blanks for the significant accompaniments dropped from his mouth like pearls and rubies in the fairy tale, when he was in a passion.) I have it, thought I, as an idea crossed my mind, which I resolved to follow. I looked right and left, as if it was not possible it could be me he was addressing. "What! you don't know me, you young dog! Don't you know your uncle? Why, sir, in the name of common sense—pshaw! you've done with that—Why, in——name, ain't you at Cambridge?'

'At Cambridge, sir?' said I.

'At Cambridge, sir,' he repeated, mimicking my affected astonishment. 'Why, I suppose you never were at Cambridge!—Oh! you young spendthrift; is this the manner you dis ose of my allowance? Is this the way you read hard? you young prodigate, you young——, you ——.'

Seeing he was getting energetic, I began to be apprehensive of a scene, and resolved to drop the curtain at once. 'Really, sir,' said I, with a brazen a look as I could summon upon an emergency, 'I have not the honor of your acquaintance.' His large eyes assumed a fixed stare of astonishment as I continued, 'I must confess you have the advantage of me. Excuse me; but to my knowledge I never saw you before.' A torrent I perceived was coming. 'Make no apologies, they are unnecessary. Your next endeavor will, I hope, be more fortunate, though hunting up your country cousin in London is like looking for a needle in a bundle of hay. Bye, bye, old buck.' The cart was now removed, and I drove off, not but without seeing him, in a paroxysm of rage, half frightful, half ludicrous, toss his hat on the ground, and exclaim, 'He disowns me! the jackanapes! disowns his own uncle, by ——!'

My poor chum, Phil Chichester's look of amazement is the finished stroke of impudence, is present, at this instant, to my memory. I think I see his face, which at no time had more expression than a turnip, assume that air of a pensive simpleton which he so often and so successfully exhibited over an incomprehensible problem in 'Principel.' 'Well! you have done it. Dished completely. What could induce you to be such a blockhead!' said he.

'The family of blockheads, my dear Phil, I replied, 'is far too creditably established in society to render their alliance disgraceful. I'm proud to belong to so prevailing a party.'

'Pshaw! this is no time for joking.—What's to be done?'

'Why, when does a man want to joke, Phil, but when he is in trouble? However, adieu to joking, and hey for Cambridge instantly.'

'Cambridge?'

'In the twinkling of an eye—not a moment to be lost. My uncle will post there with four horses instantly and my only chance of avoiding that romantic misfortune of being cut off with a shilling is to be there before him.'

Without settling the bill at the inn, or making a single arrangement, we dashed back to Cambridge. Never shall I forget the mental anxiety I endured on my way there. Everything was against us. A heavy rain had fallen in the night, and the roads were wretched—the traces broke—turnpike gates were shut—droves of sheep and carts impeded our progress; but in spite of all these obstacles we reached the College in less than six hours. Alas Sir Thomas was there before!' said I to the porter, with an agitation I could not conceal.

'No, sir.'

Phil thanked God and took courage.

'If he does tell him so and so,' said I giving veracious Thomas his instructions, and putting a guinea into his hand to sharpen his memory. 'Phil my dear fellow, don't show your face out of College for this fortnight. You twig.' God bless you!'

I had hardly time to to get to my room, to have my toga and trencher beside me, Newton and Aristotle before me opties, mechanics, and hydrostatics, strewed around in learned profusion, when my uncle drove up the gate.

'Porter, I want to see Mr. ——,' said he, 'is he in the room?'

'Yes, sir; I saw him take a heap of books there ten minutes ago.'

This was not the first bouncer the Essence of Truth as Thomas was known through College, had told for me; not the last he got well paid for.

'Ay! very likely; reads very hard, I dare say!'

'No doubt of that, I believe, sir,' said Thomas, as bold as brass.

'You audacious fellow! how dare you look in my face and tell me such a deliberate falsehood! You know he's not in College.'

'As in College! sir, as I hope——'

'None of your hopes or fears to me.—Show me his rooms. If two hours ago I did not see——. See him; yes, I've seen him, and he's seen the last of me.'

He had now reached my rooms; and never shall I forget his look of astonishment, of savage wonder, bordering on incredulity, when I easily came forward, took his hand, and welcomed him to Cambridge. 'My dear sir, how are you? What lucky wind has blown you here?'

'What, George! who—what—why I can't believe my eyes!'

'Why not? I am to see you?' I continued; 'how kind of you to come! how well you're looking!'

'How people may be deceived! My dear George, (speaking rapidly) I met a fellow in a tandem, in the Haymarket, so like you in every respect, that I hailed him at once.—The puppy disowned me, and began to cut a joke—and drove off. Never was more taken off my stilts. I came down directly, with four posthorses, to tell your tutor—to tell the master—to tell all the College, that I would have nothing more to do with you; that I would be responsible for your debts no longer; to enclose you fifty pounds, and disown you forever.'

'My dear sir, how singular!'

'Singular! I wonder at perjury no longer; for my part, I would have gone into any quantity of paste, and taken my oath it was you. I never saw such a likeness.—The air, the height, the voice, all but the manner, and—that was not yours. No no, you never won'd have treated your old uncle so.'

'How rejoiced I am that ——'

'Rejoiced! so am I. I would not but have been undeceived for a thousand guineas. Nothing but seeing you here, so quiet, so studious, surrounded by problems, would have convinced me. Egad! I can't tell you how I was startled. I have been told some queer stories, to be sure, about your Cambridge etiquette. I heard that two Cambridge men, one of St. John's, the other of Trinity, had met on the top of Vesuvius, and that, though they knew each other by sight and reputation, yet, never having been formally introduced, like two simpletons, they looked each other in silence, and left the mountain separately and without speaking; and that cracked fellow commoner, Meadow, had shown me a caricature, taken from life representing a Cambridge man drowning, and another gownsman standing on the brink, exclaiming, "Oh, that I had not without seeing him, in a paroxysm of rage, half frightful, half ludicrous, toss his hat on the ground, and exclaim, 'He disowns me! the jackanapes! disowns his own uncle, by ——!'

My poor chum, Phil Chichester's look of amazement is the finished stroke of impudence, is present, at this instant, to my memory. I think I see his face, which at no time had more expression than a turnip, assume that air of a pensive simpleton which he so often and so successfully exhibited over an incomprehensible problem in 'Principel.' 'Well! you have done it. Dished completely. What could induce you to be such a blockhead!' said he.

'The family of blockheads, my dear Phil, I replied, 'is far too creditably established in society to render their alliance disgraceful. I'm proud to belong to so prevailing a party.'

'Pshaw! this is no time for joking.—What's to be done?'

'Why, when does a man want to joke, Phil, but when he is in trouble? However, adieu to joking, and hey for Cambridge instantly.'

'Cambridge?'

'In the twinkling of an eye—not a moment to be lost. My uncle will post there with four horses instantly and my only chance of avoiding that romantic misfortune of being cut off with a shilling is to be there before him.'

Without settling the bill at the inn, or making a single arrangement, we dashed back to Cambridge. Never shall I forget the mental anxiety I endured on my way there. Everything was against us. A heavy rain had fallen in the night, and the roads were wretched—the traces broke—turnpike gates were shut—droves of sheep and carts impeded our progress; but in spite of all these obstacles we reached the College in less than six hours. Alas Sir Thomas was there before!' said I to the porter, with an agitation I could not conceal.

'No, sir.'

Phil thanked God and took courage.

'If he does tell him so and so,' said I, giving veracious Thomas his instructions, and putting a guinea into his hand to sharpen his memory. 'Phil my dear fellow, don't show your face out of College for this fortnight. You twig.' God bless you!'

I had hardly time to to get to my room, to have my toga and trencher beside me, Newton and Aristotle before me opties, mechanics, and hydrostatics, strewed around in learned profusion, when my uncle drove up the gate.

'Porter, I want to see Mr. ——,' said he, 'is he in the room?'

'Yes, sir; I saw him take a heap of books there ten minutes ago.'

This was not the first bouncer the Essence of Truth as Thomas was known through College, had told for me; not the last he got well paid for.

'Ay! very likely; reads very hard, I dare say!'

'No doubt of that, I believe, sir,' said Thomas, as bold as brass.

'You audacious fellow! how dare you look in my face and tell me such a deliberate falsehood! You know he's not in College.'

'As in College! sir, as I hope——'

'None of your hopes or fears to me.—Show me his rooms. If two hours ago I did not see——. See him; yes, I've seen him, and he's seen the last of me.'

He had now reached my rooms; and never shall I forget his look of astonishment, of savage wonder, bordering on incredulity, when I easily came forward, took his hand, and welcomed him to Cambridge. 'My dear sir, how are you? What lucky wind has blown you here?'

'What, George! who—what—why I can't believe my eyes!'

'Why not? I am to see you?' I continued; 'how kind of you to come! how well you're looking!'

'How people may be deceived! My dear George, (speaking rapidly) I met a fellow in a tandem, in the Haymarket, so like you in every respect, that I hailed him at once.—The puppy disowned me, and began to cut a joke—and drove off. Never was more taken off my stilts. I came down directly, with four posthorses, to tell your tutor—to tell the master—to tell all the College, that I would have nothing more to do with you; that I would be responsible for your debts no longer; to enclose you fifty pounds, and disown you forever.'

'My dear sir, how singular!'

'Singular! I wonder at perjury no longer; for my part, I would have gone into any quantity of paste, and taken my oath it was you. I never saw such a likeness.—The air, the height, the voice, all but the manner, and—that was not yours. No no, you never won'd have treated your old uncle so.'

'How rejoiced I am that ——'

'Rejoiced! so am I. I would not but have been undeceived for a thousand guineas. Nothing but seeing you here, so quiet, so studious, surrounded by problems, would have convinced me. Egad! I can't tell you how I was startled. I have been told some queer stories, to be sure, about your Cambridge etiquette. I heard that two Cambridge men, one of St. John's, the other of Trinity, had met on the top of Vesuvius, and that, though they knew each other by sight and reputation, yet, never having been formally introduced, like two simpletons, they looked each other in silence, and left the mountain separately and without speaking; and that cracked fellow commoner, Meadow, had shown me a caricature, taken from life representing a Cambridge man drowning, and another gownsman standing on the brink, exclaiming, "Oh, that I had but the honor of being introduced to that man, that I might have taken the liberty of saving him." But, b—t it, thought I, he never would carry it so far with his own uncle! I never heard your father was a gay man,' continued he musing; 'yet as you are thought light, the likeness here I moved instantly. 'But it's impossible, you know its impossible. Come my dear fellow, come! I must get some dinner. Who could he be? Never were two people more alike!'

We dined at an inn and spent the evening together; and, instead of the fifty, the 'neat fifty,' he generously gave me a draft for three times the amount. He left Cambridge the next morning, and his last words were as he entered his carriage, 'My brother was a handsome man; and there was a lady somebody, who, the world said, was partial to him. She may have a son. Most surprising likeness. God bless you.—Read hard, you young dog; remember.—Like as two brothers!' I never saw him again.

His death, which happened a few months afterwards, in consequence of his being 'lit in a bet contracted when he was 'a little elevated,' left me heir to his fine estate; I wish I could add, to his many and noble virtues. I do not attempt to palliate deception. It is always criminal. But, I am sure, no severity, no reproaches, would have had half the effect which his kindness, his confidence, and his generosity wrought on me. It reformed me thoroughly and at once. I did not see London again till I had graduated, and if my degree was unaccompanied by brilliant honors, it did not disgrace my uncle's liberality, or his name. Many years have elapsed since our last interview; but I never reflect on it without pain and pleasure—pain, that our last interview on earth should have been marked by the grossest deception; and pleasure, that the serious reflections it awakened cured me forever of all wish to deceive, and made the open and straight-forward path of life that of AN OLD STUDENT.

A Colored Duel.

A duel between two colored gemmen—a regular built affair, conducted according to the most strict and punctilious provisions of the code of honor—came off last week. The fight took place with pistols of the most approved fashion, at sunrise, on a small branch of the Metarrie road. We do not know what the origin of the difficulty was, except, that one of the parties, to use the phrase of one of the spectators, 'was crossed in lub by de odder, and dat him hona must hab sat-faction.'

We have learned from one who was present at the combat the particulars as they transpired. They are as follows:

After having taken their stands, one of the seconds noticed that, owing to the positions, the sunbeams sat his principal twinkling and rolling his eyes. This was sufficient ground for interfering, and he calls out the other second with:

'I say I puts my weto on dat posishun —it's again the rules ob all de codes ob honah dat I know. De inaction ob de sun shines rader too sewere, and makes my principal roll him eyes altogedder too much.'

'Wy, wy, look here, didn't we chuck up a dollar for de choice of ground, and didn't I get him myself?'

'Yes, I know you did; but den fair play is a jule, and I'se no notion of seeing my friend composed upon, and lose all the 'vantage.'

'Well, I'se no notion as you is, and 'sists on settling the the matter just as we is—and——'

At the juncture a friendly cloud settled the matter at once, by stepping in between the sun and the belligerents.

The first two causes took their position, and all the little preliminaries being settled, each one took his pistol, ready cocked, from the second. Both manifested a terrible degree of spunk, although a sort of blueish paleness spread itself over their black cheeks.

The second who was to give out the fatal order which might send them out of this world, now took his ground. Raising his voice he began:

'Gemmen, your time 'am eum.'

Both signified their assent.

'Is you ready? Fiah! one—two—three.'

Bang, pop, went both pistols at once, one ball raising the dust in the middle of the road, while the other took a 'slanting deular' course among the by-standers, fortunately without hitting any one.

It was now time to interpose and one of the seconds set himself about it. After a little conversation the challenged darkey stepped forward and said to his antagonist;

'Nigga, is you satisfied?'

'I be.'

'So is I, and I's glad to get off so. Next time they catches dis child out on such a foolish exhibition as dis, dey will fetch me, dat dey will do, for sartin.'

'Dem's my sentiments edzackly,' retorted the other. 'When your onmortal inturment of darkness is cut off, I declare I thought I was a gon child; but I'se so happy now —gosh, let's shake hands, and go back to our avocation.'

In five minutes time all hands—enemies, black friends, white and all—were on the road home to work, perfectly satisfied with the great sport of the morning.

Fossil Remains of two Indians Found near Napanee.

The matter so long in dispute by Geologists, as to the existence of petrified remains of the human species has happily and finally been set at rest, through a discovery made near Napanee yesterday, by a party of laborers employed in excavating the deep cut of the Grand Trunk Railroad, preparatory to its crossing the river at that town. It was so late last night when the intelligence reached us, that we fear we shall be incorrect in penning all the particulars.

Yesterday, shortly before noon, as a party of quarry men were preparing a blast in a limestone rock on the Fredricksburg side of the Napanee River, the foreman, Mr. Randall Smith, thought he perceived something like a previous excavation in the solid rock filled up with stony refuse. Setting his men to work with pickaxes and shovels he soon found his surmise to be correct, for after removing a portion of the debris, he came to two large stone coffins, in perfect preservation, which he caused to be carefully removed to the level ground. Without attempting to open them, he hastened to the village for aid, and there he fortunately met with Mr. Edward Tompkins, one of the Assistant Engineers of the Railroad Contractors, and who still more fortunately for science, chances to have made Geology his study. Returning to open one of the stone coffins, or sarcophagi, which with much difficulty and after much labor they effected, when to their great astonishment, they found the remains of an Indian man in a thorough state of petrifaction!, Elated as they might well be, with this important discovery, Messrs. Smith and Tompkins procured one of the Railway trucks, and loading it with the precious freight, came post haste to Kingston, where they arrived late in the evening, and immediately communicated with the Railroad Authorities here. These gentlemen caused the other coffin to be opened, wherein was found a fossil man in every respect as perfect as when deposited in his stoney prison some thousand years ago. It was promptly determined to 'use no time in forwarding the coffins and their contents to Toronto, there to be seen and examined by the Assembled Wisdom of the Province, as also by Sir William Logan, the celebrated Geologist, now on a visit to the Canadian Capital. Late as the hour was, the news spread like wildfire, and many gentlemen came down in haste to the workshops of the Railroad Contractors to see the coffins, &c. Among others came his Worship the Mayor, who learning of the intention to send these curiosities forthwith off, begged the respite of a single day, in order to gratify the inhabitants of Kingston with a view prior to their removal. His request was kindly granted; the coffins and their contents were carefully removed to the City Hall, where upon a temporary platform, they will be open to public inspection all this day. The sight must be highly interesting for it solves an important problem in Geology. Messrs. Smith and Tompkins intend to proceed to morrow to Toronto, via Cape Vincent, (if the ice be good,) or otherwise by the stage route. The whole world is interested, and Mr. Randal Smith will rendr his name famous.—*Kingston Whig 6th.*

Miscellany.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—Two boys—perhaps about five years of age—got into a mass in Washington Street yesterday, and 'went in.' After tugging and pulling at each others hair, and 'slashing about in a general way they went down. The one at the bottom getting the worst of it, cried out, 'Hold on John, there's a perliceman!' His adversary looked over his left shoulder for the policeman; but he never made a greater mistake in all his life—for, quick as flash, the boy beneath him hove him over, and was himself on top, playing away like blazes. 'I say, Jim,' said the pummelled, that wasn't fair.' Holler enough then,' said the boy above, 'holler enough, and I'll let you up.' Enough it is then—but if you hadn't talked about the perlice I'd a licked you to thunder! said the satisfied urchin, as he rose to his feet and picked up his hat from the gutter.—*Albany State Register*, 25.

EFFECTS OF FASHIONABLE BONNETS.—An eminent medical gentleman in London, writing to a friend in Bristol, says:—'I have to lament the great increase, among the female part of my practice, of the dolourous in the forehead, loss of sight, and great suffering in the ear, induced I firmly believe, from the absurd fashion of wearing bonnets on the neck, instead of the head. During my attendance upon two young ladies with the tic dolouroux in the forehead, and several others with similar complaints. It is high time that the frivolous bonnet of the present day should be done away with."

Young Canada is growing rapidly.—Every day we meet with proofs of this encouraging fact. Here is an instance of rapid development: Have you been to the——Library? a son asked his father, a few days ago. 'No, I have not, replied the father.—You had better call and see it, the youth continued; just mention my name to the Librarian, and he will show you every attention.

Orloff, one of the Russian Plenipotentiaries, is about 70 years of age. He is about six feet high. His strength is Herculean.—An anecdote is published, stating that at a dinner at his house, a lady guest admiring a magnificent boquet, Count Orloff was about to offer it her, when he found the boquet was wet; he took a silver-gilt plate, twisted it into a boquet holder, presented it to the lady with the flowers.

A Chinese in Australia was a witness at an inquest. He was asked how he took an oath? He said, "On the tock." The Magistrate then inquired what he meant by being a Christian? The witness answered, "Oh, wearing a cost like yours; and being a great swell."

The generous conduct of the British Government in sending two steamers in search of the missing *Pacific* has been warmly responded to by the United States press.—The New York *Times* says that this mark of friendship "will cause a thrill of grateful satisfaction in the breast of every American," and that "whether the search be successful or not it will not be forgotten in the United States." This is as it should be. The only contest between us should be a generous rivalry in acts of friendship, or an amicable strife for eminence in the fields of literature, arts and commerce.—*Coborg Star.*

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The last number of the *Californian* says: A party of eight men started on Thursday last, on a prospecting tour, the result of which was one of the most important discoveries made in the country. In crossing Table Mountain they observed that in many places the ground seemed hollow, and in one place on striking on the ground with a sledge the echo was given back with such distinctness that led them to believe that there would be little difficulty in breaking through. Having procured proper implements, they set to work. After going to the depth of four feet one of the party, who was using a crowbar, was seen suddenly to fall upon his face; upon examination a hole was found about four inches wide, through which the bar had slipped and sunk into the bowels of the mountain. The aperture was immediately enlarged, but it was found that owing to the brittleness of the rock, it was exceedingly dangerous working around it. The parties have taken up about three thousand feet around the hole, and are busy getting windlasses, &c., to prospect it further. A correspondent states that both gold and coal have been found there, and promises us further information.

A large dog, in a rabid state, ran down Younge Street, on Monday last, causing great alarm, and unfortunately in his career biting several persons. He then rushed along King St., all leaving his way with great alacrity, except one poor man whose name we have not learned, whom the savage brute rushed upon, brought to the ground, and actually worried before he was rescued. After some delay a gentleman came fearlessly up at great risk to himself, and succeed, by a well aimed blow, in knocking the ferocious animal senseless; another one or two finished him. At the Council on the same evening, Alderman Dempsey brought the matter under the Mayor's notice, and we trust that some action will be immediately taken, as the swarm of dogs that literally crowd our streets are a perfect nuisance—and a dangerous one too.—*Globe.*

END OF THE MAINE LAW.—A bill repealing the Maine Liquor Law in the State of Maine and enacting a stringent License Law in its stead, has passed the Assembly by a vote of 183 against 63. The bill, after passing both branches of the Legislature, has received the assent of the Governor.

"What can a man do," asked a green 'un "when the sheriff is seen coming up to him with a writ in his hand?" "Apply the remedy," said another gruffly, "and you've the remedy! what kind of remedy?" "Heeling remedy, you goose—run like a quarter horse."

PERILOUS SITUATION—A MAN ON A CAKE OF ICE IN THE RIVER.—There was a great excitement caused in the city this morning by a report that a man was on a cake of ice in the river near the Falls, beyond recognition of human form. Hundreds of people rushed to the river bank on both sides below the Falls, to ascertain the truth of the rumor. It turned out that a man was on a small cake of ice grounded in the river a short distance below the Falls, about one hundred feet from the shore. The water was rushing with fury him on either side towards the rapids and Lower Falls, over which he would speedily pass, if the ice upon which he stood should become dislodged. His perilous position, and the imminent danger of his being speedily carried away, caused intense excitement among the people upon shore. It was discovered that the unfortunate man had but one arm, which of course prevented him from swimming to the shore, as a strong man might have done. Liberal sums were offered by citizens for a boat, or any person who would rescue the man.

After an hour and a quarter of intense anxiety, the man was rescued by means of a rope which was carried to him from the shore by a plank pushed into the stream from the shore above. He was drawn ashore amidst the cheers of the multitude. He proved to be Jacob Shuter, who resides on North Clinton street. He says he was gathering drift wood, and stepped upon the ice beside the water to seize a stick, when the ice broke away and floated him into the stream.

European Intelligence.

Foreign Correspondence.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

It is stated that the Russian plenipotentiaries did not withdraw the retention of the military arsenal of Nicolaieff, nor any of the military establishments in the Black Sea or the Sea of Azoff. Sebastopol will not be rebuilt. All the Russian forts in the Black Sea, from the Caucasus to the limit of the Russian territory, not far from Batoum, will be destroyed and never re-established. The Russian forts to the south of the Caucasus are be retained. The Asiatic frontier, between Russia and Turkey, will be rectified without injury to either, and in such a manner as to put an end to all dangerous discussions. It is clearly understood that the Russians give up their recent conquests from Turkey, and re-enter immediately in their own territory.

Turkey has demanded an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and has revived old claims for compensation for the repeated occupations of the Principalities by the Russians. The Russian Plenipotentiaries have opposed this claim, and the Congress has not yet come to a decision upon it.

The fortifications on the Aland Islands are not to be rebuilt. There are to be no fortified barracks, entrenched posts, or redoubts.

As to the Principalities, nothing has yet been decided, excepting that a "new organization" is to be given, and that it is believed the Plenipotentiaries will choose three of their body as commissioners, to proceed to the Principalities and make inquiries on the spot as to the best solution of the question. Whether the withdrawal of the Austrian troops should be postponed until peace and order in those countries shall be secured has not yet been decided.

As regards the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from the Principalities, a telegraphic despatch announces that it has actually commenced. This however, requires confirmation.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following official notification:—

For the time during which they must await the ratification of the treaty of peace, France, Great Britain, Sardinia and Turkey, on the one part, and Russia, on the other part, have concluded an armistice. It has been consequently agreed that the prizes made subsequently to the signature of peace shall be restored, that orders should be given for the immediate raising of the existing blockades, and that the prohibitive measures taken in Russia against the exportation, during the war, of Russian produce, especially of breadstuffs, should also be revoked without delay. Consular acts and the formalities required of navigators and merchants will be provisionally carried out by the agents of those Powers that consented to take charge officially, during the war, of the interests affecting the subjects of the belligerent States.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says the telegraph is constantly employed on the Italian question, between Rome, Naples, Vienna, and Paris. Count Cavour's propositions being now referred to those Courts, and an answer received, France and England will make a decision.

The *Le Nord* believes that the exchange of ratifications will be effected by the 20th. The commission of Austrian and Russian officers to rectify the Moldavian frontier are in Paris awaiting orders.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

The dates received from Constantinople are to March 31. The Russian palace there at present occupied as a French hospital, was placed at first for the return of the Embassy. The health of the French troops, both in the hospitals and in the Crimea, had improved.

It is now said that Austria, which has hitherto shown reluctance to evacuate the Principalities, has yielded to the remonstrance of the Congress.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY,

The Turkish government expresses its anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the allies, and that it is quite able to maintain internal order and the defence of the frontier without the aid of foreign troops. The Divan is planning for the erection of permanent garrisons at important points of the empire.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will continue as the British Minister at Constantinople. Omar Pasha is restored to favor, and resumes the command of the army of Anatolia.

RUSSIA.

The naval armistice was officially published at St. Petersburg, April the 7th. After ratification all ships seized will be released.

The energies of the Russian government are said to be now devoted to three subjects, viz:—

First—Alliance with France.

Second—Completion of the railways.

Third—The manufacture of Russian feelings in the continent, especially in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A British order in council raises the blockade of all the Russian ports, and permits the free resumption of commerce in all articles.

The grand naval review by Queen Victoria, of all the ships that can be collected together, is postponed till the 22nd or 23rd inst., by which time the treaty of peace will have been signed.

The Crimean Inquiry Commission continues its sittings. Lord Lucan was on trial.

Steamers are being fitted out to bring home the army from the Crimea.

FRANCE.

Expeditions against Madagascar and the Kabples are decided upon. Permission will be sought to send troops through Egypt to the former, and the latter will serve as a cause of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, although he will not himself command the army.

There is some speculation as to who will be sent as Minister to St. Petersburg.—Marshal Vaillant is spoken of for France, also Canrobert and Bosquet; and Gen. Marmora for Sardinia.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—In consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Paraguay relative to the treatment of the emigrants, the French government has suspended the granting of passports thereto, and colonists are recommended to wait until the duration of the foreigners there shall be placed under regulation.

SPAIN.

Disturbances had occurred in Valencia respecting the conscription, and the city and province in consequence had been placed under martial law.

AUSTRIA.

A grand Council of Bishops will assemble in a few days to discuss the concordat The Council represents twenty five millions of Catholics, Latin, Greek and Armenian. The principal object of the Council is to restore the clerical marriage courts according to the canon law, and to reorganize the whole body of the clergy on fundamental church principles. The concordat abrogates the lower clergy's right of appeal from the Bishop to the Emperor, and hence it is not popular with the inferior priesthood.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen advices states that the English Cabinet have officially notified to the Danish government their refusal to agree to the capitalization of the Sound dues, and the determination of Great Britain to await other and more acceptable propositions.—Russia and Oldenburg set the example a few weeks since. The question of the settlement makes no progress, and will probably stand over till it is seen what action the United States will take.

BELGIUM.

The breadstuffs markets generally were declining.

GERMANY.

The Citizens' Assembly of Hamburg have for the third time rejected the new constitution proposed by the Senate.

ITALY.

The Sardinian and Piedmontese corn markets generally were lower.

Latest by Magnetic Telegraph.

HEALTH OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY.

The *Gazette* contains a despatch from General Sir W. Codrington to Lord Panmure, enclosing a report of Dr. Hall on the sanitary state of the army, for the week ending March 22nd. Notwithstanding the recent arrivals of several drafts of recruits and the cold winds which have prevailed, Dr. Hall reports that the increase of admissions to the hospital has only been small. Taking the whole force in the Crimea, out of 16 deaths one took place in the Land Transport Corps, and out the 16 three were from the direct effect of drunkenness. The Cavalry Division on the Bosphorus is also very healthy.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains returns which show that up to April 1st, the quantities of beet-root sugar manufactured in 1856 was 40,183,000 kilogrammes more, and that the quantity sold for consumption or b nded in Government stores was 29,285, 1l kgrammes more than up to the same time in the previous year.

A letter from Toulon states that all of the Russian prisoners who were re mining in that port have, within the last week been embarked for Odessa. They were about 100 in number, of whom three were officers.

Two vessels at Marseilles are loading for the Black Sea and one for the Baltic.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the Congress is still occupied with the Italian question, though it is not well known what can be done beyond giving advice to the Pope and the King of Naples.

AN EXCUSE.

The Russian diplomatists in Paris have excused themselves attending the ball given by the Turkish plenipotentiary on the plea that one of their *attaches* had the measles.

ANOTHER CONCORDAT.

A concordat between Russia and Rome is spoken as very shortly to appear.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The Moldavo-Wallachian question is satisfactorily settled by the Treaty of Peace signed on the 30th of March, but the parties that have made peace have agreed to send a commission into the two Principalities. On its arrival the commission will proceed to form two general Divans; the one for Wallachia, and the other for Moldavia whose members are to be elected by the people. As soon as the Divans are duly formed they will proceed to draw up new organic statutes, and propose such reforms as may appear requisite and desirable. When the project of national Divans is completed it will be sent to Constantinople, and, after being revised by the representatives of the powers, the new constitution will be granted to the Principalities by their Suzerain, the Sultan.

PRUSSIA.

The *Staats Anzeiger* contains an official notice, dated the 3rd inst., repealing the prohibition of the export of horses from Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has pardoned 62 political offenders who, in 1849 and 1850, were sentenced by the military courts to terms of imprisonment varying between 10 and 20 years.

The official *Wiener Zietung* anounces that the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen has been given to Count Buol-Schauenstein, "for his long, faithful, and distinguished services, and his co-operation in the conferences, which led to the peace concluded on the 30th of March."

The Peace Sensation in St. Petersburg.—Grand Military Display.

A letter from St. Petersburg, under date March 31, says as follows:—

A telegraphic despatch from Paris received at 12 o'clock last night at the Imperial Chancellerie brought the pleasing tidings of the conclusion of peace. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* published about midnight an extraordinary supplement to this effect:—A telegraphic despatch from the Aide-de-Camp General Court Orloff has announced to the Emperor that a treaty of peace was signed at Paris the 18th (30th) March at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The clubs, the *cafes*, the public throughfares were, during the whole of the day, encumbered by an immense crowd all anxious to learn particulars. The sensation is immense and perfectly indescribable. The journals of this morning have published the news in large letters at the head of their columns.

At midday I assisted at one of the finest military spectacles that could be given to the public. A grand review took place of the whole of the reserve corps and the Guard before the Czar, and the officers of St. Petersburg, to which were added the cadets and militia. The Emperor arrived on the ground, accompanied by the Grand Dukes, his brothers, and rode slowly along the lines of the troops, who amounted to at least 25,000 men. The guns of the fortress and the bells of the churches hailed the official announcement of the treaty of peace.—His Majesty and Grand Dukes were received with real enthusiasm, and when the cortege had returned to the palace the soldiers had much difficulty in keeping back the crowds that gave expression to their joy and gratitude by the loudest cries. This evening there is a reception at the Winter Palace, and to-morrow a *Te Deum* will be executed in the chapel. You will see then that peace has been hailed by the people of St. Petersburg with great demonstrations of joy.

The active naval force of Great Britain is said to consist of

Line-of-battle ships,	42
Heavy frigates,	66
Corvettes,	123
Gun boats,	220
Mortar vessels,	100
Troop frigates,	10
Transports,	340
Total,	801

And nearly the whole of this gigantic force is composed of screw or paddle-pot ships, beside an immense reserve. The gun boats armed with 68 and 32 pounder pivot guns, and 24-pounder brass howitzers. The whole fleet of gunboats was to be reviewed, in connection with liners and frigates, at Spithead by the Queen on or about the 10th of April. The subject is not new to our readers, but that of screw gun despatch vessels, equally elegant and powerful. These average a speed of 16 knots an hour, and mount five of the heaviest pivot guns.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

From the Times' Correspondent.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, MARCH 25.

The intelligence of the Empress's accouchwas known throughout the allied camp early on Monday morning, and was received with great enthusiasm and satisfaction by our allies and ourselves; built must be admitted that the subject is not one to our hearts, but here is one which must naturally ever hold the first place in the thoughts of an army. Is it peace or war? Of course, the former is regarded as almost certain, but there is an uneasy feeling that it may not last long, and that the object of European politics is contests for its continuance. In the three armies there are many men who find the approach of peace with irrepressible delight, not because they are any particular philanthropists, or exhibit any decided symptoms of the *morbus Britghii*, but because, having served their time some cases hardly gained, rank and reputation, they are content with the laurels they have won, and sigh after the delights of civilized and peaceful society because they have discovered amid the rude *epreuves* of war, and keep the secret to themselves, that they mistook their purpose when they bought commissions in the army in its active character. What can a Marshal who has won the highest honours which can be bestowed on a French subject desire more ardently than that he should keep that which he has got, and not run the risk of shattering his brilliant fame against some knotty Muscovite position? The *chefs d'escadron* and commandants who want to be colonels, the captains who wish for one more stripe of lace, the lieutenants who hunger after their companies, and the sous-officiers and volunteers who long for their epaulettes—all, in fact, who long for promotion in the profession they have chosen, utter but one voice, and that is for war, and what is true of that class of men in the French army is very generally applicable to our own. Of the three armies, that to which peace is most distasteful of any rate least welcome, is the Sardinian, and whatever may be the reason for their opinion they seem to think that Russia has escaped from the punishment due to her audacity and insolence, by yielding just in the same way that a pugnacious bully will turn down in the ring when he finds he has provoked a thrashing. The military spirit of this little army is only equalled by its efficiency in every department. Mr. Bull, who possibly of late years may have become acquainted with it in existence of a small force, a single of Northern Italy called Piedmont, but who assuredly never heard of it "during the Peninsular," will no doubt be surprised when he hears that the Board of able and intelligent officers appointed to report on the huts, hospitals, stables, &c., throughout the allied camp, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Halliwell, Major Montagu, R. E., Major Eager, 31st Regiment, and Dr. Paynter, have, in almost every single instance, come to the conclusion that the Sardinian army excels not only the French but the En. lish in the comfort in which its men live and appear. In one respect it must be admitted that the Sardinians have had a great advantage over us; they are encouraged to work for themselves, and in making their huts they had facilities of ground and abundance of brushwood, of which we were debarred. But the question is should we have used them had we got them? I confess it was not without pain that I saw on the plain of the Tchernaya the other day the French busy at work on one side cutting down timber and toiling with it slowly up the hill on which their camp stands, and the Russians availing themselves of the armistice to collect grass for fuel and for thatching, while our big fellows were loitering about doing nothing. But what will you? How expect a man to work who is discouraged? He does it! Why I know a colonel of a cavalry regiment, who, finding he had some good shoemakers among his men, set them to work to make foot gear for the soldiers, and drew on himself a sharp rebuke from the authorities in consequence, their attention having been drawn to the extraordinary proceeding by an indignant shoe contractor. When I visited Aldershots Camp I was amused to see the soldiery playing gracefully about the huts, while a workman at 5s. a-day was laying drainage pipes, assisted by a gentleman who mixed his mortar for him in consideration of the sum of 3s. a-day. Now, the Sardinians not only build their own huts but drain their camp. We have sent out huts ready-made, and most of them will never be worth removing. The sums thus lost to the country will be enormous, but perhaps it will be better to leave them, if they cannot be sold to some enterprising contractor, than to attempt to carry them away. If the war continues, we shall not, with all our deficiencies, however, fear comparison with either of our allies. Our cavalry is in splendid condition, our artillery is perfect, the horses fit for anything, the men old soldiers, the officers able, zealous, and experienced; our infantry rapidly improving leavened by the remains of the noble army of 1854, and the arrangements of the Land Transport Corps so well organized as to insure our mobilization, should it be required to take the field.

What a change has taken place since this time twelvemonth in the aspect of the army! Just as the rows of graves, which were then black unsightly mounds, are now green with verdure, and giving early promise of rich vegetation, so our regiments, broken by war and disease and by brief, the siege the last, now, no longer a cheerful military appearance, which makes us forget the past and gives assurance that the recruits in their rank will soon be soldiers. The dull booming of the bombardment, with its fitful throbs, has ceased, and every morning the air is cut sharply by the crash of the bands as the regiments march forth for drill and exercise, and the plain flashes with countless bayonets, as the sun glances between the dark rows of the huts, and sends its rays on the parade-grounds. We have perfected the machine for its uses just as they in all probability will cease to exist. All we to lay it by to rust, to decay, and to grow rotten again; or, by a judicious selection of parts, to have it ready to our hands as *nearly as possible* fit for work, should it be unfortunately required? Great Britain is no stock-jobbing nation, either to maintain the costly implement in working order, or to abandon the trust confided to all great nations by the very strength and wealth with which Providence has gifted them, and permit the the strong hand to rule the destinies of the world.

(Via Montreal Telegraph Line.)

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York, April 29.

The Steamship *Persia* arrived off the light ship at a quarter past 9 last evening, and remains over night and reached her dock at 9 o'clock. She made the passage in about 9½ days. Her dates from Liverpool and London are to April the 19th.

The *Ericsson* sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 9th. News unimportant. The chief features are the closing of the Paris Conference—the postponement of the debate in Parliament until the return of Lord Clarendon—the banquet given in London to Mr. Dallas—the explanation by Lord Panmure why troops were sent to Canada—and the slight defeat met by the government in the vote against the grant to Maynooth College, and the strengthened rumours in consequence that Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

Breadstuffs depressed. Flour declined 6d a 1s. Wheat declined 3d. Corn unchanged. Weather favorable. Beef quiet. Pork and Bacon firm. Lard in demand at slight decline.

Money light. Discounts range at 5 a 7 per cent. Consols 93½ a 93¾. Americ can securities generally quiet.

The Moniteur announces that the Conference closed its sittings on Thursday. All the ratifications to be exchanged at the end of the month. Immediately after the promulgation of the general treaty, the protocols will be published, and make known the labours of the Conference in detail. The questions considered at the last sittings were—1st, The free navigation of the Danube; 2nd, Interior regime of the Principalities, and the arrangement of frontiers; 3rd, Situations of Christians in Turkey. For these purposes, Commissioners are appointed.

It is reported in Paris that diplomatic movements of importance are on foot respecting Italy.

An Austrian ambassador is to go to Rome immediately on a special mission.

It is rumored that the mission refers to the Concordat, but Italian papers say it refers to the general state of Italy.

Count Cavour is at Naples, immediately after the exchange of ratifications, to see his son, who was wounded in the Crimea.

ENGLAND.

The Lord Mayor entertained Mr. Dallas on Thursday at the Mansion House, in honor of his arrival as Minister from the United States. 200 guests were there. The Lord Mayor toasted Mr. Dallas, prefacing it with a speech full of generous sentiments towards America, and regretting that any question should ever arise between the two countries which should threaten the peace of Christendom.

The Mayor's toast was, "The health of Mr. Dallas, and the prosperity of the Great Republic to which he has the honour to belong."

Mr. Dallas made a felicitous reply, reciprocating the generous sentiments of the Lord Mayor, and declaring that he was not authorized to feel, and did not feel, any desire other than that of giving his best eulogies and exertions unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations. Other speeches were made after. Mr. Dallas gave the health of the Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor responded, telling Mr. Dallas that he was authorized by the Lady Mayoress to say, that if his diplomacy equalled his gallantry there could be no fear of success in his mission.

In the House of Lords in reply to the Earl of Derby a question as to reaching reports that large bodies of troops and quantities of ammunition were about to be despatched to Canada, said it was true that the Government contemplated doing so, but the impression that they were to be sent for purposes of aggression was unfounded. The troops were intended replacing troops, reinforcements of war and stores in place of those previously withdrawn for Crimean service.

FRANCE.

A splendid *fete* was given at Paris, on Monday, in honor of the Plenipotentiaries.

HAVRE, April 18th.—Breadstuffs declined in all the markets. Provisions declined owing to heavy receipts.

LATEST.

PARIS, Thursday.

Count Cavour leaves this p. m., for London for a few days, and then will return via Paris to Turin.

The Cabinet of Vienna is bent on accepting every corner of Italy where political excitement can be got up as an excuse for their presence.

Events in Italy are daily increasing in interest.

It is quite possible the Duke of Tuscany will be again compelled to demand German troops and additional Austrian troops are under orders for Roman States. Garrisons in Lombardy are to be increased.

Austria evidently intends to permanently occupy as much of Italy, in order to insult and intrigue against Sardinia. In fact, Austria is at war with Piedmont, although their armies are not face to face, and it is impossible to say what event may bring about a fresh struggle. That struggle cannot long be delayed. Austria, however, will strive to put off a quarrel on the field, until the policy and attitude of France and England in regard to the wars in Italy no longer coincide.

A tendency towards division had already commenced in Paris.

M. Buol seems to persuade the Emperor that any change in Italy would end in open revolution.

VIENNA, Friday.

The Emperor signed the ratification of the treaty on the 15th. Public thanksgiving was ordered throughout the country.

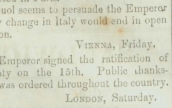
LONDON, Saturday.

A report has been circulated by an evening journal, that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Labouchere are about to retire, and Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham take the Government. There is not the slightest foundation in the report.

LONDON, Friday, P.M.

English funds remain steady and without animation. Discount market easier.

The *Persia* made the trip from Liverpool to the bar in nine days, ten hours, and fifteen minutes. On the night of the 19th, off Inskad, she passed the *Canada*, bound to Liverpool; also, on the 20th, in lat. 43, long. 48, passed the *Cambria*, bound east.



THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, MAY 2, 1856.

By the recent vote in the Legislative Assembly upon the "Seat of Government" question, the eyes of Upper Canadians have been pretty well opened to what they may expect at the hands of Lower Canadian members, for upon that question they voted to a man for Quebec, which is hundreds of miles from a point that would be central in United Canada, in preference to some point that is as nearly as possible upon the dividing line between the Provinces. Kingston, we have always considered the proper place for the permanent capital of Canada; and from its position no doubt can be entertained of its fitness. We have next to look to the members from the Upper Province who voted for Quebec. These members having acted against every principle of right in this matter, should be censured by every well wisher to this portion of the Province. We are at a loss to imagine what excuse these gentlemen can make for their most extraordinary vote, without it is for the purpose of endeavoring to make permanent that rule which has always been to the Upper Province a most serious drawback to their advancement; for it is well known that Lower Canada is far inferior to Upper Canada in point of enterprise and advancement; and is it fair or just that the seat of Government be established in the least enterprising section of the country, to leave out of the question the subject of its being entirely at the extreme end of civilization in this Province? We answer, and the whole community will answer, in the negative.

It now becomes the duty of Upper Canadians to demand that they shall be represented in Parliament according to population, and this is the only way in which the Upper Province will be able to hold its own, unless the union of the British North American Colonies can be accomplished. Petitions should be forwarded from every township and town, demanding it as a right, and a right which the inhabitants are determined to obtain; for surely they have endured the rule of Lower Canada long enough, and with a surprising amount of patience; but this can be endured no longer. Constituencies should require their respective representatives to advocate some or both of these measures, and this should be done before the means have been granted for the erection of permanent buildings in Quebec. Had this choice been made in view of the Union of the Provinces, it would have been well enough, for in that case there is no doubt that Quebec would be the most suitable, as it would then be the most central position, but the choice of that place was not made in anticipation of this end.

Upper Canada, with a population of over two hundred and fifty thousand more than Eastern Canada, may reasonably ask for representation according to population, and if Lower Canada attempt to deny this right, it will then become the duty of the Western representatives to insist upon it.

It remains to be seen whether a majority will be found in this House to vote the means for erecting the Government buildings permanently in Quebec; there were a number of Upper Canadian members absent at the time, and we hope those members who betrayed the trust which was reposed in them will repent them of their evil ways, and come forward like men, and prove that they are not lost to every sense of patriotism.

THE ASSIZES.

Continued from last week.

Reported for the Maple Leaf.

Knowleton vs. G. W. Railroad.—For delay in conveying Fruit Trees from Suspension Bridge to Detroit. Verdict for plaintiff, £100 damages.

Harris vs. Nelson—For false arrest. Plaintiff non-suited.

Nelson vs. Daby, Sheriff.—Verdict for plaintiff, £28 14s. 2d. Subject to opinion of Court below.

Wilkes vs. Salmoni. Assessment. Verdict for plaintiff, £89.

Ile vs. Morse *et al.* Verdict for defendants.

Bell vs. Peel. Verdict for defendant.

Rathbeanne vs. Harkins.—Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff, 1s. damages.

Bartlett vs. Municipality of Amherstburg. Verdict for plaintiff, $107.

Howrigan vs. Phelps. Verdict for plaintiff, £2 damages.

Harris vs. Nelson. Verdict for plaintiff, £250.

Parent vs. Maisonville—Slander. Verdict for Plaintiff, £2.

Salmoni vs. Eberts, *et al.* Plaintiff nonsuited.

Waters vs. Daly. Verdict for plaintiff, £1 damages.

Salmoni vs. Anderson. Plaintiff nonsuited.

Hains vs. Flood. Verdict by consent, 1s. damages.

Rankin vs. G. W. Railroad.—Ejectment. Verdict for defendants, with leave to move.

Craig et al vs Carroll. Verdict for defendant, 10s.

SENTENCES.

Elkeiney Dibble—Larceny. 4 years in Provincial Penitentiary.

George Scott—Arson; attempting to burn a house in Windsor. Acquitted.

William Jackson pleaded guilty to stealing boots of Caleb Knight. 6 months in Gaol.

Daniel P. Butter—Uttering base gold coin, 2 years in Penitentiary.

Luther Clark—Obtaining goods under false pretences. Bad Bank Bills. 2 years in Penitentiary.

John Jackson.—Prison Breach. Verdict, Guilty. No sentence.

George Robinson—Horse stealing. Not Guilty.

Queen vs Patrick Daley—Misdemeanor. Not Guilty.

The following is a copy of the Presentment of the Grand Jury of the County of Essex:

The Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the Grand Inquest of the County of Essex, on their oath present:

That in pursuance of the instructions received by them in the able and eloquent charge delivered to them by the Honorable Mr. Justice Hagarty, and also in the discharge of their duties, they have inspected the old Gaol and Court House as well as that now in progress of erection, and that they find the old Gaol in as good order as can be expected under the circumstances attending the erection of the new buildings, which interfere somewhat with the yard and outworks of the old Gaol; but any evil arising from this cause they trust will be speedily removed by the completion of the other works. The prisoners appear well satisfied with the treatment they receive from their present Gaoler, and only one complaint was made to the Grand Inquest by a Debtor who thought he had not received sufficient attention from the Physician. The Grand Inquest have, however, investigated the matter of complaint, and do not find reason to censure that officer; they nevertheless consider that it is highly necessary for the Medical Officer to make a report at stated periods of the sanitory state of the Gaol, and to keep in the Gaol a correct report or register of the persons requiring medical treatment.

In considering that portion of His Lordship's charge relating to the new buildings, the Grand Inquest find that the subject of classification of prisoners has not escaped the attention of the local authorities, and that the old Gaol will be set apart as a House of Correction for young offenders and females, but they consider that a proper yard is much required where convicts might be made to saw wood and perform such other light work as may be required for the use of the Gaol.

A female named Rebecca Jones, who is a lunatic, has been confined here for some time, and although application has been made to the proper authorities for admitting her into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the County is obliged to bear the inconvenience and expense of her maintenance, in consequence of want of room (so reported.) The Grand Inquest think it would be only equitable that if the Institution is not sufficiently extensive to accommodate all applicants, those who are borne at the expense of the Counties should have prior claim to those who may be termed private patients.

The Grand Inquest cannot separate without expressing their gratification that *Her* Majesty has been pleased to call the able and talented gentleman, Mr. Justice *Hagarty*, to the Bench of Canada; the loyal sentiments of that gentleman are sufficiently appreciated by the profession to ensure such an administration of Justice by him which must be highly satisfactory to the country at large.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Jury,

THOS. WOODBRIDGE, *Foreman.*

☞ The steamer Pearl will run regularly between Detroit, Sandwich and Amherstburg, leaving Detroit at 5, p.m., and returning, leaves Amherstburg at 7 a.m.

Persons going to Amherstburg, will find this the most comfortable and convenient route. She is commanded by Captain Sloane.

☞ A Fire broke out in the premises owned by Mrs. Cole in Windsor, on Monday morning last, and destroyed three houses all belonging to her. This fire will be a severe los to Mrs. Cole, as she depended mostly upon the rents coming from them for her living. We have been informed that there was no insurance upon any of the buildings at the time. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞ On Monday last the steamer *Northerner* was run into by the steamer *Forest City*, on Lake Huron and immediately sunk. There were a great many passengers on board the Northerner when she went down, but fortunately they were all saved, with one exception.

The Northerner was partly owned by Mr. Paxton of Amherstburg, and it is with regret that we have to notice his loss.

☞ Phillips, Sampson & Co., Publishers, Boston, are issuing from their press a number of the newest and most popular works, including Standard, Classical, School and Miscellaneous books. Booksellers and others will find it to their advantage to purchase at this extensive establishment, where the terms will be found as low as any other city in the United States.

Catalogues may be seen at this office.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, 1856.

3rd Order.—Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Council Bill.

Hon. PETER MCGILL in the Chair.

The amendments introduced in the bill were then taken up *seriatim*.

1st clause struck out. This clause read thus:—"No Legislative Councillor shall hereafter be appointed by the Crown."

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE inquired the reason for striking out the clause.

The CHAIRMAN answered.—It had been deemed unparliamentary and disrespectful to Her Majesty, and as it was not requisite to the completeness of the bill it had been unanimously struck out by the Special Committee.

Agreed to.

2nd clause amended by striking out the words in the third line "twenty-four for Upper Canada and twenty-four for Lower Canada," and substituting the following, "in the proportion, and at the time, and in the manner hereinafter provided."

Agreed to.

3rd clause was amended by the addition of the following words, "to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada."

Agreed to.

4th Clause amended by leaving out the words, "subject to the exceptions provided by this act, and the Council shall be renewed by one-fourth of the number of such elective members two years."

Agreed to.

5th Clause amended by increasing the qualifications from £1000, to £2000, and by the addition of the words "or possess in his own name or his lands and tenements, as aforesaid, to the value aforesaid, be within the limits of the electoral division for which he shall seek to be, or shall have been elected.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE said the clause did not secure a permanent qualification.—The owner might qualify one day and dispossess himself of the property the next. By the law in England, a member of the House of Commons sitting without being at the time qualified, was subject to a penalty for every day he so sat of £500, and he thought some such condition should have been introduced in the Bill. He also objected to the amount of the qualification, which should have been £4000 or £5000. It was a mockery to propose a ruling men to this House worth £1000.

Hon. Mr. Ross said his hon. friend was mistaken as to his first objection, for the Bill distinctly enacted that no member should "sit or vote" unless he were possessed of property to the value of £2,000. So when he dispossessed himself of the property, he vacated his seat.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE.—But where is the security if he does sit?

Hon. Mr. Ross.—He can be tried by the Committee on Privileges.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIRE.—This would throw the onus upon the House of turning prosecutors; it was better to adopt a clear defining clause.

Hon. Mr. HOULTON concurred in the objection. In the other House, they had a court regularly constituted to try such things; we had not. In England, the penalty spoken of had been enforced, and we should see that something analogous was provided in this Bill. No room must be left for fraud or deception. He also thought the qualification too small, and would go for making it at least £2,000.

Hon. Mr. TACHE (Speaker)—The 13th clause gave us all the power necessary to eject a person not qualified.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIRE also pointed to the 13th clause as quite sufficient to remove a member sitting without qualification. The penalty of £500 in England was superadded as a punishment, not to make the member vacate, and if it was thought desirable some such clause might be introduced.

Hon. Mr. MORIN.—Such a penalty might lead to vexatious complaints from persons disposed to annoy the elected members.—He had desired to introduce some words which would make the qualification continuous, but after having consulted a high legal authority as to the effect of the words "sit and vote," and having been assured they were sufficient to eject a member sitting without qualification, he had been satisfied. We had, therefore, just as good means of unseating a member as the other House, and we required none other.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE.—The objection about members being liable to be harrassed had no weight, for the onus of proof as in all cases of accusation, would rest with the person bringing the charge.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE moved that a penalty of £100 per day be imposed upon every member sitting without one qualification.

Put and lost.

Hon. Mr. BOURRET had objection to the latter part of the 4th clause, and wished to strike out the words compelling residence, or the possession of property in the electoral division for which a member might sit, and moved an amendment to that effect, which was put and lost.

5th clause—Passed as amended.

6th clause—Passed without amendment.

7th clause:

Hon. Mr. BOURRET moved that the following words be added, "and that every member shall be a member for eight years."

Motion put and lost. Clause carried.

All the other clauses excepting the 22nd, (new bill, 23 in the old,) which was reserved, were then passed, *vernine contradicente*.

The Buffalo *Republic* relates a case of

connubial perfidiousness and attempt at elopement, which may be true, tho' we have not succeeded in discovering who were the parties. The story runs thus—time, last Thursday—place, all along the G. W. Railway from Detroit to Chatham. It appears that a couple came hurriedly on board the steamer Transit, just as she started from the wharf on the Detroit side of the river, and from their strange actions attracted the particular notice of some of the passengers. As the train was leaving Windsor, and had got under considerable headway, a woman who had crossed the river on the other boat, sprang on the rear car, and ran through the coaches until she found the aforesaid couple, quietly seated side by side. She then commenced upbraiding the man with running away from his lawfully wedded wife, and insisted that he sho'd leave the cars and go back with her. This the husband stoutly refused to do. The wife then appealed to Conductor Cook, and produced the necessary vouchers of her identity. Mr Cook, with his accustomed good sense, decided that a woman was entitled to her husband, and informed the man that he would be compelled to deliver him over to the custody of his better half. By this time the passengers had crowded around, and the scene became extremely ludicrous. The man declared he would not have his dulcinea, and she persisted in retaining him. The tears and entreaties of the wife were too much for the sympathetic Conductor; he pulled the check string, stopped the train, ejected the husband from the car, and delivered him to his wife, several of the passengers holding the other woman, who made the most desperate endeavors to follow. The train had by this time passed Bell River, some twenty miles east of Windsor. The man tried hard to get on the cars after they were in motion, but was unable to do so, in consequence of the tight grasp of the wife on his coat tails. The last that was seen of the pair they were rolling down the bank, closely locked in each other's embrace. The crest fallen female who was the cause of this *catastrophe*, having no money to pay her fare, was thrown upon the tender mercies of the conductor.—She said she wished to go to Paris, and Mr. Cook fearing if he left her at Chatham, the man might find her again, generously bro't her to the desired point, thinking it wise to separate the deluded pair as far as possible.

POISONING CHILDREN IN ROCHESTER.—The Rochester papers publish some horrible accounts of the supposed poisoning of children in that city by their unnatural parents. Two cases have occurred within a few days, which afford strong evidence for believing that infanticide was attempted, and in one instance fully accomplished. The *Union* of yesterday states that a little girl died suddenly on Cornhill a few days since, was speedily buried, and the parents moves eastward with all their effects on the night of the burial. The circumstances excited suspicion, and the attention of a coroner was called, but the family had left for parts unknown, and the investigation was not proceeded with as it would have involved much expense. Had not the suspicion been verified upon investigation, the expense would mainly have fallen upon the coroner, for the Board of Supervisors are not very liberal in such matters.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Extensive Fire in Lower Town. --Several Houses and Stores Destroyed.

(*From the Quebec Chronicle.*)

QUEBEC, April 21, 1856.

Between four and five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, considerable alarm and confusion was caused in Champlain Street, owing to the sudden outbreak of a fire, which continued to rage for several hours, and was attended with a great loss of property. The disaster originated in a two-story stone and wooden store, situated on Drome's wharf, owned by A. Joseph, and which of late has been used as a warehouse by Walker & Berry. When the discovery was made, the fire had penetrated the roof, and was rushing through with such impetuosity, as to threaten with destruction not only the building wherein it began, but also the adjacent houses in that densely populated neighbourhood fronting on Champlain Street. The police, and various persons in the vicinity, at once made a strong and vigorous attempt to get some of the many marine stores in the buildings and warehouses removed to the next wharf, in which endeavour they succeeded. Without delay, the engines were in attendance; but there being no fire plugs at hand, and before water could be drawn from the river, the flames had made fearful havoc, for it had not only taken possession of the store and all it contained, but had also extended to the nearest house on the street, owned and occupied by Richard Morris. From the mains on the Cape, a good supply of water was for a time procured, and the firemen here set their engines to play, but the force of the water which was brought over the rock, burst the hose, and the devouring element continued to extend, firing in succession the range of two story stone houses, known as Gibb & Shaw's buildings, and the Tweddel's buildings on the river side of the street. At the same time, the flames broke out in Messrs. Tweddel's forge and finishing shop, and other buildings in rear of those last mentioned; and the front of three houses on the opposite side of the street, occupied by Mr. Armstrong, shipsmith, Mr. Tate, grocer, and Mrs. Callerper, tavern keeper, were in a blaze. The conflagration had now reached to a cross street, and might have been checked had proper exertions been made. The sparks falling were, however, allowed to remain on the roofs of the adjoining property, consisting of five three-story stone houses between Reynard's buildings, and before long it was also on fire.—Had it not been for the want of water and a sufficiently powerful engine, there is not the least doubt the whole of the last-mentioned buildings, in which some fifty poor families resided, would have been saved.—The work of destruction continued, and as late as eleven o'clock the fire was far from being entirely extinguished, although all danger of any further mischief was fortunately at an end.

A MYSTERY.—At midnight, on the 25th instant, Mr. Moore, the occupant of a shanty, situated on the lot at the corner of Simcoe and Front Streets, heard a noise near his domicile which he deemed rather suspicious, and, the following morning, he made a very remarkable discovery. On leaving his home, that eventful morning, the first object which met his gaze, made his blood run cold. In the vicinity of that blessed spot where all his household joys were concentered—and which, in all probability, he was wont to regard as the best imitation of Paradise he was likely to find in this wicked world—there lay; what, do you think? A bundle! Having summoned courage enough to make a closer inspection, the good man made another discovery, which was, that the said bundle contained a wig, a pair of braces, a pair of neck-ties—one of which was considerably the worse for wear—a pair of inside continuations, and a stone!

Feeling perfectly satisfied that some foul play must have taken place, Mr. Moore informed the Police of the circumstance, and Constable Webster proceeded to the spot, but no further discoveries of interest were made.

Any parties wishing to see the above mentioned articles, with a view to identification, will be indulged with an inspection by applying at the City Hall Police Station.—*Leader.*

NICARAGUA—ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Washington *Star* says it is understood among the foreign Ministers at Washington, that England and France have determined to have Walker removed by hook or crook, and that they are prepared to drive him out of Nicaragua, unless that can be done by the Central American States without their open interference in their behalf. It is also believed that by this time other battles have been fought in Nicaragua, and that the means brought against Walker were sufficient to crush him. It is thought there are at least 15,000 men in arms against Walker, comprising the troops of all the Central American States. He has no natives of Nicaragua under his command, except here and there a nominal officer or official, who is really his prisoner. The *Star* doubts whether any despatches have been received by the Government concerning Walker's defeat.

CURIOUS WORK OF CALIGRAPHIC ART.—There is now in New York a curious work of caligraphic art, being no less than a complete transcription of the Holy Bible on a surface about the size of an ordinary mantle pier glass, the words of the same being so ingeniously arranged and grouped as to form the representation of a beautiful temple, while at the same time no one word is omitted, no sentence transpose, and the several chapters follow each other in proper order. At first view, the spectator only perceives a well arranged architectural drawing, delicate and exact, but, on close examination (some persons requiring the aid of a magnifying glass) every part of the elevation, each window and door-way, each apparent line and curve of column, cornice, and entablature, every thing in short about the picture, except perhaps, a slight shading is resolved into distinct and regular handwriting. This wonderful production was executed by a Polish gentleman by the name of David Davidson, who finished his task a few weeks since, after two years and seven months of constant labor—he having, moreover, so imperfect a knowledge of our language that the accuracy of the text must have depended almost entirely upon his fidelity as a copyist. A gentleman and lady of Boston recently paid a visit to Mr. D.'s rooms, in New York, and becoming much interested in his performance, obtained the promise of a specimen. Within a few days they received from him what appeared to be their own names prettily written on ornamental paper, one of which names was found to embody the book of Ruth, while the other contained the chapters of Jonah.—*Boston Transcript.*

TEST OF WISDOM.—'A professor of universal knowledge' had put up his sign near the palace of an an Oriental Prince, who suddenly came in upon the pretender, and put his wisdom to test.

'So thou knowest all things,' said the king; 'then tell to-morrow morning, these three things only, or thou shalt lose thy head: First, how many baskets of earth there are in yonder mountain. Secondly, how much is the king worth? and, thirdly, what is the king thinking of at the time?'

The professor was distressed beyond all measure, and in his apartments, rolled upon the carpet in agony, for he knew that he must die on the morrow.

His servant learned the trouble, and offered to appear before the king and take his chance of answering his questions.

The next morning, the servant, clothed in his master's robes, presented himself to his appearance, and the King proceeded:

'Tell me how many baskets of earth are in yonder mountain?'

'That depends upon circumstances. If the baskets are as large as the mountain, one it will hold; if half as large, two; if a quarter, four; and so on.'

The king had to be satisfied and proceeded:

'Now tell me how much the king is worth?'

"Well, your Majesty, the King of heaven and earth was sold for *thirty* pieces of silver, and I conclude you are worth *one* piece!"

This was so witty an escape that the king laughed and went on.

'Now, once more: tell me what I am thinking of.'

'You are now thinking that you are talking with the Professor, whereas it is only his servant.'

'Well done,' said the king, 'you shall have your reward, and your master shall not lose his head.'

☞ Our readers are well aware that we have never advertised patent medicines—but we now publish an advertisement of Ayer's Pills, not because we are paid for it alone, but because we honestly believe that Dr. Ayer is one of the best Physicians and Chemists of the age, and because we know from experience that his Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine for a Cough that was ever invented. We have been cured by it of a severe Bronchitis, and have given it to our family with unfailing success for Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c. Our neighbors who have tried the Pills represent them as an extraordinary good medicine.—*Democrat, McArthur, Vinton Co., Ohio.*

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, May 2nd, 1856

Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 00	$ 0 50
" 2nd quality	5 00	0 50
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	4 00
Rye "	2 00	3 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,	1 25	8 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	12 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	0 00
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$4.25.
Wheat.—$1.
Corn.—47c for small lots.
Oats.—36 @ 37½ cts.
Corn.
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ℘ doz.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 12th June.
3rd Kingsville, 16th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June,
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implemeht for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56: JOHN GEARY.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of West Tilbury, for the year A. D. 1856, will be held in the School House on Lot No, 6, in Broken Front in said Township, on Tuesday, the 6th day of May next. Court to open at 10 o'clock, A.M.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,
West Tilbury, Township Clerk.
29th April, 1856.

ROSE DALE MILL.

THIS Mill will stop Grinding on Monday 5th May next, for the purpose of taking out the Engine. Persons requiring Gristing done had better have it done before that time, as the Sandwich Mill will not start till two weeks afterwards.

April 25th, 1856.

STRAYED.

CAME into the possession of the undersigned, about 1st February last, a BAY COLT, about one year old. Has a white spot on his near hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

WM. CLARKSON.
Malden Road, April 22nd, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

TO BE LET FOR EIGHT YEARS,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE with a Half-Acre Garden, on Lot No 4, East Side of Peter Street.

To be let subject to all Repairs and Taxes. A large reduction will be made to any person paying three years' rent in advance.

For further particulars enquire of
J. GREEN,
Great Western Boot and Shoe Store,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.
27th March, 1856.

N.B.—Possession will be given on the first of May next.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C: lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich for the year A.D. 1856, will be held in the Council Chamber at Sandwich, on Thursday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a.m. and following days.

Sandwich, 15th April, 1856.
D. MOYNAHAN
Township Clerk

GUILLOT'S COLUMN,

FOR APRIL, 1856.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

PER

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, FOR

CASH.

PRINTS, in Variety,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING,

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS,

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE XL FLOUR,

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE

AT CURRENT PRICES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

SEED.

H. C. GUILLOT,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st April, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Harden Campbell,	Maria Chalton,	Assault,	31st Dec, 1855	A. Sidwill & J. G. Buchanan,	5s	15 days,	Township Treasurer	
Eliza Thompson,	Thomas Sparks,	Assault and Battery.	4th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s		Committed in	default for 20 days.
Thomas Salmoni,	George McCoy,	Do	Do	John G. Buchanan,	30s and costs,	10 days,	County Treasurer	
Moses Bezeau,	George Shapper,	Do	24th	Thomas Woodbridge,	Costs,			Bound to keep the peace
Martin Strong,	Paschal Renaud,	Furious Driving,	26th	William Flanigan,	25s and costs		Township Treasurer	
Benjamin Cunningham,	Martin Withers,	Assault,	26th	H Cuningham & F A Lafferty	2s 6d	26th January,	do	
Harriet Washington,	Edward Moore,	Articles of the Peace,	26th	Thomas Wiodbridge,			Bound to keep the	Peace, Pl'tf paid costs
Leander Jolebois,	John B. Duvinier, Matthew Moynahan, and Thos. Haley,	Assault and Battery,	30th	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s 10s 10s	 Forthwith, do	 Township Treasurer do	Too poor, impris. 10 days
James Harkin,	Laurent Rabideau, Paul Rabideau, Charles Rabideau, and Mark Rabideau,	Articles of the Peace,	1st February,	Henry McKenny,				Recognizancesof the peace for 12 months.
James Harkin,	Mark Rabideau,	Assault,	2nd	Do	25s	20 days,	Treas of Amherstb'g	
Charles Rabideau,	James Harkin,	Assault and Battery,	7th	F A Lafferty & James Noble	5s			Appealed to Sessions.
Agnus Humpstead,	Samuel Campbell,	Do	7th	Felix Lafferty,	10s	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	
Alexander Borrowman,	Jacob Hamilton,	Trespass,	7th	James Noble,	5s	do	do	
Samuel Davy,	William Pines,	Assault and Battery,	17th	Cornelius R. Quick,	15s	2 weeks,	Treasurer	Not paid, left the country
James Foster,	James Dunn,	Articles of the Peace,	18th	Henry McKenny,			Recognizances of	the Peace for 12 months
Henry Crosby,	Joseph Mulder,	Assault and Battery,	19th	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid
Dr. Campbell and Monroe Evans,	George Oditt, Thomas Newcomb, George Sullivan, and David Knox,	Assault and Battery on the Sabbath day,	30th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	£1 5s each	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	15s unpaid
L. J. Fluett,	James Ward,	Assault,	26th February,	Do	10s	do	do	
H. M'Kenny,	P. Deslip.	Furious Driving on Highway	20th do	James Noble,	5s	do	do	
John Thayer,	John Camble,	Biting,	20th do	Ralph Foster,				Costs paid by the Party.
Do	Oliver Wilkinson,	In the Fight holding Thayer's arm,	20th do	Ralph Foster,				Prosecutor paid costs immediately, parties set'ld
Julia Crosby,	Josiah Fletcher,	Assault,	28th do	Cornelius R. Quick,	5s	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid.
George Thompson,	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th do	Do	5s	2 weeks,	do	Paid.
James Harkin,	Laurent Rabideau,	Do	1st March,	Henry McKenny,	£2 fine, £1 8 costs	20 days,		Appealed to Qr. Sessions
Philip McGuire,	George K. Robinson,	Non-payment of Wages,	3rd do	F. A. Lafferty and Jas Noble	£7 1s 3d	9th March,	Not paid yet. No	distress to be found.
George Crawford,	Thomas Cotton,	Trespass,	4th do	Felix A. Lafferty,	1s	8 days,	Not yet paid. To	be imprisoned.
Adla Ratelle,	Leandre Beniteau,	Non-payment of Wages,	17th do	F. A. Lafferty & Thos. Boyles,	£1 15s	23rd March,		Appealed to Sessions.
Alexander Martial,	John Hutchins,	Trespass,	20th do	Cornelius R. Quick,				Dismissed.
Eliza Crayan,	Francis Crayan,	Assault,	22nd do	Thomas Salmoni,	£2 10s and costs	8 days,	Treasurer,	Not paid.
James Harkin,	Laurence Rabideau,	Do	28th do	T. Salmoni & J. G. Kolfage,				Dismissed.
James Harkin,	Michael Rabideau,	Do	28th do	Do do	5s and costs.	6 days,	Treasurer	Not paid.

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending April 1st, 1856.
CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 8th April, 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS OF FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

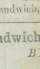
ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.



A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Mears' Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to

STANISLAUS LASALINE.
Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.

BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

New Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.
W. T. BASSANDALE.
Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKIMG Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.
andwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

Family Store.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Agriculture and Science.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Central Club.

SUBJECT—*Fencing, Continued*

I consider this a cheap, durable, and efficient fence, and intended to make 100 rods of it as soon as the frost leaves the ground. This plan has been practised in the neighborhood of Port Hope, with great success. I saw, last fall, in that vicinity, and also in neighborhood of Peterborough, long stretches of fence on this plan and was assured that it could be as cheaply made as any other description of post and board fence, and that frost never disturbed it. Its immunity from the effects of frost—the great enemy of all fences that penetrate the soil—depends upon an obvious principle: all the water being carried away from the posts, no sensible expension of the soil takes place in freezing, and they are consequently not lifted from their bed.

I shall not attempt to describe those varieties of rail fence which belong to the "fancy" class. These can be constructed of any shape that the fancy of the owner may suggest, and cost any sum the length of his purse may warrant; but they are not within the purview of our present question.—The wire fence belongs in my opinion to the fancy category. It has not yet proved itself worthy of adoption as a field-fence.—The stone wall fence ought not perhaps, to be passed over in a review of those adapted to the wants of Canada. Where stone is abundant, and land dear, it may be advantageously employed—In other cases it will be found expensive. It must have a good foundation, or the frost will soon crumble it to the ground.

4. *Live fences* must be looked to as our ultimate resort. It is in this direction that we ought to search for information, if we would confer real and lasting benefit upon our country. Feeling that facts and practical result would be more useful and more interesting than mere opinion, I took the liberty of addressing a few questions to gentlemen in different parts of the Province, who had attempted to grow hedges, and who, I was aware had had experience in the business in the old country. The time was rather limited for an extended enquiry of this sort, but I succeeded in obtaining answers from several gentlemen, whose statements are, I believe, worthy of your attention.

To *Query No.* 1.—I have no decided preference for any description of fence yet introduced amongst us. I have adopted the post and board fence generally throughout my farm; but it is objectional it on account of the heavy expense attending its erection, its want of durability and its liability to be easily broken down by horses that are pastured in the contiguous fields. The English Quickset or Hawthorn, I have planted freely upon my farm, but with an unsatisfactory result, for reasons which I shall assign in Query No. 4.

The rail or zig-zag fence is still more objectionable from its unsightly appearance and great waste of land, and from encouraging growth of every kind of noxious weed and brushwood, the seeds and roots of which are annually distributed all over the land to the great detriment of the farmers' interest.

Query No. 2.—I approve of Live or Quickset Fences, wherever they can be introduced by the farmer, without inordinate labour. The Hawthorn, which has become a charm to English scenery, and proves so valuable and durable a fence, does not sustain its character or thrive well in Canada, nor is it to be depended upon as a durable fence, for the following reasons:—In the second or third year's growth after having planted, the plant is attacked by a small glutinous insect, (the one so well known for its ravages on the pear and cherry trees,) devouring the whole of the leaves, and checking its growth. It is next subject to the depredation of a smaller but more destructive insect than the one just noticed, which, I am told, is well known in the United States, and is called the American Spider. As it settles and multiplies on the stem and branches of the plant, it has exactly the appearance of hoar frost, and if allowed to remain undisturbed, will kill the plant down to the earth. I have tried all the known remedies for the cure of this evil; such as the application of plaster, lime, and fine road dust, after a shwer or rain or before the due is off in the morning, but without avail.—The only sound water is the only effectual remedy, but time and labour preclude any costly an application upon a large scale.—The plant also suffers severely some winters from the ravages of field mice in frequently cutting it down to the root. For these reasons I have abandoned the use of the English Quickset, as unsuitable for a permanent fence in this climate.

Query No. 3.—Those who are disposed to use the English Hawthorn, as a fence, must prepare the land, by trenching and manuring well. The plants should be set in a perfectly straight line, four inches apart. Some, I know, prefer a double line, setting one between each space of the front line, but I have a decided preference to the single line. It is difficult to weed between the double line of plants, and unless they are kept perfectly clean from the weeds and grass, they choke up and are prevented from throwing out shoots, and thickening at the bottom, and without a good thick bottom, a quickset hedge is of very little use. With attention to dubbing the single line it will early make a firm and as good a resisting fence as the double, and with one half the labour. I have on my orchard a hedge raised from the single line of young plants, (planted in the spring of 1845, which now stands six feet high, and is three feet thick, close to the ground, through which even a chicken cannot creep. This fence has been frequently gapped by field mice and the insects described in Query No. 2. From the want of previous experience, the height this hedge has been allowed to attain, is too great proportion to the stamina of the plant, and the consequence is, it is unable to sustain the pressure of the heavy falls of snow during the winter, leaving it in a ragged condition in the spring, and much damaged in symetrical appearance. I would strongly urge, therefore, a free use of the dubbing shears for the first years of its growth, and not allow the hedge to exceed three or four feet in height, until the plant has gained a sufficient girth to support it against any casual pressure.

Queries Nos. 4 and 5.—Are answered in the foregoing remarks.

Query No. 6.—I have had no experience in cultivating the "Osage Orange," but have heard that it is greatly prized in the West for the purpose of fences, but in England it has been tried and has failed.

Query No. 7.—I have never kept strict account of the cost of planting a Quickset Hedge per rod. I have put in as high as $3 per 1,000 for the sets and have purchased them as low as $1 per 1,000 and in both cases have planted the sets 4 inches apart Independent of the labor, then, in preparing the land and planting the sets, the cost in either instance can be easily ascertained. The same remarks apply to the number of plants to the rod of 16½ feet, and three plant to the foot. But any farmer who is desirous of raising live fences upon on extensive scale, I would advise to import the berries by the bushel after they have been pulped in a mill, and sow them in drills in spring after they will be fit for transplanting into hedge rows, at the cost of 6d., or 1s. at most for 1,000 plants. But the great cost of raising hedge fences, consists in the length of time the plant takes to form a fence, and the careful watching and weeding it requires during that time, and in replacing any dead sets, and in erecting an external fence of some kind to keep off cattle and sheep until the plant has attained to a sufficient vigor to protect itself. And the farmer who is not prepared to incur this cost and trouble of performing all that faithful, I would strongly advise not to meddle with planting hedges, as without the requirements I have mentioned, he could not succeed in raising a hedge fence of any value.

Query No. 8.—As regards the comparative merits of Quickset Hedge, and a "post-and-board" fence, I have not made it a consideration.

Query No. 9.—I have raised the native thorn from the seed, and have planted it alternately in hedge rows with the English quickset, but have now tried it exclusively in forming a hedge. The opportunity, however, which that mode afforded me of observing its fitness for fence purposes, leaves no doubt on my mind of its being incomparably superior to the English thorn in every respect, in this Province. It is entirely free from the diseases commonly had insects on the English thorn. It is a hardier plant and has a larger and stronger stem for resisting cattle, and likely to endure, when once well-formed, for generations, and kept in order with no greater trouble than a rigzag or any other fence, without the same decay. It is surprising that the native thorn has not been long since brought into general use as a fence, and any farmer who is desirous of fencing off his fields with quickset fence, cannot, in my opinion, do better than confine his selection to the native plant.—He need not travel off his own arm in search of the material. All that he has to do is to collect the ripe berries in the fall, put them in a heap in the earth during the winter, that they may ferment and pulp. Take them up and sow them in drills in the spring and in two years from that date they will be fit for transplanting into hedge rows The usual care must then be taken of them, and the only enemy to be dreaded is the field mouse. I have now given you all information my confined experience permits, upon the distinct and relative qualities of the English and Canadian thorn, as applicable to hedge fences. When I was last in land in the winter of 1854–5, I purchased 2,000 beech seedlings, at the cost of 4s. 6d. per thousand. These I brought out with me and planted them in hedge rows on the garden. When I have the land prepared, I purpose to plant them alternately in hedge rows with the native thorn, from which I anticipate a better and more permanent fence than from the thorn alone.—Time will tell whether I am right.

When I was in England during the winter of 1854–5, I observed one hundred iron hurdles to be made for me as an experiment to see whether they could be introduced with advantage into this Province, to average 50lbs. each, to be six feet long and to have connecting pins three inches long passing through a wrought iron fastened with a nut. All included at the price of 5s. sterling each, and made of the best malleable wrought iron.

I suppose that by a fair representation to Government of the intention of the importation, it would have permitted the entry of the hurdles at the lowest scale of duty 2½ per cent.; but it appears that in that supposition I was mistaken, for after two humble applications I was denied the privilege, and compelled to pay the highest rate, 12½ per cent. This charge, together with the freight being levied by measurement instead of weight, as it ought to have been, made it rather too costly an experiment to be repeated. But still under these untoward circumstances, the hurdles laid down at Toronto did not stand me in more than 12s 6d each. The importation injured not the regular merchant, for they never import hurdles, nor could they do it to sell them to the farmer at such a price as would induce him to purchase, and leave at the same time a remunerative profit to the importer. It would be a great wrong to the mechanic as upon inquiry, I found I could not get them in the city under 25s. each, a price which at once precluded the use of them—and even at the price probably of inferior iron. And as it affected the revenue it would have been a positive advantage, as 2,; per cent. on that description would be added. I am firmly of opinion that iron hurdles made of the very best material, averaging 50 lbs. each and complete in all respects, can be imported and laid down upon the wharf in Toronto at a cost not exceeding 5s. each, at a duty of 24 per cent., and the freight paid by weight instead of measurement. At that price I should consider these hurdles well worth the attention of the farmer as a convenient and durable fence. And to that end I would strongly urge the "Agricultural Society" to memorialize the Upper Province next to admit hurdles into the Province duty free.—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

In Westmoreland it is usual, at Christmas, for farmers to kill a sheep for their own use, on which occasion, when the butcher inquires if they want any meat again Christmas, the reply is, 'Nay, I think not: I think of killing myself.' A butcher called on a farmer of his acquaintance in the usual manner, saying, 'Will you want a bit of meat, or ye'll kill yersel', this Christmas I 'ken not,' replied the farmer, 'whether I'se kill mysel' or tak' a side o' me feyther.' —*Carlisle Patriot.*

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and the will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will be happy to attend upon the traveling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest of Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich Street, Proprietor.

29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. H. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a continuance of the liberal support which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,

Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.

7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARM BERTH

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it remodled throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the traveling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. The Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.

Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER

C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR

Detroit, Feb. 26th, 1856.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Prices of £2 per M. with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Farell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for Paving Buildings of superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Cultivators, Seed Drills, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their names, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lilie, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 8s.; Silt Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,

Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HAIRRIS,

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executors

H. C. GUILLOT, }

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amhersburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in orchard and in a high state of cultivation. Also a Brick House, two stories high, with a good cellar, and is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the Village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd *Con.*, half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres.

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. P. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. P. L.

Sandwich April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been acknowledged. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. There also assigned to the useful part of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, both rural and suburban.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded together with its really superior execution in Black and Tint, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Prices of £2 per M. with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Farell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for Paving Buildings of superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Cultivators, Seed Drills, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their names, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lilie, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 8s.; Silt Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,

Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HAIRRIS,

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executors

H. C. GUILLOT, }

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers

Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

T. ADLEY.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND BLAND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,

No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed	Mail
	A M	P M	P M	P M
Toronto, -	8 00	3 20	10 00	
Mimico, -	8 10	3 30	10 15	
Port Credit, -	8 25	3 45	10 30	
Oakville, -	8 43	4 03	10 53	
Bronte, -	8 55	4 15	11 15	
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35	
Hamilton, -	9 30	4 50	12 00	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed	Mail
	A M	P M	A M	A M
Hamilton, -	10 40	6 40	3 10	
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35	
Bronte, -	11 15	6 45	3 55	
Oakville, -	11 27	7 00	4 15	
Port Credit, -	11 45	7 20	4 35	
Mimico, -	12 00	7 35	4 50	
Toronto, -	12 15	7 50	5 05	

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermedia te Stations

through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director

Great Western Railway Office,

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

IS NOW OFFERED IN

E. HAYWARD'S GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE AND LOTTERY,

to take place at

SANDWICH,

ON THE 19th APRIL, 1856.

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS.

The following is a List of a few of the Prizes:

2 Shares in Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, worth		$80
A Glass Case,		40
A Burr Cooking Stove,		40
A Buggy Harness,		40
Trotting Waggon,		20
Double Barrel Gun,		20
Dress Coat (new)		18
Frock do		18
Single Barrel Gun,		15
Do do do,		15
Settee,		15
Pair of Curtains,		12
Lot of Dishes,		11
Six Shooter,		10
Box Stoves,		10
20 Yards Carpet,		10
Eight Day Clock,		8
Do do		6
Looking Glass,		5
Pair of Shinghais,		5

Together with other articles amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

On the day of drawing, the holders of tickets will have the privilege of appointing a Committee to regulate the mode of drawing, &c., &c. If the tickets are not all sold by the day appointed for drawing, due notice will be given of the postponement in the "Maple Leaf."

Tickets, One Dollar Each.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE DRAWING of the above LOTTERY is postponed until TUESDAY, the 20th MAY next.

E. R.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 142 Jefferson Avenue, Keamey's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, from whatever cause, and restore action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first cause of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish to all who call for them.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is formed by a sluggish or inactive state of Pilns, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses, one to four—to stimulate the digestive organs and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, boldness*, and *nausea* of dyspepsia will be speedily dispelled. They always don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and two a day afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR HEADACHE, arising from a FOUL STOMACH, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight Pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently to cure, take more the next day they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system, and the most direct and fatal kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills in small doses, and freely, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to disappear. Persevere, for many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by this treatment, after all other means of cure failed. Some disgusting diseases which seemed to require the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients' your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself before the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, or with any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your disease can be cured.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which taint the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system and they will not be developed. In this way they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arising from a disordered liver, torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion will cause the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is the source of ill health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by these diseases before the evil reaches the system. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the intestines causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or internally costive diseases are generally involved. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, vapors, and indisposition to exertion, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes the reverse—at others somnolence is the severe pain in the side; the skin and eyes assume a yellow hue; nausea, sometimes in the stomach and; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system is deranged with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of these or four Pills taken on going to bed, and one or two in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the complaint entirely. Bear in mind a little suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Diseases* are speedily cured by the purifying influence of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the digestive organs. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL this is the best ever used or known. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.,

AND SOLD BY

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;

D. OULLETTE, Windsor;

And every Druggist and Merchantin Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

James H. Wilkinson] "PROGRESS." [Proprietor and Publisher.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1856. NO. 11.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS.—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M. to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair. d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.

Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

Bartley and Pinney.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERHS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, opposite the "Sandwich Exchange," will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

Poetry.

The Woods.

Wonderous are ye, worshipful and solemn,
Glorious sylvan temples, echoing flaws;
Cluster'd roof, and interlacing column,
Pavement tesselate with golden stains;

Incense from unnumber'd censers stealing
Through your cloister'd aisles and archways dim;
Tuneful winds, with organ-voices pealing,
Chanting softly now a choral hymn;

Oriel-openings, though your shimmering vistas,
Letting in the promise of the sky
On the trembling leaves, by sunbeams kiss'd, as
By bright Angels blessing from on high!

White-robed thoughts with gentle ministrations
Ever at your peaceful altars wait;
Earnest musings, holy aspirations,
Enter still your ever-open gate.

For all periods ye have celebration;
Matins, vespers, vigils for the night;
Fragrant dew for fitting consecration;
Autumn's generous Communion-rite;

Wailing tempests, that with pomp funereal
In dim sunny shroud dead winter bring;
Joyous Summer's flowery hymeneal;
Pure baptisms of the early Spring.

Thro' your shadowy precincts as we wander,
Buried memories lying 'mid the gloom,
Reverently, with inward glance, we ponder
The dim writing on each silent tomb.

And ye tell us of the slow unfolding,
Slow decay of leaf, and tree, and year;
And ye hint a kindred closeness holding
To the selfsame fate each various sphere.

And ye point us to the long enchaining
Linking generations into one;
Still the mighty Growths of Ages waning,
Still the Forest towering to the Sun!

This the text and sum of your instruction;
All things surely tend to their destruction;
All things rise as surely from decay.

Blessed he ye for the timely preaching
Of your ancient pulpits, drear and hoar;
The prophetic and most hopeful teaching
Of your youth renew'd for evermore!

Intellect in Rags.

Two pronl children, a boy and a girl, were tripping along the streets of Boston one sunshiny day, on their way to school, chatting as they went, and apparently enjoying themselves right merrily.

They moved slowly onward, their white brown head bent downwards, their bright eyes searching for hidden pavestones: yet ever and anon some quick laugh at the ludicrous figures that flitted across their path, would cover their smooth cheeks with dimples.

"Don't you hate such dirty places, Julia?" said the boy, as a few drops, not of crystal, stained the glossiness of his rich attire; "don't you wish that school was at the other end of the lane?"

"It's perfectly horrible," answered the beautiful young creature, with a light laugh; "dear, do look at these creatures they can have no sensibility or refinement, they dirty, how contemptible they are—well, thank goodness that we were born rich."

"Stop! Jule, hush! yonder is something to excite our laughter, I warrant you—Ha! ha! a boy larger than myself, and he appears to be picking out the letters on that scrap of paper—bah!"

"Stop, Arthur, do, and let us hear him; we can wait a moment."

A few paces before them sat a boy of some thirteen years, hatless, shoeless, and with very scant frock and trousers, the latter a mass of patches. His hair, tangled and thick, hung over his downcast eyes, and his hands, stained and rough with labor, grasped a little torn piece of newspaper, which he had evidently picked up out of the mud.—So absorbed was he in his task that he did not notice the fair and high bred young strangers who stood regarding him with thoughtless but subdued mirth.

Hark! the boy, leaning his brown face on his clenched hands, murmurs unconsciously aloud—"b-l-e-n—no, not that;—yes, no" a deep drawn sigh, then again—"b-l-e-n."—then again a long pause "Oh dear, have I forgotten; I never shall be able to read like Barney."

As the poor child exclaimed thus, he lifted his eyes sorrowfully from the tattered bit of printing; his gaze fell upon the listeners, whose beautiful his curled with a scornful smile. A flush of crimson startled his swarthy cheeks, mounting to the top of his forehead, as he threw off the mass of tangled curls, and his bold black eyes fell before their familiar stare.

"Ha! ha!" said the richly clad youth carelessly, "I've got a brother only five years old at home, who can read better than that. A big boy like you ought at least to know your letters. Why can't you go to school?"

"To school," echoed Julia sneeringly, "do you suppose he could get into a decent school? his name ought to be patch work; ha! ha! poor thing," she continued with mock pity, "our stable boy dresses better than that."

The lad, at her tone of commiseration, sprang to his feet, and bent upon the brother and sister such a glance of defiance, indignation and scorn, that they instinctive ly hurrie.l onward; thought the girl turned once more mockingly round and gave utterance to a light, bantering laugh.

The parlors of a stately mansion on Beacon Street, Boston, were brilliantly illuminated. The owner of the princely tenement had issued cards for a fashionable soiree: the hour had arrived, and the guests were assembling.

The rich and the great were there, but conspicuous among all, and conversing with the ex-President of the United States, the elder Adams, stood a noble looking man, in the bloom and vigor of manhood. His was the beautiful intellectual countenance, of the Irish Celt, and his high attitude was commanding yet extremely graceful.

"All the evening," murmured a fashionable, yet lovely lady, to Mr. Adams, as he turned towards her, "have I sought to gain an introduction to Mr. E.'s distinguished guest; but he has been surrounded, now however, he stands alone. I should esteem it a rare honor to meet with him, but for a moment."

"You shall have the pleasure," said the ex-president, smiling; and turning, he presented the beautiful and facinating wife of a millionaire to the talented stranger.

"We have met before madam," said the gentleman bowing low, to conceal a strange expression that stole over his features.

"I have forgotten," the lady made answer in her sweetest tones.

"I have not—we have met before: just twenty years ago," he continued still keeping his piercing eyes upon her face—"we met in a little lane, a narrow, repulsive place, where the cries of hunger resounded often upon the still air, and where rags, misery and filth met the traveller at every step."

He paused—and she gazed more curiously upon him.

"Perhaps you do not remember the time—the place—perhaps you do not remember how two pampered children of wealth passed along that lane—it may be you forget the poor outcast, grasping at science (though then scarcely conscious,) with his untutored mind. The laugh of derision that was then flung upon this lonely outcast—for I am that child—roused the latent fire of ambition within my breast; and," he continued more softly, "I thank you for the taunt, and the scornful words; they were ever my incentives in my upward path to honor; I had but to think of them, and my soul was nerved anew. I thank you for them;" and a triumphant smile illuminated his splendid countenance.

"The lady, faint and mortified, glided away from her rebuker, and in less than an hour sat humbled and weeping, in her own proud mansion. She had wished, nay, commanded, just one little word from the being who in her haughty childhood she had derided and despised for his poverty - and she had been repaid with contempt, thought smoothly worded and delicately expressed by the neglected boy, whose name now rang the world through.

Have a care, then sons and daughters of plenty.

Scorn not the child of poverty, who with pensive eye and lifted hands, toils up the rugged heights of Parnassus, uncared for and unaided. Though clothed in rags he may gain the dizzy height, while you decked in the meaner paraphernalia of wealth, humbly, grope, along the mountain's base and *under the very feet* of him whom you disdained.

A RAINY DAY.

The man who does not admire and welcome a rainy day is unworthy at umbrella, and ought to be sentenced to wash in hard water all the days of his life. We confess to even an affection to a thorough soaking day, and never feel so happy as when we see it raining cats and dogs when we get up in the morning. We shall never forget the divine satisfaction we felt last April two years during a shower of rain that lasted exactly fifty-six hours. We raveled in it, that is to say *out* of it, in a comfortable parlor, writing sonnets to sunshine, and ditties to dust. We began at last to think with Leigh Hunt and Horace Greeley, 'that the natural state of man was watery.'

But we are not only fond of a rainy day, but we want the human race, our readers, to be of the same opinion. Let us sum up a few of its advantages.

In the first place it fills the water tanks and washes the streets, setting a good example to Ebling. The real virtue, however, of a rainy day, is the opportunity it affords for the exercise of the domestic virtues—the beauty, heightened by virtue, and commanding our esteem and love, while it draws our observation. Colors artfully spread upon canvass may entertain the eye, but not the heart; and she who takes no care to add to the natural graces of her person any exercise of virtues, but by the lustre of her mind which shone in them and gave them the power of charming.

Grace was all her steps, heaven in her eye. In all her gestures dignity and love.

TURKISH JUSTICE.—A Turkish slater being at work on the roof of a house, fell into the street, upon a wealthy old man, whom he killed, without any serious injury to himself. The sons of the deceased caused him to be arrested and conducted before the cadi, with whom he used all his influence to have the poor man condemned; and though the innocence of the latter was clearly established, nothing would serve him but the law of retaliation. The cadi accordingly sentenced the slater to be placed exactly on the spot where the old man was at the moment of the accident—"and you" said he to the son, "will go on the roof of the house, fall down on the slater, and kill him if you can."

In the circuit Court, Rochester, a short time ago, a verdict of $2,250 was rendered against a young man named Alpheus Hayden, for slandering the private character of a young lady whom he had been "sparking," named Julah Silence. A quite ordinary sir of opinion that it would have been better for Mr. Hayden had he *kept Silence.*

BUTTER FROM A TREE.—On the banks of the river Niger, in Africa, they have a tree called the Shea, from which excellent butter is obtained. The tree is like our oak, and the fruit some resembles the Spanish olive. The kernel of the fruit is dried in the sun and then boiled, and the butter thus obtained is whiter, firmer, and of a richer flavor than that which is obtained from the cow, besides keeping sweet a year without salt. The boiling and preparation of this article is one of the leading objects of African industry, and constitutes the main article of their inland commerce.—*Detroit Advertiser*

VERMONT WIT.—We have seen a good deal of humor oozing out, from time to time, up among the Great Mountains.

The last drop that has reached us, came from a small village nor far from Bennington. Old Stokes, after years of toil, got possession of a granite ledge.

He was in the habit of buying his powder, with which he quarried his ledge, of one Jonas Archibald, who sold tape, groceries, and other varieties, in what was dignified by the rural maids and matrons as 'the village store.'

Archibald was a good deal of a boaster about his wares, and one evening, while a crowd was sitting round the stove in the tavern bar-room, discussing matters in general, he addressed Stokes with, 'Well, old Stokes, how did you like that powder of mine, that's pretty good powder, aint it?—I paid a tarnal high price for it in Boston!' 'Well,' responded Stokes, 'it's pretty good —but I came near losing that last keg.' 'Ah! indeed! how's that?' said the other, putting on a look of concern. 'Why,' returned old Stokes, 'the confounded keg catch'd afire, and I had to run thirty rods down to the brook, for water—so it most all burnt up.

The trader thereupon took out his watch, said that it was getting rather late, and he'll wed, somehow or other, he'd be going.

A FAST WAITER.—One day when Alek Williams, an incorrigible wag from Detroit, was dining at the Astor House, he sent a waiter for a piece of roast beef. The boy was absent so long that Williams supplied himself with a knife and fork. In the course of time the boy came with the beef. Willia ms turned, looked at him a moment, and then asked with well affected surprise:

'Are you the boy that I sent for the beef?'

'Yes, sir,' replied the boy, promptly.

'Is it possible,' said Williams, 'why how you've grown; I shouldn't have known you.'

On another occasion he was asked by some of his friends in the city, why he did not call to see them. Call to see you! replied Williams; why how could I? I got here in the morning, went to the Astor House and went up stairs and up stairs, and when I got to my room the gong sounded for breakfast. Well, I went down; and when I had got my breakfast I started up stairs again, and went up stairs and up stairs and up stairs, and just as I got up the gong sounded for dinner, so I went down and took some dinner, and then I went up stairs and up stairs and up stairs, and when I got to my room, the gong sounded again for tea. I hurried down to get my tea, and then I went up stairs, again, and up stairs, and up stairs, and up stairs, and when I got there lang me if it was not twelve o'clock. Now I would like to know what time I had to go a visiting.'

BRIGANDAGE IN SPAIN.—A Madrid journal says,—"As a gentleman of property in Madrid was, on the 31st January last, returning from one of his estates with a large sum of money, he, though armed himself, and accompanied by two men on horseback, who were also armed, was suddenly surrounded by a numerous band of brigands, who, after driving away his attendants, bound him hand and foot, stole all his money, and then carried him off to a cavern in the midst of a forest. A day or two after they wrote to his wife to say that they would give him up if she would send a sum of 10,000 piasters (53,000f.) to a particular place; and that if she did not, they would put him to death. The lady immediately despatched the money by a faithful servant, but since then she has received no tidings either of the man or of her husband. The band of brigands, is suppose.l to be one which, some months ago, completely sacked a village called Torre de Escobon-Ambron, in the province of Toledo, and barbarously murdered a number of its inhabitants."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, Richard Sheridan and Wm. Gardner, both well known in this city, were drowned while out duck shooting near Land's old Wharf. It appears that they had fired at a flock, and were pursuing them, when by some mishap they both fell out of the canoe, and before assistance could arrive, both sunk The body of Sheridan was found next morning, but as yet Gardiner's has not been recovered. The parties being so well known a large number of persons went in search of the bodies, and every exertion was made all day yesterday, and it is hoped that the remaining one will be got to-day. An Inquest was held on the body of Sheridan, before Hy. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of accidental drowning returned.—*Ham, Gaz*

A STEAMSHIP ATTACKED BY A SWORD FISH.—During the last passage of the steamer Cortes from this port, a large sword fish was observed alongside the vessel. For a moment the gladiator of the deeped seemed to contemplate the huge proportions of the vess l, evidently speculating upon the chances of battle, then suddenly it darted toward the side of the vessel and plunged its beak into the planking just above the copper. It struggled fiercely to be free, but to no purpose, until the motion of the vessel as she rolled over to the other side with the sea swell, caused a severance of the blade, and his fishship, wounded and disarmed in the first charge, retired from his field. The piece of the beak which was left in the side of the vessel measured eighteen inches in length. It was removed with difficulty.—*San Francisco Herald, March 10.*

Mr. Thomas Morrison of Lachute, Argenteuil, in a letter to the Montreal *Gazette*, relates that he has a cow, now seven years old in spring, which has 17 calves, and avers that, however wonderful, it is true. Twice she had four calves, twice she had three, once two, and once only one.

The New York Crystal Palace is advertised for sale, by auction, on the 22nd of May next. A fine chance for a glass house or somebody.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.—There is now residing in this town an old lady—Mrs. Poll Beeman—a history of whose family presents the most striking instance of prolonged life that we ever knew or heard of. She is now in the ninety-second year of her age. The decease of her partner, Tracy Beeman, occurred but a short time since.—He was two years her senior, and they had lived together in the same farm house, sixty-nine years. They had a family of nine children, the eldest of whom is now seventy-three, and was married when he was fourteen. Of the grand-children, there are now forty nine, the oldest of whom is aged fifty six years. There are also one hundred and fifty-six great grand children, and eighteen great great grand children. A few are dead, but the family seems blessed with an iron constitution, and most of them are yet living and well. We doubt if there is another case in this country where a venerable mother can call two hundred and thirty of her lineal pedigree around her Thanksgiving dinner table.—*Valley Messenger, Birmingion, Ct.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—At a very early hour on Saturday morning a respectable farmer named Bacon left his home in London Township with the intention of taking a few purchases to the city and return the same day. He has not been heard of since. From the circumstances that he was of remarkably temperate habits and that he always carried large sums of money on his person the belief obtains that he has been foully dealt with. So prevalent is this suspicion that as many as forty persons left their work on Monday last and searched the woods through which he would have to pass on his way to town; but no traces of him were found. His daughters and some of of his neighbors had an interview with the Mayor yesterday in hope of obtaining the assistance of the police in the prosecution of the search. It is thought that Mr. Bacon had $500 in his possession when he left home.—*Prototype.*

A SHARP DODGE.—Fyler, who murdered his wife some time since near Syracuse, N. Y., is playing a sharp game upon the counsel who defended him. It appears that the agreement between them was, in case Fyler was saved from hanging, his counsel was to have $5000. Of this amount $1000 was paid in cash, and the remainder secured by a mortgage on his farm. The counsel put in a plea of insanity. The mortgage is about due, and the holders, on proposing to foreclose it, were met with the defence, that if the maker of it was insane when the murder was committed, could he have been sane at the time of giving the mortgage? It looks as though the lawyers were caught this time.

MALONEY REPRIEVED.—We have received, from reliable quarters, intelligence that His Excellency has been pleased to commute the above criminal's sentence, which was death, to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for the term of ten years. Maloney may sincerely thank Mr. Scoble for the humane exertions which that gentleman has manifested towards securing a commutation of the verdict passed upon him at the late Assizes.—*Chatham Planet.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The direct public debt of Canada to the 31st of January, 1856 was £7,213,9419; the indirect liabilities amounted to £6,489,609. Total liabilities £14,343,458. Of this amount a sum, equal to £5,083,574 has been invested in Railways.

The Welland Canal was opened on Monday last for the passage of vessels through its entire length. Gravelly Bay is open; but the ice is still firm at the Lower end of Lake Erie and about Buffalo. Lake Ontario is perfectly free from ice in this quarter. None has come down yet from the Upper Lake.—*Mail.*

Miscellany.

IN A FIX.—A porter in a Buffalo dry goods shop, on Saturday placed himself in a position of great embarrassment by not remembering the old adage, "use your eyes but not your fingers." A police officer dropping in at the shop where he was acquainted, asked and received permission to leave a pair of hand cuffs until he should call for them. The porter curious to experience the sensation of "eyes," and their effect upon human action, locked the bracelets upon his own wrists and for some moments, pondered over the moral lesson suggested. The mental process concluded, he desired relief from his thraldom, but he had miscalculated the intention of hand cuffs, which, like bad habits are easier put on than off. In fine, the lamentable truth was made apparent to his mind, that he was in a bad fix. In a perspiration he started for the Police office, which was closed, like an express train he sped from station house to station house but no key would fit the lock. He became half mad with rage and disappointment; his back itched and he could not scratch it; his hat was wrong and he couldn't set it aright; his suspender unbuttoned and he was forced to call in the aid of friends to truss him up. Night drew on apace and yet the horrid incubus clung to the poor porter, the heaviest load his had ever been forced to carry. What would his wife say? How could he explain this awkward state of facts to the partner of his bosom and the little ones at home, who had never seen their parent handcuffed before? He *must* find the owner of the article some what would, yet he did not know his name or where he lived, and there are so many persons in the city! The fretted porter founed and fermented, yet could not burst his bonds. Then he became calmer and sighed, and then he started on a wild chase after the much desiderated policeman. Late in the night he discovered his residence, but the officer on his key were out of town.—There, in despair, the poor man found his way to his own home, where the wife of his bosom put him to bed and comforted him with remarks upon the impropriety of meddling, Sunday was spent in vain efforts at getting the ornaments off and it was not until Monday morning that the return of the policeman enabled the porter to divest himself of his badge of ignominy.

An Inch of Rain on the Atlantic.

We have been struck with the passage of Lieut. Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea," in which he computes the effect of a single inch of rain falling upon the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic includes an area of 25 millions of square miles. Suppose an inch of rain to fall upon one-fifth of that vast expanse. It would appear, says our author, "three hundred and sixty thousand millions of tuns; and the salt which, as water, is held in solution in the sea, and which, when the water was taken up as vapor, was left behind to disturb equilibrium, weighed sixteen millions more tuns, or nearly twice as much as all the ships in the world could carry at a cargo each. It might fall in a day; but occupy what time it might in falling, this rain is calculated to exert so much force—which is so inconceivably great—in disturbing the equilibrium of the ocean.—If all the water discharged by this Mississippi River during the year were taken up in one mighty measure and cast into the ocean at one effort, it would not make a greater disturbance in the equilibrium of the sea than would the fall of the rain supposed. And yet so gentle are the operations of nature, that movements so vast are unperceived."—*Scientific American.*

Woman's true Beauty.

It is a low and degrading idea of that sex which was created to refine the joys and soften the cares of humanity by the most agreeable participation, to consider them merely as objects of sight. This is abridging them of their natural extent of power, to put them upon a level with our pictures. How much nobler is the contemplation of beauty, heightened by virtue, and commanding our esteem and love, while it draws our observation. Colors artfully spread upon canvass may entertain the eye, but not the heart; and she who takes no care to add to the natural graces of her person any exercise of virtues, but by the lustre of her mind which shone in them and gave them the power of charming.

Grace was all her steps, heaven in her eye. In all her gestures dignity and love.

TURKISH JUSTICE.—A Turkish slater being at work on the roof of a house, fell into the street, upon a wealthy old man, whom he killed, without any serious injury to himself. The sons of the deceased caused him to be arrested and conducted before the cadi, with whom he used all his influence to have the poor man condemned; and though the innocence of the latter was clearly established, nothing would serve him but the law of retaliation. The cadi accordingly sentenced the slater to be placed exactly on the spot where the old man was at the moment of the accident—"and you" said he to the son, "will go on the roof of the house, fall down on the slater, and kill him if you can."

In the circuit Court, Rochester, a short time ago, a verdict of $2,250 was rendered against a young man named Alpheus Hayden, for slandering the private character of a young lady whom he had been "sparking," named Julah Silence. A quite ordinary sir of opinion that it would have been better for Mr. Hayden had he *kept Silence.*

BUTTER FROM A TREE.—On the banks of the river Niger, in Africa, they have a tree called the Shea, from which excellent butter is obtained. The tree is like our oak, and the fruit some resembles the Spanish olive. The kernel of the fruit is dried in the sun and then boiled, and the butter thus obtained is whiter, firmer, and of a richer flavor than that which is obtained from the cow, besides keeping sweet a year without salt. The boiling and preparation of this article is one of the leading objects of African industry, and constitutes the main article of their inland commerce.—*Detroit Advertiser*

VERMONT WIT.—We have seen a good deal of humor oozing out, from time to time, up among the Great Mountains.

The last drop that has reached us, came from a small village nor far from Bennington. Old Stokes, after years of toil, got possession of a granite ledge.

He was in the habit of buying his powder, with which he quarried his ledge, of one Jonas Archibald, who sold tape, groceries, and other varieties, in what was dignified by the rural maids and matrons as 'the village store.'

Archibald was a good deal of a boaster about his wares, and one evening, while a crowd was sitting round the stove in the tavern bar-room, discussing matters in general, he addressed Stokes with, 'Well, old Stokes, how did you like that powder of mine, that's pretty good powder, aint it?—I paid a tarnal high price for it in Boston!' 'Well,' responded Stokes, 'it's pretty good —but I came near losing that last keg.' 'Ah! indeed! how's that?' said the other, putting on a look of concern. 'Why,' returned old Stokes, 'the confounded keg catch'd afire, and I had to run thirty rods down to the brook, for water—so it most all burnt up.

The trader thereupon took out his watch, said that it was getting rather late, and he'll wed, somehow or other, he'd be going.

A FAST WAITER.—One day when Alek Williams, an incorrigible wag from Detroit, was dining at the Astor House, he sent a waiter for a piece of roast beef. The boy was absent so long that Williams supplied himself with a knife and fork. In the course of time the boy came with the beef. Willia ms turned, looked at him a moment, and then asked with well affected surprise:

'Are you the boy that I sent for the beef?'

'Yes, sir,' replied the boy, promptly.

'Is it possible,' said Williams, 'why how you've grown; I shouldn't have known you.'

On another occasion he was asked by some of his friends in the city, why he did not call to see them. Call to see you! replied Williams; why how could I? I got here in the morning, went to the Astor House and went up stairs and up stairs, and when I got to my room the gong sounded for breakfast. Well, I went down; and when I had got my breakfast I started up stairs again, and went up stairs and up stairs and up stairs, and just as I got up the gong sounded for dinner, so I went down and took some dinner, and then I went up stairs and up stairs and up stairs, and when I got to my room, the gong sounded again for tea. I hurried down to get my tea, and then I went up stairs, again, and up stairs, and up stairs, and up stairs, and when I got there lang me if it was not twelve o'clock. Now I would like to know what time I had to go a visiting.'

BRIGANDAGE IN SPAIN.—A Madrid journal says,—"As a gentleman of property in Madrid was, on the 31st January last, returning from one of his estates with a large sum of money, he, though armed himself, and accompanied by two men on horseback, who were also armed, was suddenly surrounded by a numerous band of brigands, who, after driving away his attendants, bound him hand and foot, stole all his money, and then carried him off to a cavern in the midst of a forest. A day or two after they wrote to his wife to say that they would give him up if she would send a sum of 10,000 piasters (53,000f.) to a particular place; and that if she did not, they would put him to death. The lady immediately despatched the money by a faithful servant, but since then she has received no tidings either of the man or of her husband. The band of brigands, is suppose.l to be one which, some months ago, completely sacked a village called Torre de Escobon-Ambron, in the province of Toledo, and barbarously murdered a number of its inhabitants."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, Richard Sheridan and Wm. Gardner, both well known in this city, were drowned while out duck shooting near Land's old Wharf. It appears that they had fired at a flock, and were pursuing them, when by some mishap they both fell out of the canoe, and before assistance could arrive, both sunk The body of Sheridan was found next morning, but as yet Gardiner's has not been recovered. The parties being so well known a large number of persons went in search of the bodies, and every exertion was made all day yesterday, and it is hoped that the remaining one will be got to-day. An Inquest was held on the body of Sheridan, before Hy. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of accidental drowning returned.—*Ham, Gaz*

A STEAMSHIP ATTACKED BY A SWORD FISH.—During the last passage of the steamer Cortes from this port, a large sword fish was observed alongside the vessel. For a moment the gladiator of the deeped seemed to contemplate the huge proportions of the vess l, evidently speculating upon the chances of battle, then suddenly it darted toward the side of the vessel and plunged its beak into the planking just above the copper. It struggled fiercely to be free, but to no purpose, until the motion of the vessel as she rolled over to the other side with the sea swell, caused a severance of the blade, and his fishship, wounded and disarmed in the first charge, retired from his field. The piece of the beak which was left in the side of the vessel measured eighteen inches in length. It was removed with difficulty.—*San Francisco Herald, March 10.*

Mr. Thomas Morrison of Lachute, Argenteuil, in a letter to the Montreal *Gazette*, relates that he has a cow, now seven years old in spring, which has 17 calves, and avers that, however wonderful, it is true. Twice she had four calves, twice she had three, once two, and once only one.

The New York Crystal Palace is advertised for sale, by auction, on the 22nd of May next. A fine chance for a glass house or somebody.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.—There is now residing in this town an old lady—Mrs. Poll Beeman—a history of whose family presents the most striking instance of prolonged life that we ever knew or heard of. She is now in the ninety-second year of her age. The decease of her partner, Tracy Beeman, occurred but a short time since.—He was two years her senior, and they had lived together in the same farm house, sixty-nine years. They had a family of nine children, the eldest of whom is now seventy-three, and was married when he was fourteen. Of the grand-children, there are now forty nine, the oldest of whom is aged fifty six years. There are also one hundred and fifty-six great grand children, and eighteen great great grand children. A few are dead, but the family seems blessed with an iron constitution, and most of them are yet living and well. We doubt if there is another case in this country where a venerable mother can call two hundred and thirty of her lineal pedigree around her Thanksgiving dinner table.—*Valley Messenger, Birmingion, Ct.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—At a very early hour on Saturday morning a respectable farmer named Bacon left his home in London Township with the intention of taking a few purchases to the city and return the same day. He has not been heard of since. From the circumstances that he was of remarkably temperate habits and that he always carried large sums of money on his person the belief obtains that he has been foully dealt with. So prevalent is this suspicion that as many as forty persons left their work on Monday last and searched the woods through which he would have to pass on his way to town; but no traces of him were found. His daughters and some of of his neighbors had an interview with the Mayor yesterday in hope of obtaining the assistance of the police in the prosecution of the search. It is thought that Mr. Bacon had $500 in his possession when he left home.—*Prototype.*

A SHARP DODGE.—Fyler, who murdered his wife some time since near Syracuse, N. Y., is playing a sharp game upon the counsel who defended him. It appears that the agreement between them was, in case Fyler was saved from hanging, his counsel was to have $5000. Of this amount $1000 was paid in cash, and the remainder secured by a mortgage on his farm. The counsel put in a plea of insanity. The mortgage is about due, and the holders, on proposing to foreclose it, were met with the defence, that if the maker of it was insane when the murder was committed, could he have been sane at the time of giving the mortgage? It looks as though the lawyers were caught this time.

MALONEY REPRIEVED.—We have received, from reliable quarters, intelligence that His Excellency has been pleased to commute the above criminal's sentence, which was death, to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for the term of ten years. Maloney may sincerely thank Mr. Scoble for the humane exertions which that gentleman has manifested towards securing a commutation of the verdict passed upon him at the late Assizes.—*Chatham Planet.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The direct public debt of Canada to the 31st of January, 1856 was £7,213,9419; the indirect liabilities amounted to £6,489,609. Total liabilities £14,343,458. Of this amount a sum, equal to £5,083,574 has been invested in Railways.

The Welland Canal was opened on Monday last for the passage of vessels through its entire length. Gravelly Bay is open; but the ice is still firm at the Lower end of Lake Erie and about Buffalo. Lake Ontario is perfectly free from ice in this quarter. None has come down yet from the Upper Lake.—*Mail.*

Newfoundland Seal Fishery.

SHIPWRECK AND AWFUL SUFFERING AT SEA —TEN LIVES LOST—NARRATIVE OF CAPTAIN RUDOLF.

From the Montreal Herald, of Friday.

We have by private hand news from St. John's to the 19th instant. The seal fishery had so far been pretty good. About forty (one-fourth of the whole fleet) had arrived, with about 100,000 seals. It was feared, however, that the remainder would meet with but indifferent fortune. A dreadful shipwreck had occurred to a vessel commanded by Captain Rudolf, well known among us, an account of which we give below, from a letter written by the master after his arrival.

The British Barque *Blake*, of 800 tons, Edward Rudolf, Master, belonging to Messrs, Firnie, Brother & Co., of Liverpool, England, sailed from Ship Island Harbor, State of Mississippi United States, with a cargo of Pitch Pine deals, bound to Cork for orders, in fine trim, and beautiful order, on the 8th of Feb. last, with a fine fair wind and weather, with every hope of making a good and prosperous passage. The weather continued fine and making fine progress on our way, sighted Bermuda on the 18th day after leaving—all well—ship tight and in splendid order—until the 4th day of March, when the weather began to change, commencing to blow from the South East with rainy squally weather. 5th—hauled to the South West, blowing a strong gale and a heavy sea running, finding the ship making a little water, pumps being attended to every watch. 6th and 7th—the gale increasing and sea running very high and crossed, wind blowing from South West to West North West, causing the ship to labour heavily, and kept one pump constantly going, running under double reefed maintopsail, and close reefed fore topsail, and forsail.—8th and 9th, gale still continuing, and veering more to northward, with very heavy squalls, causing a great crossed sea, making the ship labour, and straining fearfully—at this time both pumps going constantly, running under reefed maintopsail, and tried to fore-reach her under the two closed topsails; but finding her straining and laboring more, owing to crossed sea, caused by the sudden changes of the gale from West to North alternately, was obliged to run her, finding the ship making water fast, and gaining upon us, having three feet water in the hold. 10th and 11th—gale continuing, squalls more violent and frequent, attended with hail and snow, and very cold, water gaining rapidly on the pumps—6 feet in the hold. 12th—blowing a terrific gale from W. N. W., with a very heavy sea running; thirteen feet water in the hold; men getting worn out, being at the pumps three days and nights constantly, without sleep or rest, water rising fast, and the ship getting heavy and difficult to steer; at 6 p. m. she broached too, shipped a sea which carried away the man at the ice wheel, binnacle, skylights, life and jolly boats and all the bulwarks; took the foresail in, and rounded her to under the close reefed maintopsail, when the sheet parted and the sail blew to pieces—she lay very broad to the sea which made a clean breach over her, carrying away spars on deck, water casks, galley, long boat, top gallant forecastle, breaking in the poop, and washing away the cabin and everything on deck; got the main trysail set, and tried to cut away the foremast, but it was impossible to get there—ship being now water-logged, and blowing a terrible gale with violent squalls, and sea making a clean breach over her, all hands clinging to the weather rigging and in the maintop, everything being washed away from the main deck. 13th—blowing a perfect hurricane, with terrific squalls of hail, sleet, and snow, from Northwest, and fearfully cold; at 11 a.m. was struck by a terrific squall and a tremendous heavy sea at the same time, which capsized the ship, washing away 7 men, poop deck, burst up the main decks, washed off all the hatches, carrying away every morsel of provisions there was on board the ship, and all spare sails. She lay in this state about 2 hours, while the hurricane blew piercing cold, nearly perishing the remainder of the crew, when she carried away all three lower masts at the heads, bowsprit short off at the stem. She righted slowly, having a list; it formed a weather-poop bulwarks aft. We were obliged to hold on and make ourselves fast to prevent being washed away by the sea, which was constantly breaking over us. In this miserable position we remained until the 18th, gale still continuing and sea breaking over us (being about lat 43:15 N. long 38:30 W.), and unable to move from this place for fear of being washed away. Thus being 5 days without a morsel of food or a drink of water, without rest, and constantly drenched with seas. 18th, gale and sea more moderate—at the risk of our lives, attempted to get forward for a drink of water, in which we succeeded, but spoilt the cask of water in the attempt—this day one of the seamen died from cold, hunger and fatigue; we put him overboard; this afternoon gale began to moderate, got some pieces of canvass to lay upon, and all huddled together in a heap to keep ourselves warm. 20th, this being the seventh day without anything, the weather still very rough and cold, I caught a half drowned rat, which I immediately cut up and shared out to each one; it was a delicious morsel! The eighth day we were able to get forward and get a small cask of water from the hold—brought it aft and lashed it to the stanchions, this being the only thing we had to depend upon.—Ninth day—no sail could yet be discerned upon the horizon: all eyes daily and nightly stretched to catch a glimpse of some friendly sail. Hunger now began to tell heavily upon us all, and its ravages were plainly discerned! Tenth day—what a joyous sound was heard this morning, as the watch at daylight cried out, "Sail, ho! and two!" Every heart leaped with joy, but only to bear a heavier disappointment; the two vessels passed us, one to windward and the other to leeward, without taking any notice of us Oh! this dissappointment was heart-breaking, and starvation staring us in the face, and the cries and moans of the men around me, calling on their God to help them. Oh! the scene was awful and horrible—it cannot be described by pen, and in my situation I had to hold up against everything, to shew them that they must not give way to it. Many times I had to to set my heart as hard as iron to bear up against the moans and cries of the men, and their appeals to me of what should they do; when I could have lain down and given way to grief and sorrow far deeper than their own, to see those men, once so strong and robust, now nothing better than smacking their lips, and dreaming of being at some friendly table, eating and enjoying themselves in some of their dozing sleeps, as they would fall off from fatigue and exhaustion, only to be awakened by a wash of a sea, to behold their most deplorable state. Then the moans from the poor fellows become heart-rending—they by this time began to get flighty, from weakness, and sores breaking out all over us, from being constantly wet with salt water. In this way we continued until the thirteenth day, when we saw another vessel pass us, and take no notice of us. The wailings and moanings were too awful to be described upon this day—thirteen days without a morsel of food of any kind to put to our lips. Another seamen died this day from starvation, but we did not put him overboard; we reserved him for our own use, and in this state we lingered for four days more, living upon the body of our dead companion; but I must say very sparingly indeed, for the thought of it was almost as bad as death. Through these four awful days I do not see how we ever lived, not having a dry place to lay, and the sea constantly washing over us, and as some of us would drop off in our dozing dreams, dreaming of feasting at some friendly table; in a few minutes would be awakened by the wash of the sea, then seeing our situation and also the dead body swinging in the pale moonlight, the moans and cries were apalling, until Saturday morning the 29th March, when we bore the heaviest and greatest dissappointment by a large ship passing us about two miles to windward, and not seeing us, being too early in the morning. This being the seventeenth day since we capsized, and nothing to eat but the body of our shipmate, none of us able to move hardly from weakness and fatigue, and all our hopes gone. I laid myself down when this ship passed and shut my eyes, and gave up all hopes of ever seeing land again. I was about resigning myself to my fate, when about two hours after I heard the cries of great joy from all, "sail oh, sail oh"—repeated several times, and in such a strain as never will be erased from my memory. She proved to be the schooner "Pigeon," Capt. Knight, of St. John's, Newfoundland, from Lisbon, bound to St. John's, it blowing strong from W.S.W., with a good sea on at the time, had some difficulty in removing us from the wreck in our miserable state. On the 9th day after being picked off—being short of water and some other necessaries, fell in with the packet ship "Mercury," Capt. John L. French, from New York, bound to Havre, who kindly supplied us with water, and also with clothing, and many other little comforts for the sick. On the 15th day of April, the "Pigeon" arrived at St. John's, where we were safely landed by Capt. Knight. When taken off the wreck our clothes were completely rotten, from being wet so long, and could be picked off by pieces, and after returning thanks to Almighty God for our safe deliverance from so awful a death, we next returned our heartfelt thanks to Capt. Knight and his crew, for the great risk they ran in taking us from the wreck, and for their great kindness and attention to us in our most miserable state on the passage from the wreck to St. John's. Long may they live to enjoy all the comforts and happiness of this life; and may not the slightest shadow of the least of our sufferings ever be cast on any of their voyage through life.

The following is a list of the survivors:—

Wynne Duggan, mate, Swansea.
James Cosgrove, 2nd mate, Liverpool.
John George Rudolf, 3rd mate, Halifax.
John George Paterson, seaman, Trieste.
Joseph Barber, seaman, Genoa.
John Kiezar, seaman, Germany.
William Thomas, cook, Halifax.

LIST OF THOSE WHO PERISHED.

Washed away:—
John Phillips, carpenter Dundee.
Thomas Leach, seaman, Dublin.
Henry Eagleston, seaman, New York.
Joseph Thomson, seaman, "
John Crimmons, seaman, "
William Brown, seaman "
Charles Beck, seaman, Baltimore.
Jonathan Roberts, Steward, Liverpool.

DIED FROM FATIGUE, COLD AND STARVATION.

Richard Foss, seaman, Bridgport, Wales;
Jos Ariva, seaman, Callao.

EDWARD RUDOLF, Master.

St. John's N. F., April 15, 1856.

Can this Canada really be the same Canada, the same land of endless discontents and miseries that burst out into armed rebellion less than 20 years ago, and was only prevented by the sternest acts of military repression from throwing itself into the arms of the American Union, and following in 1837 the example of 1776? Can this be the Canada whose Assemblies were for ever stopping the supplies, impeaching their Governors, passing mutinous and even treasonable addresses, and abandoning themselves to be led at will by the most empty and most furious of demagogues? Can this be the Canada, poor and desert—without capital and without credit—whose scanty population required an army to keep them down whose fortresses could not be entrusted except to British troops—whose counsels must not be swayed except by British statesmen? The land is the same and the people are the same; the difference is in us—in our rule of action—in our laws and system of government. Step by step has the Liberal party won for Canada, in spite of the most determined opposition, the liabilities and privileges which have made her happy, great, and prosperous. The act for uniting the two provinces and constituting a single Legislature for both was shorn of many of its most valuable provisions by the Tory party of that day, and parliament has ever since been employed in conceding, piece meal, rights which ought never for a moment to have been withheld. The power of dealing with the Civil List was conceded in 1847, but it was only after a long and eager struggle that Parliament could be prevailed upon to grant the much desired right of dealing with questions of religious endowments according to colonial rather than Imperial ideas, involved in the passing of the bill to secularize the Clergy Reserves.—*London Times.*

Death of Capt. W. J. Hickes.

It is our most melancholy duty to record the sudden death of Captain W. J. Hickes, Superintendent of the Toronto Branch of the Great Western Railway. On Thurdsy morning as he was standing near one of the switches at the station in this city, he was struck by the locomotive *Panther*, knocked down, and immediately life was extinct.—The injuries received were very severe, the skull was broken, one arm and one leg dreadfully lacerated, besides other injuries.

An Inquest was held in the afternoon by H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, and after hearing the evidence of the driver of the Engine and other parties, no doubt could be intertained that the fatal occurrence was accidental, and a verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased came to his death through being run over by the *Panther*, and that he was at that time in the discharge of his duty.

The deceased was a man whom we have had the pleasure of being acquainted with for many years, and a more noble hearted gentleman, as well as sincere Christian and friend, we have seldom met with. In the family circle, his loss is irreparable; he leaves three children, and the partner of his bosom, to weep and mourn the untimely end which an Almighty ruler in his wisdom, has seen fit to inflict.—*Gazette.*

ROYAL VISIT.—It is rumored in England that Her Majesty the Queen, has serious intentions of paying a visit to British North America. The English journals favor the idea very much, and in truth the facilities for passing to the Western Continent are now so great, and Her Majesty has proved herself so good a traveller, that a Royal visit to Canada may be set down as a very probable event. Socially and politically such a visit would be of great importance to the Provinces, and no where within her wide dominions would Queen Victoria meet with a more joyous and loyal reception than in Canada.—*Niagara Mail*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Honolulu "Friend" states that the progress of the flood of lava towards Hilo, continues unabated. The inhabitants look on with bewilderment, and are taking no means to divert the fiery element from its course. The "Friend" says:—

"Every day darkens the prospect of Hilo. The stream comes in great force some two miles a week. Three or four miles will bring it through the woods. It follows water channels, dries up aqueous matter, and forms fiery cascades of terrible sublimity.—It heads straight down upon us, and nothing but the hand of Omnipotence can save our town and bay. Our expulsion seems every day more a solemn reality. Molten fires are gleaming, trees are falling, the jungle is consuming in steam clouds.

BALLS AT PARIS—QUEER PHANTASIES.—At a ball lately given by Madame la Comtesse Tascher de la Pagerie, a number of hired professional dancers executed Styrian dances, the Tarantula, and Sicilienne. Afterwards came in eight bottles of champagne, each the size of a man, and performed a minuet with great cleverness. Suddenly the bottles opened, and gave egress to eight sailors, who danced a lively nautical jig.

The ball was remakable for its splendor and originality, but is surpassed by one of similar character, related as having taken place in the hotel of an illustrious family in the Faubourg St. Germain, where, among the curious phantasies presented, was the following: While the guests were still admiring the superb decorations and arrangements of the rooms, four cooks, clothed in the mode of the reign of Louis XV.—powdered heads, &c., you understand—entered the largest saloon, bearing a gigantic lobster, cooked, and decorated with the huge leaves of a salad. They placed it in grand pomp upon a large table and disappeared. Shortly after, by the same entrance, came a fisherman, bearing a lobster of the same size, but alive and uncooked, which he retained with difficulty from its struggles in his arms. Just as he reached the centre of the apartment, the lobster escaped from his grasp and running backwards towards the table, commenced the most touching pantomine at the sight of his companion, boiled red, and to all appearances quite defunct. He embraced and caressed him, and made every possible demonstration of afflicting woe.—All at once, as if by miracle, the cooked lobster slowly raised himself and sat upright and at length appeared completely restored to life. His comrade pantomimed the utmost joy, and, aiding him to descend to the floor, both danced a lively measure, and retreated amorously out of the room!—*Paris Cor. Boston Post.*

The War Strength of Europe and America.

Now that the struggle has closed, we may look at the position of the combatants as each sheaths the sword, and at the position of others, who, during the late juncture, never drew it. And in the sixteenth annual report of the Registrar General, there is a curious paper, prepared during the last year, exhibiting the comparative strength, for military ends, of the Seven Great powers of the world. It would seem that, nine-tenths of the men in active service in all the European Armies, are between the ages of twenty and forty inclusive, and that the total population of the countries indicated, amounts to two hundred and thiry nine millions which is nearly a fourth of the population of the globe. These *data* given, it appears that, if each of the seven States was to send into the field "only one man in ten between these ages, the seven armies would give a total of nearly three millions and a half," and in the following proportions;—England, 411,148; France, 554,146; Turkey, 478,449; Austria, 524,261; Prussia, 253,589; Russia, 912,741 United States, 316,003 Of course we find nothing here of the forces which Sardinia, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Belgium could raise. We know, however, that they could swell considerably, the figures sat down Probably it would not be too much to expect, that they could on an emergency, bring into the field, troops sufficient to bring the above *total*, up to 4,000,000; a terrific army this, of fighting men.

During the late war, a great deal of nonsense was spoken about the difficulty which Britain had, or was supposed to have had, in finding soldiers. Doubtless, she cannot raise armies as quickly as France, Prussia, Turkey, or Austria raises them; and we would be sorry if she could. But she does not produce soldiers with which these countries produce them, *first*, because all her people are free, and all her enlistment is voluntary and *second*, because her people, brave though they are, nevertheless more inteligent, industrious commercial, than the inhabitants of the other leading European nations. The people of Britain are given to business rather than bloodshed, and her young men find trade more profitable and pleasant than fighting. Hence, they are not ready to leave the workshop and the farm, for pursuits so opposite to all their habits. There is, however, no lack of men. What is wanted is, an occasion demanding their services. The people must be roused, before they will freely offer themselves for the battles of their country. The war spirit must be fairly kindled. Then, whenever it is, Britain knows no scarcity of warriors. During the commotions which ravaged Europe at the begining of this century, she had men enough, both at home and in the field. Every able-bodied man was under arms in some fashion or other. The whole of the United Kigdom was one vast camp. And what was done then, could if the melancholy necessity existed, be done again.

The efforts of Britain during the Napoleon wars, were prodigious; and had she put forth the like during the Eastern war, in proportion to her present population, she would have sent forth to meet the foe or to guard her possessions, a force of not less than 790,867 soldiers, "or nearly 340,000 more than were voted by the House of Commons, for the service of the current year."—During former wars she employed mercenaries; she has taken many such into her pay now; the step, however, was only a relief to her own people. Had the late struggle continued then, as the rapidly increasing number of recruits proved, she would always, as the demand became greater, have found ever swelling batalions of her own gallant sons proud to wield her sword. There is no lack of military spirit; and the fact that she could raise an army of 411,148 men, if only one in ten, between the ages of twenty and forty were to go out, proves that she has as little lack of combatants. Give Britain time, and a great occasion; she can then bring into the field armies, fitted to cope with whatever any other power in the old or new world can bring against her. Of course we have spoken of troops which she is able to embody.—We have, however, in estimating her military power, to reckon her fleets; and when we remind our readers of the fact that, there at at this moment, ready for action, 42 huge line of battle ships, 56 heavy frigates, 123 corvettes, 220 gunboats, 100 mortar vessels 10 troop frigates, and 340 transports, giving a total of 881 ships, almost all of which are fitted with screws of paddles, we have an exhibition of the power of our empire which startles even ourselves, explains the anxiety of the Czar for peace, and gives an excellent guarantee that for some time to come, we are not likely to be very seriously molested by any one else,

We have hitherto spoken of the man-power of the Mother Country; let us look at her money power. When we do so, we find that there is no land so able to endure the charges of a war. "English 3 per cent Consols are now worth 93½; that is, the promise of England to pay £1 a year in perpetuity, sells for £31 2s. French 3 per cent., were lately worth 69f. 75c.; that is, the promise of France to pay £1 a year in perpetuity, sells for £23 2s. *R*ussia 4½ per cents. were lately worth 91; that is the same promise made by Russia, sells for £20. Austrian 5 per cents. were lately worth 68½; that is, the promise made by Turkey, sells £13 4s. The money power of Britain gives her an endurance which really renders war with her, all but hopeless. We commend these facts to croakers; if anything can quiet such, these will. Of course the British people are aware of them already; and we can well comprehend why they were so willing to go on with the war, and are so cool in their estimate of the value of peace, We add that, in stating the numbers which Britain could raise, we spoke of regular troops, exclusive of militia altogether. She has in pay at present, 136,323 militiamen; and it is besides to be understood that, besides these, she could at this time raise, by enlisting for regular army one in ten between the ages mentioned, the number already named 411,148.

In the above estimate, Russia is set down as capable of bringing into the field 912,741 ,and the United States, 316,003 men of the usual ages. The figures assigned to the former power are no doubt correct; the war has shwn, however, that the vastness of her territory reduces them to less, much less, than one half. The north is the populous of the Russian empire; and if an enemy attack it in the south, as at the Crimea, these hordes are about useless. Give Britain two years' longer fighting, and she will bring against Russia in the Crimea, as many men as Russia can bring against her.—*Globe.*

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, MAY 9, 1856.

MINISTERIAL TYRANNY.

The above is the title of an ably-written article upon the subject of the late *Magisterial dismissal* in the London "Herald," which we give in full, as it proves most decidedly that the Government in this matter acted in a manner that was at once arbitrary, uncourteous, and with the utmost ignorance.

Lawton, the pretended fugitive from slavery, has been tried in the city of Cleveland in the State of Ohio, and convicted for horse stealing, and has been imprisoned in the Penitentiary for seven years, so that proves the falsity of one of the main points in the petition of the negro Garrett upon which the magistrates had been discharged

We have a little tale to tell for the benefit of those who believe that of old courteous, kind, and constitutional statesmen, Lower Canadian members of this government are most courteous, kind and judicious. We know there is a strong opinion of this sort abroad; and that much is said about the conservative character of certain men of the French School. Among these worthies the civil Secretary, a lawyer surnamed Cartier, is put very prominently forward, and the manner in which he makes use of the time during which he is "dressed in a little brief authority," is pretty well shown by the story we are about to lay before our readers. We speak from official documents and from knowledge of the parties concerned, and there is no chance of our being mistaken.

On the 29th of January last, one Henry Garrett, sent a petition to the Executive requesting the dismissal from the Commission of the peace of two Magistrates of the County of Essex; Thomas Woodbridge, and John A. Wilkinson. Esqs. The complaint set forth in the petition was to this effect.

That one Luster, or Lawton, a colored man having been arrested under a warrant issued by these Magistrates "on the information and complaint of one George Osborne," for an offence (horse stealing) alleged to have been committed in the United States, the Bailiff having him in charge left him in the hands of the Americans who had kidnapped the prisoner to the other side, and the Magistrates, so said the petition, had not been sufficiently active in bringing the Bailiff to justice for his apparent neglect, or counivance in the matter.

It must be remembered that the petition did not complain of any illegality or impropriety in the arrest—it simply pointed to what was supposed to be the neglect of the Bailiff in not holding the prisoner fast enough, and the neglect to punish the Bailiff.

The petition being brought to the attention of the Magistrates, they answered the point raised by it, namely, their condition in reference to the Bailiff, by saying, that they could not proceed against him, except on an information as in ordinary cases, and no complaint had been made, and they had no evidence of his guilt in the matter of the escape. They also stated, that they had consulted the Chairman of quarter Sessions, (the Judge of the County Court,) who told them there was no remedy in the absence of a complaint, except by civil action.

On the 21st of April, the very civil Secretary, M. Cartier, sends to the two gentlemen in question, a letter dismissing them from the magistracy. This notable epistle is couched in severe and sarcastic language. and gives, as a reason for the dismissal, something quite different from and inconsistent with the complaint of the petition and which the parties had, up to the time of the dismissal, no opportunity of meeting in any way. The main ground taken by the Secretary is, that the man was wrongly arrested, not that he was wrongly allowed to escape. Now this is a charge which was not advanced in the petition, and the merit of which had never been touched upon in the correspondence. In fact the gentlemen are attempted to be degraded on a charge on which they have never been put on their defence—a charge which they hear of for the first time in the letter of dismissal.

No case has occured so abominably and *radicallg* unjust as this since the cowardly desmissal of Mr. Dixon on an unsustained complaint put forward by parties whose names were refused to him.

The Secretary gives the magistrates the very original piece of information that the man could only be arrested under the 12 vic; ch: 18; and he adds the sneering observation that had they "taken the trouble to consult" the statue they would have seen that the deposition was not sufficient to warrant thearrest. Now this view was notsuggested by the petition and the magistrates had no opportunity to meet it. Nor does Mr. Cartier say in what respect the deposition is insufficient. There is only one point where the magistrates may possibly have erred in their view of the Ashburton treaty though they exercised a sound discretion, and we have some doubts if this, the only debateable point in the case, was seen by the learned Secretary. It is this. The statue (passed to carry out the Ashburton treaty) embraces the crime of *Robbery.* The charge here was *horse stealing.* Magistrates are laymen, not lawyers; and very naturally suppose that horse stealing is robbery. Common sense certainly tells us the crimes are are identical. But we believe it is decided that the treaty does *not* embrace horse stealing, but its interpretation is confined to the legal meaning of the word—stealing, srom the person, or with violence.

There can be no doubt however that the framers of the treaty used the term in its ordinary acceptation, and it was very natural for magistrates to construe it accordingly for they can hardly be blamed for being no better posted in the "Reported Cases" than Mr. Cartier is in the English language or in the principles of English Law or in the art of framing official letter in a civil manner.—Admitting then that the arrest of the vagabond in question (who, we are told is now in custody under some half dozen indictments, and was no more a runaway slave as some suppose, than the Secretary is a runaway Chairman) was not strictly in accordance with some painful judicial decision based upon a narrow technical interpretation of words contrary to the intent of those who used them, and of which decision not one magistrate or member of Parliament in ten was aware—admitting this, for the sake of argument, what would have been the consequence of the arrest, had the Bailiff not been outwitted by the Yankee Complainant and Constables, and with which matter the magistrates had as much to do as had the Secretary, or the man in the moon? Why, the fellow would have been detained till the pleasure of the executive should be known. The executive would have found the technical difficulty in their way (that is if any one of them happened to smoke it, which is by no means certain) and reluctantly ordered his discharge. If in such a case the justices erred, it was on the safe side. There might be no remedy for the consequences of refusing such a warrant in a doubtful case; while to grant it left the man still the benefit of Executive leniency and forced interpretations of plain English. And for thus acting the magistrates are dismissed! We say no more of the affair of the constables, for no shadow of a case is made to connect the magistrates with that in the remotest degree.

We have now only to say a few words as to whom these gentlemen are. They are the oldest and most efficient Justices of the Peace in their County; and their dismissal has evoked unqualified indignation.—Mr. Wilkinson has served his country many years in various stations and could well be satisfied to take the rest of an old soldier for the remainder of his days; but an insulting and undeserved dismissal is not the sort of thing to let an old servant leave his work with, Mr. Woodbridge has for a long time performed the chief magisterial work of his neighbourhood, and, being a Reeve, still does duty; thus, fortunately, nullifying as far as the public service goes, the absurd dismissal; and he was chosen, almost as a matter of course, foreman of the Grand Jury at the recent Assizes.

It is in some quarters supposed that the member for Essex is responsible for this affair. We hold that the Government is *alone* responsible. They cannot shift ouns in any such way. The dismissal came *after* Mr. Rankin had gone into decided opposition; and it is much more likely that Ministers have been desirous of getting him into a scrape, than that he has *thrust himself into a false* position with two of his constituants and their numerious friends; one, if not both of the magistrates having been among his firmest supporters.—*London Herald.*

SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Synod convened by the Bishop of Toronto assembled in that city on Thursday last. There were present about 130 clergymen and 250 lay delegates, including a great number of the most eminent men in Canada. A great deal of warm discussion took place, mostly upon the question of how the future Bishops of the new dioceses should be elected; whether, namely, they should be elected by the clergy, and that election should be confirmed or negatived by the laity; or whether the choice might originate with the laity. Speeches of marked ability were delivered by lay delegates, especially by the Hon. J. H. Cameron and Judge Boswell, who advocated the former method, and by H. C. Baker, Esq., M. P. Farrell, and Judge Stevenson, who contended for the equal right of the laity. After a long and warm discussion, which was renewed on Friday, it was unanimously resolved to postpone the decision, and leave it to each of the proposed new dioceses to adopt that course which they should severally prefer. A petition to the Governor General, and the two Houses of Parliament was also adopted; and it was resolved that it should be presented by the whole synod in a body.

The procession, headed by the Venerable Bishop, attended by all his clergy in their robes, and followed by a throng of the most distinguished citizens of Canada, is described as having been a very imposing one; and we should imagine that even those who belong to other religious communities must have been impressed with a sense of the enormous moral weight and influence of such a body, and must have wished them God speed in their efforts to promote religion, virtue and peace in our common country. We should imagine that there are not many minds so narrow and so little as those of Mr. George Brown, whose paper describes the scene in a sneering spirit unworthy of a Christian, and Mr. W. Lyons Mackenzie, who stood at the corner of a street to see the procession pass, with a dark scowl upon his face, and then hurried by the back way into the *H*ouse of Assembly, and began talking on some routine business, in order that he might indulge his petty spite by keeping the aged servant of God standing at the Bar of the House, and inflicting upon a large and unwilling auditory a long tirade of his usual nonsense. Among other important results of this Synod, the speedy division of the diocese, and the election of a bishop for this Western portion may be considered certain. Two committees were also appointed, one for the purpose of preparing a synopsis of the business to be laid before the next synod, and another for the purpose of preparing and reporting a body of laws and canons. On this latter committee we observed the name of the Rev. E. H. Dewar, Rector of Sandwich, together with the Provost of Trinity College, Chief Justice Macaulay, the Archdeacon of York, and the Rev. Messrs. Beavin, Grasett, and Blake.

The following choice specimen of literature was handed to us the other day, having been found posted upon a certain school-door in this township, and supposed to have been written by an enlightened Trustee of No. 7 school section. The original deserves framing, and should be sent to Dr. Ryerson for his edification.

Notice

Will hav Publice schools Mathing on the 26th of April inst., at the school house No. 7 on the Township of Sandwich. at 4,oclock, A, to the Trustee wiling Raturn his Count for the yeare 1855.

Sandwich Aprils 16th 1856.

☞ In our report of cases tried at the Assizes, by some mistake or other the suit "Harris vs. Nelson" was wrongly reported, and should have been Harris *vs.* Wilson. Verdict for plaintiff, £150.

☞ The body of Mr. John L. Degaw, who was drowned, some time since, below Sandwich, while duck shooting, was recovered on Sunday last; the body having risen to the surface of the water.

☞ On Saturday last, a person by the name of Archibald McKay was found dead a short distance above Windsor.

William Lang is the name of a trumpeter lad who went to the Crimea at the age of thirteen. He was frightened at the whistling of the cannon balls on the banks of the Alma for the spece of half an hour, but never has been afriad of them since. The night after the battle he was found by an officer lying under a bush half dead from exhaustion; he was wrapped in a horse rug and carried to the camp where he speedily recovered. He sounded his trumpet at Balaklava, at Inkermann, and during the whole sege of Sebastopol. His comrades give him the highest praise for his intrepedity. He would ride through a storm of shot to carry provisions to men in the trenches; and when he could be spared he attended the sick with all the care of a Nightingale.—He returns to his native town of Woolwich decorated with the medal with four clasps, the youngest, but not the least gallant hero of the late war.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND 300 LIVES

On Wednesday advices were received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the Chilian war steamer Casador, under date Valparaiso, February the 14th. It seems this magnificent vessel, built in the port of London at a cost of £100,000, was on her passage from Valparaiso to Constitution with a large amount of specie on board, when on the 30th of January, being within a few hours of her destination, during a terrible gale she went broadside on the Carranga rocks, eighteen miles S. W. of Constitution. A fearful scene now ensued amongst those on board, numbering 200 souls, including Englishmen and other Europeans. The gallant ship withstood some time the fury of the wind and waves, during which about seventyfive persons contrived to climb high up on the reef, when suddenly she broke in two and sliding of the rocks, each half in opposite directions, 415 persons instantly perished. Those who gained the rocks were, after several hours of intense sufferings, rescued and taken into Constitution. They describe the yells of the 300 human beings, as the vessel parted, as horrifying and most appalling. The total loss by this vessel, including the gold on board, is £150,000.

LAMBETH.

THE OLD MAID AND HER CATS.—Mr. William, the inspector of nuisances of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, attended to complain of the continuance of the nuisance at the residence of Miss Elizabeth Rushton, a maiden lady residing in Cross street in the parish. Mr. William said that on Monday week he summond Miss Rushton to this court, to show cause why she should not be called on to remove a most intolerable nuisance, and, the charge having been clearly established against her, the presiding magistrate (Mr. Elliott) directed that the nuisance should be removed within seven days. On that morning he (Mr. William) visited the house to ascertain whether or not the magistrate's directions had been complied with. and, found that, though the filth on the floors of the parlours and bed-room had been removed, the cats still remained, and, no doubt, while ten such animals were kept, the place would very soon be as bad as ever. The real cause of the nuisance was the cats, and, as long as they were kept it was hopeless to get rid of it.—Mr. Norton observed that he should much prefer the applicant seeing his colleague, Mr. Elliott, who had heard the case, on the subject, but as the nuisance was not removed he had better take the order. The order for the removal of the nuisance, in concurrence with the decision of Mr. Elliott, was then made out, and placed in the hands of the proper officer for carrying out.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY A FEMALE.—Margaret Smith, a tall, powerful-looking woman, was charged with the following daring highway robbery:—Mr. John Orange, a surgeon, residing at 11, Mazepond Southwark, said that, on Sunday morning, between the hours of twelve and one, he was crossing from Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, towards Union-street, on his way home, when the prisoner came up to him and asked him to accompany her to her lodgings. He told her that he wanted to have nothing to do with her, and pushed her off, when she suddenly rushed upon him, put her hands in his waistcoat pocket, and stole two florins and three shillings.—He, however, seized hold of her, and said he should give her in charge for robbing him, when she exclaimed, "You dare not, on account of the exposure." While they were struggling, another female came up and endeavoured to rescue her, and at the same time witness saw the prisoner throw some silver on the ground. The other female picked up a shilling and gave it to him, and said that, if he did not release her companion immediately, she would call her man to him. Witness, however, was determined to give the prisoner into custody, consequently he held her until a constable came up, when she was secured and taken to the station house. He lost all his money, except the shilling which the prisoner's companion pick-up. The latter made her escape as the constable came in sight. The prisoner here said that the gentleman gave her a shilling, after walking down a bye street with her; and he then gave her in charge for robbing him.—Mr. Orange denied that assertion.—He did not walk with her, or leave the main street, for a moment; but he did all he could to avoid her. In fact, a more bare-faced robbery he never heard of. Mr. A'Beckett asked whether the prisoner was known?—The constable stated that she walked the streets all hours of the night and and morning; but he did not know whether she had been in custody before for felony. Mr. A'-Beckett said that there could be no doubt but a very daring robbery had been committed; and prisoner afterwards pleading guilty, he committed her to the house of correction for three months, with hard labour, under the New Criminal Justice act. —*Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.*

BENEFICENCE OF HER MAJESTY.—In addition to the numerous instances in which her Majesty has extended her benevolent aid to relieve the calamities of soldiers wounded in the east, she within the last few weeks give an order to Mr. Gray, of Cork-street, to supply an artificial limb to Isaac Church, of the grenadier guards, who lost an arm at Inkerman, and appointed him a porter at Windsor castle. The same gentleman has also, by royal order, constructed an artificial limb for Douglas Gardiner, of the Scots Greys, who lost a leg at Balaklava.—The inhabitants of Oswestry had partly subscribed to alleviate the loss of Gardiner, but the subscription not being sufficient to defray the expense, her Majesty at once made up the difference required from her own purse. Michael Magrane, who is decoated with three medals and four clasps, has by the royal bounty, also been furnished with an artificial limb on the principle of the inventor, and will obtain a situation in the custom-house.—*Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.*

THE IMPERIAL INFANT.—It is gravely stated in several of our contemporaries, on the faith of information received from reliable sources in Paris, that Louis Napoleon has given positive instructions to the nurse that she is not, on any account, to *kiss* the imperial baby—*Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.*

FALL OF THE MONTMORENCI BRIDGE.—The Quebec *Colonist* says that J. T. Taschereau, Esq., Advocate, has entered an action of damages, against the directors of the Turnpike Trust, on behalf of the orphan children of Cote, (six in number) who was killed by the falling of the Suspension Bridge at Montmorenci. The damages are laid at £4,000.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.—At a meeting held yesterday in Westminister, Mr. McKerlie in the chair, the proposed by-law in aid of the Victoria Bridge was negatived by a decided majority.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

QUEBEC, May 7, 1845.

The steamship *North American* passed Kannoraska at 10 this a.m. Will be at Quebec about 3 p.m.

The Canadian steamship *North American* arrived at this port at a quarter to 7 o'clock this evening.

The French Army are being placed on a peace footing.

There is still no profit in the transmission of gold either way between England and the United States.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening 22d.

The *Globe* states that Lord Clarencon has declined the honour of a Marquesate offered to him by Her Majesty.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday Evening.

Trade improving. In corn little variation, but generally tending downward.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 18th.

It is stated that 1,000,000 cwt. of nails, and 190,000 cwt. of axletrees, ties, &c., can be manufactured in Austria annually.

By telegraphic despatch we learn that the King of Prussia ratified the treaty of peace on Friday last, and that the Turkish ratification left Constantinople on the 14th inst.

CRIMEA.

Letters from the Camp have been received to the 8th inst.

The preparations for the departure of the army continues actively.

Letters had been received at Tiflis, shewing George Williams had recovered, and was forwarded to Rezum, near Moscow, so that it was not necessary for Dr. McAlroy to go to Tiflis, nor did the Russians seem to have wished that he should pass their lines.

The armistice was established in Asia.

The following is from a supplementary report of the Liverpool *Courier*, dated Wednesday, April 23rd:—

RUSSIA.

The Militia is disbanded.

The Admiralty has ordered all the light houses to be lighted, and all the buoys to be laid down in the Gulfs of Bothinia and Finland, and in the Baltic and White Seas.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS,

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, evening.

In consequence of the advices from America by the *Canada*, the Cotton market opened yesterday with increased animation, and a general advance of 1s. 8d. per lb. was realized. To-day, the demand has been moderately active with a sufficient supply, and prices firm at the advance of yesterday; sales 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation.

BREADSTUFFS.—The decline which we have noticed for some weeks in the corn market still continues, and the fine seasonable weather which prevails throughout the country, promising rapid vegetation, is likely to operate further to depress value.

The English markets have been liberally supplied with the leading articles of the trade during the past week, and advices from Scotland and Ireland present the same feature.

At London, on Monday, the supply was moderate, prices being the same as on the previous Monday.

Flour declined 1s per sack and bbl.

Robert Makin & Sons, in their circular of to-day, say that the trade here, on Friday, has shown little variation, and wheat and flour have been steady, while Indian corn, being more in request, has experienced a further improvement of 6d per quarter.—Upon a numerous attendance of buyers at our Corn Exchange this morning, foreign wheat was in good request, and a fair amount of sales was effected to consumers, at the full prices of this day. Farmers' wheat, with a good supply from the growers, sold freely at one penny per 70 lbs over late prices. All good qualities of barrel flour were in demand, and acquired an improvement of 6d to 1s, while sack flour maintained previous rates. Oats, oatmeal, and barley moved off slowly, without change in value.

At Manchester higher prices are again asked, and business is limited in consequence but buyers are willing to operate, to a moderate extent, at last week's rates, but not to advance. Manufacturers are still well engaged, but for new orders they find it difficult to get more than the full rates current last Tuesday. At Glasgow the last week has been marked by an active speculative movement in the pig iron market.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93 for money and 93½ for May 8th.

The final payments of the Consol Loan and Exchequer Bill Fund, amounting together to £15,000,000, falls due on Thursday.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF £5,000.—John Moah, receiver of Inland revenue, convicted of embezzling £5,000., the property of the crown, was brought up for sentence. In a very impressive address Justice Williams sentenced him to transportation for fourteen years. The prisoner received his sentence without any appearance of emotion.—*Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.*

FORTY-NINE YEARS IN BED.—An English paper, the Doncaster *Gazette*, in announcing the death of Wm. Sharpe, at Werlde, says that he went to bed in 1807, and never got out of it till he died there in 1856 a still life of 49 years. When he was thirty he went one bright morning to the church to be married. His affianced came not, her father having an invincible repugnance to Mr. Wm. Sharpe as a son-in-law.—The mortified groom went home, undressed, got into bed, pulled the blankets over his head, and for forty-nine years obstinately refused to get up, and clothe himself and go to work.

SANDWICH MARKET.

	May 9th 1856
"Maple Leaf" Office, Flour Best warranted	$ 7 00 $ 7 50
" 2nd quality	5 00 5 50
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00 0 00
Rye "	2 00 2 50
Timothy Seed,	4 00
Clover, "	7 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50 2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51 0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½ 0 00
Potatoes do	0 37 0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00 1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75 0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00 12 00
Straw per load	1 50 2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00 0 00
do Mixed	1 50 0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00 0 00
Beef " "	7 00 0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.25.

Wheat.—$1.

Corn.—47c for small lots.

Oats.—36 @ 37½ cts.

Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.

Eggs.—12 cts. ₱ doz.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 12th June.
3rd Kingsville, 16th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June,
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.
President . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . A. Morrison, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.
Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.
ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.
DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wöllhouse, Esq. F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of *Hunt*, St. Louis and Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. H. and D. St. Louis.

WM. HUNT.
C. H. ST LOUIS.
D. ST. LOUIS.

Sandwich, 1st March, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. and D. ST. LOUIS, for the purpose of doing business in the Retail Dry Goods, Grocery, Provision, Produce and General Merchandise line, as successors to Hunt; St. Louis & Co., at the Old Stand, opposite the Court House in the Town of Sandwich.

C. H. ST. LOUIS.
D. ST. LOUIS.

Sandwich, 1st March, 1856.

In connection with the above C. H. and D. St. Louis would inform the Inhabitants of Sandwich, its vicinity, and their customers generally that they have received this day, via Great Western Railway, a well-assorted stock of Merchandize in the line which they will dispose of on liberal terms for cash or Produce.

Sandwich. 8th May, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.
L. P. St. Amour
Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the
EASTERN MARKETS,
where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers
L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.
No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implemeht for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of West Tilbury, for the year A. D. 1856, will be held in the School House on Lot No. 6, in Broken Front in said Township, on Tuesday, the 6th day of May next. Court to open at 10 o'clock. A.M.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON,
West Tilbury, Township Clerk.
29th April, 1856.

ROSE DALE MILL.

THIS Mill will stop Grinding on Monday 5th May next, for the purpose of taking out the Engine. Persons requiring Gristing done had better have it done before that time, as the Sandwich Mill will not start till two weeks afterwards.

April 25th, 1856.

STRAYED.

CAME into the possession of the under signed, about 1st February last, a BAY COLT, about one year old. Has a white spot on his near hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

WM. CLARKSON.
Malden Road, April 22nd, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriffs office, Sandwich, 27th March.

TO BE LET FOR EIGHT YEARS, A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE with a Half-Acre Garden, on Lot No 4, East Side of Peter Street.

To be let subject to all Repairs and Taxes. A large reduction will be made to any person paying three years' rent in advance.

For further particulars enquire of

J. GREEN,
Great Western Boot and Shoe Store,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

27th March, 1856.

N.B.—Possession will be given on the first of May next.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Blocher Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlors' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room. J. W. JOHNSTON.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN,
FOR APRIL, 1856.
NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
PER
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, FOR
CASH.
PRINTS, in Variety,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING,
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
TROWSERINGS,
LINENS,
DRILLS,
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS,
CARPETING,
SHAWLS, &c. &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
THE XL FLOUR,
KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE
AT CURRENT PRICES.
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY
SEED.
H. C. GUILLOT,
SANDWICH, CANADA WES

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st April, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, or Damages.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations.
Lindon Campbell, Eliza Thompson, Thomas Salmon, Messrs Brooks, Martin Spragg, Hopkins Bingham, Harriet Washington,	Leander Jobbins,	Assault and Battery,	30th	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s 10s	Township Treasurer	Fine when Paid. Paid to said Justice.
	Laurent Rabideau, Pau[illegible] Rabideau, & Mark Rabideau,	Assault and Battery,	30th	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s 10s	Township Treasurer	
James Herrin, James Herrin, Charles Babideau, Agnus Hempstead, Alexander Berrowman,	Mark Rabideau,	Assault,	2nd	F A Lafferty & James Noble	25s	Township Treasurer	6th January,
	James Herrin,	Assault and Battery.	7th	Felix Lafferty,	5s	Township Treasurer	10 days,
	Samuel Campbell,	Do	7th	Do	10s	Township Treasurer	
	Jacob Hamilton,	Trespass,	14th	F. A Lafferty & Thos. Boyles,	£1 18s	Township Treasurer	30th January,
Dr. Campbell and Monroe Evans,	George Odin, Thomas Nor[illegible]	Assault and Battery on the Sabbath day,	30th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	£21 5s each	Township Treasurer	
	Joseph Mulder,	Assault,	20th February,	Jeanne Noble,	10s	Township Treasurer	
	Isaac Dupres,	Trespass,	18th	Henry McKenny,	15s	Township Treasurer	
	Jacob Hamilton,	Assault and Battery,	10th	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s	Township Treasurer	
C. Campbell and James Ward,	James Ward,	Assault Livingston Highway,	20th February,	Ralph Foster,	5s	Township Treasurer	
	C. Duchy,	Hiring in the Fight holding Thay[illegible]	30th	Do	5s	Township Treasurer	
	Oliver Wilkinson,	Assault,	20th	Do	10s	Township Treasurer	
John Crosby,	Josiah Pelcher,	Do	20th	Do	10s	Township Treasurer	
George Thompson,	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th	Do	10s	Township Treasurer	
James Herrin,	Laurent Rabideau,	Assault,	31st March,	Henry McKenny,	25s	Township Treasurer	
Philip McGuire,	Thomas Robinson,	Non-payment of Wages,	4th	Do	5s	Township Treasurer	
Alexander Martin,	George C. Robinson,	Trespass,	4th	Do	10s	Township Treasurer	
Alexander Martin,	Leander Rabideau,	Non-payment of Wages,	4th	Do	5s	Township Treasurer	
Alexander Martin,	John Hutchins,	Trespass,	17th	Do	10s	Township Treasurer	
Elias Crayen,	Francis Crayen,	Assault,	20th	Do	10s	Township Treasurer	
James Herkin,	Laurence Rabideau,	Do	22nd	Do	10s	Township Treasurer	
James Herkin,	Michael Rabideau,	Do	25th	Do	10s	Township Treasurer	
			26th	Do	10s	Township Treasurer	

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending April 1st, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 8th April, 1856.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.
Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.
CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,
This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.
ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Pinett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Morse Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to

STANISLAUS LASALINE.

Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.
BY JOHN LEWIS.
THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.
Sandwich, 18th March, 1856.

New Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.
THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.
N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.
Cutting done to order.
W. T. BASSANDALE.
Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.
THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, Sheriff Essex.
29th February, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.
Sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

Family Stores
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.
A. C. ELLIS,
Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.
HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.
SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.
CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.
A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.
In his Store, adjoining Mr Gallier's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.
N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb. 1856.

Agriculture and Science

Thick and Thin Sowing.

The proper quantity of seed to sow per acre is a matter of much importance in agriculture, and consequently much difference of opinion exists on the subject. In Great Britain the point of thick and thin sowing has perhaps been more discussed than with us; and after so much investigation, each system has its strenuous and perfectly satisfied advocates. Before the days of DAVIS, MECHI, HUXTABLE, and other new lights, the amount of seed sown in England was generally, of wheat, three bushels; barley, three and a half; and oats, four. These gentlemen, however, showed that by under draining, subsoiling, and *high manuring*, a large crop of wheat might be obtained from *one peck* of seed per acre. This was considered a wonderful result, and the number of bushels of wheat that would be saved to the country by the adoption of their sowing system was calculated, and a great parade made of the result. But while it was true that a good crop could be obtained from a peck of seed per acre, if it all grew and did well, it was found that in a certain number of acres there was invariably some that did not do well, from the seed not germinating, water-killing, &c., and that the loss sustained by such failures more than counter balanced the profit by saving seed; and the conclusion arrived at was, that it is necessary to sow much thicker than the actual requirements of the plants demand, on purpose to insure a good crop in all cases; so that, as is usually the case, the "happy medium" is generally adopted, and two bushels of wheat per acre would be about the average quantity of seed sown in Great Britain. It is generally considered that from a peck to a half bushel less seed is required when drilled in, than when sown broadcast. In Canada, especially in the lower Province, much more seed is sown per acre, of wheat, barley, and oats, than with us; and indeed we have often thought our farmers are much too sparing of seed, especially of oats and barley. When wheat is drilled in, we consider that one and a half bushels per acre are sufficient if the soil is rich and the seed well put in; but when sown broadcast, we should always prefer two bushels, and in many instances two and a half bushels would be none to much. A less quantity of seed would often produce as good a crop, but we consider it best not to run the risk of losing half, or even a part of the crop, for the sake of an extra peck or two or seed per acre.

Some difference of opinion exists among farmers, as to whether rich or poor soils require the most seed. It is argued on the one hand, that if the soil is fertile, the plant will grow much stronger and branch out considerably; and if there is too much seed sown, the plants will still branch out and by being too thick on the ground they will grow up fine, and the crop will be laid.—Others say that if the soil is poor, or destitute of a sufficient amount of fertilizing matter, it is certainly bad policy to increase the number of plants to consume it—for as much wiser plan would be to have fewer plants, and let each of these have sufficient food and be properly matured from lack of the necessary ingredients. This appears good reasoning, and is perhaps correct in the case assumed; but it is not the true point at issue. If the soil does not contain sufficient ingredients for a crop of wheat, it should not be sown at all; for it is very doubtful if, in such a case, the plants would thrive and do well, even though they were planted so far apart as to give them the required amount of ingredients in the soil.

The point to decide is, whether a soil that will produce a crop of wheat of twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre, requires more or less seed than one that will produce thirty-five or forty bushels per acre. In such a case, we decidedly think that the rich land would require the least seed, for the reason that it would grow so much stronger and bushier than on the comparatively poor soil.

How to Wash Flannel.

Some women possess quite a knack in washing flannel so as to prevent it fulling. It is not the soapsuds nor rinsing waters that thicken up flannel in washing, but the rubbing of it.—Cloth is fulled by being "pounded and jounced" in the stocks of a fulling-mill with soapsuds. The action of rubbing flannel on a washboard is precisely the same as that of a fulling-mill. Flannel therefore should always be washed in very strong soapsuds, which will remove the dirt and grease by squeezing, better than hand rubbing will in weak soapsuds. It should also be rinsed out of the soap in very warm water, and never in cold, as the fibres of the wool do not shrink up as much in warm as in cold water, after coming out of the warm soapsuds. Great care should be taken to rinse the soap completely out of the flannel. This advice will apply to the washing of blankets the same as it does of flannel.

Curing Jaundice.

M. Bernard, a French chemist, has, it is said, demonstrated by several experiments, that the white of eggs can only be assimilated or converted into food for the human body through the intervention of the liver. Guided by this fact, Dr. Giesler, of Goettingen, has suggested its employment in the treatment of jaundice. If the digestion of the albumen of eggs tend to rouse the action of the liver, it will necessarily relieve the secretion of bile and cure the jaundice.

To Make Glossy Shirt Bosoms.—Those ladies who wish to see their lords wearing nice, glossy shirt bosoms, will do well to observe the following receipt: "Take two ounces of white gum arabic, powder it in a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more water, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then, having covered it let it set all night. In the morning filter it carefully from dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep for use. To a tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch made the usual way, will give to either white or printed shirts a look of newness that nothing else can restore to them after washing."

Coloring of Stone.

Building stone may be tinted in different shades by impregnating it with metallic salt and then adding a reagent. By means of salts of lead and copper, with sulphuretted hydrogen, grays, browns and blacks may be produced. Copper and ferrocyanide of potassium give a red tint. If porous limestones are boiled in solutions of metallic sulphates, carbonic acid is evolved, and the metallic oxyd, combined with sulphate of lime is deeply fixed in stone. In this manner, sulphate of iron gives rusty tints, sulphate of copper a fine green, sulphate of manganese a brown, and mixed sulphates of iron and copper, a chocolate. The double sulphates thus formed increase the hardness of stone.—*London Artizan.*

How Much Seed to the Acre.—This question can not be answered definitely, as the opinions of the farmers differ materially; and then the climate and soil have much to do with the quantity. The quantity of seed sown broadcast to the acre is about as follows:

Wheat, per acre,	1½ to 2	bushels
Barley,	1 to 2½	do
Oats	2 to 4	do
Rye	1½ to 2	do
Buckwheat	¾ to 1½	do
Millet	1 to 1½	do
Indian Corn	1 to 2	do
Beans	2 to 3	do
Peas	2½ to 3½	do
Hemp	1 to 1½	do
Flax	¾ to 2	do
Thimothy,	12 to 24	quarts
Mustard	8 to 20	do
Herd's grass, (red top)	12 to 16	do
Flat Turnips	2 to 3	pounds
Red Clover,	10 to 16	do
White Clover	3 to 4	do
Kentucky blue grass	10 to 15	do
Orchard Grass	20 to 30	do

The quantity per acre, when planted in rows or drills is about this—

Broom Corn.	1 to 2	bushels
Beans,	1½ to 2	do
Peas,	1½ to 2	do
Peanuts	1 to 2	do
Onions	4 to 5	pounds
Carrots	1 to 2½	do
Parsnips	4 to 5	do
Beets	4 to 5	do

This table should be preserved by young men for reference.

An old maid, who hates the male sex most vehemently, cut a female acquaintance who complimented her on the buoyancy of her spirits.

It is well to leave something for those that come after us, as the gentleman said when he threw a barrel in the way of a constable who was chasing him.

To cure poverty—sit down and growl about it. By so doing, you'll be sure to get rich and make yourself particularly agreeable to everybody.

If you wish to know whether a clergyman is really good or not, don't consult his congregation, but his servant girl. If a man has the devil in him, there is nothing that will so promptly bring it out as a badly cooked sirloin. It is not the pulpit that tries a man's piety, but his kitchen range.

"Shall I help you to *sliph?*" said a young gentleman addressing a young lady who was preparing to descend from a carriage. "Thank you sir," she said sweetly, "but I don't smoke."

A damsel was asked—"When a gentleman and lady quarrel, and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to be the first to advance towards a reconciliation?" Her answer was—"the best-bred and wisest of the two."

A premium was lately offered by an American Agricultural society for the best mode of irrigation; and the latter word, by a mistake of the printer, having been changed to irritation, a man sent his wife to claim the prize.

Why are the ladies of the present day like the lillies of the scriptures? Because they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

If you wish to attract attention, go into church, some Sunday, after the services have begun, in a pair of new squeaking boots, and parade up the broad aisle.

A lady made a complaint to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. 'Your Majes, ty,' said she, 'my husband treats me badly.' 'That is none of mine business, replied the king.' 'But he speaks ill of you, said the lady.' 'That,' he replied, 'is none of your business."

An Irish land-agent was passing a stone-breaker one day near Kilkenny, when a fragment of stone flew off and struck him a sharpish blow. 'Devil take you!' exclaimed he impatiently. 'By St. Patrick,' retorted the macadamizer, 'if the devil were here just now, he certainly would take me for the first of the two, and no mistake.' 'How so?' 'Why you see, he's sure of your honor at any time.'

Troubles are like hornets, the less ado you make about them the better, for your outcry will only bring the whole swarm upon you.

It is said that no man who has paid regularly for his newspaper, has ever been known to be bitten by a mad dog.

A. Posse.—An artist, who has been employed to construct an angel for the spire of a church in a neighboring town, finished the work with a pair of shoes on. Some one undertook to point out the error to him, and asked, "Who ever saw an angel with brogans on?" The artist regarded the work for a moment with an air of mortification, but recovering himself rejoined, "You may be right, but who ever saw one without?"

The poorest man becomes a landlord at last. Six feet of ground is always allotted to him who never owned an inch of ground in his life. Truly; but before he can become a tenant for life, he must yield up his *life interest.*

The Hopeful Son.—*Mother*—Did I not tell you not to trouble those pies again?

Hopeful Son.—I ain't had no trouble with 'em; I am a eatin 'em as peaceful as can be.

Some paper says that we should only elect 'tried men' to office; to which the Albany Knickerbocker replies, 'That is being done in this county. One of the candidates for the Assembly has been 'tried' four times —three times for swindling, and once for bigamy.'

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE

Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels.—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study to attend his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEF.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation at home.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WAREHOUSE EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always at hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tecotatalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. B. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM. D. WILKINS, JR

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. Whitehouse are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £2 per 1000 for Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly the Ploughing, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen at the Subscriber's Agent at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzsell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Building of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, from the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA PHYSICAL,

Economic and Social, by Adam Lilie, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N. B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

DINGMAN & HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE,
H. C. GUILLOT, } Executors
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengarry Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. The Deeds and Plans are at

CHAS. P. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. P. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural and Rapid Advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of models of cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a foot of ground on this earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinarily low price at which it is afforded, together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with January, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department:—D. B. Knight, James Vick, and A. W. Ray.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, Broadway, New York.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned has made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, Designs for Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near the city. He has visited Europe to see those improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings are well known to Canadian farmers, has kindly and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WILMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

To be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils, Paints, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. J. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from the trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles war-anted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every description.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the following Alteration will take place in the Time of the Trains (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	P M
Toronto,	8 00	3 20	10 00
Mimico,	8 10	3 30	10 15
Port Credit,	8 25	3 45	10 30
Oakville,	8 43	4 03	10 53
Bronte,	8 55	4 15	11 15
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35
Hamilton,	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	A M
Hamilton,	10 40	6 10	3 10
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte,	11 16	6 45	3 55
Oakville,	11 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit,	11 45	7 20	4 35
Mimico,	12 00	7 35	4 50
Toronto,	12 15	7 50	5 05

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Great Western Railway Offices,

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

IS NOW OFFERED IN

B. RIVARD'S GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE AND LOTTERY,

to take place at

SANDWICH,

ON THE 19th APRIL, 1856.

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS.

The following is a List of a few of the Prizes:

2 Shares in Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, worth	$60
A Glass Case,	40
A Box Cooking Stove,	40
A Buggy Harness,	40
Trotting Waggon,	20
Double Barrel Gun,	20
Dress Coat (new)	18
Frock Coat, do	18
Single Barrel Gun,	18
Do do do	15
Setter,	15
Pair of Curtains,	12
Lot of Dishes,	11
Six Shooter,	10
Box Stove,	10
29 Yards Carpet,	10
Eight Day Clock,	8
Do do	6
Looking Glass,	5
Pair of Shanghais,	5

Together with other articles amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

On the day of drawing, the holders of tickets will have the privilege of appointing a Committee to regulate the mode of drawing, &c., &c. The Tickets are all sold by the Proprietor, and notice of the postponement will be given of the postponement in the "Maple Leaf."

Tickets, One Dollar Each.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE DRAWING of the above LOTTERY is postponed until TUESDAY, the 20th MAY next.

E. R.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley Block, opposite Firemen's Hall, Detroit.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influences on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate the healthy action of the system, thereby the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and restore them to their proper action in health and correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. A thorough trial of their virtues, by Physicians, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases exceeding belief, where they were supposed by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published, in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

For Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, and a such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well who neglects a regular habit of body. Keep it so, and be sure, you can be, promptly relieved.

For Dyspepsia, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take all doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach into healthy action. They will do it, and the *Sweetness, headache, and soreness of dyspepsia* will quickly disappear. Which is the case, don't forget what cured you.

For a Foul Stomach, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which proceeds from general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards until order and strength is restored to the system.

For Nervousness, Headache, Nausea, Pains in the Stomach, *Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't ever trifle with these kindred diseases after your stomach is foul.

For Scrofula, Erysipelas, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, they should be taken freely to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to disappear. Persevere, and the whole system have completely yielded to the influence, leaving the disease in perfect health. It is your duty to society to forbid that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, sores, and all sorts of the unclean diseases of the skin, because you system wants cleansing.

For Purifying the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which are the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. No one can realize how much good in preventing sickness is to be the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and all Bilious Affections arise from some derangement of the digestive function, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is directly opposed to health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Nausea, sick headache, constipation of the bowels, and the impurities which the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice. A long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, a prostration of the digestive powers, and many of Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes a sense of fullness, and sometimes great distress, sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the stomach is foul, and in most cases becomes grossly so; the stomach scid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to inflammation; the blood impure; bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, and a dose or two in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is not to be supposed that such complaints will cure themselves. Try them and be convinced.

Rheumatism, Gout, *and all Inflammatory Diseases* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects they have upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principles of life. For this and kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a Dinner Pill, this is found unequalled and certainly none has been made more effective for the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;
D. OULLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

James H. Wilkinson] "PROGRESS." [Proprietor and Publisher.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1856. NO. 12.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office.
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly.
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

LAFFERTY & JONES.
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair'd at his Shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

Bartley and Pinney,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL, always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Creek Teams."

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

Poetry.

The Song of the Camp.

A CRIMEAN INCIDENT.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

The touching incident on which the following verses are founded is, doubtless, fresh in the memory of many of our readers.—They were written for the New York *Tribune*, and appeared in that paper a few days ago.

"Give us a Song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay, grim and threatening, under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon—
Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory:
Each Learl recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
Yet, as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With a scream of shot, and burst of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim,
For a singer, dumb and gory:
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Ah, soldiers! to your honored rest
Your truth and valor bearing;
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring.

They Shall not Blush for their Father.

Two men entered into an agreement to rob one of their neighbors. Everything was planned out. They were to enter his house at midnight, break open his chest and drawers and carry off all the silver and gold they could find.

'He is rich and we are poor,' said they to each other by way of encouragement in the evil they were to perform. 'He will never miss a little gold, while the possession will make us happy. Besides, what right has one man to have all the world's goods?'

Thus they talk together. One of these men had a wife and children, but the other had none in the world to care for but him self. The man who had children went home and joined his family, after agreeing upon a place of meeting with the other at the darkest hour of the coming night.

'Dear father,' said one of the children, climbing upon his knee.' 'I am glad you have come home.'

The presence of the child troubled the man and he tried to push him away, and he laid his face against his cheek and said in a sweet and gentle voice—

'I love you father!'

Involuntarily the man drew his innocent and loving one to his bosom and kissed him.

There were two elder children in the man's dwelling, a boy and a girl. They were poor, and these children worked hard daily to keep up the daily supply of bread, made deficient more through idleness in the father than lack of employment, these children came home soon after their father's return and brought home their earnings for the day.

'Oh, father,' said the boy, such a dreadful thing has happened! Henry Lee's father was arrested to-day for robbing; they took him out of our shop when Henry was there, and carried him off to prison. I was sad when I saw Henry weeping, and hang his head for shame of his own father. Only think of that!'

'Ashamed of his father,' thought he.—'And will my children hang their heads also, in shame? No, no; that shall never be.'

At the hour of midnight, the man who had no children to throw around him a sphere of better influence, was sitting at the place of rendezvous waiting for him whose children had grieved him, but he waited long in vain. Then he said—

'I will do the deed myself, and take the entire reward.'

And he did according to his word, when the other man went forth to his labor on the next day, he learned that his accomplice had been taken in the act of robbery and was was already in prison.

'Thank Heaven for virtuous children!' said he with fervor. They have saved me. Never will I do an act that will cause them to blush for their father.'

The Richmond Slave Market.

The city of Richmond is the greatest slave market in the world. The king of Abyssinia has seen fit to abolish the slave-trade throughout his dominions; but in this professedly Christian land, everything is done to encourage and protect it. The slave auction marts here are crowded each day with buyers, and with human beings of every shade and color, to be sold. In no city at the South has the market been so large. Virginia is endeavoring to grow rich on the sales of her *own children*.

I give a brief sketch of one or two scenes I witnessed to-day! Here is a row of well-dressed girls, from 15 to 20 years of age, awaiting their turn to ascend the auction block or table, while a group of men and boys are being sold. They are surrounded by a group of sensual looking men, young and old asking them all sorts of immodest questions—feeling their ancles, arms, bosoms—while the poor slave girls have no power of resistance. Their turn comes to be placed under the auctioneer's hammer. Nora is called. She ascends the steps, dressed with artistic skill, to set off her fair form; flowing sleeves, soon to be thrown back to display the gracefully rounded arm; a nicely-wrought stomacher of whitest cambric; her raven hair trimmed with ribbons; a slight dash of African blood in her cheeks only increases her beauty; lecherous looking men gather closer, anxious to secure the prize, and the auctioneer begins—"What is bid, gentlemen, for this beautiful girl!—Only 16; sold for no fault; brought up in a genteel family; right and title good; warranted sound every way. What is the bid, gentlemen? Six hundred dollars I hear! six! six! six! six!—"Fifty!" "Thank you; six hundred and fifty dollars is bid.—"Seven hundred I hear—seven, seven, seven, going for seven hundred dollars; seven—!" "Twenty-five!" "Seven hundred and twenty-five!—seven" "Fifty!"—"Seven, fifty—do I hear any more?" Why, gentlemen mark her beautiful form? See her well shaped foot and gracefully turned ancle!"—at the same time raising her clothes above her knees. Now the bidding reaches $900, and she is then taken down; the men are made to fall back, and a path is opened to the farthest side of the building; and between those files of men she is made to walk briskly backward and forward. "Hold up your head, miss, walk as if you were going to church to meet your beau! See there, gentlemen, there is muscle for you; the real Baltimore clip! step as light as antelope's. What is the bid gentlemen?" While she is thus walking the gauntlet, any one that chooses may stop her and handle any part of her body; ask for any question; then, for the last time she ascends the stand, and is knocked down for $1,000. This course is pursued till all are disposed of. The men and boys are taken into another room and stripped naked, that their muscular developments may be better seen; and if they have any wounds.

Oh! the harrowing sights of sales of mothers, in tears, with infants nursing on their bosoms, and other children standing by their sides, holding to their hands or aprons.

The Lovers's Leg.

The following story, which is calculated to make each particular hair to stand like quills upon the fretful porcupine, is said to have happened in St. Lawrence county, in this State, and is given on the authority of a gentleman of undoubted veracity:

'A young man addicted to intemperate habits, during one of his periodical 'sprees' took a sudden notion to pay a visit to his 'sweetheart.' On the evening alluded to, the young lady and a female associate were the only occupants of the house where she resides. About ten o'clock in the evening the young man arrived at the house, considerably worse from the use of beverages. His strange manner in approaching the door excited the suspicions of the young ladies, who supposed the house was attacked by robbers. He knocked at the door, and demanded admission: but his voice not being recognized from the thickness of his tongue, the ladies refused to immediately accede to the demand. Determined to force an entrance, he commenced a series of assaults upon the barrel and bolted door by kicking and pounding. After a number of desperate kicks, the pannel of the door gave way, and the leg of the besieger went through the aperture and was immediately seized by one of the ladies and and firmly held, while the other, armed with a saw, commenced the work of amputation! The grasp was firmly maintained, and the saw vigorously plied, until the leg was completely severed from the body! With the loss of his leg, the intoxicated wretch fell back, and in that condition lay the remainder of the night.—In the meantime the ladies were frightened almost to death. With the dawn of morning the revelation was made, that one of the ladies had participated in the amputation of her lover's leg! The wretched man was still alive. His friends were immediately sent for, and he was conveyed to his home, where, with proper treatment he gradually and miraculously recovered, and is now alive and well. We hardly credit, says the editor of the journal from which we quote, the latter part of the story, and contend that the man must have bled to death on the spot, insisting, indeed, that it could not be otherwise. But we were mistaken.—The leg was a wooden on.'

Miscellany.

A BIG MOSQUITO.—And so you're going out to the East Hingies, my darlin. Mrs. Malrooney? said an Irish crone to the young wife of a soldier about to embark for Madras. 'I've been in them parts myself, & well do I remember the terments I went through night and day with the muskatoes. They had long suckers hanging down from their heads and they'll draw the life blood out of ye before you can say 'pays!' This terrifying account lived in the memory of the young woman; the vessel made Madras roads, the decks were soon crowded, all hands delighted at the sight of land—Mrs. Malrooney smong the rest, but her joy was of short duration, for on shore she perceived an elephant; horror struck she approached the mate, exclaimed with unfilled hand, 'Holy Mother! is that a muskato?'

"ONLY CLEANING HIS GUN."—The *Colonist* says:—We understand that while the Congregation of the Rev. M. Johnson's Church on the corner of James and Louisa Street, were engaged in divine service on last Sunday, two shots were fired at the church, and the balls struck in the walls, in one instance close to where a man was at the time standing. Mr. Hugh Miller, Druggist, hastened to the Police Office, and caused a diligent search to be made for the offender, which resulted in the arrest of a tavern-keeper named Kelly. We understand that he admits having fired the shots, but states that he was 'cleaning' his gun.

EARTHQUAKE.—At about half past 12 o'clock yesterday (Thursday), a smart shock of an earthquake was distictly felt by the inhabitants of this place. Its duration was about ten seconds, sufficiently long and loud to create uneasy fellings in those, who knew what it was. The atmosphere was hazy at the time but perfectly calm, thereby allowing the vibration in the houses and earth to be more clearly defined.—*Aylmer Times.*

By Telegraph, we have just received news that the "*Ploughboy*" was run on the rocks at Saugeen Harbour, and supposed to be a total loss. She was owned by Messrs. McLeod & Park, of Amherstburg, and E. B. Warn, of Detroit. The *Ploughboy* was built in this Town five years ago by Messrs. W. & W. Eberts.—*Chatham Planet.*

STEAMER BROTHERS SUNK.—On Sunday last the Steamer *Brothers*, owned by Mr. Charles Davis, of this Town, loaded with bricks was wrecked near the light-house at the mouth of the River Thames, while on her way to Windsor. Great exertions are now being made to recover both the wreck and the cargo.—*Chatham Planet.*

A DIABOLICAL ACT.—The *Intelligencer* says—Previous to the steamer City of the Bay leaving the wharf at Kingston, on the 28th instant some wretch effected an entrance to the steamer's engine, and took the valves from the force pumps (which feed the boiler) away thus rendering the boat liable to be blown to atoms at any moment, and every soul sacrificed. It is difficult to believe that such fiends exist, who would thus wantonly attempt to destroy the lives of their fellow-men and cause useless expense amount of property for apparently nothing less than revenge. Mr. Henry Corby, on the part of the owners of the boat has offered a reward of £25/, for the discovery of the parties implicated in this most atrocious act. We trust they may be brought to justice.

Since the late fights in Nicaragua Walker's newspaper organ at Granada has become very eager for peace. It addresses an earnest homily to the Costa Ricans on that subject upon the text. "They who draw the sword shall perish by the sword." It is a pity the filibusters had not duly considered that text before going to Nicaragua.

The same paper we observe, denounces the Europeans in the service of Costa Rica as "miscreant foreigners!" What sort of a foreigner is general Walker and the bulk of the so-called Nicaragnan army.

COLLINGWOOD LINE COMPLETED.—The Oswego *Times* says:

We are gratified to learn from an authentic source, that the arrangements for a daily line of steamers between Collingwood, Chicago, and the ports on Lake Michigan have been perfected. The same boats that ran in the line last year—the Key Stone State, Lady Elgin, Queen City, Louisiana, and Niagara, will run this season, with the addition, of the Buckeye State, now building on the Michigan Central line, between Buffalo and Detroit. Other steamers are to run between Collingwood, Mackinac and Green Bay, connecting with steamers Aquilla, Ajax, and Pioneer, and the propeller Buffalo, which will form a line the coming season between Green Bay, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, on the newly opened ship channel, by Lake Winnebago, Fox and Wisconsin rivers connecting the navigation of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. The experiment of last year proves that the Oswego and Collingwood route will be the great thoroughfare between the East and the west, and that a better line of boats will be required on this Lake than ran between here and Toronto last season.—*Chro. News.*

LUMBER PROSPECTS.—The prospects of good prices in Quebec this season are cheering, but owing to the low ess of the water in all the small steamers,—at least on the South side of the Ottawa,—it is apprehended that much valuable timber will not reach the market. There has been no rain of any consequence during the whole month of April. If, however, a wet season should set in, all danger may yet be averted.

It is said that a raft of white pine sold last autumn in Quebec for 7d. per foot has been re-sold this spring for 9d.

PIEDMONT AND AUSTRIA.—The following is an extract from the Paris correspondence of *Le Nord* the Russian journal of Brussels:—

"Dining a few days ago with a high personage of the Court, Count Cavour did not conceal his complaints against the Conference for refusing to interfere in the affairs of Italy against Austria, which power had in its favor the majority of the plenipotentiaries. He ended with saying that there will be revolutions in Italy before the year is out. The minister of Victor Emmanuel, adds *Le Nord*, uttered his prophecy with some show of reserve. The moment a Piedmontese army from the Crimea is about to enter the Gulf of Spezzia, Austria brings her troops to the frontiers of Piedmont.—England will sustain Piedmont. France also would cordially interfere with the object of reconciling the revolution with the interests of the Pope. Austria who left Russia to combat singly with the allied powers, could not, in the case of a conflict in Italy, rely upon Russia.

At the Hotel Montreuil, in Paris, four rogues not long ago treated themselves to a sumptuous dinner, and when they did not mean to pay. Having called the waiter, and asked for the bill, one thrust his hand into his pocket, as if to draw out his purse; the second prevented him', declaring he would pay; the third did the same. Tne fourth forbade the waiter taking any money from either of them, but all at once disappeared. As none would yield, one said, The best way to decide is to blindfold the waiter, and whoever he first catches shall settle the bill.' This proposition was accepted, and while the waiter was groping his way round the room, they slipped out of the house one after another.

London is now the greatest city in the world and far surpasses all the great cities of antiquity. According to Gibbon the population of ancient Rome in the heighth of its magnificence was 1,600,000; Nineveh is estimated to have had 600,000; and Dr. Mcdhurst supposes that the population of Pekin is about 2,000,000. The population of London, according to recent statistics, amounts to 2,550,000—414,722 having been added to it during the last ten years. The census shows that it contains 307,722 inhabited, and 10,386 uninhabited houses.

LOVE AND LAW IN TURKEY.—A young man desperately in love with a girl at Stancho eagerly sought to marry her, but his proposals were rejected. In consequence of his disappointment, he bought some poison and destroyed himself. The Turkish constable arrested the father of the young woman's death, under the fifth species of homicide; he became, therefore, amenable for the act of suicide. When the case came before the magistrate, it was urged literally by the accusers, that if he, the accused, had not a daughter, the deceased would not have been disappointed and died. Upon all these counts he was mulcted to pay the price of the young man's life, which was fixed at eighty piastres and was accordingly exacted.—*From the Household Words.*

LORD ELGIN.—The Colonist remarks:—For some time past we have noticed that the Earl of Elgin is put forward by some friendly newspaper in Great Britain as a fitting person to fill every important situation that becomes vacant under the British Crown. We were told successively that he was to be Governor General of India, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, even Prime Minister, and at length some way, to turn the thing into ridicule, insinuated that he was to take the chief command in the Crimea. But the latest *canard* we have heard of his Lordship is that he is to be appointed to the vacant Governorship of the Colony of Victoria. It is a poor business for "my wife's uncle," to be thus waiting for chances.

AN ARAB LION HUNTER.—A rival to Gerard, the famous lion killer, has arisen in Algeria. He is an Arab named Baba Hassein of Lambesa. His last exploit was the killing of a lion and lioness. In the night of the 21st ult, after a heavy fall of snow, he went into the mountains of Aures, armed, not like Gerard, with an excellent double-barrelled Devisme's rifle pistol, and a poignard, but with two simple artillery carbines and a butcher knife; and before long he fell in with a lioness and a lion.—He killed the former, and wounded the latter in its foot. The lion limped off, but Baba Hassein followed him, and seeing him in a clump of bushwood, again fired, and wounded him between the shoulders. The lion then threw himself on the ground in an agony of pain, with blood flowing profusely from the wound. The Arab sent him another shot, and then went up to him and put an end to his sufferings by plunging his knife into his throat. The man afterwards had the lion and lioness conveyed to Batna. The former weighed nearly 6 cwt. and measured nearly 10 feet; and the latter was also a magnificent animal. Baba Hassein had previously killed three lions.—*Guligani's Messenger.*

AN AMUSING MISTAKE.—A gentleman of Dount was going out in his carriage to make some calls with his wife, when he discovered that he had left his visiting cards. He ordered his footman, recently come in to his service, to go to the mantlepiece in his sitting-room, and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was ordered, retained the articles to be used as he was directed, and off started the gentleman, smiling in the footman with confidence wherever the "not at homes" occurred. As these were very numerous, he turned to his servant with the question—

"How many cards have you left?"

"Well, sir," says the footman, very innocently, "there's the king of spades, the six of hearts, and the ace of clubs."

"The deuce!" exclaimed his master.

"That's gone," said John.

A western editor whose subscribers complained very loudly that he did not give them news enough for their money, to do them that if they did not find enough in the paper they had better read the Bible which he had no doubt would be news to most of them.

Some Students completely turned the tables on the police at Paris recently. A disturbance occurred at a lecture, and the police agents, who were present in plain clothes, made a mark with chalk on the backs of the most uproarious of the students so that they might be arrested when they left the hall. The students detected the manœuvre, and slyly chalked the police agents. When the officers left the place the Sergens de Ville, arrested them, lodged them in prison, and kept them for a day and a night.

A writer in the Household Words thus describes the Sultan of Turkey:

He is a dark, wearied looking man, in appearance about forty, tho' in a reality some years younger. He is dressed in a dark blue frock-coat, with a Russian collar. The sleeves and the collar of it are embroidered with gold and diamonds; but his coat and trousers are much too large for him. He wears no ornament but the Nishan, a large medal of gold, set with diamonds and heavy Turkish sabre, set with diamonds also, but dirty. On his head is a red cap, and on his feet a pair of black French boots with varnished tops, but so large, it is marvellous how he walks in them. This is Abdul Mejid, the Sultan of Turkey. As an ambassador and his suite approach it is painful to see the embarrassment of the monarch. It seems to amount to constitutional nervousness, and is evidenced many ways. His eyes wander here and there, like those of a school boy called upon to repeat a lesson which he does not know. He changes his feet continually, and makes spasmodic efforts with his hands. I am sure his beard, a very fine one, is very uncomfortable to him, and that he does not like to lead a heavier shirt on I am still more sure that he is heartily ambassadored to death.

GOD DISPOSES.—The New York Evening Post remarks:

There is one circumstance connected with Napoleon's family, which historians have not yet observed, but which is well worth mention. Napoleon the great set aside his best friend and counselor Josephine, to obtain an heir to the throne of France. In marries the daughter of Austria, and he has had a son. That birth was the culminating point of his power and his dignity. From thence he did nothing but descend. He died in exile—his son also. Who succeeded to his name, his fame his power! It was not Hortense, who was the child of Josephine! In the person of the daughter of the French we find not the offspring of Napoleon the Great, but the offspring of his discarded wife. What an illustration of the truth of the adage! That it is man who proposes, but God who disposes!

The effects of coffee upon the human system are said, by a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, to consist in making the brain more active, soothing the body generally, making the change waste of matter much slower than usual, and the demand for food in consequence much less. These results are produced by the combined effects of a volatile oil, a species of tannia, and a substance called theine or colleine, common to both tea and coffee. It is also thought that the lessening of the general bodily waste which would follow the consumption of a daily allowance of coffee, would cause a saving of starch and glue equal to the cost of the coffee.

STEAM POWER ECLIPSED.—The London Morning Chronicle announces an important discovery. It is stated that a great experiment "was recently tried at Vincennes, in the presence of General Lahitte and the officers of the fort. The secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and the power may therefore now be considered, as the new motive power onward to be used.—A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of one hundred shots a minute—without flashing, smoke, or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and there will be no spare code steam requiring neither machinery nor combustion. A vessel propelled by this power is said to skim the waters like a bird, and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The inventor has already petitioned for a line of steamers from L'Orient to Norfolk, in the United States, which passage he promises to accomplish in eight and forty hours!"

AFFRAY AT A WEDDING.—A very singular affray occurred on Wednesday night, at the residence of a blooming young widow lady up town. The lady it appears was about to give two different individuals, and appointed the same hour for the consummation of her vows with each. The grooms met before the altar where each insisted upon his right of priority. Weapons were drawn

and there appeared more probability of a funeral than a wedding in the house. The police interfered and both the claimants were lodged in the city prison. Claimant "Number One" was released upon bail, and married the widow, while the other was lamenting his hard fate in confinement. Claimant "Number Two" took passage for Nicaragua.—*S. F. Herald*

Great Failure in London C. W.

Dr. Kermott.

On Tuesday last a rumor ran through the city that the house of Kermott & Co., had stopped payment. People, however, on that day, mentioned the circumstance cautiously, and most persons who communicated the intelligence did so with a warning not to mention the name of the informant. On the following day, Wednesday, however, the news was general, and little knots of people might be seen gathered about the corners of the streets, and talking with much excitement about the great "burst up." Kermott, known as Doctor Kermott, however, walked about the streets with a bold and frank air, and when addressed by importunate and angry creditors, listening to what they had to say with the greatest patience, assured them that all would be right; and that he was merely suffering from a temporary pressure, owing to the stringency of the money market and the unaccommodating spirit of the banks. Meantime the monied partner, an old gentleman named Anson Strong, was appealed to, entreated, and threatened successively by the creditors, and he, after much compunction, "confessed judgement" for a considerable amount of real estate, his private and partnership property. Kermott was speedily served with a *capias*, but was speedily bailed out by two of the creditors, again he received a *capias*, and again was he bailed by the same gentlemen. This game failing, "the doctor" was let lone, and the railway station well watched, but the sharp worthy was still "too much" for his creditors. On Monday morning the bird had flown; Kermott was nowhere to be fuond, and how he had escaped none could tell.

Kermott & Co.'s failure is variously estimated; in all probability two hundred thousand dollars are the nearest mark; the private debts of the doctor, however are known to be very large, and it is only to be hoped that the liabilities of the firm are not more than those recorded in their books; in other words, that there is no paper out in the name of the firm *of which Strong and Ogg knew nothing!* How much Kermott has saved out of the wreck is only known to himself. For months he must have calculated on the failure, and yet in the most heartless manner he seduced his friends to loan their names repeatedly; banks were latterly weary of him, but on the paper which he obtained he easily got funds here, in Toronto, or in Hamilton, at the rate of three and a half per cent per month. In this manner he staved off the evil day, but by the method of postponement swindled his creditors the more.

Kermott was a native of New Brunswick, a waggon maker by trade, and followed his calling for years in the County of York, some miles north of Toronto. Subsequently he opened a tavern, and while following this occupation, a man one night came in his house with a number of horses which he was driving to a distant town, for the purpose of selling. The man got intoxicated and stayed at the tavern for several days in a state of semi-drunkenness, and while in this condition desired to make his departure. He had no money, however, and, as the story goes, Kermott took advantage of the muddled intellect of his guest, and proposed to him that he, Kermott, should sell the horses, pay himself, and hand the balance over to its owner. The fellow consented, and accordingly Kermott disposed of the horses, but never returned to his tavern where he left the swindled sot waiting for him. We believe this cheat was perpetrated in the States. Subsequently he was tried for forgery before the late Judge Sullivan, but acquitted on legal points at the direction of his lordship. Whether on account of the horse stealing affair, or some other, it is believed that Kermott is liable to be arrested at the other side, and the knowledge of this circumstance prevented many from believing that he would attept to escape to there.

Kermott resided in London for a period of over four years. In the name of the firm he launched largely into land speculation, and also did much on his own account, in the same time. He lived too in great style, and the theme of many, was the manner in which he had got on. With regard to his apparent success, the doctor once made a speech at a public dinner, in which he said "Some people state that I am worth $400,000; well, perhaps I am, and the same parties ask whether I had any capital or not when I commenced business in London. I say I had, gentleman, no lack of capital—but it was in brass;—I had brass, gentlemen, and there's nothing like it —believe me, 'tis a better metal to possess than silver or gold."

The local debts were chiefly contracted by parties who endorsed for the accomplished trickster. So late as last week, he got a gentleman to put his name on a note for a large amount, after he had franked him on a pleasure trip.—*Middlesex Prototype.*

IS THE SON OF LOUIS NAPOLEON HEIR TO THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The New York Evening Post copies a treaty never before published in this country which was signed at Warsaw, in March 1852, by diplomatic representativas of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, by which they stipulated with each other that no descendant of Louis Napoleon should be regarded as the heir apparent to his crown. The empire, according to this arrangement, was to be Louis Napoleon's only for life, when he died, Russia, Austria, and Prussia pledged their word to each "to restore the legitimate heir to the throne," and to recognise no other, The following is a portion of the treaty:

"In the name of the Holy Trinity—

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, considering that the laws of succession in the throne form the basis of European order, and that in this respect a community of reponsibility and interest exists betw en all European States;

For these and many other resons which it is superfluous to recount, the signers of this compact regard it as their duty, unanimously to assert beforehand, the attitude which they would assume in case any of the following contingencies should arise.

If Prince Louis Bonaparte, now President of the French Republic, should be named Emperor for life, by the voice of universal suffrage the powers will only recognize this new from of the elective empire, after having demanded from Prince Louis Bonaparte explanatior of the signification of this new title, ana after having drawn from him the pledge, first that he will respect existing treaties; second that he will not seek any increase of territory; and third, that he will forebear any pretension to found a dynasty.

In case Prince Louis Bonaparte should declare himself hereditary Emperor, the powers will not recognize the new Emperor, but will send to the French and all other governments a protestation, grounded on principles of public right, and the literal interpretation of treaties. They will then, according to circumstances, consult upon new measures.

In the case that the rising of the people or army shall overthrow the government of Prince Louis Bonaparte, or in case he should die, the powers pledge themselves to favor the restoration of the heir to the legitimate throne by all means in their power, and to recognize in future no dynasty but that of the Bourbons."

A new phase of the Central American embroglio has just appeared. Some apocraphal correspondence, which is alleged to have fallen into the hands of that model regenerator of mankind, WALKER of fillibustering notoriety, is held to establish that Lord CLARENDON, of the British Foreign Office, has supplied the Government of Costa Rica with two thousand muskets to be used in its defence against the assaults of a marauding force. From this circumstance, some American journals rush to the conclusion that, instead of merely fighting an insignificant power, the redoubtable WALKER is in reality at war with Great Britain. Some of them, however, admit that there is considerable danger that the whole pretended discovery may be a clumsy forgery. The very appearance of the correspondence in question was enough to throw the United States Senate into a paroxism of indignation. Mr. WELLER was more than half persuaded that a genuine mare's nest had been found; he was quite inclined to adopt the notion that there was proof positive, new and damnable, of British interference in the forbidden affairs of Central America. DOUGLAS was fully convinced that the whole thing was only a part of that systematic violation of treaties which he ascribed to Great Britain, at all times and in every part of the globe. The more candid of the American journals, however, are evidently ashamed of this treatment of the question by Senator DOUGLAS; and the *New York Times* is led to confess that it cannot "guess" in what part of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty "any provision against such "acts as this charged upon Lord CLAREN-"DON is to be found." DOUGLAS is for war forthwith; the New York journal thinks the *casus belli* has not been well made out, and is content to act upon the more pacific advice of Senator SEWARD to wait till it be shown whether the published correspondence be genuine or not. A declaration of war is therefore not yet made. Let drooping stocks look up and gloomy minds get cheerful.

Colonial Constitutions.

Mr. Murray, the London publisher, has just issued a work by Mr. Arthur Mills, on the various governments of the British dependencies. We find it thus received in one of our English weeklies. The subject will interest not a few of our readers.—*Albion.*

The English nation has been conquering and colonising for nearly three hundred years, and though some of its colonies have been lost, and others ruined, the result is, that it possesses more than a seventh of the habitable globe. Considering these circumstances, it is remarkable that we have had no *Colonial History*. The gradual acquisition of India has been frequently described upon an elaborate plan; attention has been bestowed, also, on the North American Colonies and on separate territories on the East, West and South; but the great historical series, with its fascinating episodes of discovery, settlement, conflict, has been completely and unaccountably neglected. For a summary we still depend on Heeran, for Martin's unwieldy complications are neither readable nor trustworthy. Mr. Arthur Mills, studying this undeveloped subject, presents a dry, but systemmatic epitome of the Constitutional History of the British Dependencies, and of the political relations actually existing between them and the political executive in London. This volume though in no sense supplying the place of a Colonial History, is a well-arranged manual, clear, concise and authentic. In an introductory chapter the open questions of policy connected with our Colonial system are recapitulated, with comparative notes, from ancient and modern annals in illustration of certain parallels which Mr. Mills undertakes to justify or destroy. He next reviews historically the relations between the Home and Colonial Governments, as effected by original charters, by conquests, cessions, or discoveries, separates those dependencies possessing Constitutions from those under the control of councils, companies or military governors, and analyses the power of the local assemblies, the remnants of prerogative, and other details connected with Colonial policy and administration. Upon this well-prepared basis, Mr. Mills proceeds to examine in several groups, the political condition of the European, Asiatic, African, American, and Australirn dependencies of Great Britain, regarding Mauritius and St. Helena as African, and the Antilles and the Falkland Isles as American dependencies.

Six reasons have been given why a State should retain its colonies; that it may levy tribute from them; that they may contribute to its defence in time of war; that they may increase its agricultural and mineral riches; that they may furnish it with markets; that they may nurse a school of seamen engaged in the carrying trade; that they may draw off its redundant or criminal transportation. Which of these advantages, asks Mr. Mills, does Great Britain derive from her present colonial policy? When she once attempted to tax her colonies, she lost them. Even her Eastern conquests yield nothing to the imperial revenue. In time of war, she has invariably had to defend her transmarine settlements, and it was a new phase in her history, that during the Russian conflict, Canada and Australia offered to strengthen her arms by contributions of men and money. The territorial revenues have been, for the most part, surrendered to the control of the Local Legislatures. The advantages of exclusive commerce with the Colonies are being gradually given up in favour of the more generous and far-sighted policy of free trade. Differential duties, one by one, are abolished, so that Brazil and the United States will, in process of time, stand to Great Britain exactly in the same relation, commercially, as Canada or Jamaica. In the same way, the repeal of the Navigation Laws has destroyed the privilege of an exclusive carrying trade. As fields of emigration, notwithstanding the happy situation and unsurpassed resources of Canada, and the golden perspective of Australia, these colonies do not compete successfully with the United States. The majority of emigrants, instead of becoming colonists, carrying few English rights beyond the seas, have preferred to become citizens of America.

The results of a more liberal policy in the British Colonies have yet to be ascertained. As to the transportation of convicts, it is a plan violently in dispute, being by some regarded as the propagation of a curse, by others as the legitimate use of a colony.—The British dependencies, then, involve, on the whole, an expenditure of imperial revenues, amounting to three millions sterling annually, will confer, in future, no patents of exclusive commerce, have not attracted so many emigrants as the United States of North America, and cannot long form receptacles of our criminal population. In what, then, consists their value? Whatever may be said, their progress has been simultaneous with that of the political and commercial prosperity of the Empire, while other nations, losing their colonies, have lost at the same time their rank, their influence, all that made them flourish in peace or war.—As long as Portugal held her chain of forts and factories along the coast of India and Africa, and in the Malayan Archipelago, she rivalled in power and opulence the fore most states of the world, and it was not the extravagant expansion, but the vicious organization of her empire that sapped its basis, and led to its prostration. Arbitrary force, monopoly, and bigotry, were the principles of Portuguese rule: and as long as the world was satisfied with bigotry, monopoly, and arbitrary force, less than forty thousand soldiers of Portugal held in subjection the whole coast of the ocean from China to Morocco, and extorted tribute from a hundred and fifty sovereign princes.—Now, the Azores and Madeira, Angola and Mozambique, an Indian and a Chinese factory, and a few slave-depots in Africa, are the relics of that corrupt dominion. Spain, at first more politic, but as absolute, as avaricious, and as fanatical, was not enfeebled by the expansion of her forces, or by the possession of the South American Territories, but by the decay of her political faculties, which struck a lethargy into the limbs of the Empire. The French and the Dutch have both lost their principal colonies; but they never adopted a policy like that which is now the recognised basis of the British Colonial system. They treated their Colonists as subjects, without the claims of citizenship, and the Colonists, amid the collisions of the maritime powers, did not adhere to the parent State with that tenacity with which almost every British dependency, during the last general war, adhered in content and tranquillity to the British Empire.

Thirty-eight Colonial Governments are subordinated to the Colonial Office, three in Europe, three in Asia, eighteen in Africa, seventeen in America, six in Australia, in addition to others peculiarly constituted.—They are distributed into dependencies possessing representative institutions under grants or Charters, as Jamaica, and all the older West Indian Colonies, the North American Colonies, excepting Canada and Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope, and Malta, dependencies obtained by conquest, known as Crown Colonies and governed by the Crown, as Gibraltar, Heligoland, Labuan, Ceylon, Mauritius, Natal, Kaffraria, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and dependencies provided by Act of Parliament with separate constitutions, as Canada, Newfoundland, the Australian colonies, New Zealand, the Western African Settlements, St. Helena, the Falkland Isles, Hong Kong, and the territories of the East India Company. Mr. Mills devotes to each of these Constitutions a separate chapter or explanatory section, enabling the student of colonial politics to understand, at a glance, the results of all the legislation that has taken place, for the establishment of local assemblies and executives, either grafted upon the privileges conferred by ancient Charters, or conceded to young communities, animated by a popular spirit, conscious of their importance and disdainful of arbitrary control.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, MAY 16, 1856.

The Government, after wading thus far through the session of troubles, has at length got fairly into a bed of quick sands which will most likely have the effect of smothering the curious mixture which compose the Coalition, for in it may be found every shade of political humbug from the rank radical to the high conservative; and with such a strange composition one can hardly wonder that a *sad fix* should be the fate which awaits them. Having patched and spliced almost every measure which has passed and become law, to suit, of course, the views of both radicals and clear grits' rouges and conservatives, we may expect a beautiful system of accommodation in our next statute book, a fine composition of milk and water laws. But the great stumbling block in the way at present is the Grand Trunk affair; although the present ministry should not be blamed for the unfortunate position in which the vince is placed through the recklessness of Mr. Hincks in this undertaking, but for this they are to blame, for not taking a bold stand as in the case of the other Provinces where the works were taken from the contractors so soon as the cry of *no funds* was made by them, and we doubt not that it would have been better to have done so in Canada, for others could easily be found to undertake the construction of the Grand Trunk with the Provincial guarantee.

Lotteries in general we have always disapproved of, but when one comes recommended as *Bates' Tirage* does, we cannot help passing over our scruples. The names are a sufficient guarantee that there will be nothing unfair, and that the property which is to be drawn for is very valuable we cannot doubt, for a number of gentlemen have informed us who are thoroughly acquainted with the lands, and if persons are not satisfied, by calling on Mr. McEwan every information will be given. Five dollars invested in a ticket may return a handsome little fortune. We would advise those who wish tickets to procure them at once, as we have only a few remaining on hand.

Tickets to be had at this office, and see advertisement in another column.

☞ Mr. Caley's new tariff will not come into effect until the 5th July next.

WHEAT.—We are happy to hear that the fall wheat is looking remarkably well in this county, although the season is somewhat backward, yet from almost all the townhsips we have had flattering accounts. The prospect is at present that there will be a larger crop than usual.

BREEDING FISH.—The Sandusky *Register* says immense numbers of White Fish last fall were cleaned on the dock, and the offal and spawn thrown into the Bay. This spawn has now hatched, and now around the docks may be seen millions of miniature white fish. Here is a fact in the breeding of fish which the knowing ones ought to investigate; for if fish can be cleaned, and from the spawn hatching can be induced, what is the use of all the artificial arrangements now proposed to propagate fish?

DIED.—On Thursday week last, in the City of Detroit, Mr. Charles Kennedy, aged 45, brother of H. Kennedy, Esq., of Windsor. The deceased was much respected.

☞ Those who are fond of *Malt Liquor*, would do well to try half a barrel of the true and genuine article, which will always be found on hand at the *Sandwich Brewery*, which has been thoroughly repaired and placed in good working order. The present proprietors appear determined to manufacture an article which will give satisfaction.

☞ Mr. George Malotte is authorized to receive subscriptions for the "Maple Leaf" in the lower Townships; and such of our friends who have not already become subscribers, will have an opportunity of doing so in a few days when Mr. Malotte passes through.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Three days' Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, May 8, 1856.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain Wickman, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, 27th April, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

On the 27th of April at 8½ p.m., the *America* passed the steamship *Asia* off Mizen Head, bound into Liverpool. On the 3rd of May at 10½ a.m., passed the brig *Sally of Harrington*, twenty-one days from Liverpool.

The *America* sailed at 1¾ p.m., with a light southerly wind, for Boston, where she will be due about midnight on Friday.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived out at Liverpool at 14 45 on the afternoon of Wednesday 23rd of April.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The London *Morning Star*, an organ of the Manchester party, says: "We are told that at a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, the 22nd, at which Lord Clarendon was present for the first time since his return from Paris, the answer to the United States was agreed upon. On some points connected with the Central American question, the British Government are prepared to give way, but they will not recall Mr. Crampton, and they are also prepared to commuuicate to the United States Government that they are unanimous in their determination to continue him in his present position as British Minister at Washington."

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The *London Daily News* has succeeded in obtaining a copy of the text of the Peace document which is considered authentic.—It contains thirty-four articles.

The First restores perpetual friendship between Great Britain, Sardinia, Turkey, France and Russia.

Second: All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

Third: Russia restores to Turkey, Kars and all other parts of the Ottoman Territory.

Fourth: The Allies restore to Russia the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Kertsch.

Articles fifth, sixth seventh and eighth are wanting.

Ninth: The Sultan communicates to the powers his firman, granting equally to Christians, which the contracting powers much approve of, but divest themselves of all right thereby to interfere in the internal administration of the Government of the Ottoman Empire.

Tenth: The Convention of 13th July, 1841, closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles is reaffirmed.

Eleventh: The Black Sea is neutralized and forever forbidden to ships of war of every power, adjoining or distant, with the exceptions specified in articles 14th and 19th.

Twelfth: Trade shall be free in the Black Sea waters, and ports subject only to police regulations, Russia and Turkey admitting Consuls to all ports on its shores.

Thirteenth: The Black Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless: consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military maritime arsenals on the coast.

Fourteenth: The Convention regulating the force of ships for coast services is concluded individually between Turkey and Russia, but is appended to this treaty, and cannot be altered without general assent.

Fifteenth: The act of the Congress of Vienna relative to river navigation is applied to the Danube and its mouths, and its freedom becomes a part of the law of Empire.

Sixteenth: To carry article fifteen into effect France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, appoint each a delegate to put the river in a navigable state from Isatchi to Sza.

Seventeenth: Austria, Bavaria, Turkey and Wurtemburg, add each a delegate to the Principalities commission to form a permanent commission to keep the river navigable and superintend its police.

Eighteenth: The named general commission will be dissoved in two years and the permanent commission take its place.

Nineteenth: Each of the contracting powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

Twentieth: Russia assents to the rectification of the Bessarabian frontier. The new frontier starts from the Black Sea, one mile east of Lake Bonono Sola, to the Ackerman Road, along which it extends to the Valley of Trajan, passing south of Belgrade, and reascends to the river Yalpack to Savatsika, and terminates at Kamara on the river Pruth. Elsewhere it is unchanged.

Twenty-first: This ceded territory is annexed to Moldavia.

Twenty-second: Moldavia and Wallachia continue under the sovereignty of Turkey, with the guarantee of all the contracting Powers that no Power shall claim the individual right of interference.

Twenty-third: The Porte guarrantees to the Principalities the continuance of the freedom of religion and commerce. The contracting Powers appoint a commission to meet immediately at Bucharest to report on the present condition and wants of the Principalities.

Twenty fourth: The Porte will immediately convoke a Divan in each Principality to learn the wishes of the people as to their definite organization.

Twenty-fifth: Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where the Constitution shall be framed, which the Porte shall promulgate.

Twenty-sixth: The Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct works of defence approved by the Porte.

Twenty-seventh: If the internal tranquility of the Principalities be disturbed the Porte must consult the contracting Powers, and cannot employ armed intervention without their consent.

Twenty-eighth: Servia continues a dependency of the Porte, under the guaranty of the Powers, and retains its national administration, and freedom of religion and trade.

Twenty-ninth: The right of garrison in Servia is reserved to the Porte, but no armed intervention is permitted without the consent of the Powers.

Thirtieth: Russia and Turkey retain their possession in Asia, precisely as before the war; but their frontiers are to be marked out by survey.

Thirty-first: The evacuation of Turkey by the allied and Austrian forces shall take place as soon as convenient. The time and manner of such evacuation shall be the subject of private arrangement between each of the powers and Turkey.

Thirty-second: Until new arrrngements shall be made, trade shall go on as before the war.

Thirty-third: A convention (contents secret,) concluded between France, England and Russia, respecting the Aland Isles, shall be appended to this treaty.

Thirty-fourth: The ratifications shall be exchunged at Paris within four weeks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *London Sun* publishes the treaty of peace with a mourning border, and heads an editorial respecting the fleet, "Our glory and our shame," exciting thereby much indignation among contemporaries.

Lord Clarendon laid on the table of the Lords, and Palmerston on the Commons' the correspondence relating to Central America, and stated that the enlistment papers would be ready in a few days.

Lord Lyndhurst has given notice of a motion to enquire into the condition of Italy, and Lord Malmesbury for a vote of censure on the Government for the fall of Kars.

The ship Orion at Liverpool, saw ice April 6, in lat. 42. lon. 38, and a large number of spars drifting about, which had been sometime in the water.

FRANCE.

An Imperial decree orders a further reduction of the army. It is rumored that Lord Cowley will be British Minister at St. Petersburg, and that Lord Stanhope will succeed him at Paris.

Count Morney goes an ambassador to Russia to attend the Czar's coronation.

TURKEY.

The French have evacuated Kinburn.—The French and Sardinians are already embarking from the Crimea.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff, from Vienna, succeeds, Count Nesselrode as Minister.

The army is being reduced.

Cronstadt is expected to be free from ice by the 13th to 20th of May, and Riga by the 25th of April at the latest.

PERSIA.

All difficulty with England is in the way of settlement. Accounts from Teheran say that the Americans are endeavoring to procure a treaty of commerce with the United States.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports an active market, and an advance in prices as compared with the quotations of the previous Friday, of ⅛d ℔ lb. the improvement being prinicipally in the middling qualities. The official quotations are: New Orleans Middling, 67-16d; Fair, 7d; Uplands Middling, 6¼c; Fair, 6⅝d; Mobile, middling, 6¼c; Fair 6½; Ordinary to Good, 5½ a ⅝d; Inferior, 4¼ a 5¼. The sales of the week amounted to 89,000 bales, of which speculators took 33,000 and exporters 7,000 on on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the above prices.

The stock in port was estimated at 514,500 bales, of which 308,500 was American. The trade was supposed to have a good supply on hand.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—Buyers of goods and yarns were demanding a reduction from the current rates, but no concession had been made.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The brokers' circular reports the market for Flour stiffer and prices a trifle higher than at the departure of the *Persia*. It calls Western Canal 26s to 32s; Ohio, 34s a 35s 6d. Wheat quiet at former rates. Corn 1s a 1s 5d higher; all descriptions selling at 29s a 30s, the quantity on immediate offer being small. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote Philadelphia and Baltimore at 32s a 34s, Canadian 29s 6d a 30s 6d: Ohio 35s; White Wheat 10s a 10s 6d; Red 9s 2d a 9s 9d. Some circulars quote White Wheat at 9s 8d a 11s, and Red 9s a 10s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Barings Bro. & Co. report Sugars firm and a large business doing at 6d. advance. Office unchanged. Breadstuffs in moderate demand at previous rates. Flour 32s. a 38s.; white wheat, 65s. a 69s; Red 63s. a 67s. Tea dull at 9⅝d a 9d. for Congon. Linseed Oil—sales at 29s. but quoted at the close at 30s. Rice dull. Tallow—Sales Y. C. at 47s. on the spot, and 46s. 6d. to arrive. Spirits Turpentine a shade lower; sales at 52s—Iron Market firm for Bars and Rails; Bars quoted at £8,5s. a £8, 7s 6d. Rails, £87s. 6d. a £8 10s. Scotch Pig a shade lower; sales at 73s. 6d. English Tin, Lead and Spelter firm at former rates.

HAVRE MARKETS.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending April 22nd inclusive were 12,000 bales, and the imports of the same period were 2,000 bales; stock on hand, 105,000 bales. New Orleans *tres ordinaire* quoted at 95f. Breadstuffs unchanged; moderated business. Provisions dull, but no change in quotations. Lard 69½@71f. Sugar. 60f. on the spot and to arrive. Whalebone firm, with an upward tendency. North-Western. 300f 90c: Polar, 400f. 17c. The reports from the manufacturing districts of France are less favorable, and a general dullness prevails.

THE LATEST LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Liverpool, Saturday, 26th, 12m. The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at about 8,000 bales, without any change in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS in moderate demand at the quotations.

FURTHER BY THE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP AMERICAN AND HERMANN.

THE EAST.

The last mail from the East states that the insurgents against the Porte in Arabia have suffered so much from cholera as almost to put down the insurrection. The reports affirm that 13,000 have died out of an insurgent tribe of 45,000.

Letters from the camp in the Crimea have been received to the 8th instant.—The preparations for the departure of the army continue actively, and already several hundreds of the Army Water Corps have been shipped at Balaclava, and have gone on their way homewards. It is said that the Guards are to be the first to embark at Balaclava for England. The troops at Kinburn, Eupatoria and Kertch will leave immediately. A system of passes has been organized to facilitate the communications between the Russians and the allied armies. Large numbers of Russians visit the English Camp, indulge very freely in liquor, and are soon staggering about in all directions.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says:

"Russians are now seen all over the camp of the Allies, riding along our roads, making purchases at Little Kamiesch, dining with us, and sleeping in our huts. The Commandant of Bil-boquet breakfasted yesterday with the Zouaves,—five of which corps had, the day before, paid a visit to that battery. The theatre at Kamiesch, on Sunday, was well attended by Russian officers. At head quarters, some "notables" have dined with General Codrington, one of whom is said to have been Luders himself. The French held a grand review, the day before yesterday, of the first and second divisons, near Traktir; and here, again, there was a large muster of Russian officers."

It is calculated that the Russians fired about 30,000 tons of iron at the armies of the Allies before Sebastopol. It is certain that we gave them about 11,000 in return, and possibly the French fired about 20,000 tons: so that between 60,000 and 70,000 tons weight of iron must be lying about on he plateau before Sebastopol.

We learn from St Petersburgh, that by an Imperial order, the army is replaced on the peace footing. The troops in the Crimea are hereafter to form two armies—one under the command of General Gortschakoff, and the other under that of General Luders

A despatch from General Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, April 18, is as follows:—"Yesterday, I reviewed the entire army of the Crimea. General Luders, a considerable number of Russian officers, Generals Codrington and De La Marmora, were present at this military *fete*. The epidemic has ceased in the Crimea."

To accelerate the evacuation, a portion of the English fleet, originally intended for the Baltic, was expected at Constantinople. The papers state that two regiments of English cavalry would leave in May for the East Indies, and that two divisions, under General Campbell, would be sent to Canada."

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL CODRINGTON.

The London *Gazette* contains despatches from General Codrington, dated the 7th and 8th inst., with enclosures.

General Codrington forwards a letter from Prince Bebatoff, at Tiflis, showing that General Williams had recovered, so it was not necessary for Dr. M'Illree to go to Tiflis; nor did the Russians seem to have wished that he should pass their lines. The armistice was established in Asia. General Codrington speaks in the highest terms of Dr. M'Illree's rervices.

Dr. Hall reports the sanitary condition of the army of the week to the 7th as very satisfactory. The ratio of sick had not increased, but the weather had been sometimes very severe.

The *Court Journal* says that the entrance of the Guards into London will be made the occasion of the first distribution of the new Order of Valour—"The Victoria Cross"—with which it is likely Her Majesty will, in person, decorate the soldiers of those Regiments who may have been previously declared entitled to the honour.

CHANGES AT THE HORSE GUARDS.—It is confidently belived in military circles that Lord Panmure, the Secretary of State for War, and Field Marshal Lord Hardinge, Commander-in Chief, will resign their appointments soon after the breaking up of the Military Court of Inquiry.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

The two days which the "Hermann" passed at Southampton, on her return from Bremen, were days of intense excitement and amusement to all on board, owing to the grand naval review which took place off Spithead, and to which every train brought gaping "John Bulls," with their wives and children until, though a vast number spent the night in the steamers in the dock, sleeping room became so scarce in the city, that in many cases a guinea was paid for permission to sleep on the floor. Indeed, we have heard that persons coming in the late trains were forced to pass the night wandering through the streets.

The fleet, as the *Hermann* passed through it on the night of the 21st, on her way from Bremen, presented a truly brilliant spectacle, consisting as it did of some one hundred of England's screw steamships, drawn up in parallel lines of four or five miles in length, flanked on either side by an indefinite number of her new steam gun boats. As the *Hermann* passed between these two long lines of Old England's "wooden walls," whose solemn silence was only broken by the two bells announcing 1 o'clock A. M., passing from ship to ship until lost in the distance, a most vivid idea of the power and vigilance of our "mother country" was impressed upon all who had remained upon deck.

The morning of the 23rd opened beautifully—a circumstance which favoured the English superstitious notion that good weather always attends Victoria—and the crowds of strangers increased until the docks and all the neighbouring streets were swarming with life. Some thirty iron screw steamships, of the largest of England's merchant marine, lay in the dock—some engaged by government for the Houses of Parliament, others for distinguished officers and the nobility, others still, in the service of speculators. All were crowded before ten a.m., and had left the dock, on their way down the beautiful Southampton water. The screw steamship Himalaya, one of the government vessels, and one of the largest in the world, must have had a thousand passengers on board; and some of the vessels in the hands of speculators, must have yielded, for passage money alone, at a guinea a head, a very handsome profit. The Hermann followed some three hours later, having waited until 1½ p.m. for her mails.—The passengers had a fine opportunity of witnessing a portion of the review, (as she passed down on her way to sea,) which was just at its height; since the Queen's arrival had been delayed by an accident to a train on the road, which delayed that to which the royal car was attached—which detention, we presume, must have interfered with the proceedings of the day, as the attack was not made upon South Sea Castle which was to be the grand feature in the review.

On arriving at the scene of the naval display the two long lines were in motion, passing in regular order down the Solent to the spot where the royal yacht and others were laying; as as the ships successively reached the pivot-ships, each column, after passing between them, turned outwards round these ships, starboard column turning to starboard and the port column to port, manning the rigging, cheering and saluting the royal yacht as she passed. When the Hermann took her departure the whole fleet were pouring forth their broadsides.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

New York, May 12.

PEACE TREATY.

The peace treaty has been officially published. It is the same as that already published, but the missing articles 5, 6, 7, and 8, are now added.—Articles 5 and 6 provide a general amnesty and exchanging of prisoners, while articles 7 and 8, admit Turkey to the public law and political system of Europe,—secure her independence and territorial integrity, and engage each contracting power in the event of any serious misunderstanding with the Porte, not to proceed to force till they have given the other powers an opportunity of mediating.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, the treaty of peace was to be taken into consideration, on Monday, 5th May.

Sunday, 4th May, was appointed a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace.

Col. French asked the Government whether the islands at the mouth of the Danube which were not ceded with Bessarabia by Russia in 1839, after the treaty of adrianople, were now to be restored to Turkey?

Lord Palmerston said he would enquire into the subject, and give an answer at an early day.

Lord Clarendon addressed Lord Lyndhurst with respect to the Austrian occupation of Italy, and asked him to postpone it for the present. The request was made on public grounds alone.

Lord Lyndhurst consented to postpone the motion.

Mr. Whiteside, in the Commons, moved that the capture of Kars and surrender of the army which defended it, were in great measure owing to the want of energy on the hart of her Majesty's Administration.—Mr. Whiteside supported his motion in a very effective speech. After an evening's delate the motion was adjourned.

CRIMEA.

One-half of the Sardinian soldiers had already left.

Marshal Pelissier was to return home at the end of the month.

General Luders and Pelissier had exchanged visits of courtesy.

The weather was cool and the health of the troops improving.

SYRIA.

Serious disturbances had occurred at Naplous.

As Rev. Mr. Hyde, missonary, was leaving Naplous, a half witted Arab, who was considered holy, demanded alms, and on being refused, seized his gun, which unfortunately exploded, and killed the man.

The Arab population immediately rose, and plundered the house of the English Consul.

The English school and a Greek church were torn down, and the disturbance ended by killing the father of the Russian Consul, who was trying to defend the property of the English. Mr. Hyde took refuge in the Governor's house, and was brought to Jerusalem by an escort of cavalry, sent for him by the Pacha.

The north of Syria is in a very disturbed state.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Despatches have been received. The Santhall rebellion is quite subdued and all is quiet. The King of Oude had left on his way to England.

Persia is quiet.

Trade in India had improved.

The Chinese imperial troops have sustaind a defeat, and the insurrection is active at Shanghai.

REVOLTING AND UNNATURAL. TREATMENT.

One of the most cruel and heartless cases that it has ever been our fate to be made acquainted has recently taken place. One afternoon, about a week ago, as Mr. Charles Wood was on his way to Chatham, and nearly a half a mile West of the Village of Buxton, on the Middle Road, his attention was drawn to two young children of the respective ages of seven and ten years, who were slowlyand tiresomely approaching Buxton. Upon taking them into his carriage he ascertained that they had been deserted by their worse than brutal parents. It appears that the parents had left Windsor on the morning of the previous day and had proceeded as far as West Tilbury, near Simonton's Tavern, when night overtaking them they camped in the woods at the roadside. At early dawn on the following day, while the children were yet asleep, their unnatural parents harnessed their horses and drove away, leaving their almost helpless offspring some distance from any habitation, to care for themselves as best they could. The little boys were immediately brought to Chatham by the above named humane gentleman, from hence they were taken by other parties towards London with the hope that their parents might be overtaken and made to suffer a merited punishment at the hands of law and justice.—*Planet*

The Queen's Birthday.—In various parts of the country, we hear of intended preparations for celebrating the anniversary of the birth of our Most Gracious Queen with becoming respect. There is as yet no visible sign of a general movement for keeping up the well known loyal character of the inhabitants of this city. We understand the Artillery Company intend turning out in full force, and the thunder of their guns will reverberate through the air and do honor to the day. The members of the two Volunteer Rifle Companies are also anxious to join in a proper manifestation, but it is very doubtful if their arms and accoutrements will arrive in time. We have no doubt they would otherwise make an imposing display. It is to be hoped the Fire Companies and other organized bodies will not be backward.—*Ham. Gazette.*

First Arrival at Quebec.—The *Queen of the Lakes*, the first vessel from the sea, arrived at Quebec on the 28th ultimo.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office,	May 16th	1856
Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 00	$ 7 50
" 2nd quality	5 00	5 50
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51	0 00
Oats „ do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	12 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.25.
Wheat.—$1.
Corn.—47c for small lots.
Oats.—36 @ 37½ cts.
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ℔ doz.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 12th June.
3rd Kingsville, 16th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June,
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold without reserve, by Public Auction, at the store of Mr. William G. Duff, commencing on the 20th instant, and on the following days until all his large Stock, consisting of

DryGoods, Crockery & Hardware

is all disposed of.

Terms of Sale :—All sums under £5, cash ; £5 to £10, three months ; £10 to £20, six months ; £20 and upwards, nine months' credit, with approved notes.

LAFFERTY & JONES, Auctioneers.
Amherstburg, 13th May, 1856.

All orders left with the undersigned, will be punctually attended to, and on the most liberal terms.

LAFFERTY & JONES.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots **Shoes**

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,
JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

The safest and most valuable Scheme ever offered to the Public.

BATES'
TIRAGE AU SORT,
VALUE $64,000!
Tickets Five Dollars Each.
A Prize to every 20th Ticket!

DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE AT
Brockville, C. W., on the 28th Inst.

TOTAL SUMMARY OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of	£3,125	0	is	£3,125	0
1	do	1,027	10	is	1,027	10
1	do	1,025	0	is	1,025	0
1	do	900	0	is	900	0
1	do	850	0	is	850	0
1	do	625	0	is	625	0
1	do	350	0	is	350	0
1	do	212	10	is	212	10
1	do	187	10	is	187	10
1	do	125	0	is	125	0
1	do	100	0	is	100	0
1	do	82	10	is	82	10
1	do	67	10	is	67	10
2	do	65	0	is	130	0
1	do	60	0	is	60	0
2	do	55	0	is	110	0
4	do	50	0	is	200	0
2	do	45	0	is	90	0
1	do	40	0	is	40	0
27	do	37	10	is	1,012	10
10	do	35	0	is	350	0
3	do	32	10	is	97	10
13	do	30	0	is	390	0
4	do	27	10	is	110	10
42	do	25	0	is	1,050	0
2	do	22	10	is	45	0
21	do	20	0	is	420	0
22	do	17	10	is	385	0
20	do	15	0	is	300	0
44	do	12	10	is	550	0
48	do	10	0	is	480	0
11	do	8	0	is	88	0
87	do	7	10	is	652	10
20	do	6	5	is	125	0
2	do	6	0	is	12	0
51	do	5	0	is	255	0
60	do	3	10	is	210	0
128	do	1	5	is	160	0
640	Prizes.			Value,	£16,000	0

The Property proposed in this Scheme forms part of the most valuable property in Canada West, well adapted for Mill Sites, Farm Lots and Residences; the titles to the property are indisputable.

The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen of the highest respectability, character and standing in society, who will see that everything connected with this drawing is fairly and honestly attended to, and no person need fear but that his rights will be honourably and justly looked after by them.

The plans of the property, and all information thereof, and Tickets, can be had by applying to the Agents,

JOSIAH BRAY,
Hamilton.
JOHN McINTOSH,
Ancastor.

The following gentlemen, of the city have allowed their names to be mentioned as Referees, regarding the character and standing of the parties connected with the above scheme:

Thos. Lee, Esq., Bank of Montreal.
A. Stuart, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, &c,
C. Freeland, Esq., Commission Merch't
W. Leggo, Esq., Barrister.
J. Stewart, Esq., M'Nab st. Foundry
Hamilton, April, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr, Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Are intended to sail fortnightly during the ensuing season from LIVERPOOL for QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

The *NORTH AMERICAN* will leave Liverpool on WEDNESDAY the 23rd April next, and will leave Quebec, on her return voyage, on SATURDAY, the 24th May. The others will follow in regular succession

These steamers have been built expressly for the trade. They have splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes, and combining every requisite to insure quick passages.

For terms of freight or passage apply to

Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal.
Geo. Burns, Symes & Co., Quebec.
James & Alex. Allan, 82 St Enoch Square, Glasgow
Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool
Montgomery & Greenhorne, London.
John Glass, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
May 13th, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President : I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
Robert Stanton,
Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. P. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of *Hunt*, St. Louis and Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. H. and D. St. Louis.

WM. HUNT.
C. H. St LOUIS.
D. ST. LOUIS.
Sandwich, 1st March, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. and D. ST. LOUIS, for the purpose of doing business in the Retail Dry Goods, Grocery, Provision, Produce and General Merchandise line, as successors to Hunt; St. Louis & Co., at the Old Stand, opposite the Court House in the Town of Sandwich.

C. H. St. LOUIS.
D. St. LOUIS.
Sandwich, 1st March, 1856.

In connection with the above C. H. and D. St. Louis would inform the Inhabitants of Sandwich, its vicinity, and their customers generally that they have received this day, via Great Western Railway, a well-assorted stock of Merchandise in the line which they will dispose of on liberal terms for cash or Produce.

Sandwich, 8th May, 1856.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN,
FOR APRIL, 1856.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
PER
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE
LOWEST REMUNERATING
PROFIT, FOR
CASH.
PRINTS, in Variety,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING,
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
TROWSERINGS,
LINENS,
DRILLS,
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS,
CARPETING,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
THE XL FLOUR,
KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE
AT CURRENT PRICES.
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY
SEED.
H. C. GUILLOT,
SANDWICH, CANA DA

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st April, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Harden Campbell,	Maria Chalton,	Assault,	31st Dec, 1855	A. Sidwill & J. G. Buchanan,	5s	15 days,	Township Treasurer	
Eliza Thompson,	Thomas Sparks,	Assault and Battery.	4th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s		Committed in	default for 20 days.
Thomas Salmoni,	George McCoy,	Do	Do	John G. Buchanan,	30s and costs,	10 days,	County Treasurer	
Moses Bezeau,	George Shapper,	Do	24th	Thomas Woodbridge,	Costs,			Bound to keep the peace
Martin Strong,	Paschal Renaud,	Furious Driving,	26th	William Flanigan,	25s and costs		Township Treasurer	
Benjamin Cunningham,	Martin Withers,	Assault,	26th	H Cuningham & F A Lafferty	2s 6d	26th January,	do	
Harriet Washington,	Edward Moore,	Articles of the Peace,	26th	Thomas Woodbridge,			Bound to keep the	Peace Pl'tf paid costs
Leander Jolebois,	John B. Duvinier, Matthew Moynahan, and Thos Haley,	Assault and Battery,	30th	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s 10s 10s	Forthwith, do	Township Treasurer do	Too poor, impris. 10 days
James Harkin,	Laurent Rabideau, Paul Rabideau, Charles Rabideau, and Mark Rabideau,	Articles of the Peace,	1st February,	Henry McKenny,				Recognizances of the peace for 12 months.
James Harkin,	Mark Rabideau,	Assault,	2nd	Do	25s	20 days,	Treas of Amherstb'g	
Charles Rabideau,	James Harkin,	Assault and Battery.	7th	F A Lafferty & James Noble	5s			Appealed to Sessions.
Agnus Humpstead,	Samuel Campbell,	Do	7th	Felix Lafferty,	10s	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	
Alexander Borrowman,	Jacob Hamilton,	Trespass,	7th	James Noble,	5s	do	do	
Samuel Davy,	William Pines,	Assault and Battery,	17th	Cornelius R. Quick,	15s	2 weeks,	Treasurer	Not paid, left the country
James Foster,	James Dunn,	Articles of the Peace,	18th	Henry McKenny,			Recognizances of	the Peace for 12 months
Henry Crosby,	Joseph Mulder,	Assault and Battery,	19th	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid
Dr. Campbell and Monroe Evans,	George Oditt, Thomas Newcomb, George Sullivan and David Knox,	Assault and Battery on the Sabbath day,	30th January,	Thomas Woodbridge,	£1 5s each	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	15s unpaid
L. J. Fluett,	James Ward,	Assault,	26th February,	Do	10s	do	do	
H. M'Kenny,	P. Deslip.	Furious Driving on Highway	20th do	James Noble,	5s	do	do	
John Thayer,	John Camble,	Biting,	20th do	Ralph Foster,				Costs paid by the Party.
Do	Oliver Wilkinson,	In the Fight holding Thayer's arm,	20th do	Ralph Foster,				Prosecutor paid costs immediately, parties set'ld
Julia Crosby,	Josiah Fletcher,	Assault,	28th do	Cornelius R. Quick,	5s	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid.
George Thompson,	Calvin O. Brown,	Do	29th do	Do	5s	2 weeks,	do	Paid.
James Harkin,	Laurent Rabideau,	Do	1st March,	Henry McKenny,	£2 fine, £1 8 costs	20 days,		Appealed to Qr. Sessions
Philip McGuire,	George K. Robinson,	Non-payment of Wages,	3rd do	F. A. Lafferty and Jas Noble	£7 1s 3d	9th March,	Not paid yet.	No distress to be found.
George Crawford,	Thomas Cotton,	Trespass,	4th do	Felix A. Lafferty,	1s	8 days,	Not yet paid.	To be imprisoned.
Adla Ratelle,	Leandre Beniteau,	Non-payment of Wages,	17th do	F. A. Lafferty & Thos. Boyles,	£1 15s	23rd March,		Appealed to Sessions.
Alexander Martial,	John Hutchins,	Trespass,	20th do	Cornelius R. Quick,				Dismissed.
Eliza Crayan,	Francis Crayan,	Assault,	22nd do	Thomas Salmoni,	£2 10s and costs	8 days,	Treasurer,	Not paid.
James Harkin,	Laurence Rabideau,	Do	28th do	T. Salmoni & J. G. Kolfage,				Dismissed.
James Harkin,	Michael Rabideau,	Do	28th do	Do do	5s and costs.	6 days,	Treasurer	Not paid.

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending April 1st, 1856.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 8th April, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Mears' Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to

STANISLAUS LASALINE.
Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.
BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

New Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.
W. T. BASSANDALE.
Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, TO WIT: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKIMG Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.
Sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best ... always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and ...

JOSEPH MILL...
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FA... BUGGY HARNESS, made in the ... fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING ... in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS also kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's ... be found every description of Goods in ... line of business. Every endeavor w... made to give entire satisfaction to his customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Pr... wanted, for which the highest price wi... given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber ... hereby notified that payment mu... made on or before the 15th day of April if they wish to save the costs of collecti...

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the ... scriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter ... able in advance. Possession given o... first of May next.

GEORGE HA...
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Conces... Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSO...
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine ... Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLO...
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Agriculture and Science.

Quick Return of Deep Drains.

At a recent meeting of the *London Society of Arts*, Mr. H. S. Thompson gave a very lucid illustration of the greater quickness of the deeper drain; and as his experiments throw considerable light upon the relations of air, soil and rain water, we subjoin a condensed statement of his description:—

It has for some time been known to practical men that deep drains begin to run, after rain, sooner than shallow ones:—a fact that has engaged the attention of the scientific drainer, but seldom, if ever, fully and satisfactorily explained. Mr. Thompson, with a view of solving the phenomenon, had several glass tubes made of different lengths, filled with soil, and tested the times at which they began to drip when water was poured on the soil at the top of the tubes at the same moment. If the soil was dry, the short tubes, which represented shallow drains, began to run first; but if water was again poured on the tubes before that previously poured on had all passed through, they began to drip again immediately that the second quantity of water was poured on and without waiting for the water last used to pass through the soil. This was owing to the elasticity of the air confined between the free water at the bottom and that at the top of the column of earth, and in this case all the tubes, of whatever length, began to drip at the same moment. If, however, the tubes, after the first application of water, were allowed to remain some weeks, the short tubes discharged the whole of the free water, but the long ones, representing deep drained land, still retained a little free water at the bottom of the column of earth and when water was again poured on at the top this free water was *immediately* discharged, or the deep drain began to run;—whereas the short tube, or shallow drain, having discharged all its free water, did not begin to drip for some time;—in fact, more till the water had percolated through the column of soil. This simple explanation seems fully to meet the case, and shows that there is no danger of making land too dry, as some have supposed by deep draining. Every additional foot of soil drained by the deep drain affords no less than 1200 tons of active earth per statute acre for the sustenation of plants.

Butter Making.--Sweet Cream.

A writer in the *Ohio Farmer*, discussing the propriety of allowing cream to turn sour before it is churned, says:

"If milk be churned as soon as drawn from the cows, an l butter be separated, the buttermilk will be found to contain acid though it may not taste very sour. Whether this lactic acid is a cause or an effect of the separation of the butter, has not been satisfactorily settled; but that it is always present after butter has been churned is a well ascertained fact, and this fact all scientific books on the dairy assert. Johnson, Ballantyne, Ayton and Traill, all teach that "butter made from sweet cream is therefore unprofitable."

We do not quite agree with this. We cannot imagine why the presence of a minute portion of lactic acid should be presumed without evidence to promote the gathering of the butter. That should be proved ere it is put forth. We know that nice tests often discover the presence of lactic acid in *new milk*, as the best reason for believing that the process of churning, by which the temperature of portions of the milk must be somewhat affected, should tend to increase the amount of acid. We are not satisfied that the presence of lactic acid is either the cause or the effect of the separation of the butter. Nor does the fact that sweet cream requires longer churning than sour cream, *if it be a fact*, show that it is less economical. The quickest process is not always the best. Besides, our scientific men are not the best authority on such questions. We should much prefer the opinions of judicious dairymaids. We have facts, from such sources, which we would offset against a host of mere chemists, though ever so "scientific." Ask the dairyman and women of Orange county, so widely distributed for its good butter, and the information they would give would not strengthen the doubts which this writer suggests.

We do not believe that the presence or the absence of lactic acid can have any effect on the "quantity" of butter. The butter is there confined in sacks and lactic acid, cannot increase it, nor can butter produce lactic acid. Science cannot b gin to give a reason why it should be supposed to do so. Facts show that the best butter, the butter that with a given amount of washing will retain its sweetness the longest is from sweet cream.

But we doubt whether sweet cream requires more labor to "produce" butter than sour cream. Each little sack must be beaten, and its contents gathered. We can see how the presence of very sour milk might hasten the process of gathering or collecting the butter, after it has "come;" but this is not what the chemists mean to say; and whatever they mean, their opinion is of no more value than that of any mere professor of science, who may be fond of his own theory. Such questions are for actual practical churners to determine, who use various kinds of churns and various qualities of milk and of cream, and so far as our experience which is not small, and our enquiries which have been extensive, can elucidate this question, the conviction is full and complete, in our minds, that it is desirable to have sweet cream for butter that is to be kept a long time. Sour milk does not of necessity make sour butter, but the presence of sour particles in the butter made from sour cream cannot be certainly avoided by almost any amount of washing and there may be enough present, after very frequent washings, to convert the whole, ere long, into a rancid mass. Hence we go for sweet cream.—*Ex*

A WIFE'S REVENGE.—A shipwright at North Shields recently took a rope's end and thrashed his wife. The next day the wife took a pie to the docks for her husband's dinner, but on removing the lid, instead of finding a beef-steak or mutton chop, he found a portion of the rope with which he had ill-used her, and on remonstrating with his wife for such conduct, she coolly replied, that if the rope's end was good for her, it should not be bad for him.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56: JOHN GEARY.

STRAYED.

CAME into the possession of the under signed, about 1st February last, a BAY COLT, about one year old. Has a white spot on his near hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

WM. CLARKSON.
Malden Road, April 22nd, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. ly

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots No. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two on the north side of Pitt Street, numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block B lot number two and south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late Francois Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.
Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gilt Dress and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; also an assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosbie's fixture of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels.—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every inst ance, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of everything to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having orthoughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

MR. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canada Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor begs leave to say a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and his trusty by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. The Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chisbacq, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE, L. BEECHER, E. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles for Draining Purposes, which facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most approved and improved kinds of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, Sets of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 pages. Map of Canada East & West. Cloth 8s. ; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North American or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETTINGS which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Tanblermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next by

ELECTA MORSE, }
H. C. GUILLOT, } Executors
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell on a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by two and a half in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pelot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd *Con.*, half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rood of ground, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded, together with the really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

The Illustrations will be engraved and printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with the January number, thus facilitating greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus and Editorial upon it favorably to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM
25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by the present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have in arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Barn Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the editorship of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with the Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labours and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKenzi, Bros & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

T. RADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

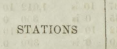
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed	Mail
	A M	P M	P M	A M
Toronto,	8 00	3 20	10 00	
Mimico,	8 10	3 30	10 15	
Port Credit,	8 25	3 45	10 30	
Oakville,	8 43	4 03	10 53	
Bronte,	8 55	4 15	11 15	
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35	
Hamilton,	9 20	4 50	12 00	

GOING EAST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation	Mixed	Mail
	A M	P M	A M	A M
Hamilton,	10 40	6 10	3 10	
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35	
Bronte,	11 15	6 45	3 55	
Oakville,	11 27	7 00	4 15	
Port Credit,	11 42	7 20	4 35	
Mimico,	12 00	7 35	4 50	
Toronto,	12 15	7 50	5 05	

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St Louis, &c, &c.

The 9 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Great Western Railway Offices,

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

IS NOW OFFERED IN

E. EVANS'S

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE

AND

LOTTERY,

to take place at

SANDWICH,

ON THE 19th APRIL, 1856.

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS.

The following is a List of a few of the Prizes:

2 Shares in Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, worth	$60
A Glass Case,	40
A Burr Cooking Stove,	40
A Buggy Harness,	40
Trotting Waggon,	20
Double Barrel Gun,	20
Dress Coat (new),	18
Frock do	18
Single Barrel Gun,	15
Do do do,	15
Settee,	15
Pair of Curtains,	12
Lot of Dishes,	11
Lot Shooter,	10
Box Stove,	10
20 Yards Carpet,	10
Eight Day Clock,	8
Do do	6
Looking Glass,	5
Pair of Shanghais,	5

Together with other articles amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

On the day of drawing, the holders of tickets will have the privilege of appointing a Committee to regulate the mode of drawing, &c., &c. If the tickets are not all sold by the day appointed for drawing, due notice will be given of the postponement in the "Maple Leaf."

Tickets, One Dollar Each.

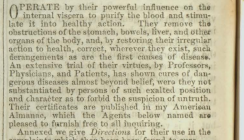
POSTPONEMENT.

THE DRAWING of the above LOTTERY is postponed until TUESDAY, the 20th MAY next. E. R.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHIER & Co., IMPORTERS, and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kercher's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the digestive organs, to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the slightest suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanacs, which the agent below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they, most commonly cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as is usually necessary to move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. Don't neer to feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause *of Costiveness*, and always unconfortable, take mild doses of these Pills to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, headache*, and *soulness* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. Those complaints will be swept out from the system. Do not neglect a cold, or any kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely *and frequently*, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally begin to disappear, and shortly vanish. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system will vanish them.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of miserable disease will be swept out of the system, like chaff before the wind. By their power they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion will make the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the intestines causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dreadful train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, often results. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy. The bile also renders its subject so sleepy, and sometimes great drowsiness; and frequently, in the latter stages of the disease, the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow: the stomach acids; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system is thrown into a fever. This fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c., is needless, for some of these or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause, and all these troubles. There is no need to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

Let no one be discouraged from trying these Pills by Proprietary Do-nothings. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.,

AND SOLD BY

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;

D. OULLETTE, Windsor:

And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

MAPLE LEAF.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

James H. Wilkinson] "PROGRESS." [Proprietor and Publisher.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1856. NO. 13.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET;

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets, Sandwich.

Bartley and Pinney,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

Poetry.

The Music of the Rill.

BY JOHN BOOKER.

'Twas in summer—glorious summer,
Far beyond the sandy town;
Weary with a long day's ramble,
Through the fern and blooming bramble,
Needing rest, I sat me down.
Beetling crags hung high above me,
Ever looking grandly rude;
Still there was some trace of mildness
In this scene so wierd-like wildness
Might be sought for solitude.

Birds and flowers—song and beauty—
Seemed this rugged realm to fill;
That which was my soul's entrancing
Was the music and the glancing
Of a rock-born plashing rill.
Lingering there I was delighted,
Musing on the days gone by,
Watching its bright spray-pearls sprinkled,
And each silvery tone that tinkled
Touched some chord of memory.

'Twas as though sweet spirit voices
Threw a spell around me there;
Now in lightest notes of gladness,
Now in deeper tones of sadness,
Were a whispering in mine ear.
Memory here, imagination,
Seemed to have usurped my will;
And my thoughts kept on a dreaming,
Till the bright stars were a gleaming
To the music of the rill.

What a world of strange reflections
Came upon me then unsought!
Strange this sounds should find responses,
Where e'en mystery ensconces—
In the corridors of thought!
Then emotions were awakened,
Making my heart wildly thrill,
As I lingered there and listened,
Whilst the dew around me glistened,
To the music of the rill.

Affecting Reminiscence.

Mr. Mannering and his wife, were sitting by the cheerful fireside, alone. He looked older a little, but time had laid very light hands upon him. The iron gray of his hair had turned to silver, and that ripe, mature expression reigned over his noble countenance which marks unerringly the perfection of manhood. Susie was close behind him; and his arm encircled her waist, and his hand clasped her's, not as if the wild intoxicating ecstacy of new love, but as if his whole heart with all its admiration and confidence, were immovably anchored upon her.

Susie looked older, but her hair was just as smooth and bright, and her eyes just as black and loving as when he had made her his bride. She wore deep mourning more becoming to her beauty, perhaps than any other dress; but it was the outward sign and symbol of her inward sorrow. Mr. and Mrs. Mannering were childless. Paul, the first born, in the bloom and loveliness of his third summer, had been transplanted from his mother's bosom to an angel in heaven.—Little Susie, the sweet daguerrotype of her mother, came to cheer the household for a few short months, and then too faded away, and they wept over her tiny coffin. Susie Mannering had surrendered her children without a murmur, but she wildly prayed that her husband might live to close her eyes and stand by her grave; the whole wealth of her heart, the whole treasury of her affections, she desired nothing to love, nothing on which to bestow her devotion, but her husband and heaven.

Mr. Mannering looked in her face with a serious smile and said—

'Susie, have I ever pained you, or made you unhappy since our marriage?'

'You are the noblest, dearest, best of husbands, and I the happiest of wives,' she replied evasively.

'That does not answer my question.—Tell me, Susie, I have a particular motive for asking.'

'Not this many years,' she said smiling, while her radiant face confirmed the truth of what she said.

'Well, Susie, did you ever know that I was passionately fond of billiards during my bachelorhood.'

'Not from any such communication that you ever made me,' she replied archly.

'Did you ever know I played after we were married, and our little Paul was born.'

'Husband,' said Susie, 'do you remember one night when our baby had a paroxysm of croup, and one Saturday night?'

'Most painfully well, Susie, what then?'

'That Saturday night beloved, I heard that you allowed yours if an habitual indulgence in what I had always instinctively regarded as very vicious and sinful. In a word I feared you were a gambler. My whole soul revolted. You had never overpowered me by your confidence to contradict it, although I believe it false. You have been absent late at night. O, husband, that night I was more unhappy than ever before; or that I have ever tasted deep and bitter sorrow since. When I kissed and caressed our dear little Paul, and Susie, and they were buried away out of my sight, I know that they had gone to the bosom of Jesus. But that night, somehow, I felt that if you, my best loved, for well as I love my son I loved you better. I felt as if you were on the brink of a fearful danger, and I was powerless to warn or save you.'

'I was on the brink of a fearful danger, Susie, and your gentleness, your indescribable sweetness saved me. I have said 'Get thee behind me' to many a temptation, because your image stood before me, in your heavenly purity and Truth.

'I came home and found you asleep, Susie you looked to me like a white-robed angel; just from Heaven, to enfold in your arms my beautiful child. Such a sight, sweet wife—I will not talk of it—it unmanned me then, and will be one of the very last memories to fade out from my heart. You opened your eyes and welcomed me with caresses. You uttered no word of reproof, reproach or distrust; you only asked me if I loved you, and then you gently fell on my bosom.'

Remorse kept me awake till morning. I had trenched upon holy time. I had trampled on my own principles, Clayton's face haunted me. I had committed a whole catalogue of sins and the stirrings of conscience were keen and piercing.

You nursed me all day, O how tenderly, and I only covenanted with myself and God never to give you like occasion again. At night I went to call on Clayton at his hotel. He was sitting alone in an upper room. A bottle of brandy and a suspicious looking vial stood on the table before him, and he was hastily penning a letter.

He scarcely noticed my entrance, but soon finished his writing, and deliberately folded the paper and said:

'Mannering, you and I have been friends from boyhood, I desire one last favour of you. This is a letter to my injured wife, I want you to deliver it yourself: and tell her I could not survive both disgrace and ruin. God will bless you if you be kind to her, she added with almost suffocating emotion.'

I took the vial in my hand and playfully shook its contents, though there was a dreadful fluttering at my heart.

'Why, dear Clayton,' said I; 'What sort of a fifth act have I stumbled upon?—You are not going to make off with your self? What sort of essence have you here?'

Clayton gazed very earnestly into my face for a few moments, and then took the vial out of my hand.

'It is a desperate act' he said 'and I take a plunge into a horrible darkness, Mannering. But I am a desperate man—certain disgrace and ruin awaits me. I have squandered my own fortune—my wife was an heiress and now she is a beggar. It is a craven thing to tell you but a man may be pardoned the disclosures he may make in his last hours. The money you won from me the last night, I secretly borrowed from the vaults of the bank where I am employed with the vain hope that one more indulgence of my passions would relieve my fallen fortunes. It is gone and I am a dead man!

He raised the vial to his lips, but with a strength augmented by the horror I felt, I snatched it from him, before he had tasted its subtle contents, and dashed it against a brick wall that flanked the opening window. Clayton bowed his head upon the table.

'Well, this is truly a tragic way to make yourself agreeable,' said I feigning a composure I was very far from feeling. 'You are a mad man, but not a dead man. Shame upon you to add insult to injury, by making your wife the widow of a cowardly suicide!'

I put the money I had won, with an additional sum, into his passive hand.

'Replace the first moment where it rightfully belongs, Clayton,' I said, 'before a discovery of the fraud can possibly be made. And now you and I will pledge ourselves, after this most farcical of farces. What do you say?'

His hand instinctively extended itself towards the decanter.

'No, no, Clayton,' I replied to his movement. 'That is your worst enemy, and will be your destroyer, unless you break all friendship with it. Now, let us solemnly, as husbands, as fathers, as citizens, abjure all association henceforth with brandy and games of chance.'

'The convulsive energy with which he griped my hand was like the pressure of a vice.

'You have saved me,' he said, and I will promise you anything.'

Susie had listened with absorbing interest to this narration. 'And did he restore happiness to his wife, and keep his pledge, as my noble husband has done?'

'Yes dearest—neither of us has since set our foot within the precincts of temptation. He is now president of the bank he robbed, and I sufficiently happy and honoured by being your husband.'

The Razor.

Each hair is furnished with a distinct gland, elaborately and beautifully complete. Under the facial are innumerable nerves immediately connected with various organs of the senses, ramifying in every direction, and performing most important functions. This hair, when in full growth, forms a natural protector to the nerves, and also, holds, as it were, in suspension, a quantity of warm air, through which the cold air, in breathing passes, and so becoming rarified or tempered, enters the lungs without giving to their delicate texture that severe shock which arises from the sudden admission of cold, so often the forerunner of fatal disorders. And one putting his fingers under the hair of his head will here feel warm air. The hair also wards off east winds, and profits the organs of touch and other parts, and so tends to preserve these useful and ornamental appendages, the teeth.

It is said that an intimate connection exists between the moustache and the nerves of the eye, and that many diseases of the eye are traceable to shaving. Who has not felt his eyes smart under the application of a dull razor?

May not shaving, by depriving the lungs of the male of their natural protection, and exposing them to the uninterrupted action of cold air, tending to weakness being transmitted in an increasing proportion from generation to generation, at length inducing consumption and consumptive tendency?

Persons who wear their hair under their chins do not, except in a rare case, suffer from sore throats.

There is in the crypt of Hyde Church a vast pile of bones, which were gathered many years after a battle fought upon the sea-shore between the Danes and Saxons, about one thousand years since; and among them the skulls of aged warriors, finely developed, the teeth in many of which are so perfect, so beautifully sound, and so firmly imbedded in their sockets, that you cannot move them. The owners of these teeth wore beards; and the writer remembers witnessing several years ago some excavations on the site of the old priory at Spalding, when many stone coffins were dug out, whose inmates had almost without exception, sound, entire, and elegant sets of teeth.—Did not beard grow on their chins?

Shaving occupies on an average, fifteen minutes. A man who shaves every morning for fifty years, thus employs in that time upwards of 380 days, of 12 hours each. Is this a proper application of our fleeting moments?

The face exposed to a microscope immediately afterwards presents a most unsightly appearance, the dumps assuming the forms of narrow bones sawn transversely.

Did not the teachers of the faculty approve of moustaches—and are they not of opinion that they play a most important part in the animal economy? Is it not probable, that by unduly stimulating the growth of hair by shaving, we draw too largely on, and so cause an unnatural action of the nerves, producing an injurious effect, no matter how slight on the brain?

Did not patriarchs and sages of old wear beard and they were remarkable for longevity, as well as for being exceedingly fine looking fellows?

Is not shaving a bore—and does not a man, while undergoing the operation, look extremely ridiculous? And if it is right to rasp the chin why not the eyebrows and the head also?

Does it not appear foolish to shave on a cold morning that which nature has provided to protect us against the cold? Do we not dispise and hold to cheaply a benificient arrangement, and infringe a natural law, when we put off what Providence says so plainly shall grow?—for the more a man shaves the more the hair grows, even to the hour of his death. The head shall become bald, but the face never!

In conclusion, when man was created he had given him a beard, and who will dare to say it was not a good gift? Turn to the first chapter of Genesis and you will find that God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good!—*London News.*

Miscellany.

A Snake Story.

"During the Florida war," said the speaker, 'I was with the American army. One day I shouldered my gun and went in pursuit of game. In passing through a swampy, I saw something a few feet ahead, lying on the ground, which had every appearance of a log, it being some forty feet in length, and about one foot in diameter. So positive was I that it was nothing but a log, that I paid no attention to it; the fact is, I would have sworn before a court of justice that it was a log, and nothing else. You see, I never heard of snakes growing to such huge dimensions, and the fact is, I never should have believed it, if I had. Well, between me and the log, as I took it to be, was a miry place which it was necessary for me to avoid. I therefore placed the but of my gun on the ground ahead of me, and springing upon it, lit right on the top of—what do you suppose?

'A boa constrictor,' said one.

'No.'

'An anaconda,' said another.

'No.'

'What *could* it have been,' said a third.

'Just what I supposed it to be—a *log*,' said the wag.—*Southern paper.*

SIZE OF OUR GREAT LAKES.—The latest measurements of our fresh water seas are these:—The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160; mean depth 988 feet; elevation 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth 168 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 587 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 574 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation 555 feet; area, 6000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 562 feet; area, 6000 square miles. The total length of all five is 1585 miles, covering an area altogether of upward of 80,000 square miles.—*International Journal.*

Marshal Pellissier has been presented with a magnificent sword—a toledo blade —by the Spanish officers who were sent out to the Crimea by their Government, to witness the operations of the Eastern war.

The advertiser columns of the London Times are estimated to yield the establishment the enormous sum of $3,000,000 per annum. One firm alone pays the Times as high as $150,000 a year for advertising, and there are several business establishments that pay it over $50,000 a year for advertising alone.

Dr. Brandreth his commenced working a silver mine at Singsing. It is an old one first opened before the revolution, but the doctor is opinion that the precious ore is there undeveloped.

The garrisons are to be hereafter, two Regiments at Quebec, one at Montreal, one at Kingston and the Canadian Rifles at Toronto. Lieutenant General Eyre to be Commander of the Forces in British North America, and there will be two Major Generals or Brigadier Generals under him, one quartered in Canada and another in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. General Eyre's head quarters will be either at Quebec or Montreal, the selection being left to the gallant officer himself.—*Quebec Mercury.*

ABOUT DE QUINCEY.—It is related, as an instance of De Quincey's carelessness in money matters, that having been once arrested for a debt of twenty pounds in Edinburg, he was dragged to jail, where he remained for two weeks. During the period of his incarceration his daughter frequently visited him, and one day brought him a waistcoat, the one he then wore being somewhat shabby. After De Quincey had taken off his old vest, his daughter carelessly examined the pockets discovered a bank note for thirty pounds, of the existence of which her father had no knowledge whatever, and with which, of course, the twenty-pound debt was instantly discharged.

De Quincey, when he writes, flings each sheet as soon as finished over his shoulder, and never sees them again. His daughter gathers up the scattered leaves, arranges and correct them and hawk them amongst the magazine editors for sale. For a long time De Quincey's nervousness from opium was so great that he was obliged to walk fourteen miles a day in order to procure two hours' sleep at night. The way in which this was accomplished was curious. The dreamer had a mile measured on a neighboring road, and at one extremity placed a heap of seven stones. When the journey was to commence De Quincey took up a stone and carried it to the other end of the mile, then returned for another, until the pile was exhausted. This necessity of carrying the stones prevented De Quincey from forgetting the number of miles he had walked, which would otherwise be highly probable.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.—The *North American*, the first of Edmonstone, Allan & Co.'s, steamers, is expected to reach Montreal early in the course of this evening.—The public are already familiar with a description of this fine vessel. But she possesses an interest beyond that of mere curiosity, however laudable. She is a proof that Canada possesses within herself capital and enterprise, which, if properly encouraged, will make her, to a great extent independent of extor'de aid. The *North American* must not be regarded as simply the property of her enterprising owners; she is more. She is an evidence to Canadians that their own resources are fully adequate to their wants, and that it merely requires judicious encouragement and support to create and foster this and other commendable enterprises.—*Pilot, 9th.*

GROWING POWER OF THE PRESS.—During the whole of the late Naval Review at Spithead in England, the *Cuckoo*, one of Her Majesty's Steam Vessels was appropriated by the Admiralty to the use of the members of the Press. The power it has gained by its fearless exposures of the conduct of the late war, and the immense influence its general tone exercises on the people at large, has led, without a doubt, to this naval innovation on aristocratic exclusiveness.

CHOLERA IN THE HAIR.—A foreign letter in the Bath Tribune, has the following:

"An anecdote is told of an English barber, who observed to a customer that there was 'cholera in the hair.' 'Then I hope you are somewhat particular about the brushes you use.' 'Oh!' said the barber, 'I don't mean the 'air of the 'ead, but the *hair* of the *hat*mosphere."

CAN a man be shaved in his absence?—certainly, if a man and wife are one flesh and the lady goes to a linendraper's.

A lady walking on Broadway a short time ago, a gentleman's button caught in the fringe of her shawl. Some moments elapsed before the parties were separated.

'I am attached to this woman,' said the gentleman, good humoredly, while he was industriously trying to get loose.

'The attachment is mutual, sir,' was the good humored reply.

LIABILITY AND RELIABILITY.—How desirable it is too, that liability should be reliably limited. What fun it should be, if all the various speculative Joint Stock Companies which are springing into existence every day were not liable to smash!

THE ROSE AND THE MISLETOE.—A remarkably intelligent young botanist of our acquaintance asserts it as his conviction, strengthened by his public observation, not the less than by his private experience, that plants have a decided influence upon the actions of mankind in general, and of womankind, perhaps in particular. In illustration to this axiom, he adduces, with some shrewdness the indisputable fact, that many a delicate young lady who would shrink, with maiden modesty, from being kissed under the misletoe, has yet not the slightest objection to that ceremony if it be performed under the rose.

ECONOMY IN DRESS.—A lady's dress is becoming wonderfully simplified—for instance, putting on her bonnet and taking it off her head again are done now by one and the same movement.

Mr. Wakely, the Middlesex Coroner, and Mr. Manning, a Solicitor, both of whom were intimately acquainted with the late John Sadlier, have removed the doubts cast on the reality of his suicide by the *Nation* newspaper. Mr. Wakely states that he minutely examined the body, and Mr. Manning mentions other circumstances which beyond a doubt identify Sadlier with the corpse found on Hampstead Heath.

A CONSIDERATE HUSBAND.—A gay fellow who has taken lodgings at a public house, and got considerably in debt, absented himself and took new quarters. This so outraged the landlord that he commissioned his wife to go and dun him—which the debtor having heard of declared publicly that if she came he would kiss her. 'Will he?' said the lady, 'will he?' Give me my bonnet, Molly, I will see whether my fellow on earth has such impudence.' 'My dear,' said the cooling husband, 'pray do not be so rash; you do not know what a man may do when he is in a passion.'

QUICK JUSTICE.—Michael Quinlin who committed a robbery of $35 at the Railway Station on Friday, and was taken after arrested by one of the Police and committed for trial,—was placed in the dock just before the termination of the Assizes on Saturday, tried, and sent for three years to the Penitentiary. All within twenty four hours.

TROOPS FOR LONDON.—We have been informed, on what we regard reliable authority, that the 19th regiment is under orders for Canada, and will be stationed in this city.

The Norfolk *Messenger* states that Mr. Isaac Hennigs, of that town has invented a Machine for planting corn, beans, peas, &c., far superior to any other instrument now in use, and that he has had it patented.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A lady lately visiting New York City, saw one day on the sidewalk a ragged cold and hungry little girl, gazing wistfully at some cake in a shop window. She stopped and taking the little one by the hand, led her into the store, though she was aware that bread might be better than cake yet desiring to gratify the shivering and forlorn one she bought and gave her the cake she wished. She then went to another place where she procured her a shawl and other articles of comfort.—The grateful little creature looked the lady full in the face and said 'are you God's wife?'

SMALL POX, Yellow Fever, and Measles, are now very prevalent at Quarantine New York.

A young man who was convicted of bigamy at Newburyport, Mass, last spring, upon serving out his term of punishment, was met at the railway station by his first wife, who took him to a clothing store and gave him a new rig, then presented to him $300 she had earned since he had deserted her, and they departed for their former home in New Hampshire. If he isn't faithful to her the rest of his life he ought not to live long.

MRS. LINFORD ON THE MARRIAGE STATE.—Mrs. Linford delivered a lecture in New York on the Marriage State. The *Times* says that she began at the beginning of the subject and remained there till the close when she announced that she had established an institution for the purpose of teaching young servant girls how to become mothers —such as children ought to have.

It is said that the Sheriff of Franklin county in the State of Alabama, lately hung a man who had received a respite from the Governor of the State. He pronounced the document a forgery and disregarded it; but it was genuine, and the sheriff is to be tried for murder.

Since 1853, 12 American steamships have been lost at sea, costing 2,550 human lives and 7,250,000 dols. worth of property.

SACRILEGE.—On the night of Friday last, the Episcopalian Church in this Town was broken into—the melodeon used in the service, and which cost about £25, being feloniously stolen. No trace of the depredators has as yet been had. It is supposed they were led to commit the act of villany, by the hope of finding the silver communion service,—which, however, had been removed to a place of greater security, some time before; and that they only had recourse to the melodeon from the lack of some more easily convertible article.—*Observer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A respectable young man named Porter, residing near Clearville, in Vaughan, was accidentally killed last Saturday night. He had returned late in the evening from shooting ducks, and his wife retired, he was endeavouring to find a candle, holding the loaded gun in his hand, when by some accident it went off, lodging the contents in his breast. He lingered for six hours in great pain and anxiety, some time before; and that they only had recourse to the melodeon from the lack of some more easily convertible article.—*Observer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A respectable young man named Porter, residing near Clearville, in Vaughan, was accidentally killed last Saturday night. He had returned late in the evening from shooting ducks, and his wife retired, he was endeavouring to find a candle, holding the loaded gun in his hand, when by some accident it went off, lodging the contents in his breast. He lingered for six hours in great pain and anxiety, some time before; and that they only had recourse to the melodeon from the lack of some more easily convertible article.—*Observer.*

A CONSIDERATE HUSBAND.—A gay fellow who has taken lodgings at a public house, and got considerably in debt, absented himself and took new quarters. This so outraged the landlord that he commissioned his wife to go and dun him—which the debtor having heard of declared publicly that if she came he would kiss her. 'Will he?' said the lady, 'will he?' Give me my bonnet, Molly, I will see whether any fellow on earth has such impudence.' 'My dear,' said the cooling husband, 'pray do not be so rash; you do not know what a man may do when he is in a passion.'

QUICK JUSTICE.—Michael Quinlin who committed a robbery of $35 at the Railway Station on Friday, and was taken after arrested by one of the Police and committed for trial,—was placed in the dock just before the termination of the Assizes on Saturday, tried, and sent for three years to the Penitentiary. All within twenty four hours.

TROOPS FOR LONDON.—We have been informed, on what we regard reliable authority, that the 19th regiment is under orders for Canada, and will be stationed in this city.

The Norfolk *Messenger* states that Mr. Isaac Hennigs, of that town has invented a Machine for planting corn, beans, peas, &c., far superior to any other instrument now in use, and that he has had it patented.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A lady lately visiting New York City, saw one day on the sidewalk a ragged cold and hungry little girl, gazing wistfully at some cake in a shop window. She stopped and taking the little one by the hand, led her into the store, though she was aware that bread might be better than cake yet desiring to gratify the shivering and forlorn one she bought and gave her the cake she wished. She then went to another place where she procured her a shawl and other articles of comfort.—The grateful little creature looked the lady full in the face and said 'are you God's wife?'

SMALL POX, Yellow Fever, and Measles, are now very prevalent at Quarantine New York.

A young man who was convicted of bigamy at Newburyport, Mass, last spring, upon serving out his term of punishment, was met at the railway station by his first wife, who took him to a clothing store and gave him a new rig, then presented to him $300 she had earned since he had deserted her, and they departed for their former home in New Hampshire. If he isn't faithful to her the rest of his life he ought not to live long.

MRS. LINFORD ON THE MARRIAGE STATE.—Mrs. Linford delivered a lecture in New York on the Marriage State. The *Times* says that she began at the beginning of the subject and remained there till the close when she announced that she had established an institution for the purpose of teaching young servant girls how to become mothers —such as children ought to have.

It is said that the Sheriff of Franklin county in the State of Alabama, lately hung a man who had received a respite from the Governor of the State. He pronounced the document a forgery and disregarded it; but it was genuine, and the sheriff is to be tried for murder.

Since 1853, 12 American steamships have been lost at sea, costing 2,550 human lives and 7,250,000 dols. worth of property.

SACRILEGE.—On the night of Friday last, the Episcopalian Church in this Town was broken into—the melodeon used in the service, and which cost about £25, being feloniously stolen. No trace of the depredators has as yet been had. It is supposed they were led to commit the act of villany, by the hope of finding the silver communion service,—which, however, had been removed to a place of greater security, some time before; and that they only had recourse to the melodeon from the lack of some more easily convertible article.—*Observer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A respectable young man named Porter, residing near Clearville, in Vaughan, was accidentally killed last Saturday night. He had returned late in the evening from shooting ducks, and his wife retired, he was endeavouring to find a candle, holding the loaded gun in his hand, when by some accident it went off, lodging the contents in his breast. He lingered for six hours in great pain and anxiety, some time before; and that they only had recourse to the melodeon from the lack of some more easily convertible article.—*Observer.*

A CONSIDERATE HUSBAND.—A gay fellow who has taken lodgings at a public house, and got considerably in debt, absented himself and took new quarters. This so outraged the landlord that he commissioned his wife to go and dun him—which the debtor having heard of declared publicly that if she came he would kiss her. 'Will he?' said the lady, 'will he?' Give me my bonnet, Molly, I will see whether any fellow on earth has such impudence.' 'My dear,' said the cooling husband, 'pray do not be so rash; you do not know what a man may do when he is in a passion.'

QUICK JUSTICE.—Michael Quinlin who committed a robbery of $35 at the Railway Station on Friday, and was taken after arrested by one of the Police and committed for trial,—was placed in the dock just before the termination of the Assizes on Saturday, tried, and sent for three years to the Penitentiary. All within twenty four hours.

TROOPS FOR LONDON.—We have been informed, on what we regard reliable authority, that the 19th regiment is under orders for Canada, and will be stationed in this city.

The Norfolk *Messenger* states that Mr. Isaac Hennigs, of that town has invented a Machine for planting corn, beans, peas, &c., far superior to any other instrument now in use, and that he has had it patented.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A lady lately visiting New York City, saw one day on the sidewalk a ragged cold and hungry little girl, gazing wistfully at some cake in a shop window. She stopped and taking the little one by the hand, led her into the store, though she was aware that bread might be better than cake yet desiring to gratify the shivering and forlorn one she bought and gave her the cake she wished. She then went to another place where she procured her a shawl and other articles of comfort.—The grateful little creature looked the lady full in the face and said 'are you God's wife?'

SMALL POX, Yellow Fever, and Measles, are now very prevalent at Quarantine New York.

A young man who was convicted of bigamy at Newburyport, Mass, last spring, upon serving out his term of punishment, was met at the railway station by his first wife, who took him to a clothing store and gave him a new rig, then presented to him $300 she had earned since he had deserted her, and they departed for their former home in New Hampshire. If he isn't faithful to her the rest of his life he ought not to live long.

MRS. LINFORD ON THE MARRIAGE STATE.—Mrs. Linford delivered a lecture in New York on the Marriage State. The *Times* says that she began at the beginning of the subject and remained there till the close when she announced that she had established an institution for the purpose of teaching young servant girls how to become mothers —such as children ought to have.

It is said that the Sheriff of Franklin county in the State of Alabama, lately hung a man who had received a respite from the Governor of the State. He pronounced the document a forgery and disregarded it; but it was genuine, and the sheriff is to be tried for murder.

Since 1853, 12 American steamships have been lost at sea, costing 2,550 human lives and 7,250,000 dols. worth of property.

SACRILEGE.—On the night of Friday last, the Episcopalian Church in this Town was broken into—the melodeon used in the service, and which cost about £25, being feloniously stolen. No trace of the depredators has as yet been had. It is supposed they were led to commit the act of villany, by the hope of finding the silver communion service,—which, however, had been removed to a place of greater security, some time before; and that they only had recourse to the melodeon from the lack of some more easily convertible article.—*Observer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A respectable young man named Porter, residing near Clearville, in Vaughan, was accidentally killed last Saturday night. He had returned late in the evening from shooting ducks, and his wife retired, he was endeavouring to find a candle, holding the loaded gun in his hand, when by some accident it went off, lodging the contents in his breast. He lingered for six hours in great pain and anxiety, some time before; and that they only had recourse to the melodeon from the lack of some more easily convertible article.—*Globe*

We were not a little astonished last week to hear of the dismissal of two of the oldest and most energetic magistrates, J. A. Wilkinson and Thomas Woodbridge Esquires, from the Commissions of the Peace in this County, on grounds which to us seem altogether untenable. At that time we had no personal interest or correspondence established, on which rested the cause of dismissal, but having now given the subject careful consideration, we are compelled to say, that a more high-handed and arbitrary step, on the part of the Government, has rarely if ever come before the public. The facts of the case are these:—A negro recently committed a felony in the neighboring Republic, and afterwards made his escape to this Province: Information were laid and warrants issued in accordance with the laws of the States, and a constable was sent over from Detroit with the proper documents for endorsation here, and the same having been duly attended, a warrant was issued by Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge for the apprehension of the offender, who was to have been brought before those gentlemen for examination according to the terms of the Ashburton Treaty. The warrant was placed in the hands of an old and well known constable, Samuel Port, who arrested the fellow at or near Pike Creek, above Windsor, and who put him down to Sandwich in company with the American constable, and another person who was there to identify the criminal. On arriving at Sandwich, Port immediately proceeded in search of the Magistrate from whom he received his warrant, leaving his prisoner with the American until his return. He had not been long absent, when he returned, (after finding the Magistrates,) for his prisoner, who could not be found. It appears that while Port was thus necessarily absent, the Americans having no doubts about the identity of the prisoner, and thinking doubtlessly, that it would save considerable time and expense to carry their good bird across the river at once, touched up their livery horse, and in a few minutes were out of the jurisdiction of the Province. There was a negro named Garrett, a resident of London, C. W., without any *personal* knowledge of the facts, but probably instigated by some other equally intelligent person of his own color, gets up a petition to His Excellency, the Governor General, setting forth that this same Lawton was a negro was a refugee from slavery, that the al legal crime was only got up as a pretext for getting him sent back to his master; that the Magistrate and Constable connived at the kidnapping, and that he could obtain a no redress from the Magistrates, who refused to concur with his "demand" that the prisoner *should* be brought before them for examination. This petition we learn from good authority, was presented by this Garrett in person, to His Excellency, he having for some means or other imposed upon the credulity of Mr. Rankin, to procure him an introduction. In relation to Mr. Rankin's name as coupled with this transaction, we do so with regret, for we can scarcely believe Mr. Rankin would lend himself to such a transaction, unless grossly imposed upon.—Be that as it may, Garrett obtained the much desired interview, and upon the information with such success, that a communication was addressed to Messrs Wilkison and Woodbridge requesting an explanation, which was given in so complete and full a manner as should have been amply satisfactory to any impartial or unprejudiced mind.

In this explanation they repudiate any idea of connivance or kidnapping, and had the negro Lawton been brought before them the probability is that he would have been committed to Sandwich gaol in order that the decision of the Crown might be obtained in accordance with the terms of the Ashburton Treaty. With regard to the punishment of the Constable for neglect of duty, it is very clear that the Magistrates had no power in the case unless a complaint *on oath*, by parties injured, or cognisant of the facts, were made to the same *before the final* mandate from the Crown was instructed by the County Judge to whom they applied for advice, *before this inquiry was instituted.*—Under these circumstances any reasonable being would have dismissed the complaint and not the Magistrates; such however, was not the case, for although a mail or two of communication was received by these magistrates, that His Excellency had thought fit to remove them from the Commission of the Peace; not because the prisoner had escaped; not because the Constable had been negligent, and was still unpunished, *but because by certain Statute* to which the Secretary alluded, had escaped the notice of the Magistrates, and because according to the ideas of the Hon. Secretary found no doubt from *exparte* statements of the case by Garret, they had no business to arrest Lawton. The Secretary, or those who persuaded the Government to adopt the course they have done towards these Magistrates, must surely have been under the influence of an after-dinner nap. Who ever heard before this of people being punished for doing things they are not accused of, and of course punished for what they have been guilty of doing? If the Magistrates really had no jurisdiction nor right to apprehend the man, but which it is not *proved* yet, the examination of the case, which always forms the anterior steps to committment, might have been discovered, and then, if, instead of discharging the prisoner, they had committed him to goal, the party aggrieved would have had a fair ground for an action for damages. Magistrates are not lawyers, and when they do over-run their authority, there are plenty of legal gentlemen ready to take up the case of a complainant, and the Courts of law are always so tenacious of "the liberty of the subject," that they cannot act in any very arbitrary manner without being brought to account in a far better manner than by the ungracious act of the Crown in *dismissing* them. And in this sort of case, how does the Government placed itself in the estimation of the intelligent people of this County? Is it at all an enviable position, is it one that will gain them a single iota of respect they have hitherto commanded? We opine the latter is the condition in which they have placed themselves. Mr. Wilkinson is an aged man, who after having devoted the prime of his life to his Sovereign, retired many years since to seek a home in this county, where he might enjoy that peace and quiet he had well earned. He became respected by all with whom he associated, and received his reward by being made the Representative of this County in the U. C. Parliament, as well as being one of the oldest Magistrates on the Commission; and will his friends and neighbors feel their respect for him in any degree lessened by his *dismissal*; we know they will not; it is not in the power of the Government to disgrace him. Then, in regard to Mr. Woodbridge, how is the Government situated; Mr. W. is Reeve of his Municipality, and as such, was a much a Magistrate as ever he was, and from his position he cannot be dismissed. He will keep his seat among his brother Magistrates, and keep it with the same respect he ever did; and what is more *his* friends and constituents will again return him to the position he now holds.

We are surprised that Government should notice the absurd position the colored population and those who advocate their cause are eternally running. Every negro who commits a crime, however heinous, and makes his escape from justice to this Country, is protected from the punishment he so richly deserves, by the cry of "refugee" from slavery. Refugee forsooth! as a refugee, we have no desire to hold protection from him. By being among us, he has nothing to fear, and it is not for us, to send him back to slavery, albeit he might have been far better off with his master than he is now; but in extending our protection we should be very scrupulous how we open the door to every ruffian and villain whose crimes drive him to seek shelter under the flag of the Lion. How often do we see the majority of our courts crowded with delinquent negroes, and it has been said from the bench, by one of the highest authorities of the land, that the bulk of business transacted in our courts is caused by the colored population. The Craigleith land building fever with the case of Lawton, is amply proved by the circumstance, that he has been tried and convicted of the crime for which he was arrested here, and is now receiving his reward in the State Prison of Ohio. Had Lawton been a white man instead of a negro, we very much question if anybody would have troubled their heads about his extradition; and Mr. Secretary would have been relieved from the disagreeable task of dismissing two highly respectable Magistrates from the Commission of the Peace.—*Amherstburg Telegraph*

Troops for Canada.

The following despatch was laid before the house yesterday:—

DOWNING STREET,

No. 79. May 2, 1856.

Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—You are aware that the Treaty of Peace provides for the prompt evacuation by her Majesty's forces of foreign territories at present held by them; and that, among other arrangements for the distribution of the army on its return from active service, orders have been given that five regiments shall be selected to be stationed in British North America, of which three are allotted to Canada.

2. Such an amount of force is not of a character to afford much room for misconception as to the purpose of her Majesty's Govern ment, but still I think it better to address to you a few remarks in explanation of that purpose.

3. Earl Grey's despatch to Lord Elgin of the 14th March, 1851, laid down the principles which were then adopted by her Majesty's Government in regard to their colonial policy, considered in a military point of view: and in reserving to the mother country the duty of maintaining Garrison for fortresses of chief importance, such as Quebec, intended to co-operation in the first instance, for the auxiliary sources of defence. The vigour with which at this moment a militia force is being organized, justifies our continuing to place, as we do place, the fullest reliance on this policy.

4. It is not, of course, to be expected that the force of the garrisons alluded to should be at all times of an unvarying strength. It may vary occasionally from military or political reasons. During the war just ended, when the chief military strength of the Empire had to be concentrated for the operations in the East, Regiments stationed in Canada were withdrawn; and my predecessor, Sir George Grey, explained in a despatch, dated 11th August, 1851, increased responsibility was thrown upon the Province. That emergency has now happily passed away; but although the regular soldiers in Canada may be from time to time, as any particular time, the policy of her Majesty's Government continues the same, and they desire to place their main dependence on the well proved loyalty and courage of her Majesty's Canadian subjects to repel any hostile aggression, should the occasion ever unfortunately occur; although it is not part of her Majesty's Government would not fail to give to the Province the full support of the whole power of the British Empire.

5. You will take care that no misapprehension on this subject shall exist in Canada, which might produce any relaxation of the honourable exertions which the Province is now making to establish a suitable military organization. I have had the greatest satisfaction in submitting to her Majesty the accounts which you have transmitted to me of the zeal and energy with which all classes of her Canadian subjects have come forward to carry into effect the provisions of the new militia act, and I trust that the result will be, that this local force will speedily be placed on a footing of permanent efficiency.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.—Under this heading the *Boston Atlas* thus eloquently discourseth:—

"We published an article a few days since, giving some account of the public works of Canada, their past history, and the proposition brought forward and advocated by the Hon. John Young, for their enlargement and an addition to their number by the construction of the Caughawa Canal, to connect the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, with Lake Champlain. The papers now announce the conception and probable success of a stupendous railway project, having for its object the connection of Lake Huron, thro' the valley of the Ottawa, with Montreal and Quebec, by an almost direct line.

With a population of some 3,000,000 people, Canada has the princely domain of 180,405,210 acres. These lands are rich in minerals, in forests, and in all the requirements of agriculture. The valley of the Ottawa alone, has a sufficient quantity of lumber to supply the markets of the world for a century. The mines of Lake Superior are, as yet, scarcely known in their richness and extent, but so far as explorations have been found, both in quality and quantity of ore to rival the best in the country.

Through the efforts of the present Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. Joseph Cauchon, much has been done to bring these lands and their value into notice. Surveys have been made, by his orders, of large tracts which were previously comparatively unknown, but which are now deemed some of the most valuable lands in the whole Province. In his desire to open up the lands of Canada to emigration, the Commissioner has found their inaccessibility to be his greatest obstacle. It matters little how rich or how beautiful lands are, they cannot be made attractive to emigration till they are also made easy of access, with a good outlet to market for their products.—Observing the success of the land grant in aid of the railways in the State of Illinois, and the rapid settlement of the central portion of that State, in consequence, Mr. Cauchon, we are glad to learn by his report, has decided to recommend to Parliament the grant of a charter for a line of railway from Quebec, via the north shore of the St. Lawrence, touching at Three Rivers, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, to Montreal, thence through the valley of the Ottawa to Bytown and thence to Lake Huron, Penetanguishene or Georgian Bay, a distance of five hundred miles, though a very rich, fertile and desirable country—well wooded and well watered—accompanied by a grant of three million acres of land to aid in its construction,

In the wisdom of such a step on the part of the Commissioner can scarcely be controverted, especially with the experience so freshly in mind which has been afforded by the Grand Trunk scheme. In that instance, the country traversed is nearly all accessible by water or other railway routes, and instead of being valued for in crown lands, must be secured in Provincial bonds, to an amount much greater than was at first supposed: whereas, in the project now proposed, the route is new to every one, but the lumberman and the trapper, excepting that portion between Montreal and Ottawa, the lands are unexceptionable, and having no other outlet to the markets of the lakes and the sea, must contribute of their products to the support of the road. While such a traffic alone would afford ample business for the line, the fact that such a route would be the most direct one between Europe and the Western States, and also between the Lake Superior region and New York and Boston, as well as Montreal and Quebec, would add immensely to its through business.

We must say that we regard this enterprise with more favour, as promising the greatest results, and most magnificent returns, of any other railway project ever broached in Canada. If it be carried through, as we doubt not it may be, it will add more to the wealth and population of Canada, to the sales of her lands and the quantity of her products, than any other of her public works, and will not only benefit the mother, or to the traffic of her canals. Although the Canadians may now think this a bold move on the part of Mr. Cauchon, we incline to the opinion that they will live to see his sagacity vindicated and the Province enriched through its results.

Should the northern route to the Pacific ocean ever be constructed, this line will be a direct extension of it from Lake Superior, east. Such a route would also be much the shortest of any talked of, from China and Japan to London, via the American Continent.

Ship Building in Canada.

A return to an address from the Legislative Council affords some interesting figures upon this subject. The number of vessels built in Canada in 1850 was 87, the average tonnage being 382. The number registered was 244. In 1851, the number built was 181, less than in the preceding year, and the average tonnage was 532. In 1852 there was a further decrease in the number built, there being but 71, and the average tonnage 485. In 1853 there was a large increase, the number built having reached 138, average tonnage 430. In 1854 the number fell off again to 118, average tonnage, 454. While in 1855 the number was 137, with an average tonnage of 513. The greater number of vessels were built in 1850. In 1850, there were built 73 vessels the average tonnage being 439. In 1851, 68 vessels, average tonnage 550. In 1853, 50 vessels, average tonnage 990—the largest average within the last six years. In 1854, 39 vessels, average tonnage 1,000. Last year, 1855, number of vessels 75, average tonnage 439. Although in 1853 there were fewer vessels built than during any other year since 1850, the tonnage was much greater, being 49,541 against 47,308 in 1854, the next largest.

Fortunate Arrest in Detroit of Counterfeiters of Canada Money.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock a series of very important arrests were made in this city, in which almost the entire Police force were engaged. All the particulars that are proper to publish at present are as follows:—On the 11th of Feb. last, J. B. Whiting the jailer executive officer of the Queen's Bench at Montreal, discovered the manufactory of counterfeit money, and further that they were about to issue certain counterfeits of divers banks and that a large quantity of this money would be sent to this city and distributed through trusty agents in this and other States. He immediately set to work to find out who the agents were, and to lay plans whereby they could be brought to justice and from that time to this, in connection with Police Justice Bagg, he has been at work indefatigably.

He has also succeeded in exceedingly well executed counterfeit on the Providence Bank, Rhode Island—a $1 bill—was issued by the gang and circulated all over the country. It was rapidly taken and is no doubt in wide circulation now. The head quarters of the gang is about 20 miles from the city of Montreal. He also by after learned that there would soon be issued a counterfeit $10 on the City Bank of Montreal, very fairly executed, and from the fact that counterfeits on Canada banks are of very rare occurrence, well calculated to deceive and be widely circulated.

Last Saturday night he received information that $50,000 of this money had arrived in town, and was shortly to be distributed. Measures were immediately taken to nip the scheme in the bud. Plans having been matured, and officers designated to make arrests in different localities about half past three yesterday afternoon, most of the arrests were made, Junior Whiting, officer Alijah Joy, of the D. & M. Railway, and Special constable Searle proceeded to an office kept by John Stewart, on Atwater Street, opposite Barchy's Foundry. This was one story a lumber and general business office. Here they found, as they expected to do so, 'Stewart' in the very act of distributing counterfeit bills. Augustus Sess-Nelson Smith, Nathan Ward, and Stephen Burnham. They were all taken into custody at once. On 'Stewart' was found $8,580 of this money which was secured. He has kept a saloon on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and First st., and has been employed in this agency for some little past. Junior Whiting then came down to Baker's tavern, on the corner of Bates and Atwater sts., and went into the bar room and told Mr. B. that he desired to search his house by authority of a warrant which he had and while there talking with him, 'Nathaniel Hall' came in and inquired for 'Gus Sesser.' Mr. Whiting told him he was on his way to jail where he ought to be also, and immediately invited him to step into another room where he searched him. A $5 bill counterfeit, on the Boston Bank and heavy ring shot were found upon him. He was sent to jail. The tavern was searched but nothing was found.

Mr. Whiting and officers Love, Ray and F. C. Chambers, a special, then proceeded to the house of William Gunning (formerly a clerk at C. P. Woodruff's Hardware store) on Labrosse street, between Sixth and Seventh street, and arrested him. A search of the premises revealed nothing, but this morning there was found, secreted in a wood pile in the rear of the house, between $300 and $400 in bogus two and a half dollar gold pieces, of which spurious coin, considerable was in circulation.

In the evening, officers J. Stadley, Mizner, Eglington, and Sparling proceeded to the house of J. Parrish in Hamtrammack, which they searched, but without finding anything. He was taken to jail and searched. On him was only found, however, some bogus silver and gold coin.

A pedlar of cutlery and various notions, who kept a wagon on the dock near Chas. Savanack's eating house, and opposite the Central Depot, named Wm. Hall, was also arrested by officers Mizner and Dings.

Officer Dings and D. Colbeck, three officers proceeded to the house of Joshua Armstrong on Labross Street, Fourth and Fifth, to arrest him. Officer Dings went up into the second story, and told him his errand and taking him by the arm led him down stairs, but he reached the front door where the other officers were waiting, he freed himself from the grasp of the officer and ran like a deer down the street and into the orchard on the Woodbridge farm, pursued by all the officers.

He refusing to stop when ordered to do so, and making the best kind of time, in fact, "rather" better than the officers, they fired at him and at the third shot he halted and surrendered at discretion—nothing was found on his person or in his house. During the day, however, he had been seen at Stewart's office, at Baker's tavern and in other localities, which excited suspicion, and led the officers to believe that possibly some of the money might be in his possession.

These are all the arrests made. In the early part of the day considerable money was paid out by Stewart, to sub-agents, who came and received it in couples. They came and received a share, who reside in Indiana and who left the city immediately for that State. The money came earlier than was expected, or there would have been a larger number of receivers in the city and a larger number of arrests made. As it is a pretty fair haul has been made, and all the leaders of the gang. These are all the facts that can at present be given to the public. The matter has been shrewdly and successfully managed, and the entire community have reason to be thankful for their escape from sets as loss by taking these dangerous counterfeits. The following is a general description: They are on the 'City Bank of Montreal' and purport to be paid at its branches at Toronto, Three Rivers and Quebec. The vignette at the top and middle of the bill is the Royal Arms of England, and the date under this is 1st January, 1856, and bet ween, and a little below the signatures is a steamboat. On the right is the bust of a woman, on the left that of a man in a square medallion. And in this connection is a sure guide for detecting the bad bills. Over and under this medallion are the words 'Incorporated by act of Parliament.' Notice that Parliament when correctly spelled has an A after "li"—In the counterfeit there is no A, it being carelessly left out. By this means the counterfeits can be readily detected.

The denomination is $10 paper medium. We caution our readers all over this state, especially in the Northern and interior portions of it, not to take any tens on that bank. The public in Indiana and Illinois should beware as it will be circulated largely there.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, MAY 23, 1856.

Want of Confidence in the Administration.

On Wednesday of last week when Mr. Caley made his motion to go into Committee of the whole to consider of a supply to Her Majesty, there was a debate opened upon the inexpediency of granting fifty thousand pounds towards erecting permanent buildings at Quebec by Mr. Brown and other members of the opposition following in his wake. Mr. Brown's motion was to the effect that the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the selection of Quebec as a permanent seat of Government was occasioned by the failure of the Administration to submit a definite proposition to Parliament for the selection of a proper seat and that it is inexpedient to make an appropriation for Public Buildings at Quebec. This notion was ruled *out of order* by the Speaker "as it declared that a prefious vote of the *House* was in consideration of the Government as the House was considered never to be in error." The Government was then pretty plainly notified that it was the intention of the opposition to move a vote of want of confidence; and on Thursday Mr. Holton moved that the speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the course of the Administration in reference to the seat of Government and to other important questions has been such as to disappoint the first expectations of the great majority of the people of this Province. A very spirited and determined debate was continued until Tuesday last before a division could be had upon the question, and as a matter of course from the time that elapsed from the opening of the debate to its close, all absent members were called to the House and as will be seen by the votes recorded there were very few members absent. The Government however, mustered their whole forces on Tuesday, and such was the spirit with which the debate was carried on that the House sat from three o'clock P. M. on Monday till four o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, when it took a recess of a quarter of an hour. It again sat until noon, and after an intermission of an hour the session was resumed, which was continued until twelve o'clock on Tuesday evening before the vote was taken. As may be supposed, the excitement just before the division was intense. The Government was, however, sustained by a large majority, seventy voting for, and forty-seven against. This result was hardly expected, as it was supposed that the already tottering and feeble Government was in the last and expiring agonies of dissolution, but alas, such is the fear of future punishment as a general election, that members would rather sacrifice principle and everything else for the sake of power, knowing right well that so lost have they become in public opinion, that their chances of re-election would be poor indeed, hence it is that you find that some of our conscientious and straightforward members abusing the ministry in every possible way and in no measured terms either, suddenly wheeling about and voting to keep those very men in power. What can be expected from such a Parliament, composed of men wholly without principle? of course we do not include the whole of the ministry, as there are some old and tried men who have served their country long and faithfully. The worthy Premier, we hope, will long continue at the head of affairs, and did hope that ere long there would have been an election, and that Sir Allan would then have been able to form a ministry such as would give satisfaction to the Country.

The following is the division:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Bigger, Burasssa, Brown, Bureau, Cameron, Christie, Chapais, Daoust, Larwin, Delong, De-Witt, J. B. E. Dorion, Flint, Foley, Frazer, Freeman, A. A. Dorion, Galt, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Jackson, Jobin, Laberge, J. S. Macdonald, R. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Matice, Merritt, Munro, Murney, Niles, Papin, Patrick, Powell, Rankin, Ralph, Sanborn Scatcherd, Sidney Smith, Jas. Smith, Southwick, Valois, Wilson, and Wright—47.

NAYS:—Messrs. Alleyn, Bellingham, Bowes, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chisholm, Church, Clarke, Conger, Crawford, Crysler, Daly, J. B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Evanturel, Fellows, Felton, Forres, T. Fortier. O. C. Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Gill, Guevermont, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Lumsden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McCann, Marchildon, Masson, Meagher, Mongenais, J. C. Morrison, A. Morrison, O'Farrell, Polette, Pourlin, Pouliot, Price, Rhodes, Robinson, Roblin, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Strimmerville, Spence, Stevenson, Supple, Tache, Terrul, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Whitney, and Yielding—79.

The *Canadian Naturalist and Geologist* is the title of a new magazine devoted to the Natural History and Geology of British America. Billing Esq., Ottawa, the first and second numbers of which are upon our table, and have afforded us no small degree of pleasure in their perusal. The subjects treated upon are those which every person must take delight in. This work fills up a great blank that has always existed in the literature of the country, and the talented editor is entitled to the greatest praise in contributing to the wants of the people in furnishing information upon the Geological discoveries of the country. Our Natural History is ably treated of, and we will refer to the work at some future time, when we will be able to do it more justice than we can at present.

Mr. Henry Rusell at Toronto is agent for Western Canada.

Arrival of the Asia.

SANDY HOOK, 15th.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on morning of Saturday, 3rd instant, arrived in our harbour this evening. The *Asia* is either at anchor or aground in the lower bay and as she has fired several guns and blown off steam—the presumption is that she is aground.

The news is three days later than that received by the *Atlantic*, but presents no feature of decided import. In the British Parliament, the adjourned debate on Mr. Whiteside's motion, of a vote of censure on the government, for the fall of Kars, had been pressed to a division, when the motion was lost by a majority against it of 127.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs advanced slightly.

Money market stringent. Consols closed 92¾

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The news by this arrival is unimporat, but the official reports of the proceedings of Congress have been received.

The most interesting feature of the business took place after the treaty was signed, and immediately previous to the breaking up of the Conference, in the shape of an interchange of opinion on subjects of European interests.

Count Walewski invited the plenipotentiaries to this interchange of sentiment, and himself went over the ground, referring to the disturbed condition of Greece and Italy, and recommending that suggestions to rule more mildly should be conveyed to the Italian Governments. In this recommendation the plenipotentiaries more or less heartily agreed, Sardinia excepted.

Count Cavour on behalf of Sardinia demanded that a secular government be established in the Roman legation and that the Austrian troops be withdrawn, in as much as their presence in Italy disturbs the political equilibrium and constitutes a real danger to Sardinia. This speech led to some sharp words between the Austrian and Sardinian representatives, but it ended in nothing.

Count Walewski threw a cunning bait to entrap the Congress into a measure of repression against the Belgian press, but Lord Clarendon refusing to hold forms to lend the influence of England to any measure tending to check freedom of opinion, Walewski backed out of the proposal in the best manner he could.

The plenipotentiaries then discussed and assented to a new declaration of maritime law, providing that neutral flag shall make a free cargo, except contraband of war; that commercial cargoes shall be free, even under an enemy's flag; that blockades, to be accepted, must be effective, and that privateering shall be abolished. To these important principles the plenipotentiaries give the adhesion of their governments, Russia qualifying her assent in the matter of privateering.

MONTREAL, 16th.

About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in an outbuilding between the Richard and St. Catherine streets west of DeBlleury street. The contiguous buildings being of wood and a great scarcity of water, the flames spread with rapidity. A large number of houses have been destroyed and many poor families rendered houseless. At the time we write (half past 3, a. m.) the fire has not been quite got under. The firemen used every means at their disposal to stay the devouring element, but the cry was "No Water." The fire originated in a stable where three men, by a careless act, had entered with a lighted candle. 10 dwelling houses have been consumed, half of Compton Row in Edward street, and the dwellings and outhouses forming the Square between the Row and St. Catherine street.

A Ship Struck by a Water-Spout

Mr. Heaton, an officer on board of H. M. S. *Electra*, and a nephew of Lord Hennike, gives the following account, of the striking of the ship by a Water-spout on the 21st November last, on her passage from Melbourne:—

The day before yesterday we encountere l a most extraordinary danger—one that few ships have ever witnessed; that is, were caught in a water spout. The day had been pretty fine, and we had been compelled to take in sail several times, and, therefore, we who were below were not surprised to find the ship keel gradually over; but when she went further, and the deck became almost perpendicular, we could see that something had happened, and the common order of sail, and I felt a sort of faint, sick feeling of anticipation and vague dread that almost stilled the prayer that rose to my lips. The suspense was horrid, and the dread of being strangled below by the rush of water, gav me strength, and I climbed over the others and managed to reach the deck. There everything was in confusion, no one was giving intelligible orders, and the ship was lying over on her broadside, with all of one side buried in the water, ropes and sails flapping about, and men standing aghast, with despair in their faces.

I noticed one man in particular, who was sitting on the deck, seemingly in a state of utter idiotcy, with his hands clenched, and his face livid, deaf to all that was passing around him. The sight of so much anarchy restored my self possession, and I began to drive the men to the ropes to haul down the after sails, and in the course of minutes we work the ship slowly righted. The captain's gig was stove in by the water, and the davits (strong curved pillars of iron, as thick as my leg,) had been beat double by the pressure. It seems that a whirling mass of water had been seen approaching from the north, and before anything could be done it was put upon her, bearing down and whisking her round and under water, while the whirlwind by which it was of course accompanied and caused, pressed her over by sails and increased the danger. It was indeed a fearful minute, and nothing but God's hand could have saved us, for man was utterly power less, against the tremendous manifestation of our Creator's might.

As soon as I could get by myself, I returned him thanks for mercifully sparing myself and my shipmates, and saving us in our extreme peril. This was really a very uncommon adventure, for though ships frequently see water-spouts (I have seen many) it does not happen once in 500 times that it strikes a vessel. I have never heard of an accident occurring to a vessel struck by another, for it is so very appalling, for the very reason that it is so very unusual, as no one knows how to avoid its effects after it is upon them; though there is a way of prevention before hand by firing a gun at it, when the concussion of the air caused by the explosion is said to break the spout before it is near enough to do any damage. But in our case it moved too swiftly for that; and all our guns are firmly lashed, on account of the bad weather we encounter hereabouts, so that it would have been a matter of time to clear one away.

Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, May 20.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, May 10th arrived here at 8 30 P. M., and sailed for Boston at 10, where she will be due on Thursday.

The Washington arrived at Southampton May 4th, and the Cambria, and Baltic at Liverpool 5 P. M. same day.

The clipper ship Racer had gone ashore on Arklow Bank, and would probably prove a total wreck. Crew and all the passengers, numbering over 500, were saved.

Great Britain.—The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace on the 7th, for the purpose of receiving the address on the Peace question from the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The deputations came in great state, and numbered nearly 100 persons. The Queen briefly acknowledged the address, and expressed her satisfaction at the re-establishment of peace on a basis securing its performance. Both Houses of Parliament have recorded a vote of thanks to the army and navy.

A pension of £1,000 sterling, for life, was to be settled on Gen. Williams who is also created a Baronet by the title of Sir Wm. F. Williams of Kars.

Lord Elgin postponed his motion of enquiry respecting the troops ordered to North America till after the holidays.

Lord Brougham gave notice of motion requiring Parliament to express its disapproval of the policy of granting Maritime rights, so long held as the Congress of Paris pledged Great Britain to do.

To celebrate the Peace the Queen has created Baronets to the Minister, the whole tone of the speeches on the occasion was congratulatory respecting the peace.

A regiment of German rangers at Plymouth, had mutinied, the ringleaders were arrested. He complained that the drill was too severe. The Imperial Prize will not till the end of the war. The regiments in the Crimea under orders for Canada are the 97th, 73d, 62d, and 63d, Infantry under the command of Eyre.

France.—A bill was introduced into the Chamber, on Wednesday, the Foreign Minister, in answering the question in regard to the speech of Count Walewski in the Press of Belgium, replied that that speech had not been officially communicated to the government. When that communication should be made the answer would be ready, and would be communicated to all the governments, and would formally maintain the rights of a constitutional and independent country.

From Washington.

A special despatch to the N. Y. Times, under date of Sunday last, says that the duty was laid off on those statements that Crampton is dismissed, which was generally believed. The dispatches from England declining to recall him were received on Saturday. They are conciliatory in tone, but persist in presuming Crampton's assertion, that what he did in the enlistment business was done with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Marcy as evidence that he is not guilty of violating our law, and ought not to be recalled.

These dispatches have not been considered in Cabinet yet, but would on Monday, and Crampton dismissed. Thus far, however, his diplomatic relations are unchanged.

Mr. Cass, on Monday, was to make a speech in the Senate, denying into the statements of Crampton's letter, published in the Union of Saturday.

Secretary Marcy will take no public notice of Mr. Crampton's letter to the latter Cramption, saying that he conceded in private conversation, British sovereignty in the Belize.

There seems to have been an explanation of the circumstances leading to the recent interference with the Orizaba passengers by the British officers at Greytown on the 13th ult., of which the public hitherto was ignorant. Information has been laid before Commodore Vandelbilt, and Joseph L. White's party in New York, sent a special messenger out in the Orizaba, to inform the British commander in the waters of San Juan of the purpose of the party filibustering on board, and to invite his interposition to prevent their landing.

Unfortunately, the revelation casts a shade of suspicion on Capt Tinkle; and also, who instead of resisting the interference of Capt. Tarleton, rather invited him to proceed with a search. He has put in this affidavit in regard to the facts until some time after his return, and then only by request of the owners of the Orizaba.—He will, of course, take some measures to show that he was not himself aware of the presence on board the ship of this secret agent of Vanderbilt & White, and of the purpose of his mission. Developements of this sort naturally make the Department of State suspicious of the whole Nicaragua steamer business.

This messenger slipped off from the steamer in a small boat the instant she reached San Juan, proceeded on board the Eurydice and delivered his message True, this fact cannot excuse the British Captain Tarleton for his proceeding in the premises,—but it shows that his conduct was induced, in some measure, at least, by this information, and would to make it very certain that he would not make a "dry haul." I understand that the President and Secretary of State are much incensed at this conduct of Vanderbilt & White.

The official notice usually published, announcing the recognition of foreign representatives to this government, has not yet been made in the case of the new Minister from Nicaragua, and the editorial columns of the Union are still silent on the subject.

Mr. Crampton and Mr. Clayton.

The London papers of Monday, April 28th, sketch the contents of a "Blue-Book" of 300 pages, concerning the Central American dispute, which has just been presented to Parliament. The larger portion of the volume has been at various times before the public; nor would the present issue of it have come more than leave the question where it was known to be—that is to say with a still open offer of arbitration—had it not been for a new and personal complication. But for this, the Enlistment difficulty, and the actual state of affairs in Nicara-

gus, would have engrossed all our thoughts. As it is, we are suddenly and painfully arrested by a question of personal veracity.

The concluding despatch—there are 139 of them—refers particularly to the island of Rantan. It contains an extract of a letter from Mr. Crampton to Lord Clarendon, dated Washington, March 31, last past, in which the following words occur:—

It will be within your Lordship's recollection that Mr. Clayton was informed, by Sir Henry Bulwer, before the Treaty of 1850 was signed, that Ruatan was *de jure* and *de facto* a British possession; and Mr. Clayton has, on various occasions since, in conversation with me, stated that he considered Ruatan as much a British possession as Jamaica, or any other British West Indian Islands.

This is plain speaking; and though, what one diplomatist thought, or another said, might not settle a controverted point, such a direct assertion has naturally enough been held in England to fortify the position assumed by our authorities. But to the great surprise of a cry one, Mr. Clayton has denied in the most emphatic manner that he ever uttered the words that Mr. Crampton so distinctly charges him with having uttered, or ever gave the slightest ground for being so charged. This denial was publicly and indignantly made in the Senate of the U. S., on Wednesday last, and in terms that fell little short of an accusation of manifest falsehood levelled by Mr Clayton at Mr. Crampton. Two Senators, Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Fish, seemed in a manner to corroborate Mr. Clayton's statement; so that we are driven to conclude one or two things—either, that Mr. Crampton has been labouring under the strangest possible hallucination—or, that Mr. Clayton's moods and conversation are singularly varied, according to time and special influences. We say this, in the absence of any explanation from our own representative, which might put a different face upon the whole affair; nor would it be delicate for us to speak at greater length. Moreover, events follow each other so quickly that already the interest in this personal squabble is merged in that attending later occurrences.

Dreadful Accident on the Panama Railroad.

500 PERSONS KILLED AND 100 BADLY WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The Tribune contains the following account from an eye witness, of the railroad accident at Panama, dated Aspinwall, 7th: 'Yesterday A. M., the passengers who left New York April 21 started from this place for Panama in three separate trains. The first contained the mails, and the others passengers and baggage. The two last were filled with passengers. After proceeding a little over half way to Panama, the engine of the freight train ran off the track in such a position that it could not be replaced without a good deal of delay. The conductors of the passenger trains ran back to Aspinwall. We were about two miles of this place when a terrible crash occurred.—I was seated in one of the rear cars, and immediately looking out of the window, I could see the cars rushing one upon another, until nine in number were demolished:—Every car was crowded, containing at least six hundred passengers. At present it is impossible to estimate the number of killed and wounded and their names. There was not les than 500 persons in the cars which were shivered to atoms. It must be a low estimate to say that 50 were killed and at least 100 badly wounded. It seems almost miraculous that so many escaped with their lives."

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Yesterday afternoon, Secretary Marcy sent for Mr. Marcoletta, and informed him, as an act of courtesy, of the determination of the Administration to receive M. Vigil, as the accredited minister Nicaragua. Mr. Marcoletta complained of the proceeding as a violation of the law of nations, entering his solemn protest against the proceeding, and informed Mr. Marcy, that he should prepare an *expose* of all the facts to be communicated to all the diplomatic corps near this government.

VINDICATION OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—As peace gives leisure for inquiry, so does it clear up many misrepresentations about the war. The English army, which some journalists delighted to disparage, will come out with higher reputation when the truth is known. It is now ascertained that at the battle of the Alma, not 6,000 troops were left in Sebastopol. The Russian Plenipotentiaries have stated this at the Conference. Lady Raglan has a letter in her possession, proving that Lord Raglan sent to St. Arnaud when the battle was gained to say that he was pushing on to enter Sebastopol, and that the French Commander-in-Chief refused to support him, and required him to move on to Balaklava. Had Lord Raglan been commander of both armies, we should have been in Sebastopol at the very opening of the campaign. We are further in a condition to state that, four times over, Lord Raglan ordered the bombardment of Odessa, when he found the enemy drawing strength from it. The order was telegraphed to Paris, and four times Napoleon prohibited it. We can also state that, at the battle of Tchernaya, the English General sent to the French Commander to say that he would seize the bridge over the river, and intercept the retreat of 25,000 Russians who the Russian Plenipotentiaries now say were completely disorganized. The French Commander again refused the offer, and allowed the Russians to escape. The matters must be cleared up.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Tickets in Bates' Tirage au Sort are going off rapidly. We have countenanced this Lottery from its commencement circumstances. Mr. Bates was a contractor on the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, and owing to the loss of one of the contractors, James Sykes, Esq., in the ill-fated *Arctic*, the work turned out a failure and Mr Bates become a ruined man. Finding it impossible so to dispose of his property as to pay his creditors immediately—$60,000 are not got every day in hard cash—Mr. Bates determined to offer it by Lottery. It is the last effort of a ruined man to save his creditors, and if ever the end justified the means it will be in the present case. Mr. Bates has the highest testimonials to the character of himself and his scheme—there is one prize for every twentieth ticket—the highest prize is a Grist Mill renting for £100 a year—and the total amount offered is $64,0 0. Tickets cost $5 each and a few may yet be had at this office. The drawing takes place at Brockville on the 28th inst.—*Berlin Chronicle.*

The Chicago papers of Thursday last bring the details of a fiendish attempt made on Tuesday, to destroy the evening express train out of Chicago. Some wretch placed a pile of ties and rails across the track and chained them down. A freight train, which happened to be behind time, coming first to the obstruction, was dashed into pieces, not a car remaining whole. The engineer and fireman were badly hurt, and sixteen valuable horses instantly killed.

ARMS FOR THE MILITIA.—One hundred and twenty-four cases of minie rifles, carbines, pistols, and swords, were brought out by the *North American*, for the Militia.

ROBBING IN CHATHAM.—A robbery of a very serious nature took place in this town on the night of Monday last, the 12th inst. Mr. Forsyth had retired to bed at the hour of 10 or shortly after. After having composed himself to sleep, the thief or thieves entered his bedroom and took from his trousers about one hundred and fifty dollars. No clue has yet been found to the author or authors of this robbery.—*Chatham Planet*

About five hundred Mormons arrived the other day at Boston. 184 are from Scotland, while many are from Germany and Wales. Some of the emigrants have large families of children, and a considerable portion are persons under eighteen years of age.

John Langworth, a young man sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, at the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the crime of horse stealing, made his escape from the Penitentiary, on Monday evening last. Nothing is known of his whereabouts as yet, but the Police are on the lookout.

In the list of the people robbed in the riot at Panama, we notice the name of A. J. McDonald, of Canada West, who lost $1,400 in money, and $1,869 in clothing and jewelry, altogether amounting to $3,269.

Vesuvius is again unusually active, and promises an approaching eruption. Not merely smoke, but stones and flames are thrown out, and those who have been up the mountain speak of hearing subterranean sounds.

The whole number of births, marriages and deaths in Scotland during the year 1855 were as follows: Births 94,498, marriages 19,639, and deaths 62,154. This is the proportion of one birth annually for every 32, one death for every 48, and one marriage for every 153 persons in the estimated population.

LUCKY ESCAPE.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*, named P E Toothy, who accompanied Walker's expedition to Nicaragua in the capacity of reporter for the paper, was taken prisoner by the Costa Ricans and condemned to death, but on ascertaining his connection with the press his sentence was commuted to imprisonment.

TIMBER FROM TORONTO.—A raft of 104 white pine masts and 370 square red pine logs, owned by Mr. Jacob Baker of Toroi to is now building in Toronto and is to go to Quebec. The quantity of timber brought from the north and now lying in the water in Toronto bay is estimated to be worth $70,000. It was brought down by the Northern Railway, and is evidently only the commencement of a great business.

Adventure of Two Juveniles.

A short time ago, two boys, named Henry Dubois and Thomas Gardiner, obtained a room at the Phenix Hotel, Albany, and their conduct attracting the attention of the landlord, he gave information to the Chief of Police, who had them arrested, and upon examination they "owned up" to the following facts. Dubois in his fifteenth year, resides in New York, was employed by Samuel G. Wheeler, and was induced to run away by Thomas Gardiner, who stated he had a certain sum of money in his possession, which he had stolen from his employer. Thomas Gardiner stated he was in his fourteenth year, lives in New York, that he had stolen $715 in bills and a draft for $85 75 cents, from a notary named Turney, which had been paid to him (Gardiner) by Mr. George Manson, to take up a note that was due. Has spent about $200, lost about $100 out of his pocket, and was robbed of the balance. No evidence appeared against them, and they were given over in charge of the Chief until their friends in New York can be apprized of their whereabouts. They are described as fine intelligent looking boys; but they are on a fair way to the State Prison, if good counsels do not produce a change very shortly.

Bishop Atterbury happened to say in the House that 'he had prophesied a certain thing would be attempted in that session, and he was sorry to find he had been a true prophet.' Lord Coningsby, who spoke after the Bishop, 'desired the House to remark that the Bishop had set himself up as a prophet; but he could only liken him to that furious prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass.' The Bishop replied with great wit and calmness to this rude attack, and concluded thus—'Since the noble Lord hath discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balaam; but, my Lords, I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel; I am sure that I have been reproved by nobody but his Lordship!'—*King's Anecdotes.*

AMMUNITION FOR CANADA.—It is stated by a well informed English paper that the one of-battle ships which will convey troops from the Crimea to Canada will also bring a large quantity of ammunition. This plan will furnish a plentiful supply in this Province, and will obviate the expense of transport to convey it back to Great Britain.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Ministry have resigned! and Colonel Tache is reported to have been requested to form a new one.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, May 16th		1856
Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 00	$ 7 50
" 2nd quality	5 00	5 50
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 20
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	12 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.25.
Wheat.—$1.
Corn.—47c for small lots.
Oats.—36 @ 37½ cts.
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ₱ doz.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 12th June.
3rd Kingsville, 16th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June,
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.

NOTICE.

ON the 22nd inst., I lost a note of hand for two hundred dollars, drawn by S. Lasaline, and payable to Patrick N. Pajot, or bearer on demand, this is to forbid any person purchasing said Note of hand as the same has been already paid.

N. B.—Any person finding it will oblige the undersigned by handing the same to him.

P. N. PAJOT.

Sandwich, 23rd May 1856.

AUCTION SALE
OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 6th JUNE next and following day, at STUTTZ'S HOTEL, in the Town of SANDWICH, C. W., a number of

Horses Colts Cows Sheep
A NEW DOUBLE CARRIAGE, SLEIGH
Buggies! Harness

and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold without reserve.

A number of the horses are superior for Carriage other purposes. Two thoroughbred Colts and a number of Brood Mares, together with a few BLOOD CATTLE.

Parties will be permitted to enter Cattle and Stock for Sale, by application to the undersigned the day previous to sale.

TERMS:

$29 and under, cash; from 20 to $40, three months, and all over $40, six months' credit, with approved joint notes. No property can be removed from the ground until settled for.

Full particulars may be obtained upon application to J. H. WILKINSON, Sandwich, or

P. H. MORIN, Auctioneer.

Sandwich, 23rd May, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to

STANISLAS LASALIN,

Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold without reserve, by Public Auction, at the store of Mr. William G. *Duff*, commencing on the 20th instant, and on the following days until all his large Stock, consisting of

DryGoods, Crockery & Hardware

is all disposed of.

Terms of Sale:—All sums under £5, cash; £5 to £10, three months; £10 to £20, six months; £20 and upwards, nine months' credit, with approved notes.

LAFFERTY & JONES, Auctioneers.

Amherstburg, 13th May, 1856.

All orders left with the undersigned, will be punctually attended to, and on the most liberal terms.

LAFFERTY & JONES

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE

L. P. ST. AMOUR.

Sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

THE SAFEST AND MOST VALUABLE SCHEME EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

BATES'
TIRAGE AU SORT,
VALUE $61,000!
Tickets Five Dollars Each.
A Prize to every 20th Ticket!
DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE AT
Brockville, C. W., on the 28th Inst.

TOTAL SUMMARY OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of £3,125	0 is	£3,125	0
1	do 1,027	10 is	1,027	10
1	do 1,025	0 is	1,025	0
1	do 900	0 is	900	0
1	do 850	0 is	850	0
1	do 625	0 is	625	0
1	do 350	0 is	350	0
1	do 212	10 is	212	10
1	do 187	10 is	187	10
1	do 125	0 is	125	0
1	do 100	0 is	100	0
1	do 82	10 is	82	10
1	do 67	10 is	67	10
2	do 65	0 is	130	0
1	do 60	0 is	60	0
2	do 55	0 is	110	0
4	do 50	0 is	200	0
2	do 45	0 is	90	0
1	do 40	0 is	40	0
27	do 37	10 is	1,012	10
10	do 35	0 is	350	0
3	do 32	10 is	97	10
13	do 30	0 is	390	0
4	do 27	10 is	110	10
42	do 25	0 is	1,050	0
2	do 22	10 is	45	0
21	do 20	0 is	420	0
22	do 17	10 is	385	0
20	do 15	0 is	300	0
44	do 12	10 is	550	0
48	do 10	0 is	480	0
11	do 8	0 is	88	0
87	do 7	10 is	652	10
20	do 6	5 is	125	
2	do 6	0 is	12	0
51	do 5	0 is	255	0
60	do 3	10 is	210	0
128	do 1	5 is	160	0
640	Prizes.		Value, £16,000	0

The Property proposed in this Scheme forms part of the most valuable property in Canada West, well adapted for Mill Sites, Farm Lots and Residences; the titles to the property are indisputable.

The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen of the highest respectability, character and standing in society, who will see that everything connected with this drawing is fairly and honestly attended to, and no person need fear but that his rights will be honourably and justly looked after by them.

The plans of the property, and all information thereof, and Tickets, can be had by applying to the Agents,

JOSIAH BRAY, Hamilton.
JOHN McINTOSH, Ancaster.

The following gentlemen, of the city have allowed their names to be mentioned as Referees, regarding the character and standing of the parties connected with the above scheme:

Thos. Lee, Esq., Bank of Montreal.
A. Stuart, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, &c.
C. Freeland, Esq., Commission Merch't
W. Leggo, Esq., Barrister.
J. Stewart, Esq., M'Nab st. Foundry
Hamilton, April, 1856.

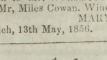
FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Are intended to sail fortnightly during the ensuing season from LIVERPOOL for QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

The *NORTH AMERICAN* will leave Liverpool on WEDNESDAY the 23rd April next, and will leave Quebec, on her return voyage, on SATURDAY, the 24th May. The others will follow in regular succession

These steamers have been built expressly for the trade. They have splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes, and combining every requisite to insure quick passages.

For terms of freight or passage apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 82 St Enoch Square, Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.

May 13th, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR, President.
ROBERT STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. P. J. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fothergingham, Esq R. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocque, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of *Hunt, St. Louis and Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. H. and D. St. Louis.

WM. HUNT.
C. H. ST LOUIS.
D. ST. LOUIS.

Sandwich, 1st March, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. and D. ST. LOUIS, for the purpose of doing business in the Retail Dry Goods, Grocery, Provision, Produce and General Merchandize line, as successors to Hunt; St. Louis & Co., at the Old Stand, opposite the Court House in the Town of Sandwich.

C. H. ST. LOUIS.
D. ST. LOUIS.

Sandwich, 1st March, 1856.

In connection with the above C. H. and D. St. Louis would inform the Inhabitants of Sandwich, its vicinity, and their customers generally that they have received this day, via Great Western Railway, a well-assorted stock of Merchandize in the line which they will dispose of on liberal terms for cash or Produce.

Sandwich, 8th May, 1856.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN.

FOR APRIL, 1856.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
PER
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, FOR
CASH.

PRINTS, in Variety,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING,
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
TROWSERINGS,
LINENS,
DRILLS,
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS,
CARPETING,
SHAWLS, &c. &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
THE XL FLOUR,
KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE
AT CURRENT PRICES.
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY
SEED.

H. C. GUILLOT,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.
A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic, Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier

March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3; on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.



A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Mears' Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to

STANISLAUS LASALINE.

Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.
BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

NEW PAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.

W. T. BASSANDALE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

Agriculture and Science.

From the Rural New Yorker.

Root Crops.

It is but few years since the attention of the American Farmer was turned to the growth of roots for the purpose of feeding of stock, and to render stiff, tenacious soils more open and friable. On land properly prepared, their culture is easy as the generality of crops, and as a source of revenue to the producer they rank among the most profitable. Every farmer who is possessed of stock of any description, and who desires not only the well-being of his animals, but also to practise true Agricultural economy —by manufacturing the *life* of the farm upon his own soil—will devote a portion of his estate to the cultivation of those vegetables classified under the appellation of roots, consisting of Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, &c.

The Carrot is one of the most valuable, is hardy, easily grown, and in nutritive properties nearly equals the potato. A light, loamy soil is best adapted to its cultivation; but on more tenacious lands, provided they are deeply plowed, well drained and manured, large crops may be gathered. After thoroughly pulverizing the earth, sow in drills eighteen or twenty inches apart. It will be found advantageous to dampen the seed and then coat it with poundrette or any fine, fertilizing material, as this process will hasten germination, causing the young plant to make an early appearance, and thus obtain a start of weeds. This one item alone, each may have six or eight inches room.—Use the cultivator frequently, and keep the ground free and clean. Two pounds of good seed may be sown in May or early in June, but we opine that the best time is when the soil is warm and moist just after being harrowed. In harvesting, run the plow or share at the side of the drills, and the roots may easily be taken up by hand. Let them become dry and then store same as potatoes.

Parsnips possess nearly the nutritious value of carrots. The soil, to produce largely, should be deep and rich. This crop will thrive upon clay lands if it be well pulverized and manured. Cultivation same as for carrots. Seed three or four pounds per acre, sown with or without preparation, and as early as the season will permit. Care should be observed in electing seed, as the power of germination is more or less deficient in that which exceeds one year in age. Take up late in the fall, store in a cool place and cover with earth—heat and air causes them to shrink and soften, thus seriously affecting their worth for feeding purposes. Frost does not injure them, and when not wanted, they remain in the ground until the ensuing spring. At this period the parsnip is particularly rich and juicy, and may be fed in cattle and swine. For milch cows and for ewes which have just yeaned, it will be found very beneficial and nutritive.

Beets.—Several varieties of the beet are extensively cultivated as field crops. The mangel wurtzel is most esteemed on account of its productiveness. A clayey loam, somewhat moist is deemed the best for its culture.

The soil should be in good condition deep, fine tilth and rich. Where ground is not naturally damp, it is advisable to soak the seed from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before planting. The rows two feet apart, and from eight to twelve inches between the plants is the usual distance. From four to six pounds of seed per acre. Sow about the depth of an inch, as early as the ground can be in readiness. As soon as the young shoots appear they should be weeded carefully, and one plant only, the most thrifty, be allowed to remain. Vacancies may be filled by transplanting. The cultivator should be run between the rows several times during the season.—Stored same as carrots.

Method of Curing Bad Tub Butter.—A quantity of tub butter was brought to market in the West Indies, which, on opening, was found to be very bad, and almost stinking. A native of Pennsylvania undertook to cure it, which he did in the following manner: He started the tubs of butter in a large quantity of hot water, which soon melted the butter; he then skimmed it off as clean as possible, and worked it over again in a churn, and with the addition of salt and fine sugar, the butter was made sweet and good again.

Bad Effects of Grass on Colts.—When horses are turned out to grass in the spring of the year, the succulent nature of the food causes them to purge, often to a great extent; this is considered by many persons a most desirable event—a great misconception. The herbage is overcharged with sap and moisture, of a crude, acrimonious nature, to such an extent that all nourishment can not be taken up by the organs destined for the secretion of urine, or by the absorbent vessels of the body; the superfluous fluid therefore passes through the intestines with the indigestible particles of food, and thus the watery feces are thrown off.—Flatulent colic or gripes is a frequent attendant. The system is deranged; but the mischief does not not terminate here. If the purging is continued, a considerable relaxation of the bowels is established, very debilitating to the animal, and often difficult to control. I am so decidedly opposed to unrestricted allowance of luxuriant grass to horses at any age, that nothing could induce me to give it to them. After the second year, hay should form a considerable portion of daily food in summer to every animal intended for riding or driving.—So says the *Mark Lane Express*, an English agricultural journal of high character.

Devon Cows.—The editor of the Massachusetts *Ploughman* says—"In regard to Devon cattle we say, after an experience of eight years that these are the only kind which we have any desire to keep. They are unquestionably the richest milkers that we have in the country, and the half bloods make the best oxen, are seen in Massachusetts. We have repeatedly offered to set the milk of six other breed and give a premium on the richest. Four beer quarts of this milk, in September and October, have repeatedly produced a pound of excellent yellow butter."

Crackers.—One tea-cup of lard; one teaspoonful of saleratus; one of burnt alum; mix hard. Knead and roll into small crackers without a cutter. Bake in a quick oven. —*P. Somerset N. Y.*

A Nice Dish for Breakfast.—Take one egg and beat it up, add a teaspoonful of salt, pour into it about two-thirds of a pint of water, then slice some bread, dip it in, and fry in a little butter. Serve warm, and you will find it an excellent dish.

The Montreal Corporation is planting trees in the public streets and squares of that city.

The Steamer Ploughboy.—As we noticed last week, got ashore near Saugeen — She was got off, however, without any material damage, but on her passage down the lake, by some derangement taking place in her machinery, burst her cylinder, and had to be taken in tow by the *Canadian*, who took her down to Detroit on Saturday last, where she will undergo the necessary repairs. In the meantime, her place on the route is to be taken by the *Mona Lee*. The *Canadian*, which it was said would occupy the place of the *Clifton* until the latter came upon the route, still plies between Detriot and Goderich.

A Girl or Mark.—Upon the conclusion of a marriage at a village church in England, a few weeks since, the bridegroom signed the register with a cross. The pretty young bride did the same and then turned to a lady who had known her as the best scholar in the school, whispered to her while the tears of honest love and admiration stood in her eyes. 'He's a dear fellow mine, but cannot write! We are going to learn of me, and he would not shame him for the world.' Was she not emphatically a girl of mark?

A young man in one of our fashionable book towns invited a lady to a sleigh ride, and after getting her and her hoops into the carriage, found there was no room for him self; so he mounted his horse and rode off like a postilion.

MORE GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

SANDWICH

AND ITS

VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling house and barn and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to

April 13, '56: JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects.

A Nice Dish for Breakfast.—Take one egg and beat it up, add a teaspoonful of salt, pour into it about two-thirds of a pint of water, then slice some bread, dip it in, and fry in a little butter. Serve warm, and you will find it an excellent dish.

The Montreal Corporation is planting trees in the public streets and squares of that city.

The Steamer Ploughboy.—As we noticed last week, got ashore near Saugeen — She was got off, however, without any material damage, but on her passage down the lake, by some derangement taking place in her machinery, burst her cylinder, and had to be taken in tow by the *Canadian*, who took her down to Detroit on Saturday last, where she will undergo the necessary repairs. In the meantime, her place on the route is to be taken by the *Mona Lee*. The *Canadian*, which it was said would occupy the place of the *Clifton* until the latter came upon the route, still plies between Detriot and Goderich.

A Girl or Mark.—Upon the conclusion of a marriage at a village church in England, a few weeks since, the bridegroom signed the register with a cross. The pretty young bride did the same and then turned to a lady who had known her as the best scholar in the school, whispered to her while the tears of honest love and admiration stood in her eyes. 'He's a dear fellow mine, but cannot write! We are going to learn of me, and he would not shame him for the world.' Was she not emphatically a girl of mark?

A young man in one of our fashionable book towns invited a lady to a sleigh ride, and after getting her and her hoops into the carriage, found there was no room for him self; so he mounted his horse and rode off like a postilion.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,

Late Free Mason's Tavern,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOUSE,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and the attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having orthoughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the best of Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warren, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich Street, Proprietor.

29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. H. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,

Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.

7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARNERS'

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it furnished throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted out, and the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Railroad & N. Falls. Railroad.

B. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Theotonal ers visiting Buffalo will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.

Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. E. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER

C. B. KETCHUM. D. WILKINS, JR

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. Whitehouse are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Contractor, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £9 per M. at Brick Sold on the Yard, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Cole, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,

DAVID McCORMICK,

WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,

7th March, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers two, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand and eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, [Sheriff Essex.

29th February, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No. 257, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Regent Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres.

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and in all who have the embellishment of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The Horticultural Department which it affords, ed together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in the world.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly on the first Monday in each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. Knight, James Snowden and D. W. Ray.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the notice should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,

Illustrated Horticulturist

208, Broadway, New York.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known in the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislature since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers

Toronto, March, 1856.

To be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils, Paints, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from the trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,

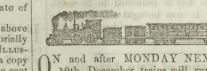
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express		Accommodation		Mixed Mail	
	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	
Toronto,	8 00		3 20	10 00		
Mimico,	8 10		3 30	10 10		
Port Credit,	8 25		3 45	10 30		
Oakville,	8 43		4 03	10 53		
Bronte,	8 55		4 15	11 15		
Wellington Square,	9 10		4 30	11 35		
Hamilton,	9 30		4 50	12 00		

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express		Accommodation		Mixed Mail	
	A M	P M	P M	A M	A M	
Hamilton,	10 40		6 10	1 10		
Wellington Square,	11 00		6 30	3 35		
Bronte,	11 15		6 45	3 55		
Oakville,	11 27		7 00	4 15		
Port Credit,	11 45		7 20	4 35		
Mimico,	12 00		7 35	4 50		
Toronto,	12 15		7 50	5 05		

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St Louis, &c, &c.

The 3-20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermedia te Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director

Great Western Railway Offices,

AYER'S

PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, 48 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your Cathartic Pills, that I have found them a better family medicine, for many years, than any other which my knowledge has embraced. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, with every variety of disease, and I believe that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effective, but are pleasant to take, and there is no qualities which must make them valued by the public, as they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 16th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit for the restlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You have my permission to use these facts, and I feel it a pleasure to commend medicines which have done and can do so much good."

JOHN F. HATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co. says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your Cathartic Pills in my practice, I can say, from experience that they are a safe and valuable active. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, and the various forms of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all these cases a purgative remedy is required, and I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other that has come under my notice in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them the most valuable article for public use. I am not many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough syrup that has ever been used. I know that it is superior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

Apollo, Me., Nov. 26, 1853.

"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from twenty years' trial, and an untold amount of ancient suffering, have been entirely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write you! I was so benighted when I first knew what I suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me entirely blind, besides the loss of hearing. In others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days, sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About two weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has experienced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

"Hoping that this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is entirely correct.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

Capt. Abel Gilbert, of the ship Marcus, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have relieved me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I feel that I owe my relief to Physicians, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I have recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had done him good. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in the courts, but in the public prints:

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in certifying that I myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured, by your Cherry Pectoral, of a severe and obstinate cough, by your Cherry Pectoral, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. I have also been cured of some bronchial affections by your Pectoral. The attacks of the influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy in those complaints. Your Cathartic Pills have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has troubled me for years. I have used them in my family to much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which the skill of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to suffering humanity, and may well rejoice we are not all mindful of it. Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT, THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Honored Sir: I have made a fair enough trial of your Cathartic Pills, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful inflammation and pain which for years had afflicted me. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I have been troubled some time for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of my Cathartic Pills. Yours, with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons whom we are personally acquainted with, or whose statements are vouched for by those in whom we have confidence, that they may be relied on.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;

D. OULLETTE, Windsor;

And every Druggist and Merchantin Canada.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Table Cutlery, Tumellas, Spoon holders, Double and Single Barreled Guns, Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Corset Laces, Tumellas, Spoonholders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinas, Flutes, Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors down from Court House, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executors

H. C. GUILLOT, }

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

MAPLE LEAF.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

James H. Wilkinson] "PROGRESS." [Proprietor and Publisher.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1856. NO. 14.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET;

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy Each subsequent insertion, 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Moar's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

Bartley and Pinney,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 20th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

Poetry.

The Hope of the Heart.

BY LORD BYRON.

"No nobler theme ever engaged the pen
of the poet. It is the soul-elevated idea, that
no man can consider himself entitled to complain of Fate, while in adversity he still retains the unwavering love of woman."—*Edgar A. Poe.*

Though the day of my destiny's over,
And the star of my fate hath declined,
Thy soft heart hast refused to discover
The faults which so many could find;
Though thy soul with my grief was acquainted,
It shrunk not to share it with me;
And the love which my spirit had painted,
It never had found but in THEE.

Then, when nature around me is smiling,
The last smiles which answers to mine,
I do not believe it beguiling,
Because it reminds me of thine;
And when winds are at war with the ocean,
As the breasts I believe in with me,
If the billows excite no emotion;
It is that they bear me from THEE.

Though the rock of my last hope is shivered,
And the fragments are sunk in the wave,
Though I feel that my soul is delivered
To pain—it shall not be a slave;
There is many a pang to pursue me,
They may crush, but they shall not condemn;
They may torture, but shall not subdue me—
'Tis of THEE that I think, not of them.

Though human, thou didst not deceive me,
Though woman, thou didst not forsake,
Though loved, thou didst not desert me,
Though slandered, thou never couldst shake,
Though trusted, thou didst not disclaim me,
Though parted, it was not to fly,
Though watchful it was not to defame me,
Nor mute that the world might belie.

Yet I blame not the world, nor despise it;
Nor the war of the many with one—
If my soul was not fitted to prize it—
'Twas folly not sooner to shun;
And if dearly that error hath cost me,
And more than I once could foresee,
I have found that whatever it cost me,
It could not deprive me of THEE.

From the wreck of the past which hath perished,
Thus much I at least may recall,
It hath taught me that which I most cherished,
Deserved to be dearest of all;
In the desert a fountain is springing;
In the wide waste there still is a tree,
And a bird in the solitude singing,
Which speaks to my spirit of THEE.

The Two Lady Watchers.

BY JOHN THORNBERRY.

Right next door to one another, lived two unmarried ladies, who were each busily occupied with getting into matrimony as fast as they could. Their names were Miss Padd and Miss Tilly. The former lived in No. 175, and the latter in No. 176. The exteriors of the houses were remarkably similar, so that it would be the easiest thing in the world for a man to get through one door, when he meant all the while to go into the other. There were several striking little circumstances connected with these two ladies and their beaux, among which were two that I will be at the trouble especially to mention. First, each of them felt compelled, by the force of unhappy domestic prejudices, to receive and entertain her favorite in a secret sort of style, and if it happened to be in the evening, always in the dark. Such coincidences may be common enough, if you take the entire sex thro'; but when you come to place them side by side in a way like this, and the two houses so very like one another, too, it really offers a subject for the liveliest remark.

In the second place, the names of their worshipers exactly made rhyme with their own names! That was stranger yet, if anything. For example,—The gentleman who waited upon Miss Padd, was named Mr. Dadd; and the name of Miss Tilly's favorite was Mr. Lilly. Rather ludicrous, perhaps, considered from some points of view, and something that almost any person in his senses would be apt to notice as at least very peculiar.

It turned out, in the natural course of events, that both Miss Dadd and Miss Tilly —who, bye-the-bye, were not acquaintances at all—had made private appointments for their lovers one evening, and the better to admit them to their houses without suspicion on the part of their friends, they had arranged to fasten back the night-locks on the hall doors, and to have them so that they could fly us they could, and slip upstairs into the parlors. The families were in the habit of passing the evening in their back sitting rooms; but the courageous lovers were expected to take their seats in rooms without lights, and without fires, too. For above upon a time, it was not exactly the most comfortable arrangement we have ever heard of.

On this particular evening, the two young ladies sat in their parlors, surrounded by nothing but the dark. Miss Padd at 175, and Miss Tilly at 176. Both waiting,—both shivering. Both rattling their teeth together like the rolling clatter of castanets. By-and-bye Mr. Dadd came creeping along up the street, and put his hand on the door knob of 176! He *should* have gone to the other number. But there was no gas light flaming near by, and so long as he felt very sure he was right, stopping to study the number was the last thing he would have thought of. He opened the door softly, and climbed the stairs. Working his way along a tip-toe, he finally found the parlor door which was situated just where it was in No, 175, and went in.

"It's me," he whispered, as soon as he had got safely into the room.

That was signal enough. Immediately a female figure glided along into the centre of the room, with its arms outstretched and rambling around in every direction. He extended his own to embrace it, although he was perfectly unconscious at the time that he was making the most, in an affectionate way, of Miss Tilly. He thought of course she must be Miss Padd.

So close was the parlor to the other room, that Miss Tilly dared express her feelings only in the most chastened whispers, articulating her words slowly and with much difficulty. And upon her visitor she enjoined the same caution. It were better not to say anything, she told him, than even by a careless whisper to arouse the suspicion of her dear papa. Accordingly there was very little talking done on the premises; what there was, was more in the way of slow and thick lisp, than anything after the style of spoken words or syllables.

As for Miss Padd, she still sat alone, shaking and shivering in the cold. She had told the family that she was going upstairs for awhile; which occasion she improved to come down again slily, and slip into the parlor in the dark. And there she sat now; while Mr. Dadd and Miss Tilly were having such a sweet time of it, she was freezing for her negligent lover. She could only sit and wonder what it meant. The clock had struck another hour since she had been there. It would not do for her to stay away from the family too long at a time, and so she went back upstairs, took her light, and came down again among them. It would be easy enough to slip into the parlor again, on one pretence or another to see when he did arrive; which she did several times, but no Mr. Dadd was to be discovered there. And because he was passing the evening, agreeably to a mistake of which both remained ignoran', with Miss Tilly.

Mr. Dadd sat with Miss Tilly as long a he thought it safe, and then took his leave. They had enjoyed their secret interview highly. Each had been deceived, "but O, how pleasantly! Miss Tilly was in a flutter of excitement, and Mr. Dadd was ditto.

By-and-by Mr. Lilly came along. Something or another had happened to make him late that evening; but better late, thought he, than never. *He* made no mistake in the number, I warrant you. He did not go in as Miss Padd's door, when he had promised to go in and see—or *try* to see—Miss Tilly. But he got the right figures to begin upon, and in he went, working up very softly to the door of the parlor. Having opened it, he listened. All was as still as a tomb.

As sat down, after calling in a whisper many times vainly on the name of his lady-love, and tried to settle his thought into a mood something like patience. For a time this plan worked quite well, but it soon began to wear itself out. He could hear Miss Tilly chatting and laughing gaily in the next room, and wondered why she did not come in to meet him. He heard one after another pass along the little hall to bed, but still she sat and talked and laughed incessantly. He wondered what it meant, and shivered as he wondered.

And then he thought that there must be some unheard family circumstance in the way, which she would know much better how to manage than himself. This thought buoyed him up a little, making him feel assured that she would certainly come in as soon as the coast was all clear. And still he sat and listened, and wondered and shivered, until Miss Tilly took her light, passed through the hall exactly by the parlor door, and went—to bed! This was more than Mr. Lilly was going to stand from any one. He had sat there in the cold long enough. Now he was going home. He would be careful to keep free from any such arrangements for the future. He took his hat accordingly, and crept down through the door again. And the town clocks began to strike twelve on the frosty air, as he carefully shut the outer door—which had the night-lock properly fixed by Miss Tilly since his arrival—and put his foot out upon the side-walk again.

From that day forward, Miss Tilly could see nothing of him. He avoided her in the street, and went round the shortest corners if he found such sort of travel necessary to escape her. He determined that he would give up his passion forever, and clear himself of the foolish thraldom into which he had fallen.

Miss Padd, on the other hand, went back into her parlor after the family retired, and there held her cold and lonely vigils for a long, long season. But in vain. No Mr. Dadd was destined to call on her *that* night, let her wait there in solitude the whole night through. He had made his visit—though at the next door—and gone home upon it. And she grew more and more vexed as the hours wore on, and finally worked herself up into a very respectable passion. And at last she pushed off up stairs again, this time determined to go to bed in her wrath. She did not forget, however, to run down and fasten the outer door. But from that night forward, she was resolved on giving her lover the "go-by." Anything so ungallant as *this* negligence, she could not find in her heart to forgive. She would have nothing more to do with Mr. Dadd whatever!

It was just such a case with Mr. Lilly.—Both of them determined on the same evening to turn over new leaves entirely. And still, for the time being at least, Mr. Dadd certainly thought he had met his engagement properly that evening. Miss Tilly likewise thought she had met hers. And both had finally gone to bed perfectly satisfied with themselves, and expecting to dream of wonderful pictures for their future.—Stranger and shallower infatuations than these lead the world by the nose every day that is counted off the calendar.

Mr. Dadd afterwards met Miss Padd in the street, but she knew no such man. She threw him one single cutting look, and then lifted her chin as high as it would go. And Miss Tilly met Mr. Lilly in her turn, too, and thought she was certainly going to stop and chat with him as he came up. But he never *came up!* He turned off at a cross walk, bestowing on her a hasty glance of anger as he went, and passed on his way alone.

And thus were *two* very good matrimonial engagements broken off forever, which, but for so trifling an accident, might have made a deal of difference with the hearts of our four individuals at least for a lifetime! Reader, if you mean ever to go to No. 175, don't pray drop in at No. 176. That's the moral.

THE BOY THAT "LICKED" PRINCE OF WALES.

The Birmingham (Eng.) Journal prints the following account of a flogging the Prince of Wales received from a poor boy:

"During her Majesty's residence, some years ago, at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, her children were accustomed to ramble along the sea shore. Now, it so happened on one occasion that the young Prince of Wales met a boy who had been gathering sea shells. The boy got a basket full. The young Prince, presuming upon his high position, thought himself privileged to do what he pleased with impunity. So without any notice he upset the basket and shells. The poor lad was very indignant, and observed, 'You do that again and I'll lick you.' 'Put the shells into the basket,' said the Prince, 'and see if I don't.' The shells were gathered up and put into the basket. 'Now,' said the lad, touch 'em again, old fellow, if you dare,' whereupon the Prince again pitched over the shells. And he had pitched into him, and gave him such a licking as few Princes ever had.

"His lip was cut open, his nose knocked considerably out of its perpendicular, and his eyes of a color which might well become the champion of a prize ring. His disfigured face could not long be concealed from his royal mother. She inquired the cause of his disfigurement. The Prince was silent, but at last he confessed the truth. The poor boy was ordered before the Queen. He was asked to tell his story. He did so in a very straightforward manner. At its conclusion, turning to her child the Queen said, 'You have been rightly served, sir. Had you not been sufficiently punished already, I should have punished you severely. When you commit a like offence, I trust you will always receive a similar punishment.' Turning to the poor boy, she desired him to bring his parents the following morning. They came; and the result of the interview was that her Majesty told them she had made arrangements for educating and providing for their son, and she hoped he would make good use of the advantages which should be placed within his reach."

Miscellany.

According to the census taken in March of the present year, the population of the city of London, C. W., was 13,207. In 1851 it contained the population of 1,500; in 1854, 10,060. The *Free Press* is of opinion that if the assessors had visited more carefully the suburs of the city, their returns would have exhibited a population of 20,000 souls.

DISTRIBUTING THE MEDICINE.—Dewey, the 'town agent' for the distribution of the 'ardent' in Burlington, Vt., formerly kept a clerk who will make tresurer by and by. Having grown quite disgusted with the shabby pretexts that the old tipplers would offer as reason for medicine, he grew as sharp in his examinations as a quarantine doctor. One day an 'old hard head' asked for a pint of brandy. 'What is your difficulty?' inquired the boy. 'Why,' said the man, laying his hand pathetically on his abdomen, 'the fact is, I am rather loose.' 'Well,' replied the boy, 'this is no place to get TIGHT.'

It is a curious circumstance that a real magnifying glass, identified by Sir David Brewster as decidedly and designedly such, was recently found by Mr. Layard in one of the temples of Nineveh.

John Murdoc, the Glasgow hangman, is dead. For forty years his stalwart form and grim visage were seen at every scaffold erected throughout Scotland.

FEMALE HEROISM.—"One day," said Massena, 'being at Buezghen, I perceived a young soldier belonging to the Light Artillery, whose horse had just been wounded by a lance. The young man who appeared quite a child, defended himself desperately, as several bodies of the enemy lying around him could testify. I immediately dispatched an officer with some men to his assistance, but they arrived too late. Although this action had taken place on the borders of the wood, and in front of the bridge, the artillery man alone withstood the attack of a small party of Cossacks and Bavarians, whom the officer and men I dispatched put to flight. His body was covered with wounds inflicted by short, lance sword. There were at least thirty. And do you know, madame, what the *young man was?* said Massena turning to me."

"'A *woman!*"

"Yes, a woman, and a handsome woman too! although she was so covered with blood that it was difficult to judge of her beauty. She had followed her lover to the army.—The latter was a captain of artillery; she never left him; and when he was killed, defended like a lioness the remains of him she loved. She was a native of Paris; her name was Louise Bellitz, and she was the daughter of a fringe maker in the Rue de Petit Lion."—*Memoirs of the Duchess Abrantes.*

A Western paper lately stated that Judge Douglass was a man of "loose habits." Practice replies that on the contrary he is often very "tight."

We regret to learn that on Monday night, about 12 o'clock, some wretches in human shape, secured the door of James McKinstery's house, on Negro Hill, while he and his wife were in bed, and then set fire to the building, doubtlessly with the intention of burning them both. We believe that they had considerable difficulty in making their escape, as a great part of the building was consumed before they became conscious of their danger being asleep at the time. When they found all attempts to open the door fruitless, they at length got out by means of a small window in the back of the house, and in a few minutes afterwards, were joined by Wm. Gordon in front of the house who burst open the door and removed the bedding and bedstead almost at the risk of his life.

This is a very serious case of incendiary, and we trust that the proper authorities will adopt every possible means to bring the guilty parties to justice, as neither life nor property can be secured whilst such heartless monsters are allowed to perpetrate such deeds with impunity.—*Owen Sound Times.*

GENERAL HOLIDAY.—His Excellency has been pleased to fix Wednesday, the Fourth of June next, as a General Holiday, and Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the restoration of peace, and earnestly exhorts all loving subjects to observe the said Public Day of Thanksgiving.

GOING TO LAW.—At Chicago, Mrs. Lyons was a tenant of John O'Reilley. The lady falling in arrears, the landlord attempted to dispossess her by by removing her furniture from her house during her absence. For this the tenant brought suit and obtained a judgement of $295. On this the landlord waxed wroth, and spoke indelicate words concerning the lady. She at once sued him for slander, and obtained a verdict of $1,500. Fast city that Chicago.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER.—On Wednesday last, the 14th inst., a man named Robinson, who had just gone to live on Lot No. 4, in the fourth con. of Logan, as a squatter, was attacked by five or six persons at his own house. During the attack, Robinson was stabbed through the head and other parts of the body, and he was not expected to live over night. Two of the parties (brothers) named William & Patrick Flynn, were arrested and brought before James, Hill, Esq., J. P. of Mitchell. Yesterday morning, many of the Inhabitants of Mitchell turned out and arrested the other parties. A sum of money amounting to $44 together with a gun were taken from Robinson on the occasion of the attack on him. The Flynn's are now in jail.—*Beacon.*

GALLANTRY OF TWO OF THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PEARL.—As the *Pearl*, 20 gun corvette, Captain Sotherby, lay at anchor in line on the morning of the grand review, a marine fell overboard from one of the portholes while attending a gun. Lieutenant St. Paul, a Prussian in the British service, immediately jumped after him, as the man, could not swim, was struggling in the water; followed shortly after by Lieutenant Pimm, of the Marines. St. Paul, however, first grappled him, and held him up till they caught a rope thrown from the ship. This is *the third life* this brave young fellow has saved under similar circumstances. Each officer had on his breast clasps for active service during the late War.

Lord Palmerston has a reputation of being able to converse with fluency in a greater number of the living languages of Europe than any other Englishman known to fame. Others may have a more critical acquaintance with such languages than his lordship, but in the art of speaking with ease he is said to have no rival.

The length of all the different streets in London is 1750 miles. The paving of them cost £14,000,000, and the yearly cost of keeping the pavement in repair is £1,800,000.

"YOU FORGET ME.—A good joke is told at the expense of one of our church-going citizens, who is the father of an interesting family of children, and among them a bright eyed boy numbering four or five summers, the pet of the household and unanimously voted the direllest little mischief afloat.

On Saturday night he had been bribed to keep pence and retire to bed earlier than usual, with a promise that on the morning he might go with the family to church.—On Sunday morning it was found the convenient to put the youngest through the regular course of washing and dressing necessary for his proper appearance at the sanctuary, and the family slipped off without him.—They had not however, more than become comfortably seated in their pew, when in walked the youngest with nothing on but a night wrapper and cloth cap.

"You forgot me," said he in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the church.

The feelings of the parents can be more easily imagined than described.

In diving to the bottom of pleasure, we bring more gravel than pearls.—*Balzac.*

WHOSE ALE IS IT.—"Will you give me a glass of ale, please? asked a rather seedy-lish—looking person with an old but well brushed coat, and a most too shiny a hat.

It was produced by the bar tender, creaming over the hedge of the tumbler.

'Thank ye,' said the recipient, as he placed it to his lips. Having finished it at a swallow, he smacked his lips, and said,—'That's very fine ale—very.'

'Whose ale is it?'

'It's Harman's ale.'

Ah! Harman's eh? Well give us another glass of it.'

It was done—and holding it up to the light, and looking through it, the connoisseur said,—'Pon my word, it is superb ale —superb! clear as Madeira. I must have some more of that. Give me a mug of it'

The mug was finished; before putting it to his lips, the imbiber said, 'whose Harman's,' repeated the tender.

'The mug was exhausted, and also the vocabulary of praise; and it only remained for the appreciative gentleman to say, as he wiped his mouth and went towards the door,—'Harman's ale, is it? I know Harman very well—I shall see him soon, and settle with him for two glasses and a mug of his incomparable brew! Good mawning. —*Knick.*

AN ARISTOCRATIC QUALIFICATIONS.—The great thoroughfares of every large city are boiling over with characters, they loom up in the maze of pedestrians at every step, and are known by their hair, others by their dress, and a majority by their folly. Brown and Smith, two gentlemen well known to every one who walks the streets were out a few days since, when they were met by an over dressed individual who appeared as if he thought he was somebody and knew it.

'Do you know that chap Smith?' said Brown.

'Yes, I know him, that is I know of him.'

"Well, who in the name of sense is he?'

"Why, he's a sculptor.

"Such a looking chap as that a sculptor; surely you must be mistaken.

'He may not be the kind of a one you mean, but I know that he chiseled a tailor out of a suit of clothes last week.'

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.—About forty years ago, a young man with a limited capital commenced business in the city of Boston, and was obliged to employ a single clerk on a small salary. A lady called at his store one day and made some purchases, which she wished delivered at her residence. The merchant requested the clerk to deliver the bundle as required. He declined; the merchant immediately took the bundle and delivered it himself. The clerk was never worth a hundred dollars in his life; the merchant was Abbott Lawrence the late millionaire.

NOVEL PENALTY FOR MURDER.—A suit has been commenced at the St. Louis Common Pleas by Mrs. Mary A. Brand, widow, against Robert M. O'Blennis, for damages sustained by the murder of her husband, which she lays at $20,000.

OBLIGING.—The proprietor of a bone mill, advertises that those sending their own bones to be ground, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

If our Maker thought it *wrong* for Adam to live single, when there was not a woman on earth, how very criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls.

An editor out West says:—'If we have offended any in the short, but brilliant course of our public career, let him send us in a new hat and say nothing more about it.'—Very cool indeed.

A village schoolmaster, in the county of Bucks, one day asked a boy who was about to leave school, to what trade his father intended to put him. The boy said he was going to be a butcher. 'Why, surely, rejoined the schoolmaster, 'you won't like to kill the poor sheep and lambs?' 'No' said the urchin, 'I shouldn't kill poor 'uns, I should like to kill fat 'uns.'

The latest case of indolence is that related by an exchange, of a man named John Hole, who was so lazy that in writing his name, he simply read the letter J., and then punched a hole through the paper.

'Father, what does the Printer live on?' 'Why my child?' 'Because you said you had'nt paid him for four years, and still take the paper.' 'Wife spank that child.'

SHOOKS says the prettiest sewing machine he ever saw was about seventeen years old, with short sleeves, low neck dress, and gaiter boots.

Province of Canada.

From the Canada Gazette Extra May 19.

By the Queen.—A Proclamation.— Victoria R.

Whereas a Definite Treaty of Peace and Friendship between us and our Allies and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the *Russias*, was concluded at *Paris* on the Thirteenth Day of *March* last, and the Ratifications thereof have now been duly exchanged: In consideration whereof, we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our Dominions: And we do declare to all our loving Subjects our will and Pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably as well by Sea as by Land, and in all Places whatsoever, strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take Notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Twenty-eighth Day of *April* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Fifty-six, and in the Nineteenth Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } EDMUND HEAD.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:

John A. Macdonald, Attorney General,

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, in His great goodness to put an end to the warfare in which we have been engaged against the Emperor of Russia, and to restore peace to Europe, we therefore, adoring the Divine Goodness, and duly considering that the great and public blessings of peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgments, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our Province of Canada, to issue this Proclamation, hereby appointing that a General Holiday and Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His Mercies, be observed throughout our said Province of Canada, on Wednesday, the Fourth day of June next, and we do earnestly exhort all our loving subjects therein that they observe the said Public Day of Thanksgiving.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

At our Government House, in our City of Toronto, in our said Province of Canada, this Nineteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

By Command.

GEORGE E. CARTIER, *Sec'y.*

Trade and Navigation.

The value of articles entered for consumption in Canada was in 1854, £10,130,331, in 1855, £9,021,542; a decrease of £1,110,789. The amount of duties collected was £881,445 in 1855; or £343,306 less than in 1854, a result attributable to the effect of reciprocity, as is proved by the return of £5,396,383, value of goods duty free imported in 1855, against £703,435 in 1854.

The Imports by sea *via* the St. Lawrence amounted in 1854 to £5,222,838. In 1855 they were but £2,837,507; showing a decrease of £2,410,431 or nearly one half. The Imports from the United States amounted in 1854 to £2,883,274; and in 1855 to £5,207,169, showing an increase of £1,322,895, or about one third. The Imports from the United States of free goods under the reciprocity treaty, were valued in 1855 at £1,312,180.

The total exports from Canada amounted in 1824 to £3,754,797; in 1855, they were £7,047,115, showing an increase of £1,292,318. The export of wheat was in 1854, 1,442,077 bushels, valued at £524,524;—in 1855, 4,195,748 bushels, valued at £1,482,216; showing an increase in quantity of 1,751,091 bushels, and of £957,682 in value. The exports of flour on the contrary shows a decrease of 7,404 barrels, accompanied by an increase in value of £231,306.

In comparing the value of Exports and Imports at each point for 1854 and 1855, we find that the exports at Quebec have fallen off £723,065; the imports £1,021,773. At Montreal the exports have decreased £1,382,216; the imports £75,202. At Hamilton the exports have increased from £148,121 to £454,586, or £306,465; the imports have decreased to the extent of £35,342. At Toronto, the exports have increased from £273,049 to £404,105, or £131,056; the imports have also increased from £1,332,939 to £1,401,435, or £68,747. Toronto is the only important port, which shows an increase in 1855 on both exports and imports.—*Colonist.*

The Collingwood Route.

We are glad to learn that arrangements are now fully completed by which the steamers *Europe* and *Champion* will form a daily line between this port and Oswego, in connection with the Northern Railroad. This completes the route from New York, Boston, &c., to Chicago and the Far West *via* Collingwood, and we believe no route commands itself more to the travelling community for comfort and pleasure, speed and safety. For the transition of large quantities of freight, ample arrangements have been made and we believe business men may safely rely on promptitude in forwarding to their destinations all goods sent by this route. A boon is granted to our business men by the resumption of the line between this city and Oswego, and we hope it will be extensively patronised. We hope, also, that arrangements will be made to transmit the Oswego mail by these steamers, so that that hospitable city may be brought into closer connection with us than it has been for some months.

The upper lake steamers, comprising the *Queen City, Keystone State, Niagara,* and *Buckeye State,* running between Collingwood and Chicago, and the *Louisiana* to *Green Bay*, &c., are all first class steamers. These, with a fleet of the best available schooners, will afford every accommodation for passengers and freight.

We believe the whole arrangement is most satisfactory, especially to those interested in the railroad, and we hope that success may attend it.

The *Champion* and *Europa* leave here every night at 9 o'clock, and arrive in the morning at about 7 o'clock. The *Montreal*, it is expected, will lay up for the season.—*Globe.*

Trade with Canada.

Our readers are indebted to the Rochester American for the following very flattering notice:

In 1851 our trade with Canada was about thirteen million dollars a year. In 1855 it was thirty-one millions. This large increase is due to removal of the unwise restrictions on the exchange of the product of human industry which before existed. The system of free trade in the vegetation and wealth of Canada will do as much for the benefit of the United States as they would, if a member of the Union. Annexation might be desirable for political purposes under cert in contingencies, but for all commercial and industrial interests, the profit of the resources of this country. Our own city is destined to derive most valuable support from the industrious people of Canada, for all times to come. Trade which is now thirty-one millions, will soon be one hundred millions a year.

Canada has much more wheat land than is generally known, all of which is destined to be improved, and yield a vast surplus for exportation. Its minerals and timbers are invaluable. The opening of the Collingwood road through one of the best farming and best timbered districts on the continent, is an improvement which can hardly fail to benefit this city about as much as it will Toronto. Our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics must look to the North, as well as to the West, for trade. It is true the wealth of the north is less developed than that of the West; but the work is in the hands of men of indomitable energy, whose success is morally certain. Nor can we set bounds to the enterprise and productive power of our Canadian neighbors. The climate is more congenial to both muscular and mental progressive nations of Europe.

Colonization.

This subject of immigration is one which, to our great surprise, never or very rarely obtains the slightest notice from the Press of Canada! Surely it must be for the interest of us all to state, honestly and fairly, our advantages and resources, and not allow this almost boundless country to continue uncupied and uncultivated, while we have daily evidences of its fertility and healthfulness.

This is a subject which every government of Canada has hitherto grossly neglected! It is the country which most needs population, and it is *the only* one which has made no systematic efforts to effect it object.

England has 332 persons to a square mile. Upper Canada 29! Lower Canada 41! All Canada 7 39-100. *The land even now accupied in Upper Canada would easily support* MILLIONS INHABITANTS *more* than it has now, to be as densely populated as England!!

Instead of a trumpery sum of about £300 currency for Prize Essays, as many thousands should have been readily granted for a County and Township History, detailing the peculiar character and productions of each locality. A fund of invaluable matter, though not written by well paid Philosophers and Professors, and full of hard words and incomprehensible theories, would have been the happy result—both clean of household and local statistics, supplied by practical men, *and women.* There are many men of education in the Backwoods of Canada, who would have cheerfully aided such a plan, and we should have called forth not only the information, but the talent of a host of men, by the "household words" and graceful authorship of the two English Ladies of whom Canada may well be proud—Mesdames Traill and Moodie, the former of whom, (whose works are, and whose profits should have been, of a more practical nature), have done more for Canada in making her known favorably at home, than *any* Governor General, Statesman, and Government has yet done, and for whom and for whose family, Canada, to her disgrace, has done nothing, but leave her and hers in the "Backwoods of Canada" while thousands of Canadian Farmers and Gentry have to thank her for having drawn their attention to this great country, where they have obtained a position and competence they could never have reached at home.—*Old Countryman.*

Canada and the West Indies.

The modern relations between the British colonies and the mother country are cast in the mould of independence. They are no longer ruled in the spirit of Roman Proconsulship. Representative government is established among them, and, to a great extent, they have the management of their local affairs. Downing street, however, still exercises a rigid control over their external commerce, and that reserved authority is beginning to excite some discontent. It was, indeed, relaxed in 1850, when a treaty of reciprocity, after protracted negotiations, was effected between the United States and our North American colonies, which has been attended with the happiest results; and the success of that experiment has created a desire in Canada to extend the system of reciprocity to some of the West India Islands; but a timely policy we shall presently refer to. We have before us the last report forwarded to Congress by the American Secretary of State, which contains comparative tables exhibiting the value of trade between the United States and the British American possessions during the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855. These are instructive documents; being unanswerable protests against the restrictive system. We shall select as illustrations of the benefit of free or reciprocal commerce the tables belonging to the first and last years of the series:

1851.	Dollars.
American exports to Canada	7,929,140
To other British American possessions.	4,086,783
Total	12,015,923
1851.	Dollars.
Imports from Canada	4,956,471
From other possessions	1,636,651
Total	6,693,122

Thus, the first year produced an interchange of commodities valued at 12,708,045 dollars, where no such trade at all had previously existed. This was equivalent to the discovery of a gold mine.

1855.	Dollars.
American exports to Canada	18,720,344
To other British American possessions	9,085,676
Total	29,806,020
1855.	Dollars.
Imports from Canada	12,182,814
From other British American possessions	2,954,420
Total	15,136,934

Thus, the reciprocal trade between the two countries in the last year of the new system amounted to 42,942,954 dollars. In this short period, from 1851 to 1855, the augmentation in the traffic has been about 356 per cent. and both have been enriched by the operation. Has the trade between the mother country and British North America increased in consequence of this arrangement, so long resisted, and with so much difficulty accomplished? Quite the reverse as shown by the last statistical abstract of the United Kingdom. We take the same years of comparison and the following is the result:—

British exports to British North America in 1851	£3,813,704
" " " 1852	2,065,384
" " " 1853	4,808,517
" " " 1854	5,578,092

The statistical abstract does not include the year 1855 in the section (No. 14), of the declared value of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British possessions.

This prosperous commerce between the United States and British North America has excited in Canada the desire of intercolonial trade on a principle of reciprocity, for which purpose that province made overtures to British Guiana which were accepted, but on which the Home Government put a negative. The plan, however, was strongly recommended by Sir William Colebrooke a gentleman of great and varied experience. Many years since he was Governor of Antigua; he was then promoted to the Governorship of New Brunswick, and afterwards removed in the same high capacity to the Windward Islands. In these posts he acquired an intimate knowledge of the requirements both of North America and the West Indies. We have before us his letter of the 11th September, 1855, dated Barbadoes. In which he shows the advantage which has accrued to Mauritius from finding a ready market for its sugar in Australia. In Mauritius the increase in the production of sugars as Sir William points out, has been considerable since the gold mines were discovered, it being estimated, prior to the discovery, at 200,000,000lb. (142,800 hogsheads), which was with an annual addition of 20,000,000lb. (or 13,280 hogsheads), which, he says, "could not have been attained, even with the aid of 100,000 coolies, without the stimulus derived from the profits of the Australian markets." But, notwithstanding this partial revival Mauritius, Sir William adds, "Unfortunately, in the present condition of the colonies, all classes are suffering to a degree which renders some measures of relief of the greatest urgency; for, exposed to the competition of the Spanish colonies, stimulated by the slave-trade, and at the same time subject to the highest pressure of the present high duties in the United Kingdom the reduction of profits has checked the employment of capital."

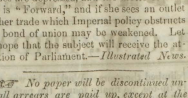
The present proposition of Canada is to effect an intercolonial treaty of trade with such of the West India Islands as may be disposed to reciprocate with her. To these islands she desires to send flour, butter, beef, pork, biscuit, fish, deals, staves, spars, shingles and planks, receiving in exchange sugar, coffee, molasses and similar produce. It is presumed that this trade would be one almost purely of barter, without the intervention of coin. Under the British Trade Regulations now existing, Canada is compelled to let her West India produce through the United States, for which she pays in cash; while the British West Indies are compelled to get their provisions from the United States for which they also pay in cash; and Sir William Colebrook states in the letter already quoted, that this money is employed by the Americans in the purchase of sugars at Cuba and Porto Rico, thereby extracting capital from the British Colonies to the encouragement of the slave trade, to which they are exposed in competition in the British as well as the American markets. He advocates the intercolonial plan proposed; and concludes his correspondence with this remark:—"I fully anticipate the command of the American markets would give a similar impulse to these colonies to that which the Mauritius has received from its proximity to Australia."

The letter of Sir William Colebrook was an answer to a circular forwarded to him by the late Sir William Molesworth, in which that lamented Colonial Minister, after observing that the sentiments of her Majesty's Government had been called to a proposal made for the mutual abolition of custom's duties upon the productions of Canada and the West India colonies, meets it with a negative on the following grounds:—"First, that it would separate commercially, so far as such an arrangement was involved, the colonies who entered into it from every other part of the Empire. Thirdly, that it would be inconsistent with the Imperial policy of Free-trade. Sir William Molesworth added that such policy as Canada and British Guiana contemplated tended to form the colonies into separate groups, with peculiar and exceptional commercial relations."

On the 26th June, 1855, the Lords of committee of Privy Council for Trade had opposed this intercolonial proposition, and referring, in their circular, to the treaty concluded between her Majesty's Government and the United States, providing for the mutual admission, duty free, into the United States and the North American provinces, of certain articles of their respective produce, stated that they had deviated, in this instance, from the fundamental rule of recent commercial policy from a *political* motive, though that motive is not mentioned.

Such is an instance of this varied correspondence, which we have culled from official sources. A question of delicacy and difficulty is involved. The days of colonial coercion are past and it is dangerous to check the spirit of conciliation. The West Indies are depressed, and the motto of Canada is "Forward," and if she sees an outlet for her trade which Imperial policy obstructs the bond of union may be weakened. Let us hope that the subject will receive the attention of Parliament.—*Illustrated News.*

☞ *No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.*



THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, MAY 30, 1856.

In last week's paper we noticed the vote upon the motion of want of confidence which gave a majority in favor of the Ministry, and just as we were going to press the report of the resignation reached us, which turned out to be quite true, and this week we are enabled to lay the particulars before our readers. The resignation of the Ministry after receiving a vote of confidence was a somewhat strange proceeding, when we find that nearly the same gentlemen, were brought into the new one again, looking as though certain of the old composition were determined to get rid of some of their friends. Well, the result shows pretty clearly what the intention was; for the worthy Premier Sir Allan was by the manoevering of John A. Macdonald the main spring of the new Ministry thrown overboard—he was in fact quite deserted and when he went into Parliament on Friday last to make such explanations as the House expected and had a right to expect at the hands of the old government, he was quite alone but soon as this was discovered by his old friends in office they sent a messenger to him, requesting that he would make no disclosures at that time, knowing right well that had Sir Allan been allowed to give such explanations as he desired, that their treachery would have been exposed, and they would have plainly received the disapprobation of the House in their conduct towards the Premier. What object Mr. Macdonald had in throwing overboard the gallant Knight we cannot tell, for it is well known that Sir Allan can command ten times the respect in the House, which Mr. Macdonald can, and when it is known that he was replaced by Mr. Vankughnet a perfectly new man, (of whose abilities we will not speak at present) it does not appear to us that the new coalition will possess more power or influence than the last, if as much. Although by the resuscitation of the Ministry we may say that two new Conservative members are added, but where is the use of calling in new ones and discarding old tired men who have been found true. It is a matter of regret that division exists among the Conservative portion of the government and to such an extent that men of the party are sacrificed to the petty jealousies of such men as Mr. Macdonald,

We will wait to see what the feelings of the House are towards the new Ministry, and if we can judge from the warm reception which Sir Allan received when addressing them on Friday last; even the opposition approving the manly and straightforward course he had taken, we may look for little sympathy for the new coalition.

Below are the new appointments taken from the Gazette Extra.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 24th May, 1856.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

The Hon. George Etienne Cartier, to be Attorney General in and for that part of the Province of Canada formerly Lower Canada, in the room and stead of the Hon. Lewis T. Drummond, resigned.

The Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, to be Receiver General of the Province of Canada, in the room stead of Etienne Paschal Taché resigned.

The Honorable Lee Terrill, Esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

Philip M. Vankoughnet, Esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Hon. Timothy Lee Terrill to be the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the Honorable George Etienne Cartier, resigned.

The Hon. Philip M. Vankoughtet, to be the President of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the Hon. Sir Allan McNab, Knight, resigned.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

On Saturday last, the anniversary of the birthday of our Most Gracious Sovereign, was celebrated with earnest loyalty and in a style befitting the occasion. Sandwich has always proudly boasted of possessing the greatest loyalty for the mother country, and on this occasion we were thankful to see with what enthusiasm every occasion was seized upon to show their attachment to England and Victoria our Queen of Queens. Reigning over, as she does, one of the greatest nations of the earth, proud, indeed, should we be of the opportunity which was afforded of rejoicing over the day which gave to the world a Queen such as she has proved to be; possessing all the virtues of a saint, and ruling over her mighty empire, upon which the sun never sets, with a stern justice which the wealthiest men in the kingdom feel equally with the most humble. Our streets had quite a gay appearance from an early hour, with the number of flags floating from the tops of houses and cords carried across the streets, holding the red flag of Britain. The different militia companies turned out well, and after going through various manœuvres and marching through the different streets, their respected Colonel (Askin) proposed three cheers for the Queen, which was responded to by the men with a hearty good will. In the evening, between seven and eight, a large party sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided by Mr. Dobson at the Western Hotel, and if we are to judge of the quality by the justice bestowed upon the viands, Mr. Dobson certainly will have the satisfaction of knowing that they were excellent; and they were. After the inner man had been well attended to through the attentive care of Mr. Dobson and the cloth had been removed, a number of loyal toasts were given, appropriate to the occasion, and drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

We must not forget to say that the wines provided on the occasion were of the very best, and were distributed with no sparing hand either.

Mr. Baby occupied the chair, and Mr. Bullock the vice-chair.

The Queen was given from the chair, and drunk with the greatest enthusiasm and with a hearty three times three. Song, "God save the Queen."

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen.—
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.—

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter her enemies
And make them fall;
Confound their Politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On her our hopes are fixed;
God save us all.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour;
Long may she reign.
May she defend our lives
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice
God Save the Queen.

Prince Albert, from the vice-chairman; a bumper. Song, "British Grenadiers."

The Emperor of the French, England's Ally, from the chair. Song, "Partant pour la Syrie."

Prince of Algiers, from the vice-chair. Responded to by Mr. Scott, in an appropriate and loyal speech.

The Army and Navy, from the chair.—Song, "Rule Britannia."

RULE BRITANNIA.

When Britain first at Heaven's command
Arose from out the azure main,
This was the Charter of our land,
And guardian angels sang the strain,

Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves.
Britons never will be slaves.

The nations not so blest as thee
Shall in their turn to tyrants fall;
But thou shalt flourish great and free,
The dread and envy of them all.

Rule Britannia, &c., &c.,

Still more majestic shalt thou rise,
More dreadful from each foreign stroke,
As the rude blast that tears the skies,
Serves but to root thy native oak.

Rule Britannia, &c., &c.

The muses love thy rural reign,
Thy cities shall with commerce shine,
And time shall make the subject main.
And every shore its circles thine.

Rule Britannia, &c., &c.

Our Allies, from the chair.

The Governor General, from the vice-chair, with three times three.

The Day we Celebrate, from the chair. A bumper and three cheers.

Our Guests, from the vice-chair, and responded to by Mr. Scott as one of them.

The regular toasts having been got thro' with, a number of volunteer ones were proposed.

The Loyalists of Canada, by Mr. Pinney. Song, "Cheer, Boys, Cheer."

Canada, the brightest Gem of England's Colonies, by Mr. Henoell. Song, "To the West."

Our late Worthy Sheriff, by Mr. Bullock, responded to by Mr. Baby.

The Ladies, by Mr. A. Prince. Song—"The Merry Maids of England."

The Dismissed Magistrates, by Mr. Bullock. Song, "For they are Jolly Good Fellows." Mr. Woodbridge responded.

After the dinner there was quite a brilliant display of fire-works, and upon the whole there could not have been a more agreeable day spent than was in the good old town of Sandwich. Everything bore the marks of a grand holiday, the merchants having closed their shops, showing their determination to do all in their power to render the day a day of rejoicing.

GOVERNOR HINCKS.

From the Liverpool *Albion* we are glad to perceive that the measures of Mr. Hincks, whose appointment to the Government of the Windward Islands so credibly distinguished the brief rule at the Colonial Office of the late Sir William Molesworth, are giving great satisfaction to the inhabitants, and fully realizing the expectations that were raised by the conciliatory disposition, firmness of temper, and enlightened views which he displayed during his administration of affairs in Canada. Mr. Hincks has inaugurated his Government by giving a separate Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to the Island of St. Vincent, and rejecting the plan of his predecessor, Sir William Colebrooke, for the union of the islands under his government—measures which have given unqualified satisfaction throughout the Windward group, the inhabitants being of the opinion expressed by Mr. Hincks, that except as regards common political and educational institutions, an uniform system of secondary punishments, and the establishment of a Circuit Court of appeal, there is nothing in which the islands would benefit by the union.

Society has come to a pretty pass when such advice as the following is given through the press of the United States. "Do we live in the nineteenth century or not? when men are particularly Senators, are obliged to carry pistols and bowie knives to protect themselves from the lawless ruffians who infest society. And is there no law to protect individuals without recourse to such means of defence in the great and enlightened Republic?

CARRY ARMS.—Mr. Sumner was attacked for the very reason that the coward Brooks well knew he carried no arms. Let every Northern man, who dares to stand by the faith which is in him, carry the means to protect himself hereafter.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR CANADA.—It is stated that notice has been given by the Lords of the Admiralty at Lloyd's, that vessels were required to convey 458 tons of powder and ball ammunitions to Quebec; 232 tons of powder and ammunitions, ball cartridges and live shells to Montreal.

The Canadian steamship North American on her last trip from Montreal, took 8,000 barrels of Flour to Liverpool, at two shillings cy per barrel.

From Saturday evening to Monday evening of last week upwards of fifty ships arrived at Quebec from sea. The number of vessels that sailed for Canadian ports during the month of April amounted to 266.

☞ Mr Henry Rowsell, Toronto, is agent in Western Canada for the "Canadian Naturalist and Geologist." Price 15s. a year in advance.

☞ We would refer to the Advertisement in another column of the steamer *Gem*, which is to run between this port and Detroit. It would be useless at present to say anything in her favor, for every person almost has seen her slipping through the water like a little fairy, and the accommodation which she affords as regards comfort and beauty of finish cannot be surpassed. Mr. Campbell her owner, and Captain Goodsel are determined to do every thing to make the route both convenient and agreeable to those who have occasion to go by. A more agreeable and healthy ride could not be chosen than a trip to Detroit in the afternoon to enjoy the cooling breeze from the river, upon this favorite little craft.

BATE'S TIRAGE AU SORT

This grand Lottery is postponed to the 26th day of June when it will certainly be drawn, a few more tickets for sale at this Office.

☞ A dinner was given, at Windsor, to Lieut. Henry Elliott, son of Major Elliott of that place, on his return from the Crimea, by his old school fellows. Francis Caron, Esq., head of the Municipal Corporation during the absence of Mr. Macdonnell, took the chair, having Lieut. Elliott on his right and the Sheriff of the County of Essex on his left. Isaac Askew acted as vice, being supported by Mr. Hirons one of the Windsor Councillors on his left, Mr. Wade of the Windsor *Herald* on his right. Several excellent speeches were made and some good songs sung.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, May 27.

The Baltic sailed from Liverpool shortly after 12 P.M. Wednesday, 4th inst., and brings London papers of that day as well as commercial reports to the close of business. She reached her dock about half past six this A.M.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of Monday, 12th inst.

There is considerable news of interest by this arrival.

It is stated at Constantinople that a defensive alliance had been concluded at Teheran between Persia and the United States and that the text of it had arrived at Constantinople where it is kept very secret. A commercial treaty must be meant.

It is reported from Hamburg that an American squadron is expected soon to enter the Baltic.

On Friday the 9th inst. Russia, Sweden and Oldenburg signed a protocol at Copenhagen, offering to adopt the last proposition of Denmark for capitalization of the Sound Dues providing all other States interested do the same.

Russia is reported to have demanded explanations respecting the Joint treaty secretly concluded between France, England and Austria, guaranteeing the independence of Turkey. As the rumor has not affected the stock exchange, it cannot be considered dangerous.

Russia is about to commence another campaign under Gen. Mouravieff against the Circassians.

Considerable excitement yet reigns at Belgium on the subject of the attempt of France to coerce the press.

An ovation has been offered by the Belgian efforts to Count Villain for his express determination to uphold the liberty of the press.

A Paris correspondent, however, says that the French and Belgian governments have come to an understanding in the matter, that Belgium will take more active measures to prevent the publication of appeals to assassination, and France will take an early opportunity of expressing satisfaction therewith.

The affair of Italy continue to excite a large share of attention, Count Cavour has presented two important notes to the Sardinian chambers, which will be found in our columns.

The news of Gen. Walker's battle had attracted some attention in England.

The French Government is stated to have had vigilance particularly awakened towards the movements of secret societies which are becoming dangerous.

At a meeting of capitalists at the British Treasury office of the 13th inst., the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the proposed loan of five millions sterling, was calculated to cover the whole service of the year, except two million which he should propose to issue exchequer bonds; but the two millions would not be required until the end of the present year, or perhaps not until the first quarter of 1857.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, May 21.—The *Courier and Enquirer's* correspondent telegraphs, "Mr. Crampton, and the Consuls are to be dismissed. The papers in the case will be ready to morrow and will be despatched on Wednesday.—Mr. Dallas will be instructed to inform the British Government that the President finds much satisfaction in the friendly assurance, but the principal objections to Mr. Crampton are too strong to be overcome. Mr. Dallas will be also instructed to state that Mr. Crampton's letters corroborate the testimony of the witnesses against him. It is expected that Mr. Dallas will be dismissed in retaliation. There are rumors that the British West India Squadron have orders to act against the fillibusters at San Juan as soon as Mr. Crampton is dismissed. Mr. Sumner is ill with fever to day. The House Committee took his testimony at his room. The Comm ttee, also took the testimony of Gov. German; the evidence of both corroborates the published accounts.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Washington, May 25.—The *Time's* correspondent says the Hon. Mr. Pinney delivered a strong oration yesterday on the downward tendency of civilization at Washington. He referred to the three recent cases of ruffianism, and the fact that the perpetrators are now making our laws, as a fearful evidence of depravity, and urged it as the duty of the church to exert its influence for reform and that if its members not to associate with those who outraged the laws by violence. He said it was "a shame to countenance such vio'ence and if you are not ashamed of it you should be."

It is publicly stated that Dr. Pine declined an invitation to dine at the house of a distinguished Senator, because he was informed that Brooks was to be of the party.

Dr. Sunderland also delivered an eloquent sermon in the same strain, to which the President listened.

The Wash. *Tribune* correspondent says: "Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, will be dismissed to morrow; also, the Consuls who have been engaged in the Enlistment business.

News from Australia.

The colonial trading screw-steamer Helespont, arrived at Singapore March 19, with a large mail for Europe, consisting of twenty-eight boxes and several bags of letters from Melbourne and Adelaide. From which places news has been received to the middle of February.

Sydney papers to February 13 are chiefly taken up in discussing the elections under the new Constitution, which were then going forward. There was no other political news of importance. The markets looking up, and the general prospects of the Colony very satisfactory.

Intelligence has been received, via Portland Bay, of the total loss of the Aberdeen clipper Varoon, 800 tons, between Cape Otway Cumberland and Hicks Island. All on board must have perished—the vessel being literally smashed to pieces. Some bodies were found on the beach fearfully mangled by the violence of the wreck, and were decently buried by the inhabitants. The Varoon was from Manilla to Sidney, with a large cargo of rice and other produce for the use of the Colony. The papers also announce the loss of the American clipper Reindeer, belonging to Messrs. E. Gasset & Co., of Boston, which struck on an unknown rock outside Torres Straits and foundered. The crew suffered severely, being forty-two days in the boats, and when picked up by a ship and were so completely exhausted that on reaching Moreton Bay they had to be lifted out of the boats, not having strength to stand or walk.

Melbourne papers are to the 18th of Feb. Mr. Haines and Macarthur succeeded in forming a Ministry, and was consolidating the new Government to the satisfaction of the greater part of the colonists. His Excellency was gaining golden opinions by his prudent conduct and determination.

The yields in the gold fields were undiminished. From January 1 to February 15, 1856, there had been shipped 384,681 ozs. of gold, or 16 tons 2 qrs. 7 lbs. 9 oz, which at 80s, amounted to £1,538,724. The price of gold had advanced to £3 16s per ounce. There had been severe floods at the Bendigo diggings, doing much damage; the losses were estimated at 10,000 ounces. Some riots had taken place at the diggings, the diggers being desirous to obtain the Government reserves of land, on which to carry on their mining operations.

England and the United States.

Among the official papers presented to Parliament last night, is the reply of Lord Clarendon, on the part of the British Government to the letter of Mr. Marcy, dated 20th December last, in which he announced that Mr. Crampton had become an unacceptable representative of her Majesty at Washington, and requested his recall.

The *Daily News* comments upon the same as follows:

"The step which Mr. Crampton did was done openly and frankly. He announced to the cabinet at Washington, that the Queen's Government would be glad to receive recruits in Halifax, for a Foreign Legion, and for months and months he explained all his plans to Mr. Marcy—showed Mr. Marcy how Lord Clarendon's instructions on no account to run any risk of infringing the laws of the United States.

"He remained in the most confidential communication with Mr. Marcy on the subject, and as soon as it became apparent that the United States government were averse to the scheme, it was abandoned, and the depot at Halifax was broken up. To ask under such circumstances, for the recall of Mr. Crampton, is really to invite the English cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement and gratification of the government at Washington, and we confidently trust that the good sense of the American people will see the matter in this light."

More Government Patronage.

Not content with the enormous patronage they already possess, the Government introduced a set of resolutions last week and carried them too, to vest in them the power of fixing the salaries of the County Court Judges within the wide limit of £250 and £650. If there is any class of men that should be thoroughly independent of all political parties and Governments, that class is the Judges of the land. The power given to Government of raising at their will the salary of any County Court Judge, is a very dangerous one, and one calculated to destroy the independence of the Bench. The judges of our country are mortal like other men, and a very strong inducement is here held out for their becoming active partizans of the Government of the day, as the surest and most expeditious way of getting an advance of salary.

We are by no means averse to increasing the salaries of County Court Judges, it is to the mode of doing so that we are opposed. A liberal salary should be paid to induce men of eminent ability to take the onerous and highly honorable position of a Judge of a County Court. Let their salaries, as far as can be, be fixed by *Statute*; and if under this mode any special case of hardship may arise, let it be submitted to Parliament, and decided upon by the people's representatives. An amendment to this effect was lost on a division of 28 to 52; these Pseudo Reformers Conger, Cook, Daly, Mathieson, the Smiths and Morrisons voted with the Ministry as usual, for increasing their patronage by placing the judiciary under their influence and control. The patronage of the Government will soon become so enormous that the people will demand as a remedy a WRITTEN CONSTITUTION.—*Dundas Tribune.*

The New York *Tribune* gives the following detail of the way in which the news of the reception of Walker was received in Congress, and of the results the reception is likely to have:—

"The day has been lively in Congress.—In the Senate the Message of the President, explanatory of his recognition of the Walker Government, was read. Mr. Crittenden, true to his instincts and to those manly qualities which mark his character, promptly rose and condemned the action of the Administration. He censured the recognition of the fillibuster chief as an important step toward provoking a war with powers on this as well as the other Continent. He spoke the sentiments of a very important branch of the dominant party, and, indeed, of several members of the Cabinet itself. It is perfectly well understood that the opposition to this measure is wide and deep-seated in the ranks of the party in power, and that, if things come to any extremity in consequence of the proceedings of the Administration, serious embarrassment most ensue. The reception of the new Minister at this particular juncture is looked upon in fact as almost a war measure, backing, as it does, at a critical moment in its fortunes, a purely fillibustering movement looking directly toward consummating the Ostend Conference suggestions, which so offended both France and Spain at the time it took place. It is clear that the fillibusters who are after Cuba are acting under the wing of Walker, and are sustaining him in order to accomplish more surely and effectually their ulterior aims and purposes in regard to that island. The raid to Cuba lies through Nicaragua. This fact is perfectly well understood both by France and Spain, and it is believed in high quarters that thus in anticipation of some such action has this recognition of Walker, that the recent premeditated insult was offered by the French War Department to our military officers sent to the Crimea. The debate which as begun in the Senate so pungently we may expect will continue with increasing interest. The Administration will be glad of this, for anything that takes off public attention from the infamous proceedings in Kansas is most welcome to the authors of the deep agitation that now pervades the country in regard to that Territory."—*Galt Reporter.*

MR. THACKERAY.—To save himself from the distressing attention of our lionhunters, Mr. Thackeray quietly slipped off in the Baltic without letting anybody know he was going. The poor man, who enjoys a dinner as well as anybody; and is grafter fond of smoking and small talk, was almost bored to death by the attention of our lionhunters while he was here.—He had no opportunity of spending a quiet hour by himself; he was breakfasted, dinnered, supperd, and balled, to within an inch of his life, and by a set of people too, who had never read his books, and knew nothing more about him than that he was an immense lion whom everybody was running after, and stroking his mane. They did not like the king in the fable, draw out his teeth and cut off his claws, and he may, and probably will, bite some and scratch the insolent people who have been running after him. He will write a book about America, for it is not possible for a man with his satirical habit of observation, his keen insight into character, and fondness for depicting manners, to go through with his experience in a country, and make no record of them.—He reflects the objects that pass him by like a mirror, and, let him try ever so hard not to do it, he will not be able to restrain himself. He will certainly serve up the people of this country in some shape or other, and as we are now pretty used to skimming, we hope he will. It is said that he carried away with him about fifteen thousand dollars, as the proceeds of his four lectures on the Four Georges; and considering what he had to go through with, he was entitled to it. Mr. Collins very generously gave him a state-room, as a compliment, in the Baltic. —*Sunday Cour.*

The owner of one of the princely palaces on Bleecker street, New York, some time ago leased it for two thousand dollars a year. The tenant failed, and his surety waited the owner to assume possession of the premises, which he refused to do—whereupon the surety opened a fashionable negro boarding house in the premises, stuck up a sign of "Colored People's Hall," established a restaurant, for the colored population—and has balls thrice a week for the "upper ten" of sabledom. From these he is realizing a thousand dollars a year above rent and other expenses, and in his turn refuses the offer of the owner to take the premises off his hands. He won't pay rent until summoned before a court, when he appears just as a warrant of ejectment is about to be issued. The owner has tried to get the house indicted, but the neighbors wont complain of it as a disorderly house; they rather enjoy the fun, and many of them pay their twenty-five cents to see high life among the colored gentry.

It Made Him Feel Independent.

A man named Porter says he once had a clerical friend, between whom and himself there existed great intimacy.

Every Saturday night, as Porter was sitting balancing his cash, a note would come requesting "the loan of a five dollar bill" The money was always returned punctually at 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning. But what puzzled the lender was, the pason always returned the very identical note he borrowed! Since he had discovered this fact, he had made private marks on the note; still the same one was handed back on Monday morning.—The Saturday evening Porter sent a five dollar gold piece, instead of a note, and marked it. Still the very same coin was returned on Monday. Porter got nervous and billious about it; he could not sleep at night for thinking of it, he would awake his wife in the middle of the night and ask her what *she* thought of such a strange occurrence. He was fast boiling over with curiosity, when a note came from the reverend borrower, one Christmas eve, asking for the loan of *ten* dollars. A brilliant thought struck our friend, he put on his great coat and resolving to call and demand an explanation of the mystery.

When he was shown into his friend's study, he found him plunged in the deepest melancholy.

"Mr.——," said our friend, 'if you will answer me one question, I will let you have the ten dollars. How does it happen that you always repay me the money you borrow on Saturday night in the very same coin or note on Monday morning?'

The parson raised his head, and after a violent struggle, as though he was about to unveil the hoarded mystery of his soul, said in faltering tones, 'Porter, you are a gentleman—a scholar—a Christian and a New Yorker—I know I can rely on your inviolable secrecy—listen to the secret of my eloquence. You know that I am poor, and when I have bought my Sunday dinner, I have seldom a red cent left in my pocket. Now, I maintain that no man can preach the gospel and blow up his congregation properly, without he has got something in his pocket, to inspire him with confidence. I have, therefore, borrowed five dollars of you every Saturday, that I might feel it occasionally as I preached on Sunday. You know how independently I do preach—how I make the rich shake in their shoes; well, it is all owing to my knowing that I have a five dollar bill in my pocket! Of course, never having to use it for any other purpose, it is not changed, but invariably returned to you the next morning. Now, Mr. George Law is coming to hear me preach to-morrow, and I thought I would try the effect of a ten dollar sermon on him!'

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, May 29th 1856		
Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 00	$ 7 50
" 2nd quality	5 00	5 50
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 51	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	12 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.25.
Wheat.—$1.
Corn.—47c for small lots.
Oats.—36 @ 37½ cts.
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ₱ doz.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 12th June.
3rd Kingsville, 16th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June,
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.



THE FAVORITE STEAMER

GEM

Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.

Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. I.. Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.



STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.	From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday, May 24
do May 7	do June 7
do May 21	do June 21
do June 4	do July 5
do June 18	do July 19
do July 3	do Aug. 2
do July 16	do Aug. 16
do July 30	do Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, 80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, } Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, } Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

AUCTION SALE

OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 6th JUNE next and following day, at STUTTZ'S HOTEL, in the Town of SANDWICH, C. W., a number of

Horses Colts Cows Sheep

A NEW DOUBLE CARRIAGE, ALL NEW

Buggies! Harness

and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold without reserve.

A number of the horses are superior for Carriage other purposes. Two thoroughbred Colts and a number of Brood Mares, together with a few BLOOD CATTLE.

Parties will be permitted to enter Cattle and Stock for Sale, by application to the undersigned the day previous to sale.

TERMS:

$20 and under, cash; from 20 to $40, three months, and all over $40, six months' credit, with approved joint notes. No property can be removed from the ground until settled for.

Full particulars may be obtained upon application to J. H. WILKINSON, Sandwich, or

P. H. MORIN, Auctioneer.

Sandwich, 23rd May, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to

STANISLAS LASALIN,

Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS, BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

THE SAFEST AND MOST VALUABLE SCHEME EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

BATES'

TIRAGE AU SORT,

VALUE $61,000!

Tickets Five Dollars Each.

A Prize to every 20th Ticket!

DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE AT

Brockville, C. W., on the 28th Inst.

TOTAL SUMMARY OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of £3,125	0 is	£3,125	0
1	do 1,027	10 is	1,027	10
1	do 1,025	0 is	1,025	0
1	do 900	0 is	900	0
1	do 850	0 is	850	0
1	do 625	0 is	625	0
1	do 350	0 is	350	0
1	do 212	10 is	212	10
1	do 187	10 is	187	10
1	do 125	0 is	125	0
1	do 100	0 is	100	0
1	do 82	10 is	82	10
1	do 67	10 is	67	10
2	do 65	0 is	130	0
1	do 60	0 is	60	0
2	do 55	0 is	110	0
4	do 50	0 is	200	0
2	do 45	0 is	90	0
1	do 40	0 is	40	0
27	do 37	10 is	1,012	10
10	do 35	0 is	350	0
3	do 32	10 is	97	10
13	do 30	0 is	390	0
4	do 27	10 is	110	10
42	do 25	0 is	1,050	0
2	do 22	10 is	45	0
21	do 20	0 is	420	0
22	do 17	10 is	385	0
20	do 15	0 is	300	0
44	do 12	10 is	550	0
48	do 10	0 is	480	0
11	do 8	0 is	88	0
87	do 7	10 is	652	10
20	do 6	5 is	125	
2	do 6	0 is	12	0
51	do 5	0 is	255	0
60	do 3	10 is	210	0
128	do 1	5 is	160	0
640	Prizes.		Value, £16,000	0

The Property proposed in this Scheme forms part of the most valuable property in Canada West, well adapted for Mill Sites, Farm Lots and Residences; the titles to the property are indisputable.

The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen of the highest respectability, character and standing in society, who will see that everything connected with this drawing is fairly and honestly attended to, and no person need fear but that his rights will be honourably and justly looked after by them.

The plans of the property, and all information thereof, and Tickets, can be had by applying to the Agents,

JOSIAH BRAY,
Hamilton.
JOHN McINTOSH,
Ancaster.

The following gentlemen, of the city have allowed their names to be mentioned as Referees, regarding the character and standing of the parties connected with the above scheme:

Thos. Lee, Esq., Bank of Montreal.
A. Stuart, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, &c.
C. Freeland, Esq., Commission Merch't
W. Legge, Esq., Barrister.
J. Stewart, Esq., M'Nab st. Foundry
Hamilton, April, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,

TORONTO.

President: J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Hawkins, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howatt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compny

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinay, Esq Charles Gerard, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. CRISTIAN, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fetherstonhaugh, Esq R. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Elliston.

JOHN McCRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of *Hunt, St. Louis and Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. H. and D. St. Louis.

WM. HUNT.
C. H. ST LOUIS.
D. ST. LOUIS.

Sandwich, 1st March, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. and D. ST. LOUIS, for the purpose of doing business in the Retail Dry Goods, Grocery, Provision, Produce and General Merchandize line, as successors to Hunt, St. Louis & Co., at the Old Stand, opposite the Court House in the Town of Sandwich.

C. H. ST. LOUIS.
D. ST. LOUIS.

Sandwich, 1st March, 1856.

In connection with the above C. H. and D. St. Louis would inform the Inhabitants of Sandwich, its vicinity, and their customers generally that they have received this day, via Great Western Railway, a well-assorted stock of Merchandize in the line which they will dispose of on liberal terms for cash or Produce.

Sandwich, 8th May, 1856.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.

sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold without reserve, by Public Auction, at the store of Mr. William G. *Duff*, commencing on the 20th instant, and on the following days until all his large Stock, consisting of

DryGoods, Crockery & Hardware

is all disposed of.

Terms of Sale:—All sums under £5, cash; £5 to £10, three months; £10 to £20, six months; £20 and upwards, nine months' credit, with approved notes.

LAFFERTY & JONES, Auctioneers.

Amherstburg, 13th May, 1856.

All orders left with the undersigned, will be punctually attended to, and on the most liberal terms.

LAFFERTY & JONES

NOTICE.

ON the 22nd inst., I lost a note of hand for two hundred dollars, drawn by S. Lasaline, and payable to Patrick N. Pajot, or bearer on demand, this is to forbid any person purchasing said Note of hand as the same has been already paid.

N. B.—Any person finding it will oblige the undersigned by handing the same to him.

P. N. PAJOT.

Sandwich, 23rd May 1856.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN.

FOR JUNE, 1856.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

PER

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, FOR

CASH.

PRINTS, in Variety,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING,

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE XL FLOUR,

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE

AT CURRENT PRICES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

SEED.

H. C. GUILLOT,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hands.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon. Archd. Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Mears' Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to

STANISLAUS LASALINE.

Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.

BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

New Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the Public that he will carry on business in the building lately occupied by T. Murphy, opposite the Hennell Hotel, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B.—He will receive the Report of Fashion monthly.

Cutting done to order.

W. T. BASSANDALE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29, 1856.

Agriculture and Science.

Professor Buckland's Agricultural Tours.

(For the Agriculturist.)

The Board of Agriculture having expressed to me their opinion of the desirableness of my visiting the country, and giving lectures to Societies with a view of improving those organisations and of diffusing, as widely as possible, scientific and practical agricultural knowledge, it is my intention for the future to devote what time I can spare to this object, and I propose giving in the *Agriculturist*, from time to time, a brief sketch of the more interesting and suggestive matters that may come under my observation. Hitherto my personal attendance has been so constantly required on the grounds, that I have found it quite impracticable to visit the more distant parts of the country.

In October last, immediately after the Provincial Exhibition, I attended by appointment the Shows of the Agricultural Societies of the Counties of Kent, Essex, and Lambton, and consequently reported to the Board thereon. A few words in reference to this journey may not be unacceptable to many readers of this Journal.

The annual Exhibition of the Kent Society was held in Chatham, October 20th. The day was delightfully fine for the season, and there was a larger display both of materials and visitors than usual. The Society has a most convenient piece of ground close to the town, granted some years since by the Government. The show of grains, dairy products, fruit, and ladies' work, was highly creditable, as was also the Live Stock, in each department of which there were several excellent specimens. The dinner took place in the evening, in the Town Hall; about 150 persons attended, and the whole proceedings went off in the best spirit. I had a good opportunity of speaking on matters pertaining to Agricultural Education, and the improvement of Agricultural Societies. The advancement of Chatham and the surrounding country since I was there before, seven or eight years ago, has been very great.

The Exhibition of the County of Essex Society was held in Sandwich, and the weather proved most unfavorable. Notwithstanding, there was not a bad collection of materials, usually composing such exhibitions. Some of the cattle were good specimens, but the pure breeds seemed scarce.—The horses in this part of the country are generally too small for effectually working the heavy soils which predominate; they have more or less of French blood, and are bred extensively on the wet plains at a comparatively small cost. In the afternoon I addressed the members of the Society and others in the Court-house.

In consequence of the unusual inclement state of the weather, the Show of the County of Lambton Society, held at Port Sarnia was expected to prove a failure; it was, nevertheless, a good one. In live stock, although there were many specimens above mediocrity, the room for improvement is great, as is also, I was happy to observe, the desire. The grain and roots were mostly of excellent quality, and a more creditable display of butter is seldom to be seen even in older districts. In the evening I addressed the members on some of the more important topics in relation to agricultural improvement, and spent an agreeable hour afterwards in an interchange of views and suggestions relative thereto.

I was struck with the abundance of pasture to be seen almost every where throughout these Counties; indicating the natural fertility of the soil, and its happy adaptation to grazing purposes. The great thing needed is effective drainage, which in some parts would require conducting on a large scale. With this purely practicable object accomplished, this section would not be excelled for all the purposes of modern husbandry by any other in the Province.

I may state further, that I felt gratified with my visit to these Western Counties, not merely by signs of physical advancement which are everywhere apparent, but likewise by the manifestation of what may be correctly designated as the true British-Canadian spirit and loyalty of the people.

I attended, in February, the annual meeting of the County of Peel Agricultural Society, held in Brampton, and lectured in the Town-hall in the afternoon. This Society is progressing, and the improved breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine are fast finding their way into this fine County. I had much interesting conversation with many of the farmers, and from the very scanty means of making observations in winter, I was led to form a very favourable opinion of the agricultural capabilities of the County of Peel.

I have since attended a soiree of a Literary and Machanics' Association, recently established at Aurora, a rapidly thriving village on the Northern Railway. The attendance was numerous, and the proceedings very interesting, affording me an opportunity of urging the importance and means of agricultural education and progress. Next evening I addressed a respectable audience, consisting in measure of farmers at Newmarket. This part of the country was early settled; many of the fields are free from stumps, and the farms have often a neat and more finished appearance. The surface is beautifully undulating, making drainage in most cases easy, and the general appearance picturesque. Captain Beresford's residence has quite an English appearance, and I observed in his yards several specimens of well-bred cattle, sheep, and swine; some of the former consisting of pure Durhams. The Captain is a rather extensive grower of Swedish turnips, which he feeds liberally to his stock, I visited Paris for a few days, and lectured before the Mechanics' Institute of that town, to a large and most respectable audience, on the relations of science to practical agriculture. The bad state of the roads prevented many farmers at a distance from attending. I was glad to meet here, as I had on a previous occasion at Aurora, several clergymen of different denominations, who were evidently desirous of promoting the welfare of their valuable institutions. I enjoyed the hospitality of David Buchan and Henry Mogh, Esqrs., and the Messrs. Allchin kindly conducted me to see the characteristic features and features and improvements of the place.—Since my former visit to Paris, some half a dozen years since, great changes and improvements have been effected; and few places, probably, are destined to reap so fully the advantages conferred by railways. Paris has unrivalled water power; what with the Grand River, and its tributaries, now so extensively improved by art, it is surely and steadily progressing in manufactures and commerce. Speculative excitement appears not to have attained to that hazardous note of intensity here as in some other places; a more healthy and enduring, if somewhat slower prosperity, has in consequence obtained. Surrounded by so pleasant and superior agricultural country, and with such great natural advantages, Paris holds out many great and substantial advantages, which can be procured on moderate terms by the mechanic, manufacturer, or trader.

GEO. BUCKLAND.

Board of Agriculture, Toronto, April 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

SANDWICH

AND ITS

VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implemeht for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56: JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX to wit; } By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C: lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriffs office, Sandwich,
27th March.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N. B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N·B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having oughly repaired and refurnished the e, will be happy to attend upon the traing public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MEIGHEN,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort af his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expeuse for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors alway

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Imporers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES. TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manutacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
[Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
29th February, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd *Con*., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres.

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together wlth its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers

Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C., &C.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

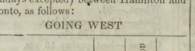
J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS			Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
			A M	P M	P M
Toronto,	-	-	8 00	3 20	10 00
Mimico,	-	-	8 10	3 30	10 15
Port Credit,	-	-	8 25	3 45	10 30
Oakville,	-	-	8 43	4 03	10 53
Bronte,	-	-	8 55	4 15	11 15
Wellington Square,			9 10	4 30	11 35
Hamilton,	-	-	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS			Express	Accommodation	Mixed Mail
			A M	P M	A M
Hamilton,		-	10 40	6 10	3 10
Wellington Square,			11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte,		-	11 15	6 45	3 55
Oakville,	-	-	11 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit,		-	11 45	7 20	4 35
Mimico,	.	.	12 00	7 35	4 50
Toronto,	.	.	12 15	7 50	5 05

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director

Great Western Railway Offices,

AYER'S

PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which must make them valued by the public, when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:

"DR. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which *cure*; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co. says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec.* 13, 1853.

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov.* 25, 1853.

"DR. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"*New Orleans, 5th April*, 1854.

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for some years,—indeed, this cure is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th*, 1854.

"DR. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the CATHARTIC PILLS, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism under which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and
J. A. VERVAIS, SANDWICH;
D. OULLETTE, Windsor:
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

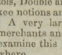
J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room. J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executors
H. C. GUILLOT, }

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

MAPLE LEAF.

James H. Wilkinson] "PROGRESS." [Proprietor and Publisher.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1856. NO. 15.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

Bartley and Pinney.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERHGS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. tsw doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

Poetry.

CHEER, BOYS, CHEER.

Cheer, boys, cheer, no more of idle sorrow,
Courage, true hearts shall bears us on our way,
Hope points before, and shows the bright to-morrow;
Let us forget the darkness of to-day.
So fare well, England, much as we may love thee,
We'll dry the tears, that we have shed before,
Why should we weep to sail in search of fortune,
Farewell England, farewell for evermore.
Chorus.
Cheer, boys, cheer, for country, mother country,
Cheer, boys, cheer, the willing strong right hand;
Cheer, boys, cheer, there's wealth for honest labor,
Cheer, boys, cheer, for the new and happy land.

Cheer, boys, cheer, the steady breeze is blowing,
To float us freely o'er the ocean's breast,
The world shall follow in the track we're going;
The star of Empire glitters in the West,
Where we had toil, and little to reward it,
But there shall plenty smile upon our pain,
And our's shall be the prairie and the forest,
And boundless meadows ripe with golden grain.
Cheer, boys, cheer, &c.

The Arab and his Bride.

FROM THE FRENCH OF JULES GERARD.

The Arabs proceeded to bring me mats and cushions, and arranged for me by starlight a camp bed. After this came a copious supper. A general conversation then took place, in which every one vied with his neighbor in relating all sorts of adventures, more or less tragical, about the lions of the country. One of these I shall never forget. It was the story of an Arab, and his young bride.

Among the Arabs, when a man marries, he invites a number of people, who go and fetch the bride at her parent's house to bring her to her new dwelling, a ceremony which is performed in a palanquin, numberless shots being at the same time fired on the road.

Every marriage, however, is not alike.—If some are accompanied by a numerous retinue—if sometimes the happy couple number amongst their guests many a rich and handsome horseman—at other times, as with us, more than one bridegroom has not enough to pay the fiddlers who escort him. Such being the case with Smail who had paid down the day before his very last shilling for his bride's marriage-portion, he assembled only his nearest relatives, and proceeded with them on foot to the abode of his future father-in-law.

Having regaled themselves plentifully and the marriage being concluded, they fired off some cartridges by way of salute, taking care to keep a few for the journey back.—In the evening they all parted, wishing each other good fortune and happiness. The bridegroom's douar was but a league distant; the moon shone beautifully bright; the bride's escort numbered nine guns; what was to be feared on the way? But it is not unfrequently at the very moment one expects him the least, that an intruder will present himself.

Smail was walking in front, beside his bride, to whom he was speaking, in a soft, low voice, about the happiness which awaited them under his tent. The friends of the husband were following discreetly some paces behind, firing at times a shot in the air, and the young wife seemed quite gratified with this little offering of powder burnt in her honor. Everything in short, went on in the most satisfactory manner.

But, all of a sudden, an enormous lion was seen stretched across the very path these young folks were pursuing!

They were half way between the two douars, and it was fully as dangerous to proceed forward as to draw back. What was to be done?

The opportunity which presented itself to the bridegroom of winning forever his wife's affections by a noble act of devotedness was too good to be lost. Balls were accordingly rammed down the barrel of every gun, the bride was placed in the centre of a sort of square formed by the assistants, and the escort marched bravely forward, headed by Smail. Already they had advanced to within thirty yards from the lion, who never moved.

Smail now ordered his friends to stop, and saying to his young wife, "see if you have married a man," walked straight up to the lion, and commanded him to clear the way.

At twenty paces, the lion, until then crouching and motionless, raised his monstrous head, and was evidently preparing for a spring. Smail, regardless of his wife's screams, and the entreaties of his relatives, who called to him to retreat, put one knee to the ground, levelled the barrel of his gun toward the animal, took a steady aim and fired. In an instant the wounded and furious animal bounded forward on the unfortunate Smail, knocked him to the ground, and tore him to shreds in a twinkling of an eye, then rushed madly toward the square, in the centre of which stood the wretched bride.

"Let no one fire," cried Smail's father, "until he touches the barrels of our guns."

But where is the man sufficiently self-possessed to await without flinching that hurricane called a lion, as he rushes on towards his prey with immense bounds, with mane floating in the wind, expanded jaws, and eyes inflamed with fury?

The whole party now fired at once, without heeding in what direction their balls went, and the lion dashed on the square, which he quickly overthrew, smashing the bones and tearing the flesh of all whom he found before him. Some of the men had managed to escape, dragging after them with much difficulty the poor bride, almost dead by this time with fright, but they were quickly followed by their insatiable enemy, and torn to pieces; one only, more fortunate than the rest having contrived to reach the foot of a steep rock, upon which, thanks to his efforts, the woman found a refuge.

He had already climbed the rock some little way, when the lion again advanced, if possible still more furious, and at one spring caught the right leg of the man, and dragged him down with him to the ground; while the unhappy bride, crawling with hands and feet to the summit of the rock, was doomed to witness from her inaccessible retreat the hideous spectacle of the death agony of the last of her defenders.

After two or three useless attempts, the lion, finding he could not get at the woman, returned to the body of the last victim, and began tearing it in bits, as if to revenge himself for the loss of the full living prey which was thus eluding his grasp.

The remainder of the night passed away without any new incident. As soon as the day began to dawn, the lion left the foot of the rock, and retired slowly toward the mountain; but every step very slowly, and did not finally abandon his post without stopping more than once on his road, and throwing back a wistful glance on the prey he was leaving behind.

A short time after the animal's departure, a troop of horsemen came across the plain, and on Smail's widow making signals of distress with her veil, for she was now without strength or voice, they galloped toward her, and took her back to her father. The poor thing expired, however, on the following day.

Suggested Visit of Her Majesty.

The following excellent article from the Toronto *Colonist*, will be read with interest by all our readers. The rebuke which the writer, in the New York *Herald* receives, will no doubt be remembered by him till his death:

The New York *Herald* alludes to the Hon. J. H. Cameron's proposal in the House of Assembly, to invite her Majesty, Queen Victoria, to visit her Canadian dominions. The *Herald* unjustly libels our beautiful climate and country, by representing the former as harsh and ungenial, and the latter as destitute of scenic beauty. But fortunately the censures of the *Herald* are of so sweeping a nature that their lack of veracity is quite apparent. The writer either wilfully states what he knows to be contrary to facts, or else he is wholly ignorant of his object; and if the latter is the case, a visit to Canada would add considerable to his own stock of information. It is difficult to conceive what motive actuates the *Herald* in his continued desire to disparage this country. If he has had any experience of it at all, he must be aware that its climate is in every sense, far superior to that of his boasted Empire State of New York. All candid United States travellers readily admit that Upper Canada is in every respect superior to that state and they return home from this country most favorably impressed with its appearance and climate. It is palpable that Canada is making far more rapid advances in wealth and prosperity than any portion of the United States. Some of our readers will be rather amused at the statement of the *Herald*, that in June our winter has not passed away. We are sorry to see our contemporary pay so little respect to truth.—According to the *Herald*, if the Queen visited Canada "she would have to time her visit to a week; in June winter has not passed away; in August a torrid heat scorches the face of nature; and by the close of September a cold Autumn has set in." But in his haste to magnify the evils of our climate the sapient *Herald* appears to forget that we have such a month as July; and from May until October, with sometimes until November, no country in the world, generally speaking, can boast of a more favourable climate than this country. But besides the climate, the *Herald* thinks there are other evils to be overcome, such as shipwrecks in the St. Lawrence, and perhaps he might add the chance of falling into the power of the Sea Serpent. But supposing all these awful difficulties to be surmounted, the *Herald* asks—"What after all is there to be seen in Canada except Quebec and the Thousand Islands."—The Yankees would wish to ignore the fact, that Canada can boast of the stupendous Falls of Niagara—the greatest natural wonder in the world. And that in addition to the mighty cataract, we can show the most splendid Lakes and majestic Rivers—and besides, we have some tolerable cities; and large tracts of country laid out in farms superior to any in the States, which only a few years ago were the hunting grounds of the Indians, since reclaimed from the forest, as it were by the power of some eastern magician. Are not such things worth seeing, and what is there in the United States superior to them? To be sure they have things to show that we have not.—They can show thousands of miserable trembling human beings working in the hot sun under a tyranical lash. They can show the slave mart where poor humanity is bought and sold like sheep in the market place. They can show children torn by force from their parents. They can show old and young covered with scars and stripes from the slave driver's whip. They can show the bloodhound in pursuit of the poor panting fugitive, endeavoring to escape to liberty. They can show legislators that shoot down an inoffensive servant for hesitating to obey an unreasonable order. In such things they have the advantage of us, but in nothing else—in nothing else that is useful and good.

But the *Herald* is anxious that the Queen should visit the United States. We are pleased at such an expression of good will, and pleased also at the enthusiastic reception promised to our beloved Sovereign. We believe she would be well received in the United States. We believe many of our Republican friends heartily respect her Majesty. The greatest annoyance that Her Majesty would be likely to suffer, in the United States, would be from extraordinary attentions that would be paid to her, which would scarcely be of a character that a noble lady of retired habits, would be likely to appreciate, much less enjoy.

The United States and France.

The press and government of the United States are knocking up quite a "bobbery" over what they regarded as an insult to the Commissioners sent to the Crimea. It seems that the Commissioners fared badly at the hands of the French, and likewise the Russians, but more particularly the former. The treatment accorded them is regarded as a national insult, and we suppose if the French refuses payment, it will (?) will be a national sult. So we go. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* thus describes the treatment the Commissioners received:

The statement that the United States Military Commission, which recently returned from Europe, was treated with mark ed incivility and rudeness by the French Government officials is fully confirmed.—The Commission, it will be remembered was composed of Majors Delafield and Mordecai, and Colonel McClellan, all officers of the United States army, worthy and accomplished gentlemen, who were sent abroad by the President to acquire information of value to the military service of the United States, Whenever they met British officers, the Commission were received with great cordiality and kindness. While in the Crimea they were handsomely received by the British commanders, but Pelissier refused them an audience.

On their return by the way of Paris, they called upon Marshal Vaillant, who met them with a "Well, what do you want?" The answer was, "We have called according to the arrangement made when we were last in Paris, to get some books then promised us." Vaillant rejoined, in substance, and with a manner as offensive as his words, "We have nothing to give!" There are misunderstandings between our Government, and our relations are such as not to justify any such civilities!" Major Mordecai, who was spokesman of the party, wisely forebore to retort the insolence; and, as they bid the Marshal farewell, he expressed the hope that they might meet again soon where their salute would be the hostile cannon.

Take your Nose out of my Light.

A young woman, the carnation tinge of whose countenance indicated that she was no disciple of Father Matthew, and who rejoiced in the euphonious cognomen of Matilda Evelina Ramsay, was charged with having assaulted the person, and "flattered" the bonnet of a pretty, mild-looking, young woman named Sarah Chapman, in Oxford-street, and that as she was at the door of the house in which she lodges, in Skeffington-place, on Friday evening, just going out, the prisoner came up to her, asked her a number of questions about somebody she called "Tom," and on her (witness) denying that she knew anything about such a person, she finally tore the bonnet off her head.—The magistrate asked the prisoner what she had to say in reply to the charge?—Miss Ramsay, who appeared to be "boiling over with passion, and who seemed to be labouring under the unskilled influence of liquor, declared that what the complainant had stated was all "bosh," that she knew her "Tom" well, and had taken him away from her, and that she was a most artful hussy, and was alway running after other girl's sweethearts, she was a regular decoy-duck. "Take your nose out of my light, young man," said she, 'and let me see his worship.' Here Miss Ramsay (amid roars of laughter) made a blow at Ansted's (the gaoler) nose, that functionary standing, as she thought, too much between her and the bench.—Ansted, who, bye the bye, has by no means a "Shawkenbergian proboscis," hastily retreated. Miss Ramsay continued a rambling rigmarole about love and pork sausages, jealousy and green gooseberries, pink ribands and young turnips, kid gloves and pea soup, and ultimately worked herself up to such a pitch that she became quite unintelligible. She was fined 40s., or fourteen days' imprisonment. Miss Matilda Evelina Ramsay, who was in the greatest state of excitement, was safely locked up by her friend Ansted, who took precious good care to keep her at arm's length.—*English paper.*

Lockjaw.

The following, contributed to the Baltimore Sun, we publish for the benefit of our readers: I have noticed lately, several deaths by lockjaw, and for the information of all, will give a certain remedy. When any one runs a nail or any sharp iron in any part of the body, take a common smoke-pipe, fill it with tobacco, light it well, then take a cloth or silk handkerchief, place it over the bowl of the pipe, and blow the smoke thro' the stem into the wound; two or three pipes full will be sufficient to set the wound discharging. I have tried it on myself, and five others, and found it gave immediate relief. If the wound has been some day standing, it will open again if the tobacco is good. Try it, any one who may chance to get such a wound.

Miscellany.

STILL MISSING.—We are sorry to state that no fully reliable account has been received of the fate of Messrs. Peoples and Dyke who were driven out on the Lake during the gale on Saturday. It appears that Mr. Peoples was in a small skiff alone, and having ventured out too far was unable to return, when Mr. Dyke pushed out to his assistance. Both boats were soon a distance from the shore, and a person who was on the island at the time, says he saw both boats capsize, and the unfortunate gentlemen sink. By some it is supposed, that from the distance they were then from the shore, and evening coming on, they were not so over what they regarded as an insult to the over that they could be plainly witnessed. However, whatever the facts are, unfortunately, no trace of them or the boats has been discovered. Mr. Dykes was a salesman in Mr. William Polley's establishment, King Street, and was much respected by his employer, and loves a wife and child. Mr. Peoples had a grocery store in Yonge street, and was unmarried.—*Globe.*

THE DEATH WALTZ.—A French paper relates a strange and startling incident. At a ball lately given at Port Louis, near Lorient, while a young lady was waltzing, she felt the hand by which she was supported become stone cold, and on looking into the face of her partner, found his features to be deadly pale and horribly contracted. She fainted at the sight, and fell to the ground, whilst the cavalier dropped at her side. The lady was taken up and recovered, but the life of the gentleman was extinct. She maintains that he was dead several seconds before she knew it, and that she made one turn round the room with him after he was a corpse.

BUTTER.—A New York Butter dealer, in a communication to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says:

Every speculation in the article for the last 20 years has resulted disastrously to its authors and the farmers have reaped the benefit. It is estimated by competent authority, that ever $300,000 have been lost the past winter by operators here and in the country. There is not a single instance to the writer, of a butter buyer in the country ever having made a fortune at the business, there are numerous instances of a fortune being lost. "Old" butter can be bought to-day for 14 cents, which cost 21 cents, at the farmer's door last November.

A gentleman who was executed in the reign of George III. for forgery, carried his politeness to such an extent, that he apologised to the hangman for being the cause of bringing him from his bed so early on such a damp morning.

PICKINGS UP.—At a party lately, a lady treated her company with stewed pears.—A gentleman at the table put one as he supposed into his mouth and attempted to pull out the stem; after pulling for sometime he was obliged to give it up, and putting it on his plate discovered that he had been tugging away at a mouse, which had probably fallen into the lady's preserve jar.—With the utmost coolness he enquired of the lady if she had a cat in the house.

'Yes, sir; why?'

'Well, I would like to have her take this mouse away—that's all.'

Mr. Buchanan, in a speech at Philadelphia, said of the people of England:

They are tolerant of argument; they meet you and encounter you, and right or wrong, they never become offended, as no enlightened people ever will, with free and honest expression of a bold opinion.

In portions of this country, 'the expression of a bold opinion' subjects its utterer to 'tar and feathers.'

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—The Simcoe *Standard*, of 11th ult., say: "We have just been informed that a young woman the daughter of a farmer, of Townsend, died a few days since under painful circumstances. She had been engaged at service with a party at Oakland, and the day before her death she confessed she had been seduced by the husband of her mistress, at whose instance she swallowed a large dose of laudanum, and after that a quantity of vitriol, from the effects of which she died.

IMPORTANT DECREE.—The Emperor has just published a decree, which orders that whenever the imperial baby, the young Napoleon the Fourth, passes a company on parade a barrack, a military post, or an *esplanade*, the soldiers must present arms, the drums must roll and the horns toot, the same as for his Majesty himself! But the question is how are the soldiers to know when they are in the august presence of his Juvenile Majesty?—*Planet.*

MORE ROBBERIES.—The Dundas *Warder* states that on Saturday evening last, the steamer "Wentworth" was robbed of nearly everything portable, and that the garden of Thos. H. MacKenzie, was invaded by a gang of ruffians; but who did not succeed in getting into the house. Perhaps they are the same gang who were last week prowling about here.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of two young men by drowning, Abraham Boylen, Son of William Boylen Esq., Reeve of Dawn, and McColl, about the age of 18 years. They had been engaged in washing sheep, on saturday last, in the River Sydenham, near Dawn Mills.—After they had finished their work, they commenced playing in the river, when they become exhausted and sunk. The boys were both recovered, but not until life was extinct.—*Planet.*

"Mrs. Briggs," said a neighbour, who stepped into the house of the former, just as she was in the act of seating herself at the dinner table, "have you heard of the dreadful accident?" "Why, no—what is it?" "Mr. Briggs has fallen from his waggon and is killed." "Is it possible! Well, just wait until I finish my dinner, and then you will hear crying!"

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—A correspondent of the Aberdeen *Free Press* thus describes the Princess Royal, as seen at the recent drawing-room at St. James's:—"With the remembrance, as if it had announced her birth, I was scarcely prepared to behold her a fine grown woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying her self with the ease and grace of womanhood. It is no stretch of loyalty or courtesy to call the Princess Royal pretty. She is perfectly lovely. The regularity of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large, and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that sort of merry aspect which indicates good humour. The nose and mouth are delicately and exquisitely formed, the latter giving the effect of great sweetness. The Princess is more like her father than her mother. She is like the Queen in nothing but the nose. In all other respects she is a female image of her father. I should add, as interesting to your lady readers that she wears her hair slightly off her forehead; not pushed back in the Eugenie fashion, but brushed slightly diagonally from the temples and raised at the sides above the ear in bandeaus (really the ladies must excuse me if I am talking nonsense, for I have not given that hostage to fortune which would enable me to speak *ex cathedra*.) Well, at any rate, the Princess is fair enough, and lovely enough to be the heroine of a fairy tale, and the Prince Frederick should consider himself a lucky fellow."

THE USE OF OIL.—In this country, children are "perpetually watered," as though they were amphibious animals. In the East Indies, children are rarely washed with water; but they are oiled every day. A child's head can be kept much cleaner if oiled, that without it, and many young persons with hectic cheeks would probably never know the last days of consumption, if their parents would insist on having the chests, back and limbs anointed with sweet oil two or three times a week. The Hebrew physicians seem to have considered oil as more efficacious than any other remedy.—The sick were always anointed with oil, as the most wonderful means that was known of checking disease.—*Christian Freeman.*

THE SARDINIANS AND THEIR WARLIKE TROPHIES.—Independently of the 200 pieces of artillery, bestowed by the English Government on the Sardinian army, it had courteously presented it with the English batteries which the Sardinian artillerymen manned at the battle of the Tchernaya. The present offered by a friendly nation must have been joyfully received by our army.—Thousguns, as well as the 200 others and different articles, assigned to the Sardinians as their portion of the conquered material, which are now being embarked for Piedmont, will prove a valuable token of the honourable participation of our soldiers in that campaign.—*Piedmontese Gazette.*

A WILL IN RHYME.—A Chancery Lane lawyer died lately in London, and the following was actually probated as his last will and testament:

"As to all my earthly good, now and to be in store,
I give them to my beloved wife and sons forevermore;
I give all freely—I no limit fix;
This is my will, and she's executrix."

"How do you like the character of St. Paul?" asked a parson of his landlady one day, during a conversation about the old saints and the apostles. "Ah, he was a good clever old soul, I know—for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions for conscience sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder."—*Post.*

Johnny does you love me? 'well Susy, I does.' 'How do you know you love me?' 'I kase, Susy, whenever I looks at you, my heart jumps and knocks 'agin my stomach so hard that I don't have any appetite for a week afterwards."

An afflicted husband was returning from the funeral of his wife, when a friend asked him how he was. "Well," said he, pathetically, 'I think I feel better for that little while.'

BORROWING.—If you want to borrow money and have no security, go to your self; for men are like green peas—the younger they are, the easier they will shell out.

Militia General Orders.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, May 16, 1856.

A portion of the Arms and Accoutrements for the armament and equipment of the active Militia Force of the Province having arrived—

His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the adjutant General shall cause such Troops and Companies to be armed in the first instance as are already uniformed, and whose organization is sufficiently advanced.

The Captains in command of the several Troops and Companies, &c, in the Province, are directed to take the utmost care of these Arms, &c., which are of the very best description, and when not in use by the men, to keep them in store, for which purpose, at places where there are no public Armories, an annual allowance is granted by the 29th Clause of the Militia Act.

Each Volunteer in a Rifle Company will receive a rifle musket with rammer, bayonet and bayonet scabbard complete; a set of rifle accoutrements consisting of belt, a four round pouch, pouch belt, waist belt and gun sling, one muzzle stopper, one nipple wrench.

Each Cavalry Volunteer will receive one cavalry sword, with scabbard complete, one six shooting Colt's pistol, one sword belt, one sword knot, one cartouche box and belt, one holster, one cleaning rod, one nipple wrench.

Each Volunteer in a Foot Company of Artillery will receive one rifled Artillery Carbine with rammer, sword bayonet and steel scabbard complete, one twenty round pouch with waist belt.

The Arms for the several Companies will be marked before the issue, under the superintendence of the Inspecting Field Officer, on the butts of the Rifles, Carabines and Pistols.

Those in Lower Canada, with the letters L. C.; those in Upper Canada, with the letters U. C. over the letter of the Company, and the Company first authorized in General Orders, in each section of the Province, to be marked with the letter A, the next with the letter B, and so on; the arms to be numbered from one consecutively, according to the number of Volunteers in each Company.

The following directions for loading and cleaning Colt's pistols, are published for the information of Officers and Men in the Volunteer Militia Force of Cavalry.

Directions for Loading.

First explode a Cap on each nipple to clear them from oil or dust, then draw back the hammer to the half notch, which allows the cylinder to be rotated; a charge of powder is then placed in each chamber, and the balls, without wadding or patch, are put one at a time upon the mouths of the chambers, turned under the rammer, and forced down with a lever below the mouth of the chamber. This is repeated until all the chambers are loaded. Percussion caps are then placed on the nipples, when, by drawing back the hammer to the full catch, the arm is in condition for discharge by pulling the trigger; a repetition of the same motion produces the like results.

To carry the arms safely, when loaded, the hammer should be let down on one of the pins between the nipple, on the end of the cylinder.

The arms should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled after firing, particularly the base pin on which the cylinder turns. Soft lead must be used for the balls, they should be forced below the surface of the cylinder so that they cannot hinder its rotation.

N. B.—It will be safe to use all the powder the chambers will hold, leaving room for the ball, whether the powder is strong or weak.

Directions for Cleaning.

You must set the lock at half cock; then drive out the Key that holds the barrel and cylinder to the lock frame—they can be removed; should the barrel stick at the pin, the lever may be used to aid in removing it, by forcing the rammer on the partition between the chambers.

Wash the cylinder and barrel in warm water, dry and oil them thoroughly; oil freely the base pin on which the cylinder revolves.

To take the lock to pieces, clean and oil.

1. Remove the stock, by turning out the bottom and two rear screws that fasten it to the guard and lock frame.

2. Loosen the screw that fastens the main spring to the trigger guard, and turn the spring from under the tumbler of the hammer.

3. Remove the trigger guard by turning out the three screws that fasten it to the lock-frame.

4. Turn out the screw, and remove the double spring that bears upon the trigger and bolt.

5. Turn out the screw pins that hold the trigger and bolt in their places.

6. Turn out the remaining screw side pin and remove the hammer with hand attached, by drawing it downwards out of the lock-frame. Clean all the parts and oil them thoroughly.

To put them together.

Replace the hammer with hand attached, then the bolt, the trigger, the trigger guard, the main spring, and finally the handle; returning each of the screws in their proper places, the arm is again fit for use.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,
Adjt. Gen. Militia.

The Standard Bank.

A great deal of surprise has been excited by a very large quantity of Bank notes lately put in circulation in Upper Canada, and bearing the title of the *Provincial Bank of Canada*. The facts are stated to be these: Some American speculators having bought up a large amount of Lower Canada Loan Fund stocks at a discount of 12½ per cent, deposited them with the Inspector General as security for the issue of an equivalent amount of Bank notes under the Free Banking law. The notes were procured and issued chiefly in Upper Canada, although the Bank purports to be in Stanstead, the people of that Town know nothing either of it or of the parties establishing it. The notes are said to be illegal as the countersign of the Provincial Registrar is *lithographed* and not written, a proceeding which would allow of any amount of fraud. Moreover some of the notes want the signatures of the proper officers of the bank. Altogether the thing bears a most suspicious look and the public will do well to refuse all the paper of that bank.

The scheme shows conclusively the ease with which parties may take unfair advantage of the Free Banking law. A parcel of New York Brokers or other speculators buy Canadian debentures at a discount, and get them on demand exchanged for bank notes, countersigned by the Provincial officers—This netting a large percentage (in this case 12½ per cent,) and flooding the county with their spurious issue: The free banking law and better be repealed, or else parties should be obliged to deposit double the quantity of debentures that they issue notes, to make the public safe under all circumstances.

We think great carelessness must have existed in the Provincial Registrar's office to allow the *lithographing* of the signature or to allow of countersigning at all, without the name of the President and cashier being attached to the notes. We fear the parties have got all the notes off their hands so that somebody will have to grin under this sharp Yankee shave.—*Mail.*

WOMAN MARRIED TO WOMAN.—A most extraordinary case of this kind has lately been much talked of in Quebec. About three weeks ago a person dressed in man's attire was admitted into the Hotel Dieu Hospital, under the name of Benjamin Gros. While there, some symptoms of a disease common to females showed themselves, yet the person was treated as a man, and in spite of medical care, he died in three days. Soon after death the strange discovery was made that the body was that of a woman, and this being established, it was also ascertained that, during her illness, a woman, who declared she was the wife of the deceased had been most attentive to her. Further inquiry led to the information that the deceased was a native of Nova Scotia; had passed as a male since the age of eight years, worked as a ship carpenter in St. Roch's for some time, and during her lifetime wooed and won two girls, each two of her own sex to marriage. The new widow states that she never suspected the fraud, and seemed as much surprised at the singular denouement as the physician who attended her late husband.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

☞ *No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.*

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, JUNE 6, 1856.

☞ In consequence of the absence of the editor, who has gone to Toronto, to purchase type and other material, our paper appears this week with a smaller amount of editorial matter than usual.

ROBBERY.—About half past one o'clock on Tuesday morning last, a man entered the Hotel kept by Mr. William Mears of this town, went to the bedroom, where Mrs. Mears was in bed, put out a candle that was burning, and stole a Tin Box, containing about $40 in money, a gold pencil case, a note of hand, made by a Mr. Patten, for $30, and several other papers and articles, and made his escape through a window. A man has been arrested upon suspicion, but the examination is not yet complete. No trace of the money or any of the articles has been found.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. J. A. Ford, Petite Cote, was entered between twelve and two o'clock on Thursday morning, by cutting the window sash, and the burglars stole a new Black Frock Coat, a Canadian Grey Coat, two Decanters, Cigars, Tobacco, some change in the money drawer, and other articles. No clue to the burglars has yet been found, Mr. Ford offers a reward of $10 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

The informations were laid before Thos. Woodbridge, Esq., Reeve, to whom we are indebted for the above.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held, on Tuesday last, by Dr. Casgrain, on the body of a man found floating in the river, half way between Sandwich and Windsor. From the appearance of the body it must have been in the water a long time. The remains of a pocket book, containing apparently a register of births, would lead to the supposition that he was a German, of the name of Steers. But this is not known for certain. After a short consultation, the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

MEETING OF OLD FRIENDS.

The London *Daily Telegraph* gives the following account of a party of Canada Indians from Lake Huron, now being exhibited in London:—The party consists of the great head chief and orator, Pe-to e-kie-sic, with his five chosen warriors, four squaws, and one child ten weeks old. Pe-to e-kie-sic (a middle chief) is the great chief of the Walpole tribe, and sole monarch of Walpole Island, and is accompanied by other members of his tribe, comprising the following warriors:—Peway (a hare), head chief of the Potawatamies; Ka she-gos-e-go (moon light) Shawgunda-a-way (a man from the hills); Ta-pis-a-qunk (the loudest sound of thunder) Saw-gee (head of the tribe); and the following squaws:—Fung-gish-a-me-qua (a woman from the west); Nais-waw-be-nqua (the break of day;) Saw-gutch-a-way-qua (a woman from the hill); Pa-pe-shaw, mother of the pauposse (twilight). We were glad to see a crowded audience on the opening evening, comprising a number of Canadian gentlemen and ladies—the Honorable Mr Cameron, Colonel Sleight, &c., &c.—who had seen the Indians in their native woods, upon the shores of Lake Huron, and testified to the identification of the tribe. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, a distinguished member of the Provincial Parliament, recognised Pe-to-e-kie-sic, the great chief of the Walpole Islanders, and, advancing towards the stage shook him by the hand heartily by the hand, who was delighted to see his old friend once more.

SPEEDY RETURN OF LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE TO ENGLAND.

We believe (says the Morning *Advertiser*) we are correct in stating the Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, our "extraordinary" Ambassador at Constantinople, has applied for and obtained leave of absence. His Lordship may consequently be almost immediately expected in England. There can be no mistake in this case as to what is to be meant by "leave of absence," mean. It is a gentle way of expressing the fact that the irritable nobleman has been, in reality, re-called.

THE WEST INDIAN GOVERNORS.

Changes have just taken place in some of the West Indian governments. Admiral Elliot has resigned the governorship of Trinidad, to which office Mr. Keate, the lieutenant governor of Grenada, has been promoted. Mr. Power, now lieutenant governor of St. Lucia, is transferred to Grenada in succession to Mr. Keate. It is intended to abolish the governorship of St. Lucia, which will henceforth be administered by Mr. Hincks, the governor of Barbadoes, by which measure a saving of the salary will be effected to the revenues of St. Lucia.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The trial of Wm. Palmer for causing the death, by poisoning, of John Parsons Cook, commenced, on Thursday, at the Central Criminal Court, before three of the most eminent judges in the Kingdom,—Lord Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. No stronger proof can be added of the intense interest which the public take in this trial than the fact that the Earl of Derby and a considerable number of the nobility were in attendance on the first day. At present it seems doubtful whether the trial for the first alleged murder can terminate this week. The Attorney General led for the crown, and the prisoner is defended by Mr. Sergeant Shee and some three or four other gentlemen of great legal eminence. The Attorney General's opening of the case, which occupied four hours in the delivery, is a master-piece of forensic ability,—cool, connected, unimpressioned, and artistically clear. It is evident that the interval which has elapsed since the preliminary inquiry before the coroner, has been well employed, many of the missing links in the chain of evidence have been supplied and the medical evidence cannot fail to form an era in this kind of criminal jurisprudence.

IMTERVIEW BETWEEN COUNT ORLOFF AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

[From the London News, May 12.

Count Orloff recently had an audience of the Emperor to ask for explanations on the subject of the treaty of April 14th, between England, France and Austria. The Russian plenipotentiary represented to his Majesty that this treaty, unexplained, was constructed by his government as a symptom of want of confidence in the good faith of Russia. The Emperor Napoleon protested against any such interpretation, and assured Count Orloff that he had only signed the treaty in compliance with the wishes of England and Austria, who desired to have the pledge of his good feeling toward them. Count Orloff replied with as much vivacity as it was possible for a diplomatist to exhibit in the presence of a reigning monarch that the treaty of peace of March 3 effectually secured the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, that the Emperor Napoleon had before signing that treaty, given strong assurances of his desire to cultivate intimate relations with Russia, and that the unexpected step which had been taken was calculated to sow doubt and distrust in the mind of his Imperial master.

During this remarkable interview, the Emperor Napoleon III. preserved that calm and impenetrable demeanor for which he is remarkable, whilst Count Orloff scarcely concealed the excitement and surprise which the new situation had produced in his mind.

Our Paris correspondent observes:—"Although the above narrative comes to me from a source in which I have great confidence, I cannot but feel great difficulty of reconciling it with all that is known of the present disposition of the French people, which, according to outward signs, is favorable to maintaining to most friendly relations with Russia. I am however, struck with an observation which has been made to me in answer to my objections, that the public has been more often than not deceived, when it has ventured to infer from premises, however apparently plain, what might be the next step that Louis Napoleon would take."

STATE OF ITALY.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE IN DANGER.

From the Paris Correspondence of London Times.

In my letter of Sunday last I alluded to the rumor, as yet confined to a very few persons, of a secret treaty, signed about the same time as that of the 15th of April.—The existence of such a document is I find not doubted by persons who are in a position to be informed on such matters, though, in the absence of any positive proof, I speak of it with all due reserve. Seeing that the integrity of the Ottoman empire is sufficiently guaranteed by the acts of the Congress, and again confirmed by the treaty of the 15th of April, I was under the impression that the one alluded to had reference to the Italian question, and that, consequently, Piedmont would necessarily be a contracting party. In this there was an error; the treaty is said to be between England, France and Austria, and has no direct reference to Italy. Now, supposing it to exist, what, it will be asked, does it relate to? The obligations contracted by the Allies have arrested for a long time to come to the aggressive spirit of Russia, and to the north and east her march is stayed. Sweden no longer feels her food shadow in her very capital. The Aland Isles are stripped of their terrors, and around Sebastopol no longer hangs the slowly gathering storm which was to burst over the Bosphorus. But the termination of the war with Russia does not guarantee Europe from new troubles, and as long as there is oppression in Italy, discontent and resentment among her population, and stupid obstinacy on the part of her Sovereigns, we cannot count upon a long continuance of repose. A rising against their tyrants may not be appreciated so easily as in other days; and those Christian Powers which flung their protecting shield over the Mussulman could not well co-operate in riveting the chains of those who profess the same faith, and whose claims, as men are not inferior to those of the Turks. As long as Italy is in its present condition the tranquility of Southern Europe is liable to be disturbed at any moment, and the danger is nearer to us than the one we have just conjured.

Something must be done for Italy, and that without loss of time; and, if I can trust to what has been more that once repeated for the last month and more, Austria herself in her secret heart, is not only insensible to the danger, but not unwilling to do something towards dissipating it. Can it be that a consciousness is creeping over her that her hold on her Italian possessions would be very much loosened in case of a convulsion in Central or Southern Italy, and that she is already making up her mind to the worst, and is providing against the evil hour? An expression has been attributed to Count Buol, which, if correctly reported—and I have no particular reason to disbelieve the report—would indicate the existence of apprehension on that score. Count Buol, in a moment of unusual warmth, is said to have declared his regret that he had not instructions propose in the Congress the surrender of Lombardy in exchange for the Danubian Principalities, but as any one is free to speculate on such matters; and, if it be a fact that the secret treaty I have noticed exists, it may not be too wild a speculation to refer it to Turkey. There was, perhaps, much truth in what the Emperor Nicholas said about the "sick man;" that is, so far as the Danubian Principalities was concerned, that what we did not intend that he should fall into the hands of such a practitioner. Does the sickness continue, and will it refuse to yield to the remedies we are now applying? Will the patient survive the operation? If he succumb, what will become of his heritage? These are difficult questions to answer but I should like to know, and so would others, whether, in point of fact, a secret treaty exists between England, France and Austria, and if so, what is the object of it.

You remember the profound reasons given to convince the public that there had been no mention of Italy in the Conference, that neither Count Cavour nor anybody else had presented officially or non-officially note or memorandum on the subject. Argument and wit were alike directed against those who ventured to maintain the affirmative; but the laugh, as events have proved was not at the last moment, on the side of the incredulous. When at length the fact of the "notes" was placed beyond doubt, it was denied a "memorandum" existed. I maintained against all comers the question of the notes, and I now say that the Memorandum was presented, if not officially to the Congress, at least to the plenipotentiaries of England and France. The memorandum exists independently of the notes and what's more, it is a document of considerable importance.

Private accounts from Italy state that much excitement prevails throughout the entire population, in consequence of the discussions in the Congress, and the debate in the English and Piedmontese Parliaments. Count Cavour and Count Cavour has been a real triumph, and his conduct at the Conferences was all but received unanimously, there being only six or seven discontents—a thing not known for a long time past.

The Sardinian Senate have had under discussion the Marquis d'Azeglio's motion, approving the foreign policy of ministers. The following are the terms of the motion:

The Senate, convinced of the happy consequence which may be produced by the treaty of peace, both for civilization in general and for the consolidation of order and tranquility in the Italian peninsula, and recognizing the honor which the policy of the government and the conduct of the Sardinian plenipotentiaries have had in these happy results, expresses its entire satisfaction.

The motion was passed unanimously, as was a vote of thanks to the army and navy.

The *Daily News* thinks the Cabinet will wait for some indication that the nation is thoroughly interested in the Italian question before it will intervene seriously in Italy. The opinion of Parliament ought to be ascertained without delay. The question is practical and urgent. Italy must be regarded as a whole. Words will not suffice, but the intervention must be made in earnest.

The *Post* asserts that the Italian question must be settled. The actual state of Italy is dangerous to its neighbors and dangerous in its bearings upon European alliances. What Italy wants is that moderate freedom which comes within itself the principle of development.

FOREIGN.

The Duke of Cambridge will, it is said, be the representative of the British Government at the forthcoming coronation of the Czar, an event which is fixed to take place on August next, by the old Muscovite capital—Moscow. The Duke of Cambridge, who loves show as much as he dislikes hard work, as his speedy retreat from the Crimea proved, will be delighted with this embassy, and will probably discharge the duties as well as any one can be found connected with the British court. In the manifesto, announcing the coronation, Alexander II. states that he resolved to defer the ceremony until the conflict with hostile foes had ceased within his empire, and now that peace has restored to Russia her former tranquility he intends to be crowned with the Empress Alexandrowna. To honor the ceremony all the marshals and nobility of the empire are to be summond to Moscow

NEW YORK, June 2.

The steamship *Orizaba* arrived at noon from San Juan with dates from Nicaragua to 20th inst. Transit route again opened and quiet again restored, the Costa Ricans having evacuated the county, fearing another defeat. President Morale left April 21st.

The cholera has made sad havoc in the ranks of the Costa Rican army.

General Walker landed at Virgin Bay on the 30th, only a few hours after the last detachment of the enemy left. He is in good health, and the army is generally in good condition, excepting at Grenada where the fever has been very severe.

General James Walker, brother to the General, died at Masaaya on the 13th.

Edmund Randolph is dangerously ill.

General Pornby has been appointed to the command of the department composing Guanacosta and Rivas.

Advices from Grenada at Costa Rica intimate that that country is full of internal commotion, and that there is a prospect of the overthrow of General Mora. It is said that of the 3,000 men he took with him in the invasion of Nicaragua, only 1,200 returned, the rest having died from cholera or in battle.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

In the Senate to-day a letter was received from Mr. Brooks, declaring that in chastising Mr. Sumner for the insult to his State and his relative, he intended no disrespect to the Senate. He did not think he was committing a breach of privilege. The letter was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crampton's Dismissal.

Mr. Crampton was finally dismissed from Washington last Wednesday, and we publish to-day the despatch of Mr. Marcy on which that dismissal is justified. We need not again enter into the enlistment question; suffice to say, the whole affair is reduced to a matter of the veracity of certain parties; Mr. Crampton and three British Consuls on the one hand, and Hertz and Strobel on the other. The British Government and Europe, of course believe the four gentlemen first named; Mr. Pierce and his friends, almost as naturally, prefer believing the two sharpers last mentioned, and believing them, carry out the quarrel in which they have been inaugurated. They now profess to be satisfied with the explanations of Lord Clarendon; but they cannot believe the asseveration of Mr. Crampton. They have no quarrel with his Government, but he personally, is so obnoxious that they cannot permit him to remain among them. Members of Congress may murder waiters, or assault Senators and editors with impunity; there is no law for such offences; but four British gentlemen cannot be credited when opposed to a couple of blacklegs, and so the intercourse of two friendly nations must be suspended.

We have always maintained that there will be no war; and we are now more than ever of this opinion. People may cease to speak to each other, but it is not requisite that they should come to blows; and this is the present attitude of the two nations. We do not suppose, however, that war will be prevented from any good feeling on the part of Mr. Marcy. He and his *confreres* have done all they could to justify this calumny, and if it do not come, it will be kept off only by the forbearance of Britain and the Falstaffian discretion of the White House; than from any virtue predicable of its occupants. They have proved themselves by far too reckless, to allow us to doubt their readiness to commit any further folly, if they could do so with prudence. But, so far as they are concerned, a war with England would, at this moment, be peculiarly inexpedient; and since the rulers and people of Britain alike, cordially abhor bloodshed, they will not, unless compelled, enter on a strife, which, of all others, would be most abhorrent to their every sense of propriety.—England is so notoriously ready and able to do battle, that she can afford to decline the challenge sent her; while America is so ill prepared, that in spite of the violence of her rulers, she must rest contentented with mere wordy impertinence. Britain can well afford to let the storm of folly pass through the fair without any other action than regretting that she should so needlessly soil it. But the forbearance and power of Britain are not our only guarantees for a continuance of peace. There is, in spite of Mr. Pierce, a large body of American citizens, and of no small wealth and influence, who loathe and abhorrence, and a still larger body, who will not have war, because it is too costly a luxury. American commerce cannot brook a quarrel with its best customer. Nor, in spite of the new international statute, providing for the covering of an enemy's goods by a neutral flag, and the securing an enemy's ships by the conveyance of neutral goods, can America risk war; for shut out, as she would be, from the British market, and prevented from using her own vessels in her trade, and compelled to employ those of other nations, her entire system of commerce would be turned upside down down. There would forthwith be, confusion worse confounded. Moreover, privateering is forbidden by the new national law of Europe, and with the new America must finally give her assent; and such being the case, we really cannot see how, with the small naval force at her disposal, she could either materially injure the trade of Britain, or effectually protect her own.

But we have digressed from the point, the grounds on which we anticipate a meek solution of present difficulties. America is at this moment on the very worst terms with France, Austria, Denmark, and Spain. It is notorious that Louis Napoleon dislikes her; through Mesdnals Vaillant and Pelissier, he has even gone out of his road to insult her, markedly, and in the face of all the world. Nor are her relations in any degree more friendly with Austria. The Kosta affair was an insult to that power, and it is but yesterday that Commodore Ingraham received a gold medal, as the reward of his arrogance and cheap valor. All this is remembered, and will be, for many a day to come. Denmark, too, may be reckoned as affronted. At the very moment a United States ship of war has gone to the Baltic, to menace the authorities of Copenhagen, and the gallant Danes have on their part, sent out a naval and artillery force, to protect the Island of St. Thomas, in the event of a serious rupture. As for Spain—all men remember how she has been treated; how filibustering expeditions to Cuba has been connived at, as Walker's was to Nicaragua; how the authorities of that colony has been kept continually on the alert; how Soule was sent to Madrid for the very purpose of picking a quarrel; how, in short, America has notoriously abused that comparatively weak kingdom. Looking, then, at these facts, we conclude that President Pierce, or any other President, will be slow to go into the battle at this moment; for just so surely as America drew the sword on England, so surely would she draw the sword on Europe. No one of the States named, but would aid Britain in any way they could. In fact, war with the Mother Country in her things now stand, would be neither more nor less, than war with one half, and that by all odds, the greater half of Europe.—The end of such a contest need not be pointed out. It would be a European combination, not against the freedom, but the insolence of America.

The present position of the quarrel is very unfavourable to those who have so laboriously picked it. Step by step they went on, till the final demand was made for the recall of Mr. Crampton. This was met by a courteous and dignified disclaimer of all intention of offending, on the part of the British Government, but at the same time, by a firm refusal. The despatch of Lord Clarendon rendered offence impossible, and cleared his Government wholly completely from all share in the original cause of complaint; and then, when Britain stands completely exonerated by the confession of both sides of the Atlantic, the President, too far commited already, is compelled to give Mr. Crampton his passport, and thus to place himself in the attitude of one who refuses conciliation, and is bent on strife.

The American papers feel acutely the false position which they now occupy. We, in the meantime, must wait. The next news we shall have, will be, that Mr. Dallas is coming back to Philadelphia, and then, shall the people of the States must have an instant adjustment of the difference, in so far as their credit will be effected by it, and all their business operations thoroughly disordered.—*Globe.*

Wreck of the Ship Racer for New York.
Passengers Safe in Dublin.

[*From the London Chronicle.*

Six hundred of the passengers of the ill-fated Racer, Captain Ainsworth, which was wrecked at Arklow Bank on the night of the 7th, arrived in Dublin on Saturday evening, by the Dublin and Wicklow line of railway. The passengers, a large portion of whom are Irish,—immediately proceeded to the office of Mr. Kenny, the agent of the owners, who exerted himself, and succeeded, after a delay of about two hours, in finding lodgings for the entire number; and he has, of course, made himself responsible for their expenses. Many of them have lost everything they possessed; and although, happily, life to any large extent is not sacrificed, from all we can learn, we believe that a close inquiry is necessary in reference to every circumstance connected with the vessel from the moment of her departure from London. The Racer was clipper-rigged, 1,700 tons register, and built, we believe, in an American port. She was chartered by Messrs. Brown, Grinnel & Co., to take passengers to New York, and had, when she weighed anchor, on Tuesday last, 700 souls on board. At Holyhead the pilot left the ship, and shortly afterwards the mate and carpenter left in the boat below, after giving the wheelman his point to steer by. The weather was somewhat heavy, with a fresh wind, and the passengers, of whom the greater number were little accustomed to sea, turned into their berths at an early hour, expecting a prosperous voyage, and fearing nothing of greater consequence than sea sickness. The full complement of hands for a vessel of the Racer's build and tonnage would be about twenty eight able bodied men. In fact she was manned by twenty-seven men, of whom the larger number, we believe, were twenty-four —were men of color, and three Chinese. The passengers had not long been at rest, when they were rudely disturbed by the running of the ship right on shore. The crew turned out, the passengers ran to and fro in wild confusion, and the belief on every mind was that immediate destruction awaited them. An effort was made to bring off the ship, but without success, and the circumstances in which all on board were placed were of the most alarming character. It is said by one of the parties now in Dublin, that the captain on being appealed to as to the chances of safety, in his agony replied, infamely expressed his belief that they would be all involved in a common and terrific fate. Such opinions, at least, got abroad among the passengers, and the scene on board from that moment, grew in its circumstances of horror, until the arrival of the Arklow fishing boats, caused hope to revive, and, let us presume, awakened a feeling of humble thankfulness to God in many a mind relieved of its late anxieties. The fishermen of Arklow were prompt in their arrival when the news of the disaster reached them, and active in their exertion to land the numerous persons who called upon them for assistance; and when they had been landed the passengers received every attention on shore; and as soon as possible a committee of gentlemen in the neighborhood was formed, subscriptions raised, and all that could be done to relieve and make comfortable parties who had lost their all, was affected by the hard exertions who undertook the duty. Shortly after the striking of the vessel, one of the black gangs fell overboard and was drowned, and a female passenger was also carried into the sea, but she was happily recovered. Numbers of the passengers state, and their assertion is borne out by a report from the constabulary at Arklow, that immediately on the coming of the Racer on shore alongside, and whilst the passengers were assembled together in their anxiety to be brought again to terra firma, numbers of the seamen commenced and carried out without a check a system of wholesale plunder from the boxes and trunks of the passengers. Here they had placed their little hoards of money, which were rifled without mercy, if the statements be reliable, and in one case as much as £200 was lost by a poor woman, and others lost various sums from £10 to £50 in this way. When news of the disaster reached town, two tug-boats were despatched by Mr. Kenny, with directions to bring off all that could be saved; and they also arrived on Saturday, laden with remnants of the wreck. As amongst these the boxes of many of the passengers have been brought up, the truth of the pillage can, at least to some extent, be easily tested. Several of the crew were brought up by the tug-boats, and are now in town. It is said by some of the passengers that certain requisites, with which the government emigrating agent very properly demand that each vessel shall be provided, and which are essential for the preservation of decency and health amongst the passengers, although they were prepared for the inspection when the officer came on board at Liverpool, were immediately knocked away when the ship put to sea.

Mr. Kenny has chartered two steam vessels to bring the passengers to Liverpool, preparatory, we presume, to shipping them on board a second vessel, to have, let us hope, a more prosperous though a longer voyage.

Civil war in Kansas.

Town of Lawrence destroyed.

Two gentlemen just from Kansas furnish the Chicago Tribune with an account of a savage assault on Lawrence by a horde of ruffians backed up by the present United States Government. The following is the most graphic portion.

Sheriff Jones in an insulting manner demanded the arms both private and public, and declared he would give them 2 minutes to accede to the demand. If they refused to comply he would *storm the town.* The public arms were given up, and in one half hour after he made the demand, he and his whole posse to the number of three hundred and upwards were in the streets and with two pieces of artillery, yelling like savages.

They commenced their work of destruction immediately, by throwing the two printing presses and type in the river. This being done they began to cannonade the hotel, and fire by platoons at the same time at the windows, in the meantime the streets and children fleeing in every direction, the Sheriff having refused any time to remove them or property to a place of safety, as he said they might have done so before had they wanted to do so.

When leaving town, there were several who wanted to know where they could find a place of safety, but I could afford them no consolation. I being mounted, succeeded in getting away after a long chase. I left the vicinity about 7 p. m. When I was fifteen miles distant, I could see the flames of what appeared to be a large fire in the direction of Lawrence, and have no doubt but that the town is in ashes, and many of its inhabitants butchered.

Gen. Whitefield led the Ruffians.

Shannon was distributing United States muskets to the Missouri Ruffians—already they had received of three thousand stand of Government arms.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

QUEBEC, June 3rd, 1856.

The *Indian* passed Riviere du Loup yesterday p. m., and arrived at Quebec in the course of the night.

RUSSIA.

The *Times's* Berlin correspondent writes that the Emperor had given the whole of his Guards leave of absence in consequence of the events of the war. At present the Russian fleet consists of three divisions, making a total of 43 vessels of war, and 3 transports of the former are steamers.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—Cotton demand limited. Sugar—steady; demand at full prices. Corn Market.—More general enquiry for wheat though the aggregate business is far from large, holders refuse to accept lower prices and sales therefore unimportant.

WHEAT tending downwards—3d. to 6d. lower than last week's quotations. American and Canadian 10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d; red and white 6d. to 10s.

FLOUR.—Sales limited. A decline of 6d to 1s. per brl. has taken place. Western Canal 32s. 6d. to 33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 37s. to 38s.

INDIAN CORN.—Sales limited. 30s to 30s. 6d.; yellow 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.

Political news important.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Earl of Clarendon, in the House of Lords, on Monday evening said in reply to a question by the Earl of Elgin, said the letter signed E. Hammond was a genuine document. It arose from the following circumstances:—The agent of the Costa Ricans in this country and some agents in the United States Government, after the attack of Walker on the Government of Nicaragua, appealed to the Government of this country, to assist them in defending themselves. A great variety of projects had been laid before Her Majesty's Government had invariably replied in the negative, declaring that with those States they would have nothing to do—meaning the States of Central America—but at the same time the Government expressed itself extremely sorry for the attack on Nicaragua and the deplorable events which followed; and they especially regretted it because the property of British subjects had not only been endangered, but had actually been sacrificed by Walker; therefore, Her Majesty's government would be very glad if Walker's interferences were not carried further, but they again and again said that with the affairs of Central America they had determined to have nothing whatever to do, and that all their actions would be limited to sending just that sufficient naval force to the coast of South America which would be adequate for the protection of British interest and British property. Mr. Wallenstein, who made the application in behalf of Costa Rica, was greatly disappointed at this answer, and spoke of the vast amount of British property there, which he said ought to be defended by a naval force; that the Costa Ricans were resolved to make a steadfast resistance and rely upon the justice of their country by Walker, but that they had no means of repelling the threatened aggression; that the Costa Ricans a peaceful people and; Mr. Wallenstein said he had no credit in this country and was unable to buy arms here, and he asked if our Government would not give a few arms in order to enable those misleading people to repel this aggression. The matter was referred to the War Department and the answer returned by Mr. Hammond, to which the noble Earl alluded.—Mr. Wallenstein did not consider himself entitled to accept that answer, as none had never been taken, and Mr. Wallenstein had since declined it. It was sometime since

Walker took possession of Nicaragua, and he disposed of a good deal of British property by force alone. Her Majesty's Government had communicated with the Government of the United States in the matter, and he would read an extract from a despatch of Mr. Crampton on the question.—There had been no disguise whatever with the United States Government as to the object of the British Government. Avowedly and openly it had been to protect British interests. On 5th March Mr. Marcy said he entirely disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua and thought it likely to cast a shade upon the reputation of the Government of the United States. He observed that he knew no better plan of proceeding than for the United States and British Governments to combine together for the preservation of the United States, and British subjects.

Despatches from Vienna state that letters had been received from Constantinople announcing that a convention had been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers, and adding that the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the troops of the allies will completed in six months. Advices reached Berlin announcing that Sir Wm. Williams had arrived at St. Peters burg, and would shortly leave the Russian Capital for England.

Southampton, Tuesday.—The steamer *Indus*, with Indian and Mediterranean mails has arrived. The weather had been boisterous, and several vessels had been driven ashore. The British bark *Mark Wilson* was on the rocks.

Trade continued dull at St. Petersburg, holders of tallow were unwilling to sell at present prices. Coronation takes place in September.

A Machine for Stumps.

On Friday last, Messrs. Blackmar & Brown, of Ypsilanti, held an exhibition of the Improved Stump Pulling Machine, which they have lately purchased the patent right for this State. This new improvement for clearing the surface of tne soil, is called Willis' Orange Improved Stump Machine; and has been submitted to a number of trials in some of the Eastern States, before Hon. Gov. Brown, of Massachusetts, Professor Nash of the New England *Farmer*, and a number of other agriculturists equally as well known. Messrs. Blackmar & Brown, of Ypsilanti, have been the first to bring them into this State; and from the ease and power with which the machine works, it is evidently to be a very great aid to settlers on timbered lands. There are several principles on which a stump machine must operate to be useful and popular; and among these are first, the exertion of great power, next simplicity of construction; and, thirdly, the power to work and be removed from place to place with a small num ber of hands. Now there is no limit to the force with which this machine can be made to operate, as the lever-power can be increased to any extent, and if the chains and iron hooks are only made strong in proportion, it can be constructed to move or lift any stump,stone or weight which it is possible to remove.—The machine is not at all complicated, so that should any part of it give way, an ordinary mech anic could readily repair it.—Two men and one horse, or a pair of oxen, can easily work and move the machine, and operate it reasonably fast. Three men, however, and a pair of oxen are all that could be employed in operating it advantageously or economically; and with that force, any ordinary field of stumps can be cleared at the rate of two to three acres per day.

The trial of the machine last Tuesday took place on the farm of Mr. Grove Sanders, about three quarters of a mile to the southeast of the depot in the village of Ypsilanti. The field did not exactly suit for a full trial of the powers of the machine; most of the stumps being old, and having had time for decay. The soil, also, was not stiff, being rather light on the surface, with the subsoil a clayey loam. There were, however, some white oak stumps, which afforded a pretty good test of its power.—One stump which was pulled up by it, bred the earth with it from a depth of five to six feet, and the circumference of the roots with the soil attached measured thirty-five to forty feet, being from eleven to twelve feet across. The stump itself girthed nearly 12 feet close to the surface. This stump was pulled with the aid of the shears which form a part of the machine.

The operating force consists of a lever on wheels, at the end of the long arm of which is attached the horses or oxen which move it. The fulcrum is formed by any firm stump to which the lever may be attached by a chain. From the fulcrum the power can be applied at any distance to which the connecting chain may reach. Some of the stumps pulled on Friday were from forty-five rods distant from the anchor stump, and as the machine could pull all the stumps at or within that distance, a circular area could be cleared without moving the lever from its anchor of ove. an acre in extent. Where two or three stumps of small size were near each other, they could be pulled at one operation of the machine, by using the small shears, and more than one set of chains and hooks.

There were about seventy of the farmers and citizens of Ypsilanti and the vicinity present during the forenoon, while the machine was in operation; and among them were Mr. C. Woodruff, of the Ypsilanti *Sentinel*, Charles Shier, David Dibb, H. H. Compton. Benjamin Emerick, R. W. Van Fossen, C. Yost, D. W. Loveridge, G. Sanders, W. H. Hanford, Isaac Collar. All expressed themselves satisfied with the operation of the machine, so far as the stumps in that field afforded a test. Most of them were desirous, however, that it should be tested in a stiffer soil, and in a field where the stumps were greener than those on the field of Mr. Sanders. Mr. Blackmar expressed his willingness to test the machine in any field, and on any quality of stumps which might be selected. He had endeavored to procure a field which would afford a fuller test of its powers, but could not at this busy season, when all the farming community were busily occupied putting in their Spring crops.

Messrs. Blackmar & Brown are perfectly willing to give all information that may be desired as to the working of the stump extractor; and as it is one of the most efficient and easily worked machines of the kind that has come under our observation, or which we have had an opportunity to see at work, we do not hesitate to pronounce it one which will be used with advantage by all who have land they wish cleared from stumps or large stones, and one that can be easily handled, entailing little it any extra expense in its operation.—*Det. Adv.*

SUCCESSFUL BANKING.—The National Provincial Bank of England at a half yearly meeting declared a dividend for the half year, which with a bonus declared in January, was equal to 16 per cent per annum on a capital of £450,000. The statement of the condition of the bank showed a large amount of Rest, or undivided profits, and it was resolved to increase the capital of the bank to £600,000 by the issue of new shares to be offered to the proprietors in the proportion of one new share for every three old shares. The net profits of 1855, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to £84,305.—*Det. Ad.*

A boy about 13 years of age, whose name we have not learned, was burned to death at his parents residence near the Don Bridge, on Tuesday. The deceased was standing near the fire, when his clothes caught the flames, and his mother alarmed by his cries hastened to his assistance, and immediately seeing the state of her child threw a large rug over him which was at hand, and tho' she succeeded in stopping the progress of the combustion, still the injuries that the poor boy sustained were so great that he expired the same evening. An inquest will be held upon the body.—*Globe.*

LIFE PEERAGES.—We are informed that the Government are about to introduce a series of resolutions in the House of Lords immediately, giving power to the Crown to appoint peerages for a life. It is proposed that there shall be four peerages for life conferred, and at no time to exceed that number, upon distinguished members of the bench Judges. They are to be termed "Lords of Appeal," and are to enjoy, during their natural life, all the privileges of hereditary members of the House of Lords.—They are to be appointed expressly to sit on appeal cases, as their title denotes. It is also proposed that each of the four Lords of Appeal shall have the annual salary, during life, of £5000, inclusive of any pension to which they might be entitled from their previous judicial services on the bench.—When the question of these life-peerages has been settled—and it is thought there will not be any opposition to the resolution of the Government—Lord Wensleydale will be at once enabled to take the required oath and his seat in the House of Lords.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE WAR.—Since the commencement of the war, England has lost 19,584 gallant men by death in action, wounds, and diseases; and 2873 have been besides discharged from the service on account of the two latter causes. England has sealed her declaration of unflinching devotion to the cause of national independence by the sacrifice of 22,457 gallant soldiers. Of these, 1993 fell bravely in action; about 1621 sunk under their wounds, 4279 died of cholera, and 11,431 of other diseases. England has lost in all 22,457. The losses of the French, so far as they have at present been ascertained, amount to 60,000. Count Orloff has admitted in Paris that the Russian loss has not been less than 500,000. The loss sustained by the Sardinians has not been, and the loss sustained by the Turks never will be, ascertained.

BIRTH.

In this town, on the 2nd inst., the lady of Mr. William Mears, of a son.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproven by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. AYER's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills*, even though they are not ordered in the book but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—*New Orleans Delta.*

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, June 6th 1856

Flour	Best warranted,	$ 7	50	$ 8 00
	2nd quality	4	00	4 50
Buckwheat	Flour,	2	00	0 00
	Rye	2	00	2 50
Timothy	Seed,			4 00
Clover,				10 00
Corn	Meal per 100	1	50	2 00
Corn	per bushel, 56lbs.	0	50	0 00
Oats	" do 34lbs.	0	37½	0 00
Potatoes	do	0	37	0 00
Wheat	do 60lbs,	1	00	1 25
Barley	do 48lbs,	0	75	0 00
Hay	per Ton	10	00	12 00
Straw	per load	1	50	2 00
Wood	per cord (Hard)	2	00	2 25
	do (Soft)	1	50	0 00
Pork	per 100lbs.	7	00	0 00
Beef	" "	7	00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.25.
Wheat.—$1.
Corn.—47c for small lots.
Oats.—26 or 27½ cts.
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ₱ doz.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 12th June.
3rd Kingsville, 10th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June.
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons
attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table
will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.



THE FAVORITE STEAMER
GEM
Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.
Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,
NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.	
Wednesday	April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do	May 7	do	June 7
do	May 21	do	June 21
do	June 4	do	July 5
do	June 18	do	July 19
do	July 2	do	Aug. 2
do	July 16	do	Aug. 16
do	July 30	do	Aug. 30
do	Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do	Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do	Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do	Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do	Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do	Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool	
Wednesday,	Nov. 26	Saturday,	Dec. 27
do	Dec. 24	do	Jan 24, 1857
do	Jan 28, 1857	do	Feb 28, "
do	Feb 25, "	do	Mar 27, "
do	Mar 25, "	do	April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For freight or passage apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, } Glasgow
82 St Enoch Square, }
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

AUCTION SALE
OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 6th JUNE next and following day, at STUPTZE'S HOTEL, in the Town of SANDWICH, C. W., a number of

Horses Colts Cows Sheep
A NEW DOUBLE CARRIAGE, SLEIGH
Buggies! Harness

and a great variety of other articles, which will be sold without reserve.

A number of the horses are superior for Carriage other purposes. Two thoroughbred Colts and a number of Brood Mares, together with a few BLOOD CATTLE.

Parties will be permitted to enter Cattle and Stock for Sale, by application to the undersigned the day previous to sale.

TERMS:

$20 and under, cash; from 20 to $40, three months, and all over $40, six months' credit, with approved joint notes. No property can be removed from the ground until settled for.

Full particulars may be obtained upon application to J. H. WILKINSON, Sandwich, or

P. H. MORIN, Auctioneer.
Sandwich, 23rd May, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
No. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

THE SAFEST AND MOST VALUABLE SCHEME EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
BATES'
TIRAGE AU SORT,
VALUE $61,000!
Tickets Five Dollars Each.
A Prize to every 20th Ticket!
DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE AT
Brockville, C. W., on the 28th Inst.

TOTAL SUMMARY OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of	£3,125	0 is	£3,125	0
1	do	1,027	10 is	1,027	10
1	do	1,025	0 is	1,025	0
1	do	900	0 is	900	0
1	do	850	0 is	850	0
1	do	825	0 is	825	0
1	do	350	0 is	350	0
1	do	212	10 is	212	10
1	do	187	10 is	187	10
1	do	125	0 is	125	0
1	do	100	0 is	100	0
1	do	82	10 is	82	10
1	do	67	10 is	67	10
2	do	65	0 is	130	0
1	do	60	0 is	60	0
2	do	55	0 is	110	0
4	do	50	0 is	200	0
2	do	45	0 is	90	0
1	do	40	0 is	40	0
27	do	37	10 is	1,012	10
10	do	35	0 is	350	0
3	do	32	10 is	97	10
13	do	30	0 is	390	0
4	do	27	10 is	110	10
42	do	25	0 is	1,050	0
2	do	22	10 is	45	0
21	do	20	0 is	420	0
22	do	17	10 is	385	0
20	do	15	0 is	300	0
44	do	12	10 is	550	0
48	do	10	0 is	480	0
1	do	8	0 is	8	0
87	do	7	10 is	652	10
20	do	6	5 is	125	
2	do	6	0 is	12	0
51	do	5	0 is	255	0
60	do	3	10 is	210	0
128	do	1	5 is	160	0
640	Prizes.		Value,	£16,000	0

The Property proposed in this Scheme forms part of the most valuable property in Canada West, well adapted for Mill Sites, Farm Lots and Residences; the titles to the property are indisputable.

The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen of the highest respectability, character and standing in society, who will see that everything connected with this drawing is fairly and honestly attended to, and no person need fear but that his rights will be honourably and justly looked after by them.

The plans of the property, and all information thereof, and Tickets, can be had by applying to the Agents,

JOSIAH BRAY, Hamilton.
JOHN McINTOSH, Ancaster.

The following gentlemen, of the city have allowed their names to be mentioned as Referees, regarding the character and standing of the parties connected with the above scheme:

Thos. Lee, Esq., Bank of Montreal.
A. Stuart, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, &c.
C. Freeland, Esq., Commission Merch't.
W. Leggo, Esq., Barrister.
J. Stewart, Esq., M'Nab st. Foundry
Hamilton, April, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President : I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.
ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.
DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
SECRETARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocbe, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.
andwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware. Cities with a Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.
Feb. 20th, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
NORTH **1856** SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HORNER, agent, Detroit.

C. P. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN,
FOR JUNE, 1856.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
PER
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE
LOWEST REMUNERATING
PROFIT, FOR
CASH.
PRINTS
IN VARIETY.
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING,
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
TROWSERINGS,
LINENS
DRILLS,
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS,
CARPETING,
SHAWLS, &c. &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
THE XL FLOUR,
KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE
AT CURRENT PRICES.
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY
SEED.
H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.
Sandwich, Feb. 20th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fash on able styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons owing the subscriber are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the 15th day of April next if they wish to save the costs of collection.

TO RENT.

The House and Premises in which the subscriber lives. Terms $24 per quarter payable in advance. Possession given on the first of May next.

GEORGE HANN.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to
GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. Also, Loss of LIFE BY FIRE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot, on No. 4, East side of Main Street, fronting "Mears' Hotel." The above property will be leased for $150 a year; or, for particulars of sale apply to
STANISLAUS LASALINE.
Sandwich, 20th March, 1856.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.
BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.
Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN.
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

Agriculture and Science.

Corn Meal for Milch Cows.

The *Rural New Yorker* gives the following as the experience of one of its correspondents in the use of Indian meal. The proprietors of some of our best milk dairies regard it as the best food for providing the largest amount as well as the richest quality of milk.

In the of 1852 I began to feed three farrow cows for the purpose of supplying a milkman in this vicinity with which I began, and as I designed the farrow cows for the butcher in the spring. I commenced giving them meal from corn and barley, some ten bushels old grain, then corn meal alone, increasing till they eat one peck each every day. I tried it cooked and raw, wet and dry, mixed with cut fodder composed of hay straw, and corn stalks, cut up together, varying the amount of each as convenience might suggest, as I think all animals require a variety.

Now for the result. The cows increased in milk, giving more on the above feed than they had done on grass during summer. Contrary to my expectations they did not improve very fast in flesh on the food given, and I was obliged to dry them up early in March, to get them fit for the shambles. My cows that were coming in, in the spring had two quarts of corn meal each per day, and they also gave milk liberally. The milk being sold daily, an excellent opportunity for testing the amount given at the time. I made up my mind that corn meal was the best for milk of any food for the milk cow, and still think so, if good, rich milk is wanted. It has been tried considerably in this vicinity, with the same results here given. I fed cut feed; but I do not think that would vary the result. With me if the cows get their daily allowance, I get the returns. Farmers please try it and report the effect.

Currants Grafted on Maple.

Currants Grafted on Maple.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says he transplated into his door-yard a young, thrifty maple, and engrafted into it scions from a currant bush. They grew well, and when ripe, looked very handsome. He says that you must not graft until the sugar-water ceases to run.

Transplanting Hiccories.

Transplanting Hiccories.—The *Prairie Farmer*, (Chicago) says that Mr. Adams, living there, transplants the hickories from the forest with the same success as other trees. His plan is to dig down and down till he gets tired of it, and then cut off the tap root. He never stops till he gets four feet, and has that to six, and yet he states that he never got so low as to find the tap root as small as the tree at the surface of the ground.

Charcoal as a Fertilizer.

For two years past I have used some fifty loads each season of refuse charcoal, and being fully convinced that it pays, I wish to recommend it to my brother farmers. I have tried it on grass, corn and potatoes—have tried it alone, and in the compost heap and in all situations it has proved beneficial to its trust. As a top dressing for grass, it gives a green color and luxuriant growth. Applied to half an acre of early potatoes the last summer, the yield was seventy-five bushels of as fine, healthy potatoes, as could be desired that sold readily for one dollar per bushel, and yielded the best profit of any thing on the farm.

The virtue of charcoal mainly consists in its absorbing power. The purity of the air around a charcoal pit has long been known, and the colliers, notwithstanding their smutty appearance, are robust men. The source of this purity of the air and the health of the colliers, lies in the fact that charcoal absorbs from the air the ammonia and other noxious gases, unsuited for our lungs, but just the food for plants. Every good housekeeper knows that if her boiling meat gives forth an unsavory odor, a piece of fresh charcoal put into the pot will not only sweeten the air but will remedy the taint of the meat. In the same manner it acts when applied to the land. It absorbs from the air those gases offensive to our nostrils, but the main food of plants. And this it will do, not once only, or for one season, but very possibly for a century. Where an old coal-pit has been burnt, the land never seems to wear out, and the first settlers point to the coal bottoms that are fifty years old, still by their exuberant vegetation marking well the spot where the wood was converted into coal. A fertilizer so lasting is well worth some expense at the outset. But where can we get it, some may ask. If any charcoal pits are burned in your vicinity, the bottoms will furnish three or four loads each of refuse charcoal mingled with burnt soil. The latter is highly valued also as an absorbent. Around furnaces and blacksmith shops, the waste charcoal also accumulates, and in many instances may be had for the carting. It may be found also around engine houses thrown out from locomotives. If none of these resources are at hand, then use the best substitute possible, which is muck, or swamp mud, and double the manure heap by composting, and if the crops are not doubled, then my experience in vain.—*Country Gentleman.*

Home Made Guano.

As there is a good deal said about guano and other fertilizers, I will give you my experience. Last summer, in July, I cleared out my hen-roost, and found about two bushels of droppings. I had about one quarter on a level on an acre of corn, in a place where I could not well get at it with the cultivator, without doing more damage than I expected the crop to be worth. I planted it about the 6th of June, intending to subdue it with the hoe. It was so wet that I could do but little with it once after a sort cut down the weeds, and then applied the guano. This I prepared as follows: To the two bushels of hen droppings, I put about four bushels of ashes from the ash-house, and ground them together, as a mason mixes his mortar. Of this mixture I applied about half a pint to the hill. *I husked thirty-four bushels of ears from this piece.* There was a good growth of stalks, of a good color, broad leaf, &c. Had this piece been cultivated as corn ground should be, I think you will agree with me that I should have had a great crop. D.—*Gates N. Y.*

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence in good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 15, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work executed to or shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ
to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued
out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and fifteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C: lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street, Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lilly, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of *Hunt, St. Louis and Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by C. H. and D. St. Louis.

WM. HUNT.
C. H. St LOUIS.
D. ST. LOUIS.

Sandwich, 1st March, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. and D. ST. LOUIS, for the purpose of doing business in the Retail Dry Goods, Grocery, Provision, Produce and General Merchandise line, as successors to Hunt, St. Louis & Co., at the Old Stand, opposite the Court House in the Town of Sandwich.

C. H. ST. LOUIS.
D. ST. LOUIS.

Sandwich, 1st March, 1856.

In connection with the above C. H. and D. St. Louis would inform the Inhabitants of Sandwich, its vicinity, and their customers generally that they have received this day, via Great Western Railway, a well-assorted stock of Merchandize in the line which they will dispose of on liberal terms for cash or Produce.

Sandwich, 8th May, 1856.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of everything to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found always.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

E. L. McGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a share of the patronage of which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the deliceies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WAREHOUSE
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON.

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense in the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors alway

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WARE-HOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM. D. WILKINS, JR

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from the G. W. Railway. The first Mill Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and no more, and will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved Kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Drillers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I assure purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz:

All and singular those our lots in the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, [Sheriff Essex.
29th February, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two hundred acres of cultivation, balance 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residence or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural Arts.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space has been assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, illustrate the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is affordeds together with its really superior execution, both as regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose, regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged as Editorial and Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM
25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and intend to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agrienlture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in Gore Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

To be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. J. MCKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Hamilton and Toronto Branch.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express		Mixed Mail	
	A M	P M	P M	A M
Toronto, -	8 00	3 20	10 00	
Mimico, -	8 10	3 30	10 15	
Port Credit, -	8 25	3 45	10 30	
Oakville, -	8 43	4 03	10 53	
Bronte, -	8 55	4 15	11 15	
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35	
Hamilton, -	9 30	4 50	12 00	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express		Accommodation		Mixed Mail	
	A M	P M	A M	P M	A M	P M
Hamilton, -	10 40	6 10	3 10			
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35			
Bronte, -	11 15	6 45	3 55			
Oakville, -	11 27	7 00	4 15			
Port Credit, -	11 45	7 20	4 35			
Mimico, -	12 00	7 35	4 50			
Toronto, -	12 15	7 50	5 05			

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Great Western Railway Offices,

AYER'S
PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say that your CATHARTIC PILLS, this day have found them a better family medicine, for common use than any other in my knowledge. Some of my friends have insisted months from them, and one family in particular is believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but are so mild and pleasant in their qualities which must make them valued by the public, when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Columbia, 15th April, 1854:

"DR. J. C. AYER.—*Sir*: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite and bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which cure; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. HATTY, Dec., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1853.*

"*Sir*: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines. I have long derived much benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Westworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify that I consider that they are the most valuable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing bilious complaints, they produce a more speedy cure of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any I have ever used, and more pleasant to be required. I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever used in my family, and in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have used your Cherry Pectoral as the best for many years known in this section of country. I have since refused to take admiralist preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"DR. J. C. AYER.—*Dear Sir*: I have been afflicted from my boyhood with a humor in my blood. For about two years, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, I was induced to purchase one box of your Sarsaparilla Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined by those who realize what I have suffered for so long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind; then the scrofula would break out; in others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly bald all the time, sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore. At last one week ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair is coming as natural as before my sickness, by which makes me feel already a new person.

"Having the above statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER.

"I have known the above named Miss Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

CYRUS HOLLEY,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL BUTLER, of the ship *Rachel Watson* from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have relieved me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills set my Liver right, and I have no doubt but they have given them to my children for worms, with the best of effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend afflicted with dyspepsia, which had lasted for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, and only in this city, to the neighborhood:

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"*Sir*: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and many friends have very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous disease of the Liver, by Ayer's Pectoral, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been relieved of fever and ague, and Lumbago and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for many years, rendering my life so much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which the section of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our community, and we feel anxious that you should be reminded of it.

Yours respectfully,
LEAVITT, THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"DR. J. C. AYER.—Honored Sir: I have made a hot cough mixture of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism and a which he had suffered so severely. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel it better health than I have for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your medicine. Yours truly,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are personally known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and
J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;
D. OULLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchantin Canada.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Pins, Gold Pens, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold & Silver

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Lake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosba fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Corset Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fodder Knives, Plutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors above Criswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room. J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executors
C. GUILLOT, }

Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

MAPLE LEAF.

DIEU ET MON DROIT — "PROGRESS." — DECUS ET TUTAMEN

James H. Wilkinson] [Proprietor and Publisher.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1856. NO. 16.

THE MAPLE LEAF.
IS PUBLISHED
Every Friday Morning,
BY
J. H. WILKINSON,
BEDFORD STREET,
Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy. per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "Maple Leaf" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

Bartley and Pinney.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER.
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. P. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronize him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

Poetry.

Building on the Sand.

BY EMMA COOK.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world has done
Since myrtles grew and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.

But have a pledge with truth!
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth.

But if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the unwise part,
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And bold enough of shining stuff—
For charity is cold.

But place not all your hopes and trust
In what the deep mine brings:
We cannot live on yellow dust,
Unmixed with purer things.

And he who piles up wealth alone,
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer chest, and own
'Tis "built upon the sand,"

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise
And soothe where'er we can;
Fair speech should blind the human mind,
And love links man to man.

But stay not at the gentle words,
Let deeds with language dwell;
The one who pities starving birds,
Should scatter crumbs as well.

The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand,
For those who talk yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

How John Graham was Cured of Discontent.

Among the first settlers of this part of the world, was an honest Scotchman, whom we will call John Graham, who had come, with wife and bairns, to make for themselves a new home in the woods. Being very industrious, or as his neighbors said, a "well doing" man, it was not long before he was the possessor of a snug log house in the middle of a pleasant clearing. He raised good crops too and got his land cleared up as fast as other people, so that one would have thought he was prosperous enough to be contented, and so he might have been but for his unfortunate propensity to look upon the worst side of things, as far as they concerned himself. He was always dissatisfied, thinking that all his neighbors were doing better than he, and seeming almost to take a morbid pleasure in undervaluing what he did himself. This was provoking to his wife, who was of a more cheerful disposition, but it was no use to remonstrate with him.

One fine morning in Summer, John Graham rose very early and went out to drive up his oxen, as he wanted to use them, but they were no where to be found. As there were no fences to restrain them cattle, in those days, were continually straying into the woods, causing their owners a great deal of trouble. Here was another subject of complaint for John. Nobody's oxen he was sure, strayed away so often as his but as that did not help any to bring them back he went into the house, hastily dispatched his breakfast and set off to look for them. He wandered around for a couple of hours, with his eyes almost constantly on the ground, for fear of losing the track which the oxen had made through thickets and wading bits of swamp till at last the trail suddenly disappered. John stopped a moment to wipe his heated face and look around when he instantly became aware that he was lost. He had not the slightest idea where he was. He was sure, from the height of the sun, that he must have gone a number of miles from home but in what direction he did not know, as everything was entirely new and strange to him. So after considering awhile he determined to take the first cow-path he should come to feeling sure that it would, before long bring him out at some house where he could inquire the way home. He was not long in finding a path which, after following it two or three miles, brought him out at a place close to the house, its bright water rippling and dancing in the sunshine. He was sure he had never seen the place before, and he stood admiring, until at last he began to envy the possessor of it.

"Ah!" said he to himself, "if I had as good a home as that, with as nice a clearing, and such a beautiful spring close by, I would never ask for anything better. It is'nt likely I ever will be so well off," he continued sighing, "but I may as well go in and ask the way." He went up to the door and knocked.

"Come in," said a voice which sounded familiar. He opened it and there sat his own wife and children.

"Dear me John," said his wife, "have ye found the oxen already. I did'na think ye would be back yet."

It was his own house he had been coveting. John Graham was wise after all. He sat down silent and bewildered, for a moment, and then just told his wife all that had been passing through his mind when he thought the place was unknown to him.

"It's the best lesson I ever had," he continued. "and I see now how foolish I have been, for what I despised when I knew it was my own, I coveted when I thought it was a stranger's. After this, I shall try to be more contented, and take thankfully whatever the Lord pleases to send."

And the next time he [illegible]

Frightening a Squatter.

About thirteen years ago, when the now flourishing city of Hannibal on the Mississippi river, was but a yard, surrounded by a few huts belonging to some hardy 'Squatters,' and such a thing as a steamboat was considered quite a sight, the following incident occurred.

A tall, brawny woodsman stood leaning against a tree which stood upon the bank river, gazing at some approaching object which would easily have been discovered to be a steamboat.

About half an hour elapsed, and the boat was moored, and the hands busily engaged in taking on wood.

Now among the many passengers on this boat, both male and female, was a spruce young dandy with a killing moustache, &c., who seemed bent on making an impression on the hearts of the young ladies on board; and to do that he must perform some heroic deed.

Observing our squatter friend, he imagined this to be a fine opportunity to bring himself into notice; so stepping into the cabin he said:

"Ladies, if you want to enjoy a good laugh step out on the guards. I intend to frighten that gentleman into fits who stands on the bank."

The ladies complied with the request and our dandy drew from his bosom a formidable bowie knife and thrust it into his belt; then taking a large horse pistol in each hand, he seemed satisfied that all was right. Thus equipped, he strode on shore, with an air that seemed to say, 'the hope of a nation depends on me.'

Marching up to the woodsman he exclaimed:

"I found you at last have I? You are the man I've been looking for these three weeks! Say your prayers," he continued presenting his pistols; "you'll make a capital barn door, and I shall drill the key-hole myself."

The squatter calmly surveyed him a moment, and then drawing back a step, he planted his huge fist between the eyes of his antagonist who in moment, was floundering in the turbid waters of the Mississippi.

Every passenger on the boat had by this time, collected on the guards, and the shout that now went up from the crowd speedily restored our crest fallen hero to his senses, and as he was sneaking off towards the boat, he was thus accosted by his conqueror.

"I say, you, next time you come around drilling key-holes don't forget your old acquaintances."

Life in a Powder Mill.

Dickens thus describes a visit to the powder mill of Hounslow, near London:

"In this silent region, amid whose ninety-seven work places no human voice ever breaks upon the ear, and where, indeed, no human form is seen except in the isolated house in which his allotted task is performed, there are upwards of two hundred and fifty workmen employed. They are a peculiar race, not, of course, by nature, in most cases, but by the habit of years. The circumstances of momentary destruction in which they live, added to the stringent and necessary regulations, have subdued their minds and feelings to the condition of their hire. There is seldom any need to enforce those regulations. Some terrific explosion here, or in works of a similar kind elsewhere, leaves a fled mark in their memories, and acts as a constant warning. Here no shadow of a practical joke, or caper of animal spirits ever transpires—no witticism, no chaffing or slang. A laugh is never heard, a smile seldom seen. Even the work is carried on by the men with as few words as possible, and these uttered in a low tone. Not that anybody fancies that mere sound will awaken the spirit of combustion, or cause an explosion to take place, but their being are all ways kept subdued. If one man wishes to communicate anything to another, or ask for anything from somebody at a short distance, he must go there; he is never to shout or call out. There is a particular reason for this last regulation. Amid all this silence, however a shout does occur, everybody knows that some imminent ranger is expected the next moment, and all rush away headlong from the direction of the shout. As to running toward it to offer any assistance, as common in all other cases, it is thoroughly understood that none can be afforded. An incident here is immediate and beyond remedy. If the shouting be continued for sometime (or a man might be drowning in a river), that might cause one or two of the boldest to return; but this would be a very rare occurrence. It is by no means to be inferred that the men are selfish and insensible to the perils of each other; on the contrary, they have the greatest consideration for each other, as well as for their employers, and think of danger to the lives of others, and of property at stake at all times, and more especially in the more dangerous houses. The proprietors of the various gun-powder mills all display the same consideration for each other; and whenever any improvement tending to lessen danger is made by one, it immediately communicated to all others. The wages of the men are good, and the hours very short; no artificial lights are ever used in the work. They leave the mill at half past three in the afternoon, winter and summer."

Natural Phenomenon.

The Ottawa *Times* says on Friday afternoon last the wind brought up, apparently from the rear of the Gatineau mountains, over the whole [illegible] country, a singular and more extraordinary appearance than we ever saw—the cloud itself, particularly towards the Zenith was of a lurid copper color, while towards the quarter from which the wind came there was a large spot of lighter color, absolutely fiery, very like what sailors call the "ox-eye," which is seen amidst the masses of dark clouds which prelude a hurricane on the west coast of Africa. It is no exaggeration to say that the scene was a most awful one, and every one expected a tremendous outbreak of the powers of nature; some predicted an awful thunder storm; others a hurricane of wind and deluge of rain; but nothing came of it; the clouds gradually passed away and the evening was fine. During the continuance of this dense cloud, a few ashes, and some burnt leaves fell in the streets in various places, and our own opinion is that all this most remarkable appearance was the result of an enormous fire in the forest, far up on the Southern slope of the range of mountains which terminate on the Saguenay, passing behind Three Rivers and Quebec. If it be so, the conflagration must have been of an astounding character, to have produced such results her, and it is evident that the scene of the fire must have been far off, and probably in a tract of land where none but the Red Man puts his foot, for we have heard no fire anywhere near civilized settlements in that direction.

Miscellany.

SMART CHAPS.—We have very smart boys in this town (says a contemporary)—one in particular, who was called up the other day by the pedagogue to give some account of his absence, and to give some evidence, if possible, of progress in his studies. 'Where were you yesterday?' 'I was out in the field all alone.' 'What were you doing in the field, sir?' 'Picking berries!' 'Well; but what were you doing?' 'I was meditating.' 'Meditating upon what?' 'I was meditating upon what I'd be when I go to be growed up—printer, doctor, lawyer, or schoolmaster, and took the field for it.' 'Brave boy!' 'What was your conclusion?' 'Why, as how I'd be a schoolmaster: they live easy—likes to give likens, and teach the young dea what to shoot at.'

Lola Montez was playing at the Victoria Theatre, Ballarat diggings, where she had an encounter with Mr. Seekamp, the editor of the Times at that place. A writer in the Times had made some remarks reflecting on the character of Lola, and a few evenings afterward, Mr. Seekamp called at the United States Hotel, where she was reading. Hearing he was below, she came down stairs with a whip, and laid it on his back with hearty good will. Mr. S. retaliated with a riding whip, and ere long the combatants had each other literally by the hair. Some of the parties interposed, and they were separated, but not before life preservers and revolvers had been produced. At the theatre next evening, Lola Montez was enthusiastically received, and at the close of the performance made a characteristic speech.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—A beautiful girl with a pair of pouting lips, stepped into a store to buy a pair of mits. "How much are they?" "Why," said the gallant but impudent clerk, lost in gazing upon her sparkling eyes and ruby lips, "you shall have them for a kiss!" "I agreed" said the young lady, pocketing the gloves, and her eyes speaking daggers, "and as I see you give credit here, charge it on your books, and collect it in the best way you can!" So saying she hastily tripped out at the door.

A WHITE GIRL IN SLAVERY.—The Quincy (Ill.) Republican gives the particulars of a slave-catching case which occurred at that place recently. The story runs that a female slave of one Mr. Pond, living near Palmyra, Mo., ran away, and after several days' search she was captured on the ferry-boat crossing from Missouri to Quincy.—She had been kept at the house of a Mr. Davies, a German in Palmyra, for a few days, and brought thence by Scheible, another German, to the ferry-boat opposite this city. When she was taken back to Palmyra both Germans and free Negro were imprisoned.

Upon the examination of Scheible, he alledged that he did not know the girl was a slave, as she was white. Several gentlemen were called on the witness stand who testified that they had seen her while she was at Davies', and thought she was a white woman. After a three days' trial, Scheible was discharged on the ground of her being a slave, but "he found it necessary," the Palmyra Whig states, "to leave the country forthwith!" otherwise he would have been lynched for his humanity. Davies is still in jail, and the Whig declares the penitentiary will be his fate. Such is slavery. For a simple act of kindness towards a fellow being, these two men are thus thrown into jail, and one saves himself from the fury of a mob only by escaping to a free State, while the other may consider himself fortunate if he escapes a five years' penitentiary.—*Det. Ad.*

Some time since we gave an account of the invention, by a Worcester gentleman, of an instrument which plays numerous national airs by steam power. A joint stock company has now been formed for the manufacture of the instrument, and is called the "Steam Music Company."

[illegible] obtaining one's ends whatever to neither his head with, whereas poor woman has her curl papers.

In old times, the bills of lading commenced as follows:—"Shipped, by the grace of God, in good condition," etc. Dr. Franklin used to print and sell bills of lading, and some pious persons objecting to the usual heading, he advertised that he sold bills of lading "with or without the grace of God."

"HEADS UP!"—A tall, raw-boned recruit was put on drill by a little cock sparrow of an officer; as every order was given to him he would look down to see his commander, and was as often admonished to hold up his head. Repeated admonitions of this kind at length had the effect to induce the recruit to raise his head, at length to a level with the setting sun, and the officer ordered him to keep it there.

"What, always?" was the enquiry.

"Yes always!" was the stern reply.

"Then good bye, leftenant: I shall never see *you*, again!"

Some slanderer has said that paper makers are the greatest magicians in the world, inasmuch as they transfer beggar's rags into sheets for editors to lie on.

At a social gathering near Montpelier, Vt., a young man had the task of "getting a wife," imposed upon him during a recent evening's amusement, and went through a mock ceremony, as they both supposed. After the nuptions had been gone through with, it was discovered that the person who married them was a real justice, and the matrimonial knot could not be untied! The parties are satisfied with their bargain, but they are nettled at the manner in which they were launched upon the sea of matrimony.

THE TYPE BATTERY.—Mr. Fye, of the New York press, being called upon to reply to a toast in honor of the craft at the late celebration of the Typographical society, made a very excellent speech; the speech of the evening decidedly, in the course of which he said: There are two kinds of weapons. We have Paixan guns and Minie rifles, but there is one thing that shoots further than all these. It is the shot from the type battery. It goes round the world; it circles and threads plains; it wends its way through woods; it rattles in the rigging of the ship in the most distant seas; it is never spent when aimed high, but ricochets, striking with fresh force every form of evil, dishonour and oppression. In firing then let your aim always be true, and remember that to hit the mark aim a little above it.

THE MURDER IN WASHINGTON.—The New York *Mirror*, in commenting upon the recent murderous affray at Washington, uses the following language, which will commend itself to the approval of most readers:

We forbear comments to day upon this bloody business, beyond this, that the time, the place, and the relative position of the parties, render the conduct of Herbert wholly inexcusable. No gentleman, in a public dining-room, will have any altercation with the servants; and no man, untainted by cowardice or ruffianism, will deem it necessary to go armed into a peaceful breakfast room. If waiters are insolent, the gentlemanly guest will appeal to the host, and if he refuses to make the *amende honorable*, the dignified alternative is to quit the house. We do not believe in hanging; but we would sentence the Honorable Mr. Herbert to the next severe penalty, and place the mark of Cain upon his brow.

A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisoning, adds: "I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events—nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately.—It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving a fellow creature from an untimely end.

ROYALTY IN THE KITCHEN.—A letter from San Juan del Norte says that Princess Dinizulu, a negro lady of Mozambique, is now a servant in the house of a colored preacher at that place, named Smith.

Our devil brags greatly on a watch of his, that beat the town clock five hours and ten minutes in twenty-four, giving the clock two hours the start.

"I curse the hour that we were married," exclaimed an enraged husband to his better half; to which she mildly replied "Don't, my dear, for that was the only happy hour we have ever seen."

MYSTERIOUS PROFESSION.—"Now Tom," said a printer of a country newspaper, in giving directions to his apprentice, "put the foreign leaders" into the *galleys, and lock 'em up; distribute* "the army in the East"; put "Lord Brougham" in the *rack*; take up a *line*, and finish the "British Ministers"; make the "Prince of Wales" *run on* with the Princess Alice;" move the "Kerry Hunt" out of the *chase*; get your *stick* and finish the "horrid murders now come into [illegible] and then see that the *mice* cleaned [illegible]

GUN METAL EXPERIMENTS.—The result of some carefully conducted trials and experiments with various kinds of gun metal has convinced the authorities of Woolwich Arsenal that the Nova Scotia charcoal iron possess capabilities of greater resistance as well as other desirable qualities in a superior degree. They have, therefore, recommended its adoption for the purposes of the new foundry and gun factory there. The War Department has just concluded a contract with the Acadian Iron Company for a large and regular supply of that material, which it is considered, will also be brought extensively into use, as, with such ready means of procuring superior gun metal now at their disposal, government will be relieved of that dependence on foreign countries for an article of the greatest importance, which England herself has not the means of producing. The government of Nova Scotia have shown a strong desire to encourage the manufacture of the iron of these mines, and have agreed to appropriate extensive tracts of forest land in the immediate vicinity of their mines for the purposes of the company. The Nova Scotia iron has been pronounced to be perfectly adapted for the higher qualities of steel, and all those other purposes to which Swedish or Russian iro has in times past been exclusively applied.

AN IMPROVED PIANO FORTE.—A new piano forte has been invented, which has two key boards, and is said to have greater power than two grand pianos. The principle of construction consists in the movement being placed around a hollow cylinder, which is placed perpendicularly within the body of the instrument.

A LAND SPEC.—A couple of sharp lawyers in St. Clair county, recently discovered that some trespassers were at work cutting pine on a non-resident lot, and wrote to the owner that if he would send them $25, they would put the trespassers through, and get pay for the damage done. The owner, who had been bothered and perplexed about taxes, &c., replied that if they would send him $25, he would send them a deed. They did so, received their deed, waited upon the trespassers in person, and on their own account, and took $450 from them, and sold the lot of pine as it stands for $1000. —*Det Adv.*

A fire was raging in the vicinity of Pembroke, C. W., on the 28th. Thirty families had to flee from their dwellings, leaving all their possessions to devoured by flames.—They were so hard pressed by the furious element, that they had to wade into the river for their safety, and were there nearly suffocated by the smoke. The scene is spoken of as awful beyond description,

PAYING FOR A NEWSPAPER.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph very truly says: "Except the cash system is exclusively adopted and rigidly observed, we know of no business in which its billsare so difficult to collect as subscriptions to a newspaper.—This is not because subscribers are unwilling to pay, but is principally owing to pure neglect.—Each one imagines that because the year's indebtedness amounts to so small a sum, the printer cannot be in need of that, forgetting that the fruits of his business is made up of such little sums, and that the aggregate of all the subscribers is by no means an inconsiderable amount of money, and without which, the publisher could not for a single month continue the issue of his paper.

A few days ago, while a Mr. Young was walking in Eighth street, Philadelphia, he was accosted by a young man, quite genteelly dressed, who appeared to be in great agony. He inquired of Mr. Young where the nearest dentist could be found, and said he was suffering greatly from the toothache. Mr. Young kindly gave the desired directions. "Just put your finger in my mouth and feel the tooth that tortures me," said the sufferer, apparently writhing in agony. Mr. Young complied, and inserted one of his digits. The young man started away to seek for the dentist. Meanwhile, Mr. Young having occasion to put his hand into his pocket, discovered that his portmonnaie, containing forty dollars, was gone.

GUN BOATS FOR CANADA.—It is stated and we hope truly, that henceforth some [illegible] gun boats will be [illegible] every day just as well be here, as lying at anchor in British ports, and may be useful at some time.

The French Empress Eugene is likely to remain an invalid for life. Her feet are paralyzed, and though the physicians hold out the hope that a few days may restore her to her former health, her recovery is very problematic.

The editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis* writes from Washington that all the archives of the British legation have been packed up, and are to be sent to Canada.

Great Britain and the United States.

The formal announcement of Mr. Crampton's dismissal was not made to him until the afternoon of Wednesday week, the 23th ult., at an hour when he could not send home by the steamer of that date his own notification of the fact. But the despatch of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, informing the latter of the President's intention, was dated on the previous day, and sent off by the next steamer forward. There have been many remarks passed on this peculiar timing of the deed, and on the small cunning that it displays. Mr. Dallas would have in his possession at the same time the despatch on Cuba at American affairs, dated the 24th ult., of which we have now to speak, and positive knowledge of Mr Crampton's dismissal which he might or might not with hold from Lord Clarendon. But the dodge—if there were one—is alike contemptible in itself and unimportant. It is extremely likely Lord Clarendon would not take any special step on any other point, until he knew the issue of the enlistment difficulty.

Elsewhere will be found the answer of Mr. Marcy to sundry hints thrown out by Lord Clarendon on the subject of arbitration—hints more or less positive, more or less designedly misunderstood. And if on [illegible] disingenuous document emanates from a State Department, President Pierce offers to arbitrate on one point, leaving another open to the disputants; and such a proposal speaks plainly of that paltry and calculating and personally selfish spirit, which has latterly characterised all his Excellency's political moves. He strives to carry favour with every one, and secure his renomination to the Chair. Failing in this, he would leave an awkward legacy to his successor, in an irritating open question. If he take up a national policy, he fears that he may sacrifice his party popularity. If he please the North by showing signs of accomodation, he tickles the recklessness of the West and the vapouring of the South by flat refusal to consider certain points as debatable. And to all this Mr. Marcy has to square his instructions. How painfully he labours through them, as the 24th ult. discovers will present no surprise, nor shall we do much more than put a mark on one fatal objection to the receipt of this as a *bona fide* offer of settlement. It consists herein. Mr. Marcy divides the dispute into two parts—the one being the construction of the Treaty; that is to say, was it retrospective or not—the other being the actual possessions held by Great Britain at the date of the Treaty: what were they, and what right had she to hold them. Such a division is pretty simple. Now, says the American Secretary of State, it would be absurd to submit the first point to arbitration, because if decided in Great Britain's favour; the dispute as to the latter would still exist. Would it so? Why! It seems palpable enough that this difficulty would be obviated by submitting both issues to a simultaneous arbitration; it would also seem impossible that such an easy solution should not have occurred to Mr. Marcy, when we find him at last consenting to refer this latter abstruse point.' It is true that he tries to fortify his reluctance to refer the construction of the Treaty, by declaring that a decision adverse to his view could not for a moment be tolerated, Yet, after laying down his position so firmly, he has the chil ish and illogical folly to add in his closing paragraph, that if the geographical questions were settled by reference, the "other points of difference would, after that, yield, as a matter of course to a conference between the Earl of Clarendon and yourself (Mr. Dallas)." Was there ever a greater tissue of absurdities? The sole scrap that merits approbation, in all this long attempt at complication, is the still further a very complicated matter, is the preference given to "men of science" as arbitrators.—We sincerely regret that the despatch is so unpalatable; and can scarcely doubt that it will meet with a curt answer, which, in truth, is all that it deserves. Looked at below the surface, and in connection with other circumstances of the moment.

On one of these, a word. It may be remembered that, not long since, a solemn fuss was made over the alleged piracy of one Capt. Tarleton, of H. M. S. *Eurydice*, with the passengers on board the American steamer *Orizaba*, on the latter's arrival at San Juan. "Another insult to our flag" was echoed far and wide; and the story goes that the Cabinet of Washington demonstrated with that of London on the occurrence. And now what are the facts? Without running through the details which have gone the usual rounds, it is sufficient to say that the precautions taken by Capt. Tarleton against apprehended violence and bloodshed at what may be called a natural port, were limited to that object; that such as they were, they were adopted at the urgent solicitation of an American commercial company; and that discreet British officer finally refused to be led into any proceedings whatever that might be construed in an offensive sense.

Nor is this all. Thanks to the speed of the admirable new line of Liverpool and Montreal steamers, we have at the moment of writing been furnished with a few days later news from England, and specially with an explanation given by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, in reply to an enquiry by Lord Elgin, touching the alleged supply of muskets to the Costa Ricans.—We subjoined this other significant fact to what we called the old hardware, so soon as the charge was gravely mooted here, and flatly contradicted the Congressional and newspaper busy-bodies who saw active sympathy in a certain letter from Mr. Hammond of our Foreign Office, to Mr. Wyndham, who is since dead, but who was then Agent of Costa Rica in London. [illegible] stone throw were no proof whatever that the transaction was ever completed; and might have added that the correspondence actually took place before it was known that Costa Rica and Nicaragua were at war. Now it comes out that the purchase never was completed; and furthermore, Lord Clarendon, then as now, reiterated most emphatically that Great Britain would in no case meddle with the intestine quarrels of Central America, but would strictly limit her "interference" to the actual protection of British life and property.

But worse still is behind; and we come now again to the recent recognition by President Pierce, of the Walker dynasty in Nicaragua. From this same speech of Lord Clarendon we learn that, on or about the 5th of March, Mr. Marcy assured Mr Crampton that the American Government shared the disgust of the British government at the career of Walker; and that the propriety of joint action in order to prevent its consequences was suggested by Mr. Marcy. We shall perhaps be told hereafter—for on all sides misunderstandings prevail—that Mr. Marcy's languages did not bear this construction. It matters not. For several consecutive months the President steadily refused to recognise the quasi-filibustering rule. Then suddenly it came upon us that he had veered round to the very opposite quarter of of the compass, and that Padre Vijil was the right man in the right place! Surely Mr. Dallas must have been thoroughly cognizant of the small, time-serving, trimming, thriftless, vacillating character of his Chief Magistrate, when he said, during the interchange of courtesies at some public dinner or other, that nothing but "inexorable policy" could drive the two countries into collision. "The "inexorable policy" of such men as President Pierce is moulded by the temporary exigencies of his own supposed interests, and by the timid counsels of those who are cleverer than he and not as unscrupulous. Perhaps this may be [illegible] but it is not far from graphic news to the 24th ult. has arrived, and it seems clear that the London *Times* argues upon Mr. Marcy's willingness to join Lord Clarendon in chuckeing General Walker, as though there were positive evidence of its existence. We regret all the more that we cannot wait to see this important point cleared up. If it be Mr. Marcy's offer, and not merely Mr. Crampton's report, Lord Clarendon and the British public will take much more offence at the subsequent recognition of Padre Vijil, than at Mr. Crampton's dismissal. How could Lord Clarendon deal diplomatically with such fast and loose diplomatists! On this point, we confess of some anxiety.—*Albion.*

The Menace against Belgium.

The affair between Belgium and France begins to assume an unpleasant aspect. If Belgium press is not, however, the only cause of displeasure. It is complained that the King of the Belgians hastened to give to the Czar the Grand Cross of Leopold, and made a display of it in the Belgian *Moniteur*. It is not usual to publish the name of the recipient of such honours in the official organ of the Government when the recipient is a crowned head. Kings and subjects cannot of course be put on a level. On the other hand it was declared that there was no intention of *bravado* in the act. The Czar of Leopold could not be given to the Czar so long as he had not recognised the Government of King Leopold, and that recognition coming late was all but coincident with the political situation which preceded the war. Moreover, the decoration could not have been spontaneous without offence to England and France while Russia was at war with those powers. Now as the Czar appears to prize the Belgian Order beyond measure, King Leopold took the first favourable opportunity of gratifying his intense longing—but nothing disrespectful, and nothing approaching it, was intended by the act.

The proceedings in the Chamber of Representatives will go far to appease the uneasy excitement which has pervaded the whole Belgian nation ever since the speech from the throne. The words which fell from it assuredly such a sedative was urgently required. It is well known that the present Ministry of Belgium does not enjoy the public confidence. The remarkable report of an agent of the French Minister of Police in the Brussels press which was falsely published, indicates as much. Of eighteen journals published in the capital of Belgium, advocating every shade of political and ecclesiastical opinion, with an aggregate circulation of about 40,000 copies, only two of Ministerial tone of them the official *Moniteur*) and their circulation is only 6,500. The remainder—Catholic and anti-Catholic, Conservative, Moderate, Democratic, and even Republican—are for the most part in decided opposition. The Belgian people, whose pressing sentiments are thus represented, have been less alarmed by the menacing language of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs than by their doubts of the firmness and good faith of their own Government.

Naval Supremacy of Britain.

The Paris *Siecle* of the 10th, in an article on the Congress of Paris, contains the following curious passage:—"Amongst other reasons for not wishing to continue the hostilities was the fear that the campaign of 1856 was to have been essentially a maritime one. England had made unheard-of preparations, which may have been appreciated in the accounts published by the English and French journals; she was about to acquire an enormous superiority over the European fleets, and this was a dangerous one. Now, the final act of the congress—the abolition of letters of marque, &c.—proved that Europe is no more prepared to support maritime tyranny than the continental excess of military development. It may, therefore, be said that the European diplomacy in its actual desire for peace displayed its fears of maritime proportions of England. English diplomatists cannot have mistaken this. If it had escaped their attention, the shock of the London panic would have awakened them to the fact.—But their shouts did not prevail, and England was compelled to console herself by a review, for the impossibility in which she found herself to obtain elevation in a despotic country. The Minie rifle was the consolation of this last motive for deserting peace. It was their natural policy to conceal it."

Arms for the Militia.

The Editor of the Montreal Gazette gives the following account of the arms just imported into the province for the militia—

"Such arms as these, persons say, were never seen in Canada before. They are very complete in all their parts; and the workmanship, as far as we can judge is good.—The Minie rifles are much lighter than the common musket; and the bayonets attached to them are also lighter than those of common muskets, while the mode of "fixing" them is simple and ingenious, and infinitely superior to the old plan. The sights, adjusted for ranges of from one to nine hundred yards, are also simple and ingenious, and admirably arranged. We are much mistaken if these light weapons will not prove quite as effective as the crow-bar barrels which our neighbours across the frontier so much admire. However the question of length of range and precision of throwing the ball may be decided between the enormously thick and comparatively thin barrels, there can be no question that the latter can be far more easily carried; and with the loose-fitting and sounding Minie ball, it can be loaded in much less time.—Actual practice in the Crimea proved the Minie carbines in the Old Court House the same general revolver horse-pistols are formidable weapons, and please the officers much,—they carry six charges with one loading. The bore of the barrel is not large, but it is in all cases beautifully polished and carefully groved. It is certainly a marvellous improvement on the old style of pistol, and will throw a ball with precision and force a long way. The cavalry swords also please. Science and art have combined to render them as deadly as possible—to have strength without unnecessary weight—to be, in fact, so arranged as to split a scull, or in the [illegible] so out civilization progresses; and so, in the words of a writer, is man devilishly ingenious in devising means to make his fellow-man bite the dust."

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until charges for the past and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible *till they, having settled their Bill*, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued.—*Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the Office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the Law requires.*

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

☞ *No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.*

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, JUNE 13, 1856.

If we may judge rightly from appearances, at the seat of Government, the present Parliament will be of short duration; for when it was found impossible to carry on the Government with a majority of twenty-three, much less will the present batch be able to live through the storm which is gathering to sweep them from power. The principle of sectional majorities, upon which the last ministry resigned, was again, so soon as the new one had been formed and a vote taken upon them in the house, which gave a larger sectional majority against ministers than the one upon which the former resigned; then how can the present Government retain office contrary to the very same principle which led them to leave their seats before. It is generally believed that upon any measure of importance the ministry would be defeated; and in that case, there is no doubt but a Ministerial [illegible] of them [illegible] of the official *Monitour*) and their circulation is only 6,500. The remainder—Catholic and anti-Catholic, Conservative, Moderate, Democratic, and even Republican—are for the most part in decided opposition. The Belgian people, whose pressing sentiments are thus represented, have been less alarmed by the menacing language of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs than by their doubts of the firmness and good faith of their own Government.

☞ Her Majesty's Ship Duke of Wellington 131 guns will shortly arrive at Halifax with two regiments of troops.

☞ The Royal Canadian Mail Ocean Steamer *Indian* will sail from Quebec for Liverpool on Saturday the 21st inst. This line of steamers affords every comfort and convenience and equal to any other line upon the Atlantic.

☞ The June number of the Canadian Agriculturist is upon our table and we should have noticed it before had not our absence prevented our doing so. This number contains as full of rare ones have, a great deal of useful information to the Farmer. We would recommend the article upon manures by Professor Hind.

No Farmer should be without this useful work.

☞ Mr. Morrison was nominated by Col MacDougall as the Conservative Candidate and Mr. Woodruff as the Radical Candidate for the Town of Niagara.

The show of hands was in favor of the former when a Poll was demanded.

Look out for counterfeit ten's on the City Bank, of Montreal, dated in January and Febuary last. They are exceedingly well done and would almost deceive the bank itself.

We take the following from the London Correspondence of the Globe, in regard to the marriage of the Princess Royal.

The subject of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, is again revived, by the arrival this week of the young gentleman himself on a visit to Her Majesty; and the impression seems to be gaining ground, that the alliance may prove useful to both nations in future years. The *Post*, the daily organ of Lord Palmerston, says "the Prince is a good and eligible match for the Princess Royal as age, in birth, in character. He comes of a good stock. His father is a strong and able man, and has the reputation of holding just and right political opinions. He is himself worthy and amiable young man—one with whom any family might gladly form a connection. It is, after all, but a small circle round which our Reigning Family can look for its alliances. The greatest kingdoms are forbidden ground, in consequence of their Faith. We cannot join in marriage with France or with Austria. Prussia is the first and most considerable country with which it is in the power of our Royal Family to connect itself. Sweden offers the sole exception beyond the great German depot of nominal and trifling States to the rule of exclusion made by the religious belief of other families. It is a good thing that we can step forth from the eternal circle of small Powers which are rapidly becoming not less of a burden to themselves than they have long been a source of ridicule to the real governing States—a subject for strife to Austria and Prussia, which struggled for their reduction—a means of disquiet to all Europe. Politically, therefore, we really think that no objection can be urged with any show of reason to the contemplated marriage between the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William.

Parliamentary.

The House commenced its sitting yesterday at 12 o'clock, and was occupied for some hours in disposing of third readings of bills, and other routine business. The General Incorporations bill was then taken up, and reconsidered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment by Mr. Drummond to extend the period for disposing of real estate, acquired by bequest, from six months to two years, was agreed to, with some other minor important amendments, by the same members, to expunge the clause requiring sold all bequests of land not made within six months of the death of the testator, was also agreed to after a warm discussion, on a vote of 41 to 35 in Committee. A proviso moved by Mr. Papin, to annual all bequests of land made during the last sickness of the testator, was negatived.

The Speaker then resumed the chair, and on the question of concurrence, Mr. J. S. Macdonald moved an amendment, restoring the clause struck out in Committee, which was negatived by a majority of 52 to 20. Messrs. Bellingham, Chisholm, Fellowes and Macbeth. voted with the minority. Parliament adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Crampton in New York.—We regret to learn that there was an attempt, on the part of some of the over-zealous patriots in this city, of the Brooks school, to offer an insult, on Saturday night, to Mr. Crampton, the late British Minister, now in our city, *en route* to England, by getting up a serenade of tin kettles and implements of that class, in jeering derision, beneath the windows of the British Consul's private residence up town, where Mr. Crampton is residing for the present. This disgraceful design was, however, frustrated by the active vigilance of the Police of the Ward, who remained during the night drawn up and prepared to commit any parties attempting to perpetrate so shameful an outrage.—The character of this country is already sufficiently injured by the Know Nothing without the occasion for others of the crew to inflict on it this additional stigma. Whatever may be our political differences with Mr. Crampton, he is personally, both as the representative of a Power which should be our nearest ally, as a gentleman and a distinguished ability, and most courteous bearing, entitled not alone to the absence of insult, but to the exercise of every kindness and consideration towards him.

Russian Officers and their Revelations.—A French letter from Kamiesch, of the 27th ult., after noticing the preparations for returning home, says—"In the camp everybody impatiently awaits his turn. Hunting excursions in the interior are the principal diversion of the officers. The recent visits of Russian officers to afford them some recreation. The officers of the staff, artillery, engineers, and cavalry are generally well-educated gentlemen. The same, however, cannot be said of the officers of the line. Many of them, after copious libations, too entertain too eastern notion of hospitality, and make themselves too much at home. We are, consequently, obliged to send them back to their quarters. The English and French officers who visit the Russian camp frequently extend their excursions to Simpheropol and Bakhisrai. I attended a few days ago a splendid breakfast given here to twelve Russian officers, five of whom hold a superior rank in the army. Many toasts were drunk, after which they warmly pressed their guests to visit them within their lines. One of them, however, evidently more sharp-sighted on their journey, as Simpheropol and Bakshisrai are at this moment infected with typhus fever. Those officers admitted that the condition of the Russian army was truly deplorable, and that it was indispensable to make peace. Prince Gortschakoff, the Emperor Alexander, they said, was so determined on putting an end to the war, that, after accepting the four Vienna propositions, he issued orders to break up the army and station the different corps as close as possible to the frontiers, in order to facilitate their supplies. These military movements were effected in the month of March, and were attended with serious losses to the Russians. This is not to be wondered at when we remember the frightful snow storms with which we were assailed at that period.—The Russians are astonished to find us living under canvas, and cannot understand how we are able to endure the rigour of winter. 'We men of the North,' they say, 'could not have borne the cold under such a shelter. We require either wooden huts or holes underground.'

Mr. Crampton went to New York on the morning after he received his passport. Mr. Lumley and Mr. Waugh, first and second secretaries of legation, have also gone to New York, where they propose ramining for ten days, when they will return to Washington in an official capacity until after receiving the orders of their Goverment. The legation is thus entirely broken up. We have no doubt the suspension of intercourse will be rendered complete by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, and that it will continue so until an apology is made, and a new representative from England solicited. A similar course was adopted by Spain some years ago, and England only consented to be represented when an apology and solicitation like that we have named was preferred. Sir H. L. Bulwer had his passports returned on a charge of fomenting a change in the Government. The British Mission remained vacant for two years, and was only finally terminated by an apology from the Spanish Government, and the consequent appointment, by the Palmerston Cabinet, of another Minister, accompanied by an expression of regret that Sir Henry, being employed in confidential service at Washington, could not be restored to the station at Madrid from which he had been expelled.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Gambling Houses are temples where the most sordid and turbulent passions contend. There a no speculator can be indifferent; a card or a small piece of ivory, interests more than the loss of an Empire, or the ruin of an unoffending group of infants and their nearest relatives.

Mr. Crampton and the three late consuls to the United States, sailed in the steamer Canada on Wednesday for Liverpool. The consul who was resident at New York has given his office temporarily in charge of Mr. Joseph Fowler. The French Minister at Washington is said to sympathise deeply with Mr. Crampton. Some anxiety is naturally felt in the commercial circles of the United States as to the effect which Mr. Crampton's dismissal will produce in England. The general opinion is that it will lead to no disturbance of the existing peaceable relations between the two countries.

The Canada took out 123 passengers, and $453,000 in specie.—*Leader.*

Shocking Murder!--Seven Persons Butchered and Burnt.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 28th.

St. Joseph, May 22, 1856.—Last night one of the most diabolical and terrible murders occurred within four miles of this city, that ever shocked a community or outraged humanity.

Mr. Jacob Friend, with his wife and five children, residing in a neat cabin, upon the border of the lake which lies just below our town.

Young Barada was there last evening, left them all in the enjoyment of health and [illegible] passing, and found the house and its inhabitants in ashes.

The news spread like wild-fire, and in a few hours many of the persons from our neighborhood were on the spot.

It was hardly possible that seven persons —a man of 45, a woman of 40, a young man of 13, a girl of 16 and five children could have been burnt from fire originating in the fire place. There were too many ways of escape. The conclusion then, before an examination was that murder, most foul and unnatural, had been busy with his bloody knife, before the fire was ignited.

This conclusion was confirmed by silent evidences which lay around. There, in the corner near the fire-place was a skillet, and there, just in front of the fire-place was another; and where the bed stood, was all of the others—a large one with the smallest clasped in her arms, and the rest clustered near the fire-place, the father and the son.

By one of the latter was a large knife; and by the other a three pronged pitch fork, with points extremely sharpened, and the barrel of a gun; and in front of the other a revolver was found.

The jury of inquest are now sitting.—They have arrived at no further conclusion yet, than that it was a horrible murder.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Halifax, June 5.

The steamer *Niagara* arrived at this port last evening.

We publish the most interesting news by the Niagara.

The London money market was rather easier.

Consols for money closed at 94¼ a 94⅝

In the Liverpool cotton market an easier tone had prevailed, especially for the lower grades; but at the close a rather firmer feeling was evinced, and the tendency was towards an improvement. The week's business amounted to about 37,000 bales of which about four-fifths was to the trade.

In breadstuffs a slight decline is noticed on all descriptions, with a limited demand for wheat and flour.

In corn the business had been extensive, and the market at the close was firm at the decline of 6d, a 1s.

Provisions generally were dull at about former rates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON THE MARITIME CODE, ETC.

An interesting debate in the House of Lords had taken place on maritime law.

Lord Colchester moved that Parliament disapproves of the conduct of the plenipotentiaries of the Congress held at Paris, for making a random sale, without the knowledge or the sanction of the Parliament, the principle inherent in all belligerent powers, of capturing enemies' goods on board neutral ships.

Lord Clarendon made an able speech in reply, having reference chiefly to the position of the United States. He read a good deal of ex's letter on the subject, calling it moderate and dignified. He defended the course of the British plenipotent aries in giving up a principle which it was impossible to maintain.

Lord Derby, in a strong speech, denounced the abandonment of this ancient privilege, as not only humiliating and derogatory, but dangerous to the interests of England. It was favorable to France, who proposed it, and fatal to Great Britain that assented to it. After further debate, the motion was lost, a majority of 54 against it.

Lord John Russell gave notice, that on Monday he should ask Lord Palmerston a question with a view of ascertaining whether it was the intention of this Government to interfere in the war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The Danish Sound Dues are still unsettled between Great Britain and Denmark. The *Gazette* contains a Board of Trade notice, stating that the Danish Consuls in all Russian Ports have been instructed to afford the necessary commercial facilities to British subjects until British Consuls can be sent to Russia; also announcing that Carthagena will be deemed a free port from the first of September next.

The London *Times* thinks the affairs of Central America will compel a combination of Great Britain and the United States for their adjustment. It also states that Mr. Buchanan's statement "that there is nothing to arbitrate," is untenable, and suggests the Emperor of Russia as arbitrator for the United States.

The British press, especially the *Times*, continues to keep alive the excitement on the Italian question. Lord Lyndhurst has withdrawn his motion in the House of Lords, lest it might prejudice negotiations pending in Italian courts.

The Bank of England, on the 22nd, reduced the rate of discount for bills of more than sixty days from seven to six per cent, short bills remaining at six per cent.

The trial of Palmer for poisoning his sporting friend, Cook, continues. The defence is closed. The case turns mainly on the medical testimony, whether or not the symptoms of death accord with the symptoms of poison by strichnine. The most eminent physicians of Great Britain have given evidence which seems equally balanced for and against the prisoner. The case excites extraordinary interest. The testimony is valuable, as making public that vegetable poisons are readily detected long after death.

FRANCE.

Baron Hubner has presented his credentials as Ministers from Austria. No resident Minister has yet been appointed from Russia—Count Orloff at present performing the duties.

The Princes Maximilian of Austria and Oscar of Sweden have attended a review and the balls given in their honor by the Emperor.

The baptism of the Prince Imperial will take place about the middle of June. The Legislative session will be extended to witness the event.

M. Thiers, historian of the Norman Conquest, died at Paris on the 22nd ult.

SPAIN.

The democrats have brought forward a vote of censure on the government, respecting the recent troubles at Valencia, but it was negatived by a large majority.

PRUSSIA.

A postal convention has been signed between Prussia and the United States.

Herr Von Roschen has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the fortress, for his recent duel with the Minister of Police.

DENMARK.

The protocol of the Danish proposition, to which Russia, Sweden and the Duchy of Oldenburg have given their adhesion, is published, bearing date Copenhagen, May 9. It is a lengthy document, its substance being that Denmark will renounce the Sound and Belt dues for thirty-five millions rix dollars. All maritime Powers must give assent, and Denmark is to reserve the right to treat separately with the Powers not represented in the present negotiations. The compensation named covers dues both on shipping and cargo. Denmark demands security for the money, and apportions the same as follows, in round numbers:—Denmark herself to contribute a million two hundred and fifty thousand rix dollars; Austria, 29,000; Belgium, 300,000; Spain, 1,000,000; France, 1,250,000; Great Britain, 10,000,000; Norway, 647,000; Oldenburg, 28,000; Netherlands, 1,500,000; Prussia, 4,500,000; Russia, 9,750,000; Sweden, 1,000,000—total, 31,500,000; leaving a balance of 3,000,000 rix dollars due by Powers not above named. Further, as there exists at present differences between Denmark and Great Britain that may delay a settlement, Russia accepts to keep open her offer on condition of the other Powers doing the same. The document is signed by Blahme, Tengoborski, and Lagerheim.

RUSSIA.

Navigation was opened at St. Petersburg May 18. Commercial advices as yet do not describe any material variation in the course of trade. The rate of exchange at St. Petersburg was steady. The prohibition of exports of gold continued, but was expected soon to be removed.

The Empress Dowager of Russia had arrived, on a visit to her brother, the King of Prussa. The first English steamer bound to Cronstadt, reached the Tyrus, has been laid, with all her cargo, on the Island of Oesil, in the Gulf of Finland.

THE EAST.

The evacuation of the Crimes, by the French proceeds rapidly. Letters to May 10 state that the Russians had hung several Tartars for assisting the allies. Some had been sent to exile, and others condemned to work on the roads for life. The scurvy had appeared in the English Regiments.—A banquet had been given to Sir Colin Campbell, Peace has been proclaimed at Tiflis.

The capture of the Circassian village of Sunech and six thousand cattle, by the Russians, is confirmed.

Letters from Corfu report the Ionian Islands quiet. There is a flourishing crop of olives, and currants promise well.

The patent safe swindlers have commenced operations in Toronto. On Thursday last a wealthy gentleman from Western Canada was operated upon by a couple of young sharpers, who came down in the Great Western cars with him to the Bridge, something after this fashion: The youths were of course apparently strangers to each other, but one of them had become very intimate with the old man who was to be victimized. The other came along and introduced his "little joke," and offered to bet that the ball was in the safe. The stool pigeon was fierce to bet, but had no money by him. He had, however, a check on a Buffalo Bank for $1,200, which he offered the old man as security for a loan of $500 to bet on the ball. The money was loaned, staked and lost, in less time than it takes to tell of it. The winner fled, leaving the loser crying over his loss. The five hundred was gone, and the check for twelve hundred also. The usual ceremony of going for a police officer, and not coming back was gone through with, but the old gentleman finally ascertained that he was "out" $500. He returned home to replenish. Travellers should be on the look out for such characters.—*Buffalo Express.*

Indiana Banks.—The Indiana Banks are fortifying themselves with silver coin—quarters and halves—with which they propose, hereafter to redeem their issues. This will annoy the assorting brokers, and render the business of returning notes for redemption inconvenient. The brokers contend that silver is not a legal tender, but the bankers regard it differently, and are determined to give it a trial. If it shall prove a legal tender, and the bankers persist in redeeming their paper in all cases with this coin, it will go a great ways.

Man Drowned.—On Saturday last, Dominique Bertrand, of Chataguay, one of Mr. Boyd's men, fell off a crib in the Chonabee River, and before assistance could reach him, he sank to rise no more.—*Review.*

Quebec Timber Market.

There is still a very limited business doing. Only a few rafts—and that of inferior quality—have arrived in market. The total arrivals from sea are still only 158 vessels, something more than the arrivals at the same time last year; but much short of average at this port. Accounts from the West lead us to xpect that the quantity of timber that would be left behind owing to want of water, was much overated.

White Pine.—A large lot 80 feet average, good quality, was sold early in the week at 9d, and subsequently a superior cargo for a large new ship, average about 70 feet, was sold in shipping order at 9½.—A parcel also of superior quality, 90 feet, was sold in shipping order at 10d. Some small lots of inferior timber (new) 50 to 60 feet average, have been sold at 5d to 6d.

Red Pine.—Is a foot for 40 feet average, in shipping order, is asked, and some small sales have actually been made at that figure.

Elm.—Is very scarce. 40 feet Rock, in shipping order, was sold at 20d, and some holders ask even a higher price for good quality timber.

Deals.—Floated Pine have been disposed of at £12 10s and two-thirds, the purchaser having the advantage of saying the proportion of each quality. By the specification £12, two thirds and one-third is as much as can be had. Bright pine—£13 10s to £14 is a fair quotation; but £15 was paid for all Sets. Spruce are more enquired for at £7 10s £5 10s, and £4 10s.

Staves.—Merchantable Standard have been taken at £65 to £67 10s, according to the proportion of Pipes among them.—Cull Standard dull, at £30 to £42 10s.—Merchantable W O W I £16. Culls dull at £6 10s to £7.

Lathwood.—Some sales have been made at 25s to 27s 6d under peculiar circumstances; but the same prices would not be taken from those regularly in the trade, who will not sell under 32s 6d to 35s.

Oak.—Is plentiful. Best quality Lake St. Clair is held at 1s 7d to 1s 8d, in ship ping order. By the dram transactions have taken place to 1s 6d and 1s 8d. Middling quality offering at 1s to 1s 4d without finding purchasers.

Birch.—Some excitement has been manifested about this article, a sale of 30,000 feet, to average 16 inches, having been made some days ago at 1s 3d. Since that as much as 2s was paid for a selected parcel—all early.

Freights have become every day more dull since the opening of the navigation, there being vessels continually offering and but few charters for them. To Liverpool 31s would be taken. A vessel was chartered for Bristol at 35s and another to London at 30s 6d. A ship to load Deals for London was also taken at £5 15s.—*Quebec Gazette.*

A Young Man's Character.

No young man, who has a just sense of his own value, will sport with his own character. A watchful regard to his character, in early youth, will be of inconceivable value to him in all the remaining years of his life. When tempted to deviate from strict prop isty of deportment he should ask himself, can I afford this? can I endure hereafter to look upon this?

It is of amazing worth to a young man to have a pure mind; for this is the foundation of a pure character. The mind, in order to be kept pure, must be employed in topics of thought, which are themselves lovely, chaste and elevating. The mind has the power to select its own themes for meditation. If youth only knew how durable and how dismal is the injury produced by the indulgence of degraded thoughts; if they only realized how frightful are the moral depravities which a cherished habit of loose imagination produces on the soul, they would shun them as the bite of a serpent. The power of books to excite the imagination, is a fearful element of morals when employed in the destructive services of vice.

The cultivation of an amiable, elevated and glowing heart, alive to all the beauties of nature, all the sublimities of truth, invigorates the intellect, gives to the will independence of base passions, and to the affections that power of adhesion to whatever is pure, and good, and grand, which is adapted to lead out the whole nature of man into those scenes of action and impression by which its energies may most appropriately be employed, and by which its high destination may be most effectually reached.

The opportunities for exciting these faculties in benevolent and self denying efforts for the welfare of our fellow men are so many and great, that it really is worth while to live, if the heart, and soul is truly evangelically benevolent, may luxuriate in an age like this. The promises of God are inexpressibly rich, the main tendencies of things so manifestly in accordance, with them, the extent of moral influence is so great, and the field of its employment so visible, that whoever aspires after benevolent action, and reaches forth for things that remain for us, to the true dignity of his nature, can find free scope for his intellect, and all inspiring themes for his heart.

In these times of house-cleaning and white-washing, the following article from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, will be acceptable to our readers:—

Zinc Preparation for Walls.—A property has been discovered possessed by oxychloride of zinc, which renders it superior to the plaster of Paris for coating the walls of rooms. It is applied in the following manner:—A coat of oxyde of zinc mixed with size, and make up like a white wash, is first laid on the wall, ceiling, or wainscot, and over that a coat of chloride of zinc applied, being prepared in the same way as the first wash. The oxyde and chloride effect an immediate combination, and form a kind of cement, smooth and polished as glass, and possessing all the advantages of oil paint, without its disadvantages of smell, &c. The inventor further suggests the employment of oxy-chloride of zinc as a paint for iron, and also to stop hollow teeth, for which its plasticity and subsequent hardness and irpenetrability to the moisture of the mouth, render it particularly suitable.

Stings of Bees, Serpents, &c.—The pure uncarbonated aqua ammonia, when applied to the stings of bees, mosquitoes, serpents, &c., produces instant relief.

Formidable Insurrection in Hayti

The *Boston Traveler* of Monday published extracts from a letter bearing date Auo Caves, Hayti, May 10, which states that a formiable insurrection had again broken out in that part of the island against the Emperor Soulouque. The writer says:

"A body of from two to three thousand insurgents took possession of a post between this place and Pingrey last night, with the view of attacking the town to day. The military authorities were only aware of this at 7 o'clock this morning. The alarm drums were immediately beaten, and every male adult in town was ordered to join the troops. At 10 A. M. the troops marched out with citizens who joined them; but being only five hundred strong, it is probable they will not make an attack on the insurgents, but will content themselves with defending the entry of the town till reinforced. A postscript to the letter, under date of 11 a. m., adds:—The alarm drums are again beating. It is said that the troops sent out are repulsed, and the insurgents are pushing forward. People are running distractedly through the streets, closing stores, &c.

The Allies of the Costa Ricans.—One of the prominent officers of the Costa Rican army is a Prussian by the name of Below. He held a command in the army of Blucher when it so opportunely arrived to the aid of Wellington on the field of Waterloo. Some years ago he took part in an emigration scheme to this Continent, which did not however, answer the expectations of its progenitors. Afterwards he too up his residence in Central America. A gentleman who saw him in Honduras several years since, states that he is one of the most expert marksmen he ever saw, and expresses the opinion that if there are many like him in the Costa Rican army, a bloody and doubtful contest is before the force of Gen. Walker and his Nicaraguan allies.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Fool's Answer.—As a gentleman was walking near Edinburgh one day, he met one of those beings usually called fools 'Pray,' said the professor accosting him, 'how long can a person live without brains?' 'I dinna ken,' replied the fellow scratching his head; "how long have you lived yirsel, Sir ?"

Railroad Earnings.—The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in may 1856, were: Passengers $37, 111 37, freight $30,979 01. Total $68,090 38. Total $68,090 38. Total of the same week last year $62,239 63. Increase $5,853 99.

The total earnings for the Great Western Railway for the week ending May 31st, 1856, were $50,727 79½ against $36,773 16½ for the corresponding period last year, being an increase of $13,954 63.

A western editor whose subscriber complained very loudley that he did not give them news enough for their money, told them that if they did not find enough in the paper they had better read the Bible which he had no doubt would be news to most of them.

Deplorable Accident.—On Wednesday last, as Mr. Benjamin Reynolds, in the employ of Mr. Sam. Dickson, was oiling the engine in the mill, his left arm was caught by the shaft, and so seriously bruised that amputation had to be peformed. The operation was performed by Drs. Burnham and McNab.—*Review.*

Courageous Woman.—In Jersey City, a few days since, a bold attempt was made at robbery. About midnight the lady of the house woke up, and seeing the burglar, demanded the cause of his intrusion, when he stepped to her bed side, and raising his clenched fist, said: "Lie still, or I'll take your life!" "Take my life!" responded our undaunted heroine, "take care that you don't have *your own* taken!" and suiting the action to the word, she said, "John, hand me that pistol!" Now, although there was no John in the room, (the heroic lady being all alone,) yet her Spartan courage had the desired effect, and the burglar, with several of his accomplices, fled from the premises without carrying off any booty.

Montreal, June 10.

About half-past one o'clock to-day, the ferryboat of the Grand Trunk Railroad exploded at Longueuil. She is a complete wreck; her boiler was blown an immense distance on the warf, and everything in the neighbourhood completely shattered. The works of the boat were entirely new, and were under the charge of the builder's engineer at the time of the accident. The train had just arrived, filled with passengers, who had been all transferred to the boat. The scene of the explosion was fearful. The steam rushed to the back part of the boat so as to completely blind those that were there. Many rushed hither and thither, shrieking hideously; while others jumped into the river, where many were doubtless drowned. A woman, who was near the boiler, had her child, five months old, blown out of her arms, and carried up into the air, coming down on the top of the freight shed she herself was dreadfully injured, and since died. Immediately after the explosion, the boat sank. It is thought not less than twenty persons have perished, thirty or forty injured. The following are known to be killed:—Two engineers; Mr. Madden, mail conductor; the pilot of the boat; a boy named Hunter; two firemen; a woman from St. Hayacinthe; Mr. Schofield, engineer to the Grand Trunk Railway. Baillera, belonging the American line of steamers, was so badly injured, that he expired while being brought across the river. Injured—Mr. Pierce, express messenger, one leg broken, and badly scalded; the Captain of the boat, not exactly known; Mr. K. McQuaig, of Glengary, seriously injured; Narcesse Perrault, from Warwick, eastern townships, badly scalded; Major Johnston and lady were thrown into the river, and escaped with slight injuries. To-morrow, we shal give further particulars.

A boarder at one of the hotels was recently observed to shed tears when the cheese was passed. Upon being asked the cause of this agitation, he replied that 'the cheese was a very *moving sight!*'

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., at Moon, on the river St. Clair by the Rev. Mr. McVerly, James P. Donnelly, Esq. to Emily Adeline, youngest daughter of James Baby, Esq.

At St. Peter's Church, East Tilbury, on the 3rd of June, inst., by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Alexander Coutts, Esq., to Miss Jane McVean, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald McVean, Gore of Toronto.

At the residence of the bride's father, at Anderdon, near Amhersburg, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. John Daudet, D. Moynahan, Esq., Crown Land Agent, of Sandwich, to Miss Eliza Fortier, eldest daughter of Charles Fortier, Esq., of Anderdon.

D IED

At Windsor, after a long illness, Mr. Archibald Little, aged 38 years.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office,	June 6th	1856
Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 25	$ 7 50
" 2nd quality	4 00	4 50
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	12 00	14 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.25.
Wheat.—$1.
Corn.—47c for small lots.
Oats.—30 @ 37½ cts.
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ₰ doz.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amhersburg, 12th June.
3rd Kingsville, 16th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June,
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.

Notice to Lumbermen.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive at Sandwich from 1st to 18th June inst., returns of Staves, Timber, Logs, Wood, &c., out on public or private lands for shipment or local consumption, and grant clearances for such as are intended for the Quebec or foreign markets, and respectfully urges the immediate attention of parties interested in order to prevent delay and expense at Quebec.

N. HAMMOND,
Crown Timber Agent.

Huron Signal, Amhersburg and Chatham papers, please copy.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held, about the close of the present month, in this Town, for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the College now in course of erection.

Persons wishing to contribute to it will please send any articles they may have to the Ladies Managers.

Mrs. Hector Morin, Mrs. Chas Casgrain,
Mrs. John O'Connor, Mrs. Chas. Baby,
Mrs. Victor Ouellette.

Sandwich, June 9th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the dolicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER

GEM

Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.

Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 22rd, 1856.

THE QUESTION IS NOW SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS, BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

The safest and most valuable Scheme ever offered to the Public.

BATES,'

TIRAGE AU SORT,

VALUE $61,000!

Tickets Five Dollars Each.

A Prize to every 20th Ticket!

DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE AT

Brockville, C. W., on the 25th June.

TOTAL SUMMARY OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of	£3,125	0 is	£3,125 0
1	do	1,027	10 is	1,027 10
1	do	1,025	0 is	1,025 0
1	do	900	0 is	900 0
1	do	850	0 is	850 0
1	do	625	0 is	625 0
1	do	350	0 is	350 0
1	do	212	10 is	212 10
1	do	187	10 is	187 10
1	do	125	0 is	125 0
1	do	100	0 is	100 0
1	do	82	10 is	82 10
1	do	67	10 is	67 10
2	do	65	0 is	130 0
1	do	60	0 is	60 0
2	do	55	0 is	110 0
4	do	50	0 is	200 0
2	do	45	0 is	90 0
1	do	40	0 is	40 0
27	do	37	10 is	1,012 10
10	do	35	0 is	350 0
3	do	32	10 is	97 10
13	do	30	0 is	390 0
4	do	27	10 is	110 10
42	do	25	0 is	1,050 0
2	do	22	10 is	45 0
21	do	20	0 is	420 0
22	do	17	10 is	385 0
20	do	15	0 is	300 0
44	do	12	10 is	550 0
48	do	10	0 is	480 0
11	do	8	0 is	88 0
20	do	6	5 is	125
2	do	6	0 is	12 0
51	do	5	0 is	255 0
60	do	3	10 is	210 0
128	do	1	5 is	160 0

640 Prizes. Value, £16,000 0

The Property proposed in this Scheme forms part of the most valuable property in Canada West, well adapted for Mill Sites, Farm Lots and Residences; the titles to the property are indisputable.

The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen of the highest respectability, character and standing in society, who will see that everything connected with this drawing is fairly and honestly attended to, and no person need fear but that his rights will be honourably and justly looked after by them.

The plans of the property, and all information thereof, and Tickets, can be had by applying to the Agent,

JOSIAH BRAY,
Hamilton.

JOHN McINTOSH,
Ancaster.

The following gentlemen, of the city have allowed their names to be mentioned as Referees, regarding the character and standing of the parties connected with the above scheme:

Thos. Lee, Esq., Bank of Montreal.
A. Stuart, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, &c.
C. Freeland, Esq., Commission Merch't
W. Leggo, Esq., Barrister.
J. Stewart, Esq., M'Nab st. Foundry
Hamilton, April, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr, Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howard, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Inspector, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

Robert Stanton,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. R. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKIMG Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.

andwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. I.. Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Horner, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN,

FOR JUNE, 1856.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

PER

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, FOR

CASH.

PRINTS

IN VARIETY.

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING,

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

FLOUR,

AT CURRENT PRICES

CASH PAID

FOR

WOOL

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Only for A.A. Vorais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

Liverpool and Canada:

Under Contract with the Provincial Government

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.	From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday, May 24
do May 7	do June 7
do May 21	do June 21
do June 4	do July 5
do June 18	do July 19
do July 2	do Aug. 2
do July 16	do Aug. 16
do July 30	do Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool.
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan. 24, '57
do Feb. 6	do March 7
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to

Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal.
Geo. Burns, Symes & Co., Quebec.
John Glass, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
James & Alex. Allan; 22 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
Allan & Gillespie, } Liverpool
Montgomery & Greenshields, } London

Agriculture and Science.

Charring Timber for Fences.

A great objection to the common board or picket fence, as compared with walls, is the certainty of the rotting of the lower parts of the posts, in the ground. After a few years they have rotted away almost to nothing, and the fence leans and sags wherever a post has given out. There is one very effectual remedy for preventing this, which should be more frequently noticed and practised by farmers than it is at present. This consists of charring the bottoms of the posts.

The preservative qualities of charcoal are well known. It is not affected by moisture, and hence the extremities of posts properly charred, and placed in the ground, will not decompose. The incorruptibility of charcoal was well known to the ancients, and they availed themselves of this property on all important occasions.

About 60 years ago, a quantity of oak stakes were found in the bed of the Thames, England, in the very spot where Tacitus says that the Britons fixed a vast number of such stakes to prevent the passage of Julius Cæsar and his army. These stakes were charred to a considerable depth, had retained their form completely, and were firm at the heart.

Pines or wood, which have not been previously charred for their preservation. In England, estates were formerly marked out by charred stakes driven to a considerable depth in the ground.

How to Determine the Height a Colt will attain when Full Grown.—When the colt gets to be three weeks old, or as soon as it is perfectly straightened in its limbs, measure from the edge of the hair on the hoofs to the middle of the first joint and for every inch it will grow to the height of a hand of four inches, when it is matured. Thus, if this distance be found sixteen inches, it will make a horse sixteen hands high. By this means a man may know something of what sort of a horse, with proper care, he is to expect from his colt.

To Agriculturists.—In her increase, the moon supplies more directly to the atmosphere; hence all vegetation which depends upon the atmospheric electricity chiefly for nourishment should be sown, planted, or set, near the second quarter, they grow thrifty, but seldom bear much flowers or fruit—to yield best, seed should be sown, fruit trees set or pruned, some four or two days before the full moon. If such vegetables or trees are sown, &c., after the full they seldom realize expectation; but esculent roots, potatoes, onions, beets, &c. depending for nourishment on terrestial magnetism instead of *atmospheric* electricity, do best when sown or planted in the decreasing moon,—*Rainbow.*

Copper Castings.—An English brazier has patented a method of casting copper cylinders and vessels for which purpose he employs a mould of iron, sand, loam, or other suitable material, the core of which is cupial parts—the bottom, outside jacket or mould, and the core. The core is supported at one end by a pin in its centre, falling into a hole into the bottom, and at the other end by another pin passing through a crossbead attached to the top of the mould, so that the core is held in a suitable position in relation to the outer mould, the space between the core and the outer mould is to be made close at one end, and at the other to be open, so that a continuous passage or 'git' is provided for the flow of the melted metal into the mould, a sufficient supply of which is to be kept up to keep this git closed, so that the space between the inner surface of the melted metal and the end of the chamber intended to receive it shall be excluded from communication with the atmosphere at the opposite end to the inlet or git end; a communication is to be made with a partially exhausted chamber, or an exhaust pump or pumps, so that the air in the chamber between the surface of the melted metal and the end of the mould may be kept in a partially exhausted state, in order to facilitate the flow of the melted metal into it.

To Prevent Cutlery from Rusting.—Case knives, watch chains, and other small articles made of steel, may be preserved from rust, by being carefully wiped after use, and then wrapped in coarse brown paper, the virtue of which is such that all hardware goods from Sheffield and other renowned places of manufacture are always wrapped in the same.

For Kicking Cows.—Take a short strap and fasten the end together. Next prepare a pin of some soft wood, about 6 or 8 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter. Take the cow by the off fore-leg, and double it at the knee joint close; pass the strap or loop over the knee, pressing it back until you can insert the pin between the bend of the joint, and she cannot kick.—J. B. T.

The following method for remedying smoky chimneys is recommended in the *London Critic*: A revolving fan is placed vertically in the opening of a small, compact, moving cowl, fixed on the chimney-top. The gentlest current of air sets this fan in motion, creating an upward draught in the chimney, preventing the return of smoke, sparks, vapours, etc., into the apartment, and also the falling of soot and rain.

Apple Syrup.—Take a dozen fine semi-acid ripe apples, pare and cut them into thin slices, and put them into a stone bottle with a gill of water and one and a half pounds of powdered sugar. Cork the bottle and boil it quite fast in a kettle of hot water (a better way is to put the bottle containing the apples and water into a pot of cold water which may be heated), and then put it into wide necked bottles for use.

Apple Custard.—Take large and fair tart apples, core them, and fill the openings with sugar, put them into a well tinned pan scatter sugar, on the whole and flavor with lemon peel orange, or cinnamon.—Bake until soft, then put them in a dish, and pour over them a custard made of eggs and milk in proportion of four of the former to one quart of the latter.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

No. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers,
Draughtsmen and Architects.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

County of Essex } By virtue of a writ to me directed, issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Oswald and Mathew Gravelt, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and lands and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C; lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADA
PHYSICAL, Economic and Social; by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.
Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.
BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly [illegible] acres. There are a [illegible] upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession of Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 20th February, 1856.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,
Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisite which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every description, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Ward, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accomodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand, which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. H. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travelers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856

BUFFALO, N.Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. B. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE, J. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. L. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from Hamilton, and a part of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Sole or Bottom, without Cap or Top will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Ditching, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Pitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Cow Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Ceb Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John [illegible] Sandwich, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Essex, } By virtue of a writ to me directed, issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest therein of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Late Sheriff Essex
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be disposed of and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in bush by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one quested to settle forthwith, or having any fronting on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

Also, Lot No. 4, in the Township of Sandwich, Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres.

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residence or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L.

Sandwich April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space has been assigned to the useful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist" in connection with "Downing's Fruit" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typographic and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on fine finely calendered paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the Science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. Knight, James Snowden and D. W. Ray.

Terms.—Two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, Broadway, New York.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known and long favoring farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and is enabled to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, Designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c. &c. Interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near Toronto. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils, Paints, &c.. &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and [illegible] Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers; do, Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Hamilton and Toronto Branch.
ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation		Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	P M	P M
Toronto, -	8 00	3 20	10 00	
Mimico, -	8 10	3 30	10 15	
Port Credit, -	8 25	3 45	10 30	
Oakville, -	8 43	4 03	10 53	
Bronte, -	8 55	4 15	11 15	
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35	
Hamilton, -	9 30	4 50	12 00	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation		Mixed Mail
	A M	P M	A M	A M
Hamilton, -	10 40	6 10	3 10	
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35	
Bronte, -	11 15	6 45	3 55	
Oakville, -	11 27	7 00	4 15	
Port Credit, -	11 45	7 20	4 35	
Mimico, -	12 00	7 35	4 50	
Toronto, -	12 15	7 50	5 05	

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c., &c., &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Great Western Railway Offices,

AYER'S
PILLS
Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.
INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chemist Corner, Philadelphia, whose choice articles are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I can bear my testimony to your Cathartic Pills, that I have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any other within my knowledge." Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that they possess remarkable purifying virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which must make them valued by the people when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. Ayer.—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make a medicine which can't be beat; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., late of the Penn. Railroad Co., writes:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Westworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your Cathartic Pills in my practice, I have found your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family certify from experience that they are invaluable purifiers. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing pain, headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the whole train of diseases arising from a torpid liver, no other remedy than any of these pills will be found to be adequate, and long acting."

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me fear blindness; then it would settle in one of my thumbs, and swell up and discharge matter for months; then it would break out in my face, and keep it for months a raw sore. At last some weeks ago I commenced using your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My system and my skin is clear, and I feel as if a new man. I commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel thankful as I can be."

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARY A. RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

SAMUEL REVERE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

Capt. Joel Pitcher, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 30th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have relieved me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very much obstructed. I tried of my own free will, myself, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills relieved me entirely, and in a short length. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were pronounced by Dr. Ellis, the family physician to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for years. He told me that he had never found anything equal. You make the best medicine in the world, and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, and who is himself one of the ablest writers:

"*New Orleans, 7th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great pleasure in adding my name to that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife suffered for years with a severe and dangerous cough, by your Cherry Pectoral, she has been entirely relieved, and though my children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup, by your Pectoral, its invigorating tonic effects these complaints. Your Cathartic Pills have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has proven a source of misery to me—leaving the tone of my system much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best physicians in this city and many of the country friends, and from any of the numerous remedies I had tried.

"You owe to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you have our best wishes for your high mindedness.

Yours respectfully,
LEAVITT THAXTER."

"*Scioto Chronicler, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"Dr. J. C. Ayer.—Sir: I have been afflicted with a severe cough trial of the Cathartic Pills, left me by your agent, which have been cured by them of the dreadful Consumption under which he found me suffering. The first dose he blessed me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in honor bound to say this, for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your medicines. Yours truly,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons well known to the town where they reside, and who would not make these statements without the fullest conviction that they are true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;
D. OULLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monnaie, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Cresba fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Knives, Dirks, Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of various, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Superior Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Coat Fasteners, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE,
H. C. GUILLOT,
Executor
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

MAPLE LEAF.

James H. Wilkinson] "PROGRESS." [Proprietor and Publisher.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1856. NO. 17.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS:—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy. per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d. cy Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "MAPLE LEAF" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.

Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

Bartley and Pinney.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR
SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY

Poetry.

The Gipsey Maid.

BY FRANK FREELOVE.

In the bright dawn of youth,
When the lips utter truth,
Ere the heart hath yet learned deceit,
O would that the hour
Had been fraught with the power
Of retaining me still at thy feet.

Then the wild gipsey maid
Would never have strayed,
And afar o'er the wide world roam—
Through the haunts of mankind,
Ever searching to find
A nook, where the heart feels at home.

But the Romany child
Had a heart dancing wild
To the music that called her away;
And though pleasant was the dream,
By the dashing, bright stream,
Her tent was but pitched for a day.

And when the pale youth,
With his heart full of truth,
And his brain full of thought, seeks the glade,
Does he dream of the night,
In the witching moonlight,
He first met the dark gipsey maid?

The Crazy Engineer.

FROM THE REPORT OF A PRUSSIAN CONDUCTOR.

BY HORACE P. STANFORD.

My train left Danzing in the morning, generally at eight o'clock, but once a week we had to wait for the arrival of the steamer from Stockholm. It was on the morning of the steamer's arrival that I came down from my hotel and found that my engineer had been so seriously injured that he could not run. One of the railway carriages had run over him and broken one of his legs.—I went immediately to the engine house to obtain another engineer, for I knew there were three or four in reserve there; but I was disappointed. I inquired for Weyhal, and was informed that he had gone to Steegen to see his mother. Goudolpho had been sent on to Konigsberg on that road. But where was Mayne? He had leave of absence for two days, and had gone, no one knew whither.

Here was a fix. I heard the puffing of the steamer in the Neufahrwasser, and the passengers would be on hand in fifteen minutes. I ran to the guard and asked them if they knew where there was an engineer. but they did not. I then went to the firemen, and asked if any one of them felt competent to run the engine to Bromberg. Not one of them dared attempt it. The distance was nearly one hundred miles.—What was to be done?

The steamer came to her wharf, and those who were going on by rail came flocking to the station. They had eaten breakfast on board the boat, and were all ready for a fresh start. The baggage was checked and registered; the tickets bought; the different carriages pointed out to the various classes of passengers, and the passengers themselves seated. The train was in readiness in the long station house, and the engine was steaming and puffing away impatiently in the distant firing-house.

It was past nine o'clock.

"Come—why don't we start?" growled an old fat Swede, who had been watching me narrowly for the last fifteen minutes.

And upon this there was a general chorus of anxious inquiry, which soon settled into downright murmuring. At this juncture, my eye touched upon the elbow.—I turned and saw a stranger standing by my side. I expected he was going to remonstrate with me for my backwardness.—In fact, I began to have strong temptations to pull off my uniform, for every anxious eye was fixed upon the glaring lamps which marked me as the chief official of the train.

However—this stranger was a middle-aged man, tall and stout, with a face expressive of great energy and intelligence.—His eye was black and brilliant—so brilliant that I could not, for the soul of me, gaze steadily into it; and his lips, which were very thin, seemed more like polished marble than like human flesh. His dress was of black throughout, and not only fitted with exact nicety, but was scrupulously clean and neat.

"You want an engineer, I understand," he said, in a low, cautious tone, at the same time gazing quietly about him, as though he wanted no one else to hear what he said.

"I do," I replied. "My train is all ready, and we have no engineer within twenty miles of here."

"Well, sir—I am going to Bromberg—I must go,—and if you can find none other I will run the engine for you."

"Ha! Is it true? are you an engineer?"

"I am, sir—one of the oldest in the country; and I am now on my way to Berlin to make arrangements for a great improvement I have invented in the application of steam to locomotion. My name is Martin Kroller. If you wish I will run you as far as Bromberg; and I will show you running that is running."

Was I not fortunate? I determined to accept the man's offer at once, and so I told him. He received my answer with a nod and smile, and then proposed to go and get the engine. I went with him to the house where we found the iron horse in charge of the fireman, and all ready for the start. Kroller got upon the platform, and I followed him. I had never seen a man betray such peculiar aptness amid the machinery than he did. He let on the steam in an instant, but yet with care and judgment, and he backed up to the baggage carriage with the most exact nicety. I had seen enough to assure me that he was thoroughly acquainted with the business, and I felt composed once more. I gave the signal up to my new man, and then hastened away to the office. The word was passed for all passengers to take their seats, and soon afterwards I waved my hand to the engineer. There was a puff—a groaning of the heavy axletrees—a trembling of the building—and the train was in motion. I leaped upon the platform of the guard carriage, and in a few moments more the station house was behind us.

In less than an hour we reached Dirschau, where we took up the passengers that had come in on the Konigsberg railway. Here I went forward and asked Kroller how he liked the engine. He replied that he liked it much.

"But," he added, with a strange sparkling of the eyes, "wait until you get my improvements, and then you shall see travelling. By the soul of the Virgin Mother, sir, I could run an engine of my construction to the moon in four-and-twenty hours!"

I smiled at what I thought his quaint enthusiasm, and then went back to my station. As soon as the Konigsberg passengers were all on board, and their baggage crate attached, we started on again.

As soon as all matters had been attended to connected with the new accession of passengers, I went into the guard-carriage and sat down. An early train from Konigsberg had been through two hours before, reaching Bromberg, and that was at Little Oscue, where we took the western mail.

"How we go!" uttered one of the guard, some fifteen minutes after we had left Dirschau.

"The new engineer is trying the speed," I returned, not yet holding any fear.

But ere long, I began to be fearful, that he was running a little too fast. The carriages began to sway to and fro, and I could hear the exclamations of fear from the passengers.

"Good heavens!" cried one of the guard, coming in at that moment, "what is that fellow doing? Look, sir, and see how we are going!"

I looked at the window and found that we were dashing along at a speed never before travelled on that road. Posts, fences, rocks, and trees, flew by in one undistinguishable mass, and the carriage now swayed fearfully. I started to my feet, and met a passenger on the platform. He was one of the chief officers of the road, and was just on his way to Berlin. He was pale and excited.

"Sir," he gasped, "is Martin Kroller on the engine?"

"Yes," I told him.

"Holy Virgin! didn't you know him?"

"Know him?" I repeated somewhat puzzled.

"What do you mean? He told me his name was Kroller, and that he was an engineer. We had no one to run the engine, and—"

"You took *him*?" interrupted the man. "Good heavens, sir, he is as crazy as a man can be! He turned his brain over a new plan for applying steam power. I saw him at the station, but I did not then recognize him, as I was in a hurry. Just now one of the passengers told me that your engineers were all gone this morning, and that you found one that was a stranger to you.—Then I knew that the man whom I had seen, was Martin Kroller! He has escaped from the hospital at Stettin. You must get him off somehow."

The whole fearful truth was now open to me. The speed of the train was increasing every moment, and I knew that a few more miles per hour would surely launch us all into destruction. I called to the guard, and then made my way forward as quickly as possible. I reached the after platform of the after tender, and there stood Kroller, upon the engine-board, his hat and coat off; his long black hair floating wildly in the wind; his shirt unbuttoned at the throat; his sleeves rolled up; with a pistol in his teeth, and thus glaring upon the fireman who lay motionless upon the fuel. The furnace was stuffed till the very latch of the door was red hot, and the whole engine was quivering and swaying as though it would shiver in pieces!

"Kroller! Kroller!" I cried at the top of my voice.

The crazy engineer started, and caught the pistol in his hand. Oh! how those great black eyes glared, and how ghastly and frightful the face looked!

"Ha! ha! ha!" he pulled, demonically, glaring upon me like a roused lion. "They swore I could not make it! But see! see! See my power! See my new engine! I made it! I made it!—and they were jealous of me. I made it, and when they were done they stole it from me! But I've found it. For years I've been wandering in search of my great engine—and they swore it was not made! But I've found it! I knew it when I saw it this morning at Danzing—and I was determined to have it. And I've got it! Ho! ho! ho!—we're off to the moon, I say! By the Virgin Mother we'll be in the moon in four-and-twenty hours! ——Down! down, villain! If you move I'll shoot you!"

This last was spoken to the poor fireman who at that moment attempted to rise; and the frightened man sank back again.

"Here's Little Oscue right ahead!" cried one of the guard.

But even as he spoke, the buildings were at hand. A sickening sensation settled upon my heart, for I supposed we were gone now. The houses flew by like lightning—I knew if the officers here had turned the switch as usual, we should be hurled into eternity in one fearful earth! I saw a flash—it was another engine—I closed my eyes—but still we thundered on. The officers had seen our speed, and knowing that we could not halt up at that distance, they had changed the switch, so that we kept on.

But there was sure death ahead if we did not stop. Only fifteen miles ahead was the town of Schwetz, on the Vistula, and at the entrance near the bank of the river, was a short curve in the road! And at the rate we were now going we should be there in a few minutes, for each minute carried us over a mile! The shrieks of the passengers now arose above the crash of the rails, and more terrific than all else, arose the demoniac yells of the mad engineer.

"Merciful heaven!" gasped the guardman, "there's not a moment of time to lose. Schwetz is close by! If you dare not go, I'll go myself! But hold!" he added. "Let's shoot him!"

At that moment a tall, stout German student came over to the platform where we stood, and he saw that the madman had his heavy pistol aimed at us. He grasped a heavy stick of wood from the tender, and with a steadiness of nerve which I could not have commanded, he hurled it with such force and precision, that he knocked the pistol from the maniac's grasp. I saw the movement, and on the instant that the pistol fell I sprang forward, and the German followed me. I grasped the man by the arm, but—I wish I had have been a more infuriated man myself than I have been since, he would have hurled me from the platform, had not the student at that moment struck him upon the head with a stick of wood which he had caught as he came over the tender.

Kroller settled down like a dead man, and on the next instant, I shut off the steam, and opened the safety-valve. As the freed steam shrieked and howled in its escape, the speed of the train began to decrease, and in a few moments more, the danger was passed; and as I settled back, entirely overcome by the wild emotions that had raged within me, we began to turn the curve by the river; and before I was fairly recovered the fireman had stopped the train in the station house at Schwetz!

Martin Kroller still insensible, was taken from the platform, and as we carried him into the guard-room, one of the guard recognized him and told us that he had been there about two weeks before.

"He came," said the guard, "and swore that an engine should stand there, was his. He said it was one he had made to go to the moon in, and that it had been stolen from him. We sent for more help to arrest him, and he fled."

"Well," I replied with a shudder, "I wish he had approached me in the same way. But he was more cautious at Danzig."

At Schwetz we found an engineer to run the engine to Bromberg; and having taken out the western mail, for the next northern train to take along, we saw that Kroller was properly attended to, and then started on.

The rest of the trip we run in safety, tho' I could see that the passengers were not wholly at ease, and would not be until they were entirely clear of the railway. A heavy purse was made up by them for the German student, and he accepted it with much gratitude,—and I was glad of it, for the current of their gratitude to him may have prevented a far different current which might have been poured upon my head for having engaged a madman to run a railway train.

But this is not the end. Martin Kroller remained insensible from the effects of that blow upon the head, nearly two weeks, and when he recovered from that, he was sound in mind again. His insanity was all gone. I saw him about three weeks afterwards, but he had no recollection of me. He remembered nothing of the past year—not even his mad freak on my engine.

But I remembered it, and I remember it still; and people need never fear that I shall ever be imposed upon again by a *crazy engineer!*

Miscellany.

A TOUCHING NARRATIVE.—After whirling for some time in the extactic mzaes of a delightful waltz Cornelia Adamanda and myself stepped out unobserved on the balcony, to enjoy a few of those moments of solitude so precious to lovers. It was a glorious night—the air cool and refreshing. As I gazed on the beautiful being at my side, I thought I never saw her look so lovely; the full moon cast her bright ray over her white person, giving her an almost angelic appearance; and imparting to her flow curls a still more golden hue. One of of her soft, fair hands rested in mine, and ever anon she met my ardent gaze with one of pure confiding love. Suddenly a change came over her soft features, her full, red lip trembled as it struck in repressed emotion, a tear-drop rested on her long droping lashes, the muscles around her faultless mouth became convulsed, the eyes assumed a glassy appearance, she gasped for breath—and snatched her hand from the warm pressure of my own, she turned suddenly away, buried her face in her fine cambrick handkerchief, and—*sneezed*.

Punch says that editors are very apt to have their manners spoiled, because they receive such a vast number of evil communications.

Marriage on First Sight.

A Couple presented themselves at the office of Judge Hill the night before last, at six o'clock just as he was about to close his office. They wanted they said, to engage his services in a little affair which they wanted to come off immediately.

'Where is your license?' 'We have none,' replied Jemmy. 'Well, you will have to procure one before I can consent to make you one flesh,' replied the Judge. Jemmy, upon being told where he could procure the requsite document, shot out of the office in 2.40 time. While the groom was absent his Honor made the following queries to the bride elect; 'How long have you known this man?' 'since this mornin', your worship,' she replied. 'You do not intend to marry a man on such short acquaintance, do you?' he asked. 'In good faith and truth I do that same; yer honor.

It is the first offer I ever had, and they say that marriages are made in heaven.—Sure it's all a lottery any how, d'ye mind?' queried the Judge. 'Why yes see, yer honor, just as I was coming off the boat, and while I was looking after my things this mornin,' the sweet jintleman came to me and sez he. 'Well,' says he, 'I am a lone man and I want a wife.' 'So you see, yer honor, we just took to one another naturally.' About this time the groom returned with the documents, and the parties were made one. The bride was kissed by the deputy Judge, and all hands left the office in high spirits.

THIEVES AMONG THE MONKEYS.—In the accomplishment of bad purposes, thieves often display a degree of industry and ingenuity which, if exercised in a more worthy cause, would earn for them an honest, comfortable livelihood. The Italian organ-grinders of London have devised a new plan of theft, in which monkeys, trained for the purpose assist. The monkey, having plenty of length of cord, is allowed to enter the windows of an unoccupied dining or drawing-room, and immediately returns, bringing to his master such articles of property from there, as he is able to carry. The master receives and conceals them about his person and makes off with his booty.—*Post.*

DUMB SHOW.—Lord Seaforth, who was born deaf and dumb, was to dine one day with Lord Melville. Just before the time of the company's arrival, Lady Melville sent into the drawing-room a lady of her acquaintance, who could talk with her fingers to dumb people, that she might receive Lord Seaforth. Presently Lord Guilford entered the room; and the lady, taking him for Lord Seaforth, began to ply her fingers very nimbly. Lord Guilford did the same; and they had been carrying on a conversa. tion in this manner for about ten minutes, when Lady Melville joined them. Her female friend immediately said: "Well, I have been talking away to this dumb man." "Dumb!" cried Lord Guilford; "bless me, I thought *you* were dumb." I told this story (which is perfectly true) to Matthews; and he said that he could make excellent use of it at one of his evening entertainments; but I know not if ever he did.—*Roger's Table Talk.*

A GALLANT ROOSTER.—A notable housewife towards the other end of the town, and whose taste in flowers and shrubs is admired by many who pass her dwelling, has a goodly exhibition of poultry. For some months past, the family have been a good deal mystified to find eggs carried off from the nests, and attempted in one part or another of the barn. This matter received its elucidation last week. The lady has a pair of *Bantams*, and she had set the hen on some eggs in a barrel laid on its side. One morning a huge rat was found stretched in the barrel, evidently killed by the vigorous application of the bill and spurs of the heroic mate of the little thing confined by the duties of incubation. It is fairly referred that the rat attempted to get an egg from under the hen, and its cries were answered by its proper defender with an effect that could scarce have been expected from so tiny a member of the *Gallinaceous* family. So might it be with all marauders.—*St. Catherine's Journal.*

STEAMERS FOR RUSSIA.—During the past fortnight, agents from Russia have visited the Tyne, with the view of purchasing tug steamers to be employed at Cronstadt and the Baltic. Eight steam vessels have been disposed of by the Tyne owners for the purpose; and the *Royal Albert*, the *Wallace*, the *Powerful*, the *Volga* and the *Alexander*, have sailed. The North of Europe Company are also building iron vessels of light draught of water upon the Tyne for Baltic trade. They will be propelled by pressure engines, and will be fitted with the view of navigating shallow water. During the past few days a large number of foreign vessels have reached the Tyne from various parts of the Baltic. A considerable number of large American vessels are in the Tyne, at the present moment taking in coal.

THE CANADIAN MAIL-LINE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—The good passages made by these steamers have extorted complimentary notices from the New York press. The New York *Herald* of Wednesday last contains the following:—

"*The new Canadian Line of Steamers.*—The new line of propellers running between Quebec and Liverpool, is already distinguishing itself by the rapidity and regularity of its passages. The *Canadian* which made the first trip of the season, brought us four days' later news from Europe. The second vessel of the line arrived on the same day as the *Fulton*, and was very near participating her advices; and yesterday we had telegraphed to us from Quebec the arrival of the *Indian*, with four days' later intelligence. The Boston and New York paddle-wheel lines will have to look sharp, or they will be shorn of their hard-earned reputations by their Canadian rival. Quebec bids fair to become one of the principal points of intelligence between this country and Europe.

"The New York *Commercial Advertiser* also draws attention to the matter in somewhat similar terms.

We are happy to learn that provision is to be made by Government for a boat to take the news from the steamer at Riviere du Loup, and so give us the intelligence she brings some hours earlier than now. When the vessels come through the Straits of Belleisle, and their news is telegraphed from Riviere du Loup, we may hope to have it in ten days from Liverpool. The successful establishment of this Canadian line of steamers, and furnishing news by them to our Southern neighbors, marks a new and important era in the social and commercial history of Canada.—*Mont. Gazette.*

GOOD NEWS.—The London (C. W.) *Atlas* has been informed by the most reliable authority, that the estate of Kermott & Co. will pay every cent of its liabilities, and after doing so, a handsome surplus of Mr. Strong's property will be left. [Thank Providence—from a creditor!]

If a person falls into a fit, and the face be pale let him remain on the ground; for should it be fainting or temporary suspension of the heart's action, you may produce death by raising the body or by bleeding But if the face be red or dark colored, raise the body and keep it constantly in an upright position, throw cold water on the head, and have the person bled immediately, or fatal pressure on the brain may ensue.

There are more than eight thousand miles of railway in Great Britain, costing some two hundred millions of pounds. The tunnels are more than fifty miles in extent, and the earth works measure fifty-five millions of cubic yards. The number of miles of telegraph wires is thirty six thousand—an increase of fifty fold in a period of only seven years.

Men are not attracted by highly accomplished women so much as by truly natural and artless women—women sufficiently well educated to be able to speak and write accurately, and sufficiently childish not to despise common things.

A tall keen-eyed countryman stepped into the Court Room, at Detroit, the other day during the progress of the Railroad Trial. Stepping up to the spectator he requested that the prisoners might be pointed out to him. The man he accosted being somewhat of a wag pointed towards the jury. The fellow scanned the twelve with his interesting eye, and when satisfied with the scrutiny, turned to his informer and whispered, "well, they are a hard looking set, ain't they! I know by their looks *they ought to go to the States Prison every one of them.*"

WOULDN'T COME WHEN SOBER.—Three or four times a couple appeared before a clergyman for marriage; but the bridegroom was drunk, and he refused to tie the knot. Or the last occasion he expressed his surprise that so respectable a looking girl was not ashamed to appear at the altar with a man in such a state. The poor girl broke into tears, and said she could not help it.—"And why, pray?" inquired the minister. "Because, sir, he won't come when he is sober!"

At a public meeting at Chicago on Saturday, fifteen thousand dollars were raised to assist Kansas free state emigrants and their families.

COULDN'T DO IT.—Blitz had a bright little fellow on the stand to assist him in his "experiments."

"Sir," said the signor, "do you think I could put the twenty-five cent piece, which the lady holds, into your coat pocket?"

"No," said the boy, confidently.

"Think not?"

"I know you couldn't," said the little fellow, with great firmness.

"Why not?"

"Cause the pocket is all torn out!"

'Bobby, what does your father do for a living?'

'He's a philantrophist, sir.'

'A what?'

'A philantrophist. He collects money for Central Africa, and builds houses out of the proceeds.'

NOT VICIOUS BUT PLAYFUL.—'Is your horse perfectly gentle, Mr. Trotter?'

'Perfectly gentle, sir. The only fault he has got—is a playful habit of extending his hinder hoofs; 'you don't mean kicking, I hope?' 'Some people call it kicking, Mr. Green; but it is only a slight re-action of the muscles—a disease rather than a vice.' Exit Green.

The report of a Spanish fleet to be sent against Mexico is confirmed. The object is to compel the payment of certain old claims, once acknowledged but now repudiated.

Provincial Parliament.

GRAND TRUNK SCHEME.

The house then again resolved itself into committee on Mr. Cayley's Grand Trunk resolutions—Mr. Gamble in the chair.

Mr. Chapais spoke in favour of the road to Trois Pistoles, as a most important undertaking, scarcely inferior to any of the public works of the Province. He considered that Lower Canada had within itself much greater elements of prosperity than Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Cartier (in French) spoke at some length in support of the resolutions and traced the history of the Grand Trunk Railway, giving an account of those lines which had been already opened for service, and of those which would be opened in a short time in Lower Canada. He contended that it would be imperative on the Company—under the new arrangement—to complete those lines.

Mr. Bellingham asked the hon. Attorney General a question in reference to £20,000, which the Inspector General had told the house had been granted to the Company to purchase the right of roadway from Stratford to Sarnia. He (Mr. Bellingham) had gone to the office of the Provincial Secretary, where he had ascertained that no plan of this roadway had been deposited as required by law. He wished to be informed as to the reason of this, and as to whether it was true that this roadway had been purchased. He had also seen an advertisement for the purchase of land between the Dawn and Sarnia of £34 per acre, which he knew could be purchased for £5 parcre. He wished to know too, whether 700 acres in the neighborhood of the Dawn had been made over to the contractor. By the terms of the contract, the Government were obliged to make over such such land to the contractor free of charge, and if 300 acres of the military reserves of Sarnia were given up to the Company, it would save the cost of building the station, which was the principal expense.

Mr. Marcholdon, with great vehemence, denounced the Government for having the audacity to deal with so important a question as this, after they had lost the confidence of the house, when they had been defeated last night on the School question, and when they were holding office against the will of the people.

Mr. Freeman complained that the contract for the road from Toronto to Montreal had not been properly carried out.—The contractors had agreed to receive £250,000 of money partly in Provincial debentures partly in County debentures, and partly in the stock of the Company. This agreement had not been carried out, and the contractors themselves had acknowledged that it was their fault, and not that of the Company, and had been stated by the Attorney General. He hoped that the written agreement would be produced and explained, so that the country might know whether they had not some remedy against the contractors.

Mr. Attorney General Cartier had not the agreement in his pocket. The contracts were entitled, in 1853, for £1,600,000—£870,000 in cash, £400,000 in bonds and £400,000 in the shares of the Company.

Hon. Mr. Merritt asked if, under the Act of 15th Vic., c. 39, the Company were entitled to more than a guarantee from the Government of £3,000 per mile? He thought that the legal gentlemen who were paid for it, should produce the vessels of the contract, but in spite of those lawyers, both this country and the English shareholders had been deceived. The effect of this was to increase the debt of the country 10 per cent.

Mr. Cartier explained that the additional £200,000 was advanced to the company as a loan under the Act of 1854.

Mr. Merritt complained that the £900,000 had been spent on the line to Sarnia, although it had been understood that not one penny of the guarantee was to be spent on a line west of Toronto.

Mr. A. A. Dorion desired to be informed if the shareholders had received the interest on their shares, which had been promised? If they had he did not think they had much to complain of, whatever might be their future position.

Hon. Mr. Cayley stated that the shareholders would receive the interest as soon as the works were taken out of the hands of the contractors. In reference to what had been said by the hon. member for Lincoln, he (Mr. Merritt) appeared to forget the correspondence of last year, in which the contractors complained that the drafts of the Company had not been paid.

M. Casault regretted that he could not vote for the resolutions, as he had been deceived by the Government in reference to the London and St. Mary's road, in a manner which could not be excused. Had they told him the truth, he would still have voted for them, but he had been deceived, and he could not support them, as the confidence he had reposed in them and the support he had given them, did not deserve to be treated. He had been assured before that on the London and St. Mary's road there would be nothing but the rolling stock of the Grand Trunk. This assurance had been violated, and these resolutions were framed so as to catch as many votes as possible, and all he wondered at was that the North Shore road was not brought in too. An appropriation of £450,000 was made to the London and St. Mary's road, and £325,000 to the Trois Pistoles road; but the latter sum the Trois Pistoles road had given back £325,000 to build the other sections, as that they were only paying back their own money. What the Government were really giving to the Trois Pistoles road was only £200,000, which the St. Mary's and Sarnia road was given £450,000. He complained also that the road to Trois Pistoles was not to be completed till 1st January, 1860, and, instead of the money being applied to building the road, it was to be put into the hands of the Provincial agents.—He could not vote for the resolutions because they gave no security for the completion of the road to Trois Pistoles. As looked upon them as just another attempt to bribe members with promises which it was never intended to carry out. (Hear, hear.) They were framed for the mere purpose of getting votes, without any intention of doing justice to the part of the country he represented.—He believed that the railroads in Lower Canada would pay well. The little line from Quebec to St. Thomas, only 45 miles in length, was now paying more than the Northern Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood. He was informed it would pay two per cent. over the working expenses. At its opening it did not pay, because it was badly managed, but that was remedied now. The Quebec and Richmond Railroad could not pay, because it was not required in summer, on account of the Pointe Levi Ferry. The freight from Quebec to Pointe Levi was as great as from Pointe Levi to New York. It did not succeed—not because the people of Lower Canada were backward, but because the road was so badly managed that it could not be taken advantage of.—He believed the Trois Pistoles road would ultimately pay more than any road in Upper Canada, except the Great Western.

Hon. Mr. Cayley explained that on this, as on the school question, the extremes met to oppose the Government. The member for Lambton went against the scheme, because the Trois Pistoles road, they said, would never pay; while the hon. member who had just spoken, opposed it because the Government were doing too much for the London and Sarnia section, and too little for the Trois Pistoles road. The county would believe that the Government had hit the right mean between the two. He did not think the Government were properly chargeable with deception, but those hon. members who accused them of that had deceived themselves. They were free to vote as they pleased, but the country would judge of their votes. From the time that the £900,000 were granted, he considered that the Grand Trunk had not deceived the Government and that the Government had not deceived the country. What interest had the Government in deceiving the member for Montmagny, and those who thought with him? The Government had no interest but to serve the country. They had no interest in the Grand Trunk.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald.—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon.—They have no more interest in it than the member for Glengarry, if it be true that he has become security for a contractor.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald.—No never.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon.—The hon. member need not be so indignant. I did not say it was the case, but I said that the Government have less to do with the Grand Trunk than the hon member has, if it be true that he became guarantee for one of the contractors. I did not say it was true.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald said the Commissioner of Crown Lands now found that his scheme was unpalatable, and he was attempting the gasp of popularity. He said the Government had no interest in the Company. He (Mr. M.) asserted that every Government since the scheme originated, had been at the foot of the Grand Trunk. By intendo he charged himself (Mr. M.) with having become responsible for the Grand Trunk. It was not so. He never had had anything to do with them. From their first start he saw that their sole object was to make out of the people of Canada as enormous a sum as possible, and they had failed in doing so by their own improvidence. He congratulated the member for Montmagny on the slashing charge he had had made on the Administration. That hon. gentleman had been in daily intercourse with them, had been at all their caucus meetings, had got from them in the house, and now come forward and declared solemnly that he he had been deceived by them, and that the country had been deceived. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Robinson said the people of Canada would well long for a railroad, if it depended on the advocacy of the hon. gentleman who had just spoken.

Mr. O'Farrell would vote for the resolutions. (Sol. Gen. Smith—hear, hear.) But he would not pledge himself to vote for the second and third reading of the Bill to be founded on them. When the Bill came up, he would then see what other course he would take on the matter.

The Chairman (Mr. Gamble) then proceded to put the question to the Committee upon the resolutions.

Mr. Brown desired that they should be put separately.

Attorney General Macdonald said that the resolutions were founded on an agreement, made after negotiations with the Grand Trunk, and, must be accepted or rejected as a whole. If one clause was altered, the Grand Trunk would not be bound to accept them.

Mr. Rankin said he was in favour of some of the resolutions, but if asked to accept of them as a whole, he must vote against them.

Mr. Turcotte could not agree with the view laid down by the Attorney General. The house was at liberty to agree to any propositions they thought proper, and if the Grand Trunk would not accept them, let them take the consequence.

Mr. Brown.—I move that the resolutions be put separately.

The Chairman not putting the motion,

Mr. Mackenzie said he wished to re er the point to the Speaker at once.

The Chairman was about that it was the Parliamentary practice to put the resolutions separately.

A vote was then taken and was found to be—for the resolutions, 47; against them, 42.

A warm discussion ensued on whether the vote had been taken on the resolutions as a whole, or only on the first. Mr. Brown, Mr. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Mackenzie, &c., insisted that they believed from the Chairman's remark, that only the first resolution was put, while the Government contended that the whole of the resolutions had been put.

Committee finally rose and reported the resolutions—report ordered to be received on Tuesday.

The house then adjourned at 1. A. M.

Vigilant Society.

We learn from the Welland *Herald*, that there is an organization in Pelham, known as the "Pelham Vigilant Society." A fact that we were not hitherto aware of. It was first formed in 1844, when means of communication and intelligence were not so common as now, and the country sadly infested with horse thieves. We remember the time when the number of horses stolen from the neighborhood of Pelham, celebrated for its fine animals, became really alarming, and the inhabitants thought it high time to put a stop to further depredations.

The organization was a praiseworthy one, and is still kept up. Payment of one dollar constitutes a member of the society, and a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Directors are annually elected. There also 12 young men annually elected, called *Riders*, who, when a horse is stolen, are furnished with funds from the Society, with a description of the lost animal, and start in various directions in pursuit. So efficient is the organization, says the Herald, that no thief has made good his escape with the booty of a member.—*St Cath. Post*

☞ *No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.*

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, JUNE 20, 1856.

GRAND TRUNK SPREE.

The Directors of the Grand Trunk Company having given an invitation to members of Parliament and others to take a trip to Guelph, upon that portion of the line which was opened, on Friday last, between Toronto and Guelph, of course a number of honmembers availed themselves of their politeness; and so favorable an opportunity could not be lost of having a little sport at the expense of the Guelphites, who, in their anxiety to witness the first train of cars that should arrive in their town, were only too credulous, and the merry excursionists, after disposing of a goodly quantity of champagne, were exactly in the proper trim for sport; and when the train stopped, instead of the Governor General, as was supposed by the good townspeople, who had assembled and were anxious to greet his Excellency, out steps Mr. Shaw, M.P.P., whom the jolly party intended passing off for his Excellency. We copy the description of the scene that followed from the *Leader*:

Some of the worthy M.P.'s it is said, consented to scheme to introduce Mr. Shaw, the M.P.P. for Lanark, to the inhabitants as the Governor General. Accordingly when the hon. gentlemen stepped out of the cars, they took off their hats and gave him a hearty cheer as the Governor General. Mr. Rankin, the hon. member for Essex, then took Mr. Shaw's arm and they walked along to the new hotel followed by nearly all the excursionists, with a large crowd of the town's people. Upstairs the gentlemen marched and made their appearance on the balcony in front of the hotel which was speedily surrounded by a large crowd desirous of getting a glimpse of his Excellency. The hon. member for Essex, without pausing for a moment to define his new position, introduced Mr. Shaw to the crowd as the Right Honorable Edmund *Head*, the Governor General of Canada. His Excellency then came forward, and stated that he had come up to Guelph along with a number of gentlemen representing both Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and he was happy to say that upon a closer acquaintance the Lower Canadians did not appear to be that inferior race to which he at first believed them to be. He was happy to see so large and thriving a town as Guelph, and he was sure that the representatives of the Lower Province would long for a railroad, if it depended on the advocacy of the hon. gentleman who had just spoken.

Mr. Turcotte then came forward and stated that he was a representative of that inferior race which had been alluded to. The hon. gentleman spoke at some length, referring to the necessity of maintaining the Union intact, and the fact that if they did so, the two provinces each representing the most civilized nations on the north would, by the combination of French vivacity with English reserve, make the most noble people in the world.

Mr. Head, the hon. member for Waterloo, came forward—seemingly in a state of great excitement. He said that a fraud had been practised upon them, and that this was the very same kind of fraud as that which was practised upon Upper Canada in the present Parliament. They had been grossly deceived by false representations. (Cheers and laughter, and a voice said turmoil.) Several parties pulled Mr. Foley back, but he was determined to speak. He said, Gentlemen, that is French Canadian justice—hisses and cheers.) That is French Canadian justice —(hisses and cheers.) That is the kind of justice which a portion of the Upper Canada representatives with their French major. ity, are giving to us. (Cheers and uproar.) Gentlemen, you have been imposed upon—most fouully imposed upon. You have been led to believe that the Governor General was here to-day, while he is not here. (*Here* the hon. gentleman was forcibly dragged from the front of the balcony, perhaps in mercy to himself, for he was speaking above his breath.

At this time, fortunately, the steam whistle sounded, and the party hurried to the train which was to take them homeward, and very likely saved them from being mobbed.

Present to a Member of Congress.—From the Lowell *News*, we learn that when Gold S. Hubbard, formerly a member of Congress, was about leaving Lowell on his return to Congress, a great many gentlemen assembled at the depot to present him with a handsome *Colt's revolver*, with the inscription "Free Speech" upon it. If freedom of speech can only be obtained in Congress through the medium of Colt's revolvers, then indeed is the boasted liberty of the United States only a farce, and when legislation cannot be carried on without such restraints it would be far better to adopt the Russian or any other despotic form of government

We had the pleasure of going through the *Sandwich Flouring Mills*, being got ready by Mr. Bullock of this place, and from the appearance of things inside, and the explanations made of many new and useful improvements introduced into this establishment by the millwright, who was particularly kind in shewing and explaining their merits, we may naturally come to the conclusion at once that this will be, when completed, one of the very best mills in the County. It is thought that in a couple of weeks every thing will be ready for a fair start. We would advise an inspection to those who would like to see a complete mill in all its parts. We wish the proprietor every success.

While upon this subject, we cannot close without saying a word or two about Mr. Baines' new Foundry, which he has now got into thorough working order and upon a large scale. Mr. Bullock, like other of our townsmen, thought that no castings could be done short of Detroit, but he is now willing to admit his error, as many of them can there were much inferior to castings which were made at the *Sandwich Foundry*, which were so well done that Mr. Bullock has used latterly Mr. Baines' castings entirely, and speaks in the highest terms of them.

The "Western Planet," after an existence of one year as a *semi-weekly*, having met with such success as to warrant the proprietor to issue a *tri-weekly*, there is little doubt that his enterprise will be rewarded as it deserves with a rich harvest. The Planet has always been a good conservative journal, moderate in its views, but staunch to the party which it represents, and is gifted with ability. We hope that the new Planet will revolve for many years, giving light and life within its sphere, without an eclipse.

☞ We have, within a few days past, received a large addition to our stock of type and material, especially jobbing type; and we may safely say that no office west of London is better supplied than is the *Maple Leaf* office. We are now prepared to do every description of work, and with our new stock will be able to execute with neatness and despatch every job that may be entrusted to us, and in a manner that will give satisfaction. Printing in colors will also be attended to, and at very low prices.

Review of the Market, and Detroit Prices Current.

For the week ending Saturday, June 15.

The scarcity of money in this market heretofore noted continues unabated. Such is the extreme scarcity that the banks, within the past week, have been unable to supply currency on ten day drafts upon New York. To this fact may be attributed much of the extreme dullness in general business, and the absence of speculative feeling in the produce market. One cause of previous embarrassment among our merchants, both here and in the interior is now removed, that of the opening of the Erie Canal.—Boats are now running its entire length and freights are coming in more liberally than are anticipated. The first propeller load of Canal goods reached here on Friday, after having been detained between Albany and Buffalo about three weeks.

The produce market has been, during the week just closed, almost unprecedently dull, and prices have still further fallen off. There has not been a large amount of flour on the market, and the speculative demand has entirely ceased. The transactions are only to supply the home trade and to fill small eastern orders. There seems to be a general opinion that prices will go still lower than the present, and dealers are afraid to operate, except upon safe ground.

The steamer Ericsson arrived at New York on Friday A. M., with Liverpool dates to the 28th, four days later. Wheat had declined 1a1d per 70lbs; inferior flour declined 1s. per sack and barrel, and best samples were rather easier to buy. Previous prices of corn were tolerably well satisfied. The steamer Arabia arrived on Friday P. M., with dates to the 31st, three days later than those by the Ericsson. Her reports are contradictory. McHenry's circular says Breadstuffs were lower. Wheat, except for choice qualities, neglected. A large consumption of Indian Corn, unusual at this season. Wheat, white, 10a12s, red 9a10s. Maxwell's circular quotes corn 28a28s 6d for best mixed and yellow, and 29a30s for best white, Western Canal flour 21s25s, Ohio, 37s39. Business in wheat and flour confined to retail buyers, at about Tuesday's rates.

We give below a table showing the prices of flour and grain in the market, at the present time, and also at the same date last year. The difference is truly astonishing:

	June 14, 1855.	June 14, 1856.
Flour, per bbl	$8 50@9 75	$3 50@5 75
Wheat, per bush	2 12@2 25	72a1 00
Corn, " "	80a 83	35a 38
Oats, " "	56	34
Potatoes " "	63a 81	38a44

Flour.—The transactions in flour during the week have been very tight, though larger than during the previous week. Prices have gradually declined, and may now be considered fully 25c lower than at the close of last week. The sales for shipment are kept to fill small orders or for freights. Prices will probably continue to fluctuate, but it is generally conceded that the bottom has not been touched. The closing sales of last week were 350 bbls at $4 00. On Monday there was a better feeling, and 100 bbls sold at $4 12½. On Tuesday the feeling was again down, and 908 bbls sold at $4 00. On Wednesday plenty offering at $4 00, but no offers to buy at over $3 75. On Thursday 100 bbls extra sold at $4 00. On Friday no sales; buyers offered $3 50a3 75. The receipts by railroad during the week are 7,814 bbls against 6,185 last week.

Wheat.—On Saturday week 15000 bu wheat sold free on board at 90c. On Monday 5007 bushels more sold free on board at 87c. On Friday 6000 bu free on board sold at 85c. In the street prices range lower, $1 00 being the limit, except for extra lots. The quality received the past week has been good, and receipts reach about 4,5000 bu, less by 7000 bu than last week. The total receipts, however, show a large increase, being 38,000 bu against 19,000 bu for the last week ending the 7th, and 12,500 for the week ending the 31st ult.

Corn.—On Monday 20,000 bu corn was sold, to be delivered in the 1st August, at 80c per bu. This is the only large lot sold during the week. Sales of small lots to supply the home trade amounting in the aggregate to about 4000 bu, have been sold during the week at 38c, and is now steady at that price. The receipts by railroad are 9,530 bu against 8,175 last week.

Oats.—There has been nothing doing in oats, even for the home trade. The prices remain steady at 34c per bu, with only the sale of an occasional small lot.

Provisions.—Steady at previous prices, 37½a40c per lb. The demand for shipment has fallen off, and receipts are not so large.

Wool.—The wool market, since our last, has taken quite a different aspect. At the date of our last review there were quite a number of wool buyers from the East, in the market, who have since that time returned home. One house which purchased quite largely last year, has also gone out of the market. Others, buying on large Eastern orders, have had some of their orders countermanded, and there seems to be a general disposition on the part of Eastern manufacturers, to keep out of the market as much as possible for the present. One house has orders for $10000.00 worth wool, is limited to 35c per lb for the best wools, with positive orders that unless wools are to be bought at from 25 to 35c per lb, not to buy. Other buyers think prices will range about the same as last year, from 25 to 37½c. One house has sent home one car each over 3000 lbs. This has been received in small lots, and mostly in rather bad order. A few lots, of ½ blood has been taken, for which 33a 39c was paid. Most of the lots, however, have been sold at under 30c.

Freights.—With regard to freights we can say nothing, except that the scarcity is very great, and the regular propeller lines are not able to obtain, as a general thing, more than half cargoes. Rates are the same as last quoted—$2 per bbl.

Pork.—Remains firm at $17 50 for mess, and $15 for prime, with little doing. Sales only in small lots to the home and up river trade.

Live Stock.—Fat cattle are lower, with a still lower demand for them. The range is now from $3 to $4 per hundred lbs live weight, and there are plenty at these prices.

Calves are rather scarce, and prices keep up the range being at $5a10 each.

Sheep are more plenty and rather lower. The best sell at $2 per head sheared, or 6c per lb dressed.

Hogs are also a trifle lower and rather more plenty. The range is from $4 40 to $5 per 100 lbs gross weight.

Money Matters—Doubtful Banks.—The New York Journal of Saturday evening, says that the week just past, though an active one in money transactions, has been one of increased facilities, for raising money. They have not refused accommodation either for loans or discounts to their regular connections, in proportion to their customary business, but they have not sought customers, they have been sparing of accommodation. The leading private bankers, exchange houses included, all are loaning readily and liberally at 7 per cent. Discount rates close easy at 7 to 8 for first class bills, short and long dates, 6 months; and 8 to 9 for second class and 8 to 10 for single names.

The Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, New York, throw out the notes of the Mount Vernon Bank, Providence, Foster, R. I.

We copy the following list of doubtful Banks from A. Nicholas' Bank Note Reporter of Saturday.

Mercantile, Hartford, Conn.
Bank Macomb Co., Mich.
Bank Hallowell, Maine.
Cherokee Ins. and Banking Co., Geo.
Exeter Banking Co., New Hampshire.
Erie County Bank of Pennsylvania.
Ellsworth Bank, Maine.
Farmer's Bank, R. I., Wickford.
Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank, Greenboro', Md.
Irwinton Bank, Georgia.
Planters' and Mechanic' Bank, Geo.
R. I. Central Bank, Hagerstown, Md.
Warren Co. Bank, Pa.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

New York, Friday 13th.

The *Arabia* arrived at her dock about 10 o'clock.

She left Liverpool on the 31st, at 4 o'clock p. m.

The excitement with regard to American affairs was increasing.

The *London Times*, in reference to the recognition of Padre Vigil, says. "It seems as if the demand on one side and concessions on the other had reached their utmost limit and suggests that the United States should send to London a special ambassador or accredit the present Minister with plenipotentiary powers to settle the dispute amicably. There is a rumor to-day that Lord Elgin will be sent as a plenipotentiary to Washington. Another rumour says Sir H. Bulwer will be the envoy.

On the 29th, the Bank of England reduced the minimum discount to 5 per cent.

Arrangements for the British deputation to the Czar's coronation were completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas and Phillip Dallas attended the Queen's drawing-room reception. Mr. Dallas was invited to dine with the Judges at the Lord Mayor's, but declined on account of business with Lord Clarendon.

A letter from Berlin says, that a strong party in Prussia believes that the present Government instead of following the example of Russia and Sweden in regard to capitalization of Sound dues, should fail.

The interest is fixed at 6per cent. The loan is principally for the construction of railroads in the interior, and partly for indemnification of Sound dues. The peace rejoicings on the 29th of May, in London, passed off with great *eclat*.

The papers are full of the details.

Liverpool Markets.—Messrs. Maxwell & Co., under date of May 30th, quote as follows:—Our imports since Tuesday have been trivial and only moderate from abroad. Very fine weather has prevailed. Prices remain generally unchanged. At this mornings market business in wheat and flour was confined to retail buyers, at about rates current Tuesday's prices, if anything in favour of buyer. A limited enquiry for Indian Corn, at 28s to 28s 6d, for best mixed and yellow, 29s to 30s for best white, Western Canal, 21s to 25s. Ohio, 37s to 39s. Canals closed on the 31st, at 94½ to 94¾.

McHenry's circular says:—

"Liverpool, May 30th.—A large business has been done in Provisions. Bacon advanced 1s. to 2s. In Beef nothing new. Pork dull and begins to drag. Shoulders and Hams find sale at full rates. Cheese keeps cleared on arrival. Sales of Lard are at an average of 33s. to 35s. Brand stuffs dull and lower. Wheat, except for choice qualities, neglected. A large consumption of Indian Corn, unusual at this season. White 10s. to 11s. Red 9s. to 10s."

New York, June 16.

The New York *Express* has seen several private letters from San Francisco, detailing events there connected with the murder of James King. One of the Vigilance Committee says the Committee has upwards of 5,000 members on its muster roll. Also, that Casey and Cora will certainly be executed May 22nd. They have prepared a list, embracing the names of about 180 of the most notorious murderers, thieves and blacklegs, all of whom will be required to quit the country on short notice, or contemplate summary judgment before the tribunal of Judge Lynch. Among them are Yankee Sullivan and David Roderick, the latter of whom was at one time Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

It is rumoured that a project for a new treaty between the United States and Nicaragua is entertained, and if consummated, it is thought it will be, it will have an important bearing on the destinies of Nicaragua and Central American States.

Washington, June 16.

The *Times* correspondent says Secretary Marcy has formerly signified to the Danish Minister his purpose of withholding aid to, or a forcible resistance to the Sound dues for one year from the 14th instant.

The *Union* of this morning contains a lengthy notice of the enlistment question in the House of Lords, evidently prepared at the State Department. It contains the following significant passage:—"We repeat, and we do it with satisfaction, that later incidents have essentially modified public questions here with regard to Lord Clarendon mission." How far these new and more favourable impressions in regard to Lord Clarendon may be destined to avail, it shall be better able to judge when we see what response he has to make to Mr. Marcy's last two despatches.

Kansas.

(From the special Correspondent of the Tribune.)

Lawrence, K. T., Tuesday, June, 3.

A "State" Governor.—Shannon has still been instituting his "searching" examinations for Sharp's rifles, and has, since he commenced operations, appropriated about half a dozen. The course pursued is, for him to go round with a lot of dragoons, search a free State house for arms, and after he has gone, the Georgians, who are camped near Lecompton, come up and steal the horses. They follow close at his heels, and it is, on the whole, a very clever arrangement, as the Georgians run little risk. There is some small probability that this business will be interfered with shortly. On the Friday, Governor Shannon, while out on one of thes expeditions, was so drunk that he could not have told a Sharp's rifle from a blunderbuss. I have been assured that he actually threatened to have Capt. Walker's house burned down. He gave a proof to a man who appealed to him a written order which would entitle her to protection against the Southerners, and other "Law and Order" marauders. I would have sent a copy, but it is altogether inscrutable, no doubt owing to the Governor's peculiar situation at the time it was penned. I could hardly make out even the "Wilson Shannon" at the bottom, and there would be no use in sending you a copy without lithographing it.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Halifax, June 18.

The steamer America arrived here this a. m.

Dates from Liverpool are to the 8th.

The Cobb's steamer Atlantic, whose arrival off Holyhead was reported by Argo, reached Liverpool on Wednesday 4th p. m.

The leading topic in England continued to be the difficulty between Great Britain and the United States. Nothing more than appeared in the Paris Conference in the London Journal had published, with some show of authority, that Mr. Crampton had been dismissed. The announcement had scarcely any effect on funds.

Business in American securities is limited and prices show a declining tendency.

The advices by the Atlantic had exercised a depressing influence on the Liverpool Cotton market and it had receded one-sixteenth a one-eight pence per pound.

Breadstuffs—A firm tone had prevailed and in some descriptions of wheat quoted the quotations show a slight advance on those of the previous week.

Friday—In the Provision market there had been some trifling fluctuations. Beef was unchanged. Pork was lower. Lard quoted Holyhead was the same number, on Thursday, by the Puyallup. Major Van Bokkelen and Captains Swindel and Ralbeson, of the volunteers, with their different commands, had moved in the same direction. The volunteers still garrisoned Fort McAllister.

A Battle Field for Sale.—The battle field of the Marengo, with its palatial monuments, its rich museum of precious objects, and its classic souvenirs, is now offered at public auction in the streets of Paris! The domain of Marengo is situated near Alexandria, in Piedmont, on the line of the railroad between Genoa and Turin, and contains about two hundred and fifty acres of ground, vines, woods, and fields of the most fertile description. The monumental palace destined to perpetuate the memory of the battle of Marengo, gained in 1800 by Napoleon, was built by the Chevalier Delavo in 1855, and is a large and handsome palace. It contains furniture, objects of art, paintings and statues, commemorative of the battle, and a museum composed of objects which belonged to Napoleon and Desaix, and arms found on the field of battle. This museum is collected in the old tavern which stood on the ground before the battle, and around which the palace is built. For the information of Americans, ambitious for an Italian residence and for Bonapartist souvenirs, it is added that the upset price of the whole property is 600,000 francs, and that there is a good mill privilege on the premises.

We learn from Mr. E. T. Gunn, editor and publisher of *The People's Sound Observer*, which was developed, that on Wednesday morning last, that considerable alarm still exists along the Sound in relation to the Indian war. That the volunteers and regulars were all taking the field, to concentrate their forces, expecting to meet the Indians in force. Col. McAllister, on South Prairie, between the Puyallup and Nisqually Rivers. An encampment has been found in a swamp near by, from which, it is supposed, about one hundred and fifty Indians had just left. Fresh signs of men and horses were seen in abundance close around, and it is probable there spies in the immediate vicinity. Lieut. McKibbin, with a command of twenty regulars left Fort Steilacoom for that region on Wednesday of last week, by way of the Nisqually, and Lieut Kautz, with the same number, on Thursday, by the Puyallup. Major Van Bokkelen and Captains Swindel and Ralbeson, of the volunteers, with their different commands, had moved in the same direction. The volunteers still garrisoned Fort McAllister.

A Battle Field for Sale.—The battle field of the Marengo, with its palatial monuments, its rich museum of precious objects, and its classic souvenirs, is now offered at public auction in the streets of Paris! The domain of Marengo is situated near Alexandria, in Piedmont, on the line of the railroad between Genoa and Turin, and contains about two hundred and fifty acres of ground, vines, woods, and fields of the most fertile description. The monumental palace destined to perpetuate the memory of the battle of Marengo, gained in 1800 by Napoleon, was built by the Chevalier Delavo in 1855, and is a large and handsome palace. It contains furniture, objects of art, paintings and statues, commemorative of the battle, and a museum composed of objects which belonged to Napoleon and Desaix, and arms found on the field of battle. This museum is collected in the old tavern which stood on the ground before the battle, and around which the palace is built. For the information of Americans, ambitious for an Italian residence and for Bonapartist souvenirs, it is added that the upset price of the whole property is 600,000 francs, and that there is a good mill privilege on the premises.

Sad Occurrence.

A very melancholy accident occured in this town, on Wednesday last, resulting in the death of Mr. Henry Agustus Jarvis, brother of P. E. Jarvis Esq., and Mr. Hiram Nelson Lee, one of the sons of R. H. Lee, Esq., two of the most respected young men in the place. It appears that the deceased were amusing themselves in a boat on the dam at about four o'clock on the afternoon. The boat grounded on a sunken stump; and while in getting off the boat they were upset. They were seen struggling in the water, and were heard to call for help; but there being no one near, some times elapsed; and before assistance could be rendered, the parties sank to rise no more. The exact place, in which they sank could not at first be ascertained, and fully two hours elapsed before the bodies were recovered. They were only a few feet from the shore; but by their struggles they had evidently got entangled in the weeds which grew in that part of the dam. Both were good swimmers. All praise is due to the parties who exerted themselves to rescue the unfortunate young men. When the news of the sad occurrence spread through the town, hundreds of people flocked to the spot to learn the fearful particulars, and to sympathise with the sorrowing friends of the deceased. In every eye there was a tear, and in every breast a sigh: and old and young seemed to realize the personal one.—Mr. Jarvis was only twenty-three years of age, and Mr. Lee only twenty; and we think we may say, without any disparagement, that they have not left behind them other two young men more highly respected than they were themselves. How such an occurrence reminds us that in the midst of life we are in death.—*Strat ford Beacon.*

We have at length before us the true cause of the difficulty between Governor Sutton, and New Brunswick, and his late Council. The whole difficulty arose out of the Liquor Law. This law cannot be enforced; at any rate it is not. Governor Sutton, in a memorandum, drew the attention of his Council to this fact; and having that of the law were capable of being enforced it was their duty to put a stop to its continued violation; but that if it were incapable of enforcement it ought no longer to remain on the statute book, a dead letter, as the effect would be to beget a contempt for law. The Governor took no side in the question as to the expediency of the law; he very properly abstained from giving any opinion as whether it was desirable or not. So far Governor Sutton was perfectly right in theory and principle. As a solution of the difficulty, he suggested a dissolution and an appeal to the people. The Council seat a written dissent from the Governor's view of the matter. The Governor was inexorable; and, in a rejoinder intimated that he should have to look out for new advisers. The ministry, however, had no more ideas of giving up their places than Mr. Sutton had of changing his opinion or purpose. The Governor resolved to take the responsibility of a dissolution; and instructed the Provincial Secretary to prepare a proclamation forthwith dissolving the Assembly, to countersign it in the usual way, and then transmit it to him. The Council was unwilling to take the responsibility of the dissolution, and tendered their resignation. This is the whole story. It is the affair that led to the dissolution the Governor was perfectly right, but whether he was justifiable in carrying out his own opinions, in the way he did, is the question. It was certainly a high-handed act, even if it were strictly constitutional. —*Leader*

A question touching the right of Mr. Gould to sit in the Assembly, for North Ontario, was raised on Friday. The amount of the whole matter seems to be that Mr. Gould took a contract, some years ago, for carrying the mail, at about half what it would cost to do it: that he transferred his contract some time ago and paid another party the difference, between what he got himself from Government and what anybody else could be induced to do it for.—The contract fell short of 100 miles beyond that he has nothing to do with it.—Mr. Vankoughnet wants an opening some where, and if a vacancy can be created in North Ontario, on the plea that Mr. Gould has no right to his seat, the needed opportunity would be created. Hell Attorney General Macdonald this in view when he advised Mr. Gould seriously to take legal advice on the matter?

French Intervention in Spain.—A letter from one of our Paris correspondents, and an extract from the London *Times*, which will be found in another part of our paper, recently set forth by one of the Madrid journals, that it was the intention of Louis Napoleon to interfere as a pacificator in the affairs of Spain. The marked attention paid to that she wolf Christina by the Emperor, the establishment of a French imperial organ at Madrid, which does not hesitate to call loudly for the intervention of France, and the tone of the Paris press generally, lead to the belief that this step is only a question of time. Its object is stated to be to crush the republican spirit, which threatens the repose of Europe. Knowing how little any danger of this sort is to be apprehended from Spain, people are tempted to ask what are the real motives of this project. A prospective appendage for an Imperial Prince in the Spanish throne, and acquisition to France of the richest colony in our hemisphere, are, in all probability, the prizes aimed at. Look out therefore, for another *coup d'etat* in Spain, with the cession of Cuba to France as its consequence. —*N. Y. Herald.*

There is great commotion in the Western States on the Kansas business. Meetings are held and subscriptions in money and arms raised; State conventions declare in favor of Kansas being a free State; Western poets embody the popular feeling. Colonization companies exist, whose object is to send voters favorable to their views. Arms, men, and money are in motion to determine whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State. The following list of subscriptions raised at Chicago is so curious that it is worth giving:—

F. B. Gardner, six rifles—three with double barrels, sure at each post; Major Van Horn, one 18 shooter; C. W. Davenport, six shooter and ten pounds of balls; an editor and a lawyer, four Sharpe's rifles, and themselves; D. G. Park, can of dry powder; C. H. Whitney, one revolver; J. M. Isaacs, one Sharpe's rifle; G. M. Jerome Iowa City, one rifle; J. A. Byrnoy, one rifle; H. A. Blakesly, one rifle; W. H. Clark, one double barrelled rifle, and $20; J. A. Graves, one Sharpe's rifle; Frank Hansen, one double barrelled gun, and $25; a German, one pair of pistols; J. H. Huges, one Colt's revolver; F. M. Chapman, one horse; Urhlaub & Sattler, three revolvers. In all —money and property—about $16,000.

A Subject for Scientific Men to Investigate.—The Normandi of Rouen has the following curious statement:—

"Some years ago a female was attacked with epilepsy in one of the streets of Oporto, and several persons gathered around her. A bystander suddenly cried out, "Cover her face with a black silk handkerchief." A man took of his cravat and threw it over her face. Strange to say, her convulsions instantly ceased, and, raising to her feet, she thanked the persons around and walked away without assistance. One of the spectators of this strange scene was a gentleman who afterwards became director of the Institute of Manufactures at Oporto; and when a year ago one of the pupils, named Vidal, was attacked with epilepsy, recollected what he had seen. He proposed to the physician of the establishment to try the effect of a black silk handkerchief thrown over his face, but, he said, that he really believed the remedy to be worth much, but that it might be well to try it, as it could do no harm. A black cravat was accordingly thrown on the face of Vidal—and the spasms ceased as if by enchantment, and he soon after recovered. Twenty times Vidal had other attacks but he always recovered by means of the same remedy."

The Normandi, after relating these facts, says that it cannt explain whether it is silk or the black colour, or both, which stops the epileptic attack; but as an *ebullient* the investigation of scientific men, it strongly recommends.

Colt's Revolvers.—It has been estimated that over 400,000 pistols have been turned out of the manufactory in Hartford. Of these over one third have been sold in California. The U. S. have been furnished with 7,000, which, at a cost of $28 would be $168,000, added to repairs, which would amount to several thousand more. About 2000 are annually sold in New York City, by jobbers and the retail trade, which would amount by average to nearly $40,000.

The Grand River Eagle says that Mary Brooks, of Kalamazoo, was on Friday arraigned on an indictment for the murder of the husband Simeon Brooks, by administering poison to him on the 15th of March last. The testimony, a young woman of about 24 years of age, listened to the reading of the indictment, and drew the searching gaze of the audience without any visible emotion. Her trial is to take place on next Thursday week.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

This most excellent Vegetable Medicine is, if taken for the time, and in the manner specified, warranted, on oath, to effect a cure

in the fine balsamic and invigorating powers which Sir Astley Cooper's Pills possess, are wonderful; a trial of a single dose will carry conviction that they are all that is necessary to invigorate the weak, restore the invalid to health, and do good in all cases; no fear need be entertained, as they are quite harmless.

The heads of families should always have them in the house, as they may, with the greatest confidence be resorted to at any time, or in any case.

Bilious attacks are sometimes had recourse to when a purgative is required. If the true nature of Epsom Salts, Sedelitz Powders, and all saline aperients, were fully understood, they would never be resorted to—they occasion an excessive secretion and discharge of the natural moisture of the stomach and bowels, and thus soften the parts of the stomach and bowels, and produces watery emotions—the vessels after the unnatural draining are dried up, and a confined state of the bowels is produced, which, if not carefully attended to, produces costiveness, and all the train of evils; besides all salts are cold and griping, to say nothing of the danger of mistaking Prussic Acid for Salts, which mistake has in numerous instances terminated fatally. Sir Astley Cooper's Mild Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills are now generally established as the *most favorite Family Medicine.*

Caution to the Public.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper; also the fac simile of the signature of MacPhail and Co, Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity, they are certainly spurious and an imposition. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per box. Full directions are given with each box. There is a great saving by taking the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Gait; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom all country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible *till they, having settled their Bill,* and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued.—*Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the Office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the Law requires.*

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 13th June.
3rd Kingsville, 16th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June,
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.25.
Wheat.—$1.
Corn.—47c for small lots.
Oats.—33 @ 37½ cts.
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ₰ doz.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, June 6th	1856	
Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 25	$ 7 50
" 2nd quality	4 00	4 50
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	12 00	14 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DOG LOST.

A Brown colored Hound with a short tail. Any person returning or giving information of his whereabouts, will confer a favor upon A. YOUNGBLOOD.

Sandwich, 15th June, 1856.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the County Council, on Tuesday, the first day of July next, in the Council Chamber in the Town of Sandwich.

County Council Office,
Sandwich, June 13th, 1856.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, on Monday the thirtieth day of June, at the hour of twelve o'clock, for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates.

PAUL JOHN SALTER.

Sandwich, 18th June, '56. Sec B. P. I.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.

Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

Notice to Lumbermen.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive at Sandwich from 1st June till further notice, returns of Staves, Timber Logs, *Wood*, &c., cut on public or private lands for shipment or local consumption, and grant clearances for such as are intended for the Quebec or foreign markets, and respectfully urges the immediate attention of parties interested in order to prevent delay and expense at Quebec.

N. HAMMOND,
Crown Timber Agent.

Huron Signal, Amherstburg and Chatham papers, please copy.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held, about the close of the present month, in this Town, for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the College now in course of erection.

Persons wishing to contribute to it will please send any articles they may have to the Ladies Managers.

Mrs. Hector Morin, Mrs. Chas Casgrain,
Mrs. John O'Connor, Mrs. Chas. Baby,
Mrs. Victor Ouellette.

Sandwich, June 9th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amhersburg, June 9th, 1856.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER
GEM
Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.

Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

The Safest and most valuable Scheme ever offered to the Public.

BATES'
TIRAGE AU SORT,
VALUE $61,000!
Tickets Five Dollars Each.
A Prize to every 20th Ticket!
DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE AT
Brockville, C. W., on the 25th June.

TOTAL SUMMARY OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of	£3,125	0 is	£3,125	0
1	do	1,027	10 is	1,027	10
1	do	1,025	0 is	1,025	0
1	do	900	0 is	900	0
1	do	850	0 is	850	0
1	do	825	0 is	825	0
1	do	350	0 is	350	0
1	do	212	10 is	212	10
1	do	187	10 is	187	10
1	do	125	0 is	125	0
1	do	100	0 is	100	0
1	do	82	10 is	82	10
1	do	67	10 is	67	10
2	do	65	0 is	130	0
1	do	60	0 is	60	0
2	do	55	0 is	110	0
4	do	50	0 is	200	0
2	do	45	0 is	90	0
1	do	40	0 is	40	0
27	do	37	10 is	1,012	10
10	do	35	0 is	350	0
3	do	32	10 is	97	10
13	do	30	0 is	390	0
4	do	27	10 is	110	10
42	do	25	0 is	1,050	0
2	do	22	10 is	45	0
21	do	20	0 is	420	0
22	do	17	10 is	385	0
20	do	15	0 is	300	0
44	do	12	10 is	550	0
48	do	10	0 is	480	0
11	do	8	0 is	88	0
87	do	7	10 is	652	10
20	do	6	5 is	125	
2	do	6	0 is	12	0
51	do	5	0 is	255	0
60	do	3	10 is	210	0
128	do	1	5 is	160	0

640 Prizes. Value, £16,000 0

The Property proposed in this Scheme forms part of the most valuable property in Canada West, well adapted for Mill Sites, Farm Lots and Residences; the titles to the property are indisputable.

The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen of the highest respectability, character and standing in society, who will see that everything connected with this drawing is fairly and honestly attended to, and no person need fear but that his rights will be honourably and justly looked after by them.

The plans of the property, and all information thereof, and Tickets, can be had by applying to the Agents,

JOSIAH BRAY, Hamilton.
JOHN McINTOSH, Ancaster.

The following gentlemen, of the city have allowed their names to be mentioned as Referees, regarding the character and standing of the parties connected with the above scheme:

Thos. Lee, Esq., Bank of Montreal.
A. Smart, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, &c.
C. Freeland, Esq., Commission Merch't
W. Leggo, Esq., Barrister.
J. Stewart, Esq., M'Nab st. Foundry
Hamilton, April, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and conch house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Gowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Milne Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: E. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Hawkins, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Head Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

Robert Stanton,
Secretary & Treasurer.
John McCrae, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS,

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR BRITISH COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.

andwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
NORTH 1856 SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Sundays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of long experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN,
FOR JUNE, 1856.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
PER
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE
LOWEST REMUNERATING
PROFIT, FOR
CASH.

PRINTS
IN VARIETY.
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING,
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
TROWSERINGS,
LINENS
DRILLS,
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS,
CARPETING,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
FLOUR,
AT CURRENT PRICES.
CASH PAID
FOR
WOOL
H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Mobon, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to encumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.
Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.	
Wednesday	April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do	May 7	do	June 7
do	May 21	do	June 21
do	June 4	do	July 5
do	June 18	do	July 19
do	July 2	do	Aug. 2
do	July 16	do	Aug. 16
do	July 30	do	Aug. 30
do	Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do	Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do	Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do	Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do	Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do	Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool.	
Wednesday,	Nov. 26	Saturday,	Dec. 27
do	Dec. 24	do	Jan 24, 1857
do	Jan 28, 1857	do	Feb 28, "
do	Feb 25, "	do	Mar 27, "
do	Mar 25, "	do	April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do

Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to Edgertson, Allan & Co, Montreal.
Geo. Burns, Symes & Co., Quebec.
John Glass, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
James & Alex. Allan,
82 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
Allan & Gillespie, } Liverpool
Montgomery & Greenhorne, London

Horticultural and Agricultural Central Club.

SUBJECT—MANURES.

The third regular meeting for discussion of this Club took place on 1st April, Col. Thomson, Vice President, in the chair

Professor H. Y. Hind, M. A., Trinity College, read the following paper "On the preservation of Farm Yard Manures, with some remarks on the sudden appearance of Rust, Blight, and Mildew, and suggestions as to a remedy."

The variety of new or modified views respecting the relative importance of different kinds of plant food which are periodically presented to the public under the shadow of great and trustworthy names, is a proof that the question is still involved in much obscurity and well deserves the most careful attention and study.

It cannot now be doubted that it would be very unwise to pen our faith exclusively upon the application of any artificial organic manure, it would be equally injudicious to lay too much stress upon the constant but *bare* renewal of the mineral elements of the soil renewed by cropping; and we should not the less fall into error if we were to neglect all kinds of manures and rely altogether upon the exalted physical and chemical properties of the soil, induced by deep spade husbandry and drainage. We must avoid all extremes, and in deciding upon the kind of plant food to be administered, or the mode of administration, we must be guided, firstly, by the sources from which plants derive their food; secondly, by economical considerations, the physical condition of the soil, and the peculiarities of climate.

In this paper I propose to limit myself to a discussion of the theories of preservation and distribution of one kind of plant food which is universally acknowledged to be necessary, and to lie within our immediate reach. Indeed, the majority of scientific and practical farmers believe it to be the most important element of stable and organic manures, (guano, &c., &c.,) and a few, regard it as the main spring of vegetable growth and luxuriance.

Nitrogen, in the free state or in the form of ammonia and nitric acid, has, probably, excited more discussion and led to a larger number of experiments in relation to vegetables than any other element or compound which assists in building up their structure. Its importance cannot be over-estimated, the simple fact that no flesh forming principles and no seeds can be formed by vegetables in the absence of nitrogen is a sufficient testimony to the nature of this most inert and tractable element.

How often has the question been asked, —is free nitrogen directly absorbed by vegetables from the atmosphere? And how repeatedly and with what zeal has this illustration and argument has the question been answered in the negative. Latterly the subject has again excited attention, and an able advocate for the direct absorption and assimilation of Nitrogen from the atmosphere been found in M. Ville. It is not necessary here to refer further to this difficult and unsatisfactory subject; and for present purposes it is sufficient to assume that nitrogen is not directly absorbed from air, but that before entering into plants for assimilation it takes the form of ammonia or nitric acid.

Ammonia we know exists in the atmosphere, probably to the extent of one part in ten million parts on the average. At times the quantity of Ammonia present is much greater than the above ratio, at other periods less. Rain water contains on an average nearly one part of Ammonia to the million, and of nitric acid about five parts to the million.† Dew always contains ammonia, and mists have prevailed so rich in this substance that the water had an alkaline reaction. Barral says of the water collected in the rain gauge of the observatory at Paris. He found that in one year, 10.94 lbs of ammonia fell with the rain, and 10.7 lbs. of nitric acid. In July he found the amount of the ammonia was least in March and increased gradually to July. In August it diminished suddenly, and continued to diminish until October, attaining its second maximum in February. These observations although very interesting are not satisfactory, because they were made in the neighborhood of a great city. Homes find that Boussingault discovered much less ammonia in the air far away from towns—a gallon of rain water containing only one twenty-fifth of a grain of ammonia. As a general fact, however, the water collected during fogs was extraordinary rich in Ammonia, containing on an average one third of a grain to the gallon—but an instance has been known—referred to—of a gallon or water from a fog containing not less than four grains of Ammonia The constant presence of this substance in the atmosphere is not only now fully established, but its influence upon vegetable growth in this gaseous form is of the highest interest, and possibly, of the highest importance.

The experiments of M. Ville upon the effects of ammonia in air upon vegetation show how rapidly and remarkably its influence is felt. If ammonia be artificially introduced into air in the same proportional average as carbonic acid is found to be constantly present, namely about one part in 2500 parts of air, its influence soon shows itself upon the leaves, which continually acquire a deeper and deeper tint. The presence of such ammonical vapours not only stimulates vegetation, but changes the growth of the plant, and causes the development and enlargement of particular organs. In prosecuting a series of experiments on the phenomena of vegetation with a view to ascertain whether nitrogen was directly absorbed from the atmosphere and assimilated, Boussingault observed the growth of minute green cryptogamia on the outside of the flower pots which had been exposed to the air, but he failed to detect any vegetable growth on those from which fresh air had been carefully excluded. The sudden growth of varieties of fungi during rusty weather has often been noticed, and their appearance may be accelerated by the introduction of a small quantity of vapour of ammonia into any confined space where they are observed. I am not aware that any extensive experiments have been made upon the growth of fungi in an atmosphere rich in ammonia, such as certain fogs. I have, however, remarked with surprise their absence in an atmosphere from which ammonical vapours were probably abstracted by powdered charcoal, without, however, drawing any conclusions from the observation until attracted by the curious discovery of M. Boussingault; that fogs are eminently rich in ammonia.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Otwell and Mathew Otwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers fourteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C: lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone,two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty. eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N. B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

Sandwich and Windsor Stage.
BY JOHN LEWIS.

THE Proprietor of this popular line has added a new Stage and first-rate horses, and will hereafter run an Hourly Stage to Windsor with speed and punctuality. He hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Jesuit Church Lane, known as the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1855.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession of Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANJE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing that the market can afford, comfort for customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes to merit a share of the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly repaired and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished House near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Library Part, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always

Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue,
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery Goods.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. R. KETCHUM. D. WILKINS, 3R
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & E. HETHERINGTON are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Solee or Bottoms, and £2 3 per 1000 They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining; one Tile will drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Pincil, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Drag and Cross Cut Saws, Fanning Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Late Sheriff Essex
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hands Farm," about the 1st February last, and the owner comes to the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of Lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L.

Sandwich April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF RURAL ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the Field, Garden, and Shade.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Practical Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects in Canada and United States. The tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, finish the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist" will be found a valuable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both typographically, typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest white paper, and is made up in a manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminently skilful in every branch of science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to insure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM
25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as From Implements of Husbandry to Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the position of Secretary to Agriculture since 1847, and having also been connected with the Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WYMAN & CO, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewart, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected Stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The location cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from the trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Hamilton and Toronto Branch.
ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation		Mixed Mail	
	A M	P M	A M	P M	P M
Toronto, -	8 00	3 20	10 00		
Mimico, -	8 10	3 30	10 15		
Port Credit, -	8 25	3 45	10 30		
Oakville, -	8 43	4 03	10 53		
Bronte, -	8 55	4 15	11 15		
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 35		
Hamilton, -	9 30	4 50	12 00		

GOING EAST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation		Mixed Mail	
	A M	P M	A M	P M	A M
Hamilton, -	10 40	6 10	3 10		
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30	3 35		
Bronte, -	11 15	6 45	3 55		
Oakville, -	11 27	7 00	4 15		
Port Credit, -	11 45	7 20	4 35		
Mimico, -	12 00	7 35	4 50		
Toronto, -	12 15	7 50	5 05		

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St. Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Great Western Railway Office,

AYER'S
PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose chemic products are found in almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a badly needed remedy. No one, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have received marked benefits from their use. I consider it my duty to my fellow-men to add my testimony in favor of their extraordinary virtues in relieving that form of suffering which arises from the derangement of the digestive organs. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which must make them valuable to the public when they were known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Sumpter, 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. AYER — Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and bilious headache, which are of very frequent occurrence in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have found your Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which *cure*; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in informing my fellowmen of the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit, from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever cease to use, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Westworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, in headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that arise from the derangement of the stomach, they are a most valuable remedy. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I have found your Cathartic Pills the best I ever used, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are now in more operation, and perfect confidence I have to make them an invaluable article for public use. I have had many proofs of the benefit they have done in my practice. Cough medicines in the world; and these Pills are in as low minister to that miserable proportion of the human ment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER — Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my youth up with a humor in my blood, which has at times for twenty years baffled, and all mankind of amount of suffering, have been exceeded only to a few of the most terrible kind. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be known to those who have suffered more than my pen would have me long."

"I have never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacks my eyes, at times it made me almost blind, besides it has covered my head, at times my body and limbs, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly laid all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months; all of which makes me already a new person.

"Hoping that this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours truly,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

"Wm. G. REDFIELD,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL BRYANT, of the Ship Shylock, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"I have for many years made use from a billious attack, arising from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I found no relief of any relief at all by my Physician, and from every remedy I could get; but by the use of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have also known to my children for years, with the best of effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for 6 months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world, and I feel bound to say so."

Send this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this country, but in Europe:

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have derived great benefit from your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have frequently been cured of Croup, Colds, Fever and Ague and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have also cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has given me more or less trouble for some years. I owe much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the most skilful Physicians in this and the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and my prayer is that you may be with mankind of it. Yours respectfully,

LEANDER D. THAXTER."

"*Senate Chambers, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER — Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of your Cherry Pectoral, and can say that its virtues have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism kind of which I have suffered so much. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in duty bound to say this, as some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CHERRY PECTORAL, I was given up to die.

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons well known in the vicinity where they reside, and who would not make these statements without the most convincing proof they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and
J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;
D. OULLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchantia Canada.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid Stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Guns for sale cheap, Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns, Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Snuff-mulers Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutina, Corn Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor. Now is the time to come to a tin pail; nothing, and from an anchor to all and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE & CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next for

ELECTA MORSE, }
H. C. GUILLOT, } Executor
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

MAPLE LEAF.

James H. Wilkinson] "PROGRESS." [Proprietor and Publisher.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1856. NO. 18.

THE MAPLE LEAF.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

BY

J. H. WILKINSON,

BEDFORD STREET,

Sandwich, Canada West.

TERMS.—Eight shillings and ninepence Cy, per annum, if paid in advance; or Ten Shillings at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

CLUBS.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Payment to be made in advance.

The JOB OFFICE connected with the "Maple Leaf" is in every respect complete for the dispatch of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Professional Cards.

Mr. William Johnson,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. Charles Baby,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. Louis J. Fluett,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. Macdonell,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. John O'Connor, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Charles Eugene Casgrain, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. Reynolds,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

John Adley,
Physician and Surgeon, &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

John McCrae,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

Bank of Upper Canada Agency,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

Philip S. Donnelly,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

LAFFERTY & JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. Marentette,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Post Office.

Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

Bartley and Pinney.
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.,
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

George Hann,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.
15th March, 1856.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

ROSE DALE MILLS,

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. tew doors above the Theatre.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

JOHN LEWIS, having purchased the Livery Stable in the Town of Sandwich, formerly kept by C. F. Labadie, will carry it on in a style that has never been known in this place before. Fresh horses and new carriages are being added to this establishment every day, and persons who patronise him may expect to be furnished with "Crack Teams."

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

Poetry.

The Maiden's Song.

BY THOMAS PATTEN, JR.

O, I'll have my home where the sea-birds roam,
Near the foaming, stormy sea,
Where the craggy peaks on the breast-work seeks,
And I'll shield his form from the raging storm,
And I'll shield his form from the raging storm,
'Neath some branching shady tree.

When the storm is o'er on the rock-bound shore,
And the slumbering waves at rest
When the bright sun smiles on the distant isles,
Asleep on their mother's breast—
Then together we'll sit where the gay birds flit,
Carolling their richest lays—
And we'll talk of love, like a gentle dove,
In its cooing, winning ways.

Thus we'll pass our hours in old Nature's bowers,
And hear every sighing breeze
Re echo the moan of my chosen home,
As it ruffles the leafy trees.
O, give then to me my home of the sea,
By the overhanging rocks;
There let me die to the whirlwind's sigh,
Where the shrill-toned sea-bird mocks.

The Boy who Conquered.

Some few years ago a lad, who was left without a father or a mother, of good natural abilities, went to New York, alone and friendless, to get a situation in a store as an errand-boy or otherwise till he could command a higher position; but this boy had got in bad company, and got in the habit of calling for his "bitters" occasionally, because he thought it looked manly. He smoked cheap cigars also.

He had a pretty good education, and on looking over the papers he noticed that a merchant on Pearl street wanted a lad of his age, and he called there and made his business known.

"Walk into the office, my lad," said the merchant. "I'll attend to you soon."

When he had waited on his customer, he took a seat near the lad and he espied a cigar in his hat. This was enough. "My boy," said he, "I want a smart, honest, faithful lad; but I see that you smoke cigars, and in my experience of many years I have ever found cigar-smoking lads to be connected with various other evil habits, and if I am not mistaken, your breath is an evidence that you are not an exception. You can have no situation here, sir."

John—for this was his name—held down his head and left the store; and as he walked along the street, a stranger and friendless, the counsel of his poor mother came forcibly to his mind, who upon her death bed called him to her side, and placing her emaciated hand upon his head, said, "Johnny, my dear boy, I'm going to leave you. You well know what disgrace and misery your father brought on us before his death, and I want you to promise me before I die that you will never taste one drop of the accursed poison that killed your father. Promise me this, and be a good boy, Johnny, and I shall die in peace."

The scalding tears trickled down Johnny's cheeks, and he promised ever to remember the dying words of his mother, and never to drink any spirituous liquors; but he soon forgot his promise, and when he received the rebuke from the merchant, he remembered what his mother had said, and what he had promised her, and he cried aloud, and the people gazed at him as he passed along, and the boys railed at him. He went to his lodgings and throwing himself upon his bed, he gave vent to his feelings in sobs that were heard all over the house.

But John had moral courage. He had energy and determination, and ere an hour had passed he made up his mind never to taste another drop of liquor or smoke an other cigar as long as he lived. He went straight back to the merchant. Said he, "Sir, you very properly sent me away this morning for habits that I have been guilty of; but sir, I have neither father nor mother, and though I have occasionally done what I ought not to do, and have not followed the advice of my poor mother on her death bed, nor done as I promised her I would do, yet I have now made a vow never to drink another drop of liquor, nor smoke another cigar; and if you sir, will only try me it is all I ask."

The merchant was struck with the decision and energy of the boy, and at once employed him. At the expiration of five years, this lad was a partner in the business, and is now worth ten thousand dollars. He has faithfully kept his pledge to which he owes his elevation.

Boys think of this circumstance, as you enter upon the duties of life, and remember upon what points of character your destiny for good or evil depends.

A True Hero.

The world is deaf, dumb and blind to its truest heroes, while it lavishes laurels on sham greatness. But whenever an act of heroic daring occurs, it is the duty of the press to sound its praises. Let not, therefore, the name of John T. Hasgins be forgotten. He was the engineer in charge of a passenger train on the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad, and he saved one hundred and fifty passengers from destruction or mutilation by his nerve and presence of mind. He was running rapidly upon an embankment, when a flange of one of his wheels flew off, and his practised eye warned him that the slight divergence of the head of the locomotive foretold the immediate precipitation of the machine down the precipice. It occurred to him that if he could break the coupling of the cars, he could carry the passengers through the crisis unharmed. The idea and the execution were with him almost simultaneous. He twitched open the throttle valve to its full extent, and suddenly gave the pistons a full head of steam. The engine bounded forward frantically, snapped the couplings, and rolled down the embankment, while the train shot safely forward on the rails, and was stopped by the breaks. It is pleasant to add that the engineer, though severely wounded by the fall of the locomotive, was not fatally injured. With the dignity of true heroism he refused a present of money which the grateful passengers tendered him, saying that he had simply done his duty, and that the safety of the passengers was his sufficient reward. He is truly what the Germans call a "golden man."

It is such deeds as his that excite our highest admiration. The pilot clinging to the wheel while his boat is in flames; the heroic girl launching the life boat to the rescue of the wretched mariners; the angel abandoning the luxuries of rank to breathe the pestilential air of the Crimean hospitals are those are figures that live in our gallery of heroic men and women. And there are not so few of them as the world imagines. Their deeds are not recorded here, but elsewhere there is a record that embalms their deeds, and an angel voice to chant their praises in a better world.

A Ghost Story.

Some years ago a gentleman to all appearances of large fortune, took furnished lodgings in Soho Square, London. After he had resided there some weeks with this establishment, he lost his brother who had lived at Hampstead, and who on his death bed particularly desired to be enterred in the family vault at Westminister Abbey.—The gentleman requested the landlord to bring the corpse of his brother to his lodgings, and he made arrangements there for the funeral. The landlord, without hesitation, signified his compliance. The body dressed in a white shroud, was brought in a very handsome coffin, and placed in a large dining room. The funeral was to take place the next day, and the lodger and his servant went out to make the necessary preparations for the solemnity. He staid out late, but this was no uncommon thing. The landlord and his family conceived they had no occasion to wait for him, retired to bed as usual, about 12 o'clock. One maid servant was left up to let him in and boil some water, which he desired might be ready for tea on his return. The girl was accordingly sitting alone in the kitchen, when a tall spectral looking figure entered, and slapped itself down in a chair opposite her. The maid was by no means timid of her sex; but she was terrified beyond expression lonely as she was, at this unexpected apparition.

Uttering a loud scream, she flew like an arrow at a side door and hurried to the door of her master and mistress. Scarcely had she awakened them and communicated to the whole family some portion of her fright, with which she was herself overwhelmed, when the spectre, enveloped in a shroud, and with a death like paleness, made its appearance, and sat down in a chair in the bedroom without their having observed how it entered. The worst of all was that the chair stood by the door of the chamber, so that a creature could not get away with out pressing close to the apparition, which fixed its glaring eyes so frightfully, and so hideously distorted its features, that they could not bear to look at it. The master and mistress crept under the bed clothes covered with profuse perspiration while the maid servant sank nearly insensible by the side of the bed.

At the time the whole house seemed to be in an uproar; for they had covered themselves over head and ears, they could hear an incessant noise and clatter, which served to increase their terror. At length all became perfectly still in the house. The landlord ventured to raise his head, and to steal a glance at the chair by the door; but behold the ghost was gone! Sober reason began to resume its power.

The poor girl was brought to herself after a good deal of shaking. In a short time they plucked up sufficient courage to go out of the bed room, and to commence an examination of the house, which they expected to find in great disorder. Nor were their anticipations unfounded. The whole house had been stripped by the artful thieves, and the gentleman had decamped without paying for his lodgings. It turned out that he was no other than an accomplice of the notorious Arthur Baker who was subsequently transported for life, and that the corpse was his arch rogue himself who had whitened his hands and face with chalk, and merely counterfeited death. After midnight he quitted the coffin, and appeared to the maid in the kitchen. When she flew up stairs, he softly followed her, and seated at the door of the chamber, he acted as a sentinel, so that his industrious accomplices were enabled to plunder the house without the least molestation.

A Runaway Steamboat.

An eccentric but most amusing cruise was recently made by a steam tow boat in the waters of Southampton harbor, in England, the particulars of which are related by a correspondent who was an eye witness of the whole affair. It seems that the Belmont, a regular steam tug, had taken in tow the ship Walter Hood, bound from Southampton to Australia. On reaching the lower bay the sails were set on board the ship and at the same time the tow boat cast her off with the intention of returning to Southampton for another vessel, but by some accident the ship ran into the steamer, a violent crash followed, and in the confusion all hands, including the captain and cook of the latter, jumped on board the sailing vessel, leaving their boat in charge of a dog and two cats, a strange crew for a steam-going craft. But her steam was up, and after a succession of plungings and crashing she succeeded in shaking herself clear of the ship, and the next moment was seen 'going it alone,' starting off at terrific speed, and in anything but the right direction.

For a few moments her captain and crew, engineer and all, were struck with dismay; the long tiller of her rudder was seen dashing wildly to and fro, while the fierce barking of the dog, who evidently knew little of navigation or steering, rendered the scene at once absurd and terrific—ludicrous and frightful. Meanwhile the captain of the steamer, having recovered his presence of mind and composure, obtained a small boat and with his men started in pursuit of his absconding craft; but ere he was well underway she had altered her course, and from some cause or other came round and set out for the point whence she had started, thus making or describing a complete circle. The men bent lustily to their oars, but the chased seemed dodged, shied and circulated about in the most erratic manner, the dog keeping up an incessant barking and howling as though endeavoring in this way to head her off or bring her to reason.

Soon she shot off in a new direction, and now made directly for a lightship in the outer harbor. Here the men on the lookout deserted their position, and having manned their own boat also started in pursuit. The race now became truly exciting, the course of the steam-tug becoming more and more uncertain as her helm shifted to and fro at the sport of the waters of the channel. By this time, however, she had nearly run her race, her steam was getting low, and at length her speed gradually diminished, her paddles stopped, and she ultimately gave in from sheer exhaustion. The crew from the light-ship were the first to board her, her own crew coming up about twenty minutes after. She was at length got into working order and brought safely into Southampton dock, where she was sentenced to a heavy complaint soon after her frolic. It is said that the crew were fully justified in leaving her as they did, she being in imminent peril of going down.

Miscellany.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—We have heard a good story concerning a selected liquor agency in a certain town not a hundred miles from Hartford, which will do to print. A free and easy looking customer applied to the storekeepers for a pint of rum, for mechanical purposes." It was furnished him, and he disappeared, but not long afterward again presented himself at the counter for another pint.

"What are you going to do with this?"—asked the bar tender.

"O," said the customer, 'we are using it for mechanical purposes—just up here in the next street.

The liquor was measured out, paid for, and disappeared. In the course of an hour the same customer applied for a third pint. This the agent thought best to refuse him, until he was better satisfied of the use to which it was to be appropriated.

"What are you doing with so much.

"O, it's all right—a party of us are trying an experiment, and are obliged to use this to carry it out successfully.

"The agent handed over the liquor, and asked, as his customer received it.

"What is your experiment?"

"Why, the fact is," said Mr. Coon, jamming the bottle safely into his overcoat pocket, "a couple of us are trying to see whether we can get drunk on your rum; we have punished a quart of it, so far without much chance for success, and either we or the rum will have to give it up on this bottle."

DEATH OF A BRIDE ON THE RAILROAD.—Mrs. L. S. Crawford, Cincinnati, died at the Railroad House in Rome, on Friday night last. She had been married on the previous Monday, and started with her husband for Boston. At Buffalo she complained of illness, and the couple remained at the Falls until Thursday, when the journey was continued. On arriving at Oneida Depot, she felt so indisposed that her husband was alarmed, and as she grew worse, removed her from the cars at Rome, where, in the course of an hour, she died. This sad interruption to a wedding excursion, will cause many a pang to the friends of the lady, who is represented as having been a person of great worth and many virtues. The husband continued his journey on Saturday, but under what circumstances!

LUXURIOUS TRAVELLING.—A model of a newly invented train for the Emperor of the French was tried on Monday, on the railway line between Paris and Tours. It consists of five carriages communicating with each other by a gallery. There is a drawing-room and bedroom—in fact, a complete apartment. Another new carriage, for six people, was also tried. It contains eight beds. A ticket with the use of a bed, will only cost double the ordinary fare.

JOHN BULL ON WHISTLES.—As the train from Albany one day was approaching a village station near Rochester, N. Y., the engine gave one of those long, loud, shrieking whistles, to which it sometimes delights, as if in very wantonness of power. "Here we are!" exclaimed a round faced, cosy "John Bull," destined for Rochester, and supposing he had arrived, proceeded to the door of the car to disembark. Finding his mistake, he returned to his seat, exclaiming: "Well—it's really very hodd! I thought they only gave the big whistles at the large towns!"—*Rochester Democrat.*

IN SCARLET FEVER great benefit is experienced, in the earliest stages, by rubbing the entire body of the sick with a soft lubricating substance—a piece of fat pork has been used for this purpose. It is stated that it softens the skin, opens the pores, and produces a soothing influence on the patient. Another plan is to dissolve some saleratus in water, (about one-fourth of an ounce to the quart,) and bathe the patient's body with this, at a milk heat. Others use vinegar for the purpose. A soft sponge is employed in bathing the body, and a soft towel used for drying. This operation should be done rapidly in a comfortably warm apartment and the patient placed comfortably in bed as soon as possible afterward.

A strong minded woman in Chelsea, Mass., has her own maiden name engraved upon the street door-plate. Her husband, she says, lives with her—not herself with her husband. A distinction with a difference.

COOL.—At one of the California theatres a few weeks since, a quarrel took place between two fellows in the parquette, and they fired several shots at each other with revolvers.—A lady who was in the boxes, was asked if she was not frightened. "O, lal no!" said she. "We are so used to having our bonnets and side curls cut with bullets that we don't mind such things." Such is the "werry last bulletin," as Mr. Weller, senior, says.

During a trial that occurred in the police court the other day, a constable testifying with regard to a lady, said—"I know nothing of her but what I hear the neighbors say; and, in my opinion, what women say of one another is not worthy of belief." His opinion! Where are the strong-minded and the cowhides?

A SCOTCH LAWYER CAUGHT.—A lawyer, say a Berwick paper, lately pleading in a Sheriff's court, in a case of right of way, thus addressed the bench:—"My lord, the road in question is of no use whatever; indeed, it is rather a nuisance, as it is only frequented by blackguard boys and profligate young men and women. I know the road."—Sheriff.—"You have walked the road?" Lawyer.—"A hundred times."—Sheriff.—"You give yourself a bad character."—(Laughter.)

THE BITER BIT.—A poor fellow, who had spent hundreds of dollars at a certain groggery, being one day faint and feeble, and out of change, asked the landlord to trust him with a glass of liquor.

'No,' was the reply, 'I never make a practice of doing such things.'

The poor fellow turned to a gentleman who was sitting by, and whom he had known in better days, saying—'Sir, will you lend me sixpence?'

'Certainly,' was the reply.

The landlord with alacrity placed the decanter and glass before him He took a pretty good horn, and having swallowed it and replaced the glass with evident satisfaction, he turned to the man who had lent him the sixpence, and said—"Here, sir, is the sixpence I owe you—I make it a point, degraded as I am, always to pay borrowed money before I pay my grog bill."

THE BARK RESOLUTE.—In the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday, Mr. Foster offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the issue of a register to the British built bark Resolute, which was abandoned by that govermen, and found derelict in the Arctic Ocean by the American whaleship George Henry, and by her brought into the port of New London, where she is now lying, all claims to said vessel by the British government having been relinquished to the sailors.

Mr Mason proposed that the vessel be purchased by government, refitted, and sent back to the British government as a present.

Mr. Foster expressed his gratification at this suggestion, and in order that it might be carried out, he withdrew his resolution.

Recently in Detroit, when Romeo and Juliet was in the bills, a scapegrace known as Romeo, was in the pit. When Juliet exclaimed, "O Romeo where art thou?" the youngster arose and said, 'Here I am in the pit: I had only a quarter, and couldn't get into the boxes!' Juliet fainted.

Leap year, as is well known, invests the gentler sex with extraordinary privileges.—We see from a late exchange, that the young ladies of Aurora, Ill., have passed the following resolution: *Resolved:* That if we, the young ladies of Aurora, don't get married this year, somebody will be to blame.

A gentleman who had carefully trained up his servant in the way he should go, so that when his wife was present he might not depart from it, he sent him with a box-ticket for the theatre to the house of a young lady.

"The servant returned when the gentleman and his wife were at dinner. He had of course, been told in giving answers to certain kinds of messages, to substitute the masculine for the feminine pronoun, in speaking of the lady.

"'Did you see *him*!' said the gentleman, giving him the cue.

"'Yes sir,' replied the servant. 'He said *he'd* go with a great deal of pleasure and that *he'd* wait for you sir.'

"'What was he doing? asked the wife carelessly.

"'*He* was putting on his bonnet,' was the reply.

"It is said that there was 'fat in the fire' immediately.

CURIOUS TRIAL IN GERMANY.—A curious trial took place recently at a Rhenish tribunal. A man possessed some nut trees, of which the branches hung over the ground of a neighbor, who picked up the ripe nuts that fell from the tree, and also broke some branches. For this the latter was prosecuted for theft and trespass, but acquitted, on the ground that he was entitled to profit by fruit growing over his own property. Appeal was made from this decision and the judgement reversed by the superior tribunal, because the principles of civil law ordain that all fruit and branches belong to the stem, and the stem to him upon whose ground it is planted, and that the right of property of the latter does not cease with the extension over neighbor's ground, no matter how far this extension. The accused was consequently condemned on both counts.

ARAB SUPERSTITION.—Whilst great inundations have taken place in France, Africa has been suffering from drought. At Constantina, the natives had recourse to what they consider an infallible means of obtaining rain, the ceremony of ducking, with religious forms, in the nearest river, the half-witted creatures called marabouts.—Five or six of these men were conveyed in procession to the Rommel, and there plunged several times in succession into the water, the persons composing the procession at the same time singing and shouting.—One of them, who was unwilling to be dipped, was thrown into the river by force, and when he came out he declared in a passion that no rain should fall for a year. The next day, however, to the great delight of the natives, clouds covered the sky, and after a while abundant rain fell. Of course they ascribe this result to the ducking of the marabouts.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Henry Green, a free negro of respectability living in Baltimore, has recently been tried for larceny, and during the trial it came out, that having married a slave woman, many years ago, he purchased her but never gave freedom—consequently their children were his slaves. Last year he sold two of his sons, 18 and 20 years of age, to a slave dealer, for $1,000 each, and they were shipped to Louisiana. He was himself born a slave, but was manumitted when quite young.

RIDING ON A LAKE IN A POTASH KETTLE.—The Skeneateles *Democrat*, under the head of "Yachting Extraordinary," says that on Saturday, Charley Ellesbury, on a wager with one of his Vulcan shopmates, put to sea in rather a novel craft—which was no less than a *potash kettle*. He sailed—or rather paddled his canoe—from the west side of Charley Hall's shop to and under the bridge into the mill dam, a distance of several rods, which feat he accomplished in a most gallant manner, to the great gratification of an eager crowd who had gathered on the bridge to witness this new feat in yachting at Skeneateles. When fairly seated in his craft he had about one inch of iron above water in case of emergency, and to steady himself with.

THE LONGUEIL EXPLOSION.—The number of dead bodies recovered at last advices was thirty-three. When the wreck of the steamer is raised it is supposed that others will be found. The Coroner is still engaged in investigating the cause of the calamity.

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK.—New York daily newspaper establishments are getting to be great money-making as well as influential institutions. Ten years ago there was not one of them that yielded an annual profit of $50,000; now there are several that do better than that, and three yield about $100,000. The *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *Times* are at the head of the list. The *Herald* has the best advertising patronage, and the *Tribune* the largest aggregate circulation. The first, it is known, is held in 100 shares, at a par value of $1,000 each. A dividend was recently declared on the last year's business of $1,000 on each of these shares—making the year's profits $100,000, over and above the increase of materials, and after paying all salaries, &c. As Greely and McElrath each hold 26 shares—these gentlemen, after taking out their $3,000 salaries, came in for $25,000 a piece, making the aggregate income for the year to each from the concern, $28,900. As the present value of the *shares is* set down at $2,500 each, the value of the establishment may be estimated at $350,000. That's publishing a newspaper to some purpose.

A Canadian writer from Cincinnatti to the *St. John's News*, has some remarks on the Canadian Militia Bill so apropo, and so forcibly put, that we copy them below:

"There are doubtless many persons in Canada, who contend that it is time to provide for war and filibustering expeditions, when these afflictions are immenent. The weak men, who adopt this line of argument commonly claim to be immensely *cosmopolite* and *philosophiral*, and smile at the foresight of those who would be prepared for every contingency. Experience has demonstrated that these *cosmopolitan philosophers* are generally deficient in patriotism and backward in the hour of dange.r Their chief strength lies in their capacity to abuse the institutions of their own land. They never permit this faculty to rust, but keep it bright and keen by constant exercise.—Such men are useful in their way, and a due admixture of them in a community, exerts a beneficial effect, but when the opinions of those men obtained general assent, the decadence of the People who follow them, is at hand England has acted too much, in some respects, on the opinions of this class, and when the sound, healthy and patriotic sentiment of her People urged her into War, she was not prepared for it. The *cosmopolite philosophers* had shorn her of her strength; had diminished her army; had almost annihilated her Field Artillery, and had utterly destroyed her Baggage Train, which Arthur, Duke of Wellington, had brought to perfection.

"In fact, these cosmopolitan gentry have a more tender regard for their pockets than for their reputation. They are sharp business men, can drive a hard bargain either "by hook or by crook," but with all their fine sentiments and universal sympathy of words, they never forget the shop and seldom rise above it. As I have before said, they are useful in their way, but they are neither patriots not sagacious statesmen, and taking them all in all, are as arrant humbugs as ever lived. Country with them, means dollars and cents. Honor too, is dollars and cents; and Reputation, likewise signifies dollars and cents. In their eagerness to accumulate and hoard "dirty gold," they overlook the lessons of history, and are the most expensive of advisers. They never adopt preventive measures, which cost money. In their own individual business matters they have a sharp eye to all possible contingencies, and are commonly prepared for them; but to prevent disasters to the state, by the timely outlay of Cash never enters into their narrow skulls. This unwillingness to prepare for the worst, renders them the most expensive of rulers. May Heaven defend Canada from the ascendency of this short-sighted class! May she be warned by the errors of England, and avoid that policy which encourages marauders to plunder, by disarming those who are to be plundered. In a country where highwaymen abound, it would be silly enough for wealthy people to travel at night with their treasures about them, protected only by a broad brimmed hat. Good sense and sound policy would dictate the propriety of slipping a revolver into one's pocket, and exposing the handle to the eyes of the footpads. The handle would be enough for them. They would be satisfied with it, and would not press for the introduction to the muzzle.

"To lock the stable after the horse has been stolen is a common enough practice, but it does not indicate any very remarkable degree of sagacity. To replenish the dried up water tanks of a combustibie city after the fire has broken out is a practice so frequently followed, but it would be a wiser plan to keep the tanks well filled at all times and the fire engines in prime order.

"It is urged that a people prepared for war are far more apt to go to war than those who are not prepared. This is not true.—History establishes the very reverse. Weak and defenceless nations are far oftener devastated by wars than nations who are strong in means of defence.—Powerful men are generally the least quarrelsome, partly because they escape the insults which are heaped upon the weak. What is true of men, is true of nations, for they are only aggregation of individuals.

"Canada, as I understand, does not propose to raise a large standing army, nor indeed to have a standing army at all, but simply to organize a Volunteer and Militia Force for her own protection. She is right in doing this, and will prosper under it.—She will never regret the cost of her corps of citizen soldiers. They will render incalculable service in the hour of need. That hour may be nearer than we imagine. The "devil is loose" in the world, and as we can't guess what particular rumpus he will kick up for the benefit of Canada, it will be wise to keep an eye to his "filibustering" followers."

Royal Assent to Bills.

The SPEAKER and a number of the members then proceeded to the Legislative Council, when his Excellency was pleased to give the Royal assent to the following Bills:—

An Act to enable the Municipal Council of the Town of Cornwall to appropriate the surplus of certain monies raised for making a Macadamized road.

An Act to vest certain road allowances in the Township of Brantford, in George S. Wilkes.

An Act to amend the Charter of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad Company.

An Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the Town of Chatham to dispose of the land, now set apart for a cemetery in the said town.

An Act to vest a certain road allowance in the Township of Stamford, in the Township Council.

An Act to authorize William Weller to hold and convey the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Line.

An Act to make better provision for promotion of superior education and the establishment and support of Normal Schools in Lower Canada and for other purposes.

An Act to facilitate the examination of Candidates for admission to the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.

An Act to legalize a certain School Assessment in the Parish of St. Christophe d'Arthabaska.

An Act to render the Mayor of Quebec elective by the electors of Quebec.

An Act to amend, repeal, and consolidate the provisions of certain Acts therein mentioned, and to simplify and expedite the proceedings in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Upper Canada.

An Act to confirm the partition made by the Trustees of the will and codicils of the late Anne Powell, of the real estate of the late Honourable William Dummer Powell, and for the appointment of new Trustees, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Quebec and St. Francis Mining and Exploring Company.

An Act to incorporate the Victoria Mining Company.

An Act to incorporate the Canada and Liverpool Mining and Exploring Company.

An Act to amend the Act authorizing disinterments, in certain cases, in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Clifton.

An Act for the construction of Water Works in the City of Hamilton.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Act to facilitate actions against persons associated for commercial purposes, and against unincorporated companies.

An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of the city of Montreal to borrow a sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds, for the purpose of completing the new Water Works in the city of Montreal.

An Act to enable the Church Wardens of St. George's Church, in the town of St. Catherines, to sell and convey four acres of land originally purchased "as a site for a parsonage," and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company.

An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Bank of Montreal.

An Act to authorize Henry Augustus Fitzgeral McLeod to practise as a Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Lower Canada Judicature Amendentment Act of 1856.

An Act to amend the Act to provide for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, and for other purposes connected with Agriculture in Upper and Lower Canada.

An Act to vest a certain allowance for Road, in the township of south Dumfries, in the county of Brant, in Horace Capron and Myron Aymes.

An Act to amend the Act for incorporating Library Associations and Mechanics' Institutes.

An Act to provide for the execution of the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in certain cases.

An Act to encourage Shipbuilding within this Province.

An Act to amend the Act establishing Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton.

An Act for the suppression of Lotteries.

An Act to incorporate the London and Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company.

An Act for enabling all the Chartered Banks in this Province to enjoy a certain privilege therein mentioned.

An Act to provide for the separation of the County of Peel from the County of York.

An Act for transferring to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State the Powers and Estates and Property therein described, now vested in the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, and for vesting other part of the Ordnance Estates and Property therein described in Her Majesty the Queen, for the benefit, use, and purposes of this Province.

An Act to set off part of the County of Chicoutimi as a separate Municipality, and to render valid certain Elections in the Townships therein mentioned.

The Seignorial amendment Act for 1856.

An Act to amend the Militia Law.

An Act to authorize a survey of the Broken Front Concession of the Township of Darlington and for other purposes.

An Act to provide more effectual means securing the payment of constituted rents and life rents.

An Act to amend the Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace.

An Act to impose an additional excise duty on spirits.

RESERVED.

By His Excellency for the signification of Her Majesty's assent thereon—

An Act to enable members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod.

Assassination of Strang.

Before this time, in all human probability, James J. Strang, the leader of the Mormon settlement, on Beaver Island, is among the dead.

On Monday afternoon, between six and seven o'clock, Captain McBride, of the U. S. Iron Steamer Michigan, (which was lying at the pier at Beaver Island,) sent his pilot, Alex. St. Aubin, a steerage hand, a short distance off, with a request for Strang to come on board the steamer, upon some business, Strang returned with St. Aubin, and when about half way down the dock are two men stepped out from behind the wood piles, with which both sides of the dock lined, there being only a passage way between the wood, and one of the men fired a revolver, the ball striking Strang in the back of the head, passed around under the skin, coming out near the temporal bones. He then fired a second barrel, the ball of which struck Strang near the autram, about level with the nose, and passed into his head; the other man then fired a single pistol, the ball from which struck Strang near the vertebral column, at the small of the back, and passed into his body. The men, whose names are Alexander Wentworth and Thos. Bedford, made no attempt to escape, but surrendered themselves up to Captain McBride. Strang was picked up and carried into a house near by, apparently dead, but after a few moments, he revived sufficiently to ask the sergeon of the Michigan, who was in attendance, if the balls could be extracted. Neither the ball in the head nor that in the loins was traced, and as either of them had created a mortal wound, it was not strongly attempted. The opinion of the surgeon is that long ere this he is dead.

Thomas Bedford, one of the men who committed this act, had been whipped forty lashes on the bare back, with a scourge made of blue beach sprouts, twisted together, some time since, upon a charge of neglecting to disclose facts concerning a robbery. This had been done by Strang's orders. Both Bedford and Wentworth had been Mormons, but had seceded, and had joined with the McCulloch faction, in the late schism. Both had families, and Capt McBride brought them with their families, and five other families who desired to leave the island, over to Mackinac. The actors in the tragedy were given up to the legal authorities at Mackinac.

Strang was the heart and soul as well as the intellect of the Mormon gang, and it is to be strongly hoped that his death will break them up, and scatter them abroad.—There remains no man among them capaple of wielding Strang's influence, or supplying his place.—*Advertiser.*

☞ *No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.*

THE MAPLE LEAF.

SANDWICH, JUNE 27, 1856.

MARINE DISASTERS.

We are indebted to the *Commercial Gazette* for a list of disasters upon the lakes for the early part of the month of June, which will be found below, and shews a great loss of vesels in so short a time:

June 12.—A large black top sail and top gallant schooner was seen ashore on Point au Pelee. Said schooner had a white streak had a signal of distress flying.

June 13. — Propeller Wisconsin ran aground at Milwaukee, but was got off without serious damage.

June 13.—A large fore and aft schooner capsized between Grand River and Gravelly Bay, eight miles from shore. None of the crew were discovered.

June 10.—Michael Gillen, a sailor on the schooner Augusta, when in Chicago Harbor, was taken with a fit while at the mast head, and fell to the deck, killing him instantly.

June 14.—The schooner Robert Emmett, with a cargo of lumber, in making the harbor of Chicago, ran on to an anchor and stove a hole. She was kept afloat by extra exertions until discharged, when she was taken into dock for repairs.

June 15. —The schooner George Worthington, of the Lake Navigation Company's Line, which made Chicago this date, was struck by lightning on her way up and her main top mast knocked down and lost, and her mizen mast considerably shattered.

June 14.—The Sandusky, owned by C. M. Reed of Erie, and sailed by Capt Mosier, reached Chicago disabled. She was struck by lightning at the mouth of Carp river, by which her main mast was shivered, the lightning passing off at the pump. Fortunately no one was hurt, the crew being ashore cutting some wood. She loaded with lumber and came up with a double reefed sky sail, but before reaching port had her top mast carried away by a squall.

June 14.—The new propeller Neptune broke a shaft, but succeeded in reaching Detroit, and is now repairing.

June 3. —The Propeller Cataract, Capt. Hunt of the American Transportation Co.'s Line bound from Toledo to this port with a cargo of flour and provisions, came in collision on Friday morning about 2 o'clock, off Long Point, with the brig Oxford, Captain Lee, bound, from Ogdensburg to Toledo with a cargo of 300 tons of iron ore. The propeller struck the brig on the starboard side, just abaft the foremast, cutting her to the water's edge, and causing her to sink in about three minutes. The Captain, his wife, mate and two seamen went down with her. The seamen only out of the whole number were saved. The following is a list of the lost and saved as far as we have been able to ascertain:—Lost—Capt. John Lee and wife, Oswego; Mate Angus——, do.; J. McDonald, seaman, Long Island; and another, name unknown. Saved—Michael McGinnis, Kingston; James Hull, do.; and Henry Anderson, Prescott, Canada, all seamen.

The propeller arrived in port about Friday night, not having sustained any material damage.

June 4.—The propeller Nile, belonging to the American Transportation Company, came in collision with the schooner Sardis Burchard, near Buffalo, and carried off her bowsprit and jibboom, and causing other damage of some moment.

June 3.—The propeller Baltic and schooner Cincinnati came in collision off Point Abino. The former was bound for Sandusky with a cargo of merchandise, and the latter for this port with a cargo of staves.—The Cincinnati had her jibboom and bowsprit carried away, and her bulwarks on her starboard bow badly stove.

June 8.—The schooner Lookout, bound from Chicago to this port, and a propeller, name unknown, collided at the head of this lake. The schooner was towed to Detroit.

The following statistics copied from Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, will be found to contain interesting information as to the products of the United States.

Lands actually Cultivated in the several Crops of the United States in 1849-'50

PRODUCTS.	ACRES.
Indian Corn.	31,000,000
Meadow, or Pasture.	20,000,000
Hay.	13,000,000
Wheat.	11,000,000
Oats.	7,000,000
Cotton.	5,000,000
Rye.	1,200,000
Peas and Beans.	1,000,000
Irish Potatoes	1,000,000
Sweet Potatoes.	750,000
Buckwheat.	600,000
Tobacco.	400,000
Sugar.	400,000
Barley.	300,000
Rice.	175,000
Hemp.	110,000
Flax,	100,000
Orchards.	500,000
Gardens.	500,000
Vineyards.	250,000
Other products.	1,000,000
Improved, not in cultivation.	17,247,614
Total improved lands.	113,032,614

COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL.

A list of the number and tonnage of vessels arrived at Liverpool during the week ending May 27, will give some idea of the amount of marine commerce at that port and the sources from which it is derived.

	No. Vessels.	Tons.
Australia.	2	2,122
India and China.	18	12,822
Africa.	3	981
West coast America.	12	6,389
River Platte and Brazil.	17	3,616
W. Indios and Gulf Mexico.	14	4,415
Mediterranean and other European ports.	53	12,497
Total, exclusive U. States.	119	42,852
United States.		
Galveston.	1	488
New Orleans	27	27,511
Mobile.	13	15,750
Apalachicola,	3	2,218
Savanah.	10	8,742
Charleston.	4	2,249
Virginia.	1	338
Baltimore.	2	1,504
Philadelphia.	2	2,512
New York.	10	12,363
Portland.	1	414
Total United States.	76	73,489
All other sources.	119	42,852
	195	116,441

Niagara Elections.

From Returns received we learn that Mr. Morrison the Ministerialist Candidate has been returned for this Constituency. The state of the poll at the close of the election stood

	Morrison.	Woodruff.
Town.	274.	5.
Township.	101.	204.
	375	209
	209	

Majority for Morrison, 166.

The town going almost entirely for the old member while the township gave a majority for Woodruff.

On Tuesday last a terrific storm passed over this town doing a good deal of damage by rooting up trees and the destruction of fences. The storm commenced about half past five and lasted for nearly an hour, the rain poured down in torrents, and at one time the thunder and lightning was such as to move the stoutest heart to fear at the warring of the elements, accompanied with a perfect hurricane which passed over a portion of the town only marking its path by fallen trees and prostrate fences, the old Pear trees on the Mears property and the orchard upon the "Hand Farm" appeared to have suffered most from its effects in this neighborhood.

ST. LOUIS' LUMBER YARD.—The Messrs St. Louis have recently brought to Sandwich a large assortment of Pine and Hard wood Lumber, which they intend to keep on hand hereafter at their Lumber Yard, and will sell on such terms as will prevent the necessity of parties wishing lumber to go to Detroit. Every description may be obtained at their yard adjoining their store.

Sir Collin Campbell's Farewell to the Highland Brigade.

The following is a copy of the General's address to his soldiers:—"Soldiers of the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd, Old Highland Brigade, with whom I passed the early and perilous part of this war, I have now to take leave of you—in a few hours I shall be on board ship, never to see you again as a body—a long farewell! I am now old and shall not be called to serve any more, and nothing will remain to me but the memory of my campaigns, and of the enduring, hardy, and generous soldiers with whom I have been associated, whose name and glory will long be kept alive in the hearts of our countrymen. When you go home, as you gradually fulfil your term of service each to his family and his cottage, you will tell the story of your immortal advance in that victorious *echelon* up to the heights of Alma, and of the old brigadier who led you and loved you so well. Your children and your children's children will repeat the tale to other generations, when only a few lines of history will remain to record the discipline and enthusiasm which have borne you so stoutly to the end of this war. Our native land will never forget the name of the Highland Brigade, and in some future war that nation will call for another one equal to this, which it can never surpass. Though I shall be gone, the thought of you will go with me wherever I may be and cheer my old age with a glorious recollection of dangers affronted and hardships endured. A pipe will never sound near me without carrying me back to those bright days when I was at your head, and wore the bonnet you gained for me, and the honourable distinctions on my breast, many of which I owe to your conduct. Brave soldiers, and kind comrades, Farewell!

C. CAMPBELL, Major-Gen."

Projected Murder, and Conspiracy to seize an Australian Vessel.

William Lewis, a seaman, aged twenty-six, a native of Chatham, was charged at the Thames Police Court on Monday, with conspiring to murder the captain and officers of the ship Stebonheath, and piratically run away with the said ship, on the high seas.

John Sargeant, the commander of the ship, said he shipped the prisoner in Melbourne. The crew consisted of thirty-six in all, and there were twenty-two passengers. There were 61,000 ounces of gold on board (value 244,000*l*.) In consequence of a statement made to witness on Feb. 22, five days after leaving Melbourne, witness had prisoner arrested, and kept in irons all the voyage. Witness, after the arrest, went into the forecastle, and took away the fire arms, powder and shot, knives, bottle of laudanum, and keg of brandy, then on the table of that court.

Thomas Whittington, a seaman, deposed: I joined at Melbourne the same day as prisoner. The next day we left Melbourne I was on the topgallant forecastle. The prisoner came up and said, "What a fine prize this ship would be for the Russians to fall into." I knew there was plenty of gold on board, for I helped to bring it into the ship. I laughed when the prisoner made the remark. The prisoner then said how the crew would be cooked if the Russians took the ship, unless they fell in with a British man-of-war. The prisoner said he had some brandy, and asked me to drink. I did so, and the brandy was so strong, it nearly took my breath away, and I said, "This is brandy!" The prisoner then began to talk about killing the officers and seizing the ship, and said it might be done easily. The prisoner also said, "I'll sign a contract with my heart's blood if you will stick by me." The prisoner then said, "How would you like to fall in with a share of the gold?" I said, "We should not be enough to take her?" The prisoner said he would be master of the cabin in five minutes, that he could do it alone, but that it was too much for one, and three would be better. He then asked me who had pistols in the forecastle? I told him I did not know, and he said we must bring them up and find out who has them, and get them all up. I then leant against the side of the vessel, and the prisoner said, "Don't be studying about."—When I told him I was no more afraid of a pistol than he was, he said he knew that, and that was the reason he put it to me.—The prisoner told me to turn into my bunk and consider of it, as the affair must come off in the middle watch. Nothing more was said that watch, but in the dog watch, from six to eight, the prisoner entered into conversation and pressed me to join him, and I advised him to leave it alone. He said I had no pluck, and he would try some one else. From eight to twelve on the Tuesday forenoon I noticed Bolitho leaning over the prisoner's bunk, and in earnest conversation with him, and he was showing him something. The prisoner came again to me on the Thursday, while it was his watch on deck, and talked about the proposed mutiny and seizure of the ship, and said, "Have you made up your mind?" I said, "No; you had better leave it alone; I shall give it up." He said again I had no pluck.—On the Friday morning, I revealed all the prisoner had said to the chief mate. I had previously spoken to Walter Bolitho.

The prisoner, in defence, said Lewis had sworn all falsehoods; he and Bolitho were the first that spoke to him (prisoner) about murdering the officers and scuttling the ship. Magistrate: I will hear your defence another time.

Walter Bolitho, a seaman who had also joined the Stebonheath in Melbourne, gave evidence respecting proposals made to him by prisoner similar to those made to the previous witness.

It was also stated that the prisoner endeavoured to win over a man named Hugh Kent. He told the three men that after the officers were murdered, and the crew "dosed" with laudanum, he should throw all the passengers overboard with the exception of the young women, and then sail for the coast of Peru, where they would take the gold out of the ship, scuttle her, and send her to the bottom with all the females on board. The passengers rewarded the three seamen by a subscription of 115*l*.—50*l* each for Bolitho and Whittington, and 15*l* for Kent.

On Wednesday, the prisoner was re-examined.

Walter Bolitho, one of the ship's crew, corroborated the evidence of the witnesses examined at the former hearing, relative to the various attempts made by the prisoner to induce him and others of the crew to join in the plot to seize the vessel. The prisoner, while conferring with witness on the subject, told him that at Callao he and several other men got a schooner and went towards California to look for some vessel bringing gold from the mines. After waiting about three weeks, he said, they espied two ships, one of which they took, and found in it about 7,000 oz. of gold. They secure the gold and scuttled the ship; and the prisoner added, "Dead men tell no tales."

Mr. Yardley in reference to the arms, laudanum, bowie knives, &c., found in prisoner's bunk, asked Captain Sarjeant if it was not the practice to search the chest or bag of sailors when they came on board?—Witness: No, Sir.

Mr. Yardley: I should think you would in future. Not only you but all captains going from Australia. This ought to be a warning to you. Winess: It will be, sir.

Inspector Soane said he assisted to take the prisoner into custody; that he observed that Whittington and Bolitho had the pull of him, and that Whittington ought to have been in his place. The prisoner, who said he would reserve his defence, and who in the course of the inquiry denied the statement of Bolitho, was committed for trial.

A good deal of political trouble now prevails in Persia, and there is a pretty general feeling in the country in favor of annexation to the British Empire. An East Indian paper called the *Indian*, of the 15th March, has the following remarks in allusion thereto:—"By a native vessel which arrived yesterday, we learn that Captain Jones, the resident consul at Bushire, has hauled down his flag and left the place, and that the port has been placed in a state of blockade. Our informant is a Persian merchant of respectability, who has connections and relations at Bushire, and we, therefore, believe that this may be relied upon. He informs us, moreover, that Persian troops were rapidly pouring into the town, and that the general impression was that war had become imminent. He also states that the feeling of the inhabitants, not only of Bushire, but of Persia generally, was decidedly in favor of annexation, inasmuch as the oppressions of the present government have become intolerable. As an instance, he cited to us his own case. He had been deprived of property valued at some five and twenty thousand rupees within the last few months, on one pretext or another, and he assures us that his is by no means an isolated case.

The Latest Aspect of the American Question.

The *Times*, City Article, of Friday evening, says:—

Although the statement of Lord Palmerston, last evening, that he had received information of the fact of Mr. Crampton's having been required to leave Washington, disappointed the expectations excited by private commercial letters received yesterday from New York, the English Funds have been very steady to day, and have closed at a slight advance. In the Stock Exchange there is a good demand for money, and in the discount market there is a fair supply, at, in some instances, ½ to ½ per cent below the Bank terms. A payment of 20 per cent on the new loan falls due on Thursday and as this will absorb one million, the applications at the Bank are likely to increase during the next few days.

The *Times* has a leading article on the American question, but its objects is chiefly to complain of those politicians in the United States who, though condemning the policy of President Pierce's Cabinet, do not oppose it with sufficient energy.

The *Daily News* remarks upon the change which has taken place in public opinion in reference to the difficulties with America. There is still, it says, a univeral dislike to the idea with a war with America; but doubts are begining to arise in the minds of many whether our conciliatory deportment has not already been carried quite as far as prudence dictates, and whether President Pierce and his Cabinet are not presuming too far on their knowledge of our desire for peace.

Lawyers at a Discount.

Last week, the following suggestive passage at arms took place in the House of Assembly:

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON.—I am a printer, like yourself!

Mr. BROWN—I'm afraid the hon. gentle-is not any more than myself entitled to call himself a printer. It is an honorable profession; but, if I understand it rightly, the hon. gentleman belongs more properly to the legal profession.

Mr. CAUCHON.—For the last twelve years I have only practised at the bar for a year and a half.

More than once, Solomon has punched the members of the Black Brigade, under their fifth ribs, but never did he give them topdressing equal in truculence to the one above recited.

George Brown declared in so many words that while printing was "an honorable profession," the calling of the law was diametrically the reverse.

Once more, brother Cauchon, in place of showing fight for the togo and wig, admitted, by implication, the truth of the "soft impeachment." Instead of denouncing George as a slanderous knave, he whined out that during the currency of one hundred and forty-four months, he had, 'only practiced at the bar for a year and a half!'

Of a surety it is ripe time for the Brigade to be disbanded, when one of the veterans thereof shrinks like a manipulated aspen-leaf, when accused of being connected therewith.—'*Streetsville Review!*'

Mirage on Lake Superior.

We have often heard of the optical illusions encountered by mariners on the great Northern Lakes, but nothing equal to that witnessed by a gentleman on Isle Royal.—He writes in the following manner:

The mirage on the Lake shores is a most interesting natural phenomenon. Occasionally it displays a surpassing grandeur which baffles all powers of description, from the rapidity of its changing features. On one occasion, in the spring of 1854, it exceeded anything that I had before seen. From Siskowit Mine, the South shore from the Keweenaw Point to Fon du Lac, a distance not short of 150 miles, which is seldom seen under the most favorable circumstances, now came in full view.—The nearest point of this range of hills is at least fifty miles from us, and though not more than eight or nine hundred feet in height, by actual measurement, presented the appearance at this time of an extensive range of lofty mountains, with numerous peaks starting from their gigantic pillars of Heaven. To the observer, the scene, like a moving panorama, was constantly changing. At one moment the sides of the mountains resembled a vast wall of rocks, and at another a boundless plain of fallen ruins.

"The bluffs, slopes, escarpments, pepressions, ravines, clearings, and wooded regions all change both feature and position with astonishing rapidity. The mountainous walls of rocks and ruins all pass away, and are followed by an endless variety of the most lovely landscapes that the eye ever beheld, apparently hemmed in by distant hills covered with green foliage, and bathed in the gilded rays of a summer sun. A countless number of small rivers might be seen gracefully winding among the green hills, finally discharging their waters into a crystal lake in the midst of the landcape. To contrast with this beauty and enchantment, inverted hills covered with timber might be seen moving over the surface of the water, and passing directly into the side of the mountains, while off the unruffled bosom of the phantom lakes, start a number of pointed cones, widening as they rise to great mountains, whose bases are fixed in the clouds, all moving gently forward and mingling one with the other into every imaginary form and figure that it is possible for the mind to conceive. For a few moments I was interested in seeing one of those inverted mountain peaks passing directly through a large city, and changing on the opposite side into a formless mass of rock, confusedly thrown together and suspended in the air. Afterwards it assumed the form of numerous promontories with low headlands, extending far away into the lake. After the lapse of a few moments it broke into islands, rocks and shoals just emerging from the water, and finally disappeared, leaving nothing behind but the blue surface of the lake—our vision bounded by the horizon.—*Detroit Free Press*

France and the Continent.

Europe at large does not exhibit the same tranquil aspect, as that which obtains in the British Isles; or if it does, the tranquillity lies on the surface. Denmark is in agony about her Sound Dues. Spain balances between a *coup d'etat* on behalf of despotism, and a revolutionary movement on behalf of demagogues. Sardinia and Austria are exchanging notes of objurgation and defiance, preparatory to a fiercer encounter. The pope and the King of Naples tremble and temporise, at the warning given them to set their houses in order.—Turkey refuses to acknowledg the independence of Circassia, and thus shows that the gold of Russia is already recommencing the work which its steel could not effect. Russia herself, about to revel in the barbaric splendors of a coronation, offers amnesty to the refugee Poles of London and Paris, and they refuse the boon, if it must be earned by asking pardon.

Dismissing these in a breath, though each might be the theme of an article, come we to France, the great instigator and exemplar of change. Surely the sun cannot rise and set seven times over that fair land, without seeing something happen, whereof other lands will prattle. We ourselves are first struck with what is said regarding the attitude of France towards the disputant governments of this country and our own.—And herein—if he may be believed—the very native correspondent, in Paris, of the London *Morning Post* lets the cat out of the bag. In a paragraph of one of his letters that was thought worth telegraphing, the other day, from Halifax on the arrival of the Cunard steamer of the 7th., this writer defines Louis Napoleon's drift; and some of our no less naive editors certify to the *Post* being the French Government's organ in London—just as if the Emperor, whose most intimate councillors are often kept in ignorance of his plans, were in the habit of blabbing them to the press. We cite the paragraph elsewhere, heading it "The Impartial Arbitrator." The gist of it is that Louis Napoleon would like to arbitrate between England and America, but is fully prepared to take part in the former. Now, that France would willingly do so, in the event of war, we have often said; and the same might be said of all the leading powers of continental Europe; but the offer to arbitrate, when such a feeling is notorious, were a little too simple a game to be played by the astute man who thinks, speaks, and acts for France.

Domestic affairs at the moment call for all his statesmanship. The georgeous displays of luxury and splendour with which Paris is continuously dazzled are but a poor safe-guard against financial crisis, if indeed, they do not directly tend that way. Certainly the gambling propensities of the nation have been stimulated by the establishment of the Credit Mobilier; and Paris has learned that one of the Directors and deepest jobbers in this illusory scheme has paid the penalty that, sooner or later, awaits all such commercial dicing. The bankruptcy of M. Place, with liabilities to the tune of 18 millions of francs, is a rude awakening. Fortunately for the Bonapartean dynasty, this loss is divided amongst a small number of high-placed creditors. Fortunately for him also, the peaceful inundations along the Rhone and Loire and other rivers of the South of France, in causing enormous losses, have given his Majesty a legitimate opportunity of culling favour with his least attached subjects. Ten millions of francs bestowed off hand, in relief to the sufferers, and a personal visit to many scenes of these terrific disasters, have gained him popularity even in Lyons.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

(Per Montreal Telegraph Line)

New York, June 23.

The steamer Atlantic arrived about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. She brings 84 passengers, among them Millard Fillmore. In honour of his arrival numerous salutes were fired in this city and Brooklyn during the night. She left Liverpool June 9th.

The English public are still without official notice of Crampton's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact. The positive but unofficial statements of the fact taken out by the *Asia* created little excitement. London papers all have editorials on the subject, and generally argue the case as a personal one, that there is no occasion to send Dallas away.

The *Times* continues to exhibit bitterness towards the United States. The *News* wonders aggressive America should cite the annexation of India as a palliation of her own propensities—India being an entirely exceptional case. The *Morning Chronicle* thinks it cowardly to make a scapegoat of Crampton. The London *Star*, organ of the Manchester party, thinks it perfectly absurd to go to war to vindicate the indignity towards Crampton and ridicules the idea.

General news unimportant.

An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is reported. A young gentleman presented a pistol at her, but was immediately disarmed.

A new Portuguese cabinet had been formed.

Parliamentary proceedings generally unimportant. The bill altering the Parliamentary oath, so as to admit of Jews taking it, had been passed by the House of Commons.

It is intimated that the inundations of France have rendered 10,000 people houseless, and 100,000 have been thrown out of employment. Notwithstanding the floods it was hoped the crops will not fall much below average.

It is reported in Berlin that Prussia and Sardinia had demanded, to be admitted into the Commission for reorganizing the Danubian Principalities, and that the demand had been acceded to.

It is stated that Austria has resolved to erect the Lombard Venitian Provinces in the kingdom of Upper Italy.

Arabia is still in a state of insurrection, refusing longer to recognise the rule of Turkey.

The Russian Commissioner to settle the affairs of the principalities has been requested to retire from the Commission of Mokalir Pasha, formerly Prince of Stourdza.

Crimean letters mention a report that 70,000 men are to commence rebuilding Sebastopol, after the retirement of the Allies.

The steamship *Alma* started a second time for New York, but the trouble again occurred in her machinery, and she put back to Southampton. Liverpool cotton market dull and favours buying; sales 14,000 bales up to Tuesday.

Breadstuffs dearer. Wheat 2d a 3d. better per bushel; 6d. a 1s. for flour; and Indian corn 1s. a 1s. 6d. per quarter advance over last week's quotations. Only moderate business done at the advance. Red wheat quoted at 9s. 3d. a 10s. 4d,; white 10s. 6d. a 11s. Western Canal flour 30s. a 34s. Baltimore and Ohio 35s. a 37s.—White corn, 29s. 6.; for New Orleans, 30s. 6d.; for prime northern yellow and mixed, 29s per quarter. Beef and pork dull and unchanged. Bacon in good demand at last quotations. Lard firmer and scarce, at 50s. 6d. for good and 58s. 6d. for refined.

London money market well supplied.—Consols closed at 94 a 94½.

The American Question.

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Lords on the 9th inst.

Lord Clarendon asked whether the government were in possession of any further intelligence as to the state of affairs in the United States.

Lord Granville replied that the government were in possession of no further information on the subject. Letters were, however, expected from Mr. Crampton in the course of the night.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th inst., in reply to Mr. Disraeli —

Lord Palmerston said he had received no further information respecting the reported departure of the British Minister from Washington.

Addresses to the Rejected.

G.B. Mathew, Esq., lately occupying the post of H. B. M. Consul at Philadelphia, sails on Wednesday next on the *Arabia*, for Liverpool. We have great pleasure in putting it on record that a Farewell complimentary Address, very numerously signed, has been presented to Mr. Mathew, on his leaving the scene of his official duties; and that on Thursday of last week, the Philadelphia Club entertained him at a splendid banquet. Mr. Mathew, in short, however, "unacceptable" to General Pierce and Mr. Cushing, has contrived to enlist amongst his friends a large proportion of the respectability of that city. It seems to us that, somehow, the dismissed Consuls go off with flying colors, whilst the dismissers themselves have just cut a most sorry figure before their own political friends at Cincinnati.

PROBABLE MURDER.—On Sunday morning last, says the Jackson Citizen, the body of a man was found on the railroad track, almost two miles east of the city, horribly mutilated, the midnight train having passed over him. The body was brought to the depot and an inquest was held by Justice Pierce, during which the following facts were elicited: The deceased, whose name was Reuben Ferguson, from Medina, N. Y., came in town on Saturday in the cars; that he was about town all day until night, that he stated he intended to go to Kalamazoo that he was a drinking man and soon found where he could get a taste of "the critter," that he was all day drinking and spending, his time in the low groggeries near the river; that during the day he showed large sums of money to different persons—some $500 or $600 in gold and more in bank notes, that towards night he was seen in the vicinity of the railroad depot, and here all trace of his whereabouts was lost. His rifle and satchel were found in a Dutch grocery near the depot, where he deposited them about 7 o'clock in the evening and went off.—From an examination of the body, several physicians came to the conculsion that he had been murdered, and afterwards placed on the track. This suspicion was confirmed by the fact that when found, his money was all gone except about thirty dollars in bills. One leg was entirely severed by the cars, and still there was but very little blood found either upon his clothing, or upon the track where he lay. Two arrests were made upon suspicion, but after a thorough examination on Monday, the prisoners were released. The affair is one of great mystery, and has caused considerable excitement.—The body was buried, by order of the authorities, on Sunday.—*Det. Ad.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday of last week, an old gentleman who resides in Oakland Co., left this city with his team for home, with a load of dry stuff, two young men asked him for permission to ride, which was readily given. When between Royal Oak and Birmingham, one of them pretended to discover that the linch pin was out, and all three jumped out, when the two young men collared the old man, robbed him of all his money, and then took to their he ls. At the next toll gate the old man told the keeper of the affair, and gave him a description of the men. Officer Joy heard of the affair, and yesterday arrested two men who answer the description, and who he knows to be suspicious characters. The old man is now wanted to identify them.—*Det. Ad.*

ADVERTISING.—The Utica *Observer* has the following about advertising, to which every shrewd business men will assent. The true course in business is to let the people know what you have to offer to their notice, or what you may desire to obtain from them. The system of advertising sets down the condition of existing trade as on a chart, and every one is enabled to guide his proceedings by it. Thus the exchanges of commerce are made with rapidity and satisfaction. There are ten thousand mutual wants in society which go about in search of each other. The advertising columns of the newspaper offer the ready means of bringing together these interests. They are the medium of communication between the seller and the buyer, the source of information mutually advantageous to the business man and the community. The time has passed for people to sit quietly in their stores, and trust to circumstances for customers. The aspect of business is entirely changed—the old landmarks have been removed, and new channels opened. Merchants and mechanics should not now sit quietly and gaze upon the dust gathering around their wares, but with becoming shrewdness place their pens on paper, enumerate their articles, and where they m y be found. Men of small capital long since discovered this road to wealth; and he who does not follow in their wake, will find himself distanced.

The Kingston *Whig* states that the excitement against the Member for the City of Kingston and the Member for the County of Frontenac, for Voting the Supply for the erection of the Public Buildings at Quebec, as the Seat of Governm ent, reached its climax on Saturday night. The effigies of these gentlemen were dragged at a Cart's Tail through Streets of Kingston, taken to the Commons in rear of the Burial Ground there hanged on Two Gibbets, and afterwards burnt. There was a great crowd but no rioting.

By the latest arrival from England, says the New York *Herald*, we are informed of the departure of vessels of war from different dockyards bound to the Canadian coast. The Arago brought us the following information:—"A despatch from Plymouth to Liverpool, dated on Monday night, June 3, says the Anchor, 14, screw, Captain Heathcote, has been ordered, by electric message, this evening, to proceed to Halifax with all despatch. It is reported that the Esk, 21, screw, has had her destination (South America,) changed to Halifax."

MISS NIGHTINGALE ON THE BRITISH SOLDIER.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, Mr. Stafford read "an extract from a letter written to a member of his family by one who had been called by Lord Ellesmere a "ministering angel." Miss Nightingale thus wrote in the month of March from the hospital over which she presided —"I have never been able to join in the popular cry about the recklessness, sensuality, and helplessness of the soldier. I should say (and perhaps few have seen more of the manufacturing and agricultural classes of England than I have before I came out here), that I have never seen so teachable and helpful a class as the army generally. Give them opportunity promptly and securely to send money home and they will use it. Give them schools and lectures, and they will come to them. Give them books and games amusement, and they will leave off drinking. Give them work and they will do it. Give them suffering, and they will bear it. I would rather have to do with the army than with any other class I have ever attempted to serve; and when I compare them with * * * I am struck with the soldier's superiority as a moral, and even an intellectual being."

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ESTATE.—The domain which it was the pride and delight of General Washington to cultivate, and on which he had the largest barn and raised some of the finest crops in America, consisted of four contiguous farms, known as Mt. Vernon, Mount Zephyr, Laurel Spring, and Union. The three last contained 1,000 acres of the best land for agricultural purposes, on one of which stood General Washington's famous brick barn, since destroyed. Some years ago, after the farms had fallen into sad decay and were mostly overgrown with bushes, they were purchased by Mr. Aaron Leggett, who intended to add Mt. Vernon to them, and convert the whole into one grand park of 3,000 acres, to be handed down to posterity as a memorial of the father of his country. In the meantime he subjected them to the regenerating power of a Westchester county farmer, with free hands under him, and the cleared portion 500 acres, is in a good state of cultivation. Circumstances, however, have compelled him to relinquish his patriotic plan, and he now offers the 1,600 acres for sale. Is it not sad to think how this noble estate now lies almost valueless under that curse which its illustrious owner so deeply deplored, and strove by his council, his vote and example to remove from the land of his birth? Now, his sentiments on that subject, clothed in his own language can hardly be whispered in safety in the very jungle which has grown up on the fields that once smiled under his beneficient eye.—*Boston Chronicle.*

Mrs. Child once heard a young girl remark to her mother, I should like of all things to be married, if I could be sure my husband would die in a fortnight; then I should avoid the disgrace of being an old maid, and get rid of the restraint and trouble of a married life.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

This most excellent Vegetable Medicine is, (it may be safely said,) in the manner specified, warranted, on oath, to effect a cure.

The fine balsamic and invigorating powers which Sir Astley Cooper's Pills possess are wonderful; a trial of a single dose will carry conviction that they are all that is necessary to invigorate the feeble, restore the invalid to health, and do good in all cases; no fear need be entertained, as they are quite harmless.

The heads of families should always have them in the house, as they may, with the greatest confidence be resorted to at any time, or in any case.

Epsom salts are sometimes had recourse to when a purgative is required. If the true nature of Epsom Salts, Sedelitz Powders, and all saline aperients, were fully understood, they would never be resorted to—they occasion an excessive secretion and discharge of the natural moisture of the stomach and bowels, and this softens the contents of the stomach and bowels, and produces watery emotions—the vessels after this unnatural draining are dried up, and a confined state of the bowels is produced, which, if not carefully attended to, produces costiveness, and all the train of evils; bodes is enabled to guide his proceedings by it. Thus the exchanges of commerce are made with rapidity and satisfaction. There are ten thousand mutual wants in society which go about in search of each other. The advertising columns of the newspaper offer the ready means of bringing together these interests. They are the medium of communication between the seller and the buyer, the source of information mutually advantageous to the business man and the community. The time has passed for people to sit quietly in their stores, and trust to circumstances for customers. The aspect of business is entirely changed—the old landmarks have been removed, and new channels opened. Merchants and mechanics should not now sit quietly and gaze upon the dust gathering around their wares, but with becoming shrewdness place their pens on paper, enumerate their articles, and where they m y be found. Men of small capital long since discovered this road to wealth; and he who does not follow in their wake, will find himself distanced.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper; also the name and the signature of MacPhail and Co, Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity, they are certainly spurious and an imposition. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per box. Full directions are given with each box. There is a great saving by taking the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Merchants and Medicine Venders will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers wish to have the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible *till they have settled their Bill*, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued.—*Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the Office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the Law requires.*

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.25.
Wheat.—$1.
Corn.—47c for small lots.
Oats.—36 @ 37½ cts.
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ₱ doz.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office,	June 26th	1856
Flour Best warranted,	$ 6 00	$ 7 50
" 2nd quality	4 00	4 00
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Cloves,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	12 00	14 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 12th June.
3rd Kingsville, 16th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June.
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.

LOST.

A LADY'S Gold Arm Pin was lost between Sandwich and Windsor a few days ago. Any person leaving it at this office will be rewarded.
26th June, 1856

DOG LOST.

A Brown colored Hound with a short tail. Any person returning or giving information of his whereabouts, will confer a favor upon A. YOUNGBLOOD.
Sandwich, 16th June, 1856.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the County Council, on Tuesday, the first day of July next, at the Council Chamber in the Town of Sandwich.
County Council Office,
Sandwich, June 19th, 1856

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, on Monday the thirtieth day of June, at the hour of twelve o'clock, for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates.
PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Sandwich, 18th June, '56. Sec. B. P. I.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghiaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Pootras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.
EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

Notice to Lumbermen.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive at Sandwich from 1st June till further notice, returns of Staves, Timber Logs, *Wood*, &c., cut on public or private lands for shipment or local consumption, and grant clearances for such as are intended for the Quebec or foreign markets, and respectfully urges the immediate attention of parties interested in order to prevent delay and expense at Quebec.
N. HAMMOND,
Crown Timber Agent.
Huron Signal, Amherstburg and Chatham papers, please copy.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 9th, 1856.



THE FAVORITE STEAMER

GEM

Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.
Detroit, May 23th, 1856.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent low er than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

THE QUESTION IS NOW SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING, Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS, BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

THE SAFEST AND MOST VALUABLE SCHEME EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

BATES' TIRAGE AU SORT,

VALUE $61,000!

Tickets Five Dollars Each.

A Prize to every 20th Ticket!

DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE AT

Brockville, C. W., on the 25th June.

TOTAL SUMMARY OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of	£3,125	0 is	£3,125	0
1 do	1,027	10 is	1,027	10
1 do	1,025	0 is	1,025	0
1 do	900	0 is	900	0
1 do	850	0 is	850	0
1 do	625	0 is	625	0
1 do	350	0 is	350	0
1 do	212	10 is	212	10
1 do	187	10 is	187	10
1 do	125	0 is	125	0
1 do	100	0 is	100	0
1 do	82	10 is	82	10
1 do	67	10 is	67	10
2 do	65	0 is	130	0
1 do	60	0 is	60	0
2 do	55	0 is	110	0
4 do	50	0 is	200	0
2 do	45	0 is	90	0
1 do	40	0 is	40	0
27 do	37	10 is	1,012	10
10 do	35	0 is	350	0
3 do	32	10 is	97	10
13 do	30	0 is	390	0
4 do	27	10 is	110	10
42 do	25	0 is	1,050	0
2 do	22	10 is	45	0
21 do	20	0 is	420	0
22 do	17	10 is	385	0
20 do	15	0 is	300	0
44 do	12	10 is	550	0
48 do	10	0 is	480	0
11 do	8	0 is	88	0
87 do	7	10 is	652	10
20 do	6	5 is	125	0
2 do	6	0 is	12	0
51 do	5	0 is	255	0
60 do	3	10 is	210	0
128 do	1	5 is	160	0

640 Prizes, Value, £16,000 0

The Property proposed in this Scheme forms part of the most valuable property in Canada West, well adapted for Mill Sites, Farm Lots and Residences; the titles to the property are indisputable.

The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen of the highest respectability, character and standing in society, who will see that everything connected with this drawing is fairly and honestly attended to, and no person need fear but that his rights will be honourably and justly looked after by them.

The plans of the property, and all information thereof, and Tickets, can be had by applying to the Agents,

JOSIAH BRAY, Hamilton.
JOHN McINTOSH, Ancaster.

The following gentlemen, of the city have allowed their names to be mentioned as Referees, regarding the character and standing of the parties connected with the above scheme:

Thos. Lee, Esq., Bank of Montreal.
A. Stuart, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, &c.
C. Freeland, Esq., Commission Merch't
W. Leggo, Esq., Barrister.
J. Stewart, Esq., M'Nab st. Foundry Hamilton, April, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr, Miles Cowan, Windsor.
MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE, TORONTO.

President . . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor : . . . J. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR, President.
ROBERT STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. R. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq, F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocbe, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Fraser, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES, Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR
andwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 234 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co. NORTH 1856 SHORE LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN,

FOR JUNE, 1856.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

PER

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, FOR

CASH. .

PRINTS

IN VARIETY.

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING,

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS

BIRTHS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

FLOUR,

AT CURRENT PRICES.

CASH PAID

FOR

WOOL

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Family Store

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which will sell, at a small advance upon cost. Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, can be found every description of Goods in the line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to
GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE Co. of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. I.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt,
James Hurty, Esq. A. J Macdonell,
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq.
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all description of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Live Risks taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Province
March 7, 1856.



STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN

Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels for 1856:

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.	
Wednesday	April 23	Saturday,	May 10
do	May 7	do	June 7
do	May 21	do	do 21
do	June 4	do	July 5
do	June 18	do	do 19
do	July 2	do	Aug. 2
do	July 16	do	do 16
do	July 30	do	Aug. 30
do	Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do	Aug. 27	do	do 27
do	Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do	Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do	Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do	Oct. 23	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland,		From Portland to Liverpool	
Wednesday,	Nov. 26	Saturday,	Dec. 27
do	Dec. 24	do	Jan 24, 18
do	Jan 28, 1857	do	Feb 28,
do	Feb 25, "	do	Mar 27, "
do	Mar 25, "	do	April 24,

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price.
Infants under one year free. All passengers found with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., Montreal
GEO. MOSS, SYMES & Co., Toronto.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN,
82 St Enoch Square, Glasgow.
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool.
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held, about the close of the present month, in this Town, for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the College now in course of erection.

Persons wishing to contribute to it will please send any articles they may have to the Ladies Managers.

Mrs. Hector Morin, Mrs. Chas Casgrain
Mrs. John O'Connor, Mrs. Chas. Baby.
Mrs. Victor Ouellette.
Sandwich, June 9th, 1856.

Horticultural and Agricultural Central Club.

SUBJECT—MANURES.—*Continued.*

The presence of a large quantity of this important plant food in certain fogs is not difficult to account for. Not only does the gradually increasing quantity of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere before the positive appearance of mist in any locality, collect and condense rare and widely diffused ammoniacal vapours, but the exhalations from the soil produced by decomposing vegetable matter, are arrested and accumulate. The period of the year when fogs rich in ammonia may be expected depends naturally upon the frequency of the fall of rain—upon the moisture of the atmosphere, and upon the winds. In Canada it appears reasonable to suppose that we may expect to find fogs rich in ammonia during the hot months of July and August, when the rain fall is not so great as in September.—During these months mists frequently hang over the fields, particularly in low situations. The exhalation of vapour of water from the leaves of plants being then checked, and their juices partially stagnating in an atmosphere often rich in ammoniacal vapours, all the conditions for the appearance of the fungus called "Rust" on the stems and leaves of the cereals appear to be fulfilled. It is commonly remarked that rust is most prevalent on new land; this perhaps explained by the large amount of vegetable matter thrown into a state of decomposition by means of air and the consequent production of ammonia. There is no doubt that much of the ammonia thus generated would combine with vegetable acids, and be fixed by clay, &c.; but some portion could not fail to combine with carbonic acid and escape into air in the form of the volatile carbonate, as is observed to a greater degree on manure heaps even where gypsum or other soil i fixers of ammonia are employed to avoid it. We must regard new land as a storehouse of ammonia and other plant food, which became liable to volatilize when liberated by too free an exposure to air without proper precautions. If the supposition be correct that 'Rust' is mainly occasioned by the concurrence of mists or fogs in July and August rich in ammonia; and that the action of heat in inducing the sudden appearance of that destructive parasite is really ammonial vapours, we have a remedy at hand which promises, when properly and carefully applied, if not entirely to check, at least to far to arrest the growth of the parasite as to claim a general trial, especially as its effects would probably prove equally availing in arresting mildew and blight.—What we require is an available absorbent of ammonia and its volatile compounds, not an absorbent which will destroy this valuable plant food, but one which possesses the property of inducing it to assume another form, perhaps equally available as a fertilizer, although of much slower action. Recent observations show that powdered charcoal answers these requirements. Charcoal not only absorbs ammonia to a large extent, but it also oxidizes it to nitric acid, and thus renders it temperately inert, but not unavailable to future fertilization. Powdered charcoal is distributed with the utmost ease over large areas. Being an extremely light substance and easily reduced to a state of division, the least breath of air is sufficient to carry it for hundreds of yards. Any one who tries the experiment of gently shaking a muslin bag, containing coarsely powdered charcoal, in a gentle wind, will find that the operation will speedily be over may be literally express it, a ten acre field, would certainly not cost one-tenth part of the labour of sowing the same field, with plaster; and as that operation is not unfrequent in this country, a practical guide is at once furnished of the amount of labour the operation involves. Powdered charcoal thus sown is very uniformly distributed by the least motion of air, and its effects are marvellous. In a stable, for example, strongly smelling of ammonia from fermenting urine, an ounce of powdered charcoal, shaken up in such a muslin bag or any fine network, rapidly and uniformly distributes itself, and instantly absorbs the ammoniacal vapours. A curious instance of the action of this deodorizer occurred at Balaclava during the heat of summer, when the stench was almost intolerable in that painfully celebrated harbour. A ship load of charcoal arrived, packed in bags, and the men who were engaged in transferring the cargo to the shore were covered with the dust, as was every object in the neighborhood—the stench which before prevailed, suddenly and completely disappeared.

Nothing is more simple than the manufacture of charcoal—a few billets of wood are to be piled like cordwood, then well covered with sods, with the exception of two orifices, one to admit a little fire, and the other to allow the smoke to escape, until the heap has well taken, and then to be firmly closed for the purpose of allowing slow combustion to go on in the absence of air.—When cool the charcoal may be crushed in a stout canvass bag by a lever, not by blows, and when sifted furnishes the required material for sowing.

To return to the subject of ammonia, we may examine its relation to the soil, and acknowledging the well known fact of its constant presence in rain water reasonably infer its accumulation in the soil. Professor Way indeed, has arrived at the conclusion that rich loamy land of the Tertiary Drift contains ammonia within available depths for vegetables at the rate of one ton per acre. The form in which ammonia is contained in the soil, renders it in general, useless to vegetables, it may be liberated however by certain processes practicably applicable. Together with potassa, this important plant food is separated by dry rot from the soluble salts, hence from rain-water, however rich in ammonia. This accumulation in a comparatively inert condition if also greatly increased by certain vegetable acids, the result of the partial decomposition of leaves roots, &c.; during the further decomposition of these bodies soluble salts of ammonia are liberated, hence one advantage of ploughing. But if we are permitted to reason respecting the great operations of nature guided by the infinitely smaller but not less characteristic results of chemical analysis in the laboratory, we arrive at properties of clay soil, in connection with other bodies, of singular interest and perhaps of equal importance. Ammonia forms with certain constituents of the soil, chemical compounds very sparingly soluble in water (silicate of alumina and ammonia)—one gallon of water dissolves, when pure, about one grain of this compound.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—Lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C, lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street and Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late Francois Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the City of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETTINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADA
PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.
Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN.
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession of Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Hotels, &c.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished House near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.
Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuation of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.
Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Y. City Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Footboard are visiting Buffalo, and this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.
Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Yard in Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they fulfil their greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require opening. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.
London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Pea Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think, with manners which feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ to wit; } of *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Quillet, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Late Sheriff Essex
Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be purchased for. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

A BAY PONEY came in the barn yard on the "Hand's Farm," about the 1st February last, and unless the owner comes to claim the same and pay the charges, it will be impounded and sold.

Hand's Farm, 15th March, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, no buildings of any towards it in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and Lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title indisputable.

CHAS. S. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. I.

Sandwich, April, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced by the owners of cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of Farms in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can appreciate the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The typographical execution of the work is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability; must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly for it, is issued early the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
J. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and for 8 years well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish it for the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with the Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of
GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.

Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING,

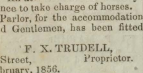
Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Hamilton and Toronto Branch.
ALTERATION OF TIME.



ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th December, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation		Mixed Mail	
	A M	P M.		P M	
Toronto, - -	8 00	3 20	10 00		
Mimico. - -	8 10	3 30	10 15		
Port Credit, -	8 25	3 45	10 30		
Oakville, - -	8 42	4 03	10 53		
Bronte, - -	8 55	4 15	11 15		
Wellington Square,	9 10	4 30	11 25		
Hamilton, -	9 30	4 50	12 00		

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Accommodation		Mixed Mail	
	A M	P M		A M	
Hamilton,	10 40	6 10		3 10	
Wellington Square,	11 00	6 30		3 35	
Bronte, -	11 15	6 45		3 55	
Oakville, -	11 27	7 00		4 15	
Port Credit, -	11 45	7 20		4 35	
Mimico, -	12 00	7 35		4 50	
Toronto, -	12 15	7 50		5 05	

The above Trains connect at Hamilton with Trains of Great Western Railway running in connection with Trains to Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York, and with Michigan Central Railroad Trains at Detroit for Chicago, St. Louis, &c, &c.

The 3 20 Train from Toronto meets G W R Accommodation Train going West at Hamilton, for Preston Galt, Paris, London, and intermediate Stations

Through Tickets for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station

Stages run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c, &c, &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Great Western Railway Offices,

AYER'S
PILLS
Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUD, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chesterfield Street, Philadelphia, says: "My products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any others in my large stock. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and recincle with me in believing they have a permanent curative value in curing out diseases and curing the sick. They virtues for curing out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—a qualities which must render them valued by the public when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Edgetown, 15th April, 1854:

"DR. J. C. AYER.—SIR: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late been overdone me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which cure, and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn Railroad Co. says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1853.*

"SIR: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very materia benefit from the use of both your PECTORAL and CATHARTIC Pills. I can never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them.

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wesleyville, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In the case of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the worst varieties of disease arising therefrom, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative medicine is required, I prefer your Pills to the public, as being equally reliable with the best, and in many are superior to any other I have ever found. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and their qualities which operate on the stomach and bowels prevent their griping. I have make them an invaluable article for public use. I have used for many years Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and believe it the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no way inferior to that admirable preparation in the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"DR. J. C. AYER.—DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted from my youth up with scrofula in its worst form, and for about twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured by the use of your Pills and Pectoral. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be appreciated by those who have suffered as I have for so long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind; the sensitiveness remains; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has for years; now it is on the back, and sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair is coming. I scarcely a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

"Being in the ministry may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA PARKER."

"I have known the above named Mrs. Parker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. SERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL FRYE, of the 4th Reg. Militia, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I have also used your CHERRY PECTORAL, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best of effects. They were promptly cured. I have recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days that he had found one who made his burden easy. I say to you make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in the Courts of law, but in politics:

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"SIR: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was confined to her bed for a month with a severe and dangerous attack of pleurisy, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. Our children have several times been relieved from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. My daughter, Mrs. Eyre, was entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has troubled her for some years, by your Pills. No one is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best physicians in the first cities of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are all in mindful of it.

Yours respectfully,
LEAH P. THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"DR. J. C. AYER.—SIR: I take pleasure in saying that the ough trial of the CATHARTIC PILLS, left me by your agent, and have been cured by their use of a severe bilious attack, from which I had been suffering. The first dose to relieved me, and a few subsequent ones left me in better health now than for improved that I had been in for years before, which I attribute entirely to their effects.

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons well known to us, and whose statements we believe to be entirely reliable.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, and
J. A. VERVAIS, Sandwich;
D. OULLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchantin Canada.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gilt Pins and Lockets, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Pins and Ear Rings, the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Spoons, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies. Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Cradles, Chairs of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Corset Busters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Files, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watchesa large assortment of Gilt and Plated Watch Keys, needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, of MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executor
H. C. GUILLOT, }
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Maple Leaf

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1856. NO. 19.

JAMES H. WILKINSON

Was a son of the late Hon. John A. Wilkinson, and was County Clerk from 1854 to 1857; he was also editor and publisher of a newspaper published in an office on Lot 8, East Bedford street, Sandwich, from 1856 to 1857, 1858. He also took a great interest in military affairs and was a lieutenant in the 1st Essex Battlion, 1856, and continued in active service in various branches of the service until the close of the Fenian troubles. He also served many years in the Board of Education and Sandwich Town Council.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.

At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy

Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROSE DALE MILLS,

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
MPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

Moonlight Hours.

We met—'twas on a summer's eve,
When all was calm and still;
The fair young moon her silvery light
Shone far o'er vale and hill.
We wandered by the murmuring stream,
Where the rippling waters glide;
Earth seemed too fair, too beautiful,
For sorrow to betide.

The light-winged, rosy hours flew fast
Along the moon-lit shore;
Soon came the time to say farewell—
Farewell to meet no more.
And sadness wreathed the low-toned words
Of parting by the main;
Yet o'er the heart there stole a hope,
That friends might meet again.

But all is dark and lonely now,
Along the sanded shore;
No more we wander by the waves,
As in the times of yore.
And far away mid sunny scenes,
I rove o'er life's blue sea;
Yet memory turns to moonlight hours,
And all it loved with thee.

To Kate.

BY SAMUEL H. ACHESON.

O, brighter far than the dark blue sea,
Are the eyes that beam with love for me;
O, sweeter far than the wild bird's song,
Is the voice that murmurs "Love stay not long";

O, purer far than earth's purest snows,
Is the bosom with love that for me now glows,
And dearer than all in earth or air
Are the lips that for me now move in prayer.

O, earnest and fond are the thoughts that rise
From her pure soul to heaven's bright skies;
O, soft is the hand as the softest down
Which to mine in love's chain shall soon be bound,
And dear is the heart which to mine shall be clasped,
There to be cherished while life shall last,
And heard shall my voice be early and late,
Asking a blessing on "my own dear Kate."

A Woman that just Wanted to Peep into that Closet.

Youngstown Lodge of I. O. O. F., determined to have their lodge room done up clean and nice, and it was unanimously resolved that a certain Mrs. K. should be employed to do the work.

After the meeting adjourned, the Guardian, who knew the inquisitive character of Mrs. K., procured a billy-goat and placed him in a closet that was kept as a reservoir for the secret things. He then informed the lady of the wishes of the Lodge, and requested her to come early next morning, as he would be then at leisure to show her what was and what was not to be done.

Morning came, and with it came Mrs. K. with her pails, tubs, brooms, brushes, &c., prepared and armed for the job and found the Guardian waiting for her.

"Now madame," said he, "I'll tell you what we want done, and how we came to employ you. The brothers said it was hard to get anybody to do the job and not to be meddling with the secrets in that little closet; we have lost the key and cannot find it to lock the door. I assured them that you could be depended on."

"Depended on!" said she, "I guess I can. My poor dead and gone husband, who belonged to the Free Masons, or Anti-Masons, I don't know which, used to tell me all the secrets of the concern, and when he showed me all the marks the gridiron made when he was initiated, and told me how they fixed poor Morgan, I never told a living soul to this day. If nobody troubles your closets till I do, they'll lay there till they rot—they will."

"I thought so," said the Guardian, "and now I want you to commence in that corner and give the wole room a decent cleaning, and I have pledged my word and honor for the fidelity to your promise. Now, don't go into that closet," said he, and then left the lady to herself.

No sooner had she heard the sound of feet on the last step of the stairs, then she exclaimed, "don't go into that closet! I'll warrant there's a gridiron; or some nonsense, just like the Anti-Masons for all the world, I'll be bound. I will just take one peep, and nobody will be any wiser, as I can keep it to myself."

Suiting the action to the word, she stepped lightly to the forbidden closet, and turned the button, which was no sooner done, than bah! went the billygoat, with a spring to regain his liberty; which came near upsetting her ladyship. Both started for the door, but it was filled with implements for house-cleaning, and all were swept clear from their position to the bottom of the stairs.

The noise and confusion caused by such unceremonious coming down stairs, drew half the town to witness Mrs. K's. efforts to get from under the pile of pails, tubs, brooms, and brushes in the street.

Who should be first to the spot but the rascally Guardian! who, after releasing the goat, which was a cripple for life, and uplifting the rubbish that bound the good woman to the earth, anxiously inquired if she had been taking the degrees.

"Taking the degree!" exclaimed the lady; "if you call tumbling from the top to the bottom of the stairs, with the devil after ye, taking things by degrees, I have them, and if you frighten folks as ye have me, and hurt them to boot, I'll warrant they'll make as much noise as I did."

"I hope you did not open that closet madam," said the Guardian.

"Open! Eve ate the apple she was forbidden. If you want a woman to do anything, tell her not to do it, and she'll do it certain. I could not stand the temptation. The secret was there—I wanted to know it. I opened the door, and out popped the varmint antler into my face. I thought the devil had me, and I broke for the stairs, with the devil butting me at every jump.—I fell over the tub, and we got down stairs as you found us, all in a heap."

"But, madame," said the Guardian, "you are in possession of the great secret of our Order, and must be initiated and sworn, and then go through in the regular way.

"Regular way!" exclaimed the lady, "and do you suppose I am going near the tarnal place again, and ride that ar critter without a bridle or lady's saddle! No never! I don't want to do with the man that rides it. I'd look nice perched on a billygoat, wouldn't I? No, never! I'll never go nigh it again, nor your Hall nuther. If I can prevent it, no lady shall ever join the Odd Fellows. Why, I'd sooner be a Free Mason, and be broiled on a gridiron as long as fire could be kept under it, and pulled from cellar to garret with a halter, in a pair of old breeches and slippers, just as my poor husband was. And he lived over it, but I never could live over such another ride as I took to-day."

How Major Jones Popped the Question.

"Major Jones' Courtship" is the title of a humorous work recently published, the denouement of which we will give our readers. Too bashful to "pop the question" in the usual way, Major Jones persuades his sweetheart to put up a stocking which will hold a couple of bushels, on the night when Santa Claus pays his visits, receiving her promise to keep forever what he gave her. She complies by hanging up the meal bag. Into this the gallant and lovelorn Major contrives to introduce himself at the "witching hour of night." But we shall let Major Jones speak for himself:

"I sot till midnight, and when they was all gone to bed I went softly into the back gate, and went up to the porch, and thar, sure enuff, was a great big meal-bag hanging to the jice. It was monstrous unhandy to get to it, but I was tarmined not to back out. So I sot some chairs on a top of a bench and got hold of a rope, and let myself down into the bag; but jest as I was getting in, the bag swung again the chairs, and down they went with a terrible racket. But nobody didn't wake up but old Miss Stallions's big cur dog, and he run and gin a ripin and tarin through the yard like rath, and round he went tryin to find out what was tha matter. I sot down in the bag and didn't breathe louder nor a kitten, for fear he would find me out, and after a while he quit barkin. The wind begun to blow bomstible cold, and the old bag kept turning round swinging so it made me seasick as the mischief. I was afraid to move for fear the rope would brake and let me fall, and thar I sot with my teeth rattlin like I had a ager. It seemed like it would never come daylight, and I do believe if I didn't love Miss Mary so powerful I would froze to deth; for my heart was the only part that felt warm, and it didn't beat mor'n two licks a minit, only when I thought how she would be sprized in the morning, and can. My poor dead and gone husband, who belonged to the Free Masons, or Anti-Masons, I don't know which, used to tell me all the secrets of the concern, and when he showed me all the marks the gridiron made when he was initiated, and told me how they fixed poor Morgan, I never told a living soul to this day. If nobody troubles your closets till I do, they'll lay there till they rot—they will."

"I thought so," said the Guardian, "and now I want you to commence in that corner and give the wole room a decent cleaning, and I have pledged my word and honor for the fidelity to your promise. Now, don't go into that closet," said he, and then left the lady to herself.

No sooner had she heard the sound of feet on the last step of the stairs, then she exclaimed, "don't go into that closet! I'll warrant there's a gridiron; or some nonsense, just like the Anti-Masons for all the world, I'll be bound. I will just take one peep, and nobody will be any wiser, as I can keep it to myself."

Suiting the action to the word, she stepped lightly to the forbidden closet, and turned the button, which was no sooner done, than bah! went the billygoat, with a spring to regain his liberty; which came near upsetting her ladyship. Both started for the door, but it was filled with implements for house-cleaning, and all were swept clear from their position to the bottom of the stairs.

The noise and confusion caused by such unceremonious coming down stairs, drew half the town to witness Mrs. K's. efforts to get from under the pile of pails, tubs, brooms, and brushes in the street.

Who should be first to the spot but the rascally Guardian! who, after releasing the goat, which was a cripple for life, and uplifting the rubbish that bound the good woman to the earth, anxiously inquired if she had been taking the degrees.

"Taking the degree!" exclaimed the lady; "if you call tumbling from the top to the bottom of the stairs, with the devil after ye, taking things by degrees, I have them, and if you frighten folks as ye have me, and hurt them to boot, I'll warrant they'll make as much noise as I did."

"I hope you did not open that closet madam," said the Guardian.

"Open! Eve ate the apple she was forbidden. If you want a woman to do anything, tell her not to do it, and she'll do it certain. I could not stand the temptation. The secret was there—I wanted to know it. I opened the door, and out popped the varmint antler into my face. I thought the devil had me, and I broke for the stairs, with the devil butting me at every jump.—I fell over the tub, and we got down stairs as you found us, all in a heap."

"But, madame," said the Guardian, "you are in possession of the great secret of our Order, and must be initiated and sworn, and then go through in the regular way.

"Regular way!" exclaimed the lady, "and do you suppose I am going near the tarnal place again, and ride that ar critter without a bridle or lady's saddle! No never! I don't want to do with the man that rides it. I'd look nice perched on a billygoat, wouldn't I? No, never! I'll never go nigh it again, nor your Hall nuther. If I can prevent it, no lady shall ever join the Odd Fellows. Why, I'd sooner be a Free Mason, and be broiled on a gridiron as long as fire could be kept under it, and pulled from cellar to garret with a halter, in a pair of old breeches and slippers, just as my poor husband was. And he lived over it, but I never could live over such another ride as I took to-day."

How Major Jones Popped the Question.

"Major Jones' Courtship" is the title of a humorous work recently published, the denouement of which we will give our readers. Too bashful to "pop the question" in the usual way, Major Jones persuades his sweetheart to put up a stocking which will hold a couple of bushels, on the night when Santa Claus pays his visits, receiving her promise to keep forever what he gave her. She complies by hanging up the meal bag. Into this the gallant and lovelorn Major contrives to introduce himself at the "witching hour of night." But we shall let Major Jones speak for himself:

"I sot till midnight, and when they was all gone to bed I went softly into the back gate, and went up to the porch, and thar, sure enuff, was a great big meal-bag hanging to the jice. It was monstrous unhandy to get to it, but I was tarmined not to back out. So I sot some chairs on a top of a bench and got hold of a rope, and let myself down into the bag; but jest as I was getting in, the bag swung again the chairs, and down they went with a terrible racket. But nobody didn't wake up but old Miss Stallions's big cur dog, and he run and gin a ripin and tarin through the yard like rath, and round he went tryin to find out what was tha matter. I sot down in the bag and didn't breathe louder nor a kitten, for fear he would find me out, and after a while he quit barkin. The wind begun to blow bomstible cold, and the old bag kept turning round swinging so it made me seasick as the mischief. I was afraid to move for fear the rope would brake and let me fall, and thar I sot with my teeth rattlin like I had a ager. It seemed like it would never come daylight, and I do believe if I didn't love Miss Mary so powerful I would froze to deth; for my heart was the only part that felt warm, and it didn't beat mor'n two licks a minit, only when I thought how she would be sprized in the morning, and how I would look and long husband, who cussed old dog came up on the porch and began to smell about the bag, and then he barked like he thought he'd treed something. "Bow! wow! wow?" ses he. Then he'd smell again, and tried to get up to the bag. "Git out!" ses I very low, for fear they would hear me. "Bow! wow! wow?" ses he.—"Begone you bomnible fool," ses I, and I felt all over in spots, for I spected every minit he'd nip me, and what made it worse I didn't know what abouts he'd take hold. "Bow! wow! wow?" ses he. Then I tried coaxin. "Come here good fellar," ses I, and whistled a little to him, but it wasn't no use. Thar he stood and kep up his eternal whinin and barkin all night. I couldn't tell when daylight was breakin, only by the chickens crowin, and I was monstrous glad to hear 'em, for if I'd had to stay thar one hour more, I don't believe I'd ever got out of that bag alive."

They got him out in the morning covered with meal and almost frozen. But Miss Mary does not refuse his present.—And he says, "I tell you what, it was worth hanging in a meal bag from one Crismus to another to feel as happy as I have ever sence."

Strange if True.

The Boston *Times* makes itself responsible for this rather steep narration:

"Strange case—a woman with a live Snake in her stomach two years old—its presence disclosed by a spiritual Medium.

We see occasionally, in the papers accounts of persons swallowing living reptile, and subsequently ejecting them; but all such statements have been treated as either entirely groundless or else greatly exaggerated. But we have now a case of this description which admits of no cavil or doubt, but may be wielded upon as wholly, and strictly true. For a period of two years or more, a respectable lady (Mrs. P) residing in Amesbury, has experienced very unusual and, at times distressing feelings in her stomach, the cause of which no one could divine.

"This state of things continued without interruption and resulted in the complete physical prostration of Mrs. P., with unmistakable symptoms of speedy death. Her case had attracted the attention of the neighborhood, and she had called in the best medical assistance at hand, but all to no purpose. Her physicians gave it up as a hopeless case, and acknowledged themselves unable to discover the cause of her sickness. Having thus exhausted all apparent *human* means for her relief, Mrs. P. (who is a spiritualist and a powerful medium,) resolved to test the power of the spirits in the matter of her ailment. With this object she called on another lady medium, and stated her case, requesting her to invoke the aid of the spirit of Dr. Rush, which she did, and the answer was that Mrs. P. had within her stomach a living reptile, which, if not soon ridden of would be the means of her death?" It also prescribed the course to be adopted, giving the *name* and *quantity* of the medicine to be administered. Those directions were immediately followed, and the ejection from the stomach of Mrs. P. of a live snake, of the water adder species, which measured upwards of *fourteen* inches in length and *one and a quarter* inches in circumference! The snake was disgorged upon the floor, and was not only alive, but exhibited all the enormous traits of it species, running out its forked tongue and even hissing at those around. This event occurred about 10 days since, and we are happy to add Mrs. P. is fast regaining health and strength. She supposes that she swallowed the reptile two years since while drinking from a spring in Maine."

Important Decision under the Reciprocity Treaty.

From the Chicago Times.

We learn that ever since the Reciprocity Treaty went into operation the Collectors of nearly all the lake ports have admitted Pearl Barley free of duty. Indeed the American Consuls in Canada have so understand, giving it as their opinion that the article was exempt from duty. Upon an arrival of a lot of Pearl Barley in this port, Collector Conley required the payment of duty; which was paid under protest by the importers, and an appeal taken to the Treasury Department. The decision of the Collector of Chicago has been fully sustained by Secretary Guthrie, and henceforth the duty will be exacted upon all imports of pearl barley. The following is a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 5th.

SIR—Application has been made to Department by Armstrong Bros. & Co., of Chicago, for return of duty exacted on 100 bbl. "Pearl Barley," contending that the same should have been admitted free, on the ground that "flour manufactured from wheat" is free, under the reciprocity treaty. The reciprocity treaty provides for the admission to free entry of "grain," "flour" and "breadstuffs." By "grain" is understood grain in its natural state, not manufactured; and by "breadstuffs," "flour and meal." "Pearl Barley" is not a grain, understood as such in the treaty; nor is it a "breadstuff" as flour and grain; but is clearly a manufacture from a grain, being "barley deprived of all its investments, and afward rounded and polished in a mill," (see the U. S. Dispensatory, page 390; therefore, in the opinion of this Department, such barley not being considered a grain or a bread-stuff provided for as free by the reciprocity treaty, is liable to duty; consequently the claim of Messrs. Armstrong, Bros. & Co. cannot be allowed.

"Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

"JAMES GUTHRIE, Sec'ry of the Tres'y.

"P Conley, Esq., Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois."

Miscellany.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE AMERICANS.—The census returns of the occupations of the people of the United States are curious and instructive. The number of barbers and brokers is about the same, and between the two people get well shaved. There are about eighty professed doctors to one professional undertaker. Only eighty-two people informed the census takers that they were "authors," while no less than two thousand individuals assumed to be "artists." There are one hundred thousand blacksmiths, and the same number of merchants. The lawyers out number the brokers by ten thousand, there being twenty-four thousand of the former, and fourteen thousand of the latter. The hatters and tobacconists are about equal in number. The carpenters number two hundred thousand; the masons sixty thousand; the tailors fifty thousand; the wood-wrights thirty thousand; the saddlers twenty-three thousand. There are more confectioners than watchmakers; more weavers than teachers; more vinegar makers than showmen; and the same number of waggon makers as editors! Strange to relate that, among the returns of the trades, not a politician is enumerated: and the tables of the professions do not include a single patriot.—*Chron. and News.*

THE UNPLEASANT POSTSCRIPT.—An amusing story is going the round of society in Dublin. A certain Dean, who is desirous of standing well with the Castle and who has frequent interviews with the Lord Lieutenant, gave his excellency a letter to read, which he had just received from a gentleman in the Crimea, formerly his excellency's private secretary. His excellency read with much satisfaction till he came to a postscript, which it seems had escaped the rev. dean's notice, and then his face darkened, and he asked the dean whether he had read the whole letter. 'Yes,' replied the reverence; very amusing, isn't it?' His excellency returned the letter, and the confounded dean then read, 'Can it be true that that old ass, C——, is going to marry Rose——? naming a young lady, one of the belles of Dublin. Whether his excellency in anger, or the dean in distress, disclosed the story, is not known, but it said that the tale is generally credited, and excites unbounded merriment in the gay circles of the Irish capital.

There is no use saying that worth makes the man. A poor acquaintance says that he put on a borrowed suit of broadcloth to accompany his family, to the show, and was surprised to notice how affable his acquaintances all were. The next day he entered town in his overhauls, and was not known, nor could he obtain credit for a mackerel.

DIABOLICAL,—On Wednesday last, a man was caught placing an iron chain across the track of the Galt branch of the Great Western Railway. Happily a train which passed before the discovery, crossed the obstruction in safety, and chase was made after the individual, who was caught and taken before a magistrate, when, after an examination, he was committed to jail, to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.—His name is Walter Oliver, a laborer, residing in Dumfries and he is said to be in an unsound state of mind. He stated that he placed the chain on the track "for some fun to himself."—*London Prototype.*

At a Printers' Festival in Boston, a short time since, the following capital toast was drank:—

THE EDITOR.—The man who is expected to know everything, tell all he knows, and guess at the rest; to make oath to his own good character, establish the reputation of his neighbours, and elect all candidates of office; to blow up everybody, suit everybody, and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and have the epitaph on his tombstone, "Here he *lies* at last;" in short he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen; his boiler is filled with ink, his tender is his scissors, and his driving wheel is public opinion; whenever he explodes it is caused by nonpayment of subscriptions.

Mr, B——, a well known metropolitan printer, once told us that on one occasion an old woman in the country came into his printing office with an old Bible in her hand.

"I want," she said, "that you should print it over again. It's gettin' leetle blurren sort of, and my eyer isn't what they was How much do you ax?"

"Fifty cents,"

"Can you have it done in half an hour?—wish you would, wan't to be gettin' home—live good ways out o'town."

"Certainly,"

When the old lady went out, he sent round to the office of the American Bible Society, and purchased a copy for fifty cents.

"Lor' sakes-a-massy!" exclaimed the old lady, when she came to look at it, "how good you've fixed!—it's e'en a'most good as new. I never seed nothin' so cur'ous as what printin' is!"

MARSHAL PELLISSIER.—The Marshal has never been a favorite with Napoleon. He has made replies to the Emperor over the telegraph in answer to the Emperor's orders, but on the whole on the Malakoff, which would more than once have cost him his place, had it not been for the decided interference of his friend, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War. On one occasion, afar the repulse from the Malakoff, the Emperor sent orders which it was impossible to follow, and which irritated Pellissier to the highest degree. Pellissier decided Vaillant to say to his Majesty that he had better occupy himself with his own affairs in the Tuileries; and that he knew his own position best, and what he had to do and how to do it, and that no one in Paris could judge so well as himself what was the nature of the difficulties he had to contend with. The Emperor, on the receipt of this reply, would immediately discharge him from the command; but Marshal Vaillant, insisting that that was the very kind of man he wanted in the Crimea, finally changed his design.

Swift tells a good story of a man who was brought before Jeffries for murder.—"Your name is Dillman," said the Judge, "take away D and your name is ill man; put K to it and it is Kill-man. Commit him, his name ought to be sufficient to hang him."

BULLS.—A friend sends us some bulls that are so old we shall turn them out immediately.

A travelling gentleman, looking for the house of an acquaintance in Dublin, inquired of a native-born Irishman—

'Who lives in that house across the way?

'Johnny O'Brien to be sure,' replied Michael, 'but he don't live there now, for he's dead, he is.

'Ah! how long has he been dead?'

'And yer honour, if he had lived till next Monday he would have been dead a fortnight.'

Our travelling friend pursued his walk and his inquiries, and seeing a very large funeral procession he asked another native whose funeral that was.

'Be gorrah, sir,' said Mike, with a most innocent look, it's myself that cannot say for certain, but I'm after thinking its the *man's in the coffin*,'

EDUCATION.—I have observed that most ladies who have had what is considered an education, have hidden of an education progressing through life. Having attained a certain measure of accomplishment, knowledge, manners, &c., they consider themselves made up, and so take their station.—They are pictures, which, being quite finished, are now but in a frame.—a gilded one, if possible,—and hung up in permanence of beauty: permanence, that is to say, till old Time, with his rude and dirty fingers, soils the charming colours. [John Foster.]

A man in Wisconsin, who recently inserted a long advertisement in the papers, referring his farm for sale, closed it in the following sublimely ridiculous style:—'The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial, divine: also two wagons to sell and a yoke of steers.'

DEATH BY DROWNING—On Sunday last a fine intelligent lad, son of Mr. Midleditch of this town, was unfortunately drowned in the Detroit river, at Elliott's point, while bathing. Every effort was made by his companions to rescue him, but without success; the current being very rapid, he was carried out towards the lake, and sank before a boat, which was close at hand, could be got off to him. The body has not yet been found.—*Telegraph.*

A humorous young man was driving a horse which was in the habit of stopping at every house on the roadside. Passing a country tavern, where were collected together some dozen countrymen, the beast, as usual ran opposite the door, and then stopped in spite of the young man, who applied the whip with all his might to drive the horse on. The men on the porch commenced a hearty laugh, and some of them inquired if he would sell the horse.

'Yes,' replied the young man; 'but I cannot recommend him, as he once belonged to a butcher, and stops whenever he hears the calves bleat.'

The crowd retred to the bar in silence.

A celebrated hangman in England showing the gallows attached to Newgate, observed to the bystanders that he had hung twenty persons on it at one time. Some suggested it was too small.

"Oh, no, bless you," replied the hangman, "twenty-six persons could swing on that very *comfortable*."

The most cheering accounts of the crops are now daily received from every part of Ireland. Every description of crop exhibits the utmost luxuriance, and the farmers have given up all their recent apprehensions. The potatoes have a most flourishing appearance, and it is stated that even in the heaviest soils the rain has not inflicted any damage. Some cattle were killed by lightning in the county of Limerick on Tuesday last.

Napoleon was an inveterate snuffer, and it is recorded in history that he once left his room for a few moments, and returned to take his snuff from the mantlepiece. He thought the snuff felt strangely and calling to a dog that was laying near him, administered a pinch. The poor animal soon rolled in the agonies of death. Napoleon became more cautious after this, and kept his snuff in his waistcoat pocket, which he had sheathed with tin. This was a remarkable exhibition of a presentiment infuitive idea that was guarding the destinies of this great man and if it had been an occurrence of the present day would be attributed to spiritualism.

A physician passing by a stone-mason's shop bawled out,

"Good morning, E! Hard at work, I see. You finish your grave stones as far as "In memory of," and then wait I suppose to see who wants the monument next."

"Why, yes," said he, "unless somebody's sick, and, you are doctoring him then I keep right on."

His Excellency the Governor General has granted Letters Patent for a period of fourteen years, for the following invention:

William Greome Tomkins, of the City of Hamilton, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, for "A process for withdrawing the sap from trees recently felled, and rendering the same both seasoned and dry in a very brief time, and in case of need, imbuing the body of the tree with colouring matter, or inserting therein chemical substances in liquid form, to prevent dry rot, decay, or render the tree incombustible."

Lord Woodhouse, the under-secretary for foreign affairs, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg. His Lordship is only thirty years of age, having graduated at Oxford in 1847, as a first-classman in classics, with distinguished success.

A terrible leap was made by a pickpocket who was caught and locked up in the saloon of the cars of a train on the New York Central Railroad. He sprang out of the window, head foremost, while the cars were running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and ran for the woods, but was soon overtaken.—His face was badly cut, and one of his legs injured.

It is thought that Brutus who slew Cæsar was some relation to the Crow family for in his speech to the populace he opened it with—"Hear me for my *Cause*."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Supply Bill from the Lower House was introduced by the hon. the Speaker, and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. ROSS said he had charge of the Supply Bill, and was not prepared to move the second reading till he had an opportunity of reading it over.

Hon. Mr. DeBLAQUIERE did not think the hon. gentleman had the power of holding it over. It contained an item of £50,000 for public buildings at Quebec, and as this house had already resolved that it would make no such grant, they ought to throw it out.

Hon. Mr. ROSS.—I do not intend to move the second reading till Monday.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS.—The Bill is in possession of the house, and it is quite competent for any hon. gentleman to move that the house shall not proceed further with the consideration of it.

Hon. Mr. DeBLAQUIERE said he would take that course. This house had been termed a body of old women, but the country was now obliged to rely on this house of old women to sustain its rights. (Hear, hear.) He defied the Government to carry out such a measure as this, to fix the Seat of Government permanently in Quebec, and thereby to govern Upper Canada in Lower Canada. The opinion of the people of Upper Canada could not be set at nought, and if this measure was pressed down their throats the fate of the Union was sealed. (Hear, hear.) He advocated on the floor of this house the rights and interests of Upper Canada, which were sacrificed by factions and coalitions in the other house.—This Bill might have been met by a refusal to admit it at its first reading. From feelings of courtesy that course had not been taken, but he would now move it.

"Resolved, That this house, not having been consulted on the subject of fixing any place for a permanent Seat of Government of this Province, and the other branch of the Legislature having resolved upon Quebec as such permanent Seat of Government, and having moreover passed a Bill of Supply, making provision for erecting public buildings at Quebec, this house feels itself imperatively called upon to declare that it cannot concur in the said Bill of Supply."

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON said that this was a critical moment. He had always felt a horror at resisting a Bill of Supply, but he thought they were justified in taking that course in regard to a Bill which had been sent up to be crammed down their throats, notwithstanding the solemn declaration of this house that they would not pass a bill with that item in it. He knew the feelings of the yeomanry of the country, and they would put the saddle on the horse. They would see that the Government had forced them into that course by pressing that abominable item, and they would thank this house for stopping it. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. BOULTON said, this house had on a former occasion taken the course of representing their views on the Seat of Government by an address, and it had been informed that the popular branch was understood to represent the wish of the people. He believed the only proper course which this house could take was to adopt his hon. friend's resolution, and afterwards to confer with the hon. the Speaker of the lower house. He held that the Seat of Government could not be fixed without the concurrence of all the branches of the Legislature. The Province at large would never concur in its being fixed at Quebec. It might just as well be fixed at Sarnia.—Had it been fixed at Kingston, contentment would have prevailed.

Hon. Mr. FERRIE begged hon. gentlemen to avoid rescinding their previous vote, and referring the question, as recommended by Mr. Ross, to the people. He hoped every hon. gentleman would stand by his previous vote.—(hear, hear)—and let the House of Assembly know that the members of this house were not the significant, trifling creatures they represented them to be.—(Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR said the responsibility of stopping the supplies would no doubt be great, but that responsibility rested with the Government themselves. Had they introduced it as a Supplementary Bill as they were now doing for some other items that stood to the credit of the £50,000, then the matter might have been disposed of without interfering with the Supply Bill.

Hon. Mr. ROSS said his opinion was that by this vote the question would be brought back to the point at which the alternate system was established. And he would pledge himself to oppose any further vote next session, unless the Government gave a pledge to carry out the alternate system.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS thought that his hon friend, Mr. Ross, could not have weighed the matter properly, when he recommended the course he did, after the resolution adopted on the most serious consideration by the house yesterday. If the house took the course recommended by Mr. Ross, they would only stultify themselves before the country. The responsibility thrown on the house in this matter was a very great one. As rights of the people had not been upheld as they ought to have been in the popular branch, and it would be discovered that in this question public opinion was much better represented in this branch. (Hear, hear.) He should give his vote without the least hesitation. Although inconvenience should result to the public service, this house could not be held accountable for it.

Hon. Mr. GOODHUE looked upon this as a question of vast importance to the future destinies of the province. If this £50,000 was voted, every constituency in Upper Canada would insist either on a Dissolution of the Union, or that the vote be rescinded.

Col. TACHE most earnestly and solemnly protested against the course now attempted by a certain number of gentlemen in this house—a course not taken by the House of Lords in England for centuries. When obnoxious items were forced on them, the House of Lords protested, and that was all.

Hon. Mr. DeBLAQUIERE.—No!

Col. TACHE insisted he was correct, and yet this house, which was about to go out of existence, was to do for centuries—stop the Supplies. The house would practically say to the Crown, not—"we are going to run you through with a sword, to stab you"—but "we will starve you, we will stop the public works, we will stop pay of public servants, because an obnoxious item is introduced into the Supply Bill." The putting of the Governor General in Montreal, and the burning of the Parliament House, was nothing to this. It was said, it did not follow that a modification would not be assented to by the other branch. What guarantee had they that the other branch would not treat any such proposition with scorn.

Hon. Mr TACHE.—Then you throw it out altogether, and take the whole responsibility on yourselves, and be assured that, if we are in the minority, we will take care that the responsibility shall rest on your shoulders. How suddenly did not seem to realize the very grave character of the proposition, to deprive the Government for a twelvemonth of any means to carry on the public service. They were on the brink of a precipice, in danger of falling into an abyss. The Legislative Council before the Union drove the people into rebellion and bloodshed, and in Lower Canada were called—"the mischievous old men." The constitution of the house was now to be changed, and if this resolution passed, what appellation would posterity apply to them? It would be said as of the impenitent sinner on his death-bed, just before falling into the abyss—"*Tet commencement, tel fin.*"

Hon. Mr. DeBLAQUIERE, in allusion to the closing remarks of the speaker, said he was how as old as any, and fought to moulder drop into the grave, and if he should be would desire no other epitaph to be engraved on his tomb-stone than that he had done his duty this day to the Province of Canada. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman went on to comment on the speaker's view of the constitutional bearing of the question, which he did not think he had stated correctly.—Since the Revolution, the constitution of England had been so firmly settled, that never, except, perhaps, on one occasion had the house attempted to interfere with the supplies of the other. He proceed to warn from May, to show that when the Commons tacked any obnoxious enactment in to the Supply Bill, the Lords had vindicated their own rights, by protest, by conference, and by rejection of the Bills." This was a different statement from that of the Speaker, who represented that the Lords had always contented themselves with protesting. (Loud cries of Hear hear.) He maintained that this was one of those matters which the Assembly had no right to touch, and in attaching any item to a Supply Bill. This was a vote of £50,000—in pursuance of a decision of the Legislative Assembly." That expression alone was quite sufficient to have prevented the entrance of the Bill into this house. The hon. speaker predicted disastrous consequences from the step proposed to be taken.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON recalled the house that when Mr. Hincks carried a vote of £60,000 for public buildings at Quebec, he did not introduce it into the Supply Bill, but carried through a special Bill for the purpose, which was sent up to the other house at the same time as this Bill, and that the Government felt they could not carry it at a distinct measure, and therefore tacked it on to the Supply Bill. (Hear, hear.)—Had the Government taken the proper course they would not have been in the embarrassing position they now were.

Hon. Mr. Ross said the reason why a separate measure was introduced in the case referred to, was that £50,000 was taken the University funds, in order to furnish an immediate fund for the growing funds of that institution.

The vote was then taken on Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere's resolution, which was carried on a division of twelve to nine.

CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs, DeBlaquiere, Ferrie, Goodhue, Morris, Gordon, Ferguson, Hamilton, Dixon, Hicks, Boulton, Seymour and Matheson.—12.

NON-CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs. Perry, Ross, Quesnel, Armstrong, Bourret, Panet, Cartier, Belleau, and the Speaker.—9.

Hon. Mr. DeBLAQUIERE, to make sure that the Bill would not again come up for a second reading, moved—

"Resolved,—That, when this house has deliberately expressed its opinion by resolution as to any matter brought under its consideration, the same subject may not be resumed for reconsideration at a future day of the same session."

Hon. Mr. ARMSTRONG objected to the motion being taken up without notice.

Hon. Mr DeBLAQUIERE moved that the rule of the house which would prevent the motion being taken up, be suspended.

Carried by twelve to nine.

The resolution was then agreed to on the same division.

The house then adjourned for a few minutes. When it resumed,

Hon. Mr. Ross moved that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the House of Assembly and acquaint it with the resolution passed by this house in reference to the Supply Bill—that the Lower House might ask a conference, or send another Bill.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS thought it would be well to take some time to deliberate as to what was the constitutional course now to be pursued.

Col. TACHE thought the best course was that suggested by Mr. Ross.

Hon. Mr. ARMSTRONG said, the Bill had fallen through, and if the other house was anxious to know how it had been disposed of, they might come and examine the journals of this house.

The Speaker then left the chair for half an hour.

The house again met at half-past three, and adjourned till Monday.

The Banks of Canada.

From a return laid before the Legislative Council, by command of his Excellency, we condense the following facts:—

The average amount of gold and silver in reserve in the Bank of Upper Canada, for the year ending 31st March last, was £81,091, and the average amount of notes in circulation was £769,760.

In the Bank of Montreal, during the same period, the average amount of specie on hand an average amount of £194,536, and the amount of notes in circulation was £1,012,487.

In the year 1855, the Commercial Bank had on hand an average amount of £117,603, and had notes circulated to the amount of £508,225. This Bank held, on the 14th April last, £91,250 c'y in Government debentures.

The Bank of British North America, in the same period, had in circulation notes to the amount of £807,863, for the redemption of which they kept on hand £298,312.

The City Bank of Montreal, for the year ending March 31, had an average circulation of notes to the amount of £236,031, and kept in reserve £42,212 in gold and silver.

The Bank of the People for the year ending March 1, had an average circulation of notes to the amount of £109,695, and specie on hand to the amount of £30,925.

The Queen Bank, in the same period circulated £1,899,328 in notes, and had in the vaults specie amounting to £375,408 in gold and £30,000 in silver.

The Gore Bank, in 1855, had an average circulation of £251,462 in notes, and kept in reserve for their redemption an average amount of £40,000 in specie.

The Niagara District Bank, in 1856, had notes circulating to the average amount of £57,114, and kept in reserve £2,730.

In March last, Molson's Bank had in circulation notes amounting to £55,863—registered bills, £22,376—in all, £78,238; for which it had specie on hand to the amount of £11,116.

The Zimmerman Bank, for the fifteen months ending December 31, 1855, had in circulation notes amounting to $140,000, and had on hand $6,000. E. A. Kenduck, Esq., the Associate Cashier, says—"Our exchanges being settled by sight-drafts in New York, and redemption made in the same manner, renders it unnecessary to keep large amounts of specie in our vaults; our position, also, is such, that we can obtain, at any time, what specie we may require, within twenty four hours, from New York."

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief has much pleasure in communicating to the Officers, non commissioned officers and privates of the Militia of the Province, the following Extract from a Despatch addressed to His Excellency by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

[Extract.]

Downing Street,
2d May, 1856.

"I have had the greatest satisfaction in submitting to her Majesty the accounts which you have transmitted to me of the zeal and energy with which all classes of Her Canadian Subjects have come forward to carry into effect the provisions of the new Militia Act, and I trust that the result will be that this Local Force will specially be placed on a footing of permanent efficiency."

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,
Adjt. Gent Militia.

☞ *No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JULY 4, 1856.

AMERICAN *vs.* BRITISH COMMERCE.

One of the chief characteristics of our cousins on the Southern bank of the St. Lawrence, is the egotistical habit in which they all indulge, from the brawling orator at the primary meeting to the Chief Magistrate at Washington. We sober Britons have become so well accustomed to this failing, that every fresh outburst only provokes a smile, just as the casual traveller laughs at the street buffoon; and it is, perhaps a question whether we should on any occasion condescend to notice any of the series of egotistical demonstrations by which they endeavor—like the frog in the fable—to puff themselves into greatness. And, so far as we ourselves are concerned, there could be no necessity for noticing them; we perfectly understand the nation; we can appreciate any good qualities they possess, even although they fail to acknowledge that John Bull is anything but a scoundrel; and we also can see in clearest light the errors into which they fall politically and morally, like every other people. But in other questions where they are not so well known their hyperbolical tales may pass for sober truth. Doubtless, many people on the continent of Europe believe that Canada exists as a British Province merely by sufferance—by virtue of the generous forbearance of omnipotent dollardom—that we are dragging on a miserable existence under the wheels of Monarchy, while across the lines all the inhabitants revel in the luxuries of perfect freedom, although the actual sober truth is, that Monarchy in America represents freedom, and Republicanism represents slavery.

Books, pamphlets and newspapers are thrust into the hands of every emigrant and carried into every nation, containing lying representations of the country, almost invariably accompanied with disparaging remarks concerning Britain. It would be impossible, in one short article, to deal with the so multiform falsehoods as a whole; and in many cases it would be useless as well as endless. It is sufficient to refer them to one count to ensure a doubt of their truthfulness on all others. The United States are justly proud of their commercial greatness, and we do not find fault on that account, but because they seek to elevate themselves by climbing on the shoulders of a neighbor. In all the periodicals and almanacs of the Union, we are told that the commerce of the United States is the largest in the world; they admit, indeed, that Britain stands second—but only second! We propose to examine the figures on both sides, and then draw a sound conclusion—like Paterfamilias, we have full faith in figures. The entire tonnage of the United States, including every description of lake, river and canal craft, is stated to be 5,961,416 tons; but it must be remembered that the American ton is 2,000 pounds. When we apply the British standard of measurement, the actual tonnage is 5,054,862; but even a large proportion of this sum is fictitious, as American vessels are measured in a different manner from British vessels, so that a vessel which would be rated at 5 or 600 tons in a British registry, will pass easily in an American port for 7 or 800 tons; for instance, the magnificent steamship *Arabia* is registered in the Clyde at 3,100 tons, and the two Michigan Central Railroad boats at Detroit, which have not more than half the capacity of the Arabia are actually rated as being 2,500 tons! or only one-sixth less tonnage than the second steamship in the British Empire!!

We will, however, allow them the full benefit of their own figures, and call their total tonnage 5,054,862, on June 30th, 1854. The tonnage of Britain on January 2d, 1854, exclusive of every kind of inland craft, was 5,043,270 tons. By adding the proportional average increase of former years up to the date of the American report the figures would be 5,203,704, in excess of the American tonnage by their own showing, 148,642 tons; but if measured in the same manner as American vessels the excess would really be over a million of tons; the number of British ships registered on January 5th, 1854, was 35,960; on June 30th, 1854, 36,531. We have not been able to ascertain the number of American vessels at these dates. We will demonstrate, by reference to the import and export trade of both countries, that not only in tonnage are the Americans far behind, but also in the amount of business done. In 1854, 32,928 vessels entered British ports from foreign countries, with a total tonnage of 7,899,742 tons. Of these 17,656 were British, with a tonnage of 4,789,986 tons; in the same year 35,647 vessels, with 7,870,536 tons, cleared for foreign ports from British ports; of these 18,414 were British ships; tonnage, 4,638,654 tons.

During the same period 21,677 vessels entered ports in the United States from foreign countries, of which number 9,955 were American. 21,681 cleared for foreign ports from the United States, of which number 10,001 were American; tonnage not stated.

The official value of exports from Britain for the year ending January 5, 1855, amounted to £243,893,603, of which sum £29,752,-944 was the value of foreign and colonial merchandize re-exported.

The value of imports from the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1854, into the United States, was £55,648,213.

The official value of imports into Britain for the year ending January 5th, 1855, amounted to £124,456,159.

The value of imports for the year ending June 30th, 1854, into the United States, was £61,156,051.

Query, if they have the largest commercial marine, what can they do with it? They can only be carrying ballast, both ways.—It may be said that since the repeal of the British navigation laws, that American ships have become the carriers of British produce; that is not the case, however; in 1854 only 1,536 American ships were engaged in the import trade to Britain, against 17,655 British ships, and in the export trade from Britain during the same year, 1,204 American ships were engaged against 18,414 British ships.

We have no wish whatever to disparage American enterprise and ability. They are like ourselves, Anglo-Saxons; and every triumph they win only adds to the glory of the parent race; but as they seem inclined to consider themselves a separate people, we cannot permit them to glorify themselves by falsifying statements, affecting Britain. We say, go ahead by all means, but don't gibber; and the time *may possibly come* when you will reach the level of Britain's glory,—although we see little chance at present of doing so. Meantime the figures given above must satisfy every one that in vessels, tonnage and commerce, America is still far behind Britain.

Whether editors in the States are continually telling us how their commercial vessels, when fitted out as privateers, would, in case of a war, sweep the ocean of British ships, but they seem to overlook the fact that Britain has much greater facilities for fitting out privateers, should that mode of warfare be adopted; and we have proved that she could bring out a much greater number of privateers. As to the war vessels, there is of course no comparison. The United States navy comprising only 96 vessels of all kinds, and many of them very inferior; while Britain has over 850 ships, not including transports. British vessels are, moreover, manned with British seamen; the American ships are to a great extent manned with British Seamen also, who would not fight against their own native land.

The comparative state of Britain's commerce with the United States, to the British Colonies, will be the subject of a future article, and we trust to be enabled to show that it would be possible for our glorious empire to exist, although the model republic (?) were swept from the face of the earth.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

In another column will be found the debate in the Council upon the £50,000 vote, towards erecting buildings for a permanent seat at Quebec. The Upper Province has been completely sold to Lower Canada to purchase the votes of a few members to keep in office a corrupt and dishonest ministry a ministry that would not scruple to sacrifice the best interests of the Province to their own gain. That the attempt to establish Quebec as the seat of Government by the Assembly shows this to be true need not be argued; the first is plain in itself, and would have been the case of much dissatisfaction had not the Legislative Council, in the most independent manner, refused to grant the supply, thereby putting a stop to so unjust an expenditure. Thanks to that branch of the Legislature, that Upper Canada has been saved from the dishonest purpose and designs of certain *ministers*. The conduct of the Upper House on the occasion was such as to entitle that body to the very best thanks from Upper Canadians; and we have another instance that, instead of being an useless and unimportant branch of the Legislature, that body has been the foremost to stand forth forth for the protection of the people's rights.

On Tuesday last, the first inst, the Provincial Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency the Governor General with the usual formalities. At 3 o'clock a salute of twenty-one guns announced the approach of Her Majesty's representative. On his Excellency's entering the Council Chamber and taking his seat on the throne—the members of the House of Assembly were commanded to attend, when the Royal assent was given to upwards of forty Bills, after which his Excellency was pleased to close the second session of the 5th Parliament with the following speech. There have been about one hundred and forty Bills passed during the present session.

Speech.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

In the present session of Parliament, you have passed an act altering the constitution of the Legislative Council. I sincerely hope that the result of this change will prove the expediency of entrusting to the good sense of our people, the choice of that body whose calm and deliberate judgment must form an important element in the process of successful legislation.

I rejoice that you have done your best to simplify the procedure of the Courts in the Western portion of the Province, and have thus far facilitated the administration of justice.

From the measure of last session abolishing the Seigneurial Tenure, the country expects substantial benefits, and the supplementary act of this session will further easier the attainment of those benefits.

In the same way, I trust that the arrangements which have been made for securing to each Municipality of Upper Canada, the proceeds of its fair share in the Clergy Reserve Funds, will be found satisfactory to the people.

Your Act for establishing Normal Schools and improving superior education in Lower Canada is calculated to increase the number of those who will hereafter be qualified by instruction and training to advance the prosperity of their country.

The liberality of Her Majesty's Government has given over to the Province, the mass of the Ordnance Lands, and has thus placed their proceeds at our disposal, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of that Militia, whose loyalty and zeal have been so graciously acknowledged by the Queen.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have granted for the public service. I trust that the aid afforded to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada will be sufficient to secure the completion of that line of communication, which is to the progress and unity, political and commercial, of both sections of the Province.

Hon Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

At the opening of this Session, I expressed a hope that I might soon have occasion to congratulate you on the conclusion of an honourable peace. By the blessing of God that hope has been fulfilled. Tranquility has been restored to Europe, and I hope that it may bring with it renewed vigor to the interests of trade and productive industry.

I am happy in being able to receive you from the toils of a laborious Session, by the Sovereign of the Parliament of Canada, as I now do.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly.

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Saturday, the ninth day of August next.

Horrible and Fatal Tragedies in New Orleans.

Woman murdered by her husband—another woman mortally wounded—a man killed and another stabbed.

The Fourth District was on Saturday night the scene of two most bloody and terrible tragedies ever enacted in it, totally distinct and disconnected, though occurring with in the distances of each other, and about the same hour of the night.

Michael Higgins, a clerk in a cotton house, came home Saturday night about 11 o'clock intoxicated, and found his wife and infant child in bed; with imprecations he ordered her to get up and get him some water he would kill her. She, also excited, sprang out of bed and out of door. He instantly seized a double barrelled shot gun, which was standing by, loaded, and placing the muzzle against the door, fired. The charge entered the wife's abdomen, and ranging up riddled her intestines in a horrid manner, carrying with it splinters from the door, and even reaching as far as the stomach. The deceased was only 21 years old. Both herself and her husband were born in Ireland. She had been married several years and had several children, the youngest, only about fourteen months old survives. Higgins was arrested and is now in prison.

The other tragedy occurred about the same hour. Edward Wisely had been in the habit of coming to the house of Capt. Joseph Gibson, to see a woman belonging to the latter. Captain Gibson had spoken to him on the subject, and some ill feeling had been engendered between them in consequence. On Saturday evening, Captain Gibson was at the house of N. D. Marvel. Wisely came there. Gibson three times proposed to drop past difficulties, but Wisely refused. Gibson remained so late, that his wife came after him. When they came out Wisely came out too and followed them. Mrs. Gibson observing that he was following them closely, turned and demanded why he did so, and required him to desist. Soon after Mr. Phillips, who came out with Gibson and wife, saw a large bowie knife in the hands of Wisely, and spoke to him.

Before, however, there was time to prevent it, Wisely made a thrust at Gibson and cut him in the arm and as Gibson turned Wisely made another thrust at him and hit his other arm. Mrs. Gibson instantly sprang between her husband and Wisely, when the latter plunged his huge bowie knife into her abdomen, inflicting what is pronounced a mortal wound. Gibson instantly threw a stick and stabbed Wisely to the heart, and he fell a corpse. Wisely was 27 years old, a native of Ireland, and a blacksmith. Gibson offered to give himself up, but nobody was disposed to arrest or accuse him of any crime. Mrs. Gibson was pronounced past recovery yesterday. Wisely had the murderous bowie knife still strongly grasped in his hand, cold and still!—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

Naval Expedition to America.

The following appears in the naval and military intelligence of the *Times* on Wednesday, the 11th:—

Her Majesty's ship Nile, 91, (Captain Sandy; Shannon, 51, (new screw frigate), the Pylades, 21, (Captain Dacy Scourfy) and the Cossack, 21, (Captain Lyster) have been telegraphed to "prepare for sea ("foreign service") with all possible despatch. Their destination is believed and currently reported to be North America. The Cossack has had orders for some days, we have been informed, for Halifax, and this we doubt not, is the intended destination of the squadron now so instantaneously ordered to prepare for active service. The Arrogant had received instructions to fit out for the conveyance of the British Ambassador and staff from England to St. Petersburg, but she has now returned the fittings and supplied their places with something more substantial. Last evening, at half-past six, the Arrogant steamed through Spithead and down Channel under sealed orders.

The Shannon is not yet commissioned, but on yesterday put in hand to be prepared for a crew with the utmost despatch and a vast body of artificers were set upon her to expedite her readiness. All the commanders of the gun-boats at Portsmouth were also called to the Port Admiral's yesterday morning—as is rumored, to receive instructions for having their respective vessels ready for active service at telegraphic notice. When these vessels sail there will be upon, or on their way to, the North American and West Indian station the following fleet:—Nile, 91, Captain G. R. Mundy; Shannon, 51, Captain Massie; Barcasena, 70, (flag), Captain Glanville; Innaum, 72, Commander Morrish; Pembroke, 60, Captain Seymour, C. B; Cornwallis, 60, Captain Wemley, C. B; Euryalus, 50, Captain Ramsay, C. B; Amphion, 34, Captain Chads; Vestal, 26, Captain T. P. Thompson; Eurydice, 26, Captain Tarleton, C. B; Termagant, 24, Commodore Kellett, C. B; Cossack, 21, Captain Fanshawe;—Pylades, 21, Captain Dayncourt; Arachne 18, Commander Inglefield; Malacca, 17, Captain Farquhar; Falcon, 17, Commander Cumming; Archer, 15, Captain Heathcote; Mariner, 12, Commander Bate; Espiegle, 12, Commander Lambert; Arab, 12, Commander Pearse; Daring, 12, Commander Napier; Buzzard, 6, Commander Dobbie; Argus, 6, Commander Purvis; Basilisk, 6, Commander Crofton; Scorpion, 6, Master Commander Parsons; Hermes, 6, Commander W. E. Gordon. Only one-third of the above are sailing ships; the steamers, although mounting but few guns, mount the heaviest carried, and good crews. The Nile, Pembroke Cornwallis are screw line of battle ships; Euryalus is the heaviest first class frigate; Termagant, Cossack, Pylades, and Malacca are the heaviest class of corvettes, carrying 68 and 84-pounders. The Vestal and Eurydice are heavily armed "donkey" frigates; the Amphion is a heavily armed frigate. The 12 gun sloops are the newest and most efficient of their class, all carrying long 32's; and the 6 gun steamers are mounted with bow, stern, and broadside guns of the heaviest metal and longest range; and if a flotilla of gunboats be taken into consideration about 80 of the heaviest guns of the heaviest metal and longest range may be added to the computation.

The light squadron of despatch boats and gunboats, under the command of Captain Watson, C. B., in the Imperieuse, of 51 guns, and comprising of the first named class, the Arrogant, the Vesuvius, the Ringdove, the Lapwing, the Pioneer, the Intrepid, and, the second class the Starling, the Janus, the Beaver, and the Drake, all arrived in Falmouth on Sunday, and will fill up with coal and provisions immediately; in consequence of the receipt on that day of an Admiralty telegraphic despatch which was communicated to the Commodore, then off the port, by one of the gunboats. The evolutions of the past week have embraced sailing, steaming, gunnery, and various other exercises, which are now suspended, as it is surmised that these ships will all proceed to the American coast forthwith. The Mohawk and other steamers are expected to join at Falmouth.

The screw corvettes Cossack, 21, and Tartar 21, left Spithead on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 4th inst., for Halifax; and the Pylades, 21, followed the same evening;—the Nile 91, sailed next.

Execution of Wm. Palmer.

(From the Liverpool *Times*, June 14.)

During the whole of yesterday the railway trains poured in thousands of souls who were this morning to be spectators of the dreadful tragedy, which was at so early an hour to be enacted. They were not to be deterred from witnessing the execution either by wind or weather, and although the rain descended pitilessly the greater part of the day, accompanied by a cutting degree of wind, there was no lack of eagerness displayed to be present on the mournful occasion. The elements lent a melancholy aid to the intended proceedings, and the pelting given was only relieved by the commotion of the vindictive blast were on deavouring to secure favourable spots of observation.

As night came on, all the approaches to the goal became more crowded than during the afternoon, and up to the dawn of this morning there was no abatement of the interest manifested all day. Here they remained in the mud, rain, and in darkness for several hours; once a position taken was retained most obstinately, and by eight o'clock this morning there were not less than 20, 000 persons present, who exhibited the utmost decorum and regularity. Every available inch of ground was occupied in front and around the gaol. Precisely the hour appointed for the execution (eight o'clock) the culprit appeared on the drop. He looked exceedingly well, and had passed an excellent night. It had been announced that he would address the multitude on the scaffold, and considerable anxiety was apparent as to the tenor of his observations. He did not, however, say anything. He was accompanied by the sheriff, chaplain, and the other officials connected with the prison; was dressed in the prison dress—a suit of grey. None of his relatives were present, but many of his friends of the turf were in the crowd. The last spectacle. Upon the unfortunate man's appearance, the rope was placed over his face by Smith, of Dudley, who performed the duties of executioner, and the rope having been adjusted, in an instant the earthly career of the greatest criminal recorded in the annals of history was at an end. He made no confession, even yesterday he desired that the visits of Mr. Wright, the prison philanthropist should be discontinued, it being alleged that he did not desire to be induced to disclose the truth of the circumstances in which he was charged with. As Palmer is now numbered with the dead, his name, as associated with the crime of the deepest dye, will be spoken of and shuddered at for centuries to come.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The *Constitutionnel* of the 11th inst. has the following: "We were quite justified in expressing a hope that the difference between Spain and Mexico will not be by serious as was supposed. We learn already by letters from Mexico that General Almonte has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic at the Court of Spain.—There can be no doubt that the presence of this personage at Madrid will powerfully contribute to smooth all difficulties that have arisen between the two countries."

FRANCE.

The French Government have resolved on reducing the army by nearly 100,000 men. The discharges are definitive, and none, including even non-commissioned officers, will be allowed to again enter the army except as private soldiers.

The Ministers of the Legislative body are, it is whispered, squabbling amongst themselves as to the amount of money to be given to the victims of the inundations, some proposing a collective sum of 100,000f. (£4000) other 1000f. each, and others, that each member shall give what he pleases. Count de Montalembert and his friends are in favor of giving a collective sum.

The alterations about to be proposed in the French tariff embrace cotton and woollen tissues and merchandise (brandies and vessels for sea service excepted). The project has yet to be submitted to the Council of State.

A letter from Constantinople, of June, 2nd, states that the difference between England and Persia are likely to be settled by the intervention of the Porte. Two conferences have already been held. Lord Stratford conducts the affair.

HOLLAND.

A Ministerial crisis has broken out in Holland. The Premier, M. Van Hall has resigned.

AUSTRIA.

The *Breslau Gazette* asserts that Austria intends to recall her *charge d affaires* from Turin, on account of a new note said to have been addressed by the Count Cavour to the Court of St. Petersburg, and containing complaints against Austria, on account of the attitude she has assumed with regard to Sardinia

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes that one of the steamers of the Austrian Lloyds will leave Trieste weekly for Liverpool, and touch at Ancona and Corfu. They are to take passengers as well as goods —the latter at 27s. to 28s. per ton.

ITALY.

The silk harvest in Italy is a complete failure, but the cereal crops are very abundant.

The Prince Scrfigni, President of the Court-Martial at Parma, has resigned on account of his inability to reconcile his duties as judge with the Austrian military authorities.

Correspondence from Turin represents the Mazzinian party as agitating very actively with a view of compromising Piedmont. The clerical party have beaten the Liberals in the Parliamentary elections at Gand.—An Ecclesiastical Journal also the same party has triumphed.

THE CRIMEA.

MARSEILLES, June 10.—The Mersey has arrived with advices from Constantinople of the 2nd inst. with the dates of Crimea of the 31st ult. She has brought 485 men of the Artillery. The 14th, 21st, 48th, and 57th, Regiments have left by the Clyde, Thames, Etna, and Robert Lowe. The army is healthy. There is a daily ration of fresh meat given to the men. It is said that 70,000 persons are to be under Sebastopol after our departure. The weather is hot and stormy.

THE FRENCH INUNDATION

The Sultan has sent 40,000 francs through the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, for the sufferers by the inundations. Subscriptions for the same object have been opened in every part of Piedmont.

SYMPATY WITH THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

A highly respectable meeting was held yesterday, under presidency of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the sufferers by the recent inundations France, and to open subscriptions for their relief. On the platform were Lord Ellesmere, Baron Rothschild, Mr. H. Currie, M. P., Mr. E. Denison, M. P., Mr. T. Baring, M. P., and several other members of Parliament the Governor of the Bank of England, and a number of other influential gentlemen. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £5000.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The "*Times*" says:—"It is impossible to dispute the fact the dismissal of the Minister and the Consuls is the actual reply to the explanations of our Government, the actual result of the controversy, and the thing which the American Government all along threatened and we deprecated. We are not even allowed to suppose that the American Government has our conciliation very much at heart as a final object. It is a far more

natural construction upon its double policy that it wishes to dismiss our representatives, and so take a verdict in its favour without any inconvenient consequences. It would assume the power to boast that it had done to us what we ventured not to do in return. In all this we see nothing at all but a move as in a game of chess, where the player is commit ed to nothing but the move, and every subsequent step in the game is left to his own supreme discretion. The American Government has dismissed our minister and consuls, for a reason which our Government maintains to be no reason. That is the only substantial part of the move.

The logical course is to reply in the very germs of our antagonist's move. He has dismissed our representatives with the utmost possible civility. We can, if we please, do the same. Of course we would very much rather that the controversy advanced step by step nearer to a solution, but it is the American Government that leads it the other way.

FRANCE ON THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

In reference to the differences between England and the United States, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Tuesday evening, says:—"The French government, who are very unwilling that war should break out anywhere, are most anxious for the matter to be arranged and would willingly offer their services if there was a chance of its being accepted. An active correspondence has been going on between the two governments on the subject—with what results remains to be seen. I can assure you that great anxiety, I will not say alarm, prevails among official men on this head."

Excitement in Italy.

Accounts from Lombardy show that faith in the Sardinian Government is on the increase. Every movement is said to prevail throughout the populations—all kinds of marvellous rumors were afloat, and credited where there is no press to correct them but that under that Government, which of course is not believed, because it is under Government. Ominous writings on walls such as "Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!" "Viva! nostro Re!" "Viva Cavour!" "Viva il Ministro Italiano!" have appeared suddenly in Milan and in other towns in Lombardy.—The same symptoms begin to manifest themselves as in 1847 and the commencement of 1848, and the feeling evinced would be seriously alarming were there not hope that recent experience may suffice to prevent any rash or overt proceeding. Field Marshal Radetzki is already drawing together the troops destined to occupy the camp for manœuvres, which in general is not assembled before autumn. The Marshal is at Somma. The disposition of the troops is such that 50,000 men may be concentrated by railway on the Ticino. Austria is disquieted by what is taking place in Piedmont, and will be so to a still greater degree by the military festival in preparation for the reception of General Marmora.

In Piedmont the excitement seems to be as great as in the Italian dominions of Austria. The *Chitcolico* of Genoa states that a grand banquet of the students, which was held on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the constitutional statute, a toast to the "Unity of Italy" was drunk with loud applause. On the following morning the same words were raised as a rallying cry among a numerous crowd in the street, and also at the theatre. The *Movimento*, another Genoa journal, states that the police had torn down from one of the pillars of the Carlo Felice Theatre a placard which contained menaces against the Austrian consul. A letter in the *Echo du Mont Blanc*, in mentioning the subjects says —Placards containing insults and threats against the Austrian consul have been posted at the corners of several streets, and torn down by the police. In the evening several persons assembled under the windows of the consul, threw stones at the door and at the Austrian arms over it, and uttered cries of "Down with the consul—war against Austria." The walls of Turin are covered with the words "Death to Austria. Long live Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy."

The *Debats* asserts very positively that a Congress of Italian Sovereigns will be held at Rome to consider of the reforms which it may be pract cable to make in Italy without disturbing order or infringing on the Sovereign rights of the Governme nts. France and Austria, it is said, are to be invited to take part in this meeting of Catholic States. The idea, the *Debats* says, originated with the Pope when he heard of what had passed in the Congress of Paris, on April 8th.—The entire statement, however, is stoutly denied by persons supposed to know the views of the French Government. There is also a rumor that a diplomatic commission is about to meet at Vienna, under the presidency of M. de Bourqueney, to discuss the affairs of Italy. Perhaps all these rumors may be taken as indications of the general belief that something must now be done to improve the political condition of Italy.

"A meeting of cabin passengers, on board the Steamship North American, having been held on the day of her arrival at Liverpool, an address to Captain William Grange, of which the following is a copy, was unanimously adopted, and presented to the Captain. It was moved by Andrew Maine, Esq., of Ottawa City, and seconded by John M'Call, Esq., of Quebec, that the proceedings be made public by inserting the same in the newspapers.

R. M. S. S. North American, June 5, 1856.

Dear Sir.—The passengers by the North American have unanimously requested us to express to you their entire satisfaction with the manner in which you have conducted the first voyage from Quebec to Liverpool, under the contract between the Canadian Government and the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. They desire as it is their duty, first to own the kindness of gracious Providence in granting them this pleasant passage. Under Him, they gladly testify that you have done very much to inspire confidence and enjoyment by your personal intelligence, care, and kindness — Your officers and all in the service of the ship have won approbation by their obliging disposition and assiduous discharge of duty. Your ship has proved a pleasant home upon the waters; and, although certain requisites are desired, yet some of us who have crossed the Atlantic in first class ships of various kinds give yours the preference for comfort and steadiness. Under rather unfavourable circumstances the voyage has been accomplished in 11½ days: there is every reason to expect that much quicker passages will be made when you take the shorter route by the Straights of Belle Isle. Travellers seeking a pleasant route to the West cannot fail to appreciate one by which the first land in America is seen one week after the last point of Europe disappears. Men of business must feel the value of a direct communication with the great waters of Canada, which are navigable to the lakes and states of the Far West; and it must be a matter of great satisfaction to every subject of our gracious Sovereign to witness the successful efforts of the provinces of Canada (a colony justly termed one of the brightest jewels of the Crown) in accomplishing a line of steam communication which enables the inhabitants of the colony to reach the parent state in the short period of ten or eleven days, and which will have the tendency more intimately to unite them in the bonds of love and affection which their fellow subjects of that empire of which they are proud to be considered an integral part.

Have the goodness, then, to convey to the owners of the North American this expression of the passengers' satisfaction that they have succeeded in their laudible effort to supply an important public want. Accept, for yourself, our renewed expression of our best wishes, and that, by the favor of Providence, you may enjoy long and successful career.

On behalf, and in the name of, the cabin passengers by the Steamship North American, we beg to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants.—(Signed) W. R. Jarvis Sheriff, County of York, Upper Canada; John Young M. P. P. for the city of Montreal; Gilbert Heron, of Glasgow in Ireland; Woddell, of Kingston, Upper Canada—Committee.

To Captain William Grange,
S. S. North American.

Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, July 11.

The Canada from Liverpool on Saturday 21st ut, arrived here between 9 and 10 o'clock this evening.

The Baltic arrived out at Liverpool on the evening of the 10th.

The Hermann left Southampton for New York on the 18th.

The Star Indian from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

H. B. M. Screw Steamship Himalaya, from Halifax, arrived at Portsmouth on the 17th of June, in a passage of 8 days, 21-4 hours, the quickest on record.

The Screw Steamer Edinburgh, sailed from the Clyde for New York on the 18th.

The news is generally unimportant.

The excitement consequent on Mr. Crampton's arrival out speedily subsided, and as Mr. Dallas was not to be dismissed.

The recruiting business was regarded as definitely settled, and hopes were freely interchanged that the Central American question would soon be also.

Mr. Buchanan's nomination made but little stir.

Public meetings and friendly addresses to America were abundant.

Mr. Palles' motion in the House of Commons respecting the American difficulties, and which it was supposed that the Palmerston ministry would be defeated.

A rumor that Great Britain would send no Minister to Washington during the administration of President Pierce, was prevalent. It was, however, merely a rumor.

Consols for money were not quoted, but for accounts they closed at 94 1 16@94.

Cotton closed at the rates current on the previous Friday. Sales of the week 60, 000 bales.

Sir Edward Lyons is to be raised to the peerage, for services rendered in the Baltic Sea.

The Queen gave a Grand Ball on the eve of the 18th June. Mr. Dallas was present.

Prince Napoleon is visiting English ports in a beautiful yacht.

The baneful ribbon system is prevailing extensively in the northwestern counties of Ireland, especially Donegal and Sligo, owing to instructions from the government.

The Constabulary are to report the grievances break up the confederacy in Donegal in one day 21 persons were committed for trial.

FRANCE. Louis Napoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son.

ITALY. Two or three changes have taken place in the Sardinian ministry. The chief on being the appointment of Gen. Lamarmori to the war department.

The New York *Herald* says that the late news from England has produced quite a sensation in New York, and that capitalists were seized with gloom at what they supposed to be the prelude to a war. The *Herald* observes: We learn from undoubted authority—and we believe some of the leading bankers here are aware of the fact—that Mr. Dallas, only many days ago, expressed a opinion that as soon as the dismissal of Mr Crampton and the consuls was known in England, he himself would receive his passports. He expected nothing else. The passengers who came in the "Ericsson"—at least those intelligence—were of the same opinion, and some foreign capitalists sold out their stock immediately on their arrival.—This is what the Candian bankers have been doing, as the readers of the *Herald* were informed some days ago, and the solid men of New York will begin to look around them as the operation of selling out continues.

The Lancet, or some other equally edifying paper, on the subject of human food, says that large quantities of sausages are made of horse-flesh. A friend of ours says he believes it, as he invariably has the "night-mare" when he has eaten them for supper.

Special Notices.

BENEFACTORS OF MANKIND. It is not he who invented Brussels Carpeting or Cold Brocade, whom the mass es have reason to hold in regard, but he who furnishes something useful to every body. One of our government officials lately returned from his mission in Brazil, tells us an anecdote that among the first inquiries made of him about his acquaintance with our public men, was whether he knew the American Chemist Dr. J. C. AYER, who invented the *Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills*. As these articles, (more particularly the Cherry Pectoral) are in general use in the cities of South America, they are the most prevalent representati s of American products, and as many thousands there as well as here, owe to them the recovery of their health from malignant diseases, it is not strange they should hold the inventor in esteem, but it is rather simple in them to suppose that the Doctor is the only man of mark we have among our twenty-five million people.—*Christian Advocate.*

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

This most excellent Vegetable Medicine is, if taken for the time, and in the manner prescribed, warranted, on oath, to effect a cure.

The fine balsamic and invigorating powers which Sir Astley Cooper's Pills possess, are wonderful; a trial of a single dose will carry conviction that they are all that is necessary to invigorate the feeble, restore the invalid to health, and do good in all cases; no fear be entertained, as they are quite harmless.

The heads of families should always have them in the house, as they may, with the greatest confidence be resorted to at any time, or in any case.

Epsom salts are sometimes had recourse to when a purgative is required. If the true nature of Epsom Salts, Sedaltz Powders, and all saline aperients, were fully understood, they would ne er be resorted to—they occasion an excessive secretion and discharge of the natural moisture of the stomach and bowels, and this softens the contents of the stomach and bowels, and produces watery motions—the vessels after this unnatural draining are dried up, and a confined state of the bowels is produced, which, if not carefully attended to, produces costiveness, and all its train of evils; besides all salts are of a most griping nature, regardless of the danger of mistaking Oxalic Acid for Salts, which mistake has in numerous instances terminated fatally. Sir Astley Cooper's Mild Aperient Anti Bilious Pills are now generally established as the *most favorite Family Medicine.*

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper; also the fac-simile of the signature of Messrs Prout and Co, Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity, they are certainly s urious and an imposition. Sold in boxes, 50 cents, and $1 per box. Full directions are given with each box. There is a great saving by taking the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thurston, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cox, Brantford, General Agent-, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible *till they have settled their Bill*, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued.—*Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the Office, is not such notice of discontinuance or the Law does not require.*

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Period cals are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich. 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 12th June.
3rd Kingsville. 15th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June,
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, July 4th 1856		
Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 00	
" 2nd quality	6 00	6 00
Buckwheat Fl ur,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	12 00	14 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
" do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.50 a 5.
Wheat.—80c. a $1
Corn—38c for small lots.
Oats.—20
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ₰ doz.

NOTICE.

CAME into my possession, a short time ago, a tall BAY HORSE. Has a white stripe on the forehead, and white hind feet. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.

GEO. MALOTTE.
Sturgeon Creek, Township of Mersea, July 3rd, 1856.

NOTICE.

TO BE LEASED for a term of five years from the First April next, the public Wharf in the Town of Sandwich, for which purpose Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk, at his office, up to Saturday the Nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars reference may be had to either of the undersigned:

THOS. WOODBRIDGE,
Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Sandwich, July 4, 1856.

LOST.

A LADY'S Gold Arm Pin was lost between Sandwich and Windsor a few days ago. Any person leaving it at this office will be rewarded.
26th June, 1856

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all Debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES &c.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

Notice to Lumbermen.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive at Sandwich from 1st June till further notice, returns of Staves, Timber Logs, Wood, &c., cut on public or private lands for shipment or local consumption, and grant clearances for such as are intended for the Quebec or foreign markets, and respectfully urges the immediate attention of parties interested in order to prevent delay and expense at Quebec.

N. HAMMOND,
Crown Timber Agent.

Huron Signal, Amherstburg and Chatham papers, please copy.

DOG LOST.

A Brown-colored Hound with a short tail. Any person returning or giving information of his where about, will confer a favor upon

A. YOUNGBLOOD.

Sandwich, 15th June, 1856.



THE FAVORITE STEAMER

GEM

Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.

Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes (one pair black) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

No. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties.

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: I. Cummings, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: D. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found a choice selection of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequ led, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transporta ion of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr, Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the of internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquirers.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses — from one to four — to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and *the heartburn, headpains*, and *sensations* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NEURALGIA, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some daughter diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pustules, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which nature throws off in these diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion stimulate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently unfortained by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, headache, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system, with a tendency to fever, in which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is vain to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the healthy action of life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has ever been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK,
SANDWICH;

D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;

And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Cr ig, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. R. S. Symmes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic, Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN

FOR JULY, 1856.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

FOR

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE

LOWEST REMUNERATING

PROFIT, FOR

CASH.

PRINTS

IN VARIETY.

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING,

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS,

ALSO,

FLOUR,

AT CURRENT PRICES.

CASH PAID

FOR

WOOL

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Horticultural and Agricultural Central Club.

SUBJECT.—MANURES.—*Concluded.*

Now, although an acre of wheat exhales, during the period of its growth, upwards of 1,000,000 lbs. of this soluble salt of ammonia, yet it is not to be supposed that the quantity derived from this source would serve the exigencies of the plant or materially facilitate its productiveness—if all were absorbed and assimilated, it would certainly assist in the development of the straw and ensure the growth of twenty five bushels to the acre; but we cannot be permitted to suppose that total absorption, under ordinary circumstances, would take place. Mr. Way, however, has ascertained that water, saturated with carbonic acid, dissolves more than double the quantity of this ammoniacal compound, and further, that the addition of 107 per cent. of common salt to about 1 lbs. of carbonate of soa water, dissolves not less than 23 grains per gallon. There is great difficulty in proving the existence of this compound of flint, alumina and ammonia in soils; there is no difficuly whatever in making it in the laboratory, and as all the materials are at present in the soil, and as common salt acts in an hitherto unexplained manner upon clay, it is at least desirable that this matter should also be experimentally investigated by the agricultural portion of our club, the more especially as I think that a remarkable field for its elucidation lies before us. We know that many fertile soils inCanada have become what is termed exhausted, and yet upon analysis these soils yield a very considerable amount of all the materials which plants require for their growth—but at the same time a marked smallness in the quantity of common salt is to be noticed, a very soluble substance, and one which plays an important part in effecting the solubility of certain varieties of plant food. It appears to be desirable that the exhausted flats of the Thames and other localities which have been cropped for 20 to 40 years without manuring, should be tried with common salt; say a dose of three bushels to the acre. I think we should find upon theoretical grounds, the application of common salt as a solvent, of considerable value to many parts of Canada, especially in those parts of the country which are evidently of fresh water or lacustrine organ, and from which this valuable body has been continually washed during ages of rainfull. •

We may now pass on to the second form in which nitrogen enters into plants, namely, that of nitric acid. The supposition that nitric acid plays as important a part as ammonia in the nutrition of vegetables is fast growing into a firm belief in the minds of many distinguished agricultural chemists.—The theory of the production and preservation of nitric acid is by no means enveloped with so much mystery at that of ammonia. Nitric acid is a constant constituent of the atmosphere, and may be largely produced by electrical agencies, such as flashes of lightning. It is also to a great extent the result of the oxidation of ammonia in various ways. As a general rule it may be stated, that any organic compound containing nitrogen, undergoing the putrefactive fermentation in the absence of lime, potash, &c., gives off its nitrogen in the form of nitric acid. This is merely one of those numerous and most interesting chemical changes which are induced by the *influence of presence*. Lime, that great antagonist of ammonia, when brought into contact with it, instantly fresh urine, determines the conversion of the whole of the compounds containing nitrogen (urea, uric acid), into nitric acid; but if any decomposition has taken place previous to to the application of the lime, all the ammonia produced (carbonate of ammonia from uria), is driven off.

The formation of nitric acid by the influence of charcoal is well worthy of practical study. If we cover the dead body of a dog, a horse, or any other animal with a layer of roughly crushed charcoal some 2 or 3 inches in thickness, not only will the decomposition of the animal matter take place with remarkable rapidity and without any odour but in the charcoal we shall find the animal constituents in the form of nitric acid, sulphuric acid, and phosphoric acid, the lions alone resisting the rapid process of destruction induced by the charcoal. The nitrogen, the sulphur and the phosphorus of the animal body will be found oridized to their respective acids, and some of them associated with a limited quantity of base.

Having thus briefly adverted to the sources of the most important nitrogen food of plants, ammonia and nitric acid, it only remains to consider the method of their preservation and distribution. It is exceedingly necessary in Canadian husbandry to keep in view the second axiom laid down at the commencement of this paper, that we should be guided by economical considerations, in the preservation and distribution of our plant food,—we may therefore pass over all so called special manures with the exception of common salt, gypsum, and eyent wood ashes, and devote exclusive attention to what every farmer has the opportunity of accumulating and preserving, namely, the valuable portions of Farm Yard Manure.

No single fact in agricultural science has been so conclusively proved as that the urine of animals forms the richest and most valuable portion of their excrements, consequently of farm yard manure. I think that in the present condition of husbandry in this country we are justified in assuming that the forking element of farm-yard manure, such as the nitrogen compounds, are with out any question or comparison by far the most valuable. Our soils still contain abundance of phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid and potash, in a condition capable of being dissolved by water, without any artificial application beyond the mineral constituents of farm yard manure,—and if we look well to that grand element of fertility, and the preservation of its most valuable but volatile constituents, we shall exhibit the truest economy and arrive at the most profitable results.

In preserving and distributing farm-yard manure, we cannot advocate, for obvious reasons, (*climate*, seeds of weeds, &c.) the immediate ploughing in of the fresh manure, as now so wisely recommended in Europe, because in general, however clearly the advantage of these methods might appear, yet they would scarcely be economically practicable among farmers with us. I think we must look to the application of those substances easily accessible, and involving no money outlay, which possess the property of arresting volatile exhalations, and retaining in a light and available form the element. Two of these are easily procured on every farm, the third is not expensive, when its powerful effects are duly considered. Partially burnt clay and charcoal charcoal furnish us with the materials we are in search of. A manure heap sheltered from the sun and rain, and having its drainings together with those of the stables, cowhouses, &c., well-collected into a simple, inexpensive, but properly closed tank, may remain continually accumulating in quantity, quality, and valuable properties, if time after time thin layers of partially burnt (black burnt) clay and charcoal are stowed over it and in the tank. Partially burnt clay has the property of fixing ammonia to a remarkable extent, and is easily prepared in a manner according to the means at the command of the farmer. A manure heap sheltered from the sun and rain, and having its drainings together with those of the stables, cowhouses, &c., well-collected into a simple, inexpensive, but properly closed tank, may remain continually accumulating in quantity, quality, and valuable properties, if time after time thin layers of partially burnt (black burnt) clay and charcoal are stowed over it and in the tank. Partially burnt clay has the property of fixing ammonia to a remarkable extent, and is easily prepared in a manner according to the means at the command of the farmer. Such substances as gypsum, sulphate of iron, sulphuric acid, &c., so generally and advantageously used in Europe, and to far less extent on this continent, are not specially referred to here, as it seems essential to our farming practice to make the farm produce as much as possible of every item required. The third article to which I am tempted to call your favourable attention, for reasons before mentioned, is common salt. I think that a limited application in the absence on our lacustrine drifts, simultaneously with farm-yard manure would be found eminently servicable, and certainly worthy of trial.

A LESSON FROM THE BIRDS.—A gentleman observed in a thicket of bushes near his dwelling a collection of brown thrushes, who for several days attracted his attention by their loud cries and strange movements. At length curiosity was so much excited that he determined to see if he could ascertain the cause of the excitement among them.

On examining the bushes he found a female thrush, whose wing was caught in a birch in such a way that she could not escape. Near by was her nest, containing several half-grown birds. On retiring a little distance a company of thrushes appeared, with worms and other insects in their mouths, which they gave first to the mother and then to her young ones in the bush, the cheering them in their labor of love with a song of gratitude.

After watching the interesting scene until curiosity was satisfied the gentleman released the poor bird, when she flew to her nest with a grateful song to her deliverer, and her chattering neighbors dispersed to their several abodes, singing as they went a song of joy.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARMATIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal	From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday, May 24
do May 7	do June 7
do May 21	do June 21
do June 4	do July 5
do June 18	do July 19
do July 2	do Aug. 2
do July 16	do Aug. 16
do July 30	do Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN,
82 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, } Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining, Farms, &c., &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Manufactured for Draining, Farms, &c., altogether in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM. D. WILKINS, JR.
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implemeht for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56: JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Office in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n5ly

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lot numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C; lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-third day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY, Sheriff

Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots number three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY
Late Sheriff Essex

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3; on the west side of Richford Street, with a good Stone Dwelling on.

Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrance.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR.
sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he will keep on hand everything to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accomodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

T. M. HOWRIGAN,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always
Windsor, Feb. 29th, 1856

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a liberal share of the patronage so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N.Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undesigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the *sovereignty* of a square rod of fillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

☞ The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest and purest surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen eminently their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and R. W. RAY.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM
25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is now well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various Agricultural Societies of our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS
Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the corres pondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s. 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengarry Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the Town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd *Con.*, half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residence or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L
Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of
GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Card Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barrelled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Pid-dles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watch Chains at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail: nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold Street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room. J. W JOHNSTON

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELEUTA MORSE, } Executor
H. C. GUILLOT, } Executrix
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1856. NO. 20.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:
If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROSE DALE MILLS,
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fourteenth Session of the Municipal Council

OF THE

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sandwich, July 1st, 1856.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called.

Present: S. S. Macdonell, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Bondy, Brush, Cunningham, Desjardins, Lafferty, Maloney, Malott, Wigle and Woodbridge.

The Warden stated that the first and chief business to be disposed of at this session was the equalization of the Assessment Rolls.

Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that the Council adjourn until half past one P. M.

Carried.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. A quorum being present.

Moved by Mr. Malott, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the Council go into committee of the whole for the purpose of equalizing the Assessment Rolls for 1856.

Carried.

Mr. Malott in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, and

Resolved: That in the absence of better reliable authentic statistical information as to the value of the aggregate assessable property in the several townships and villages of the County of Essex, the returns of the assessors of the several Municipalities for the year 1855 be accepted as the basis of apportioning County Rates for the present year, and that the valuation made by each assessor in each township or village be considered to bear a just relation to the valuation made on all such townships and villages.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Maloney, That a palpable injustice would be done to some of the municipalities by accepting the assessors' returns for the year 1855, as a basis of equalization; therefore the Council should exercise their authority and do justice to those municipalities which are imposed upon.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Patillo, that the equalization of the assessments be postponed until the Assessment Rolls are produced to this Council for the year 1856.

The vote was taken upon the last amendment, which was lost. The vote was then taken upon the second amendment, which was also lost. The original motion was then put and carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Council resume.

Carried.

The chairman reports a series of resolutions, which were adopted.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Brush, that in the absence of any return from the municipality of Amherstburg for the year 1855, that the aggregate assessment for that municipality be equalized at £105,659 the amount on which they were rated for the year 1853.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Malott, that £96,339 be sub-tituted instead of £105,659, as a proper equalization for Amherstburg for this year.

The vote was taken upon the amendment.

The names being called for:

YEAS: Messrs. Cunningham, Malott and Wigle—3

NAYS: Messrs. Bondy, Brush, Desjardins, Flanagan, Maloney, Patillo and Woodbridge—7.

Lost.

The original motion was then put and carried.

YEAS: Messrs. Bondy, Brush, Desjardins, Flanagan, Maloney, Patillo and Woodbridge—7.

NAYS: Messrs. Cunningham, Malott and Wigle—3.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Council adjourn to 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Malott, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the Council adjourn to 9 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

The amendment was put and lost.

The original motion was then put and carried.

J. H. WILKINSON, County Clerk. S. S. MACDONELL, Warden.

SECOND DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sandwich, 2nd July, 1856.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called.

Present: S. S. Macdonell, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Bondy, Brush, Cunningham, Flanagan, Desjardins, Maloney, Malott, Patillo, Wigle and Woodbridge.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Warden be empowered to negotiate for the sale of the debentures for raising £10,000 for the improvement of County Roads, allowing only a discount of ten per cent. for all charges.

Lost.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Warden be requested to call a special meeting of the Council, when he finds, as he considers, a favourable opportunity of negotiating the sale of the debentures for raising £10,000 for the improvement of County Roads.

Carried.

The names being called for:

YEAS: Messrs. Bondy, Cunningham, Desjardins, Maloney, Lafferty and Woodbridge—6.

NAYS: Messrs. Brush, Flanagan, Malotte, Patillo, and Wigle—5.

Moved by Mr. Lafferty, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Council adjourn to half past one P. M.

Carried.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being present.

A petition from the Township Council of Sandwich was read and referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The County Treasurer handed in his report, which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the 8th rule be suspended for the despatch of business.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Maloney, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that the resolutions passed yesterday to equalize the assessments, on the assessors' returns of 1855, be rescinded.

Lost.

Presentment from the Grand Jury regarding the River Canard Bridge on the Town Line between Anderdon and Sandwich, as well as a petition from the Township Council of Sandwich, were read and referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A petition from O. Bartley, Esquire, praying to be appointed County Engineer, was handed in and read.

A petition from Dr. Casgrain, praying for an increase of salary as Surgeon to Gaol, was read and referred to Committee on Finance.

Moved by Mr. Malott, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the Council adjourn until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Carried.

J. H. WILKINSON, County Clerk. S. S. MACDONELL, Warden.

THIRD DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sandwich, 3rd July, 1856.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called.

Present: S. S. Macdonell, Esquire, Warden, and Messrs. Brush, Cunningham, Flanagan, Lafferty, Maloney, Malott, Patillo, Wigle and Woodbridge.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The chairman of the Committee on new Court House and Gaol presented his report, which was read and adopted.

The By-Law for the appointment of O. Bartley, as County Engineer was introduced and read a first time.

The By-Law to provide for the current expenses of the County of Essex for the year 1856, was introduced and read a first time.

The By-Law to provide for the payment of Qualified Teachers and Local Superintendants of Schools for the year 1856, was introduced and read a first time.

A petition from certain inhabitants of Anderdon and Malden, regarding the Town Line between those two townships was read.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the petition just read be referred to the Road and Bridge Committee.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Patillo, that the prayer of the petition be not entertained.

The vote was taken upon the amendment, which was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the original motion and carried.

Moved by Mr. Malott, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the eighth rule be suspended for the despatch of business.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that it is expedient to raise one-eighth of a penny in the pound, by assessment, upon all the rateable property in the County of Essex, for the improvement of County roads.

Carried.

The names being called for:

YEAS, Messrs. Brush, Cunningham, Flanagan, Malott, Patillo and Wigle—6.

NAYS, Messrs. Bondy, Desjardins, Maloney and Woodbridge—4.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Path Master be allowed by this Council to dig a ditch across the Township Line between Anderdon and Malden, for the purpose of carrying the surface water away, provided he cover it in a safe and proper manner.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Council adjourn until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Carried.

J. H. WILKINSON, County Clerk. S. S. MACDONELL, Warden.

FOURTH DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sandwich, 4th July, 1856.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called.

Present: S. S. Macdonell, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Bondy, Cunningham, Desjardins, Flanagan, Maloney, Malott, Patillo, Wigle, and Woodbridge.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Council go into Committee of the whole.

Carried.

Mr. Malott in the chair.

The By-Law for the appointment of O. Bartley, Esquire, Provincial Land Surveyor, as County Engineer, was read a second time.

The Council resumed.

The chairman reports By-Laws without amendment.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Malott, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Council go into Committee of the whole.

Carried.

Mr. Malotte in the chair.

The By-Law "To provide for the current expenses of the County of Essex, and for the payment of Jurors for the year 1856," was read a second time.

The By-Law "To provide for the payment of qualified Teachers and Local Superintendents of Schools for the year 1856," was read a second time.

The Council resumed.

The chairman reports By-Laws without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the By-Law, "For the appointment of O. Bartley, Esquire, as County Engineer," be read a third time and passed.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Malott, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that the By-Law "To provide for the current expenses of the County of Essex and the payment of Jurors for the year 1856," be read a third time and passed.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that the By-Law, "To provide for the payment of qualified Teachers and Local Superintendents of Schools for the year 1856," be read a third time and passed.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that the Warden and Treasurer be a Committee to insure New Gaol and Court House so soon as the heavy risks are removed from the said building, such as turpentine, shavings, &c., the insurance to be effected in the most responsible office or offices in this Province.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the County Clerk be directed to furnish, with the Collectors' Rolls, Printed Instructions to those officers as well as all the requisite Blank Forms of Certificates and returns, and that the Collectors Rolls be furnished in Book Form in duplicate,

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that the Warden, Treasurer, and Mr. Woodbridge be a Committee on Printing and that they be directed to examine into all accounts for work, for this County this year.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Malott, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the Council adjourn *sine die.*

Carried.

J. H. WILKINSON, County Clerk. S. S. MACDONELL, Warden.

COURTESIES OF BUSINESS LIFE.—Business men who lay in a fair stock of civility, will find it as good an investment to draw, please and retain custom, as they can make The small civilities and courtesies of life are too often neglected by them. We have been taunted as a nation of shopkeepers, who, in our haste to be rich, forget not only proprieties, but moralities; we have been charged with idolatry, worshipping the almighty dollar, and the conduct of some among us has given color to the charge. Let not the reproach longer remain. A nation immersed in trade need not, necessarily, be forgetful of the requirements of honor, uprightness and truth. A man in trade need not be a boor, nor is he, in anywise, exonerated from extending towards his customers the same suavities he would extend to a guest in his house, to a stranger he is introduced to in company. He need not indulge in formal etiquette and pompous civilities for there is no heart in such a manner; but in the easy genial habits which speak a kindly feeling and claim a reciprocating respect.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

Look not mournfully into the past—it cannot return; wisely improve the present—it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

AN HEROIC MUSICIAN.—Among the wounded at the storming of Sebastopol was a musician who received a ball in his knee, and was under the necessity of having it amputated in consequence. As usual, preparations were made for binding him down in order that he might not be able to move.

'What are you doing, doctor?' enquired the wounded man.

'I must take off your leg, and it is therefore necessary that you should be bound down,' replied the doctor.

'I will never consent to such a proceeding, exclaimed he. "You may tear my heart out of my breast, but I won't consent to be bound down. If you have a violin, bring it to me.'

A violin was brought. After tuning it, the wounded man said.

'Now doctor you may begin.'

The operation, which lasted about thirty minutes, now commenced, and the patient played his violin the whole time without a single false note, or the slightest change in his features.

A GENTLEMAN.—It takes four things to make a thorough gentleman. You must be a gentleman in your manners, a gentleman in your person, a gentleman in conversation, a gentleman in address.

An eminent modern writer beautifully says; "The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman. The foundations of political happiness, a confidence in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal—reliance on the goodness of God."

A Western paper advertises thus: "*Run Away*—A hired man named John; his nose turned up five feet eight inches high, and had on a pair of corduroy pants much worn."

Why are kisses like the creation? Because they are made of nothing and are very good.

The perpetrator of the above was sentenced to kiss fifteen young ladies, as a punishment for his offence. He took the matter very coolly, saying that he considered kissing "capital punishment."

A lady making inquires of a boy about his father, an intemperate man, who had been sick for some time, asked whether he had regained his appetite. "No ma'am," says the boy, "not exactly, his appetite is very poor, but his drink a-bite is as good as ever."

Royal Assent to Bills.

The following is the list of Bills which were assented to by the Governor General, in Her Majesty's name:—

An Act to incorporate the Union Bank of Canada.

An Act to authorize the improvement of Water-courses.

An act to authorize the City of London to negotiate a Loan of sixty-three thousand pounds to consolidate the debt of the City, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Town Council of the Town of St. Catherines, to sell and convey certain Land purchased by the said Council for the purpose of a Public Cemetery.

An Act to authorise the Rev. Henry Patton to convey in fee simple a portion of a certain Glebe.

An Act for the Inspection of Flour, Indian Meal and Oatmeal.

An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating the Mount Royal Cemetery Company.

An Act for incorporating and granting certain powers to the Canadian Loan and Investment Company.

An Act to amend the Act to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Bond Head Harbour Company, to increase the Capital Stock of the said Company, and to incorporate the Village of Newcastle.

An Act to amend and extend the Charter of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Commercial Bank of the Midland District and to change its corporate name to the "Commercial Bank of Canada."

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts forming the Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Canada West.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' Act of Upper Canada, and for the relief of a certain class of persons therein mentioned.

An Act to authorise the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, in Upper Canada, to admit Geoffrey Hawkins to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein respectively.

An Act to cancel part of the Letters Patent for the endowment of a Rectory in the Township of Warwick.

An Act to authorise the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas, in Upper Canada, to admit Benjamin Walker to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein respectively.

An Act to authorise the Court of Chancery, and the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, in Upper Canada, to admit Thomas Wright Lawford to practise as a Solicitor and Attorney.

An Act to authorise the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, in Upper Canada, to admit Hewitt Bernard to practise as Attorney and Solicitor therein.

An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

An Act to simplify and expedite the proceedings in Civil Courts in Upper Canada, and to alter and amend the law in relation to those Courts.

An Act to incorporate the Queenston and St. Catharine's Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Society called the "Union of St. Joseph of Montreal."

An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the laws relative to the incorporation of the Trustees of the Kingston Hospital.

An Act to authorise the Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada to appoint Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Upper Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Canada Marine Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Waterloo and Saugeen Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the British Farmers' Union Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal Company.

An Act to amend so much of the Upper Canada Jurors' Law Amendment Act of 1852, as fixes the amount of Fees payable to Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace.

An Act to alter the survey of that part of the Third Concession of the Township of Onondaga, commonly called, "Martin's Bend" and to confirm a new survey thereof and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act to enable Ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this Province to solemnize Matrimony and to keep Registers of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials.

An Act to naturalize Alfred Falkenberg.

An Act to provide for the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterborough, and to fix the County Town at Lindsay.

An Act to incorporate the Colonial Bank of Canada.

The Lower Canada Municipal and Road Amendment Act of 1856.

An Act to erect part of the Township of Chatham, in the County of Argenteuil, into a separate Municipality.

An Act to render operative the Carillon and Greenville Section of the Montreal and Bytown Railway.

An Act to regulate the Amount of Security to be given by the Registrars of Lower Canada.

An Act to grant additional Aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

An Act to settle the Northern Boundary Line of the City of Toronto.

An Act to provide for and encourage the Construction of a Railway from lake Huron to Quebec.

An Act to legalize a certain By-law of the Municipal Council of the Township of Cornwall.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Woodstock, and to divide the same into Wards, and to define the limits thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Eschute College.

An Act to incorporate the Kingston and Newburg Railway Company.

An Act to establish a Recorder's Court in the City of Quebec.

An Act to incorporate the Village of Komptville.

An Act to authorise the Court of Chancery, and the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, in Upper Canada, to admit William Lynn Smart, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

An Act to vest in the Agricultural Societies of Middlesex and Elgin, certain Lands in the City of London granted for Agricultural purposes, with power to dispose of the same.

An Act to alter and amend the Game Laws of Upper Canada.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year 1856, and for certain other expenses connected with the public service, and also for raising a Loan on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

An Act providing for the payment of dividends by Insurance Companies.

An Act to amend an Ordinance of Lower Canada for the Relief of certain Religious Societies.

The North Shore Railroad.--Some Strange Developements.

We refer our readers to the extraordinary disclosures, in relation to this railroad, made by the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere in his speech in the Legislative Council on Saturday. It is really impossible to tell for what purpose this most suspicious scheme has been pushed through the Legislature—but is a fact within our own knowledge, that the people who have been its chief advocates were unable to pay the few engineers they employed to make a preliminary survey of the road from Quebec to Montreal. The whole enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Cauchon and his adherents at Quebec were not equal to raising a few hundred pounds to enable the engineers to pay their bare expenses; and Mr. Cauchon and his friends, in the face of this, ask a charter for a road to run many hundreds of miles through a wilderness, much of which is wholly valueless, and of which will be settled in any considerable extent, *as long as better parts of America are open for settlement*, which will be at last for a century yet to come. For, be it remembered, the vast west and southwest are as yet but mapped out for occupation. All this then, is in the real object of this grant of four millions of acres of U. per Canada land for a mere *sham*, or what is equally bad, a piece of insanity! The people of Upper Canada may depend on it, there is something at the bottom of this scheme that is not yet understood. At present we can only point out its monstrous absurdity, or its palpable iniquity, for it is assuredly either a cheat or a folly.

It will be seen, that it was passed through the Legislative Council by Col. Tache's casting vote; and we question if a measure of such importance was ever carried in England or in a Colony, but it was thrown on the person chiefly interested in it; for Col. Tache's vote also utely neutralised the entire independence of the Council. We refer our readers to the debate, which is of great interest.—*Colonist.*

The fine new schooner, Dean Richmond, says, the Chicago *Tribune*, is chartered to take wheat from the city of Liverpool direct, without transhipment, at 30cts per bushel. This, adds the *Tribune* is but the commencement of direct exports to Europe from this port. The advantages gained by rapid and uninterrupted communication with the Gulf and markets of the old world, which the St. Lawrence route most unquestionably furnishes, has yet to be fully tested. We are satisfied it will occupy its proper place in the public attention. The Richmond is a clipper built craft, built in Cleveland, and commanded by Captain Pearce. May we have many imitators in this new extension of shipping enterprise.

BEARS KILLED NEAR DURHAM.—Last week, while some people were passing on the road near the village, a Bear and two Cubs was observed proving upon some harmless swine in the woods adjoining the village.—Alarm having been given, the villagers soon made available every gun, musket, or blunderbuss and, very soon, Bruin found himself contending with a "Volunteer Military Demonstration," even more fatal to his life and interests than those who contended with his old friend Nicholas. Two of the cubs were killed the first evening, and an armed party waited in ambush—"His Majesship" the following evening and shot him—a very formidable animal—thereby allaying the fears of timid travellers and saving the rising pork from an ingenious end.—*Fergus Freeholder.*

GETTING THE START OF A COUNTERFEITER.—The Buffalo *Express* says a fellow the other day passed upon Mr. Frisbee, the ticket agent of the Great Western Railway Company, on the Canada side Suspension Bridge, a counterfeit note, the character of which was discovered, but too late to arrest the gentleman, who had strolled over the bridge. But Mr. Frisbee was not to be done in this way, and went in pursuit of his man, whom he eventually found, enjoying a nap in a car on this side. Of course he could not be arrested there, so returning on tip-toe and to shield his body, Mr. Frisbee found two or three trackmen to whom he tipped the wink to shove the car across the bridge.—It is said that the surprise of that dishonest youth, on coming to his senses, and finding himself a British prisoner, was something to witness. When he had sufficiently gathered his scattered wits, he attempted to drop a roll of spurious notes, but was detected at this, and finally went to jail miserably Ten years is the least he can expect in Canada.

COUNTERFEITING.—On Last Friday two men came to this town from Port Stanley, having arrived that morning from Cleveland, in the steamer *Telegraph*. They passed four or five ten dollar bills in different stores here, and then quietly decamped on their way to London. The bills are forged on the Commercial Bank, and very ingeniously executed. The sender in the agency of the Bank of Montreal here, was the first to detect the forgery. A gentleman was depositing money, and the cashier perceived the signature upon one of the Commercial Bank bills to be different from the usual ones, after a minute comparison with other notes. When it was found the "gentry" were gone, constables were sent in pursuit in all directions, but although it was discovered they went on the way to London, no trace further could be found. The forgery is a very complete one, and it requires considerable knowledge of bills to discover it.—Despatch.

A Hit at the Hammer.

One of our Clear Grit conferees raileth after the following fashion:—

"There are nine petitfogers in the present Government, and one auctioneer—What confidence can the country place in such a band of sharpers?"

From the days of Hierocles downwards, it hath been the universal usage to flout at lawyers and tailors. The latter, by prescription, are held as possessing only a fraudulent claim to humanity, while the name o' the former is currently a synonyme of knave.

Such being the case, the probabilities are great, that had our Radical friend limited the word "*Sharpers*" in the above quotation, to agents of the long robe, we should not have tackled him on the present occasion.

It is impossible however, for Solomon to remain passive when *auctioneers* are thus handcuffed to black brigadesmen!

The charge is distinct and unqualified.—In the present Government, "there are nine pettifoggers and one auctioneer," and the decade form "a band of sharpers." No attempt is made to show that the hammer-flourisher is a bad example of his tribe, or belonged to the Peter Funk genus. Being an auctioneer he is of necessity a sharper!

Let the *Going gones* of Canada East and West forthwith convene in indignant conclave, and pass resolutions denouncing the calumniator of their mystery. That calumniator, we may add for their information, is the *Weekly Banner*.

If after three distinct calls, the Rabshakeh doth not eat his lick, and whimper forth *peccavi*, let no advertisment of vendue ever again give vitality to his columns. Hungee may, haply, bring the wretch to a sense of his turbinated turpitudinism!—*Streetsville Review.*

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, JULY 11, 1856.

The prospect of a war with the United States, which at one time looked dark, has now happily, though the forbearance of the British Government, become brighter. When the dismissal of Mr. Crampton had become known, it was thought that our Government would have acted in a similar manner, and would have retaliated by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas. But in dismissing that officer, all diplomatic intercourse between the two nations would have ceased, and England would have, as a matter of safety, her possessions on this continent, thoroughly fortified, and be also under the necessity of maintaining a large fleet upon the American coast to watch and protect her interests in this quarter. And until new diplomatic agents were appointed by the two Governments, this system would have only remedied existing difficulties more complicated, the President of the United States having acted in a manner that cannot but be condemned even by his own subjects. The respectable portion of the press have viewed it in its proper light, and feel that they have been placed in an exceedingly unenviable position, and have severely censured the selfish policy that has placed the States within the chances of a war that would be ruinous to their commerce, and from the effects of which it would take years to recover. With the fleet which England could bring into the conflict, the United States would be unable to find a market for their products, while England could be supplied with what now comes through that country from numerous markets that would be opened to her still.

A few rabid prints, in commenting upon the conduct of Great Britain in not dismissing Mr. Dallas, have given as a reason that our Government fears a war with the States. That a war would be of inconceivable injury to one will deny, but it is not fear that directs her in this instance; but the knowledge of her superiority makes her generous. Britain, the mistress of the seas, with a fleet not equalled in the world, and with an army that has never known defeat, can well afford to use forbearance in the present case without sullying her fair fame, in the interests of mankind.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Court of General Quarter Sessions for this County sat on Tuesday the 1st July inst, Alexander Chewett, Esquire, presided, assisted by Thomas Woodbridge, Joseph Bratt and Theodore Malott, Esquires, Justices.

GRAND JURY.—Peter White, *Foreman*, Lewis Arner, Joseph Bennett, Amos C Brush, William Bungey, Patrick Daley, Henry Jones, Jacques Lambombise, Jerome Martin, Malcott Valentine, indicted for stealing three geese. Acquitted.

James G. Barnes was charged with entering the house of Mr. William Mears, and taking money therefrom. Verdict, Not Guilty.

PRESENTMENT.

The Jurors of our Lady the Queen upon their oath present: That they have examined the Gaol, and are satisfied with the order in which it is kept, and as it is about to be condemned they refrain from making any remarks as to ventilation or classification of prisoners, but would recommend that a change of clothes be given to such persons as confined in it as are unable to procure them for themselves.

On Monday last a most melancholy accident happened at Windsor by the falling in of the back wall of the new Town Hall now being built, and which caused the instant death of two men working upon the building, named Thomas Colman and Thomas Mason. Three others were also severely injured at the same time, whose names we have not heard. We give below the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest held upon the bodies of the two unfortunate men that were killed, and from it are inclined to believe that there was either great negligence in bracing the walls, or that they were not built sufficiently thick for their height.

VERDICT.—That Thomas Colman and Thomas Mason were accidentally killed by the falling of the Western Gable of the Town Hall of the Village of Windsor. The Jury are afraid that the gable wall may have been too weak to support the heavy cornice and heavy frameword resting thereon, and they also regret that more attention was not given to staying the rafters and ridge pole, but as the evidence has shewn that the walls were wrought in a workmanlike manner, they for that reason render a verdict of accidental death.

The first number of the "Markham Economist," a neatly got up journal, and to be conducted upon *moderate* principles, is upon our table. This number, from its size and the choice of reading matter, will be a sufficient recommendation, and will no doubt ensure it a large circulation. Long life to him.

The Cunard Company has offered to the French Government to carry all her trans atlantic mails at a much lower figure than any offered by French steamships; and since the Cunard company is responsible for all its engagements, and has the greatest experience of all companies in transatlantic steam navigation, the proposition has thrown the French Government into confusion.—The late quick trips of the Persia have contributed much to the confusion, for it is believed that the French will be unable to build ships that can successfully compete with the English vessels. The result has been that a violent jealousy has been aroused in France against the Cunard company, and that the opinion prevails in the event that the contract is of no value to France as given as a stimulus to the development of the French marine; that the intention of the contract is specially to encourage the now fast developing marine capabilities of the country; that to give it to an Engli h steamer, it was thought that our Government would have acted in a similar manner, and would have retaliated by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas. But in dismissing that officer, all diplomatic intercourse between the two nations would have ceased, and England would have, as a matter of safety, her possessions on this continent, thoroughly fortified, and be also under the necessity of maintaining a large fleet upon the American coast to watch and protect her interests in this quarter. And until new diplomatic agents were appointed by the two Governments, this system would have only remedied existing difficulties more complicated, the President of the United States having acted in a manner that cannot but be condemned even by his own subjects. The respectable portion of the press have viewed it in its proper light, and feel that they have been placed in an exceedingly unenviable position, and have severely censured the selfish policy that has placed the States within the chances of a war that would be ruinous to their commerce, and from the effects of which it would take years to recover. With the fleet which England could bring into the conflict, the United States would be unable to find a market for their products, while England could be supplied with what now comes through that country from numerous markets that would be opened to her still.

A few rabid prints, in commenting upon the conduct of Great Britain in not dismissing Mr. Dallas, have given as a reason that our Government fears a war with the States. That a war would be of inconceivable injury no one will deny, but it is not fear that directs her in this instance; but the knowledge of her superiority makes her generous. Britain, the mistress of the seas, with a fleet not equalled in the world, and with an army that has never known defeat, can well afford to use forbearance in the present case without sullying her fair fame, in the interests of mankind.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Court of General Quarter Sessions for this County sat on Tuesday the 1st July inst, Alexander Chewett, Esquire, presided, assisted by Thomas Woodbridge, Joseph Bratt and Theodore Malott, Esquires, Justices.

GRAND JURY.—Peter White, *Foreman*, Lewis Arner, Joseph Bennett, Amos C Brush, William Bungey, Patrick Daley, Henry Jones, Jacques Lambombise, Jerome Martin, William Mickle, Peter Mayher, Thomas Patterson, Antoine Gemandre, Louis St. Amour, Thomas Thompson, William Totten, and Timothy Windsor.

The following cases were tried:

Irwin vs. Geo. Matthews and John Marks —Trespass. No bill.

Dupuis vs. Labouche. Verdict for plaintiff, £11.

Lewis vs. Foster.—Action for loss of a carpet bag, containing valuable clothing, on Fosters Stage between Amherstburg and Sandwich. Verdict for plaintiff, £12 10s.

Malcott Valentine, indicted for stealing three geese. Acquitted.

James G. Barnes was charged with entering the house of Mr. William Mears, and taking money therefrom. Verdict, Not Guilty.

PRESENTMENT.

The Jurors of our Lady the Queen upon their oath present: That they have examined the Gaol, and are satisfied with the order in which it is kept, and as it is about to be condemned they refrain from making any remarks as to ventilation or classification of prisoners, but would recommend that a change of clothes be given to such persons as confined in it as are unable to procure them for themselves.

to citizens or persons found in the Territory to leave the same, or their houses, or any particular locality, are unauthorized by law and highly reprehensible, extending to breach of the peace and violence and disorder.

I further declare that all law-abiding citizens of the Territory, without regard to party, names, or distinctions, must be protected in their persons and property, and that all military organizations are to be in execution of the laws of the Territory, or to disturb the peace thereof, must be dispersed; *and all aggressive parties from without the Territory must be repelled.*—That the military force placed under the control of the Executive of this Territory is ample sufficient to enforce the laws and to protect the citizens in their rights.

I further declare that in carrying out this Proclamation, no distinction or inquiry is to be made as to party, but all parties are to be treated under like circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed, this fourth day of June, 1856.

By the Governor: WILSON SHANNON.
Daniel Woodson, Secretary.

BY THE CANADA.

From the London Correspondent of the Globe

LONDON, Friday, June 20th.

One of the most interesting events that have occurred here since I wrote, on Tuesday evening, was the first display of the Great Fountains at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the elect husband of the Princess Royal—the Prince of Prussia—the Regent of Baden, and the Princess Royal herself, with the courtly attendants, on Wednesday afternoon. Many magnificent spectacles have been witnessed at Sydenham since the Palace of Glass was first erected, but this latest *fete* may be most safely said to have, in many respects, wholly eclipsed all former shows. The Queen rarely allows an opportun ty of seeing a good sight to pass away unimproved; and this fact has been more especially patent during the last few weeks, since the two young Germans, whose names I have just mentioned, have been her guests. Of course, those of us who have the honour of our country and its institutions at heart, and who believe that the people of the continent would be considerably improved by a visit to these shores, at least, of our social habits, are not a little grateful for this. By suitable opportunities being given to foreign visitors to obtain a true insight into English manners and customs, there is some chance of such an impression being made as we desire to consider. I must digress for a single moment—I may say, that according to reports from Berlin, Frederick William of Prussia has already become deeply convinced of the superiority of the free institutions and political freedom of England, over the constraining system which prevails in his own country and in Germany in general. The Prince is said to have communicated his mind pretty freely to his friend in the Prussian capital, on this matter, by copious letters; and it begins to be hoped that if Providence should spare his life, and place him on the throne of the kingdom, reign in person, which thrives so well under his "most religious uncle," will soon be completely abolished. But those who are prepared to entertain such hopeful views, it may, perhaps, be well to remind of the maxim of Solomon, "Put not your trust in princes." Now that may be, I have to speak at present of the Crystal Palace, and its wonderful waterworks. Is id the Queen loves to feast her eyes with a pleasing sight, and certainly the people love to look upon the Queen and seek, at the same time, to please her. Hence, yesterday, the Palace, one and twenty thousand ladies and gentlemen, most expensively and beautifully dressed, found their way to the charming grounds attached to the Sydenham Palace on Wednesday, although none but the holders of two guinea season tickets, except those who chose to pay ten shillings for the single admission, were allowed to be present. Of this latter class alone there were between five and six thousand—a sufficient proof of the deep interest taken in the occurrences of the day.

The *Morning Star* is learned, and throws a "a travelled air" over its critique:—

"It has been justly said that the entire dependence of yesterday's water displays for this superb and majestic effect of all architectural designs, like those at St. Cloud or Versailles, with its fountains of Niobe and Neptune, is one of the most remarkable novelties of modern times in such a scene. We think it is also one of their greatest triumphs. The whole object of the *artificial* employment of the water is, in a legitimate sense, to produce a vivid imitation of a great operation of nature, in throwing from their subterranean mass the rivers and streams which she destines for diffusion over every variety of surface on our globe. It is seldom that fountain architecture, even that of the "Fontana di Trives," at Rome answers say good end as a matter of taste and propriety. In the lovely element of water, it is absolutely out of place. Rarely has it been our fortune, in the case of the former, to gaze on anything so *appropriate* as the group of water nymphs, engaged as it were in the act of collecting the waters, in the beautiful fountains of the Palace de la Concorde at Paris, or the bronze Sea Gods in the serpent fountain group at Trieste—opposite the hotel of the Archduke Charles—who, stepping into the marble basin from the public 'place,' on which the foot he is springing from is made most artistically to rest, gives a life like reality to the whole effect. But sure we are that the incomparable displays at the Crystal Palace, with the noble terraces and edifices, the commanding prospects and beautifully undulated country by which they are every where surrond d, needed no such meretricious aid to enhance their incomparable effect and beauty."

As the Royal party returned by the upper terrace, the sun which had been hitherto partially concealed behind a cloud, broke forth in all his glory. "Thou, indeed," says one critic and most truthfully as well as beautifully—"the display assumed an almost supernatural beauty and magnificence. The air seemed to consist only of rainbows. The atmosphere seemed one mass of the richest pink, green, violet, and crimson tints into which the white masses of water plunged, and, like the dolphins of the fable, died away in a splendour of colours, to portray which description is utterly useless. The richest visions of the Arabian Nights and Persian tales seemed more than realized as one gazed on the gorgeous scene. The fountains continued playing for 72 minutes, during which time nearly 6,000,000 gallons of water had passed thro' the jets."

Is the American Difficulty Over?

From the Morning Chronicle.

The enlistment question is but a small part of the issue between this country and the United States. It is a mere passing symptom of a chronic disease. Her Majesty's Ministers will find themselves compelled, ere long, to deal with this issue on some definite principles. As was very pertinently observed by Mr. Disraeli, a few nights since, they must specially resolve on the course England is hereafter to pursue with regard to Central America. If the people of the United States are determined that no Power but themselves shall hold any influence in the neighborhood of the narrow territory which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean, and which ought to be a highway free to all nations, there is no course open to England but to fight, or concede, or to negotiate a mutually treaty with the aid of the greatest Powers of Europe.

The protection of our West Indian possessions is a question altogether distinct from our disputed claims to a certain territory in the near vicinity of the seat of Government. WALKER'S buccaneering expedition; but if, by putting forth extravagant and inconvenient pretencions to rights of property which must be useless for any purpose but annoyance, we should render a war between this country and the United States sooner or later inevitable, those West Indian possessions may be seriously endangered, and possibly the prestige of the British name impaired, it is, therefore, all the more necessary that the future course of England on these questions should be clearly defined, and that we should know whether the late dispute with Russia, pursue a foreign policy leading to war, while our domestic relations are based on a belief in the continuance of peace.

The heedless portion of the British public, and they do not constitute the minority, it is to be feared, imagine that all anger on the part of the United States is at an end, because our Government has not retaliated on that of America for the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. The matter in which but gentleman was concerned, however, is but insignificant in comparison with the feeling of the American people. The scheme of policy commonly known as the Monroe doctrine has sunk deep in the national mind of the Union. At the Cincinnati Convention, which decided the next election for the presidency, a manifesto was published containings summary of the opinions entertained by the Democratic party of the States on the subject of foreign policy. The passage in which these views are embodied are sufficiently characteristic and important to merit being reproduced at length. At that Convention among other things it was resolved, that the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever.—

The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in the favour of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations place their moral influence by the side of their successful example."

If the men who framed these resolutions are strong enough to elect a President of the Union, they are powerful enough to impose upon it a policy. How far the policy indicated in this manifesto is compatible with the just pretensions and present proceeding of England, is a question, the solution of which may be temporarily postponed, but which must sooner or later be grappled with fearlessly. Are our statesmen or our people prepared for either discussion or action with respect to that question I—We fear not. Yet this difficulty is one which we must anticipate by yielding magnanimously, or meet by a resolve to struggle to the death, unless a solution can be arrived at similar in principle to that which has displayed by justy and generosity in relation to exclusive sovereignty in the Black Sea.

From the Times, June 19.

It is impossible to forsee the ultimate effects of the Crampton quarrel. No one who is not profoundly ignorant of human nature can suppose that such an act can have no ulterior results beyond the dismissal of one Ambassador and the toleration of another. Although diplomacy may smooth the asperities of the rupture, and policy may dictate acquiescence in an affront, there are consequences which, as neither of the two Governments have considered so neither of them will be able to modify or divert,—that the two Englishmen and Americans men—whether abroad or on British possessions—there will be for some time to come illdisguised consciousness of a triumph on one side and ill smothered sentiments of resentful humiliation on the other. How long feelings of this nature can predominate without leading to some skewed practical development is not for us to say; but it is clear that their long repression during peace must add intensity to the exasperation of any future more open conflict.

Opinions of the Press.

After the decision of Her Majesty's Government had been made known, the *Times* of the 17th asks:

Could they with propriety send back the American Minister, when the American Government had brought themselves to aver that they had on this point no quarrel with our Government, but only just cause for office with its agent? Could they with propriety suspend diplomatic intercourse with a government which expressed a strong desire to continue it, notwithstanding alleged provocation to the contrary? At all events, could they not, without loss of honour, accept the overtures of peace made to soften a painful but inevitable act of dismissal. Undoubtedly the American Government has carefully so put the matter that our dismissal of its Minister would be more than a retaliation. It would be returning the blow, and giving a deaf ear to the mild intercession that explained it. We were at liberty either to interpret the blow by the voice, or the voice by the hand. Government has taken the former alternative. It is, after all, the safer course. * * * In saying that the United States Government has adopted a half measure, and that our Government has met it more than half way; in admitting that both sides had a right to do what they had done—the one without giving offence, the other without loss or honor—we do not for one moment think the object of the war result; so far, is anything but flattering to the pride of this country. If there are people in the United States capable of gratification at the fact, we certainly have been touched in our honour, we submit with as much grace as we can to what all feel an insult. We have no disposition to make war on the fact, for we are not without hope that the British people will be rather less liable to this species of annoyance for the future.

We do not doubt in the least, Mr. Crampton's faithful devotion to his own government, and good intentions towards the government to which he was sent. But there is such a thing as a careless and undisciplined fidelity, which tells its master, "Oh, trust me; I know what you want, and I'll do it, and I won't be particular either."—There is a fidelity to a master which implies too little self-respect in the servant. Mr Crampton appears to has e wanted self-respect in the kind of persons with whom he connected himself in these transactions, and the style of proceeding he adopted, and to have managed the affair on a five and easy principle, never intending, perhaps, really to offend the United States government or to violate the United States law, but simply thinking that "it didn't signify," that it was of no use sticking at a trifle, and that the United States government would never make a fuss about such a little matter. But this was a line unfortunately most unsuitable for dealing with a jealous and touchish people like our friends across the Atlantic, most tender about their dignity, and on the look out for the slightest indication of a different of behaviour towards themselves and European governments.

Mr. Crampton was certainly not the man to send as Mini ter to the United States.—But the truth is, the United States is not a favorite Embassy, and it is not very easy always to get the man you want for it. You may offer it to the proper man, but the proper man won't take it. He does not like to banish himself from European society, taste and refinement, and to fix himself among a new and rather rude and uncouth people, who cannot abstain from cudgelling each other in their own Se nate-house, and whose ways and habits are very different from ours.

News from China.

TRADE—THE REBELLION—HORRIBLE MASSACRE AND CANNIBALISM.

Advices from Hong Kong are to the 16th of April. At Canton, trade is on the revival, and although there are various rumors of anarchy existing in the surrounding country, it will not probably tend to the interruption of foreign commerce. The main object of certain insurgents is the punishment of the head men and leaders of villages for past cruelties.

The *Frahad of China* says that the tea exports from Shanghae has fallen off in one year twelve millions of pounds; the exportation having been directed to the port of Fuh-chow-fu. Mr. Shennon editor of the *North China Herald* is dead.

A letter from Shanghae dated April 3 says;

Rumors and and reports from the north and west continue to be very contradictory, and the true state of things in the central provinces it is impossible for any one at this distance to detail. In many places disorder is the order of the day. We now have reports of sixty thousand men who had risen in rebellion, marching to the Imperial Gerrals to lay down their arms; next we have rumors of their making overtures to join the insurgents; and again, of their taking an independent attitude. All these reports are, perhaps, true in part.

At Nankin and Chin kiang no decisive advantages would seem to have been gained by the Imperor's forces; and great multitudes of the people are distressed alike by both Imperialists and Insurgents. At Sachan some apprehension of disturbance exists.

In and around Shanghae peace and quiet prevail; commerce is reviving, and the prospects of the Insbandmen are very encouraging. Piracies have decreased, but many freebooters are still abroad, every now and then a few of them fall into the hands of the authorities, and are very summarily dealt with. Some of these wretched creatures were marched out of the city last week, and executed on the south side.

From the Maulmain *Advertiser* of Feb. 28. we take the following brief account of the massacre of part of the crew of a China junk by the Andaman Islanders:

A China junk, named *Fai Goon*, bound for Pinang with rice from Arakan and Bassein, arrived off town on Tuesday evening with the following melancholy story. She left Pinang on the 2nd January last for the above places, with a crew of thirteen men. Strong currents and contrary winds prevailing, she could not make the Nicobars, and never have known anything of them. When out of the latitude of the Nicobars, she came upon the Little Andaman Islands, where the whole crew attempted to affect a landing for water. Out of the thirteen men, three landed, while the others remained in the boat. The savages, hitherto, had now sprung upon the helpless victims, tore them from limb to limb, and then devoured them. Those in the boat seeing this shoved off to the junk, and set sail direct for this port.

The Emperor of the French has recently recommended *twenty millions of dollars* for the encouragement of underdrainage—an art which, as the *Homestead* very justly remarks, "is as much neglected in France as in this country."

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, July 7.

The steamer *Baltic* arrived at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

She left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 26th. Bigler, Athaya & Co., report an advance at Mark Lane Market, June 23, of 2s a 3s per quarter on Wheat, and 1s per barrel on Flour at the Liverpool Market on the 24th. The advance demanded by holders checked business. Sales of Wheat made at an advance of 1d a 2d on the Friday previous.—Red quoted at 9s 10d a 11s; White 10s 6d a 11s 6d. Flour in good demand; Ohio good brands sell at an advance of 6d per barrel; Western Canal 31s a 35s; Ohio 37s a 38s 6d. Indian Corn not much enquiry; Yellow 30s 6d; White 31s a 31 6d per quarter. Large arrivals of Breadstuffs since Friday. Beef very dull. No transactions in Pork. Small business.—Stock accumulating. Lard none offering. Dealers getting 64 a 65 cents. Tallow in good demand; 48s for North American.

Latest.—Liverpool, 1 P. M., June 25.—Wheat and Flour quiet; some enquiry for prime qualities. Flour at full prices.—Indian Corn dull at yesterday's quotations.

London Money Market easier. Consols for accounts 94⅜ a 94⅝.

On July 2d, in latitude 42 30, longitude 49, the *Baltic* passed the *Arago*, and also passed 112 miles east of Sandy Hook, the ship *Unicorn*, bound for Boston, abandoned June 5th.

A London paper thus surmises about American relations: "Judging from the country newspapers we should say the country is delighted with the turn the American question has taken, and it is surprising how much the public has been enlightened on the subject by the cheap press—every paper of that class having devoted itself to a rational exposition of our American difficulties. The country also appears pleased with the nomination of Mr. Buchanan." To this a Liverpool correspondent adds that the feeling on American affairs has now subsided so much as to have no unsettled effect on the market, although several leading papers keep on grumbling.

The *Times* urges Britain to hurry on the settlement of the Central American question, before Mr. Buchanan is President.

Nothing important in Parliament.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Danish Sound Dues has met.

France continues interested on the subject of the Emperor's marriage.

The Emperor of Russia has constructed a new Cabinet, including Gortschakoff, Lanskor, Osten-Sacken, and Orloff.

Advices from Constantinople confirm the statement, that the Russians had demolished the fortifications, Ottoni and Ismail.

The Turks recall the declaration of Clarendon, that these fortifications should not be injured.

From Berlin, June 21st, it is stated that owing to the mediation of Russia, arrangements have been concluded between the United States and Denmark, in virtue of which a Provincial Toll Convention, until June 1857, and the Sound Dues, will be collected under the Convention, as formerly.

The Paris press mentions the same circumstances.

Interesting Experiment in Steam Navigation.

A trial trip of a steam vessel of an interesting character took place on the river Thames, on the 8th inst. The Hoyer, a paddle steamer, of nearly 190 tons, and drawing only two feet of water, has been constructed to navigate the shallow waters on the west coast of Denmark, between the Islands and the mainland. A reference to the map of Denmark will show the peculiar geographical position of this part of the coast. From the river Eider to the Horns reef, a distance of 80 miles, it is bounded by a number of islands, varying in size, and situated from three to ten miles from the shore. They are rich in cattle and grain, and inhabited by a hardy and industrious race, who, from their peculiar position, enjoy but little communicant on with the mainland; the space between being composed of a long, low flat (partly dry at low water), and numerous small and intricate channels, difficult and tedious to navigate. The communication hitherto could be made only in small boats, and during bad weather the inhabitants have been unable, for weeks together, to communicate with the coast.—The Hoyer (so named after one the towns) has been constructed to remedy this disadvantage, and, in conjunction with the Royal Danish Railway, to place the inhabitants of these hitherto isolated places in daily communication, not only with the coast, but with the whole north of Europe. From her light draught of water, she will pass easily over the flats at tide time, while her size and strength will enable her to navigate the channels, conveying passengers, cattle, and goods with speed and safety. The following are her dimensions:—Length, 120 feet; breadth, 18½ feet; depth, 7½ feet; gross tonnage, 190; horse power, 40; with accommodation for 80 passengers and 100 tons of cargo. On her trial trip, with the wind against her, and with so little hold of the water, she averaged 12 miles an hour, with scarcely any perceptible effort or vibration, and fully realised the expectation of her constructors. She has been built for the Husum and Hoyer Steam-Packet Company, composed of Danish and English proprietors, to ply between those places and the islands, in connection with the Royal Danish Railway, which connects the North Sea with the Baltic. This railway, the result of the skill and enterprise of Sir S. M. Peto and his friends, is now in full operation, and has not only opened a short and expeditious route to the Baltic, but has placed at the disposal of our markets an almost inexhaustible supply of cattle and grain. To the port of Tonning, on the Eider, the North Sea terminus of this railway, a place but little known a few years since, two large steamers, belonging to the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, ply weekly from London to Hull; whilst on the opposite side, at Flensburg, on the Baltic, a fleet of smaller steamers, belonging to the same company, maintain the communication with Copenhagen, Husum, Aarhuus, Settin, Dantzic, Konigsberg, and St. Petersburg.

The locomotives in Germany are hereafter to be covered with a casing of glass, which will permit the engineers to survey the whole country and at the same time protect them from the wind and cold.

Special Notices.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

This most excellent Vegetable Medicine is, if taken for the time, and in the manner specified, warranted, on oath, to effect a cure.

The fine balsamic and invigorating powers which Sir Astley Cooper's Pills possess, so wonderfully relative a single dose will carry conviction that they are all that is necessary to invigorate the feeble, restore the invalid to health, and do good in all cases so far aided be entertained, as they are quite harmless.

The heads of families should always have them in the house, as they may, with the greatest confidence be resorted to at any time, or in any case.

Epsom salts are sometimes had recourse to when a purgative is required. If the true nature of Epsom Salts, Sedeltz Powders, and all saline aperients, were fully understood, they would never be resorted to—they occasion an excessive excretion and discharge of the natural moisture of the stomach and bowels, and this softens the contents of the stomach and bowels, and produces watery emotions—the weeks after this unnatural draining are dried up, and a confined state of the bowels is produced, which, if not carefully attended to, produces costiveness, and all the train of evils; besides all salts are cold and griping, to say nothing of the danger of mistaking Oxalic Acid for Salts, which mistake has in numerous instances terminated fatally. Sir Astley Cooper's Mild Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills are now generally established as the *most favorite Family Medicine.*

Caution to the Public.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper; also the fac-simile of the signature of Mark Plunkett & Co. Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity, they are certainly spurious and an imposition. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per box. Full directions are given with each box. There is a great saving by taking the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thompson, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agent., by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied in London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible *till they, having settled their Bill*, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued.—*Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the Office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the Law requires.*

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th July, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 12th June.
3rd Kingsville, 16th June.
4th. Colchester, 14th June.
5th. Mersea, 18th June.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th July.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, July 11th 1856		
Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 00	
2nd quality	4 00	0 00
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats per do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	12 00	14 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs,	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$8.30. a 5.
Wheat.—80c. a $1
Corn.—38c for small lots.
Oats.—30
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ₰ doz.

NOTICE.

Came into my possession, a short time ago, a small BAY HORSE. Has a white stripe on the forehead, and white hind feet. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.

GEO. MALOTTE.

Sturgeon Creek, Township of Mersea, July 3rd, 1856.

NOTICE.

To be LEASED for a term of five years from the First April next, the public Wharf in the Town of Sandwich, for which purpose Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk, at his office, up to Saturday the Nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONDITIONS.

The Lessee to keep the Wharf in good repair during the lease at his own expense, and to deliver the same at the end of the time in good and tenantable condition. The Rent to be paid quarterly to the Treasurer of the Township of Sandwich. Tenders to state the names of two good sureties for the fulfilment of conditions.

For further particulars reference may be had to either of the undersigned.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE, Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN, Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Sandwich, July 4, 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

My FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st July, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	To whom paid over	If not paid, why not
Clarissa Armstrong	Lewis J. Wilson,	Assault and Battery,	3rd April,	Commissioner Fortwith,	10s.		
Eliza M. Knott	Do	Do	10th	Do	£2 10s & costs		
Thomas Hall	Mrs. Hall,	Assault and Battery,	24th	Do	1s.		
Andrew Darling	George Jones,	Do	Do	Do	1s.		
J. B. Williams	Do	Do	28th	Do	1s.		
J. Smith,	Do	Do	7th May,	Do	1s.		
Jesse Drouillard,	Do	Do	Do	Do	1s.		
Lewis Hudson,	Jas. Conover,	Obstructing Highway,	16th	Do	10s.		
Lewis Hudson,	Clarence Malcolm,	Do	16th	Do	10s.		
Samuel Fuller,	Do	Do	16th	Do	10s.		
Samuel Fuller,	Michael Dwyer,	Assault,	26th	Do	10s.		
William Cooper,	John Mabey,	Assault and Battery,	26th	Do	10s.		
Do	Patrick Kelly,	Do	26th	Do	10s.		
Estate of Neil Todd,	William Clark,	Assault,	26th June,	Do	£3 12s 6d		
Harriet Washington,	(Whiskey)	Selling Spirits as Liquor	Do	Do	£3 12s 6d		
Robert Wright,	George Ballard,	Assault,	14th	Do	10s.		
	Neal Pollard,	Obstructing Highway,	14th	Do	10s.		

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending July 1st, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 9th July, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

Notice to Lumbermen.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive at Sandwich from St. John till further notice, Timber of Staves, Timber Logs, Wood, &c., cut on public or private lands for shipment or local consumption, and grant certificates for such as are intended for the Quebec or foreign markets, and respectfully urges the immediate attention of parties interested in order to prevent delay and expense at Quebec.

N. HAMMOND,
Crown Timber Agent.

Huron Signal, Amherstburg and Chatham papers, please copy.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER

GEM

Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a. m. and 6, p.m.

Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

LOST.

A LADY'S Gold Arm Pin was lost between Sandwich and Windsor a few days ago. Any person leaving it at this office will be rewarded.

26th June, 1856

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to inform their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were retailed before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable style.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillet's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will possess anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

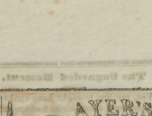
FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bridge street. The cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, cases they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

For Costiveness.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

For Dyspepsia, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, headache, and sinkings of dyspepsia* will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a Foul Stomach, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

For Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nausea, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

For Scrofula, Erysipelas, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by long-purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To Purify the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of scrutable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constipation is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish attacks, lingering, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

Rheumatism, Gout, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a Dinner Pill, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK,
SANDWICH;

D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;

And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Grant, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocbe, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. I.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hartry, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

GUILLET'S COLUMN

FOR JULY, 1856.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

GUILLET'S STORE

PER

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, FOR

CASH.

PRINTS

IN VARIETY.

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS.

LINENS

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c. &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

FLOUR,

AT CURRENT PRICES.

CASH PAID

FOR

WOOL

H. C. Guillet,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Shipment of Stock for Canada.

(Abridged from a Dumfries paper by a Correspondent.)

Annan, 24th April, 1856.

There was taken on board the brig *James Redding*, Captain John Reddick, this afternoon, at Annan, Waterfoot Jetties, to sail to-morrow for Quebec, the following valuable Stock: A splendid dark-gray stallion, three years old, bred by Wm. Byres, Wharton, Cumberland, purchased for £150. A one-year old brown colt, price £50, bred by Mr. John Johnstone, White-Know, Nichol Forest, Cumberland. Five Leicester ewes and two tups, purchased in England, at an average of £7 each. One yearling short horn bull, bred by Mr. Syme, Redkirk, purchased from Mr. Isaac Fankes, Outertown, Warmanble, for £60. The sheep and bull are for W. and R. Armstrong, Markham, Canada West; and the horse belongs for I never meant to tell him
That I loved him—but I did.

A FIGHTING TRUTH.—Woman's partiality for thin shoes is to be accounted for by her insuperable dislike to a thick understanding.

HINTS FOR THE NURSERY.—The treatment of a new born child should be kind but not cordial—and especially not Godfrey's Cordial.

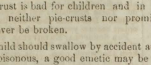
Children should be encouraged to rise with the lark—but the lark should not consist of a bolstering match, or any similar occupation.

Milk is the best food for children but curd should be avoided, nor should the child have its whey.

Pie crust is bad for children and in the nursery neither pie-crusts nor promises should ever be broken.

If a child should swallow by accident anything poisonous, a good emetic may be obtained from the rust of old iron. Perhaps it would be safer to cram down the infant's throat "a wise saw," or a rusty proverb.

THINK OF IT, GIRLS!—Nothing can prevent an increase of bachelorism, save an amendment in the code of educated women. When they learn common sense, instead of broken French; when they learn some useful employment, instead of beating the piano; when they learn to prefer honest industry to silly coxcombry; and when men find woman is a helpmate, instead of a burthen; then, and not till then, may we expect to find fewer bachelors.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.	From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday, May 24
do May 7	do June 7
do May 21	do June 21
do June 4	do July 5
do June 18	do July 19
do July 2	do Aug. 2
do July 16	do Aug. 16
do July 30	do Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 7, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNE, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 82 St Enoch Square, Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £1 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and to put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Pitzel, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE, L. BEECHER, E. P. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR.
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Ungarded Moment.

Yes, my lips to-night have spoken
Words I said they should not speak:
And I would I could recall them—
Would I had not been so weak.
Old that one unguarded moment!
Were it mine to live again,
All the strength of its temptations
Would appeal to me in vain.

True, my lips have only uttered
What is ever in my heart
I am happy when beside him,
Wretched when we are apart,
Though I listen to his praises
Always longer than I should
Yet my heart always bids,
For I never meant to tell him
That I loved him—but I did.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 393, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 15, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n5ly

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit; } *of fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Oiwell and Mathew Oiwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, D. Block C: lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late Francois Baby, Esqr., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for Sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ
TO WIT: } of *Fieria Factias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed; at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town Plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francois Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY
Late Sheriff Essex

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the River Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Goefield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3, on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fleett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE SANDWICH MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING Establishment will be reopened for the season.

The Proprietor having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Large Stock of Millinery and Dress Goods of the latest style, and fashion, which he offers for sale at a small advance from their original Cost.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE
L. P. ST. AMOUR.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above-mentioned premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of Choice Liquors at the Bar will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McCREE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Cigeries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N.Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to suit their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. & S. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly for it. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are employed to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance—a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM
25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes of the same, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM McDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Societies since their formation, having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dowar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well watered, for a residence.

Two Lots on Montgomery Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres.

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L.

Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Dealers.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion. Gold and Silver Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Wood Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosba fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices at less than usual.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns, Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape, Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders, Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Pistols, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking at, and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present the same for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executor
H. C. GUILLOT, }
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kanerley Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856. NO. 21.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Offices,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amhersburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amhersburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

She never will say that she don't!

BY JAMES LYNCHBURG.

She never has said that she loved me,
Yet I often have thought I did spy
Some sweet little dewy emotion
Beam on me from out her bue eye:
But still, if I asked her to marry,
She coquettely says, "Well—I wont!"
And yet if I beg her "be serious,"
She never will say that she don't!

I have thought, too, in some foolish moments,
When my brain and my heart were both out,
That her smile was the least bit the sweeter,
When on me like a sunbeam it shone;
And I've caught her, at least once, I'm certain,
Gaze on me more steadfast than wont,
And yet she wont promise to love me—
But, never will say that she don't.

'Tis a pickle I'm in, now that's certain—
Do I love her? O as if the flower
Which turns to the sunbeam of morning,
Loves warmth in that beauteous hour;
And I pray, as my life-hope is drinking
Its future from love's sawy font,
That my Mary, whenever she answers,
She never will say that she don't?

OUR OPPOSITE NEIGHBORS.

BY MARY A. LOWELL.

For three or four weeks, my maid Felice and myself have been watching the movements of the family who have recently taken the handsome brick house opposite. We saw the arrival, the moving of the furniture, and all the appointments and appendages. They were unexceptionable. When I say that the house is in Roulstone Street, a quarter of the city which is decidedly genteel, being the very centre of wealth, fashion and refinement, the reader will be satisfied that there is nothing further to say.

For myself, I have only to say that I am a single lady of a handsome property, and of considerable personal attractions, although of an age which I do not choose to have stated in the census reports. As I am not writing a history of myself, I feel justified in holding back some particulars which my neighbors sometimes inquire into rather too curiously. Felice is often asked what rouge, hair-dyes, and other toilet appendages I most patronize; and it is but a few days since Mrs. Flimsy, my next door neighbor, above, inquired if I wore a wig. Thanks to Bogle's exquisite skill, she will never find out. Important curiosity!

Well, as I said, our curiosity has been very much excited by the strange demonstration at the opposite house. I am dying to get acquainted with them; but I am mortified to see that they close the blinds, or drop the curtains, whenever Felice and I take our accustomed seats at the front parlor windows, which, being a little higher than theirs, would give us a delightful opportunity of reconnoitering.

For some time, we could not ascertain the name; but at length, a beautiful silver plate was placed on the door, and Felice, prettier than ever, so frightened at a dog, as she was passing the house, ran up the steps, and found it was St. Leon. The handsome gentleman who goes away every morning is of course Mr. St. Leon. He is very graceful and dignified. Mrs. St. Leon, too, is very beautiful; and there is a young lady there with long curls, whom we take to be her sister; and there is a very lovely child, who comes toddling to the door every time the father goes out, and kisses her little fat hand to him as he goes down the steps.—As we cannot ascertain the younger lady's name, Felice and I have concluded to call her Fannie for the present. There has been a very young gentleman walking up and down Roulstone Street, every day since the removal. He comes up on our side, and then on the S. Leon side looking melancholy and mysterious. We fancy him to be a lover of Fannie's. This impression is strengthened by seeing her dart suddenly to the window one day after he had passed, and strain her eyes in the direction in which he vanished.

Within a short time, we have seen a carriage driven to the door, almost immediately on the departure of Mr. St. Leon, and an aged gentleman, closely wrapped up, has been assisted up the long steps. The driver then goes off, but punctually comes back before Mr. St. Leon's hour for returning.—Mrs. St. Leon always comes to the door, and bestows many marks of excessive weeping. Fannie, with her usual aptitude, has given this old man the name of Summer; and to the pale youth, who walks so languishingly, she has given the name of Spring.

For a long time we were unable to connect Mr. Summer with the family; but finally concluded that he must be Mrs. St. Leon's father, and that the match not suiting him, he only comes at such times as he knows her husband is absent. I wonder if we have really hit upon the right interpretation. Without the assistance of Felice, I should never have found out the whole of this little romance; but Felice is a very jewel of servants; and I reward every one of her discoveries with some present which excites her gratitude so much, that she generally tires her ingenuity in a very remarkable manner for the rest of the week.

Monday Feb. 22.—Mr. St. Leon has just gone from dinner. Mrs. St. Leon is looking anxiously from the window. Fannie and the child accompanied Mr. St. Leon to the door, where, Felice thinks, he pressed her hand rather warmly for a wife's sister to permit. Certainly he is fond of her. I wonder that Mrs. St. Leon allows Fannie to go to the door so often with him. A carriage stops. Her father has arrived, but looks very sad and feeble. I should not wonder, if, after all, his poor daughter has made a bad choice of a husband. He is probably a sad rogue. Why does her father permit Fannie to stay with her?

Tuesday.—Yesterday I gave Felice my brown satin. To-day she made a discovery. Mr. Spring as she calls the pale young man, rung at the door opposite, and was admitted by the servant. Felice is certain that Mrs. St. Leon was in the parlor when he went in; and that she rose and threw her arms about his neck and kissed him. Really, I think our opposite neighbors are no better than they should be. I shall certainly never call there; and yet it would be satisfaction to find out what kind of a family they are. Felice was in the post office to-day when the servant carried in a letter to go by mail. She pretended to be looking at an advertisement over the letter-box, and actually she was reading the address. It was written in a very fine hand and directed to St. Leon Kinniard, London. Who can that be?

Evening.—The curtains are up in the opposite parlor. Fannie sits there with Mrs. St. Leon's baby on her lap. Mr. St. Leon is just going up the steps. Good Heavens! He is in the parlor, and positively kissing Fannie! I blush while I write it. Poor Mrs. St. Leon! I pity her, and yet she did so wrong to marry without her father's consent! But she had her retribution.

Sunday.—I intended going to church to-day, but I am so intensely occupied with opposite neighbors, that I must stay at home. Besides I have a cold, and if Rev. Mr. Spriggins calls here to-morrow, of course I shall give one of these reasons.

They are going to ride to church! Here comes Mr. St. Leon. He is waiting on Fannie into the carriage first. Mrs. St. Leon sits on the front seat and the servant girl beside her! Felice says that is probably to keep her in her place; as family secrets might be told out of the house if they were not kind to her. Felice shall get acquainted with the girl.

Monday.—I am about tired of lecturing what that family can mean by their strange and extraordinary conduct. Nothing but the most reckless disregard of the proprieties of life can account for it in the least.—This morning a lady closely veiled entered the house, and we saw her going to the parlor, where she fell into Mr. St. Leon's arms. His wife going in at that moment, she deceitfully turned to her in the same way, but evidently with less cordiality. What can one think of them?

Wednesday.—I find, by Felice, who has been over to call on the servant, that we have gone all wrong in our conjectures.—The very pretty little romance which Felice and I have been three weeks weaving, has turned into a very ordinary, every day affair.

Felice thinks that the girl put on a great deal of mock dignity, when she told her Love she had mistaken the character of the family. It seems that "Fannie," is after all, the true Mrs. St. Leon, and the child is hers, too! The lady whom we called Mrs. St. Leon is sister to the husband, not to the wife; and the old gentleman is Mr. St. Leon's father, instead of hers. "Mr. Spring," as Felice calls, is a brother to the ladies, and he is extremely dissipated. The husband will not receive him at his house, but Mrs. St. Leon disobeys his express commands in this respect, and often sees her brother. In this she is advised and upheld by her husband's father, who believes that he will finally be reformed by kindness. The old gentleman's afternoon visits are with special reference to "Mr. Spring." Finally the lady who entered the house on Monday, was Mr. St. Leon's own sister.

So ends our romance, and I am so angry at finding everything so natural, that I have refused to give Felice the mulberry cloak which she has been teasing me for so long. Heigh ho! I will never undertake to guess histories through the windows again. My "occupation's gone!"

Miscellany.

In Cornwall I heard related an election anecdote. A worthy German, Jacob Otto, attended at the hustings in Stormont to give his vote. He first shook hands with Mr. (now Judge) McLean, and afterwards extended a similar compliment to Philip Vankoughnet. Dr. Blacklock held out his fist, but Mr. Otto turned away from him with a significant shrug of the shoulder. No objections being made to his vote, the usual question was asked, "Who do you vote for?" "For Doctor Blacklock, a plumper," McLean, surprised at the unexpected decision, enquired why Mr. Otto had refused to shake hands with the doctor. "Because," replied Otto, "I can shake hands with Dr. Blacklock any day, but with you other gentlemen I can only shake hands once in four years.—*Mackenzie's Message.*

SCOTTISH EMIGRATION TO TURKEY.—On the 20th ult., about 25 agricultural laborers, with their wives and families, left the Broomielaw, Glasgow, by the "Beaver," steamer, *en route* for Liverpool, whence they sail on Saturday for Turkey, by the screw steamer *Acadia*.—They are under the charge of and accompanied by Mr. Goobie, lately farm overseer to Mr. Dixon, of Govan Iron Works, and are to be employed under him in introducing the Scotch system of farming amongst the Turks and Greeks, upon a beautiful and extensive estate acquired by Thomas Parry, Esq., situated about 12 miles from Constantinople. Mr. Parry has been long domiciled in the dominions of the Sultan; and seeing the slovenly and unproductive mode of agriculture pursued by the natives, he resolved to offer the example of a better system, both for the improvement of his property, and for the benefit of the ignorant Turkish cultivators in general. He accordingly sent a commission to Messrs Edmiston and Mitchell, of Glasgow, to secure a competent overseer and a number of industrious and intelligent Scotch peasants, and to send them along with agricultural implements, &c., to Constantinople. This commission, so far as we learn, has been executed by our townsmen with great success and ability. In addition to the human freight already alluded to, they have sent off agricultural implements of every variety and of very best description, consisting of ploughs, harrows, spades rollers, &c. They have also forwarded a large quantity of the most valuable agricultural seeds. The extent of the consignment of tools and seeds may be understood, when we state that three specious railway waggons were filled by it to the roof. Another detachment of agricultural labourers is soon to follow. We have reason to believe that the consignment of men and material is likely, due course, to be followed by others.—[Glasgow Herald.

The pianos annually manufactured in France are worth 40,000000 francs. "France plays," said Mr. Veron the other day in the Corps Legislatif, "while the rest of Europe dances."

The Sandusky *Register* states that the common mudtortoise are floating ashore dead, at Sandusky, by thousands. Some of these are very large, but the majority of them are about the size of the crown of a hat. Some suppose that they were too closely confined under the ice during the past winter, and that the want of ventilation caused their death.

VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.—A curious rencontre happened to Douglass Jerrold on the first night of the "Rent Day." When he was a midshipman on board a man of war, and in the same capacity, a lad named Charkson Stanfield. Sixteen years afterwards, these two sailor-boys met on the boards of a London theatre; one the great scene-painter, and the other a successful dramatist.

TRAGIC EVENT IN THE TYROL.—The *Revue Franco-Italienne* reports a terrible event as having occurred recently at Bolzano, in the Italian Tyrol. A school-boy of the name of Schwarz, a son of a peacock belonging to the masters and killed it. The father of the child, when he heard of the circumstance, came forward voluntarily to pay the value of the bird. But the two masters who were priests, determined that the child must nevertheless, receive exemplary chastisement. At a moment when all the other scholars went out for a walk, the "murderer" of the peacock was detained and beaten till his back was broken. He died on the spot. The father, who was sent for by the people who heard the cries of the child, when he came to the school, and seeing the infant dead, fell upon the priests and killed them by repeated stabs with a knife.

Experiments have recently been made in the presence of the committee of the Ordnance Department, on the Caledonian-road station of the North London Railway, with the steam gun of Mr. Perkins, which has been frequently described, and is familiar to the visitors of the Polytechnic Institution. The result proved the power of working steam at the very high pressure of 1,400 lbs. to the square inch, which pressure is alleged by those who recommend the steam gun for military use to be more effective for the discharge of ball than gunpowder.

A ludicrous incident annoys the Austrian Press beyond description. Lord Normanby, the English Ambassador at Florence, celebrated the birthday of the Queen and the restoration of peace on the same day which was set aside for that purpose at London. Now, the 29th of May happened to be the anniversary of the battle of Curtatone, in which the Tuscan troops distinguished themselves in their heroic defence against the Austrians of Radetzky; in fact, it is a revolutionary anniversary. You can, therefore, easily imagine the excitement created at Florence when in the evening of that day the Sardinian flag, the flag of Italy was suddenly hoisted at the Palace and at the Villa of Lord Normanby, together with the Union Jack and the Tricolor, and the illumination and fire works displayed the initials of Victor Emanuel, together with those of Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon. The crowd seemed to be much irritated by the unexpected sight, and shouted its vivas in a frantic way. The police were furious but could not interfere; still the official Austrian press heaps every abuse on the head of the indiscreet ambassador. Indeed, the trick was thoroughly Palmerstonian, exciting the Italians, though not engaging England in any way.

The English company have taken formal possession of the Stratford and Buffalo railway, and there is every prospect that the line will be finished as far as Stratford by the 1st of December next.

The man who cannot forgive, breaks the bridge over which he himself might pass to heaven.

News from Australia.

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

The magnificent and favorite clipper Marco Polo being about to sail for England, we have pleasure in despatching by her our usual report upon the state of the colony.

Referring to our subsebeant columns for details, we think it right to mention here briefly that this colony has now arrived at a most important period of her history. In little more than four years she has received within her bounds two hundred and fifty thousand persons, all of whom are peaceably settled, most of them prosperously engaged in active industry, and all of them are provided for. In that period, besides the extraction from the soil and rock of forty millions worth of gold, great cities have been built, extensive tracts have been cultivated, roads have been formed throughout the length and breadth of the land; we have organised systems of education, and of religious instruction, and at last we can also boast of constitutional government. The builders are actively engaged in erecting our Parliament House, and preparations are in progress for the election by the people of their future legislators. In fact, looking abroad upon this country, everywhere is seen the aspect of a peaceful, industrious, civilised society, and everywhere the most satisfactory indications of progress and development.

So far, it will be admitted, all is well.—We have made a good beginning. But, after all, it is only a beginning, and if we were asked whether we shall henceforth proceed as rapidly, or even as prosperously, as hitherto, we should be afraid to answer in the affirmative. No one who has watched the course of events here can fail to have seen that the chief element of our success hitherto has been the rapid influx of population, the abundant supply of labor, and it is also evident to all that this element is now wanting—that there is no longer an influx of population—that the vital stream has nearly ceased to flow. It is our humble opinion the great question of our future progress may be summed up in one word—immigration. We want more men from England, and without more men all our interests must languish. We want to form railways everywhere. We want to raise corn. We want to plant vineyards and orchards. We want to excavate auriferous quartz, and coal, and iron, and tin. We have bounteous resources undeveloped. We have room and need for thousands where we have only tens. We repeat that our progress depends upon immigration, the immigration of sober strong men. To the industrious of both sexes this country proves a paradise, and we earnestly invite them. But all others should stay away.

With these few preliminary remarks we proceed to report upon the various colonial interests in detail.

THE GOLD.

During the present month the escorts and shipments apparently demonstrate a most remarkable increase in the yield of gold in all the mining districts. To a certain extent the increase is attributable to the recent increase in price and it may be proper to explain that the price of gold here depends chiefly upon the course of exchange which again is influenced by the proportion of imports and exports. For a considerable time about the new year, which is our great exporting season, the merchants were enabled to remit in produce, and bankers' bills were not wanted. The bills fell below par, and then there was an inducement to buy them in place of gold. Gold being less in demand fell in price, and the diggers apparently were enabled to hold their gold for a higher price.

PRECIOUS STONES.

We are happy to announce that several specimens of topazes, corundum pyrites, and iserene, have recently been brought to the Museum of Natural History. The pyrites contain nine or ten per cent. of gold, and the discoverer, a Frenchman, who says there are thousands of tons, has asked £1,000 from the Government as a reward, on his pointing out the locality.

A topaz of considerable size was lately found in a reef near the Criterion Hotel, Bendigo.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Since the date of our last summary, trade has been active. Beyond the matters which are separately treated elsewhere, there is, however, little to discuss. At the close of the past month, speculation appeared to be rising to an undue extent, but this has been since checked, or at all events brought more nearly within legitimate bounds. The arrivals have been few, and advices from Europe are in favor of holders.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal incident in relation to agriculture since our last summary has been the exhibition of seeds by the Port Phillip Farmers' Society. This was the first exhibition of the kind held in Melbourne, and attracted much attention from the increasing interest attached to agricultural pursuits. His Excellency the Acting Governor visited the exhibition, and intimated that he was much pleased with the superior produce displayed and procured samples of the best descriptions of grain.

The effect of the show was to bring together, as we anticipated, produce from the various districts of the colony, and also from New South Wales and South Australia. The agricultural districts near Melbourne, including Heidelberg, the Kangaroo Ground, and the River Plenty, were well represented, whilst Western Port stood forward as a producing district, and the Pentland Hills—a new, extensive, and fertile agricultural country,—also participated in the competition. The most interesting feature of the exhibition was the opportunity it afforded of comparing the prize wheat of South Australia with the best specimens of our own growth; and there is material for reflection, as well as a provocative to increased exertion on the part of our agriculturists, in the circumstances that the prizes for barley and the second prize for oats were awarded to the produce of New South Wales, and that the quality of the South Australian wheat was pronounced by many to be superior to any produced in this colony.

THE SUPPLY OF LABOR.

The reference made elsewhere to the extensive public works in progress or likely to be soon commenced indicates an extensive demand for labor, and that this demand, instead of diminishing, will steadily increase. Houses of Parliament, piers, railways, markets, and similar works, cannot be completed without the aid of many more stout arms than we have in Victoria. The attractions of the gold-fields are so powerful, and the demands of the farmers for agriculturists are so urgent, that difficulty will be found in obtaining at a reasonable rate of remuneration the men required for the execution of these projects. These works must be accomplished, and that without delay. The labor employed on them must be purchased at the current rates, and if there is not a considerable reinforcement of the number of strong and energetic men, accustomed to the "pick and shovel," the wages of that class must again rise to an exorbitant rate, and the works must be suspended.

It is not skilled labor so much as unskilled that the colony now requires, and will continue to require, we believe, considerably beyond the limit of its probable supply.—When Melbourne was in course of erection, and stores, shops, houses, hotels, and offices were immediately and urgently required, the wages of masons, plasterers, painters, and those also of cabinet makers, upholsterers—of all whose services were indispensable in order to prepare dwellings and fit them for occupancy—rose to a fabulous amount, and it was only by the constant supply of competition which immigration furnished, that labor of that kind was kept at such a price as to be at all accessible. The reports given of the wages received by that class of workmen attracted to Melbourne an amount of skilled labor which ultimately reduced the rates of remuneration, and subsequently upon the urgent demand was supplied. For a short time the reduction of wages which the altered relation of supply and demand indicated as the means of remedying the existing evil, was not at all palatable to the skilled artizans whom the mystic high wages had brought to Victoria, but ultimately they accepted their new position. Some reconciled themselves to working for lower, wages, some went to the gold-fields, and some adopted modes of employment suggested by the state of the market, though different from what their habits best fitted them to undertake.—Along with this relief from the pressure of a super-abundant supply in the market for skilled labor, there has been of late a considerable stimulus to the demand, and a reference to the labor market reports for Melbourne and Geelong, which appear in another column, will show our readers how great the necessity for an augmentation of our supply of labor, and what is the kind of labor most in request. Female servants, agricultural laborers, and lourers on the road are in great demand, although the wages of female servants are £30 to £40 per annum, and laborers on the roads receive from 9s. to 10s. per day. The same reports show that skilled labor is in considerable demand, as the wages of carpenters, masons, &c., are quoted at from 12s. to 17s. per day.

It is much to be regretted that the English newspapers should have given insertion to letters from the colony in which strong and unqualified dissatisfaction has been expressed. Many have come out here with hopes unduly excited, and on finding that their labor was not in demand at once, while their disappointment was fresh and bitter, exaggerated accounts of the difficulties which are here encountered. Workmen in Melbourne can undo stand the gloomy representations, and since we adopted the course publishing some of these "standers," we have received a number of letters from parties from different parts of the United Kingdom, comparing their condition in Victoria with that of the class from which they emigrated, and expressing regret that such one-sided statements as those referred to should find a place in influential English journals.

Person in England do not make due allowance for the feelings of disappointment under which such statements were made, and probably such letters have had considerable effect in lessening the supply of labor to Victoria. During the past month the excess of immigration over emigration has not amounted to 150 persons per week.—The effect of this will be soon and powerfully felt. When the projected public works are initiated, the attractions of the gold-fields and the competition of the farmers, who must have laborers, with the Government, who must have railways, bridges, &c., will unduly raise the price of labor. The artizans and labourers already in Victoria will doubtless reap the advantage of this.—The labor of navvies, farm servants, and others of a similar class, will command a high price; but the real progress of the col-

ony will be retarted, and thousands will remain in England working hard for weekly wages which hardly raise them above semi-starvation, while we long for their services in vain, and would gladly pay them their 9s. or 12s. per day, which their labor is even now worth. The rapid rise in the price of labor is already apparent. The Chairman of the Central Road Board stated a few days ago in the Legislative Council that certain contracts for road-making could have been made 20 per cent. lower if effected a few months before the time at which they were taken.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The necessary arrangements for the transfer to Government of the property of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company have been completed, and on the last day of the session of the Legislative Council the Chief Secretary stated, in answer to Mr. Fawkner, that it was the intention of the Government to proceed "as rapidly as possible" with the construction of the Melbourne and Williamstown branch of that railway, and that they would hold themselves responsible to the "next Legislature" for their proceedings.—When this part of the work is completed, ships of very large tonnage will be able to take up their berths alongside the railway pier, the cargoes will be transferred by steam cranes directly from the hold to the railway tracks, and conveyed without delay to the stores of the Melbourne merchants.

The works of the new Houses of Parliament are rapidly advancing. Tenders for the completion of the first House and for laying the foundation of the second, made by Messrs. C. Cornish and Co., have been accepted. The amount of the tenders is £28,980. The total amount expended will be upwards of £100,000.

The Corporation are prosecuting their efforts for the improvement of the city with some energy. The lighting of the streets with gas is postponed in consequence of the want of the necessary materials, but the difficulty will not long exist. The planting of the parks and of some of the roads leading into the city with ornamental trees and shrubs will be proceeded with without delay, and by that means the beauty of the city and the comfort of its residents will be much enhanced. Building operations are now again carried on in Melbourne with great vigor. The new buildings will comprise some very extensive merchants' stores and several magnificent banks.

Her Majesty's State Ball.

The Queen gave a State Ball, on Tuesday evening, 17th inst, at Buckingham Palace, to a very numerous party, comprising the Royal family, Royal foreign visitors, the whole of the diplomatic corps, the Ministers and officers of State, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Household, foreigners of distinction now in this country, and a large party of the nobility and gentry. About 2000 invitations were issued. Her Majesty wore a dress of Indian muslin embroidered in gold sprigs, and a broad gold border in bouquets, trimmed with bunches of red cactus, and green leaves ornamented with diamonds. The Queen's headdress was formed of red cactus, green leaves and diamonds. The Princess Royal wore a rich blue glauce dress covered with blue and white net, trimmed with bunches of cherry blossom. The body and sleeves were trimmed to correspond. Her Royal Highness's headdress was composed of cherry blossom. The Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of whith silk, with a triple flounce of pointd'Alencon, each flounce edged with satin ribond and white marabont fringe. The corsage was trimmed to correspond, and the stomacher covered with large sapphires and diamonds. Her headdress was formed of a pearl tiara and lilac feathers. The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white tulle dress with graduated bouffants from the the top to the bottom, over a rich white glance petticoat, trimmed all over with bunches of corn flowers; the corsage and sleeves trimmed to match, with bouquets, and diamond ornaments; the stomacher and neklace diamonds. The Princess's headdress was composed of corn flowers and diamonds. Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams had the honor of being presented to her Majesty by the Earl of Clarendon at the ball. The Queen was conducted by Earl Spencer, the Lord Steward, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, to the banqueting-room, where a state supper was served. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Consort, with the Royal visitors, afterwards returned to the ball and concert-room where the Queen remained until two o'clock.

Investiture with Order of the Bath.

The Queen appointed an investiture of the Order of the Bath to take place at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of investing Sir Charles Wood, General Sir William Maynard Gomm, George Brown, and other officers of distinction with the insignia of that order. A number of knights of the first class of the Bath were summond to take part in the interesting ceremony, and arrived in their different naval and military uniforms. Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, General Sir James Simpson, General Sir John Campbell, and Sir John Burgoyne were among the early arrivals at the palace. Lord Palmerston and Lord Panmure attended as civil knights grand cross of the Bath. The Duke of Cambridge arrived from his residence in St. James's Palace. The royal duke, being a knight of the order, wore the handsome crimson satin mantle of his dignity. Sir Charles Wood arrived, habited in the official court dress, dark blue, richly embroidered with gold.—Sir William Williams was dressed in the new regulation uniform of a general officer, wearing the gold sash. Sir George Brown appeared in a general's uniform—The Foot Guards were on duty at the grand entrance of the palace, and the band played the National Anthem on the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge. The band also performed "The return of the Guards," and other compositions during the afternoon. The Yeomen of the Guard also marched into the palace from their guard-room in St. James's, while the Gentlemen at Arms, in their handsome uniforms, assembled to form the state guard at the solemnity. The Duchess of Wellington and other ladies of the court, and a number of officers of the royal household (the latter all appearing either in official or military uniforms,) attended her Majesty upon this occasion. The Queen invested the different officers with the ensigns of their respective dignities, in the order commencing with the knight of the first class, comprising Sir Charles Wood and Sir George Brown, and afterwards with Sir William Williams (the gallant defender of Kars), and his companions in arms, Colonel Lake and Colonel Teesdale. At the conclusion of the ceremony the court broke up, the ladies in waiting, the ministers, officers of state, the newly made knight of the Bath, and the officers of the royal household, taking their departure, while the Coldstreams, with their band, and the Yeomen of the Guard marched out of the palace.—*Observer.*

Court Etiquette and American Notions.

From the London Times, June 26.

When will Americans learn manners? Who will teach our transatlantic cousins how to behave? Here is is one of them who tried yesterday, in defiance even of an etiquette modified to suit his countrymen, to parade his republican person before the Queen, at her levee, in a frock coat, black neckcloth, and yellow waistcoat. The thing itself was trivial, but the object was most distakable. He wished to have it to boast that he compelled the Queen to forego the usages of her court in his especial behoof. He tried to accomplish this national feat under the wing of Mr. Dallas, who when repulsed by supporters of his country, at once left the palace in a pet. Well! after all, we suppose that her Majesty will continue to hold levees in spite of Mr. Dallas's displeasure. It is scarcely worth while to contute the absurd pretensions of people which, with the most irritable touchiness as regards themselves, combine the greatest disregard of all decorum towards others. The Queen of England says to her subjects and to strangers who visits her in her own home, "I am happy to see you all on State occasions, but if you come you will find me gorgeously arrayed, and you honor me without the compliment, then, and come in your best." She tells her guests, in fact, as hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in this country are in the habit of telling their friends, "This a full dress party," implying that all who do not choose to observe the rule better stay away. What should we think of a fellow in private life who, after accepting an invitation to a set dinner, at which every body else wore full dress, presented himself in a shooting jacket and shepherd's plaid trousers? In all probability, should such portent appear on the horizon of a gentleman's hall, it would never rise to the upper regions of the drawing room, for the butler would infallibly show him to the door.—Now, this is what the Queen's Master of the Ceremonies very properly did in the case of an American who, in a frock coat, yellow vest, and black neckcloth, chose to present himself at her Majesty's levee yesterday. He broke no usage of law, but he preferred to withhold from the Queen and her augst company that compliment which every gentleman would have rendered. Our American cousins must really learn the good old proverb about "doing at Rome as they do at Rome," and, though they live at home in the enjoyment of all liberty or license of dress or undress, they must, when they visit these communities, either disguise themselves and their republican prejudices in decent attire on occasions of State solemnity, or forego the greatest delight on which a true republican can feast his eager eyes—the sight of a live Queen on her throne.

Movements of Troops.

The Quebec *Colonist* says:—In the newspapers received by the *Canada*, we find statements to the effect that large reinforcements to the army in Canada, were preparing to embark; but these reports may or may not be true. There is no doubt that a week prior to the sailing of the *Canada*, the war office was busy making preparations with a view to probable difficulties with the United States; but now that the British Government have determined to conciliate, it is hoped, to have no need to preserve peace at any price—we think it altogether unlikely that these troops will be sent out to Canada, to be constructed by Mr. Marcy into a menace of invasion of the territory of the United States. The regiments mentioned below were possibly ordered to be in readiness; but from the studied t ne of the English press, we expect that these orders, if they were ever issued, will be countermanded,—and the next mail will bring such intelligence.

HOUSEHOLD TROOPS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—It is understood by the Government to send out 2 battalions of the Household Infantry, which troops are in a high state of discipline, to Canada, and orders of readiness for embarkation are expected to be received from the War Department, at their respective head quarters, hourly. It is believed that the 1st battalion of the Grenadiers, and the 2nd battalion of the Coldstreams will be destined for the service.

THE LAND TRANSPORT AND MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.—A detachment consisting of 300 artificers and 200 drivers of the Land Transport Corps, and 120 orderlies, with the requisite number of subordinate officers belonging to the Medical Staff Corps, are placed under orders for immediate embarkation. Their intended destination is understood to be Canada.

SHIPMENT OF WARLIKE AND COMMISSARIAT STORES FOR CANADA.—This morning (the greatest activity prevailed in the Ordnance Store keeper's Department, Tower, in consequence of orders having been received for the immediate dispatch of large quantities of military and commissariat stores; and a number of extra laborers were employed to expedite the shipment. During the morning upwards of 5,000 stand complete of Minie and other rifles and Victoria carbines, with accoutrements, were shipped on board lighters for Deptford and Woolwich, at which places they will be transhipped for conveyance to Montreal and Halifax. The commissariat stores consist of blankets, great coats, and winter clothing.

Arrival of the George Sand.

The steamer *George Sand*, from Aspinwall, having left there on the 5th, arrived early this morning, bringing California mails of the 20th and $700,000 in specie and 400 passengers. The George Sand connected at the Isthmus with the steamer Sonora, two million one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars.

The Sonora spoke the steamer John L. Stephens, on the 23th, bound up all well. The N. Y. mails and passengers of 20th June, left Panama on the first of July in the steamer Golden Age. The George Law passed the Illinois on the 10th. The Nicaragua steamer Sierra Nevada left San Francisco on the 20th, with 800 passengers and $128,000 in specie. She took 200 recruits and seven tons of provisions for Gen. Walker.

The Sloop of War Decatur, from Mogels Sound, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th.

The only news of interest at San Francisco relates to the Vigilance Committee.—At last accounts they were still in session. Their force consists of 4,000 infantry, 500 cavalry and 5 companies of artillery with 35 pieces of ordinance. Their troops are drilled in several armories in different parts of the city, and occasionally appear in the streets for regimental drill.

Gen. Wool had refused to send the gov ernment arms and amunition, on the ground that he was not authorized to act in the premises excepting on the order of the President of the United States. The committee have thrown up breastworks of sand bags in front of their building, and guarded all approach with cannon. Brass field pieces are mounted on the roof ready for instant action day and night. Several additional Criminals, committed before the Revolutionary Tribunal of ballot box stuffing, had been banished from the State and sent to sea on foreign bound ships.

The following persons were notified to leave before the 20th: John Crow, J. W. Bagler, James Hennessy, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Maguire, James Kessock, Terence Kelley, John Lowly.

The following have been committed and are awaiting trial: Thos. B. Cunningham, one of the murderers of Col. Weymouth of New Orleans, Thos. Malone, highway man, Bill Mulligan, Robt. Lipsey and Philander Brace, murderers. All arrests have been made without bloodshed and chiefly without violence.

The Vigilance Committee police numbers some 1000 with revolvers.

An immense mass meeting was held in the city on the 16th by the friends of the Committee. Speeches were made by Hon. Wm. Duree and others, fully endorsing the acts of the Committee.

Terrence Kelley one of the men ordered to leave refused, and was taken into custody.

There was a rumor at Costa Rica that Prest. Moras would be shot by the insurgents.

Gen. Sherman has resigned his commission as Major-General of the State troops of California, in consequence of the refusal of Gen. Wool to furnish them with arms and ammunition. Governor Johnson was highly incensed at the action of Wool.

The State militia encamped near San Francisco are said to number but a few hundreds, and but little is entertained of a collision.

Miners are said to be doing a fine business in all quarters.

Mr. North, Marshal of San Francisco, had resigned his office.

A report is current in New Orleans, from Oregon, that Captain Smith's Camp had been attacked by Indians and a large number killed and wounded, but is not credited in Jacksonville. News however, had arrived of the attack on Col. Might's command at Natchez River by the Yakina Indians, in which the commander was killed and one-third of his force killed and wounded, his command numbering between 700 and 800 men.

Grain crops in California generally favorable.

Latest from Kansas.

Particulars of the dispersion of the Topeka Legislature—A Michigan man in Kansas.

Correspondence of the Detroit Daily Tribune.

LECOMPTON, K. T., July 5, 1856.

EDITORS DETROIT TRIBUNE: Presuming that your readers may wish to hear from the Topeka Legislature in further detail than the telegraph conveyed, I hasten to give you the matter as it was, knowing as I do that many manufacture news down the river by mere heresay. On the morning of the 3rd inst., many of the members of the Topeka Legislature were at Topeka and held a kind of council together with friends present, and resolved that, if Col. Sumner should issue the expected proclamation forbidding the meeting of the Legislature, they would not meet. In the meantime, rumor had agitated the Missouri border with the report that Col. Lane would be there with a large force to resist any and all oppostion. An effort was made to march 4000 Missourians of the baser sort to Topeka, but the 3rd passed off with no other result than a few individuals, and the Legislature, they resolved to meet on the 4th. At 9 o'clock A. M. the Hall was crowded, and by half past 10 the members concluded to commence. Just about this time the Topeka Guards were parading in a kind of 4th of July way in front of the Hall, and were just about to be presented with a banner from the ladies as Col. Sumners men rode up and dispersed them, and formed in front of the House. Inside a member moved a call of the House when Marshal Donaldson arose and announced three proclamations—one each from Gov. Shannon, Secretary Woodson, and Col. Sumner, which he commenced to read in a confused tone, and soon finding himself unable to read them, he handed them to a gentleman, said to be Judge Elmore, who read them. The substance of one was an order for the body to disperse or rather to not organize. But the calling of the House was commenced and completed only 17 members answering to the call, though many others were present, and they say that they considered the resolution of the evening of the 3d as forbidding them to answer, while some say that they feared an arrest. Now Col. Sumner appeared and was received with cheerful smiles and give a seat where the Speaker should sit, and some one moved that Col. Sumner be made Speaker *pro tem*, which the Col. seemed to take as a pleasant joke and laughed with the crowd, but immediately arose and stated that he had a painful duty to perform, but that his orders were imperative; and that they [the Legislature] must disperse. He was then asked if they could organize and adjourn, to which he replied, no. He was then asked if they should consider the dispersal as forcible if they now quit.

He replied that they might consider it as at the point of the bayonet, as his force were ready to execute forcibly if need be. They then gave three cheers for Col. Sumner, three cheers for Robinson, three cheers for the Union, three cheers for Liberty, and three groans for Pierce and Donaldson and dispersed. Col. Sumner mounted his horse to ride, was then seen to speak to him and he dismounted, was then seated and proceeded to the Senate chamber and dispersed the Senate in a like manner.

After this all parties joined in a boisterous celebration of the 4th, Col. Sumner having proffered the use of his cannon and guns to make noise for them and the day passed off with much good cheer. A few men from Lecompton and some 50 from Missouri were the only ones who seemed annoyed by the proceedings of the day. One man was shot on his way home by a Buffalo from Lecompton.

The prisoners are still in charge of U. S. soldiers, near this place.

I hasten to get this off by the hands of a friend, and will in a day or two give some further account of Kansas. VIATOR.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, JULY 18, 1856.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The affairs of this company have at length assumed what may be called a business-like appearance. The first charter requiring an amount of stock to be subscribed before the company could be organized—which it was found impossible at this time to obtain, from the scarcity of money—a bill was introduced during the last session in which the amount was reduced to £250,000, which amount having been subscribed, it was determined to organize at once and commence operations. And on the 7th of August a meeting will be held for the purpose of electing directors. The County of Essex is more interested in this great undertaking than any other county through which it will pass, from the fact that its terminus will be within it, bringing an amount of capital to be expended within its limits, and opening up the interior of the county and placing lands in market which heretofore have been altogether shut out the number of settlers that will be induced to make this their home, encouraged to do so by the facilities that will then be afforded for their easy access to market and the prospect of a tremendous increase in the value of property. The demand which will then be made for manufactories of all kinds will induce capitalists to take advantage of the splendid sites for the erection of factories upon our great water frontage upon the River Detroit, better positions than which cannot be obtained upon the continent. With the great advantages which we possess in this county, it is only reasonable to suppose that the benefits which the completion of this line of railway will give us, will not be of small extent, and will place us among the foremost in the country as regards wealth and advancement—having, as she has been long for some railway communicating within her borders doing an immense business; for if we may judge by the traffic upon the Great Western Railway, of what will be that upon the Southern, it cannot but do an immense trade. The far West, pouring out her treasures, will give them constant employment, and which is increasing so rapidly, that even at present means of transportation are found quite inadequate to their wants.

As a paying speculation, it will no doubt prove (as the Great Western has done) one of the best investments in the country, and it will have advantages over that company being a great deal shorter, and will be built at less than three-fourths of the cost of the Great Western—having a more level country to pass through, and avoiding the swamps along the shore of Lake St. Clair.

Taking the line known as the "Johnson's Survey," the distance will be much shorter—and we think there can be no doubt that one will be adopted, being the most direct, and passing through a country which is almost perfectly level, will offer inducements which no other line can.

As to the terminus of this road, we must inquire which point upon the Detroit river offers itself as the most convenient, and where there are facilities for connecting with the railways with which it forms a great chain in the State of Michigan, and without which this one would be quite useless, for in reality it is only one link in the great chain which reaches from the far West to the far East. A consideration of great importance to be looked into is the possibility of making a safe and regular winter crossing, without which this line would also be useless, as the great traffic will be done in that season of the year. Now, our opinion, and we have the opinion of one of the best engineers of the age, Col. Johnson, who surveyed the line from the Niagara river to the River Detroit, that the best and only safe crossing can be made at Sandwich. This, coming from so good an authority is sufficient in itself without further proof that Sandwich is the place, and can only be the terminus of the Southern Railway, being almost directly opposite the city of Detroit, where the Michigan railways all centre. The Southern Michigan having purchased ground for their depot just below the Central depot and directly opposite to Sandwich, at which it is intended that this one shall connect. We may therefore reasonably look forward to the permanent establishment of the Great Southern Railway depot at Sandwich, for there can be no doubt that it is the fittest place upon the Detroit frontier.

Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant to the County of Essex for the year 1856.

	school pop.	£	s.	d.
Anderdon,	340	31	9	0
Colchester,	529	48	18	8
Gosfield,	576	53	5	7
Maidstone,	343	32	3	4
Malden,	603	60	19	2
Mersea,	416	38	9	7
Rochester,	416	38	9	7
Sandwich,	1,403	129	16	6
Tilbury West,	297	19	3	0
	4,894	£452	13	10

Destructive Fire in Toronto.

On Wednesday last, the Cabinet Factory of Jacques and Hay was destroyed by fire, and unfortunately there were seven lives lost and a number injured. The fire broke out while the men were at their work, and so rapidly did the flames spread that many were unable to leave the building, except by a fearful leap of fifty feet, from the top of the building. Every effort of the firemen to subdue the flames proved fruitless. The loss is estimated at thirty-five thousand pounds.

We find it announced in a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, that Her Majesty has given the royal assent to the act to change the constitution of the Legislative Council, by rendering the same elective.

The July number of the Canadian Agriculturist has been received, and as usual contains a full supply of interesting and useful information to the farmer.

The "ST. LAWRENCE AND THE SAGUENAY" is the title of a new book of poems, by C. Sangster, Kingston.

The author has written a long and beautiful poem upon the two noble rivers from which the book takes its name. There could not be found a better subject upon which to write than these two noble and beautiful rivers, possessing, as they do, any variety of scenery both romantic and grand; and Mr. Sangster has certainly handled the subject in a manner that is creditable to himself and will delight those who are fond of poetry. The other poems are written with great taste. For sale at Mr. Joseph Miller's store, Sandwich.

Again we find upon our table that grateful little monthly, "The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist," by E. Billings, Esq., Ottawa, C.W., containing, as usual, a plentiful supply of useful and interesting knowledge.

H. Rowsell, of Toronto, is agent for Canada West.

Those who have not already become subscribers should lose no time in becoming so, as they are the greatest losers.

Marine Disasters.

June 18.—The tug propeller *Dorr*, built for the Chicago Insurance Companies, while on her way from Detroit to Chicago, came in contact with the British propeller *Oliver Cromwell* on Saginaw Bay, and was so injured as to sink in thirty minutes. The crew were all saved and brought to Detroit by the *Cromwell*. She was a new tug and had been out but a short time. She had eight steam pumps on board.

June 26.—The propeller *Potomac* arrived at Detroit in tow of the propeller *Edith*, having broken one of her engines in Lake Huron. She was to be repaired, however, and proceed on her way to Buffalo.

June 22.—The schooner *Arkansas*, which went ashore at Muskegon last fall, and laid there all winter, was hauled off and while on her way to Chicago, was run into by some vessel, unknown, and badly damaged. Nearly the whole of her boatside was carried away, but she succeeded in getting into port.

June 22—The bark *Great West* got aground on the St. Clair Flats. There was a perfect jam of vessels on the flats, but the *Great West* is the only one that has not passed safely over.

June 28.—The steamer *Sultana* towed into Detroit. The *Sultana* had two or three holes in her bottom, so large that it took three steam pumps to pump her out. She goes into Clark's dry dock for repairs. Her owner is nearly all there is to be found of that she will be obliged to have an engine nearly, if not altogether, new.

Supposed Murder.

Edward Adolphus Longwood, has been arrested under the following circumstances: About a week ago the Chief of Police received a letter stating, that the prisoner had committed a murder in Ireland, some years ago on the Dublin and Kingston road. The murdered man's name was not known; but he was mentioned as having been a magistrate. On this information, the prisoner was arrested on Saturday and was brought up for examination before the Police Magistrate. He stated to his worship that it was his brother-in-law that wrote the letter to the Chief of Police—that he did it out of spite and that he showed the letter to him 24 hours before he sent it to the Chief. To corroborate this statement, he repeated the contents of the letter which was found to be correct. The prisoner further stated to his Worship that he was two years out from the old country where he served in the constabulary. He was in the Montreal Police, up to two months ago, when he came to Toronto. He had frequently been taunted with the crime he was now accused of, but being innocent he did not way any attention to it. His Worship said that he did not see any reason for keeping him in custody any longer, especially as his accuser was in fact anonymous. The Chief of Police suggested that constable Butler should be sent for, as he came out from the old country in the same vessel as the prisoner. On being examined, Butler deposed that he sailed in the same ship as the prisoner on the 13th June 1854. He did not see the prisoner or his companion until two days after the vessel put to sea. The prisoner admitted to him that he was a deserter.—Heard some talk about the murder then.—When the vessel arrived at her destination, the prisoner and his companion were put ashore in the night by the sailors. Hearing this testimony, his Worship considered the evidence was such as to warrant him in committing the prisoner for trial.

Important Arrest.

On Friday last the quiet of our Town was somewhat disturbed by the arrival of two officers from the United States, Joseph Brown, D'y city marshal of Cincinnati, and Mr. Hundley, gentleman deputised by the State of Mississippi, to apply to the Canadian Government for delivery of the person of Richard Standford Graves, *alias* Rich'd Metcalf House, on a charge of embezzling from the said State of Mississippi $250,000, in the year 1841, in money and State bonds. Mr. House has resided here for over ten years, and for the past three years filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and the visit of the above parties on such a mission occasioned a considerable excitement. Application was made to Wm. Davis D. C. L. through Messrs. Wilson & Osborne Solicitors for the commonwealth of the State of Mississippi in that behalf for the immediate arrest of Mr. H. and a warrant granted by William Salmon, Esq., J. P. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and placed in the hands of Constable Pegg with the whole constabulary force—proceeded to the residence of Mr. House in the town, on making application at the door, his family denied his being at home, the officers remained around the premises during the night and at six in the morning again made application, when Mrs. H. stated that he was not from home, the officers proceeded to search the house, a trap door was found in the parlor covered with straw and overlaid with a carpet, and in the celler Mr. House was hidden, he was then arrested, and at 9 a. m. in a preliminary examination was put before Wm. Salmon Esq., and a bench of eight Magistrates; Messrs. Wilson & Osborne appeared on behalf of the State of M., Messrs. Foley & VanNorman for the Prisoner—after considerable argument holding the Ashburton treaty, abrogated our provincial statu s and the offence the prisoner was charged did not come within the meaning of the treaty.

Messrs. Bruen & Hundley in company with Wm. M. Wilson Esq., proceeded to Toronto and the matter was laid before Chief Justice Draper who at the prisoner was discharged, the C. J. at once issued a new warrant for the peremptory arrest of Mr. House, it arrived in town on Tuesday, and placed in the hands of constable Pegg, who with his usual activity and promptness singly arrested Mr. House a second time, at 8 o'clock the prisoner was removed from town in charge of two constables, and taken direct to Toronto, to Osgood Hall, the case came up for argument before Chief Justice Draper,—and so the matter rests.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was in t, pe, we are informed that owing to the Ashburton treaty not having the Provincial Statute, the Prisoner was discharged. — *Conservative Standard.*

Height of Meanness.

Among the many disgraceful acts which our pessent government have perpetrated, no one exceeds in abominable meanness the grant of $2,000 to its premier. It will be recollected that this gentleman (!) was appointed principal Commissioner to superintend the expenditure of £10,000 at the Great Exhibition. The sum was by no means too large. The want was a rare one.—It brought Canada out; and the comparatively young but sturdy colony exhibited manufactured articles and agricultural products which excelled those of the oldest nations of Europe. How did Tache perform this duty, we all know. How he expended the Provincial money, but few know. Indolent, incompetent—totally unfit for the position which he aspired to fill —instead of Canada being honored by his selection, it was disgraced. When appointed the Government stated that the *Hon.* Col. Tache required no payment for the services which he had volunteered to perform. He was independent—he was a gentleman—the descendant of a race famed for its love of chivalry, and possessing a mine, been sense of honor! Pooh! On his return, a large sum was paid him for what was termed *expenses; and he accepted it.* But still the chivalrous gentleman may not be content. A little before the adjournment, the government annexed to the Public Accounts an item of $2,000 for his services—the corrupt Administration was sufficiently degraded to place the gift in the estimates, and the high-souled, high-minded, and Hon. Col. Tache was sufficiently mean to take it.—*Sentinel.*

Arrival of the Canadian.

Quebec, July 15.

The screw steamer Canadian, from Liverpool, arrived here this forenoon with 180 passengers.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 29th of June.

Liverpool Cotton Market—A fair amount of business done at an an advance of 1-16d a 3d. No rates current at last reports.—Sales for 3 days 23,000 bales.

Breadstuff, Market—The weather continued highly favorable for agricultural labor, and the market consequently exhibited a dull tone and declining tendency. Wheat 24 a 3d lower than advices by the Africa, red being quoted by Richardson, Spence & Co. at 9s 6d; a 10s 6d; white 10s a 11s; flour declined 1s per bbl.—selling at 33s a 33s 9d for western canal; 35s 6d a 37s for Ohio; 34s a 35s for Philadelphia; 34s 6d a 35s 6d for Baltimore. Corn 1s per quarter lower. Quotations for all kinds 28s 6d.—Pork dull. Lard firm and sevree at 68s.

General News unimportant. There had been an outbreak at Badajoz, but quiet was restored.

In France the harvest is splendid, and has dissipated all fears of scarcity.

The Russians were fitting out an emigrant fleet at Cronstadt for the River Amoor

A letter from Athens says: During the present month a conference of disaffected powers will be held at London to settle the affairs of Greece.

FRANCE.—The only subject of interest is the protest of the Orleans Princess.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The American question had been before Parliament.

Mr. Moore moved in the House of Commons that the conduct of Her Majesty's government, and difficulties between them and United States on the question of enlistment, have not been entitled to the approbation of the House.

Brown and Hewitt, of Liverpool, and Chatham and Spooner, appealed to Mr. Moore to postpone his motion, whereupon the debate proceeded.

The Attorney General defended the government and said the United States despatches had not been such as might have been expected from a nation desirous of preserving friendly relations with England.

Mr. W. Phinney supported the motion, and contended that the British agents had deeply violated laws of the U. S. and of nations, Mr. Bulite declared England was dishonored by her attempts to seduce U. S. citizens from their allegiance. Sir Geo. Grey said the Government they could condemn the government after they had stopped the enlistment, even on British grounds, rather than give offence to the U. S. Sir J. Walsh thought by not dismissing Mr. Dallas the British government confessed they had done wrong.

Mr. Milner Gibson complained that Lord Clarendon's conduct was insulting towards the people of the United States, and that the people of America should be made aware that the British people did not support their minister therein. Mr. Gladstone contended that the good will of the United States and England was with the whole country. Solicitor General attacked Mr. Gladstone, and that the United States Government ought to have arrived at a different conclusion than what they did. Sir J. Packington eulogized Mr. Gladstone, and said the House dare not shrink from the discussion of this crisis of ordinary magnitude. Lord Palmerston replied at length, defending his conduct and denying that deception had been practised towards the United States or that their laws had been violated. The House then divided on the motion for censure and the government was sustained by a majority of 194.

The Steamship *Indian*, from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd of July.

NEW YORK, July 15th.—Mr. Dayton's letter accepting the nomination for the Republican Vice Presidency is published.—He endorses the platform, and blames the South for the sectional issues that have been raised.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, Com. Paulding, from Key West July 6th arrived here to day.

Advices from Havana, July 8th, state that the flag ship of the Spanish war squadron had returned to Havana from Vera Cruz.—Senor Alvarez, the new minister from Spain, had met Comonfort and they held a friendly exan ination of the schedule of debts and credits said to exist between the two countries.—Comonfort agreed to pay the balance claimed after all the spoils and fraud claims of Santa Anna's officials were exchanged.—Peace is thus secured.

The sloop-of-war Saratoga was spoken July 5th off Portugal, bound for the Carribean Sea, all well.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Senate did nothing this morning.

In the House the Keith and Edmondson matter was discussed.

The jury in Herberts case are disagreed and were discontinued and a new trial commences to-morrow.

We learn from our late British papers that a testimonial has just been presented to that indefatigable Arctic navigator, Captain Sir Robert M'Clure, late of Her Majesty's discovery ship Investigator, by a number of officers of the royal navy, several among them the most distinguished in their profession, in admiration of his intrepidity and perseverance in penetrating through the Polar Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin. The testimonial consists of a winged figure of Victory standing upon a globe on the part of a globe representing the Polar Seas, and in the act of blowing a trumpet. It is carved in frosted silver, and stands on an ebony pedestal which bears an appropriate inscription commemorating the services of the gallant officer who was the object of the motives in which the testimonial originated.

MILITARY COLONISATION—PRINCE OF WALES RENFREWSHIRE REGIMENT OF MILITIA.—The petition to Her Majesty's Ministers adopted by the soldiers of this Regiment who wish to go to Canada, is now in course of signature. It is to be sent to Lord Elgin, late Governor General of Canada, to be presented. The petitioners say that they may be eligible for free passage to Australia, under the regulations of Her Majesty's Australian Government, in the same e as any other, of Her Majesty's subjects who are not liable to the exclusion and restrictions imposed by those regulations; but the petitioners have no desire to become grubbers of gold or herders of sheep or cattle in Australia. Their eyes are fixed on Canada. There they wish to become the tillers of the forest, the reclaimers of its soil, and, if necessary, the fighters of its foes, the protectors of its rights and liberties, the upholders of British sovereignty, and the repellers of aggression, from whatever quarter it may come."

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT WOOLWICH.—Orders are at present in circulation to enter an additional supply of good landing hands for the shipwright's department of Woolwich dockyard. The docks and basin occupied in fitting out the war vessels, which are of the most raised and formidable description, are in an unusually crowded state. The number of hands employed in completing the "Thunderbolt" amounts to 300. In fact, great activity is visible on board the whole of the gun and mortar boats, the number of hands engaged varying according to the amount of labor requisite.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The projectors of this undertaking are making great exertions to prosecute the work with vigor during the summer. A communication from Julius Thompson, Esq., the Manager, in the last *Provincialist*, contains the following extract from a letter received from the Secretary of the company in England:

"We are progressing very favourably with the formation of our new Company, and I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of Mr. Crawshay, Baily and Mr. Marshall, of Leeds. They have become Directors of the new Company, so that we have now in the Direction one of the greatest Irons masters, and one of the richest Commoners in England. Messrs. Baxter, Rose and Norton, have also consented to be the Solicitors."—*New Brunswicker.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—You can start from Brockville at noon, and in four hours you reach Montreal. The train leaves Montreal at five afternoon, and at ten, same night you are in Quebec. Or you may leave Brockville at eight, morning, and get to Montreal by two p. m. Twelve dollars between Quebec and Montreal was the fare in 1820, and the Frontenac charged $12 between Kingston and Toronto, slow work, too, it was, very.

MURDER AND ASSASSINATION.—The Port Huron Commercial says that on Friday, of week before last the body of a man was found in the St. Clair River, just above St. Clair village. The body appeared to have been in the water 6 or 8 days, and on the head marks of violence were discovered. From papers found in his pocket it was supposed that his name was Thomas Marshall.

From certain circumstances it was supposed by persons in this village that the body was that of Thomas Atkinson, a resident of Port Huron. He hah been missing since the preceeding Sunday, and was known to have had a memorandum book which had belonged to Marshall in his pocket. A number of his relatives and friends went to St. Clair on Tuesday last, had the body disinterred, and on examination satisfied themselves that it was the corpse of Atkinson. He was known to have a sum of money in his possession on the Sunday mentioned, for the purpose of making a payment on a piece of land, only three shillings cash was found on his person when taken from the river, which fact, in connection with bruises upon the head, leaves doubt that he was murdered.

Advices have been received at Washington from Texas, of the massacre of the mail drivers between Fort McKavitt and Fort Chadbourne, somewhere about the 1st of June. On Saturday the 8th, a party of Camanches went in Fort Chadbourne, when Captain Eastman, in command there, suspecting them to be the same party that killed the mail-riders, attacked them, killed 7 of them instantly, wounded several mortally, and some half a dozen escaped.

The Boston *Journal* says:—There are some few uneasy spirits who will regret, but the great body of the intelligent people of this country will rejoice, that Great Britain has been slow to take offence at the cavalier treatment which it has received at the hands of the American administration. The British ministry has exercised more forbearance than could have been reasonably anticipated in deciding not to dismiss Mr. Dallas, and now that we shall continue to have a representative at the Court of St. James, we may reasonably hope that pending difficulties which threaten the peace of the two nations will be happily adjusted. We have never anticipated a war with Great Britain as the result of existing differences, although in the delicate state of relations of the two governments we could not anticipate what a day might bring forth. The recent news from England will go far to relieve that uneasy feeling among the commercial classes which always attend a disturbance of friendly relations with a foreign nation, if it does not entirely re-establish confidence.

Arrival of the Niagara.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Four days later from Europe.
Political news unimportant.
Decline in Breadstuffs, &c.

The steamer Niagara from Liverpool the 15th inst; arrived at Halifax at 7. 3m this P. M.

In the Liverpool cotton market the sales of the week amounted to 80,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators, and 13,000 to exporters.

BREADSTUFFS.—Prices were a shade lower. There was only a small speculative inquiry.

The weather continued favorable for harvesting

The decline of the week on wheat is 2d per bush.; on flour 1s per bbl. chiefly on lower grades; and on corn 1s per quarter.

Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon firm and active. Holders of lard were demanding a further advance asking 67s.

Money market unchanged. Consols closed 96⅝ @ 95⅞. American securities generally were rather higher.

Further by the Niagara.

The London papers contain the following paragraph.

"Negotiations between England and the U. S. in regard to existing difficulties, were resumed on the 30th, under circumstances which justified the belief that matters are already in a fair condition towards the amicable adjustment of the points at issue."

It is believed Parliament prorogued on the 31st inst., and that no further party motions will be made this session.

The following is the only reference that has been made to America since the sailing of the Fulton. Mr Bailie asked Palmerston whether Mr Dallas, as representative to her Majesty's gov't. had free power to settle the Central American dispute, or whether he had any other powers than those of Mr. Buchanan. Palmerston said it was understood that Mr. Dallas had full power to discuss Central American affairs and Mr. Buchanan had none at all.

A bill has been introduced into the Commons to permit distilling from Rice.

The weather continued magnificent for harvest and another fortnight would secure farmers from any change in their prospects.

FRANCE.—Reports have been for some time current, that an unpleasantness existed between the Courts of France and Russia, and that Count Morris's departure for St. Petersburg was delayed in consequence.—The difficulty is probably arranged. A report of the corps Legislatif refusing to accord to the Emperor the power of granting pensions is published, it is respectful, but firm, and is considered the severest check Napoleon has met from his government.

The bill granting pensions to the Orleans princes was voted unanimously, although Count Montalsburt wrote a strong letter against it and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg indignantly refuses the money.

The Juvenile Count of Paris has written a letter repudiating the fusion.

The letters had created considerable sensation in Orleans circle.

The projected meeting between the Emperor of Austria and France is confirmed.

Accounts of the weather and crops thro'out the country even in the lately inundated districts are favorable. Harvesting had commenced in the South. The vineyards also look well.

ITALY.—Affairs in Parma, were becoming worse and an insurrection was feared.—The Clerical Journals of Turin say that France had addressed a note to Sardinia counselling moderation on the Italian question.

☞ The Steamer Northern Indiana, was burned yesterday on Lake Erie, and forty lives are reported to have been lost.

We stop the press to insert the above, nearly half being worked off.

Special Notices.

BILIOUS DISORDERS AND THEIR CURE.

There is nothing can form so useful and efficient an aperient as the Bile itself, which has been admirably adapted by nature to supply the bowels in a state of health with the requisite stimulus; but when this has from disease become either deficient in quantity, or deteriorated in quality, medicines are justly entitled to consideration as the most effectual means of restoring a healthy secretion. Sir Astley Cooper's Anti-Bilious and Family Aperient Pills are all powerful in removing the distressing symptoms attendant upon Bilious obstructions, disordered state of the stomach and bowels—such as pains in the head, dimness of sight, sickness, oppression of the chest, lowness of spirits, with great apprehension of imaginary danger, and fear of sudden death, disinclination for active employment, and various other symptoms, at all times troublesome, and not unfrequently dangerous. By taking two or three of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, the symptoms above described are speedily removed, an unusual degree of serenity pervades the mind, the stomach and bowels are restored to their natural functions, and returning vigor is the result; by taking one, two or three pills at bedtime, and repeated as occasion may render necessary, they operate pleasantly, without producing that irritation common to most advertised and powerful medicines, which too often augment the maladies they were intended to remove.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, prepared in London and New York, by McPhail and Co., and see that their signature is on each box and on the directions. Without this mark of authenticity they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, July 18th 1856

Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 00	
" 2nd quality	4 00	0 00
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats „ do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	12 00	14 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No 7, First Concession, in the Township of Mersea, containing about 60 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It has a good dwelling house, stables, &c., and an excellent orchard. Possession given in the Fall. For terms of sale, &c., apply to

OLIVER BURKE.

Township of Mersea, 16th July 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

CREDIT SALE.

WILL be sold by Auction, at the Sandwich Exchange, on Wednesday, the 6th August next, a lot of Horses, Yearling Colts, Mares and Cattle, a Family Carriage, Buggy, Sulkey, Buffalo Waggon, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence 12 o'clock noon.

TERMS: under $25, cash; over 25 and under $50, three months; over 50 and under $100, twelve months Credit on furnishing good endorsed Notes if required.

P. H. MORIN, Auctioneer.

Sandwich, July 16th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER;

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st July, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	Time when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Clarissa Armstrong,	Lowress J. Wilson,	Articles of the Peace,	3rd April,	Cornelius R. Quick,				Found Sureties,
James M. Knapp,	John Shay,	Non-payment of Wages,	16th	do.				Parties settled.
Ellen Sweeney,	Mrs. Henry Hall,	Assault and Battery,	16th	James Noble,	10s.	15 days,	Town Treasurer,	
Andrew Derene,	George Jones,	Do do	24th	D. Downing, & T. Hawkins,	£2 10s & costs	Forthwith,	Treasurer of Municipality of Windsor	
John Williams,	Amb. Wilson,	Trespass,	29th	J Coatsworth, F A Ambridge and S. J. Wigle,	2s 6d	10 days,	Township Treasurer	
J. Rushiloe,	James Conover,	Do	7th May,	F. A. Ambridge,	1s	2 weeks,	do	
Cæsaire Drouillard,	Clemence Meloche,	Do	13th	John Prince,	1s	1 month,	Prosecutor,	
Leandre Jolebois,	John Lewis,	Obstructing Highway,	15th	Thomas Woodbridge.	10s	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	
Bridget Duyar,	Michael Duyar,	Drunkenness,	26th	Do	10s	do	do	
Samuel Port,	John Maloy,	Assault,	26th	Do	10s	do		
William Cooper,	Patrick Kelly,	Assault and Battery,	30th	Do	£2 10s	do	Imprisoned for one month in default.	
Samuel Port,	William Clark,	Selling Spirituous Liquors (Whiskey)	9th June,	Thomas Woodbridge & John Prince,	£3 12s 6d	9th June,	½ to informer, ½ to Mun of Sandwich	
Harriet Washington,	George Bullard,	Assault,	10th	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s.	12th June,		Appealed to Quarter Sess
Henry Wright,	Noel Piloir,	Obstructing Highway,	14th	James Noble,	10s	1 month,		

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending July 1st, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 9th July, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor. with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856.

NOTICE.

CAME into my possession, a short time ago, a tall BAY HORSE. Has a white stripe on the forehead, and white hind feet. Has been foundered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.

GEO. MALOTTE.

Sturgeon Creek, Township of Mersea, July 3rd, 1856.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th September, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 14th August.
3rd Kingsville, 18th August.
4th. Colchester, 16th Auuust.
5th. Mersea, 20th August.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th September.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,

TORONTO.

President :	I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President :	T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer :	R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor :	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

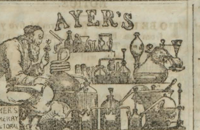
FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr, Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.,

AND SOLD BY

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, SANDWICH;

D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;

And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING,

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.

Hugh Croft, Esq.	Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq.	E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq.	R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq	Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq.	F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq.	Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq.	J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq	E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq.	A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq.	T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Morton, Esq.	John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq.	A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq.	T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN

FOR JULY, 1856.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

PER

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE

LOWEST REMUNERATING

PROFIT, FOR

CASH.

PRINTS

IN VARIETY.

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING,

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

FLOUR,

AT CURRENT PRICES.

CASH PAID

FOR

WOOL

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Care of Honeysuckles.

Mildew and blight come from the east, therefore honeysuckles should be sheltered from that aspect—for, as they rise and spread widely, they are not so manageable as a rosebush. A mass of luxuriant honeysuckles is beautiful to the eye and delicious in fragrance; but covered with mildew, it is a blackened and miserable object. Mildew fortunately don't make its appearance every spring; but once in four or five years, as a plague, to desolate the garden. A good deal may be raked away if taken off as soon as it spreads its cobwebs over these lovely flowers, but it should be done without delay; or its ravages will have become so great as to render any preventive operation almost useless.

To Preserve Herbs.—All kinds of herbs should be gathered on a dry day, just before or while in blossom—Tie them in bundles, and suspend them in a dry airy place with the blossoms down wards. When perfectly dry, wrap the medicinal ones in paper, and keep them from the air. Pick off the leaves of those which are to be used in cooking, pound and sift them fine, and keep the powder in bottles corked up tight.

White Cup-Cake.—Take 4 cups of flour 2 of sugar, 1 of butter, 1 of sour cream or milk nutmeg, cinnamon or lemon, with five beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of saleratus; bake in cups or tins twenty five minutes.

A small piece of paper or linen moistened with spirits of turpentine, and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times a year, is sufficient preventative against moths.

Carpets last longest by being often shaken, preventing the dirt under and in them from grinding out the texture; and by being swept too frequently.

Currant Dumplings.—Pick and wash a pound or currants, dry them, and lay them on a plate before the fire. Chop a pound of suet very small and put it into eight spoonfuls of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of salt and three of ginger; now add the currants, and mix all well to gether; then beat up four eggs with a pint of milk, add this by degrees to the other ingredients, and make it into a light paste; roll it up into balls as large as a turkey's egg, with a little flour; flatten them a little and put them into boiling water; move them gently, that they may not stick together. Half an hour will boil them.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Soil for Fruit Trees.—Fine fruit can only be grown upon soil naturally or artificially dry and firm. A wet soil, or a very peaty one never produces fine fruit. Sandy soils, gravelly soils, or clayey soils, as well as what are called loamy soils, can all be made to grow fine fruit, if properly cultivated, provided the subsoil is porous enough to permit the water to escape rapidly downward a sufficient depth to allow the roots of trees at least three feet of soil which is never filled with stagnant moisture—and the greater the depth of perfectly drained soil, the greater the certainty of success.

To cultivate the sensibilities much, and a taste for romance, at an early age, to the neglect of more solid acquirements, is about as wise as to sow arable ground with poppies. In spring it will be prematurely beautiful; in autumn everything bleak and bare; and there will be but a drossy residum in place of beautiful and useful ment, to be reaped from the fruit of the soil.

To render one happy, a clear conscience, a cheerful disposition and a kind, loving merciful spirit, are worth more than all things else, and yet the the majority of men and women are daily sacrificing all these jewels in pursuit of some glittering toy—some false light, which shines only to bewilder, and dazzles to blind!

A dying Irishman was asked by his confessor if he was ready to renounce the devil and all his works. "Oh, your honor," said Pat—don't ask me that; I'm going into a strange country, and I don't want to make myself enemies.

Colored Eloquence.—"My bradders" said a waggish colored man to a crowd, "in all dese yere hard-ship and troubles, dar is one place you can always find sympathy.—" Whar! whar!" shouted several. "In de dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes skyward.

The editor of an exchange paper says, he never saw but one ghost, and that was the ghost of a sinner who died without paying for his paper. "'Twas terrible to look upon!—the ghost in Hamlet was not a circumstance!"

The Cleveland Herald says that counters feit 10's on the Commercial Bank, Midland District, Canada, are in circulation here.—They may be described as being darker than the genuine; vignette, winged figure of Mercury scattering coin from a Cornucopia; figure 10 on either side in a scroll; shield in a circle on right lower corner; rose, shamrock and thistle on left end, with figure 10 enwreathed; signitures good.

The following are the dimensions of some of the largest steamers in the world:—The *Great Western* 236 feet long, 25 broad; *Great Britain* 322 feet long, 51 feet broad; *Himalaya*, 350 feet long, 43 broad; the *Persia*, 370 feet long, 45 broad; the *Adriatic* 355 feet long, 50 feet broad; the *Vanderbilt*, 355 feet long, 45 feet broad. The *Great Eastern* is more than twice the size of the largest of these.

Iowa.—There must be "tall living" in Iowa. A friend writes from there, that going out a few days since a short distance from home, he found a six barrelled revolver, a hunting knife, a pair of boots, and the bodies of eight wolves laying beside them, indicating that some person had shot six with his revolver, destroyed two with his knife, and then became a victim to the remainder.

Straw matting should be cleaned with a large coarse cloth, dipped in salt and water and carefully wiped dry. This salt prevents the matting from turning yellow.

NOTICE.

TO BE LEASED for a term of five years from the First April next, the public Wharf in the Town of Sandwich, for which purpose Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk, at his office, up to Saturday the Nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONDITIONS.

The Lessee to keep the Wharf in good repair during the lease at his own expense, and to deliver it up in the same good order at the time in good tenantable condition. The Rent to be paid quarterly to the Treasurer of the Township of Sandwich. Tenders to state the names of two good sureties for the fulfilment of conditions.

For further particulars reference may be had to either of the undersigned.

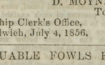
THOS. WOODBRIDGE,
Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Sandwich, July 4, 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.	
Wednesday	April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do	May 7	do	June 7
do	May 21	do	June 21
do	June 4	do	July 5
do	June 18	do	July 19
do	July 2	do	Aug. 2
do	July 16	do	Aug. 16
do	July 30	do	Aug. 30
do	Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do	Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do	Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do	Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do	Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do	Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool.	
Wednesday,	Nov. 26	Saturday,	Dec. 27
do	Dec. 24	do	Jan 24, 1857
do	Jan 28, 1857	do	Feb 28, "
do	Feb 25, "	do	Mar 28, "
do	Mar 25, "	do	April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 steerage passage.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 82 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
ALLAN & ROSS, 116 Dale Street, } Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WITHEROW are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 10s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.
London, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Notice to Lumbermen.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive at Sandwich from 1st June till further notice, returns of Staves, Timber Logs, Wood, &c., cut on public or private lands for shipment or local consumption, and grant clearances for such as are intended for the Quebec or foreign markets, and would call the lumbermen's attention to parties interested in order to prevent delay and expense at Quebec.

N. HAMMOND,
Crown Timber Agent.

Huron Signal, Amherstburg and Chatham papers, please copy.

LOST.

A LADY'S Gold Arm Pin was lost between Sandwich and Windsor a few days ago. Any person leaving it at this office will be rewarded.
26th June, 1856

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible *till they, having settled their Bill,* and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued, or *Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the Office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the Law requires.*

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Period cals are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit: } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, of Gold, and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Fieul lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lot number eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street in Block B, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said Village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esqr., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriffs office, Sandwich,
27th March.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers four, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, Sheriff Essex
9th June, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pejot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fleet, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Atty for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue,
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. C. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM. D. WILKINS, JR
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FISH MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warren, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. D. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hope, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travelers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.



THE FAVORITE STEAMER

GEM

Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.

Detroit, May 26th, 1856.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will find his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. P. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island.
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 8 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the visiting generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs furnished by skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rood of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded, together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SCOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is now well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the Most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Exhibitions since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to the columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO CUSTOM DUTY.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACMILLAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the Town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residence or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L.

Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised on the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, giving perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of
GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.,
To which he respectfully invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION
To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings, the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time and strike, prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Cloathing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from a mouse to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U.S. Court Room. J. W. JOHNSTON

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executor
H. G. GUILLOT, }
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATTHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Wares. "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856. NO. 22

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Belford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Belford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Winsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Belford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Belford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpentor and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etcetera.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

Memories of the Heart.

BY WINNY WOODBINE.

I sit in the deepening twilight,
While the stars twinkle faint in the sky,
And sadly repeat thy name over,
When I think that none others are nigh.
Then memory with magical power,
Brings back to my weary-worn heart;
Those eyes when so strangely we met,
So happily met—but to part.

Dost remember the clasp of the hands,
That spoke in a language so sweet;
And the glances that thrilled our hearts through,
When our eyes in confusion would meet?
And the low-breathed tones of thy voice,
As it whispered sweet words in mine ear—
'Tis brought by bright memory all,
Till again its soft music I hear.

'Tis many long days since we parted,
And blossoms have faded and died;
Now Spring, with her birds and her flowers,
Is roaming again the hill-side.
When the Summer in all its bright beauty,
And its soft, dreamy hours, shall come,
We will meet 'neath the blue-beaming skies,
And ne'er again far shall thou roam.

Doing a Dandy.

As the cars were about leaving a village in the interior of Massachusetts, not a long time since, a rather gawkey specimen of humanity in the form of a Yorsonter, was seen making big tracks for the depot, which he reached just in time to jump aboard the train as it departed. After for a moment drawing breath which he had lost in the race, Jonathan walked boldly into one of the cars, containing some twenty or thirty passengers, and pushing on with long, unginny strides, seated himself by the stove, and after taking a long stare at the passengers around, commenced warming himself.

In the same car was a young man belonging to that class generally known as 'city dandies.' His person was small and thin, yet he was dressed in the extreme of fashion; his upper lip, as well as a portion of his face, was covered with sandy colored hair, while a stiff starched collar reached nearly to the top of his head. Indeed he had a most excruciating air, and whenever he spoke, his words were peculiarly mincing.

The dandy sat looking listlessly out at the window, as Jonathan entered the cars. Turning around and observing the character of the intruder, he seemed convinced that there was a rare opportunity for fun, which he determined not to let pass, and accordingly, Jonathan found himself the subject of the dandy's wit. But he calmly bore the taunts and jeers of the dandy, and seemed in fact unconscious of what was going on, until the latter nearly exhausted his fountain of blackguardism, when Jonathan for the first time, looked towards the seat occupied by the dandy. As his eye fell on that personage, he looked surprised—his face grew radiant, and relaxing his bronze features into a sort of grin, he rose and strode across the car towards him.

"Wall, I swow!" commenced the Vermonter, as he grasped the dandy's skinny hand within his own, and gave it a tremendous squeeze, "who'd a thought it! didn't hardly know you at first, I say, old feller, how d'ye do? I'm really glad to see ye."

Here a shriek from the dandy, followed by a volley of curses, as he drew his almost crushed hand from the grasp, caused Jonathan to halt suddenly in his exclamation, and commenced apologizing for his rudeness:

"I swow, I didn't mean to hurt your hand, but it does seem good to meet old acquaintances, specially among strangers: p'raps though, you don't remember me, but I do you, and that's jist as well."

"What do you mean you impudent pup?" exclaimed the dandy, his sallow face crimsoned with anger.

"Oh, Mister, there's no use in flashing up, you can't deny it.'

"Deny what? demanded the dandy emphatically.

"I say Mister, continued Jonathan, not heeding the interruption, and with a knowing wink of the eye, 'how long since you got out?'

"Do you mean to insult a gentleman?" shouted the dandy, springing from his seat.

"Be quiet friend," said Jonathan, and then continued, 'didn't they use you well there—give you good fodder, eh? or was it your cage large enough?'

"Begone, you scoundrel!" shouted the dandy huskily.

"I say, Mister, have you got that ring off your neck yet?" continued Jonathan, seizing hold of the stiffly starched collar of the other with such force as to start it from its foundation, and cause it to hang by one corner down the dandy's back.

This was too much, the dandy could not endure it. Pale and trembling with anger, he attempted to speak, but words failed him.

"Look 'ere friends," said Jonathan, addressing the amazed passengers, while he took the dandy by the arm and turned him round two or three times, so as to expose him to their view, 'p'raps you don't know it, but this is the very Qurang Outang that was exhibited at the managerie that came up to Vermont a month ago."

The roars of laughter that rang through the cars at this announcement were really alarming; every one was seized with consternation, and the conductor came into the car to see what was the matter. At the next station the dandy left the train, with bitter curses falling from his lips.

Relaxations of Great Men.

It is interesting to note the amusements of learned and great men of present and past times. Their predilections, their private tastes, their amusements, their domestic habits, their relaxations—in a word all that satisfies them, amuses them—are capable of furnishing useful lessons to our race; for a man's manners and habits help us to a knowledge of him, and are the best evidence of his real character.

Many great men have delighted in passing the hours of relaxation in the company of children. This betokens a pure and loving nature. Richter says the man is to be shunned who does not love the society of children. Henry IV. was passionately fond of them, and delighted in their gambols and little caprices. One day, when crawling round his room on all fours, on his hands and knees, with the Dauphin on his back, and the other children around him urging the King to gallop in imitation of a horse, an ambassador suddenly entered and surprised the royal family in the midst of their fun. Henry, without rising to his feet, asked,

"Have you any children, Mr. Ambassador?"

'Yes, sir.'

'In this case I proceed with the sport,' replied the king.

Duke of Wellington was extremely fond of children, and was a general favorite with them. He enjoyed their gambols, took part in them, and was constantly presenting them with little keepsakes and presents.

Leibnitz used to pass months together in his study, engaged with his laborious investigations. At such times his only relaxation consisted in collecting about him in his study children of both sexes, whom he watched, and sometimes he took part in their frolics. Seated in his easy chair, he delighted to observe their lively movements, to listen to their conversation, and to observe their several dispositions; and when his soul had sufficiently enjoyed the innocent spectacle, he would dismiss the children with sweetmeats, and return to his studies with renewed energy.

Louis Racine says of his father that he took part in all the children's sports. I remember a procession we once had,' says he in his memoirs, 'in which my sisters played the part of the clergy, I was the curate, and the author of Athalie, singing in chorus with us, carried the cross.'

Napoleon like Wellington, was fond of children. He used to take the infant King of Rome in his arms, and standing in front of a mirror with him, there made the oddest grimaces in the glass. At breakfast he would take the child upon his knee, dip his finger in the sauce, and daub his face with it; the child's goodness scolded, the Emperor laughed, and the child almost always pleased, appeared to delight in the rough caresses of his father. Those who on such occasions had a favor to solicit from the Emperor, were almost sure to be favourably received.

Eighteen Things.

In which young people render themselves very impolite.

1. Loud laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Cutting finger nails in company.
4. Leaving meeting before it is closed.
5. Whispering in meeting.
6. Gazing at strangers.
7. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
8. A want of experience for superiors.
9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
10. Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude.
11. Making yourself the topic of conversation.
12. Laug'ing at the mistakes of others.
13. Joking in company.
14. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
15. To commence talking before others are through.
16. Answering questions when put to others
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table. And—
18. In not listening to what one is saying in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well bred person will not make one observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

Miscellany.

PRIZE CANADIAN BLANKETS.—We were yesterday shewn some blankets and cloths, manufactured at the Wentworth Woollen Works, Dundas, for the purpose of being sent to the Sydenham Crystal Palace, for permanent exhibition. These goods, in consequence of the prize medal having been obtained at the World's Exhibition for similar samples, were made expressly to the order of the Canadian Commissioner Mr. Perry, of Montreal, and are now on their way to England. The goods are not only of a superior description, but will cast into the shade all other goods of the kind to be exhibited. We are informed by competent judges, that the blankets are, if anything, superior to the celebrated sample which carried off the prize in 1851. Canada and especially this section of it, may justly feel proud of the honor conferred by the exhibition of the goods manufactured at the Wentworth Woollen Works. The establishment is now in the hands of an enterprising and energetic Company, and the improvements recently effected by them, must contribute materially to the facilities for carrying on this important branch of mechanical industry. We feel assured that the goods now forwarded for permanent exhibition will tend greatly to enhance the estimate of the people of England with regard to the manufactures, resources, and capabilities of Canada.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

ONE OR THE OTHER.—A stout bustling little woman came into the vestry of a church to see the clergyman, one morning, after the reading of the prayers. She held in her arms a sturdy specimen of manhood in embryo, who was crying lustily.

"Please, sir," said she with a courtsey, "will you be so kind as to tell me whether this child is a seraphim or cherubim?"

"Young woman" said the learned divine, "why do you joke with the authorised prayer of your church?"

"Please, sir, I ain't joking—only I want to know whether my son Augustus is a seraphim or a cherubim."

"Neither, woman—neither! How can you ask?"

Oh! but I know he is one or the other," said she, "because you said this morning the cherubim and seraphim 'continually do cry,' and my son is always at it."

A MAN HANGING HIMSELF IN HIS SLEEP.—Last night, after all the good people of the city and the "rest of mankind" had retired to rest, a German by the name of George Haynes, on Morgan county, stopping at Walter's Hotel, on Marietta street, rose from his couch and attempted to crawl out of a second story window in which he succeeded admirably—having got himself entirely through, and was about to fall to the hard pavement where his brains would have been dashed out, his foot accidentally caught between the window sash and casing thus waking him. With one foot and one hand he hung suspended until, by his cries, he brought assistance. Mr. H. weighs over two hundred pounds and consequently would have made quite an impression on the brick pavement, had he succeeded in this somambulistic enterprise.—*Zanesville Aurora.*

The Boston Chronicle is informed by a gentleman of high respectability and intelligence who has resided for several years in Missouri, that when Thompson delivered to the Border Ruffians 300 muskets and two brass cannon from the United States Arsenal at Liberty, our informant asked him if he was not afraid he would get into difficulty with the government at Washington. He replied, no; he had telegraphed to Pierce and it was all right.—*Tribune.*

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Gazette contains an Admiralty notice declaring Dr. Jas. Rae and his companions entitled to the reward of £10,000 offered to those who should first ascertain the fate of the expedition under Sir John Franklin.

During a recent thunder storm at Dayton, Ohio, the lightning "dropped off" from the telegraph wires at two different points, making a report like the explosion of a Chinese cracker and sending off a shower of sparks.

Empty brandy barrels, bearing a good brand every high in the New York market even fetching $8 and $10 a piece. And no wonder. For poor whiskey when carefully doctored and packed in a branded barrel, sells readily at the prices of the best Cognac. Old judges of liquor smack their chops over it, look wise, and declare that nothing purer ever came out of France.—*Montreal paper.*

THE GERMAN LEGION FOR CANADA.—On Saturday morning, an interesting scene took place on the arrival and embarkation of as portion of the German Legion, 3rd Jagars or rifles, who have volunteer d their services for Canada. It may be premised that the men are young, able-looking, and of a touter build than the general run of Germans whom we see passing through the port on their way to America. The draft of men in question arrived (from Devonport) at Linestreet station, by the mail train, at four o'clock. It consisted of 250 men, the officers in command being Major Francis Weiss, Captain Carstenson, and Lieutenant Rohrer. Captain Addison is in charge of the expedition on the part of the government.—*Liverpool Times.*

The city of Paris has been paying for three years an indemnity to the bakers in order to keep the price of bread at a certain fixed rate. The amount thus paid by the city to bakers during this period is 31,000,000 francs—a little more than ten millions of dollars. Thus the poor have been kept from grumbling.

A CROWD OF CASUALTIES.—These few days past have been fruitful of casualties.—On Thursday, a colored child of two years of age, whose parents resided on Bell's property, near the depot, at some unobserved moment, fell into a well and was drowned. Another child, son of William Hilts, who is absent at Owen Sound, fell from a high fence, headforemost, and was so much hurt as to be for some time supposed dead. A man in the Caledonia settlement was struck with *coup de soleil* on Wednesday, and died very shortly after. Another, a far more serious casualty, occurred in the death of a woman who expired suddenly. From the absence of the Coroner we were not able to obtain particulars of the inquest when we went to press.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—We are sorry to hear that the Princess Royal has sustained some injury from an accident which occurred to her Royal Highness on Tuesday last. The Princess was engaged about midday in the boudoir, and was in the act of lighting a wax taper when a spark ignited the sleeve of a gauze dress worn by her Royal Highness. The flame spread rapidly, and in an instant the whole sleeve from the wrist to the shoulder was in a blaze. Her Royal Highness manifested remarkable presence of mind under the trying circumstances, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had communicated with the body of the dress. The Princess's arm was much burnt, and Her Royal Highness has since been confined to the Palace, and was prevented by the circumstances from accompanying the Queen to Grosvernor-house on Thursday evening.

ANOTHER COLLISION.—Propeller Nile and Schoone *Sardis Burchard* came in collision, between here and Point Abino on Tuesday night. The Schooner had her head gear carried away, but sustained no serious damage. The Propeller, which was bound for Chicago, proceeded on her voyage, and probably received but slight damage. The *Burchard* was bound in with a cargo of lumber.—*Buffalo Express.*

POLICE AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Great Western Railway Company have taken hold of Police matters at the Niagara Suspension Bridge, and are determined to put a stop to pocket-picking and swindling at that point. They have employed two Detroit policeman to remain at the Bridge and look after the rogues who post themselves there to plunder travellers.

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.—In a late number of *Bell's Life in London*, Richard Manks, of Warwickshire, offers to run any man in the world 30 miles or upwards for £25 a side, or he will run or walk any man ten miles, each at one start, for £25 a side, or will take £50 to £25 that he runs eleven miles in one hour, or twenty-one miles in two hours, and thirty miles in three hours; either of these matches to come off on a turnpike road or an enclosed ground. Or Manks will take £100 to £50 that he will run 100 miles in thirteen hours, or £110 to £50 the goes 1000 miles on foot in eight days and nights.

RATS.—A good rat trap may be made by filling a smooth kettle to within six inches of the top with water, and covering the surface with chaff. The first chap who gets in makes a stir because he cannot get out; and the rest coming to see what the matter is, share the same fate.

A lamb of the law, in passing a chap engaged in posting bills, addressed him thus: "Here you William." "My name is not William!" Ah, I thought your name was William, as I have heard them call you *Bill Sticker.*

The *Whig* states that the Kingston City Council has voted £750 in aid of the Building Fund of the Local Committee of the Provincial Shows. It was carried by a majority of one. The Citizens of Kingston will now possess a Glass Building that will be both a credit and an ornament to the City; for the property will be vested in the Frontenac Agricultural Society, the Subscribers to that Society are mostly citizens of Kingston. The same paper adds that the Leeds Agricultural Society at their last meeting, voted the sum of three hundred dollars in aid of the Glass Building on the Show Grounds. It is expected that other Agricultural Societies in the vicinity will follow the same laudable example.

There was a great boat race at Halifax, N. S., on Thursday the 10th ult, at which the greatest speed on record was made by a Halifax row-boat owned by James Pryor, which made five mile in twenty-eight minutes, beating the St. John boat ten lengths. Col. E. J. Young, who laid a wager $500 that he could row a boat from Philadelphia to Cape May and back, within four days accomplished the distance (200 miles) in one hour and forty-nine minutes less than the required time.—*Niagara Mail.*

"The people of Eaton Rapids," says the Detroit Advertiser, "have experienced much annyance for some days past, to cause pieces of the fish dying in the river.—On Monday and Tuesday, as many as twenty barrels of dead fish, which were creating an intolerable nuisance, were removed, but the steam filled up with them nearly as fast as they were taken off. Below the dam, the river was so clogged up by them, that it was difficult to push a canoe through them. The mortality reached everything living in the water, such as lizards, frogs, crawfish, &c. We have heard no rational account of this circumstance, though it is perfectly well known.

Habit in a child is at first like a spider's web—if neglected, it becomes a thread or twine; next a cord or rope; finally a cable, and who can break it!

A JUVENILE HERO.—Some few days ago as a gentleman in a buggy was coming over the Cataraqui Bridge, he took up a small boy, belonging to the Ninth Regiment, it raining heavily at the time Seeing a medal on the boy's breast, al most as big as the lad himself, he asked him where and how he got it. "At the taking of Sebastopol," was the ready answer; and I mean to get its fellow soon." "Indeed," said the gentleman. "Yes indeed," rejoined the boy, "we are sure to have a war with the Yankees, and the way I'll walk into those fellows will soon get me another medal." "Did you ever see a Yankee?—he's a tall chap, seven feet high, able to eat you up, and jump over you into the bargain; what could you do with him?" "Couldn't I eat at him as he came down!" replied the small warrior. So putting the boy down at the barrack gate, the gentleman drove away, well satisfied that British supremacy in Canada was safe for the period of the young soldier's servitude.—*Kingston Whig.*

"Pat you have dated your letter a week ahead—it is not so late in the month by a week." "Och, boy and indade it is me that is wanting sweet Kathleen to get it in advance of the male: sure, I'll not care if she gets it three days before it is written."

We believe ourselves authorised in stating that whenever the separation of the county of Victoria from that of Peterborough shall be completed, Mr. Vankoughnet will be a candidate for its due representation in Parliament.—*Coburg Star.*

AN ORIGINAL PLAN TO OBTAIN SUSCRIBERS.—By the last number of the *Reformer*, published at Napanee, C. W., we learn that the proprietor, for the purpose, of increasing the circulation of his paper, has made arrangements with a Daguerrean artist in that town, to take a spendid portrait, in a case, of every one of his subscribers who pays the sum of $2 in advance. This plan is certainly original, and we imagine that if the people in that neighborhood are fond of "seeing themselves as others see them," that the artist will have enough work to do for some time to come.

An address has been presented to the Hon. G. S. Boulton, of Cobourg, by a public meeting for his opposition in the Legislative Council to the £50,000 Quebec grant.

PERFORATED OR SOLID BRICK.—Some experiments have lately been made on the comparative sustaining strength of patent perforated bricks of the ordinary kind.—In each case, a pier of four courses of bricks to be tested, were built in Roman cement, on the table of a powerful hydraulic press, and allowed at least twenty four hours to set. A light scale board was suspended to the safety valve lever of the press, on which there were placed successive weights until the pier of bricks on the table of the press was crushed. The number of weights was increased a quarter of a pound at a time—being equivalent to an increasement of ten tons, upon the press—commencing at thirty tons this starting point being effected to the united weights of the lever and scale board.—The pumps were working very slowly to eliminate the concussion produced otherwise by the rush of the water. The first experiment was made with good ordinary brick in a pier of 18 inches square built in four courses. This showed symptoms of failing with 110 tons and was crushed with 150.. A pier of the same dimensions of perforated bricks began to crack with 270 tons, and was crushed with 350.

A countryman being a witness in a court of justice, was asked if he was born in wedlock, to which he replied, "Noa, zur, I was born in Devonshire."

BATES' THRASH AU SORT.—We understand that the fortunate drawer of the first prize is Mr James Sharing, Grocer, of Montreal. Mr David Donnell, Oswego, drew the second prize. The drawer of the third prize is not yet known. Mr James Campbell, of Angusta, drew the fourth prize. Mr Bates, we understand, purchased the Grist Mill from Mr Shaw, Jun. His friend will be glad to hear of this arrangement.—*Brockville Recorder.*

RECOVERY OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.—Often when persons are apparently drowned the vital spark has not really fled, and by judicious management they may be recovered. At this season of the year, when many lives are lost while bathing, the means of restoring persons apparently drowned, should be known by every one. The following are the principal directions, published under the authority of the Massachusetts humane Society:

"Convey the body to the nearest house with raised head. Strip and rub dry. Wrap in blankets. To inflate the lungs by closing the nostrils with thumb and finger, blowing into the mouth forcibly; then pressing with the hand on the chest. Again blow in the mouth and press on the chest, and so on ten minutes, or until he breathes. Keep the body warm, extremities also. Continue rubbing—do not give up so long as there is any chance of success."

AFFECTING CASE.—The Dayton Gazette tells an affecting story of a farmer who, while selling a load of wheat at a dollar a bushal in that city, burst into tears. The owner of the mill was touched, and kindly inquired the cause of his grief. "Sympathy" was too much for him, and bursting into a tremendous "boo hoo," he replied: "My son John could have got a dollar and seventy five cents a bushel for this very wheat two months ago!"

Mortality in War.

The following statistics of the losses of the British army during the Crimean and Peninsular Wars are copied from the *United Service Gazette*. The improvements in firearms do not appear to have occasioned the destruction that was anticipated, the casualties being nearly balanced. There is, however, a marked increase in the average of a number of officers killed in the Crimean war, though not in the men.

The numbers of non-commissioned and commissioned officers to each 1,000 rank and file in the British army may be estimated at 72 and 40 respectively. The proportion of the wounded officers who die from the injuries they have received is considerably less than that which obtains among the private men; for out of 1,973 officers (more than two-fifths of the total number wounded from 1793 to 1815,) only 164 died, being very nearly one in 12. The difference in favor of the officers is, no doubt, due to the greater amount of comfort and attention which they are generally able to secure.

At the siege of Gibraltar only one officer died out of 25 wounded, and out of 117 wounded at the battle of Toulouse only 3 died. In both these cases the wounded were able to find better accommodation than can be the case after a battle fought in an ordinary campaign.

At Gibraltar the proportion of deaths among the private men was reduced from 1 in 8 to 1 in 10. 101 having died out of 1,083 wounded.

It may be estimated that from 1793 to 1815, the number of recruits raised for British regiments was 519,040, the militia and colonial regiments 198,810, making a total of 717,670, besides 30,000 foreign troops temporarily employed,—to those being added the effective force on the 1st of January 1793, 45,440 men, the total number employed during these years will be 793,110. Of these 193,166 died, 229,141 were discharged, 20,000 taken prisoners, and 113,273 deserted, leaving an effective force of 211,276 on the 31st of December, 1816.

From a comparison of the mortality of the Army and Navy during war, it appears that the man who entered the army, from 1793 to 1815, ran between three and four times, if an officer, the risk of injury in battle that was encountered by one who entered the navy, and that the general chance of death in action to the one was double that of the other. When the soldier was ordered on service abroad, the risk became three times as great to the private, and nearly four times as great to the officers —while to those engaged in actual hostilities, it was respectively 17 and 12 times that of the sailor, the whole navy being considered on active service in time of war.

These ratios, however, would be greatly lessened if we were to include in our estimate the danger from shipwreck, which made the seaman's risk of death from the casualties of the service three times that of death in battle.

A fleet of 20 sail of the line may be considered as equivalent to an army of 120,000 men; and a single battle on land has been more destructive to life than 20 years of combat at sea.

During the Peninsular war, from 1808 to 1813, the average number of sick in each 1,000 was 209 in the British army; in the French army of Spain, 180; and in the French army of Portugal, 145.

It appears that on the 30th of October, 1854, there were 6,776 sick and wounded out of 34,642, which is at the rate of 185 in 1,000. Of these 328 only were with the army, and deducting these and the 1,539 who were wounded at the Alma, we have 4,910 sick at Varna; and the total strength was about 34,000, we have 140 out of 1,000 in hospital before active hostilities took place.

During the time from the landing in Turkey to the 6th of September, 1854, the mortality, which arose from disease alone, was at the annual rate of 77 per 1,000 during the five months from the 6th of September, 1854, to the 15th of February, 1855, it was equivalent to an annual mortality of 198 per 1,000 from casualties in action, and 369 per 1,000 from disease, making a total mortality of 499 per 1,000 per annum.

Of 1,000 deaths in the hospital at Scutari, 575 were caused by diarrhœa and dysentery, 173 by fever, and 55 by wounds; in the Peninsular the respective proportions were 20, 60, and 201.

Of 19 great battles of which details had been produced, only 4 were fought by British armies unassisted by allies of other nations, so that it is necessary to state separately the losses sustained by the British only and by the British and Allies together.

It appears that in these 19 battles an aggregate British force of 438,205 officers and men were engaged; that of these 49,281 were either killed or wounded, and that of these again 14,217 (nearly 30 per cent) died of the injuries they received—so that the casualties averaged 114 and the mortality 33 for every 1,000 men engaged.

The lowest ratio of casualties in these 19 battles is that of the battle of Busaco, 22 per 1,000; the highest loss for the whole force is at New Orleans, where the loss in killed and wounded on the side of the British was 317 in 1,000.

At Albuera, though the casualties of the British and their allies were only 376 per 1,000, those of the British alone amounted to 395 per 1,000.

A subject to which hardly sufficient attention appears to have been paid is the relative efficiency of different weapons.

It appears from a return furnished by the surgeons of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, that of that regiment wounded at the battle of Inkerman, 7 were wounded by the bayonet and 79 by gunshot.

Now it has been confidently and repeatedly asserted that this battle was won by the bayonet; and in the Russian official account of the battle it is called an embittered bayonet contest, and it is stated that their troops had challenged and routed the well fed powerful British troops with what the latter considered their own peculiar weapon. Yet the Brigade of Guards was more constantly and closely engaged in this action than any other portion of the army; for, out of 2,382 casualties suffered by 26 battalions, 504 were borne by the three battalions of Guards, so that it is not probable that the proportion of bayonet wounds was greater in any other regiment than that mentioned above,—viz., 7 in 140, —about 58 in 1,000.

Again, at the battle of Balaklava the heavy brigade was opposed by cavalry, and therefore, most of the wounds which they received were made by lances and sabres. Of 106 casualties among them 9 were fatal; whereas of the 281 among the light brigade, who suffered from artillery as well as from hand-to-hand fighting, 160 were fatal, or more than half the ordinary proportion being 1 death in 5 casualties.

The total amount of killed and wounded of the British forces in the Crimea, from the 10th of September, 1854, to the 8th of September, 1855 was 13,880, of which 4,569 arose from siege duties, 4,490 from assaults, and 4,919 from battles.

The ratios of death among the wounded officers appears to have been nearly the same in 1793-1815 and in the Crimean campaign; but the proportion returned has declined very considerably, being 164 officers killed to 836 wounded in the former period, and 233 to 797 in the latter.

The proportion of killed among the private men was nearly the same in both wars being 102 in 1,000 in the former and 190 to 1,000 in the latter.

The loss sustained by the Russians during the siege is not known to us; but it appears that on the 17th and 18th of June, and from the 17th of August to the 8th of September 1855, inclusively, their loss was 27,852.

As the total loss of the English, in killed and wounded, in the siege and assaults was 8,961, we shall have, taking the loss of the allies at double that of the English, a total loss of about 27,000 so that the besieged lost as many in the 25 most sanguinary days of the siege as the besiegers did during all the 328 days during which it lasted.

The French garrison of Badajoz in 1812, consisting of 4,890 men, inflicted 4,824 casualties on their assailants in 21 days, with a loss of 4,000 only of their own men, including deaths from sickness.

In the same year the garrison of Burgoes 2,000 strong, repulsed their opponents with a loss of 2,064 killed and wounded; in 32 days—their own loss being 639."

Manslaughter.

An inquest was held on the 8th July inst., before Dr. Hamilton, Coroner, at the "Elkin Inn," Village of Manchester in Wawanosh, upon the body of Thomas M'Guire who died on the 7th inst. from the effects of wounds received on the 28th ult., at the hands of James Thompson. From the testimony of the witnesses then brought forward, it appears that the deceased had made claims for renumeration for some work which he had performed, but which claims were disclaimed by Thompson. Angry words had, on former occasions passed between them. Henry Farrow, in company with another witness named Lawler, were standing in front of Thompson's house in the first concession Wawanosh, where M'Guire has just gone in—while there, Thompson came out and taking up a stick went again into the house.—Thompson was then heard to order M'Guire out of the house, and directly afterwards M'Guire called out as if he had received a blow. Thompson came to the door and threw out the stick. After waiting about 5 minutes Farrow went in and found M'Guire sitting on the hearth and leaning his back against the fire jamb.—The witness Farrow then asked what was the matter. Thompson stated that he had a mare in the house and could not get him out. Farrow then went and told Thompson that he had put him, past coming out of it. McGuire stated to Farrow and Lawler, that Thompson struck him with a stick while he was stooping down at the fire to light his pipe. He said he was badly cut and asked them to look at it. The deceased laid deceased in the floor and washed his head and having led him out into the road, left him in charge of William Clark, who came up at the time. These witnesses observed a cut on the ear of deceased, but no other wound on the head; there was a mark of blood on the wall, deceased assigned no reason for Thompson striking him—but had received blows on the head, side and wrist, the last sustained in striving to protect the head. The testimony of the medical men who were examined, proved that concussion of the brain was the immediate cause of the death of deceased.

The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of Manslaughter against Thompson.

We learn that Thompson is now at large and has left the neighbourhood.—*Huron Signal.*

Progress of the Railway Works.

It is satisfactory to note that the Railway works in our Town and vicinity, and, indeed all along the line between Sarnia and Komoka, are progressing favorably. The excavation along the bank of the river, and onwards, is going on rapidly, and will soon be completed to the limits of the town; while at the same time the erection of the Depot buildings is also being proceeded with. The foundation of the Passenger Depot, which is of substantial stone masonry, is already completed, and the brick superstruction which is to be thereon erected, is begun, the intention being to have the whole finished this fall. A great portion of the line is graded, and the whole will soon be ready for the ties and rails; and we understand it is the intention of the contractors to have the road in running order immediately after the advent of A.D 1857. The transition to us Lambtonians, from our comparatively isolated position will be a great one world, except by the circuitous route of Detroit, Windsor, and London,—to that of being within two hours travel of London, will certainly be very satisfactory. And there can be no doubt, moreover, that many of our neighbors in the middle and back country, will also avail themselves of this *short route* to the east, instead of going round by Detroit, and thence eastward along the G. W. R. R., as at present,—the saving of distance from this point to London branch, being about 110 miles,—and of time, nearly a day; not to speak of the saving of expense, which also must be considerable. Altogether we feel as if we were near the commencement of a new era in our history, which will only be the more marked, when our neighbors get their line completed between Port Huron & Corunna or Owasso, where it is proposed to connect it with the Detroit and Milwaukee road. Then the eastern travel of Northern Wisconsin will also add to the traffic, so that there is little reason to doubt that ultimately a profitable and stirring business will be done on the London and Sarnia branch of the G. W. Railway.—*London Observer.*

A Murderess Sent to State Prison for Life.

The Eaton (Mich.) Republican states that Mrs. Brooks, of Kalamazoo, was convicted of the murder of her husband, after two days' trial and an absence of half an hour on the part of the jury. The prisoner, on being asked if she had anything to say why sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon her, she arose and calmly stated that she had something to say, but wished to say it in the presence of her friends her father's family. The family were then sent for. Several of her brothers and sisters appeared, but her father and mother, who had been present during the trial, did not come in. The prisoner took the testations of innocence; wished to have her friends come to themselves with the belief, whenever they thought of her during her long absence, that she had a clear conscience. She briefly narrated her married life; declared that no husband ever had lived happily together; narrated the circumstances of his first, and the commencement of his last sickness, but left all the strong points of the testimony against her without comment or explanation. In expressing her regret that her father and mother were not present, and her hope that she would be permitted to see them before she went to Jackson, she was so overcome with grief that she could not proceed. She leaned upon the Judge's desk bowed her head and wept for a few moments, and then stating that though she had much to say she could not utter, she took her seat.

After a few remarks from the Court, stern and severe in their extent and meaning, but delivered with signs of deep emotion, the following sentence was pronounced:—That sentence of the Court, therefore is, that you be confined at hard labor, in solitary confinement in the State Prison at Jackson, during the term of your natural life."—The prisoner heard the sentence with the same remarkable calmness which she had manifested during the trial.

☞ *No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JULY 25, 1856.

The Bill altering the constitution of the Legislative Council, and making the same elective, having become a law of the land, and the Western Division, composed of the Counties of Essex and Kent, for the purpose of electing a member to that house, is entitled, under lot cast in terms of the Act, to the privilege of electing one member to the Council. We are therefore on the eve of an election, which will take place most probably during the month of October next.

We have always been opposed to rendering the Upper Chamber elective; yet now that it has become so, it is our duty to abide by it, and endeavor, in our choice of representatives, to make that branch of the Legislature as competent as possible, by electing such men only as are fit for and worthy of the position that they will be placed in.

In exercising our privilege of electing a Legislative Councilor, we should guard against any thing that will tend to produce a sectional feeling between the two counties. There is no reason why those men only should who will endeavor to raise the sectional cry and strive to make the election turn upon the candidate's residence in either one county or the other, quite irrespective of ability or fitness for the office. Such men will be found in all communities, but we trust that should such be found in ours, that the electors will shun them altogether. We want a man to represent this constituency who has ability, and will guard over our interests with credit to himself and the electors; and let that be the test when our votes are recorded.

We hope a fair understanding will be come to between the two counties before the election, and that steps will be taken to secure the appointment of delegates from each section, who will have the power to decide upon the parties who should be put in nomination and supported, the delegates to meet and choose the candidate during the month of August next. This course would have the effect of preventing any sectional party feeling which might have been raised, and will render the election almost certain of the party who shall be chosen by them. It will also create a friendly understanding between the two parts of the constituency, and will thereby be enabled to elect a person who is competent to represent us in that chamber.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

An Act to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering the same elective. Reserved for signification of Her Majesty's pleasure 15th May, 1856.—The Royal Assent given Her Majesty in Council on the 24th June, 1856 and Proclamation made thereof by His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Governor General, in the Canada Gazette of the 11th July, 1856.

Whereas by an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the Reign of Her most Gracious Majesty, chaptered one hundred and eighteenth " to empower the " Legislature of Canada to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council for that " Province, and for other purposes," it is enacted, That the Legislature of that Province may change the Constitution of the Legislative Council of the said Province, and make other provisions relative to the same subject and to other subjects therein mentioned:—Therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

I. The Legislative Council shall hereafter be composed of the present Members thereof and of forty-eight Members to be elected, in the proportion and at the times and in the manner hereafter provided; and to this end the Province shall be divided into forty-eight Electoral Divisions, twenty-four in Upper Canada and twenty-four in Lower Canada, in the manner set forth in Schedule A.

II. The present Councillors shall continue to hold their seats as heretofore, subject to the conditions contained in the Imperial Act of the third and fourth Victoria, chapter thirty-five, "to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and for the Government of Canada."

III. The Elective Members shall be elected for eight years.

IV. No person shall be eligible or shall sit or vote as a Legislative Councillor unless he be a British Subject by birth or naturalization, resident in Canada, of the full age of thirty years, and be legally or equitably seized of freehold, for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in fief, *franc alen or roture* in his Province, of the value of two thousand pounds currency over and above all debts, charges and dues, nor unless his real estate or his lands or tenements aforesaid to the value aforesaid be within the limits of the Electoral Division for which he shall seek to be, or shall have been, elected.

V. No person shall be elected a Legislative Councillor who is a public defaulter, or shall have been convicted of felony, or of any infamous crime.

VI. No Member of one House shall be elected a member of the other.

VII. The seat of an Elective Legislative Councillor shall be forfeited in any of the following cases:—if he be a public defaulter, or become a bankrupt, or insolvent, or take the benefit of any law whatsoever in relation to insolvent debtors; or shall cease to hold a property qualification required by the fourth clause.

VIII. Upon or before the first day of September next following the day on which this Act shall receive the Royal assent, the Governor shall issue Writs for the election of twelve Legislative Councillors to represent the twelve Electoral Divisions first entitled to return members to the Legislative Council as hereinafter provided; and the said Writs shall be transmitted to the Returning Officers by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and be returnable on the first Tuesday of November following: and in every second year thereafter Writs for the periodical elections shall be issued on or before the first day of September, and returnable the first Tuesday in November.

IX. The writs of election shall be in the form of schedule B.

X. The Governor shall appoint the Returning Officers for the electoral divisions, from among those persons who might by law be Returning Officers at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly for places within the limits of such divisions.

XI. The Returning Officer for any electoral divisions shall fix a place as nearly as may be in the centre of such division, for the nomination of candidates, and the proclamation of the candidate elected.

XII. The electors of Legislative Councillors shall, as regards their qualification, be the same as those of members of the Legislative Assembly, and shall vote at the places at which they would vote for a member of the latter: The boundaries and extent of electoral divisions are defined by schedule A.

XIII. The laws relating to the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, as regards the qualification of Electors,—the issue and return of Writs of Election,—Returning Officers,—the power and duties of Returning Officers and of Deputy Returning Officers, and of Election and Poll Clerks —the prevention or punishment of offences committed at elections or with regard to the registration of voters, and of election, or by an elector, or by the Returning Officer, make in person a written declaration in the form of Schedule C; and the provisions of the election laws which prior to the passing of this Act related to the declaration of qualification of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly, shall, with the exception of the amount of property qualification, apply in a precisely similar manner to the declaration of qualification of the candidate for election to the Legislative Council.

XV. The period for which the Legislative Councillors shall serve shall commence on the day of the return of the return of the writs, and shall end upon the day next preceding the return day of the writs for the election of their successors.

XVI. Every Legislative Councillor shall, before taking his seat, take the oath in the schedule C. before the Clerk of the said Council.

XVII. The order in which the electoral divisions shall be entitled to return members to the Legislative Council shall be determined by lot, as soon as possible after the commencement of this act, in the manner provided in the schedule E., and shall forthwith be made known by proclamation.

XVIII. For the purpose of such determination by lot, the electoral divisions shall be united in groups of four each, as in schedule F.

XIX. Periodical elections of the Legislative Councillors to present the several electoral divisions shall take place in the order determined by lot and made known by proclamation as aforesaid; the twelve electoral divisions named in the list of the "First Drawing" being those first entitled to return members to the said Council, those named in the List of the "Second Drawing" being those next entitled to return members to the said Council, and so on.

XX An Elective Councillor may resign his seat in the same manner and under the same circumstances as a member of the Legislative Assembly; and he may hold his seat until the day next preceding that of the return of the writ of election of his successor. In case of his resigning or going out at the expiration of the period for which he is elected, he may be re-elected subject to the conditions contained in this act.

XXI. Elective Legislative Councillors shall, under the same circumstances as members of the Legislative Assembly, be subject to the laws for securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

XXII. The acceptance by a Councillor of the office of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, shall not, however, vacate his seat.

XXIII. In cases of accidental vacancy produced by Sections twenty and twenty one the Speaker of the Legislative Council, the Legislative Council and the several members thereof, shall have the same powers and duties as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Assembly and the several members thereof and the Writs shall be returnable within fifty days at furthest from the issue thereof.

XXIV. An accidental vacancy of the seat for any Electoral Division happening within the three months next before the regular periodical vacancy of such seat, shall not be filled until the time appointed for filling such periodical vacancy.

XXV. In case of any accidental vacancy of the seat for any electoral division, not provided for by the next preceding section, the period of service of the Councillor elected to fill such vacancy shall be that at which his predecessor would regularly have gone out.

XXVI. The Speaker of the Legislative Council shall as heretofore, be appointed by the Governor, and shall be selected from amongst the Members of the said Council.

XXVII. The Councillor who shall be Speaker at the time of the passing of this Act shall continue to be so until he be removed by another.

XXVIII. Each General Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly shall make a new Parliament, as heretofore.

A requisition to Colonel Prince, we are informed, will be presented to him during this week from both counties, to allow him self to be put in nomination as a candidate for the election of Legislative Councillors. We are also informed that the requisition to him from Kent is most numerously and respectably signed, as well as that from Essex. He will, no doubt, allow himself to be put in nomination and with a good chance of success. We have not the least fear for the result, and we will no doubt have a majority in both counties.

In our next issue the requisition will appear.

The Detroit *Tribune*, in speaking of the Southern Railway Terminus being permanently located at Sandwich, appears to treat the matter as an impassibility, yet without giving the least reason why it should not be so. Had a good and sound one, or even any reason whatever been stated, people might then form a judgment as to its not being practicable; but in the absence of that we must take it for granted that he has none, or has no knowledge whatever of the relative positions of the two places. Had the editor only inspected the ground he would have found that it would be much more sensible than he at first supposed, while laboring under a state of blissful ignorance upon that subject. Now it would have been much better, Mr. Tribune, had you informed yourself upon the subject before making so positive an assertion.

For the last month this neighborhood has been infested with a set of thieves, who have broken into a number of dwellings and committed many thefts. These thieves have been before our officers of justice more than once, but until Wednesday last, when Messrs Samuel Port, Philip Knight and John Rian suspected certain parties, and entered the house kept by a fellow named Williams, at Windsor, and finding a number of articles that had been stolen from different persons, arrested three negro men and two white women, who are suspected as be thieves.

They will be brought before the Magistrates Court to-day, and will most likely be committed for trial at the Autumn Assizes. The names of the prisoners are Wm. Wilkes, Gant and Wells, Mrs. Gant and Caroline.

We would suggest that the officers who arrested this gang should receive some reward from the public for their activity in securing these pests to society, and that steps be taken to raise a subscription for that purpose without delay.

Dissolution of the American Union.

The Charlestown S. C *Standard*, contains the following observations on the present crisis of the United States:

We are of those who believe that a dissolution of the Union is necessary to the preservation of representative liberty in this country. We have not urged its immediate consummation—we have been willing to await the more favorable development of the slave idea, that the Southern republic should start upon its career of international intercourse, with a proclamation of its rights, as well to the foreigner as the domestic slave trade; but if the alternative is presented of an immediate dissolution or a war upon our whole extended frontier to no other object than a dissolution in the end, we would urge upon the Southern States at once to meet the crisis, and to adopt industriously the measures necessary to the peace and progress of the country. It may be urged that a war is a necessary step to this result, but we cannot think so. We believe if the public mind of the South were made to realize that a dissolution of the Union is necessary to their peace and tranquillity, the measure without the stimulant of fear, would be carried; we said that such realization can only come with the state of actual war, but we can hardly believe that there are any men of intelligence who sternly look upon the subject, and do not see that there is a political connection with no union,—we do not see how we can defend against the fetters,—who see that the extension of the one is inconsistent with the extension of the other, that each requires a sphere of movement upon which the other is a check; they are more dissimilar in nature than any two nations upon earth can be sides,—the one the purest type of a mixed, the other the purest type of an unmixed, society,—but who must come to the inevitable conclusion that each has the elements of a distinct nationality—that distinct existence they must be distinct in political action, and that there can be no hope of a common movement during an extended period except upon an extinction of every vital principle in one or other of the parties.

The educated mind of this State concurs with us in the conviction that the dissolution must come at no distant period. It may be necessary that more blood shall be shed to put the other Southern States in action, but without we are soon aroused to decisive council, it will flow fast enough.—The North will support their men in Kansas; of this there is at least, the indication. They will give funds, at least, and there are men enough to fight for money. The South will not give up the contest. Our friends are there, and we must support them and we will support them, and either the North must draw off and leave that land to slavery, or the flames of war now kindled, will spread along the border; they will sweep around the pillars of the capitol, and the cankering and mercenary hypocrites of Yankeedom. This war will enable us to get rid of them, or turn the tables upon them, and render them a source of profit, instead of expense. It will enable us to regain our own—pilfered from us by many a sharp transaction. It will enable us to build up our country by the recapture of ten millions of which we have been plundered. It will enable us to get rid of Yankee Presidents, and to preserve Anglo-Saxon freedom, by reviving the old connection with mother country. Who would not rather be ruled over by a lady, like Queen Victoria, than by any nasal-twanged gentlemen that Yankeeland can produce?) It will enable us, with the United States S uth on one side, in close alliance with England and Canada on the other very speedily to bring these long protracted negotiations to a close, by confining them to the starving soil on which they were born and to the thin air around them."

The Custom Question and that Yellow Waistcoat Marcy's Victory over Victoria.

[From the New York Herald.]

It must be especially gratifying to our indomitable Premier, Marcy, that notwithstanding all the ridicule, mockery and contempt with which his official circulars on diplomatic costume have been treated at home and abroad, at last he has achieved a victory over upon this initial point in his foreign policy. This victory is over Victor is herself, and in the person of that mysterious West Point professor in the frock coat, black cravat and yellow waistcoat. Strangely enough, the breeches are not mentioned, the very last of the highest diplomatic interest to our Premier. Perhaps they were blue, perhaps they were black, and perhaps, in havin a fifty cent patch or two, they have come up fully to the regulation of the State Department.

We must say however, that under this direction of Messrs. Pierce and Marcy, our diplomats have not in the aggregate left a very favorable impression on the public mind abroad. There has been a great deal of folly and nonsense among our negations in Europe upon this very thing of court customes. Then, again, while some of our *diplomatic attaches* have run into extravagances from which they had to run away, and have used the facilities of the official position in behalf of birds of passage of doubtful plumage, others of our ministerial families—or outsiders admitted to their confidence—have made the most of this or that legation in the circulation of revolutionary documents on the continent. All these malapropos transactions, however, are over, are overshadowed in that crowning enormity, the Ostend Conference and Ostend manifesto. A set of diplomates distributed throughout Europe as the agents of English socialists, French refugees, Austrian Jews, Irish filibusters, American adventurers, and what not, might be tolerated, with all their follies upon diplomatic coats and breeches, and with all their other revolutionary sympathies and proceedings; but that Ostend manifesto was too much. Hence the barbarian ideas since so prevalent in Europe of the American national character—ideas, too which will not lose anything of their influence from this little affair of the yellow waistcoat.

This is a fitting occasion to remark upon the folly and mean ambition of too many of the American travellers abroad, whose first object on reaching London or Paris is to be presented. That is the purgatory of the Minister, the worry of the Lord Chamberlain, but the greatest of events to Yankee Doodle. Now it is not so difficult to encounter royalty—in London quite so; therefore the greater triumph for an American snob. No matter how fortune has come to him—whether in the shape of codfish or cotton, of pork or pickles, or patent rights, or short patterns of poor cloth—a resentation at court gilds the coin afresh, and makes it current and a legal tender everywhere.

Say what we please, we have among us the greatest turf hunters and toadies in the world. Nothing can be done to penetrate the soul of the most independent free and born American humbug. Our greatest heiresses give away all they possess to win titled husbands; in short, our rad Pot, unappeasable in ignotion—such a fine staple in the newspapers, at public meetings, in barrooms, even before a lord will penetrate—is often cooled down in the twinkling of an eye by the very first sprinkle of condescension from the foreign nobility.

Thus some of our countrymen make the veriest fools of themselves abroad by their absurd conduct and their ridiculous—upended democrats in words, but petty aristocrats in reality. A rebuff once in a while will do no harm to these illustrious Jonathans while on their wonderful travels by sea and by land. How Mr. Dallas came to make such a blunder as to attempt to introduce the West Pointer in military undress—for it was nothing more—we are unable to conceive. He had experience of courts, and should have known better. Without a dress sword and a regulation chapeau, the *attache* would not be *en regle*, even here much less in the drawing room. He was treated as he deserved, and he has now something to lecture about. We presume there will be no war: we hope not, for the sake of the bulls in Wall street, whose horns have lately been quite exalted—more for the sake of Pierce and Marcy, particularly the latter, whose eminent career has been endangered three several times by a succession of sartorial events: First, the patch on the breeches; second, the new black coats of our foreign ministry; third, and most dangerous of all, by yellow waistcoats and black neck ties.

Are Radicals in favor of Democracy.

In the *Colonist* of the 7th, we find the following:

"The issues, which are likely to divide parties hereafter, and give them a distinctive character, are a written constitution, heads of departments *out* of the Legislature, and an elective Governor, against responsible Government. In short, the American system against the British. These are the issues which leading politicians and thinkers are now preparing to discuss; and which, before two years will have passed, will mark parties just as unmistakeably as the Clergy Reserves ever did."

It used to be the fatal reproach (in most cases undeserved however) against the Reform party of Canada, that they were revolutionary at bottom, and their demands for Reform and Responsible Government, were only preludes to more "ulterior designs" of upsetting British free constitutional government and establishing American Democratic institutions in its place. This charge was false against the mass of the Reform party; but there always was a section, and there is yet a section of so called reformers against whom this grave accusation justly lay. In former times however they denied the impeachment. Now on the contrary they display their cloven heel without much compunction—and what might naturally be expected, those few journals which a few years ago were the most strenuous project of annexation then got up, do now preach up their dogma of an "elective governor, elective judges, elective magistrates, and all the rest of it," and this they do, because they consider these things as but one step removed from annexing, and its necessary pre-requisite. The papers favouring these projects are the crazy Hamilton *Banner*. *Mackenzie's Message*, *Brantford Examiner*, and two or three other small fry who are unnamable. This small party shows that with good backing from the *Globe* and other schemers there is a chance for a noise to be made in this subject. When we asserted two years ago, that the demand for an elective council was sure to lead to that of an elective government which is in fact to cut the only constitutional link that binds the Province to Britain. The assertion was treated as an affront almost by the Clear Grits, our words are now coming true. Still we have no fear for the result. The honest reform press which fought to establish free constitutional government in Canada, is ready to fight to defend it. It struggled to establish free British principles in our government *and will keep them there.* It were well for those crazy pates like the Hamilton *Banner* to impress that fact well on their minds. It will take something harder than any metal they possess to sink responsible Gov't. We quite agree with the Brantford *Courier* on this matter, which says:

"The old test question having already been disposed of, politicians must have new capital. They must have new rallying cries The present Opposition have evidently decided in favor of the advocacy of the American system against the British. They are welcome. They will be met. In this there is no mistake. Let the "Globe," "Mackenzie's Message," et hoc genus, draw upon their side and fire away. Let them pretend to loyalty, whilst attempting to subvert British institutions and British connexion in Canada. Our word,—it, they want. Let us all their own way, and we are anxious to see them table their arguments in favor of "the American system" against the British."—*Mail.*

Frightful Railroad Collision near Philadelphia.

FORTY PERSONS KILLED AND EIGHTY HORRIBLY MANGLED.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin, July 17)

About nine o'clock this morning, the appalling intelligence reached the city, that a collision had occurred upon the North Pennsylvania Railroad, between the regular morning train from Gwynedd, and an excursion train that left the city at five o'clock this morning, filled with a large party of school children, with their teachers &c. The particulars, so far as we have been able to glean them from respectable sources, are as follows:—

At five o'clock this morning, a special train of ten cars left the Master street depot with the schools of St. Michael's Roman Catholic church, in Kensington. The excursion party consisted of between five and six hundred persons, the great majority of whom were children. They intended proceeding to Fort Washington, fourteen and a half miles from the city, where they were to enjoy a pic nic. Owing to the number of cars and the weight of the train, there was some delay, and the conductor, Mr. Alfred F. Hoppel, finding himself behind time, pushed forward with great rapidity when towards the end of his route.

The regular passenger train for the city left Gwynedd at six o'clock, and reached Camp Hill at six o'clock and 18 minutes. Finding the excursion train had not yet arrived, Mr. Wm. Vanstavoran, the conductor determined not to wait for it, and the train was moving along when the excursion train came thundering on around a curve, at the rate of 35 miles an hour. A collision of course ensued with the most appalling consequences.

The train was in front escaped without serious damage, but the scene presented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars of the train were crushed completely to pieces, and the wreck, mingling with that of the locomotive, took fire, and the flames communicated to the other cars on the train. The last car but one after the three that were wrecked outright took fire, and was entirely consumed. The inmates of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number of them were killed outright. There were probably fifty persons in each of the three cars, and the lowest estimate we heard gives the number of killed at fifty, while it was feared the dread aggregate would reach one hundred.

Henry Harris, the engineer of the excursion train, was cut to pieces and killed instantly; and John Beans, the fireman, is among the missing, and it is believed he is under the wreck.

As soon as the dreadful intelligence reached the city a car was despatched with all possible speed from the Master street depot, with physicians and other assistance.

The man "who stood upon trifles" has been blown away

The exact time when the election takes place, we at present cannot say, further than that the writ will be issued on the 1st of September, and to be returned on the first Tuesday in November. Though it's very likely that the election will take place some time in October. We are not in a position to say who will be returned for the United Counties of Kent and Essex. There are several Candidates mentioned for the honor. We have heard the names of James Smith, Warden, George Young, George Thomas, A. Charteris, Esquires, and Col. Prince, also, the Honorable H. I. Boulton, of Toronto. The gentlemen we have named are all well known to the people, but whether all or any of them are desirous of obtaining a seat in the Upper House, we cannot say, further than what dame rumor has given currency to, within the last two or three days. To our friends we would say, be not in too great a hurry to pledge yourselves, till it is fully known who the candidates are, lest you may be placed in a false position.

We have been informed that a convention of the two Counties is likely to be held with the view of deciding on a gentleman. We trust that whoever may be fixed upon, he will be a gentleman of principle, holding liberal and enlightened views. Next week we hope to be able to tender a little advice to our friends.—*Kent Advertiser.*

Special Notices.

BILIOUS DISORDERS AND THEIR CURE.

There is nothing can form so useful and efficient an aperient as the Bile itself, which has been admirably adapted by nature to supply the bowels in a state of health with the requisite stimulus; but when this has from disease become either deficient in quantity, or deteriorated in quality, medicines are justly entitled to consideration as the most effectual means of restoring a healthy secretion. Sir Astley Cooper's Anti-Bilious and Family Aperient Pills are all powerful in removing the distressing symptoms attendant upon Bilious obstructions, disordered state of the stomach and bowels—such as pains in the head, dimness of sight, sickness, oppression of the chest, lowness of spirits, with great apprehension of imaginary danger, and fear of sudden death, disinclination for active employment, and various other symptoms, at all times troublesome, and not unfrequently dangerous. By taking two or three of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, the symptoms above described are speedily removed, an unusual degree of serenity pervades the mind, the stomach and bowels are restored to their natural functions, and returning vigor is the result; by taking one, two or three pills at bedtime, and repeated as occasion may render necessary, they operate pleasantly, without producing that irritation common to most advertised and powerful medicines, which too often augment the maladies they were intended to remove.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, prepared in London and New York, by McPhail and Co., and see that their signature is on each box and on the directions. Without this mark of authenticity they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them untill all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible *till they, having settled their Bill,* and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued.—*Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the Office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the Law requires.*

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, July 18th 1856

Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 00	
" 2nd quality	4 00	0 00
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 37½	0 00
Potatoes do	0 37	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	1 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 75	0 00
Hay per Ton	12 00	14 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$3.50. a 5.
Wheat.—98c. a $1
Corn.—48c for small lots.
Oats.—36
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ℔ doz.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, First Concession, in the Township of Mersea, containing about 60 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It has a good dwelling house, stables, &c., and an excellent orchard. Possession given in the Fall. For terms of sale, &c., apply to

OLIVER BURKE.
Township of Mersea, 16th July 1856.

$40,000
WORTH OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
CONSISTING OF
A GRIST MILL, BREWERY,
DWELLING HOUSE,
Town & Villa Lots & Wild Lands

WILKINSON'S
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT
SCHEME.

To take place at SANDWICH, CANADA WEST, on the 20th day of November next.

☞ **Tickets only $4 00 each.**

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize	of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1	"	3,000	is	3,000
1	"	2,000	is	2,000
1	"	1,200	is	1,200
7	"	1,000	is	7,000
5	"	800	is	4,000
6	"	500	is	3,000
10	"	400	is	4,000
100	"	100	is	10,000
20	"	20	is	400
150	"	4	is	600
				$40,000

The Grist Mill is situated in the Township of Sandwich, and a portion of the Town Lots and an excellent House and Lot are situate in the Town of Amherstburg; the remaining Town and Villa Lots in the Town of Sandwich, the County Town of Essex and on the beautiful river Detroit. The Wild Lands are situate in different parts of the County of Essex and are very valuable.

The Town Lots are large with fine broad streets, and close to the business part of the Town.

The Great Southern Railway Terminus will be within a very short distance of these Lots.

The *Villa* Lots have a most beautiful situation, being high and well adapted for gentlemen's residences, having a fine *broad avenue* laid out, on which they front; and are not surpassed in respect to beauty and position by any in the Province.

There are a greater number of prizes in proportion to the number of tickets to be sold than in any similar scheme yet offered to the public. The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen, to be appointed on the day of drawing by the holders of Tickets.

☞ Parties remitting to the subscriber one hundred dollars will receive a package of twenty-eight tickets in return.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Proprietor.
Sandwich, Canada West,
July 24th, 1856.

CREDIT SALE.

WILL be sold by Auction, at the Sandwich Exchange, on Wednesday, the 6th August next, a lot of Horses, Yearling Colts, Mares and Cattle, a Family Carriage, Buggy, Sulkey, Buffalo Waggon, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence 12 o'clock noon.

TERMS: under $25, cash; over 25 and under $50, three months; over 50 and under $100, six months; over $100, twelve months Credit on furnishing good endorsed Notes if required.

P. H. MORIN, Auctioneer.
Sandwich, July 16th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq., these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

Notice to Lumbermen.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive at Sandwich from 1st June till further notice, returns of Staves, Timber Logs, *Wood*, &c., cut on public or private lands for shipment or local consumption, and grant clearances for such as are intended for the Quebec or foreign markets, and respectfully urges the immediate attention of parties interested in order to prevent delay and expense at Quebec.

N. HAMMOND,
Crown Timber Agent.

Huron Signal, Amherstburg and Chatham papers, please copy.

LOST.

A LADY'S Gold Arm Pin was lost between Sandwich and Windsor a few days ago. Any person leaving it at this office will berewarded.

26th June, 1856

NOTICE.

TO BE LEASED for a term of five years from the First April next, the public Wharf in the Town of Sandwich, for which purpose Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk, at his office, up to Saturday the Nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONDITIONS.

The Lessee to keep the Wharf in good repair during the lease at his own expense, and to deliver the same at the end of the time in good tenantable condition. The Rent to be paid quarterly to the Treasurer of the Township of Sandwich. Tenders to state the names of two good sureties for the fulfilment of conditions.

For further particulars reference may be had to either of the undersigned.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE,
Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.
Township Clerk's Office,
Sandwich, July 4, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st July, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Clarissa Armstrong,	Lowress J. Wilson,	Articles of the Peace,	3rd April,	Cornelius R. Quick,				Found Sureties.
James M. Knapp,	John Shay,	Non-payment of Wages,	10th	do.				Parties settled.
Ellen Sweeney,	Mrs. Henry Hall,	Assault and Battery,	16th	James Noble,	10s.	15 days,	Town Treasurer,	
Andrew Derene,	George Jones,	Do do	24th	D. Downing, & T. Hawkins,	£2 10s & costs	Forthwith,	Treasurer of Municipality of Windsor	
John Williams,	Amb. Wilson,	Trespass,	29th	J Coatsworth, F A Ambridge and S. J. Wigle,	2s 6d	10 days,	Township Treasurer	
J. Rushloe,	James Conover,	Do	7th May,	F. A. Ambridge,	1s	2 weeks,	do	
Cæsaire Drouillard,	Clemence Meloche,	Do	13th	John Prince,	1s	1 month,	Prosecutor,	
Leandre Jolebois,	John Lewis,	Obstructing Highway,	15th	Thomas Woodbridge.	10s	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	
Bridget Duyar,	Michael Duyar,	Drunkenness,	26th	Do	10s	do	do	
Samuel Port,	John Maloy,	Assault,	26th	Do	10s	do	do	
William Cooper,	Patrick Kelly,	Assault and Battery,	30th	Do	£2 10s	do	Imprisoned for one	month in default.
Samuel Port,	William Clark,	Selling Spirituous Liquors (Whiskey)	9th June,	Thomas Woodbridge & John Prince,	£3 12s 6d	9th June,	½ to informer, ½ to Mun of Sandwich	
Harriet Washington,	George Bullard,	Assault,	10th	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s	12th June,		Appealed to Quarter Sess
Henry Wright,	Noel Piloir,	Obstructing Highway,	14th	James Noble,	10s	1 month,		

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending July 1st, 1856.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 9th July, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO, 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856.

NOTICE.

CAME into my possession, a short time ago, a tall BAY HORSE. Has a white stripe on the forehead, and white hind feet. Has been foundered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.

GEO. MALOTTE.
Sturgeon Creek, Township of Mersea,
July 3rd, 1856.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th September, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 14th August.
3rd Kingsville, 18th August.
4th. Colchester, 16th August.
5th. Mersea, 20th August.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th September.

New Spring Goods,

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £100,000
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President.	I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President:	T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer:	R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor:	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn,* and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR a FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels,* which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side,* take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin,* take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK,
SANDWICH;
D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.

Hugh Croft, Esq.	Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq.	E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq.	R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vingo, Esq	Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq.	F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq.	Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq.	J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq	E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq.	A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq.	T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
WM. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Morton, Esq.	John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq.	A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq.	T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq.	Thomas Evans, Esq

Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN
FOR JULY, 1856.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
PER
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE
LOWEST REMUNERATING
PROFIT, FOR
CASH.
PRINTS
IN VARIETY.
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING,
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
TROWSERINGS,
LINENS
DRILLS,
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS,
CARPETING,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT O
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
Flour,
AT CURRENT PRICES.
POTASH
KETTLES
H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

About Sheep.

Anecdotes of animals are always amusing; and, moreover, if observed accurately and told without embellishment, may some day serve to solve a great problem in philosophy—the distinction, namely, between the spirit of a man that goeth upward, and the spirit of a beast that goeth downward to the earth a problem that the great Bishop Butler could not solve, and left a blemish in his argument, but a monument to his candor. The subject of the one I am going to tell happened many years ago, when I was an urchin of eight or ten, but I remember it well.

One fine summer morning it was my province to aid in driving a flock of sheep to the brook, to be washed, preparatory to shearing. The man who had charge of them led the procession with the salt dish in hand, in which he ostentatiously rattled some lumps of salt, and from time to time made a reference of throwing a handful on the ground, to draw the flock onward from place to place, while I followed to drive up the loiterers.

The old patriarch of the troop, a fine old buck, led the van of the quadrupeds, and carefully examined every spot where the false motion of throwing salt was made, till he was fully satisfied in his own mind that no salt was deposited. He then paused, shook his head with its ample honors, and waiting till the shepherd was about a rod in advance, charged upon him from the rear with his whole momentum, fairly raising him off his feet. I saw, and from the first comprehended the manœuvre, but there was so much fun in it, it was impossible to give the alarm; and when the man turned to "blow me up" for my tacit complicity, I was rolling on the grass in a convulsion of laughter so contagious he was forced to join in it, and let me off without a rebuke.

Will it do to attribute to so simple an animal as a sheep so high a moral sentiment as indignation at deceit? Perhaps not; but we may at least make the practical inference that those having charge of flocks cannot securely lead them long with mere occasional handfuls of wind.—*Church Jour.*

THE BEST COW FEED.—The vegetable I wish to recommend, all things considered, for milch cows in winter, is white, flat turnips. The potatoes will object to turnips because they will affect the taste of the milk and butter. So they will, if fed raw; this can be avoided by boiling. For each cow, boil half a bushel of turnips soft; while hot, add five or six quarts of shorts, which will swell, and you will get the worth of it. Guinea like this, to a cow once a day, will produce more milk of a good quality, than any other feed at the same cost. Turnips, fed in this way, do not taint either milk or butter.

One thing in favour of turnips, as food for cows is, that they can be sown in August or as late as September. I sowed some as late as September, which were very fine. Turnips are also very profitable food for pigs, boiled in the same way as for cows—*Plow. Loom, and Anvil*

GROUND FOOD FOR STOCK.—Few persons seem to beaware of the importance of grinding every variety of grain before feeding it to animals; it is all important. There is no animal's stomach that can digest any variety of grain with a cortical covering. All animals that swallow a single kernel without crushing, void it whole; and what is singular, after passing the ordeal of the gastric, the heat and digestive organs of the stomach on the whole intestinal canal, the seed will still germinate and grow.

In feeding horses and cattle, for simply carrying them through the winter, if what grain they are entitled to was ground, and the hay or straw cut, mixed and properly moistened, the saving would amount to quite an item—every inch of hay or straw will be eaten, and nothing lost. Two-third the quantity now fed is rather for horses to put under their feet, and that fed to cattle on the ground, and trodden down and spoiled, would suffice to carry stock though the winter. But habit is everything.

VINEGAR.—A writer in the Boston Cultivator proposes the following method by which he thinks the best vinegar can be procured at a trifling expense:—The juice of one bushel of sugar beets, worth twenty-five cents, and which any farmer can raise with little cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of cider wine. First, wash and grate the beets, and express the juice in a cheese press, or in any other way which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into a barrel; cover the bung with gauze and set it in the sun and in fifteen or twenty days it will be fit for use. By this method a cheap kind of vinegar can be obtained without any great trouble; and I hope all who like good vinegar will try it.

CEMENTS.—To fasten small shells on ornamental work, use either of the following preparations: Dissolve as much gum arabic as will make a liquid of the consistence of treacle. 2. Finely powdered plaster of Paris made into a cream with water.

VARNISH FOR PICTURES.—White of eggs beaten up, makes a good varnish for water-color pictures; it must be carefully laid on with a large camel's hair brush.

CRAMP.—Those who may be subject in the night time to that excruciating pain called cramps, will be doubtless glad to learn that by tying any kind of bandage very tight around the leg, immediately above the knee, this unpleasant sensation will be instantaneously removed.

TO WHITEN TEETH.—Mix honey with fine dry powdered charcoal and use the paste as a dentrifice.

HOW TO COOK RHUBARB.—It is common error in cooking rhubarb to peel it. This should never be done, as the skin contains the aroma of the plant and is not at all injurious, and cooks up readily and becomes palatable. We have derived this information from a French cook of noted experience and skill.

PHILANTHROPY.—There are two kinds of philanthropists—those who talk and those who act; the former believe in good advice, the latter in dimes and dinners.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do May 7	do	June 7
do May 21	do	June 21
do June 4	do	July 5
do June 18	do	July 19
do July 2	do	Aug. 2
do July 16	do	Aug. 16
do July 30	do	Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26		Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24		do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857		do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "		do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "		do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, GYLMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, } Glasgow
82 St Enoch Square, }
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have yet been spared, consisting of two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

AYER'S
PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found a better family medicine, for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and I unite with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out disease and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which must make them valued by the public, as they are known to be."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Barbarence, 15th April, 1854:

"DR. J. C. AYER—SIR: I have taken your PILLS with great benefit, for the restlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unvarying success. It is the only medicines which cure; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co. says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec.* 13, 1853.

"SIR: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very important benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, and shall never consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned Dr. S. S. HERRICK, D., of Westworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they do more speedy good than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any cathartic medicine I have ever found. They are put in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable purgative for public use. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough medicine in the world, and from all I see in its wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.

"DR. J. C. AYER—DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With such feelings of gratitude I write, for you are the instrument by which I was relieved, and now I am ready to do anything in my power to make your Pills known. Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and, indeed, she was attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at times it seemed as if the roots of my head, including my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days; sometimes it came on in my face, and kept it so much as to make me appear like a monster. I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and soon had the satisfaction of knowing that I was entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel like a new creature.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that will do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and, indeed, she was attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at times it seemed as if the roots of my head, including my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days; sometimes it came on in my face, and kept it so much as to make me appear like a monster. I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and soon had the satisfaction of knowing that I was entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel like a new creature.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that will do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude,

Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Pemberton Factory Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 25th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my family for Croup, with like good effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world; and I say fire to my ship."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court whose opinion has so much weight with the well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"SIR: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that your Cathartic Pills have been of much benefit to me as a medicine. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the hollow croup by it. It is an invaluable medicine in the family of three complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness which has grown upon me for some years, so loosed, the cure is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and from many of the numerous pills I had taken.

"It seems to me, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT THAXTER."

Scate Chronicle, Ono, April 26, 1854.

"DR. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the CATHARTIC PILLS, bid me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism and Neuralgia which for years has made my family and myself miserable. The first dose of your PILLS relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56: JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n5ly

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit: } *of fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers four, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C; lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.: The Water Lot number Three, on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Late Sheriff Essex
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the *Huron* Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 29th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3, on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of the late Mr. Bedford, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Atty for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. P. HOLLISTER
C. E. KETCHUM. D. WILKINS, JR
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE;

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure at future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in fresh repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE.

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, and will give a full supply of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

C. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER
GEM

WILL RUN AS A FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.
Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

WARNERS
EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the deliencies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 9th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotal Conventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest Cigars are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favour him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central position, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the deliencies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" indispensably necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded, together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SCOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by the present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned has made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, plans of Farm Buildings, Views of Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active interest of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Life, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 400 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.
Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No. 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Gregory Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile below Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L.
Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full Jewled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

—o—

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind sold of Straw, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that the seed sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Pruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Gold Pencils, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices a wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Tambrins, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pot, nothing charged for looking, and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are required to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executor
H. C. GUILLOT, }
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 234 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1856. NO. 23.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d; cy
Each subsequent insertion, 9d.
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half-past Twelve till FIVE, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERHGS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL [illegible] to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
MR. [illegible] Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
MPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

"In Childhood's Days."

BY MIRANDA S. OSBORNE.

In childhood's days—not long ago.—
We wandered by the stream,
Whose beauteous marge in wanton flow
Or floral rainbows gleamed—
And zephyrs gaily gilded past,
And hues on long bright fire high,
And childhood's heart beat quick and fast,
And life flew gaily by.

In childhood's days—not long ago—
We often met and roved
Beside the stream with footsteps slow,
But never dreamed we loved;
Those days of joy flew quickly past—
A sigh—a tear—we parted:
Death willed it was our first and last—
I roam now broken-hearted.

In childhood's days—not long ago—
It seemeth like a dream;
I hear the murmuring brooklet flow,
I sit beside the stream:
I press the marge her footsteps trod—
The flowers her hand caressed—
And whisper "Loved one—gone to God!
Thy childhood's dream was blest."

The Enchanted Camel.

BY DR. J. V. C. SMITH.

Those who have travelled in oriental countries are familiar with the fact that love to the marvellous is a characteristic of the people. It is interwoven with their thoughts, waking or sleeping; and their traditional stories, like their modern imaginings, abound with extraordinary exhibitions of exuberant fancy.

So recently as at the commencement of the year 1851, the writer passed through a desolate section of the desert of Arabia, between Egypt and Syria, with a friend who cheerfully shared with him the privations and vexations which belong to all expeditions on camels.

Usually, the caravan got under way about daylight in the morning, and came to a halt at four o'clock in the afternoon. From that hour, till dark, the animals were fed, the sheik baked a doura cake, and we cooked or rather ate a kind of meal that was christened a dinner.

Through the day, the customary rate of speed could not have exceeded twenty-five miles, at the farthest. By tiring the gait of the camels, the halter of one being tied to the crupper of the other, we rarely accomplished three miles in an hour. It was tedious and repeating the following, is confessing liable that any other method will supersede it, for crossing the great deserts of Africa, in hundreds of years to come. There is not inland commerce enough to warrant railroads or canals in those arid regions; and if either were constructed, the drifting of impassable sand would ultimately destroy any known device of man that might be suggested. The camel, therefore, fitted by its peculiar anatomical structure for the very localities where they are so very serviceable can never be dispensed with while nomadic life continues.

After replenishing our stomachs, and the sheik and his slave had lighted their pipes we filled ours also, and gathering round the apology for a fire, made and replenished every few minutes with bits of sticks, dry grass, and such rubbish as could be picked up on the sand through the day, as a group we were really quite happy.

While the volumes of white tobacco smoke ascended from the bowls, and in small circles rolled away in the air, the camels, lying down and grinding their dry beans, seemed to participate in the enjoyment. A question arose respecting the intelligence of those awkward beasts. Certainly they have a small brain, with a huge body. With that organ a few sizes larger, it is reasonable it would be difficult to manage them. As it is, means are beautifully adapted to ends. They were designed to occupy precisely the place in which they are found. Without them, the Bedouin Arab could not exist, as he now does.

But it would take up too much time to discuss the beautiful law of nature, which has provided for the physical well being of every grade and kind of organized being, from man to a monad, and hence we shall proceed at once to our story.

To a conversation in regard to the instincts of the camel, and its intelligence, and a query as to whether they profited by their experience, the sheik seemed to listen with profound attention. Of course he could not understand English, but we could speak enough of the Arabic to give him the gist of the subject.

Story-telling is a distinct branch of business in the East, recognized as an elevated profession, because it implies a tenacious memory, a familiar acquaintance with the elements of humanity, the virtues and vices of society, and, lastly, they are supposed to cultivate a purity of language, by taking the place of authors in other countries. Sheikh Hassen—or, as he was called by his friends, Sheik Shomah Hassan—had been a great traveller, and knew the bearings of the prominent objects in the desert, from Suez to Sinai, or from Cairo to Hebron, better than any Arab engaged in carrying franjees and howadjis over the trackless sand.

Sheik Shomah Hassan was not so old but that he had a full complement of wives, who did pretty much as they chose when he was from home; but they were ruled much as he managed his camels, on getting—that is, they were fed, and sometimes abused.

On one of his returns, which was at an unexpected moment for his faithful household, the door was closed, the water jar broken at the threshold, and an old camel left to the care of his youngest helpmeet to be recruited was gone, and the inmates of the domicil also. Hassan made no entry among his neighbors, but hampered his camels, after unloading them, gave them a generous supply of food, and then set to work to enter the premises.

Hassan's slave, Gobah, had related the affair thus far, when the sheik laid down his pipe, stroked his flowing, grisly beard bowed towards Mecca, and said: "Franjees—all this is true, as related by the slave.—But he may make mistakes, or neglect to speak with reverence of the Prophet—blessed be the memory of the just, and I will therefore tell you myself of the wonders that belong to the land of the believers."

He took a long breath, raised his turban so that the air might cool his head, shorn the day before, crossed his legs anew, and again paid his respects to the point of compass indicating the direction of the Holy City, and then commenced. Gobah, the slave, put himself in a position to brace his feet, in case he should be frightened.

"With considerable effort, the lock gave way, and on entering, there stood the old camel staring me in the face. Kneeling out my hand to take the halter, it was gone. I then put my hand to his neck and gave the sound, *cluck, cluck*, to make him lie down, that a noose might be slipped over his nose, but he never moved.

"'Very well,' said I to myself, 'there is something in a bag that will bring you out of the house, if anything remains persuasive in barley.' I opened a sack and placed a generous mess in a skin and returned with the fodder—when lo, he had disappeared.

"The hour of prayer had arrived, so spreading a mat, and salaaming according to the directions of the book, I omitted nothing which the Koran demands. On rising and opening my eyes, there stood the camel directly over me, but immovable. Crawling out from under his huge body, avoiding his legs, and rising to my feet—he was gone! Not a trace had been heard—no one would hear him unless [illegible] save the working of the jaws of the hampered beasts.

"I now resolved to explore the interior of the house, and ascertain what this absenteeism of the whole family could mean.—On popping my head into the door, there stood the camel agin—still, apparently, as though he were made of stone. Looking again towards Mecca, the fountain of light, and repeating the following, which is confessing unlimited confidence in the protection of the Prophet, I boldly squeezed between his tall bony limbs, and thus got beyond him.

"Entering the harem, there sat all my wives on the divan, dressed gorgeously—fast asleep, but bolt upright. Touching Allem Bulee, the youngest—fair as a lily, sweet, too, as a newly plucked rosa, who cost me three hundred piasters of a Jew dealer, the camel screamed, but Allem moved not. What was particularly frightful, no effort of mine could remove her from that position! There the old camel stood in his place, repeating the horrible noise, which I was quite sure would be heard at a great distance, and attractor, somebody to the place.

"Next I tried to raise my oldest wife, the mother of a son now in the army of the pasha; but she was in precisely the same fixed position. At that juncture, it was first perceived that neither of the four were breathing. This discovery shocked me exceedingly. But arming myself with new courage by repeating the tabib again in a loud voice, they simultaneously opened their eyes!

"'Allah is great,' said I, 'and Mohammed is his prophet!' The words were no sooner out of my mouth, than nothing remained in the room but the divan on which they had been sitting and my solitary self.

"Night was fast approaching. A question came up in mind what it was best to do. There were either four enchanted women in the house, or none at all—besides a camel. On the whole, it was concluded there would be less disturbance with the working camels, outside, and therefore I enveloped myself in the housings, and sung-ed myself up by the side of one of them, for the sake of the warmth to be afforded.

"It was now dark, when everything was arranged for repose. But before closing my eyes, I went through with the prescribed, prayers under circumstances of peril. I had confidence in the security which a faithful Moslem has in the protecting arm of the Prophet. A Christian, under any manifestations of an evil spirit, has no such resource. With a conscience void of offence, and a resolution to live up to the tenets of my fathers had professed, I soon fell into a sweet slumber, which must have lasted till near midnight.

"Something was pulling at my toes, on awaking. I started up, when what should I see but the old camel with panniers slung on either side, and my four wives stowed away in them, two in each. A small Nubian slave sat on the front of the saddle, holding the halter. They all beckoned to me to get in, but said nothing. 'Very well,' said I to myself, 'a man has a perfect right to go with his own family. Had they been strange women, or the camel not my own property, I should have shaken my head in the negative. As it was, I *clucked*, when down fell the camel on his knees, but utterly refused to lower his haunches.

"It was excessively awkward to mount while he was in that ugly position. As for stepping into the panniers, that could not be done. Two was enough for any basket, were it ever so capacious, especially when they were women. To my amazement, the slave never offered to shift further back, beyond the hump, his appropriate place; nor did he attempt to make room for me by moving from where he ought not to have been."

Hassan emptied the ashes from his pipe and recharged it with the real Syrian stringleaf. This was an indication of being comfortable. Our impatience would hardly allow so much rest, or rather break in the narrative. We were anxiously waiting for the remainder. He resumed:

"Waiting for the slave to make room, but perceiving he had no intention of doing so, I caught up a courbash and gave him a terrible blow over the head. 'Moustibe!—slave,' said I, 'by the beard of Abu Talib, your body will be in two pieces if I strike again.'

"But the threat never moved a muscle of his face. My wives stared at me, but said nothing. Determined to be up to my word Ptook a sword which was always worn when travelling—for my indignation was boundless—and smote the black rascal. Instead of streams of blood or a carcase, they had all disappeared—slave, camel, wives and housings! This was a dilemma. I was convinced that the evil spirit Kourbras—the same that once tempted the mother of the Prophet—had been in these strange phantasmagoric changes.

"With this solution of the cause that was operating to try the faith, a new resolution animated me to resist his influences on myself. I therefore again turned towards the Caaba in adoration, and touched my head revere ntially three times to the ground—repeating at each the prayer against demons. Nothing can stand against that most efficient and sovereign antidote to witchcraft and demonology, like that solemn ceremony. Often the Prophet has answered the wicked attentions of black spirits, by resorting to the same excellent device, which might be recommended even to infidel dogs.

"A question arose to my mind thus:—'Where is the camel? where my four wives?' and answered myself in the words of Mesopotamia, and talked incessantly about a camel, a Nubian slave, and our inability to move. Nothing has happened to us or to the camel.' 'I assert,' that enchantment had been used—that what I have related was reality; but was obliged to confess, on the testimony of four witnesses, no one had been enchanted but myself—and the enchanter was confined in a bottle till a Christian let it enter my own stomach, when he took possession of my brain, as he does of your example correspond with your precepts—nor tempt the faithful to deal with enchantments which are imprisoned in bottles!"

Miscellany.

Punch touches off in capital style the merits of the present dispute between Britain and the United States. He presents a full length picture of John Bull and Brother Jonathan, face to face:

John is a stout, healthy individual, apparently well to do in the world, and has a decidedly comfortable air of his face, slightly tinctured with a sentiment of self-satisfaction. He has, moreover, a long sword by his side, spurs to his boots, and two good revolvers in his belt; while behind him, in the distance, are a pile of cannon balls, and a first rate fleet. Jonathan is a tall, thin individual, with a very peevish cast of countenance; wears an exceedingly rough hat; has a cigar between the fingers of his right hand and the thumb, to his mouth. He has neither naval nor military forces for his support, and is only armed with a cat-o-nine tails, which hangs from the pocket of his coat. His left hand is thrust deep into the pocket of his trowsers, and he obstinately refuses to remove it, notwithstanding that John is holding out his hand and saying, in the most cordial manner possible, "Come, Jonathan, why should we fight? Am I not a man, and a brother?" Jonathan looks mum and sulky; but it will be queer if he does not cave in at last; not because of his reciprocation of John's frank and hearty advances; but because he will finally think and calculate that a war with John wouldn't pay, no how."

THE GERMAN FOR PLATE.—"Good gracious, Anna, what is the German for plate?" "Teller," I replied, leaning over the stairs. "Tell her what?" not supposing that she had heard aright. "Teller," I answered back at the top of my voice. "How can I *tell her*, unless you tell me what to *tell her*?" she retorted in a tone that betokened she was gradually becoming heated; and, indeed, the weather was sultry. "Can't you hear me tell you to tell her, *teller?*" "That's just what I want to do; but how can I *tell her* unless I know *what to tell her?*" I was laughing so heartily that I could only shout out, "Tell her, teller." But fearing that my aunt might become exasperated, I ran down stairs, and for her edification uttered the magic word. Of course, the desired plate was produced, to her great amazement; but she good naturedly joined in my unexpressed merriment.—*Autobiography of an Actress.*

A colt brated hangman in England, in showing the gallows attached to Newgate observed to the bystanders that he had hung twenty persons on it at one time. Some one suggested that it was too small. 'Oh, no, bless you, twenty-five persons could swing on that comfortably.'

SCENE IN A GROCERY.—A little incident occurred in a family grocery, a day or two since, which could not fail to have been for himself, would have kept him in laughter for a week. A lean countryman entered the grocery, having in his hand a small basket of eggs which he desired to exchange for housekeeping necessaries.

"How many eggs today, Mister?"

"You will [illegible]

"Bout three dozen; how much d'yo give for eggs?"

"Ten cents a dozen."

"What only ten cents!"

"Yes; that's all we get ourselves."

"Wall, then, all I've got to say is, it's a shame."

"What's a shame?"

"Why, look a here, mister," and here the countryman patted the eggs affectionately, and viewed them as though they were the veritable product of the giant's golden hen—"Why, look a here. If you was a hen, wouldn't you think it mighty hard times if you had to lay eggs for only ten cents a dozen?"

The expression of countenance—the sincerity—the indignation—the evident opinion of the egg market in the country would soon go to ruin at that rate were inimitable; and the merchant, appreciating it justly, "shelled out" eleven cents a dozen for the product of the countryman's cackiers.

SURFACE OF THE MOON.—The Earl of Rosse, who has recently completed the largest telescope ever made, alluded, at a late meeting in London to its effects. He said that, with respect to the moon, every object on its surface of 100 feet in height was now to be seen; and he had no doubt that, under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with objects 60 feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable. He had no doubt that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architecture remain to show that the moon is, or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained any thing like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory—all seemed desolate.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—GENTLEMAN KNOCKED OUT OF THE METROPOLITAN.—About 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night, Mr. Bushford W. Vicks a would-be chivalrous son of south Carolina, boarding at the Metropolitan Hotel, took upon himself the responsibility of caning Mr. Jacob Stanwood of Massachusetts, also a guest of that house, for saying that the late assault by Preston S Brooks upon Senator Sumner was a cowardly and brutal affair. The two gentlemen it appears, were conversing amicably, to all appearance, together, when Mr. Stanwood made the above remarks. Offence at it was instantly taken by the Chevalier, who raised his cane, and brutally beat Mr. S. over the face and shoulders causing the blood to flow freely. Several persons who were present, interfered and seperated the parties, otherwise it is uncertain how the affair would have terminated.

Mr. Stanwood was conducted to his room, and a physician was procured to attend him

Vicks was arrested by officer Dunn, of the 14th ward police, and taken to the station house where he was accommodated with quarters for the night. The following morning, in company with other rowdies, he was brought before Justice Brennan, but as Mr Stanwood failed to appear against him, he was discharged from custody. It subsequently appeared that the injuries Mr. S. had sustained prevented his appearance at that time. Later in the day, however, he was conveyed to the 3rd district police court in a carriage, when he made a charge of assault and battery against the aggressor.—On this complaint a warrant for the re-arrest of Vicks was issued. He will doubtless be compelled to answer for his conduct at the Court of Sessions. It is to be expected that the "Brookes and Sumner" outrage, will be aped to some extent by small potato politicians in various parts of the country, their object being to gain a notoriety which it impossible for them otherwise to attain—a short residence in the Penitentiary would do such characters good, and have a tendency, even in the hot weather to cool their aspirations after fame.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

IMMIGRATION.—Within the last few days we perceive that a large batch of fine, fair, and healthy looking Irish girls have passed through our Town in waggons on their way to the residence of Stephen C. Fuller, Esqr., to whose care they were consigned, and where, upon their arrival, they were immediately waited upon and engaged at fair wages by the farmers in this vicinity.—They came from the northern counties of Leinster and, as servants, appear to be more than usually intelligent, and, in regard to their moral character, Captain Fuller informs us that they came well recommended from highly respectable families in Ireland. They have been sent out, we believe, by Vere Foster, Esq., a gentleman whose exertion on behalf of this deserving class of his countrywomen are beyond all praise.—*Norfolk Messenger.*

The Murder of Emma Smith—Return of Frederic Haynes—His Statement.

Frederic Haynes the supposed murderer of the girl Emma Smith arrived in the Bay City from from Sandusky 2 o'clock this morning, in custody of Officers Sprague and Eglington. As soon as the Prosecut. Attorney of Norwalk, Ohio, returned, arrangements were made to bring him back. Our officers who had had him on their arrest and except the Sheriff, there, were quietly at the Police office. Haynes was brought from jail for examination on the charge of breach of trust, no complainant appeared and he was discharged. He was then immediately arrested by our officers, and conveyed on board the cars which were just ready to start, and the trio were out of town forthwith. They took the steamer last evening and came directly through.

The history of Haynes' adventures after he reached Toledo are briefly these: He hired a horse and buggy of Dr. H. Jones of Toledo, pretending to him that he was in pursuit of a girl who had robbed him of $600. At Delta he sold the horse and buggy. He then went to Norwalk where he had formerly resided. There he borrowed $200 of a man named Fredenburgh and started for New York State, where his father-in-law lives and where he now has a wife and two or three children, and where he was arrested for stealing the horse.

This morning Justice Purdy went to the jail to allow him to plead to the complaint laid against him, and, it was understood that he desired to make a full statement of the whole matter, a number of gentlemen were invited to be present, among whom we noticed Rev. Mr. Kitch, Sheriff Howard, S. S. Barnard, and several others. The following is his full statement:

That I was the cause of her death I confess but not intentionally. The girl was killed by an accidental shot from the gun which took effect in the back part of her head, but as for her ever being killed or cut with an axe or knife, I do protest that she was not and I request that the body may be examined more closely. I do not recollect the day of the month, my mind is so confused. We had criminal intercourse in the woods. Before that, I had shot two or three birds which she had carrying, but had just before thrown them down. I was carrying the gun carelessly and it accidently went off as she being forward of me. She had broken her arm about previously in the lake bank and she had given it to me to carry. So I had the watch in my pocket. I think she had three finger rings. One of them I gave to the hostler at Howe's Livery stable and another to the clerk of the Garrison House. The third I threw away on the sidewalk on Jefferson avenue below Heron's stable.—These I took from her fingers; also two earrings from her ears. I thought I threw them away that night near Mary Maxwell's house, as you go up the steps while officers Eglington and Sprague were in the house inquiring if she was there. I took her bonnet and shawl and threw them out of the buggy, on a side road near the Chicago road before I got to the city. That was the the road I went out on.

The parsol I left in the buggy when we got out and it came back with the chaise, where I saw it the next morning, when I took it and went down to see the body again. Her body was in precisely the same position as when I left it the night before. The head was nearly all shot away in the back part. I took no article of her dress. The watch and chain I sold to a man in Toledo who keeps a small cutlery shop near the R. R. Bridge that goes over to the middle ground, for $15. I also remember now of taking off her body a large cameo breastpin, which I flung away near the body. I don't know whether she had money on her person or not—think not, for she told me that she sewed for her board and had no money to pay with. I didn't put my hands in her pockets at all. I then put the officers on a false scent, (as related in *The Tribune* before.) I went to Toledo the next day, and thence to Delta, Ohio, with a horse and buggy that I got out of Jones, of Toledo.

Thence I returned back to Toledo by the cars and thence to Cleveland by railroad stopping the night of the 3rd at my brother's at Camden, Ohio, and going on the following day. Thence I went to Buffalo by boat and thence by rail to Rochester. Thence to Dewitt, 3 miles below Syracuse, where my father-in-law, Rite Kinney resides where I was arrested by officer Kellogg of Norwalk, Ohio.

The accident was in this wise: After we had had guilty connection we started to get into the buggy, she being ahead of me. I picked up the gun, one barrel of which must have had its trigger set, and went off accidentally, whether by being caught in a bush or by being pressed by my hand I do not know. When she fell I dropped the gun and went to her and looked at her. I held the gun near the muzzle and was drawing it after me through the bushes. She fell on her back, her hands dropping by her side, and her eyes closed. I called her by name, but she gave no sign of recognition and I think she died instantly. It must have been about dusk when I returned to the city. I have no recollection of asking her to put on her best clothes and jewelery before we went out to take the ride. I had no intention whatever of committing a murder or of robbing her. Her handkerchief she had placed on the back part of her neck and bonnet at the time of the connection, and when the gun went off it flew from the bonnet a little distance.

I wish to make my peace with God, and to speak the truth before you, and I do declare that I had no intention of murdering her.

In answer to the questions he made the following additional statements: The day before, I rode out with a girl, and had some talk with her about her jewelry, and told her I thought it was galvanized, and she said perhaps it was. I borrowed five shillings before I went to Toledo, and I had twelve shillings besides.

I took a girl named "Maria" over to Canada to ride before this, and asked her if she made money living in a house of ill-fame, and why she staid in such a house, being so good-looking a girl.

I also took a girl from Harriet Sly's named "Jenny," and went over to Canada riding; I never asked her if Harriet had money. She wanted me to help her get a lot and because I would not she was rather against me.

My motive in concealing the accident was that I knew no sympathy would be shown me, and my story would not be believed.

This is the whole statement made in jail. Haynes' manner is very much troubled, and he frequently heaved a deep sigh, saying "Oh my God, can I be forgiven." He declared repeatedly that he was innocent of the crime of murder but said he knew there was no hope for him—that it was all over with him and he had no object to conceal the truth. Whether his statements are true or not, our readers can judge as well as we. As the matter now stands it is not our province to pronounce him either innocent or guilty.

Among a certain class there is a good deal of excitement and threats of lynching are freely made. This however will not be done. Sheriff Howard will provide amply against any such contingency. He will probably be examined next week.

Caution

A Cure with a Vengeance.—Some itinerating, speech-making scamp, says the *Advertiser*, has been peddling on the street corners for a few days past, an article which he recommended as infallible cure for warts," corns, &c. A number of young men have applied it to warts, and it has in most cases eaten the flesh clear to the bone. One young man, on whom the fellow applied it himself, is obliged to carry his arm in a sling, it being swollen from the effects of the application to nearly twice its natural size.—He will lose the use of his arm for a considerable time. In most cases it is found necessary to apply to a physician to stop the eating process of the compound. The stuff is made of nitrate of silver, prussic acid, and potash, articles of a poisonous nature, which physicians and druggists always use with the greatest care and precaution.

☞ *No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JULY 31, 1856.

As announced last week in this paper, a requisition most numerously signed was presented on Saturday last to Col. John Prince, to allow himself to be put in nomination at the approaching election, for the office of Legislative Councillor for this Division. The number of persons who were assembled on the occasion, and their respectability and influence, go far to show that the result of the election will be in his favor. There were gentlemen from all parts of the *Division* present, and we are informed that a requisition numerously signed from the County of Kent will be presented to him, during the week. The Colonel has been brought forward as well by that County as Essex. This feeling is just what we would like to see carried out during the election The only other candidate that is in the field, is Mr. Boulton of Toronto; and we believe that his chances of success, at present, are so small that it would be almost useless to mention his name; but to those who have not decided already to which of the candidates they will give their support, we would advise that they pause ere their votes are given to an entire stranger to these counties, who can have no interest whatever in their welfare, and who is only seeking your support for the position that he would attain at your expense, and would, if he were elected, think no more of our interests than if we had never been known to him, and why should he? for he will have obtained his seat in the Legislative Council for the term of eight years, which will be equal almost to a life lease of office to him. Now what is the difference in the case of Colonel Prince? Why, all his property is situated, and consequently all his interests, lay within the two counties Essex and Kent, and we may reasonably suppose that he will exercise all his influence and energies to our advantage. With only these two gentlemen soliciting the votes of this constituency—and we have heard of no other, and believe that no other person will offer himself—there can be no possible doubt, that Col. Prince will receive a large majority of votes; and the electors support a man altogether unknown to them, when one residing within the Division is in the field, and in whom every confidence can be placed? We think not. It would be hard, indeed, if the two counties could not choose from among themselves a person fit and competent to represent them in the Upper Chamber.

The following is the Requisition and the Colonel's reply:

REQUISITION.

TO COLONEL JOHN PRINCE,
THE PARK FARM, SANDWICH.

Sir,—We, the undersigned electors of the County of Essex, having full confidence in you, as their old representative, for eighteen years, in Parliament, do hereby solicit you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as a candidate to represent the Western Division, (composed of Essex and Kent), in the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, under the Act in force rendering a part of that body elective; and we promise to support you with our votes and influence.

REPLY.

Gentlemen,

I hope you will agree with me in the opinion that it is not necessary for me to say more upon the present occasion than that I sincerely thank you for the compliment you have this day paid me, and that I accept with pleasure and with gratitude your invitation to become a candidate for the very high honor of representing the Counties of Essex and Kent in the Legislative Council of this Province.

I assure you that I feel greatly flattered by this renewal of the confidence which you have, for so many years, reposed in me as a public man, and as your old and faithful representative in the Popular Branch of the Canadian Legislature; and when the proper time arrives, I shall have the honor of addressing the electors of those counties upon such topics as appear to me of importance to the welfare and good government of Canada.

Again thanking you for this especial mark of your favor and friendship towards me, I beg, gentlemen, to subscribe myself,

Your faithful Friend and Obedient Servant,
JOHN PRINCE.

The Park Farm, 26th July, 1856.

To
Thomas Woodbridge, Esq.,
Reeve of Sandwich and J. P.,
and to
George Bullock,
Messrs. Thos. Park & Co.,
John McLeod,
Thos. Paxton,
Thos. Salmon,
Charles Hart, and
Wm. G. Hall, Esquires, and
656 other electors.

From New Brunswick, we learn that the Prohibitory Liquor Law has been repealed by the Legislature by a vote of thirty-eight to two.

It will be remembered that the Governor General of that Province, a short time since, dissolved Parliament, in order to obtain an expression of feeling upon this question from the people. This measure was taken contrary to his advisers, it was thought by some that he had over-stepped his bounds by doing so; but such appeared to be the public feeling against the measure, that *His* Excellency was determined to give the people an opportunity of expressing their wishes, in the election of new representatives, and the result proved, that his conduct has been approved by the electors. The following is his speech at the opening of the new parliament:—

SPEECH:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have gladly availed myself of the first opportunity of meeting you after having recurred to the sense of the people.

The Law which prohibits the importation and manufacture of, and traffic in intoxication liquors forms a subject for earnest deliberation, and I trust that a measure on this subject which will be submitted to you without delay by the Government, will receive at your hands the consideration which its importance essentially demands.

I do not doubt that your decision on this question, which so deeply affects the social and financial interests of the community, will be satisfactory to the people; and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to find that the exercise of a power entrusted to me by the Constitution, has been productive of consequences so beneficial to the Province.

You may be well assured that I shall ever wish but to consult the general welfare, and by a uniform adherence to the principles of the Constitution, to uphold in their just supremacy the rights of the Crown, the Legislature, and thus to secure the maintenance of liberty and order.

I leave you to your deliberations with the heartfelt prayer, that Providence may bless them for the peace and prosperity of the Province.

On the House resuming, Mr. End brought in a Bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislature.

[The Governor retiring at this period, was greeted with three hearty cheers by the crowd assembled in front of the Assembly.]

☞ Among this week's advertisements will be found that of the "St. George Hotel," Avon Springs, in the State of New York. These Springs are visited by numbers from all parts of the continent to partake of the water, which has been found to contain medicinal qualities superior to any other yet discovered. And as a fashionable resort during the summer months, few, if any can compare with it. The St. George is the largest, and by far the best, hotel in Avon; and visitors to the Springs will find in Mr. Davis that gentlemanly and attentive bearing towards them, which contribute in no small degree to the enjoyment of pleasure-seeking people: the house is furnished and kept in the most magnificent style. Having ourselves partaken of the hospitality of Mr. Davis, we are enabled to recommend his house to the public with great pleasure.

To the Electors of the County of Essex.

Gentlemen,

As the time for the election of a Legislative Councillor is upon us, and as a Delegation scheme has been recommended by the present Member for Essex, which is now before us, and which strikes me as altogether anti-British, I will take the liberty, (with your permission, Mr. Editor,) to make a few remarks on it.

Caucuses, Conventions and Delegations may be all very well for our neighbors on the other side, who make a business of politics, and who have to be incessantly at it, for they elect every one, from the constable to the chief magistrate, but who ever heard of such a scheme in Canada? We have always been in the habit, when an election was to take place, of calling upon parties by requisition, to allow themselves to be put in nomination as candidates, which, in my opinion, is the proper way. They are then fairly brought out, and, to a certain extent, work on their own salvation.

Have we not Electors, (of late years, at any rate,) been able to nominate and elect their best and most fitting man to fill the Presidential chair? Certainly not. Influences are brought to bear which make it impossible or impracticable; and so it will be here if ever we adopt Mr. Rankin's plan.

It is recommended, I believe, that the Reeves of the different Municipalities should act as delegates. Now our Reeves are, generally speaking, about the best men of the Municipalities, because they are not elected on account of their politics or religion; but would that be the case if they were to act as electioneering delegates? No. We should soon be cut up into all kinds of parties, such as Clear Grits and Reds, Hard Shells and Softs, Barn Burners, Hunkers and Dough-faces; and while it is to be hoped that we should have no barn burners among us, yet I fear the latter class would predominate. Politics and other influences would be brought to bear at elections, and the consequences would be we could not get our best men in, we should have political counsels, and in fact, our whole social and political fabric would be upset.

Do not imagine, Mr. Editor, that I am opposed to the elective principle altogether; far from it. I admire our municipal institutions as at present constituted, and I think that the principle of election might be beneficially extended; but there should be a limit to the property qualification of those about to elect our Judges, which would be the greatest political evil that could possibly overtake us.

With respect to the meeting advertised to be held at Maidstone Cross on Saturday next, if it is expected to get an expression of the County there, at this particular season it must be a failure; for, in the first place, the County of Essex has already expressed its wishes with respect to its choice of a Legislative Councillor, in the requisition presented to Col. Prince on Saturday last; and in the next place, the farmers are not so easily gulled as to be drawn from the harvest fields to second the political views of any man.

Maidstone Cross is, no doubt, the most central part of the county, but perhaps it is not generally known that, to attend a meeting there, the people of Amherstburg, Malden and Anderdon must go round by Sandwich to get there; and the people of Colchester must go round by Gosfield, owing to the neglect of the Government, or of some other party whose duty it should be to press the Government to complete the road from Amherstburg to Kingsville Cross. How then can an expression of the County be got there at the present time? Yet, as there is a principle at stake, and as we are in the dark as to the real meaning and object of us (friends of Colonel Prince) as can make it convenient, attend. Pray excuse me, Mr. Editor, for occupying so much of your valuable space.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obed. Servant
GEORGE BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 30th July, 1856.

☞ The Sandwich *Maple Leaf* is mistaken relative to our views as to the location of the western terminus of the Shore Railway at Sandwich. We think that would be far preferable to Amherstburg, or any other place farther down the river.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The Merrickville Mystery Solved.

The last number of the Merrickville Chronicle informs us that the missing girl, Eliza Lung, whose carpet-bag was advertised for which had been abused by some young ruffians in Merrickville, and had suddenly disappeared on the 21st May, called last week and claimed her property. From the first discovery of the mutilated body, the impression very generally prevailed that it had been exhumed from the grave by medical men for examination; and several graves were opened in the neighbourhood to ascertain if a body had been removed. An old woman resided near Burritt's Rapids suspecting that her daughter, who had died of a peculiar malady a few months ago, was the body found, Constable Dowdall of Merrickville, assisted by a son of the old woman, proceeded to open the grave. The Chronicle says:—

The first insertion of the spade in the smooth sandy soil, soon showed emphatically that the grave had been opened as the coffin only lay about fifteen inches from the surface and when first interred it had been lowered to the usual depth. On uncovering it, a portion of the lid was found to have been broken off and pierced with augur holes—the body was gone—but the shroud and the dead apparel, even to the white cotton stockings which were on the feet, remained where it had all there. The body found in the Rideau answers the description given by the family: and it may now be taken for granted that no murder has been committed. We, however, in the name of the people of Burritt's Rapids and Merrickville, demand that this matter shall be thoroughly investigated.

After some extended remarks on the horrible treatment of the corpse, and denying the necessity of such an expedient to satisfy the demands of scientific enquiry, the Editor concludes with the following apostrophe:—

What kind of a man must he be who has done this thing? Certainly such a one as we wish not rear our bedside in the hour of sickness. His must be a cold, unsympathising nature—unscrupulous in thought, word and deed. We would wish him near their family? But not only does he merit condemnation for an unheard-of butchery; he has exhibited other qualities which give him, if possible, a notoriety more ignoble. Who, with a spirit above that of an assassin, could coolly have contemplated the proceedings in the case of the man Stewart, and not have moved to his release? Had the time specified by the witnesses been any other day but that on which the "training" in the upper province was held, could he have proved an *alibi?* Most assuredly not. He might have rotted in a prison ere Adams, or the perpetrator of this outrage would have come to his rescue. Men having authority amongst us! we call on you, by every feeling sacred to the human breast, by the regard you have for those nearest and dearest to you, by the desire you have that the fame of the place in which you live shall not become as a stench in the nostrils of your fellow men, to investigate this matter and rid us of this monster. Who among you desires that on the petty whim of any morbid-minded mountebank, the graves of those you love should be rifled, their contents hacked and cruelly mutilated?

Last Days of the Allies in the Crimea.

Accounts from the Crimea state that for some days the embarkation of French troops was conducted with extraordinary rapidity, and on an extensive scale It still continued, but more slowly, owing to the small number of transports now lying at Kamiesch. All the English vessels laden with troops had sailed directly for England. Others were expected to receive the men still remaining there. The French lately had four cases of cholera, and the English two, but the disease was of a mild character. On the 9th of June General Lord Gough attended a grand breakfast given to Him, and the officers of his staff, by the Russian General-in-Chief. The greatest cordiality prevailed during the repast, which had been preceded by a splendid review of the Russian troops. The general afterwards visited the Russian hospitals. He left the Crimea on the 14th, and arrived at Constantinople on the 16th. Baja Clava, where the English were engaged in taking to pieces the ironwork houses they had established there, as also their huts, was to be immediately surrendered to the Russians. About half a mile of the railway remained to be removed. The English traders were also pulling down their iron and wooden houses. A number of Russian speculators had presented themselves to take advantage of the disasters of the European merchants. They had purchased the stock of Amherstburg, Malden and Anderdon must go round by Sandwich to get there; and the people of Colchester must go round by Gosfield, owing to the neglect of the Government, or of some other party whose duty it should be to press the Government to complete the road from Amherstburg to Kingsville Cross. How then can an expression of the County be got there at the present time? Yet, as there is a principle at stake, and as we are in the dark as to the real meaning and object of us (friends of Colonel Prince) as can make it convenient, attend. Pray excuse me, Mr. Editor, for occupying so much of your valuable space.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obed. Servant
GEORGE BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 30th July, 1856.

☞ The Sandwich *Maple Leaf* is mistaken relative to our views as to the location of the western terminus of the Shore Railway at Sandwich. We think that would be far preferable to Amherstburg, or any other place farther down the river.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The Merrickville Mystery Solved.

The last number of the Merrickville Chronicle informs us that the missing girl, Eliza Lung, whose carpet-bag was advertised for which had been abused by some young ruffians in Merrickville, and had suddenly disappeared on the 21st May, called last week and claimed her property. From the first discovery of the mutilated body, the impression very generally prevailed that it had been exhumed from the grave by medical men for examination; and several graves were opened in the neighbourhood to ascertain if a body had been removed. An old woman resided near Burritt's Rapids suspecting that her daughter, who had died of a peculiar malady a few months ago, was the body found, Constable Dowdall of Merrickville, assisted by a son of the old woman, proceeded to open the grave. The Chronicle says:—

The first insertion of the spade in the smooth sandy soil, soon showed emphatically that the grave had been opened as the coffin only lay about fifteen inches from the surface and when first interred it had been lowered to the usual depth. On uncovering it, a portion of the lid was found to have been broken off and pierced with augur holes—the body was gone—but the shroud and the dead apparel, even to the white cotton stockings which were on the feet, remained where it had all there. The body found in the Rideau answers the description given by the family: and it may now be taken for granted that no murder has been committed. We, however, in the name of the people of Burritt's Rapids and Merrickville, demand that this matter shall be thoroughly investigated.

After some extended remarks on the horrible treatment of the corpse, and denying the necessity of such an expedient to satisfy the demands of scientific enquiry, the Editor concludes with the following apostrophe:—

What kind of a man must he be who has done this thing? Certainly such a one as we wish not rear our bedside in the hour of sickness. His must be a cold, unsympathising nature—unscrupulous in thought, word and deed. We would wish him near their family? But not only does he merit condemnation for an unheard-of butchery; he has exhibited other qualities which give him, if possible, a notoriety more ignoble. Who, with a spirit above that of an assassin, could coolly have contemplated the proceedings in the case of the man Stewart, and not have moved to his release? Had the time specified by the witnesses been any other day but that on which the "training" in the upper province was held, could he have proved an *alibi?* Most assuredly not. He might have rotted in a prison ere Adams, or the perpetrator of this outrage would have come to his rescue. Men having authority amongst us! we call on you, by every feeling sacred to the human breast, by the regard you have for those nearest and dearest to you, by the desire you have that the fame of the place in which you live shall not become as a stench in the nostrils of your fellow men, to investigate this matter and rid us of this monster. Who among you desires that on the petty whim of any morbid-minded mountebank, the graves of those you love should be rifled, their contents hacked and cruelly mutilated?

Last Days of the Allies in the Crimea.

Accounts from the Crimea state that for some days the embarkation of French troops was conducted with extraordinary rapidity, and on an extensive scale It still continued, but more slowly, owing to the small number of transports now lying at Kamiesch. All the English vessels laden with troops had sailed directly for England. Others were expected to receive the men still remaining there. The French lately had four cases of cholera, and the English two, but the disease was of a mild character. On the 9th of June General Lord Gough attended a grand breakfast given to Him, and the officers of his staff, by the Russian General-in-Chief. The greatest cordiality prevailed during the repast, which had been preceded by a splendid review of the Russian troops. The general afterwards visited the Russian hospitals. He left the Crimea on the 14th, and arrived at Constantinople on the 16th. Baja Clava, where

EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

The following telegraph message has been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Grey, at Constantinople, dated 14th July:—

"The Banshee arrived with Admiral Freemantle; every person belonging to the army had embarked, and all the ships had sailed from the Crimea on Saturday evening except the Leander and Gladiator, it been blowing a strong gale from southward for the last three days."

LOSS OF THE STEAM TRANSPORT SPARTAN.

The Admiralty despatches state that the Spartan lies on the rocks with her bottom stove in, and with 15 feet of water in the hold. The whole of her crew and troops were safely landed on a rock and were in great want of water. A supplement to the *Gazette* announces that the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General the Duke of Cambridge, has been promoted to be Gen., and that he has appointed Major General York to be his military Secretary.

Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway weekly traffic returns £5,455 3s. 6d.; corresponding week last year, £4,944 12s. 6d.

MARSEILLES, Monday, July 14.

The Sinai has arrived with advices from Constantinople of the 7th, and from the Crimea to the 8th.

The English steam frigate Valorous which left Kamiech on the 2nd, has arrived with General Wyndham.

The frigate Canada has also come in from the Crimea.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Monday.

Espartero has tendered his resignation and was about to leave for Lozone.

Gen. O'Donnell is appointed President of the Council

Rio Rozia, minister of the Interior.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Monday.

The Grand Duke, Michael of Russia, is betrothed to the youngest sister of the Regent of Baden.

TURKEY.

Advices from Galatz state that extraordinary activity exists in the trade of the Danubian ports, particularly at Galatz and Cralia, all the grain from there has been taken at high prices for the inundated provinces of the south of France, and for Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

MARSEILLES, July 18.

The steamer Des Dechis has arrived for the India and China Mail.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived today from Aspinall, with California dates to 25th ult. She reports that the Illinois left Aspinall on the 19th, for New York, with upwards of $1,700,000 in treasure and 650 passengers

Judge Perry, of the Supreme Court, has been arrested for stabbing one of the committee and a policeman while making an arrest. The committee was firmly established.

Governor Johnson remains at Sacramento.

Accounts from the mines are encouraging, and agricultural prospects good.

Skirmishes in Oregon continue.

Col. Wright is not dead. He had a fight at the Big Meadows; 40 Indians and two whites were killed.

There was no abatement of the excitement at San Francisco. The Committee of vigilance was still in session.

Sir Colin Campbell in Glasgow.

A brilliant company assembled in the Glasgow City Hall on Tuesday, to do honor to Major-General Sir Colin Campbell. The Lord Provost, after an appropriate address, handed the burgess ticket to Sir Colin, enclosed in a handsome box of solid gold, amid great applause.

Sir Colin Campbell, on receiving the diploma, said—"My Lord Provost, ladies, and gentlemen, On arriving to-day in my native city, after an absence of upwards of half a century, it has become my lot to receive this civic honor, and it is also intended to confer another honor of a military kind. (cheers). These both coming from my townsmen, it is hard to say which I value most highly; I can say that I shall always be ready to draw the sword, about to be presented to me, in defence of my freedom. (Great applause.) I shall always value, as I ought to do, highly and gratefully, the manner of my reception to-day, and the great honor conferred on me. The recompense which I desire to give you is, in every possible way to do my duty to my country.

After a speech from Sir A. Alison, the learned sheriff presented the sword; the whole audience then rose to their feet, and gave three hearty and enthusiastic rounds of cheering.

Sir Colin Campbell said: Sir Archibald and fellow countrymen, I was quite unprepared for the eloquent manner in which this honor has been done me. (Applause.) I can never forget the reception I have met with on this occasion, and the honors which have been conferred on me, surpassing, in amount of recompense, all the services I have been able to perform. (Great cheering). There is another party who ought not to be forgotten on this occasion. I owe all this to my hardy veteran soldiers of the Highland Brigade—(cheers)—and to them is the honor due for what you have now conferred on me. This should not be forgotten, that these are conferred in their name as well as my own.—*British Banner*

Another Chapter in Blood.

The following letter, received by a gentleman in this city, from Kansas, speaks for itself:

BLUE SPRING, NEAR TECUMSEH, K. T.
June 24, 1856.

W. G. Sherwin—Dear Sir: We take this method of acquainting you with the sad fate of your friend.

Yesterday morning, we (my friend Rooks and myself,) were going to Tecumseh, but when about eleven miles from that place, we were appalled by the sight of the body of a murdered man tied firmly to a tree near the road side. He was tied with his back to the tree, with his hands and fee partially around it. He had been shot just above the left eye with—as we suppose—rifle ball. A huge hunting knife was sticking in his breast. It had been driven clear through him, and the point was two or three inches in the tree. He was evidently murdered yesterday or the day before.

There was a toad-stool tied to the knife handle, on which the following inscription was written: "Let all those who are going to vote against Slavery in Kansas—take warning."

We went to the nearest house—which was about a mile and a half, and got some help and some tools, and buried him. He was a stranger to all of us except Mr. More, who says he (the murdered man) had been boarding at his house eleven or twelve days. His name was Laben Parker, and came from Cleveland. He had repeatedly said, at the boarding house, that he "did not intend to resort to force, but so far as his influence at the polls went, he was going to use it to make Kansas a free state."

A company of armed men from South Carolina, have been staying around Tecumseh three or four days. A squad of them were down this road yesterday and the day before.

We don't any of us know where his relatives live, but among the papers in his pocket, we find a letter from you, written (to him) on the 6th of May, and that is the reason why we direct this letter to you.

Martin Ryley, Frederic Rooks, F. E. More, Lane Co, Kansas Territory. W. G. Sherwin, Dayton, Ohio.—*Dayton Daily Gazette, July 22.*

An Extraordinary Feat of the late Tornado.—We can recollect a paragraph published in the Paris *Star*, with reference to the Tornado that lately passed over this place, stating to the effect that a shower of shingles and broken fragments of buildings had fallen in the vicinity of Paris on the evening of the Tornado. Extraordinary as the above may appear, the following throws it completely into the shade. We are informed by undoubted authority, that a portion of a large case somewhat larger than a common door, had been found in a field near Mudg hollow, inhabited George Alexander, Esq., Woodstock. On inquiry being made, it appears that Mr. Alexander had, on his premises, up to the day of the Tornado, a large case about 14 feet long, 12 feet wide and about four feet deep, used for the purpose of keeping hams, lard, which had not been seen since the Tornado. The inference is, that the whirlwind that scattered that gentleman's large barn to the winds, had caught up this case, and carried portions of it, at all events a distance of twenty miles depositing them in a field near Mudg hollow, Blenheim.—*Sentinel.*

List of Letters Remining in the Sandwich Post Office

For the month ending 31st, July 1856.

	A.	Jackson, Wilias
		Jubinville, Adlaid
Alking or Askin Ed.		
Anderson Mrs. E.		R.
Anlamson, Robert		
Anthony, Antoin		Kean, Patrick
		Kelly, Thomas
	B.	
		L.
Baby, W. D. 4		
Baby, Sherifi o		Lovine, Peter
Banigan W.		Lauzia, John
Barding, G.		Lesperance, Olliver
Bower, Mrs.		
Bufour, Francis		M.
Bains, John		
Brown, Henry		Marentette, Alex.
Brett, Miss Ellen		Moore, John
Bricker, Wm. L.		Moveau, Geo.
Bem, Patrick		Maloux, Baptise
Belsele, Joseph		Muferton, Miss Loe
		Morrin, Augustus
	C.	Moxley, Mrs. Sydah
		Moore, Chas.
Carrel, Isiac		Moreau, Wm.
Colston, George		Morris, Geo. W.
Clay, Henry		McGellycuddy, John
Cromion, John		Macky, John
Cavanaugh, Antoin		McCarty, Miss M.
Colins, Mrs. M. J.		
Camniel, Harden		P.
	D.	Parent, Michael
		Pelo, Glode
Day, Wm. H.		Parent, Louis
Daely, Miss Cath.		Phillips, John
Daily, John		
		R.
	F.	
		Recome, Mr.
Flyn, Mis Margaret		Rayno, Miss P.
Fowler, Geo.		Riley, Isiac
Faierbairn, Robt.		Riley, Miss Bridget
		Reneau, Charles
	G.	
		S.
Gregoire, Mdslle D.		
Gascon, Mrs. Char.		Saxton, Edward
Gibson, Eliza		Simmond, Harriet
Gerasdah, F.		Strech, Andrew
Goodwin, Chas.		Stone, Henry
		Smith, David P.
	H	Shields, John
		T.
Hart, Richard		
Hart, Richard		
Hughs, Mary		Taylor, Mrs. Ann
Hogith, David		
Hubbs, John		V.
	J.	Vingeueur, B.
		W.
Jones, J. W.		
Jessop, John		Weaver, Mrs P. D.
Jones, Mrs. Maria		Weeks, Miss C.

P. H. MORIN, Post-Master.

Sandwich, July 31st 1856.

Special Notices.

BILIOUS DISORDERS AND THEIR CURE.

There is nothing can form so useful and efficient an aperient as the Bile itself, which has been admirably adapted by nature to supply the bowels in a state of health with the requisite stimulus; but when this has from disease become either deficient in quantity, or depraved in quality, medicines are justly entitled to consideration as the most effectual means of restoring a healthy secretion. Sir Astley Cooper's Anti-Bilious and Family Aperient Pills are all powerful in removing the distressing symptoms attendant upon Bilious obstructions, disordered state of the stomach and bowels—such as pains in the head, dimness of sight, sickness, oppression of the chest, lowness of spirits, with great apprehension of imaginary danger, and fear of sudden death, dissolution

for active employment, and various other symptoms, at all times troublesome, and not unfrequently dangerous. By taking two or three of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, the symptoms above described are speedily removed, an unusual degree of serenity pervades the mind, the stomach and bowels are restored to their natural functions, and returning vigor is the result; by taking one, two or three pills at bedtime, and repeated as occasion may render necessary, they operate pleasantly, without producing that irritation common to most advertised and powerful medicines, which too often augment the maladies they were intended to remove.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, prepared in London and New York, by Me-Phail and Co., and see that their signature is on each box and on the directions. Without this mark of authenticity they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thurston, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, July 31st 1856		
Flour Best warranted,	$ 7 00	
" 2nd quality	5 25	0 00
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 30	0 00
Potatoes do new	1 00	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	0 90	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 65	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	0 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.
Wheat.—93c. a $1
Corn.—48c for small lots.
Oats.—36
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ₱ doz.

$40,000
WORTH OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
CONSISTING OF
A GRIST MILL, BREWERY,
DWELLING HOUSE,
Town & Villa Lots & Wild Lands
BELONGING TO THE
WILKINSON'S
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT
SCHEME.

To take place at SANDWICH, CANADA WEST, on the 20th day of November next.

☞ Tickets only $4 00 each.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$3,000	is	$3,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
1 "	1,200	is	1,200
7 "	1,000	is	7,000
5 "	800	is	4,000
6 "	500	is	3,000
10 "	400	is	4,000
100 "	100	is	10,000
20 "	20	is	400
150 "	4	is	600
			$40,000

The Grist Mill is situated in the Township of Sandwich, and a portion of the Town Lots and the excellent House and Store are situate in the Town of Amherstburg; the remaining Town and Villa Lots in the Town of Sandwich, the County Town of Essex and on the beautiful river Detroit. The Wild Lands are situate in different parts of the County of Essex and are very valuable.

The Town Lots are large with fine broad streets, and close to the business part of the Town.

The Great Southern Railway Terminus will be within a very short distance of these Lots.

The *Villa Lots* have a most beautiful situation, being high and well adapted for gentlemen's residences, having a *fine broad avenue* laid out, on which they front; and are not surpassed in respect to beauty and position by any in the Province.

There are a greater number of prizes in proportion to the number of tickets to be sold than in any similar scheme yet offered to the public. The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen, to be appointed on the day of drawing by the holders of Tickets.

☞ Parties remitting to the subscriber one hundred dollars will receive a package of twenty-eight tickets in return.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Proprietor

The following gentlemen have kindly allowed their names to be used for references

JOHN McEWEN, Esq., Sheriff Essex.
P. H. MORIN, Esq., Post Master, Sandwich
GEO. BULLOCK, Esq., Co'y Treas. Essex
COL. ASKIN, Register, Essex.

Sandwich, Canada West,
July 24th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Seventy-first Loan Meeting will be held at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, at half-past three o'clock, p.m., Wednesday next, 6th August.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sec.-Treas. E. B. S.
Sandwich, 30th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows:—

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 57, & 58, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, in the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Verbeck, by Deed, 11 March 1834.

Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 30th July, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, First Concession, in the Township of Mersea, containing about 60 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It has a good dwelling house, stables, &c., and an excellent orchard. Possession given in the Fall. For terms of sale, &c., apply to

OLIVER BURKE.
Township of Mersea, 16th July 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

CREDIT SALE.

WILL be sold by Auction, at the Sandwich Exchange, on Wednesday, the 6th August next, a lot of Horses, Yearling Colts, Mares and Cattle, a Family Carriage, Buggy, Sulkey, Buffalo Waggon, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence 12 o'clock noon.

TERMS: under $25, cash; over 25 and under $50, three months; over 50 and under $100, six months; over $100, twelve months Credit on furnishing good endorsed Notes if required.

H. MORIN, Auctioneer.
Sandwich, July 16th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq.: these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheapsubject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

Notice to Lumbermen.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive at Sandwich from 1st June till further notice, returns of Staves, Timber Logs, Wood, &c., cut on public or private lands for shipment or local consumption, and grant clearances for such as are intended for the Quebec or foreign markets, and respectfully urges the immediate attention of parties interested in order to prevent delay and expense at Quebec.

N. HAMMOND,
Crown Timber Agent.

Huron Signal, Amherstburg and Chatham papers, please copy.

LOST.

A LADY'S Gold Arm Pin was lost between Sandwich and Windsor a few days ago. Any person leaving it at this office will berewarded.

26th June, 1856

NOTICE.

TO BE LEASED for a term of five years from the First April next, the public Wharf in the Town of Sandwich, for which purpose Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk, at his office, up to Saturday the Nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONDITIONS.

The Lessee to keep the Wharf in good repair during the lease at his own expense, and to deliver the same at the end of the time in good tenantable condition. The Rent to be paid quarterly to the Treasurer of the Township of Sandwich. Tenders to state the names of two good sureties for the fulfilment of conditions.

For further particulars reference may be had to either of the undersigned.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE,
Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Sandwich, July 4, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turner Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 9th July, 1856.

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending July 1st, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st July, 1856.

NAME AND RESIDENCE OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE.	Amount of Fine or Damages.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Charles Armstrong,	Assault,	3rd April,	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s.	15 days,		
James St. Louis,	Do	10th	James Noble,	£2 10s & costs	Forthwith,		
John Shaw,	Do	10th	do				
Ste Henry Bell,	Do	10th	D. Dowling, & T. Hawkins,				
Alex. Brevoort,	Do	24th	Coun. of Sandwich,	20s.	10 days,		
Andrew Thomas,	Do		Coun. of Sandwich,	20s.	2 weeks,		
Lowrey J. Wilson,	Articles of the Peace,	9th May,	F. A. Ambrose,	1s	1 month,		
John Shaw,	Non-payment of Wages,	10th	James Noble,	1s	Forthwith,		
Ste Henry Bell,	Assault and Battery,	10th	do	1s			
George Jones,	Do	24th	do	1s			
Amb. Wilson,	Trespass,	20th	Thomas Woolbridge,	10s	20 days,		
James Conover,	Do	7th May,	do	10s	2 weeks,		
Clemence Modeste,	Do		do	10s	1 month,		
John Lewis,	Obstructing Highway,	14th	do	10s	Forthwith,		
Michael Dugay,	Do	20th	do	10s			
Patrick Reilly,	Do	30th	do	10s			
John Reilly,	Do	30th	do	10s			
Samuel Port,	Assault and Battery,	9th June,	Thomas Woolbridge & John Prince,	£2 12s 6d			
Harriet Washington,	Assault,	10th	Thomas Woolbridge,	5s	9th June,		
Henry Wright,	Do	10th	James Noble,	10s	12th June,		
Noel Pilot,	Obstructing Highway,	14th	do	10s	1 month,		
William Clark,	Assault, Selling Spirituous Liquors (Whiskey),	9th June,	Thomas Woolbridge,	£3 12s 6d	9th June,		
George Bullard,	Assault,	10th	Thomas Woolbridge,	5s	12th June,		
Noel Pilot,	Obstructing Highway,	14th	James Noble,	10s	1 month,		

Appealed to Quarter Sessions.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
No. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856.

NOTICE.

CAME into my possession, a short time ago, a tall BAY HORSE. Has a white stripe on the forehead, and white hind feet. Has been foundered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.

GEO. MALOTTE.
Sturgeon Creek, Township of Mersea,
July 3rd, 1856.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th September, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 14th August.
3rd Kingsville, 13th August.
4th. Colchester, 16th August.
5th. Mersea, 20th August.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th September.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when due.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor : . . . D. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. F. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, or Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
NORTH 1856 SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. I. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of them, virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their excellence has been published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints for which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the most aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *sourburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR SICK HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Rack, or Side*, take from four to eight pills going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't ever lose and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the various diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of miserable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do so much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are so making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, as the nutrition is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach sick; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three the next morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Forms* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of *Life*. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, Sandwich;
D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. R. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. D. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilston.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic, Chap. I.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
W. M. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

G UIDES COLUMN
FOR JULY, 1856.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
PER
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE
LOWEST REMUNERATING
PROFIT, FOR
CASH.
PRINTS
IN VARIETY.
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETINGS
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING,
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
TROWSERINGS,
LINENS
DRILLS,
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES
TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS,
CARPETING,
BAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
Flour,
AT CURRENT PRICES.
POTASH
KETTLES
H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Deep Cultivation.

In a recent number of the *Mark Lane Express*, we find the following judicious remarks on the subject of *Deep* Ploughing as practised by the best farmers in England.

"When the prophet alludes to the divinely given wisdom which leads the ploughman to 'open and break the clods of his ground,' he characterized the operation of tillage in terms which the light of modern science and practice has enabled us more fully to understand. We "open" the ground not only to admit the seeds or to allow the free spreading of the roots of our crops, but to let in the atmosphere, the rains, and dews which impregnate the recesses of the subsoil with fertility. We "break the clods" not merely to favour the fine rootlets of young plants, but to expose an infinitely multiplied extent of superficies in the pulverized mould to the chemical action of the gases we call "the air." And the teachings of Jethro Tull, of Hunton Smith, and of Lois-Weedon Smith, the practice of Flemish farmers and vineyard cultivators abroad, and of market-gardeners, cottagers, and trench-ploughers at home, are all commentaries and illustrations developing the significance of the Hebrew's descriptive phrase.

And have we not a corroboration of the advantage of deep and minute tillage in the natural processes which are working around us? Have not we all seen the changed texture and productive quality of a weather-ed subsoil; seen the sterile clay from the deep drain moulder into manageable and wholesome soil under the culture of a single wintering: reminding us of the saying of Dr. Clarke, that "the frost is God's plough, which he drives through every inch of ground," pulverizing and fitting it for seed?

But to come to particular examples. Mr. Hoskyns has decided the practice of the vine-growers in Madeira, which forms a remarkable and striking lesson for us. The vine is not a native of that island; and after growing well for a few years, the fruit begins to degenerate, and makes inferior wine. The expense of new stocks being very great, as they are usually brought from the hock-vineyards of Germany, every expedient has been tried in order to postpone the evil as long as possible; but no manuring, or pruning, or fallowing, is of any avail; and the only remedy is found in *deep cultivation*. "I once happened,' he says, "to see the process. Nearly a score of laborers, hard at work, were standing in a long trench as deep as they were tall, stocking the earth from one side and throwing it up on the other. On inquiry, they told me they were trenching *an old vineyard* for fresh planting—trenching *nearly six feet deep!* Some months afterwards, a merchant in taking me over his wine stores, pointed out in some casks that were being broken up a mineral incrustation about as thick as a half-crown and as brittle as glass, which he called *tartrate of lime;* adding, that it was commonly deposited by the wine, especially when new. I afterwards ascertained that potash and soda existed in the deposit. Now these minerals are very deficient in the soil of the island. Here, then, was good reason for deep trenching. The vine, to supply its mineral wants, robbed the soil so fast of what little alkali it contained, that nothing but the opening of a great depth to the action of the roots would keep up the supply for many years; for the roots of delicate plants will not travel through earth that has never *seen daylight.*"

The vegetable gardens which supply Covent Garden, and other markets of the metropolis, we all know, are not only profusely manured, but deeply tilled; and in many cases the subsoil has been dug up, in the gradual course of time, no less than *four or five feet deep*, to supply the waste of mineral matter to the soil above.

In certain parts of Flanders they have a peculiar mode of gradually deepening the staple by spade-trenching: trenches being dug between the lands when sown, and the subsoil thrown over the surface. They go about two inches deeper than the depth that has hitherto reached; and by shifting the trenches sideways each year, at the end of a certain number of years two inches of the entire subsoil became mixed with the upper surface, and the soil is thus deepened by that amount. In some places they have repeated a couple of inches deeper still; and after four or five courses of trenching, the land is brought to a depth of 18 or 20 inches of uniform quality.

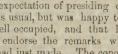
In Jersey they use a trench plough, which follows in the furrow going deep, by means of a shelving mould-board raises the subsoil out of the furrow and throws it on the top of the just turned furrow-slice. This is done as a regular thing once at the commencement of every rotation—that is, at the breaking in to autumn for the next year's turnip fallow.

Now let us observe in these instances that the subsoil is not brought up in large masses to defy the disintegrating powers of reather and crushing implements; but a small portion of the cultivated staple buried underneath a great thickness of the lifted subsoil, and so placed out of reach of the young plants above; neither is the subsoil merely broken and stirred, and covered again immediately by the original staple, soon to coalesce again into its previous impervious condition: but it is simply mingled partially and imperfectly with the staple, as is the case in some descriptions of subsoil ploughing. But it is lifted bit by bit, *a little at a time*, and *exposed in a granulated state openly upon the surface*, so as to be subjected to the ameliorating agencies that are above ground.

And it is by appealing to long-known and well-established practices like those, that we can readily confute the objections which have been brought against deep-ploughing and explain the causes of failure in many cases of its trial. The secret of want of success in trenching clays and strong loams, wherever it has occurred, lies, we believe in the want of judgment exercised in performing the work. Clays, and loams in any poverty or badness inherent in the subsoil. If a man will bury his fertile and highly conditioned staple of four inches underneath half a-foot thickness of raw unmellowed clay—thus providing for his crops a bouquet of mineral food in abundance, but food uncooked and incapable of being digested by those fastidious epicures, young plants—can he expect an adequate and quick return of profit from the expensive process? But on the self-same kind of soil he knows there are cottage gardens in plenty, which are yielding richly and profitably to the deep-working spade and fork: and one of the main points in the matter has been that the deepening was gradual. Reason tells us that what the atmospheric influences, manurings, and the growth of vegetation have, in the course of time, made of four or five inches of a mass of clay, they can in the same manner make of several inches more; and this manner is by penetrating and commeating through the avenues opened by tillage. Of course, we ought not to be too well out in our expectations, or too extravagant in our descriptions of such a transformation; so that when a practical man states that we have gone deep and dreaded, the action of the air and water passing through it so alters the very nature of the strong yellow clays, that in a few months they will become a *deep rich loam*," we may challenge the accuracy and appropriateness of the terms employed.

At the Farmer's Club, Mr. Webster took this course; but in so doing he unfortunately went too far, and said that we might expose the strongest clays to the action of the sun and air for years "and yet they never alter." Quite true that after centuries of cultivation our tenacious clays have not been rendered into friable loams; but is not the thin staple which has been cultivated mellower and of freer texture than the untilled subsoil which it once resembled. And where the tillage has been slight, we cannot gainsay the change talked of; where it has gradually deepened the upper soil opened the subsoil by deep drainage, subsoiling, and trenching—there it is just as true that the land is made more workable, as well as richer and warmer. If any man's personal observation, or the instances we have adduced, are not sufficient to convince him, let him go to Lois-Weedon, and thrust his walking stick into Mr. Smith's fallow intervals, or witness the easy traction of his ploughs, while in the adjoining fields the horses are turning up a furrow four or five inches deep.

Singular Case of Absence of Mind in a Clergyman.—We find the following in the Meriden(Conn). *Transcript*:—"The paragraph which we published a week or two ago, giving an account of a remarkable case of absent-mindedness which occured in this town—a minister having gone into the desk of a neighboring church and conducted the services, supposing that he was in his own—having taxed the credulity of several of our out townspeople, we take occasion here to vouch for its entire correctness. Not only was the Rev. gentleman so absorbed that he walked into the wrong vestry, and into the desk of a different doctrinal faith, but he actually opened the meeting, and had proceeded some ways with the services before he discovered his error. Meantime brother No. 2 coming in found his desk occupied, and in a puzzled mood quietly took his seat with the congregation, determined to await further developments. "I fancy the pheelinks "of brother No. 1 when brother No. 2 arose and said that he had come with the expectation of presiding over the meeting as usual, but was happy to see his desk so well occupied, and that he came simply to endorse the remarks which his brother had just made. The congregation of brother No. 1, after waiting a sufficient length of time, concluded that from some cause they where in the predicament of the "sheep without a shepherd," and so appointed deacon to preside, and had an interesting meeting on their own hook.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.	
Wednesday	April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do	May 7	do	June 7
do	May 21	do	June 21
do	June 4	do	July 5
do	June 18	do	July 19
do	July 2	do	Aug. 2
do	July 16	do	Aug. 16
do	July 30	do	Aug. 30
do	Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do	Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do	Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do	Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do	Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do	Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool	
Wednesday	Nov. 26	Saturday,	May 27
do	Dec. 24	do	Jan 24, 1857
do	Jan 28, 1857	do	Feb 28, "
do	Feb 25, "	do	Mar 27, "
do	Mar 25, "	do	April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal.
Geo. Burns, Symes & Co., Quebec.
John Glass, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
James & Alex. Allan, 22 Sct Enoch Square, Glasgow
Allan & Gillespie, 2 Rumford Court, Liverpool
Montgomery & Greenhorne, London.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. Whitehouse are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Collars, Hearths, &c., their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Solos or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Pizzel, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared land under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stone Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to JOHN GEARY.
April 18, '56.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers,
Draughtsmen and Architects.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

County of Essex } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the goods and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots No. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C; lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the plan of the late Francois Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Essex, } By virtue of a writ to wit: } of *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby therein I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Late Sheriff Essex
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the *Huron* Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon, and Lot No. 2, adjoining the residence of L. J. Pinet, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for J. A. Verrais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb. 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue,
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. E. KETCHUM. D. WILKINS, JR
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accomodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

D. L. McGREE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a share of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross. Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.



THE FAVORITE STEAMER

GEM

Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.
Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Saud," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling Public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

MACKLEM HOUSE, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotallers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to suit their wishes.
Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
David McCormick,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.
Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS & PLY AND TWO-PLY ROOM CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and in all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The first number of each month, commencing with July, 1856. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department of the Journal:—P. Knight, James Snowden and D. W. Ray.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, Broadway, New York.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and intended to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and who has been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to the Agriculturist as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADA
PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 3s. 9 Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.
Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, for sale. It contains about two acres in width by twenty in depth. This Lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L.
Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING,

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural implements, and to the many of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced seed growers in this country and England, and I think constituting a stock feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seeds offered for sale will be of the present year's growth as offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils Paints, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and Canada Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. H. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings: the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Case, fine assortment of Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosba fixing of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.



Clocks at $1.25, warranted good thing to buy at wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Grand street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the City of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next, to

ELECTA MORSE, }
H. C. GUILLOT, } Executor.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1856. NO. 24.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor, SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written direction, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS.

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mont's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Open daily, from Nine till Twelve, A.M., and from half past Twelve till Five, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. G. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
THOWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. two doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE, having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
AND
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hands.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

The Farmer and the Counsellor.

A Counsel in the Common Pleas,
Who was esteem'd a mighty wit,
Upon the strength of a chance hit
Amid a thousand flippancies,
And his occasional bad jokes,
In bullying, bantering, browbeating,
Ridiculing and maltreating
Women or other timid folks,
In a late cause resolved to hoax
A clownish Yorkshire farmer—one
Who by his rough-and-ready gait,
Appear'd expressly meant by Fate
For being quiz'd and played upon.
So having tipp'd the wink to those
In the back row,
Who kept their laughter bottled down
Until our wag should draw the cork,
He smiled loosely on the clown,
And went to work:

"Well, Farmer Numscull, how go calves at York?"

"Why—Sir, as they do we you.
But on four legs instead of two."

"Officer!" cried the legal elf,
Piqued at the laugh against himself,
"Do pray his evidence down below there.
Now look at me, clown, attend,
Have I not seen you somewhere, friend?"

"Yees—very likely—I often go there."

"Our rustic's waggish—quite incomparable!
The counsel cried with grin sardonic;
"I wish I'd known in a prodigy,
To a witness of such fun."

"On circuit was at York residing."

"Why no, Sir, no; we've got our share,
But not so many as whom you were there."

Now, Farmer, do for once speak true,
Mind, you're on oath, so tell me, you
Who doubtless think yourself so clever,
Are there as many fools as ever
In the West Riding?

A Fortunate Adventure.

A poor comedian, who had filled all the parts in prominent theatres from the huskined hero to the penniless, found himself, after, twenty five years absence, driven to Paris to find employment in his declining years.

Some one had given him a letter of recommendation to the theatre for vaudevilles at Paris, and he was seeking it with the modest view of finding employment in some third or fourth rate class of characters, and with very humble professions as to salary. Having spent the way bidden, he was told he would find it at the bottom of the street, pointing out to him the Rue Vivienne. At the end of the street, in the place indicated, the comedian stopped astonished before a magnificent structure.

"What a splendid theatre! thought he. "Alas! too fine for me. Doubtless they demand talents here proportioned to this magnificient structure—and I, poor fellow, shall probably meet with a contemptuous repulse."

The poor man had mistaken the Bourse for the Vaudeville. The imposing aspect of the building, with its forest of columns, frightened him, and he scarcely felt the power of performing even the wretched parts he had at first aspired to. However, he mechanically advanced, and at the entrance whom he should he meet but a former companion in the orchestra of the Bordeaux theatre.

"Ah, is that you?" exclaimed the Bordelais, grasping his hand with warmth.

"Yes, indeed," replied the comedian ironically.

"And what are you doing here?"

"I have come to try my fortune."

"Take care—this is a dangerous place—take my word for it. Do not venture here, but seek somewhere else a fortune less sudden but more sure."

I was just thinking so myself! The country was a worse income, would be just to my taste

"And then you could not but succeed for you have talent, and the public of Bordeaux have given you the stamp of the approval. Do you remember how they used to applaud you? that people so full of enthusiasm?"

"Ah! that was in my palmy days! It is now seven years since that time. I was then in my full vigor, and I know that I did well enough in comedy; and in the character of financier, I can say without vanity that I was not surpassed. Indeed I am still the most skilful, the most perfect financier that has ever appeared at Bordeaux!"

While the other player was thus eulogizing with all the candour and sincerity of a real artist, who announced something important to him. The bordelais immediately took leave of his friend the player.

"Adieu," said he, "business compels me to leave you, but if you would lend assistance in any operation, here is a gentleman who will attend to your business effectually."

Then addressing the broker he added—

"I recommend this gentleman to you as a man of talent, and the most skilful and accomplished financier in Bordeaux."

Saying so, he left the theatre in haste, almost the words of the comedian, he withdrew. The broker, thinking from the title *financier* that he was addressing a rich speculator bowed respectfully, and said.

"Sir, I am happy to offer your my services."

"It is I who shall be obliged, Sir," replied the player.

"If you please to accept me as your intermediatory, I hope you will find reason to be satisfied."

"Monsieur is agent!"

The Comedian meant *dramatic* agent, the broker *agent in the stocks*, so the conversation continued with a mistake on both sides.'

'Agent? not exactly, I am a broker.'

'No matter, it amounts to the same thing.'

'True. Do you wish to act then?

'That is my great desire.'

'Very well! I think I can direct you successfully. I am perfectly acquainted of the state of affairs, and I have some influence at the bourse.'

'I have no doubt of it, Sir; you have my entire confidence, and I trust all my hopes of success to you.'

'The present movement is very decided, Funds are very low.'

'Alas! yes! low enough. Most business operations are brought to a stop.'

'It is necessary then, to base our proceedings upon this state of things.'

'Yes, indeed, we must proceed accordingly.'

'You have already lost, I suppose, by the downward movement?' Well, it is not surprising—the most skilful have suffered by it, but you will regain.'

'So much the better. We shall be sure to act according to circumstances. Have your views taken any particular direction? I am inclinded to think the North well suit you?'

'Perfectly. I have already acted there with some success.'

'Well, I will operate on the North then. How much shall we act on what figure shall we fix.'

'Ah! that is the difficulty.'

'Two thousand francs. Would two thousand answer.'

'Yes, indeed, two thousand francs is quite enough.'

While the broker was putting down in his memorandum book two thousand in the Northern line, to sell on his client's account, the Comedian was saying to himself: 'a good engagement indeed! the Northern Department, the theatre of Lille, and two thousand francs! I could not have hoped better.'

The broker continued, 'we have still Lyons and Strasbourg that offer some chances. Would you like to try there?'

'Oh! with all heart. If we do not succeed on one side, we can turn on the other. We should alway shave more than one string to our bow.'

'I shall set you down then for Lyons and Strasbourg. Say a thousand again each?'

'Yes, let us stick to that figure.'

'Shall you remain long at Paris?'

'I shall go to Lille as soon as possible. You would like to realize soon then?'

'I acknowledge I should.'

'Not a month by settlement, then, but cash down.'

'That's the thing! let it be *cash down!* (A wonderful man this truly!)'

'Well now that is settled, I will leave you to attend to the business, unless you prefer to accompany me?'

'There is no need of that; I should prefer taking a walk.'

'Very well; you will find me here at three o'clock, or rather I will do myself the honor of calling upon you.'

'Oh, by no means: It is I that will have the honor of calling upon you, to see the result.'

'And we will settle it all at the interview. Here is my card. Adieu till we meet again.'

A very natural anxiety brought him back to the house at about the present hour. 'Time he not again his first Bordeaux acquaintance.

'What, is it there again. Well I see you are really a speculator.'

'I not at all! I am the most fortunate fellow in the world—I am soon to have an engagement for which I shall be indebted to you!'

'Indeed!'

'Yes; a first rate engagement either at Lille Lyons, or Strasburg, with a salary of two thousand francs. Oh, how much I am obliged to you for introducing me to this agent. His knowledge of affairs is wonderful, and seems sure of his place.'

'My dearest whom can you be speaking of?'

'Why, of the gentleman you introduced to me a short time ago in this very place.'

'But you speak of a theatrical agent—and this gentleman is a broker who deals in railroad stocks.'

'Come, come, you are joking, we talked about theatres and engagements more than twenty minutes.'

The other, on making him repeat the conversation word for word—soon understood the mistake.

'Well, my dear sir, you are much more fortunate even than you anticipated. The broker his understood, literally, the financial character I spoke of, and has made a large operation in stocks for you.'

'An operation for me—who has not a sous!'

'Oh, that is often done here. You are not the only one who speculates without money. Credit is all that is necessary—and that my recommendation give you.'

'But I may lose.'

'Do not be alarmed, funds were down—and you have gained. Nobody is wronged. This is done here daily. So receive the good fortune Providence has sent you.'

The player and his friend repaired to the Broker's office, who presented him an account showing a balance in favor of twenty-five thousand francs.

'To morrow, sir, said the Broker. 'I shall be happy to receive your orders again, for I presume you mean to pursue this good fortune.'

'No, indeed! I have no wish to abuse fortune's favors, I will stop at this.'

Twenty thousand francs gave him a life annuity of one hundred louis, a sum generally considered sufficient for a bachelors. A moment's mistake had done more for him than years of hard labor.

Diving for the "Atlantic's" Safe.

Some interesting facts connects with the *Atlantic* have been furnished the Cleveland *Herald* by Mr. E. P. Harrington of Westfield, New York, the diver who went down to the vessel. From the lengthy statement we condense as follows:—In this undertaking there were associated with him Martin Quigley and Chas. O. Gardner, of Chautauqua Co. N. Y., and Wm. Newton of Detroit. They sailed in the Schooner *Fletcher* to the locality where the *Atlantic* was sunk, arriving there June 18. The next day Mr. Harrington, encased in Wells and Gowan's sub-marine armor, made his first descent. This armor is made of two layers of canvass and one of India Rubber, the rubber occupying the middle. It is loose and flexible, and of course admits no pressure. From in front of the mouth proceeds a tube composed of nine alternate layers of canvass and rubber with a copper wire coiled inside to prevent collapse.—This is flexible too, and being as long as the depth to which the diver goes, and the upper end being in the open air, secures proper ventilation. The aperture in the armor through which the diver descends has previously been dropped and rested against the side of the steamer

Dressed as above described, with leaden shoes and with lead weights attached to his body, amounting in all to 248 lbs., with a rope around his waist, by which he could be raised to the surface, with a check-rope signal line in his hand, the adventurous diver commenced his first descent. He was governed by the wreck line, and struck the promenade deck about 40 feet aft the state-room where the Express Company's Safe was, which was in the third cabin aft the wheelhouse on the larboard side. He remained on deck but one minute. After descending from 30 to 70 feet, depending upon the clearness of the sky above, all is dark to the diver and he is governed entirely by feeling.

During the four days he made six descents to the *Atlantic*, remaining on board of her periods of from four to eleven minutes each. It was not until the third day, upon which he made seven dives, that he succeeded in getting the safe on board, during which he succeeded in breaking a hole through the wood work and getting a line fast to the ring of the safe, but found the aperture too small to admit of the passage of the safe. The next day he, by the aid of a saw, managed to attach a rope to the part work and enough to the woodwork above detected it. The safe was then raised.

The *Atlantic* lies careened, her larboard side 175 feet, and the safe was about 87 feet from the surface. Upon her deck, Mr. H. found a light sediment of three or four inches deep. He could, as we have said above, see nothing, and encountered nothing but the wood work, chains, glass and the chest. The water was chilly, and Mr. H's hands were so benumbed he could not keep feeling around the glass from the wood. It was only by the former's breaking that he knew his material. He thinks his strength when below was not more than one-tenth that he has when in open air. He judged but little from pressure except by the fact that when he was at the rush of blood to the head, that as he says, he saw bright flashes in his helmet, like electric sparks."

Miscellany.

YOUNG MEN IN STORES.—If a table was made up which would comprise the history of this numerous and important class, the reverse would indeed be the gravest attention among those to whom the shaping of [illegible] was lately made out of the history of few young men springing from a particular class who entered into business in a large and respectable wholesale house in a single twelvemonth about ten years ago.—Out of these ten, *three* became drunkards in good and a small fortune was made in the streets of that village, when his clothes took fire. He had — light loose clothing, and becoming alarmed ran towards home, the wind in the mean time fanning the blaze. Persons near by who saw the occurrence tried to overtake and stop him, but without avail. When he reached home, a short distance, his head was enveloped in flames which could not be subdued by his frantic mother until he was awfully burned. She was badly burned in her efforts to save her child. The little sufferer lingered till Saturday noon, when death came to his relief.

CANADIAN OCEAN STEAMERS.—Our advertising columns announce the sailing of the first class screw steamer *Chester* from London for Montreal on the 23d inst.—to be followed by other screw steamers at stated times, if sufficient encouragement is given.—It is gratifying to find that private enterprise is adding to our means of communication with Europe, and we doubt not the result will prove that there will be ample employment for all the steamers that may be placed on the route. We observe that there is a movement on foot, at Montreal, having for its object the obtaining of a weekly instead of a fortnightly line from Liverpool, and with that view it is proposed that the Provincial Government should increase the subsidy from £20,000 to £100 000. If private enterprise should provide another line, as a matter of course it would be unnecessary to consider that project.—*Globe.*

His Excellency, the Governor General we understand, leaves Toronto to day by the *Passport*, to make rather an extensive tour. The people of Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec, are all making preparations for giving His Excellency a becoming reception. It is said he will visit also St. Thomas and the Saguenay, and extend his trip as far as the Baie Chaleur.—*Globe.*

THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS TO THE GUARD.—Her Majesty, with her usual consideration and tact, has been speaking to this division of the household troops on their return from the Crimea. The words are simple and to the point, and appear to have made a deep impression on the gallant men. The scene and speech are thus given:—

The Queen's carriage thrown open, and her Majesty, who wore a riding habit, and in her hat a military plume of feathers, rose amid breathless attention, and spoke as follows:—

I wish personally to convey through you to the regiments assembled here this day, my hearty welcome on your return to England in health and full efficiency. Say to them that I have watched anxiously over the difficulties and hardships which they have so nobly borne; that I have mourned with deep sorrow for the brave men who have fallen for their country; and that I have felt proud for that valor which, with their gallant allies, they have displayed on every field. Thank God that your dangers are past. I feel sure, from your services be again required, you will be animated with the same devotion which in the Crimea has rendered you invincible."

UNPLEASANT NIGHT.—The day after the apparition of the Yankee at Her Majesty's levee in a black cravat, the English Funds actually declined. A correspondent draws from the fact the following moral: The "ties of the two nations must be extremely loose, when "cravats" can thus affect the "stocks!" —*Punch.*

QUICK WORK.—The Louisville, Ky. *Courier* says, the wife of a well-known draymen in Covington, died one day last week. The next day the bereaved man married a new wife and took her to the dead wife's funeral.

THE FIRST QUAKER PUN.—Not long since a friend, who rejoiced in the name of Constant Reader, proposed with the bundle of rods with which King Strang last winter, ordered the two men flogged, who subsequently shot him. The scourge is made of beech, birch, and maple sticks, about seven feet in length, and five in number, each of them about half an inch in diameter at the butt, and all tightly bound together by strings. With this terrible instrument of flagellation poor Bedford was scourged, upon the bare back, and the sticks are bent twisted and splintered by the force of the blows delivered. It was presented to that poser by an United States officer who procured it on the spot.

A FITTING REWARD.—When Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, shortly after ascending the throne, conferred the honor of Knighthood upon Col. MacNab, the Men of Gore looked upon the most distinction thus conferred, as a tribute not only to the loyalty and worth of the man who had led them in defence of their country, but also as an acknowledgement of the service they themselves had rendered. Years have passed since then, and it affords us the most pleasing gratification to be enabled to state that Her Majesty has signified her intention of adding to that honor by an additional mark of her Royal pleasure. The friends of the gallant Knight will be glad to hear that in consideration of the long and arduous services rendered to Canada, Her Majesty has expressed a desire of conferring a Baronetcy upon SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB.—*Spectator.*

SAD AFFAIR AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says a little boy, aged about six years, son of Mr. McDonald, was playing with other boys, on Friday, around a small fire which had been made in the streets of that village, when his clothes took fire. He had — light loose clothing, and becoming alarmed ran towards home, the wind in the mean time fanning the blaze. Persons near by who saw the occurrence tried to overtake and stop him, but without avail. When he reached home, a short distance, his head was enveloped in flames which could not be subdued by his frantic mother until he was awfully burned. She was badly burned in her efforts to save her child. The little sufferer lingered till Saturday noon, when death came to his relief.

GOLD WEIGHED BY MACHINERY.—One of the most interesting and astonishing departments within the whole compass of the Bank of England, is the weighing department, in which, with the rapidity of thought a precision approaching the one-hundredth part of a grain, the value of gold coin is determined. They are six weighing machines and three weighers to attend them. Large rolls of sovereigns, or half sovereigns, are placed in grooves, and are at a time, by the motion of the machine, put into the scale. If they are of the right standard weight, they are thrown by the same mechanical intelligence into a box at the right hand side of the person who watches the operation; if they have lost the hundredth part of a grain, they are cast into a box on the left. Those which passed the test are put forty bags of 1000 each, and those below par cut by a machine and sent back to the mint.—*London Times*

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION AT KINGSTON.—A telegraphic despatch from Kingston says:—An enthusiastic reception was given to the Governor General, and a great dinner afterwards. His Excellency made a good speech. An attempt was made, in Committee of Arrangement, before the arrival of the Governor, to exclude the toast of "The Ministers." It was put down. The toast was well received, and was responded to by Attorney-General Macdonald.

The Census of Hamilton.

The census of the "ambitious little city" was recently ordered to be taken, and as we learn from the *Spectator*, has resulted favorably. Our cotemporary says that some were sanguine enough to set down "the actual number at 25,000, but that was rather more of an increase than could have been expected—7,000 in two years. The following return will show the increase in the population during the last eight years:—

In 1848	9,889
" 1851	14,112
" 1854	18,596
" 1856	21,855

"The above shows that the increase since 1854 falls little short of the increase from 1851 to 1854. It must also be taken into consideration that the G. W. Railway added considerably to the census by the floating population between 1851 and that period. On the whole, the returns go to show a gratifying increase in the past two years, and there is little reason to doubt that two years hence the total number will reach over 25,000."

While we heartily congratulate the sister city on an approximate population of 22,000 souls, yet it is fairly claimed in behalf of London that it has now entered the race for the position of the second city in Upper Canada. True it is that this city is still little more than 5,000 behind, but if the ratio of increase is maintained, which has been current since 1852, when it had a population of only 6,735 at the time that Hamilton numbered 14,112, it will not be very long before London will be able to count heads with Hamilton. It is now confidently asserted that there are over 16,000 persons dwelling here, which exhibits an increase of 9,300 *during four years*, while the increase of Hamilton, during that period, has been but 7,743. At the political dinner held on Tuesday, a member of the Administration expressed his astonishment at the rapid growth the city is making, and referred to the piles of building materials which are collected together at almost every corner. Mr. J. A. Macdonald said that "there was not to be wondered at, seeing that all Londoners were 'bricks' themselves," a piece of pleasantry which was, of course well suited to the occasion. But while the progress of Hamilton has been stimulated to a great extent by the Great Western, the effect of the Grand Trunk and the Port Sarnia roads has yet to be developed here. How far the anticipations that have been formed will be realized, we do not know, but that they will not be belied. In a case like this we may all take courage, feeling certain that our progress here will yet be accelerated, and eventuated in the achievement of no small things.—*London Free Press.*

The Minister of Agriculture has performed a duty which the public had reason to expect the Crown Lands' Department to do. The advertisement of wild lands published in our yesterday's edition, will create an interest altogether new in the partially explored districts of the country. The names of "Hastings Road," "Addington Road," and the "Ottawa and Opeongo Road," without some explanation as to their location and the easiest means of reaching them, conveyed but very confused ideas to the class most directly interested. A thousand enquiries would have to be made; because, in nine cases out of ten the persons interrogated would be unable to give the required information. The Minister of Agriculture has put the needed information into a concise shape; and, in addition to the publication it has already received, we believe it will be circulated in pamphlet form. An idea of the character of the lands thus offered to the acceptance of actual settlers is also given. This was the more necessary because the part of the country in which they lie is scarcely known at all to the residents of the old settlements; and it is always the case, in similar circumstances, the most contradictory rumors were circulated as to the nature of the soil and its capabilities for farming purposes. It is therefore important to know, from an official source, that the lands thus opened are capable of producing even winter wheat, with such other descriptions of produce as are generally grown in the Province.

After all that has occurred, if any section of the population, requiring land for settlement, should fail to avail themselves of the offer of free grants now made, it will be their own fault. The information regarding them is now circulated far and wide, among all classes of the population; and if there is no possibility that any class should be left in ignorance of the offer. It is obvious that the first comers must be first served; and therefore those who intend to avail themselves of the offer of free grants, will not suffer unnecessary delay to take place in making application in the right quarter.

The free grants will, from their position on the great leading roads, ultimately become the most valuable in the district of country in which they lie. That is one consideration that must weigh with many; and it may cause some settlers of a better class to accept grants which they would otherwise reject. After a country becomes settled, the lands lying on the main roads are always more valuable; because they enjoy the advantage of the best facilities for reaching market. The country along these great govern ment roads may now be an unbroken forest; but a few years will put a new face on matters. Those who live here thirty-four or thirty-five years remember when in the township of Eramosa there was an unbroken forest where now a series of fine cultivated farms, decked with excellent orchards and good stone houses. And what the best part of Eramosa is to day the roads now opened will be in less time than it has taken the former to come up to its present position; because we have a large population and progress faster than we did a generation ago. This reflection, this anticipation will cheer the heart of the settler and nerve him to the great life-battle with rugged nature. Independence is the goal at which he is aiming, and he is buoyed up and animated by the reflection that by labor and perseverance he will ultimately be enabled to reach the wished for destination.—*Leader.*

Loyalty of Canada.

Dr. Bartlett, formerly editor of the New York *Albion*, but now one of the proprietors, and editor of the *Anglo Saxon*, published at Boston, lately visited Canada, and has returned home with a firm conviction of the loyalty of its inhabitants. The following is an extract from an article published in a late number of his paper, and will serve to shew the impression received by the Dr during his visit to this province:—

"Those who talk so glibly of war with England fail not to assure us that the conquest of Canada and other British Colonies on this continent is a matter of easy achievement, for, say they, Canadians are ready to join us, and if they are not, we can speedily overrun them, now that we have grown so powerful, and our "manifest destiny" become so certain. Never were notables so preposterous, or so easy of refutation, if persons have eyes to see and ears to hear.

A recent visit to Canada by the writer of this article has not only tendered to confirm him in the potency of his belief in the loyal and attachment of those fine provinces of Great Britain, but, it has inspired him with the strongest conviction of their ability to defend themselves, and to protect their soil from every invader. Those who view Canada through the long vista of the past, forget that she has of late years grown with great strength—that vast forests have been cleared and that the soil is now covered with an active, hardy and vigorous population; they forget that villages have become towns, and that small towns have become great cities —that lofty spires and noble buildings, of magnitude and strength everywhere prevail, over which floats the meteor flag of England with all its inspirations and all its glory.

After a peace of forty years, during which Great Britain and the United States have advanced in science and civilization with a rapidity unknown to other nations, the thought of war between two such countries afflicts humanity, and pierces the heart to the core; but the hostile spirit that has of late manifested itself—the insults that have so needlessly been offered to England, and the general tone in society lead us to fear that that great calamity is not impossible. Such being the case it behoves all those who yet cling to the hope of peace, to use their best effort to that end, and perhaps this cannot be better done than by disabusing the public mind of a pernicious belief in the easy conquest of Canada."

Stocks.

Bank of Montreal.—Old was sold at 10½ premium, in the early part of the week; it has since been taken freely at 10½; to-day holders ask 11 per cent. New has been taken at 11 per cent premium.

Commercial Bank, M. D.—Without variation; the business of the week very limited.

City Bank.—Both Old and New are held at 1½ premium.

Bank of Upper Canada.—No buyers in market it is offered at 2½ discount, without leading to business.

Banque du Peuple.—Inquired for at par; demand light.

Montreal Mining Consols.—Could be obtained to a small extent at 9s 9d; there is an unwillingness on the part of holders generally to sell at anything like this figure.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.—Quite inactive.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.—7 per cent 2nd Mortgage Bond.

Great Western of Canada.—Would find buyers if offered at our quotation.

In other Stocks.—Nothing doing.

Exchange.—Bank is reduced to 10 per cent; private is consequently low.—*Chronicle and News.*

The Late Commander-in-Chief and the Army.

The following "general order," dated Horse Guards, July 15, 1856, has been issued:—"Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge having been compelled by the state of his health to tender to the Queen his resignation of the command of the army, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, desires to record his deep sense of the conduct of the troops, and the obligations he is under to the general and other officers for their uniform support while he has had the honour and happiness to be at their head.

On assuming the command of the army —succeeding, as he did, the greatest commander which this country has produced— Viscount Hardinge felt the weight of the duty which by Her Majesty's favour, was entrusted to him; but he confidently relied on the zealous exertions of its officers to maintain it in that high state of discipline and efficiency, for which it had ever been distinguished.

A period of war ensued, and it was then seen how fully this confidence was justified. After a long peace, a British army took the field, unsurpassed in any of the qualities required of soldiers Under a leader whose loss has been deplored by the Sovereign, the army, and the country, a series of victories was achieved which shed an additional lustre on the British arms.

The instructions for the conduct of the war, and Her Majesty's thanks to the troops during its operations, have been according to invariable custom, conveyed to the army in the name of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War. Her Majesty's sentiments have on all these occasions been expressed with great force and truth; but Lord Hardinge cannot on this occasion deny himself the satisfaction of recording his conviction that at no former period of the military history of this country has the devoted conduct of the troops been surpassed. Their soldier-like qualities stood the test of a siege carried on through a rigorous winter, and for eleven months of open trenches.

The valour and perseverance of that gallant army, and of its brave allies, were at length rewarded by the capture of the enemy's fortress, and the attainment of an honourable peace.

While the Field-Marshal records his admiration of the conduct of the troops who took part in that great achievement, he desires to convey to the army at large his thanks for their zealous obedience and devotion, and to express the regret with which he separates himself from them. Viscount Hardinge can only add the expression of his sincere gratification that the command of the army is, by Her Majesty's pleasure about to be assumed by General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. G.C.B., the illustrious Prince whose name is associated with some of the most splendid triumphs of the war just concluded, and whose devotion to the interests of the service is so well-known.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The steamship *Atlantic*, arrived at 5 p.m. with Liverpool dates to July 23.

The steamer *Asia* arrived out on the 21st July.

The news relates mainly to the outbreak of civil war in Spain. The statements respecting its progress and prospects are very conflicting; it would appear that O'Donnell had previously prepared to crush any manifestation, and was assembled in and around Madrid 18,000 troops against the force of the National Guards, the citizens held their ground for 30 hours, but at length gave in and were disarmed; 200 persons were killed in the encounter. At latest dates Madrid was tranquil, and Paris was supposed to be within the city under arrest. At Barcelona and elsewhere there had been several smaller outbreaks, but they were speedily suppressed. The head quarters of the insurrectionists was at Saragossa, where Espartero's friends had gained a victory over the garrison. The citizens had assembled, and proclaimed Liberty and the Constitution.

The Emperor of France had ordered a French force to assemble on the Spanish frontier, as a measure of precaution.

The difficulty between Spain and Mexico has been honorably settled.

The British news unimportant.

Parliament will adjourn about the 30th. The large failures alluded to in the last steamer's news were those of John Munn, Cotton Broker, Liverpool; John Wright & Co., Spinners, Stockport; L. A. Law, Commission Merchant, Manchester, and 4 other houses. The liabilities were all large and the assets small.

The *Atlantic* left Liverpool on the p. m. of the 23rd and brings upwards of sixty passengers.

The reports of the riot at Aldershott have been greatly exaggerated.

Spain.

The latest accounts states that the Cortez had moved a regiment under Gen. Infante. They intended to make war upon Queen Isabella and her Ministry in the name of liberty and the constitution.

The London Times and other papers say the insurrection was encouraged by the O'Donnel party.

Espartero was very strong in Aragon, which is the stronghold of the liberals.

It is believed that Gens. Divera and Falconried are partisans of Espartero. Espar- [illegible] Guards at Saragossa.

Eighty five members of the Cortes, more than half of the whole body had held formal sittings there,

The despatch received at Paris says, when the news of O'Donnel's accession reached Saragossa, the Captain-General convened the civil authorities and the National Guard, and after several debates resolved on resistance.

☞ Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, AUGUST 6, 1856.

In pursuance of a Requisition to the Sheriff of Essex, to call a public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of proceeding, with a view to the selection of a suitable person to be brought forward as a candidate for the representation, in the Legislative Council, of the Western Division, Mr. McEwen appointed Saturday last, at Maidstone Cross, at which time a few of the inhabitants about the Cross were present. We also noticed three or four gentlemen from Kent, who came down, not as delegates, but merely to see what proceeding would be taken at this meeting. The meeting was particularly small; the weather being very unfavorable may account for this in some measure, and the farmers at this season being engaged in the harvest-field, care to trouble themselves but little in politics.

R. S. Macdonell, Esquire, Warden, was appointed Chairman, and Paul John Salter, Esq. Secretary of the meeting. Upon Mr Macdonell taking the chair, he stated the objects of calling the meeting, and that under the law rendering the Legislative Council in part elective, and the Counties of Essex and Kent having been entitled to the election of our member under the first drawing, and also explained the act in a clear and comprehensive manner

We regret our inability to give the speeches in full of the different gentlemen who spoke, but that was impossible as it rained incessantly, and it was difficult to hear the speakers from the window, where the gentlemen of the press, through the kindness of Mr. Stoder, were sheltered from the storm.

Mr. Rankin, our member, was the first to mount the platform, which was any thing but comfortable or pleasant to the speakers, being nothing more or less than a lumber waggon, with a plank to stand upon. Mr. Rankin stated that he considered it his duty, as member of the County of Essex, to call together a meeting of the electors to obtain an expression of their wishes in regard to the forthcoming election, and thought the best mode of proceeding would be to appoint delegates from each township, who should meet and decide upon such person as they thought fit and competent to represent this division. He hoped that a person of known integrity and tried principles would be elected, as the Upper House, under the present system, would become the leading branch of the Legislature at no distant day. This meeting was not called to the disparagement of any of the candidates already brought forward, for should either of the gentlemen be nominated, his election would thereby be made certain. He (Mr. Rankin) approved of the elective principle as applied to the Council, and thought that body would be materially improved by the addition of new men from the people, and spoke in no flattering terms of the present ministry, and thought them the most corrupt set of men that ever held office. Mr. Rankin, after having read over the Act of Parliament rendering the Upper House elective, requested that one of the gentlemen from the County of Kent would address the meeting, but (as we understood, the speaker being almost inaudible,) one of the gentlemen stated that they had not attended for the purpose of proposing any measures for the guidance of the electors, but only desired to know what proceedings would be taken in Essex, that they might direct their proceedings accordingly in Kent.

Mr. Rankin moved the first resolution, and Mr. Woodbridge moved an amendment, which will be found below in the report of the proceedings.

Col. Prince was the next speaker. He opposed the system of conventions, which were republican in their tendencies, and thought they should not be introduced into this Province, and was certain that the meeting would carry him out in opposing its introduction here, that persons had heretofore been called out by requisition, which he thought the proper mode of proceeding, and that having received a numerously signed one, he would be a candidate for this division. Col. Prince made some remarks upon the conduct of Mr. Rankin, stating that he had been canvassing the Counties, and had agents doing the same, and called upon Mr. Rankin to state whether he would become a candidate or not.

Mr. Rankin denied that he had canvassed the County, or was a candidate, and had no intention of being so, unless called upon by a large majority of electors from both counties; then he would come forward and contest the election.

Col. Prince accused Mr. Rankin of ingratitude for deserting his constituency for the sake of a seat in the Upper House.

Mr. McCrea, from Chatham, being called upon, requested the meeting to dispose of the resolution before them; he wished to exercise no influence in the matter whatever. (From our position it was impossible to hear further what Mr. McCrea said.)

Mr. A. Prince was the next who addressed the meeting. He spoke against the manner in which the meeting had been called, and that it was impossible to obtain an expression of public opinion at a season of the year when farmers were employed in their fields, and would not trouble themselves about an election at a place like Maidstone Cross. It was an imposition upon the public; that public opinion would not be represented if meetings were held in each township and two delegates chosen from each. Conventions he disapproved of, and thought it was intended to deceive the electors. It could not be supposed that a meeting like the present could be called a County Meeting, when there were less than two hundred present.

Mr. O'Connor stated that the present meeting could not be called a secret one, as a requisition to the Sheriff in the usual manner in which public meetings are convened, and one had been presented to Mr. McEwen to call this one, signed by most respectable people, and public notice given thereof. He approved of conventions and thought it the only way of obtaining a true expression of the feelings of other counties.

The Chairman then called for a division, when it was found that there was a large majority for the amendment, which was accordingly declared to be carried.

Mr. McKellar, of Chatham, addressed the meeting. He had not come down with any authority from Kent, but merely as a private individual. He approved of conventions, and thought much trouble would be spared the electors if it were adopted in the present case, and hoped both counties would act together, and in a friendly manner toward each other.

A number of other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

The following report of the proceedings was then read:—

REPORT,

The Public Meeting of the Freeholders and inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor, and the surrounding country, convened by John McEwen, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Essex, in compliance with a Requisition, was held at Maidstone Cross, on Saturday the 2nd of August.

On the motion of Arthur Rankin, Esquire, M. P. P., the chair was taken by S. S. Macdonell, Esq. Warden of the County, and Paul J. Salter, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having called the meeting to order and explained the object of it, it was moved by Thomas Paxton, Esq., seconded by Wm. D. Baby, Esq., and resolved, that each speaker to the question before the meeting be limited to half an hour.

Arthur Rankin, Esq. M.P.P., having briefly addressed the meeting on the importance of the change about to take place in the Legislative Council of the Province by the provisions of the Act rendering that body elective, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by John O'Connor, Esq.:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a Convention of Delegates from each Township and Municipality in the Counties of Essex and Kent should assemble on Friday the 23rd inst., at some convenient point, for the purpose of nominating such person as may be chosen by a majority of the votes of such delegates as a candidate for the representation in the Legislative Council, of the Western Electoral Division, and that meetings of the electors shall be called by the Reeve of each Municipality, on as early a day as possible, for the purpose of enabling the people to elect two delegates from each Municipality to proceed to the divisional convention.

It was moved in amendment by Thomas Woodbridge, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Isaac Askew, that:

Inasmuch as Colonel Prince has been requested by a majority of the electors of the County of Essex and a large number of the Electors of Kent, to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for the Legislative Council, it is inexpedient to form a convention or appoint delegates.

The following gentlemen then addressed the meeting:

Col. Prince and Albert Prince, Esq., in condemnation of the Resolution, and John O'Connor, Esq., in favor of its adoption.

Mr. Askew spoke briefly in approval of Colonel Prince being nominated as a candidate.

Archibald McKellar, Esq., of Chatham, being at this stage of the proceedings, called upon to speak to the meeting, declined doing so until after the vote upon the resolution should be taken.

The amendment and resolution having been put from the Chair the voice of the meeting was declared by the Chairman to be against the Resolution.

A. McKellar Esq., then expressed himself in favor of a convention, and gave a short synopsis of the line of policy likely to be adopted by the Reformers of Kent in the forthcoming election.

It was then moved by John G. Buchanan Esq., seconded by John O'Conner Esq., and resolved that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the gentlemen from the County of Kent for their attendance at the meeting.

It was then moved by Capt. Peel, seconded by Mr. Bampton that S. S. Macdonell Esq., do leave the chair and that Mr. Buchanan take the same.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and Secretary and the meeting adjourned.

P. J. SALTER, Sec.

The Editor of the Chatham *Planet*, has at length a fertile subject upon which he may exercise his pen; for since his installation into office, politics were dull, the prospect of a war had ceased to agitate the public mind Alas, where was a field to be found for the exercise of the chained up talents of that mighty gentleman? After an inglorious calm, a storm at last appeared upon the political horizon which promised a fruitful, harvest to the imprisoned hero. A Legislative Councillor had to be elected for these two Counties, which gave ample opportunity to our *confrere*, to distinguish himself, of which opportunity he did not fail to take advantage, and so soon as each Candidate came forward to make his bow to the electors, and humbly ask their suffrages, then did the thunders from that *infernal Planet* fall upon his head. Alas who could withstand so awful a destiny? was it unreasonable to suppose that they would all shrink from another touch of that withering pen? Not at all, and we have no doubt such were the thoughts of our neighbor, but such simpletons were said candidates, in the face of such dangers that they still persist in asking these Counties for support. What will be the feelings which will move the editor's breast when he awakens and finds that their hopes are not blasted at the first thunder. We envy them not. Not alone, were the candidates made to suffer, but he must needs seek out, our humble self in this obscure region of the world, and pour forth the vial of his wrath upon us, after this fashion:

However it is not amoung the higher classes of strategy that we should look for anything indicative of the Colonel's genius.—But for a good shameless, out and out "*bouncer*," commend us to the following from Mr. Prince's *protegee*, the Sandwich *Maple Leaf*:—

"We are also informed that *the requisition to him from Kent is most numerously and respectably signed* as well as that from Essex."

Now far be it from us to insinuate that such a precocious baby was *accouche* in the Cabinet of our Sandwich confrere: of course such a thing could not be—it would be professional treason to imagine it. But when we tell the public of Essex, so far as we can reach them, that standing where we do, eager and anxious to obtain information of all that is passing in relation to this important crisis—when we assure them that we here have not even heard of the existence of such a document, we fancy they will be apt to think that the editor has been *somnified* in his sanctum one of these hot days, and must have dreamt the thing he speaks of. Otherwise, as he cannot possibly speak otherwise than as he thinks, he must have received very loose and inferential "information" concerning it. A very little would probably suffice for so foregone a conclusion. Well, the thing is a lie—a great, road, bold infamous lie!—that's the fact; but whose lie it is, we are not called upon to determine. We will, at all events, save the honor of the cloth.

Now how unkind to disturb us from our *somnified state* and show us that it was only a dream—that under the influence of old *sol* we had popped into a world of bliss and then imagined this *pr. ocious baby*—perhaps with wings, hovered over our head.

We must now look into facts and see whether the Editor of the Planet or the Maple Leaf was *somnified*. We opine that instead of ourself he was in that state, if not in a worse. For if as he states, *standing eager and anxious to obtain information on all that is passing in relation to this important crisis*. He must have either been in a state of unconsciousness or it was a wilful perversion of what he knew to be the case. for in Monday's issue he is forced to admit that a requisition had been presented to Col, Prince in Chatham, much against his will no doubt—and from the manner in which he does so, shows it a bitter pill to swallow. Now could he with his boasting watchfulness over public matters been so blind that he did not hear that such a requisition was being signed and by some of the first men in Kent, and if we mistake not by many in Chatham, under the very watchful eye of the Planet. What are we to suppose either that he himself was *somnified* in his sanctum—or was himself guilty of the *—great, broad, bold infamous lie!*—it is with regret that our Columns should be disgraced with such language toward another of the *cloth*—but when dealing with ruffians we must be ruffians. Well is it for that gentleman to honor the *cloth*; we fear that had the *cloth* many such representatives there would be little to save—and were it not for the *cloth* under which he takes shelter he would be found (bear) bare as when he made his entrance into the world.

To prove that our statement was not made without foundation we will give his own words from Monday's Planet, although he would have the public believe, that there were so few signers to the requisition. This is only on a par with his other statements and deserve as much credit, when we have it from his own pen that a requisition was presented to Col. Prince at Chatham, it would be useless to say more; read his own words.

"Mr. Prince—much more in the character of the poltfogger than of either the Prince or the officer, attempted to convict us of falsehood in our former statement respecting the Kent requisition, by producing a requisition he had received the night before —a day after our publication!—which had been signed in one of the townships. The petition was read, with signatures. The number of these latter was, we find, forty-seven. This was shamelessly brought forward to rebut the imputation of falsehood we had affixed to the following announcement in the *Maple Leaf*:

"We are also informed that *the requisition to him from Kent is most numerously and respectably signed.*"

To notice the abuse that has been showered upon the head of Col. Prince through the Planet would be useless, for when such low and vulgar language is resorted to, to decry a public man, reason and sense is generally wanting, and no person will read the violent and laboured articles in that Journal without seeing in an instant that such language is only the outpouring of a vicious mind.

Colored Celebration.

On Friday last, the first of August, being the anniversary of the West Indian Emancipation, was celebrated in Sandwich by the colored population of the surrounding country and from the adjoining State, by marching through the streets with music, banners, &c. A procession was formed at the landing headed by Marshal Jackson, a colored resident of this place, in full uniform; *red coat, cocked hat*, and mounted upon a charger, presented quite a military appearance. General Jackson, for such was he styled, being the acting marshal of the day, afforded no little amusement to the white spectators whose curiosity led them to be witnesses of the amusements of the day, in the military manner in which his sombre majesty spoke his commands; with drawn sword, and head carried aloft, marched as if he were monarch of all he surveyed; or, like the Prince of Morocco,

"By this scimetar,
That slew the Sophy and a Persian Prince,
That won three fields of Sultan Solyman,
I would out stare the sternest eyes that look,
Out brave the heart most daring on the earth,
Pluck the young suckling cub from the she bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey."

The General upon the whole acquitted himself admirably. Three bands of music from Detroit accompanied the procession, and the gay dresses of some of their ladyships who graced the assemblage, and a hot sun shining brightly upon their polished ebony faces, gave a gay and happy effect to the scene.

The procession having marched the College square, the Sheriff, upon a requisition to him, opened the meeting in due form, when a number of speakers held forth in a manner that surprised the natives. Among the number was the celebrated *Garrett*, of whom we had occasion to speak before in relation to the Magisterial dismissal.

The Late Railroad Catastrophe in Pennsylvania—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 26)

The Coroner's jury in the railroad accident assembled last evening, and commenced deliberating upon their verdict. After a consultation of more than two hours, the following was agreed upon:—

First. The inquest find that Rev. D. Sheridan, Lawrence Fallon, Edward Hall, Elizabeth Gunn, Thomas Kelly, Bernard Raynegan, Michael O'Brian, John Maguire, James McIntyre, Francis Wall, James Quigley, Catharine McGurk, John Ryan, Hugh Campbell, James Powlin, Mary McErlain, and Henry Harris, died in the city Philadelphia, from violence inflicted on Thursday, the 17th of July, near Camp Hill Station, on the North Pennsylrania Railroad, within the vicinity of Montgomery.

Second. That such deaths resulted from the violent collision of two trains of locomotive engines and passenger cars, belonging to and under the management of the said company.

Third. That the said collision was occasioned by the criminal negligence of Alfred Hoppes, who, as conductor, was in charge of the excursion trains running from Philadelphia to Fort Washington, and who carelessly and negligently ran his train beyond the sideing at Edge Hill.

Fourth. That the regulations of the north Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the running of excursion trains are insufficient, especially in this, that there is no provision for the special instruction to the conductors of the regular trains, when excursion trains are on the road.

Fifth. That the said regulations are further defective in this, in permitting regular trains on a road of nineteen miles in length to start at or near the time when excursion trains are expected to arrive.

Sixth. That adequate provision is not made for the regulation and comparison of the watches used by conductors and engineers on the road.

The inquest make these last three findings as the expression of their opinion and as required by their duty to the public.

The Brockville *Recorder* relates a very melancholy occurrence which took place about a quarter of a mile from the village of Newboro, on Saturday morning, 19th July. It appears a fire broke out in the cook-house attached to the premises of Mr. Henry McAnally, which speedily spread over every part of the building. After having succeeded in saving a good deal of the Furniture, &c., Mrs. McAnally returned into the house, for the purpose, it is supposed, of saving some money which she had privately laid up, but being prevented by the progress of the flames from returning, her husband made an effort to rescue her, when, as he was assisting her out of the window, the roof fell in, burying Mrs. McA. in the ruins. Mr. McAnally was ultimately dragged from the burning mass, but so seriously injured, that he shortly afterward died.

THE TEST QUESTION.—Our spirited cotemporary, the Brantford *Courier*, makes the following remarks in reference to the test question at the ensuing election. "If this is in effect the point on which parties will be divided, we think there will be little difficulty in divining the result. The *loyalty* of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects has not yet got to so low an ebb as to elect men opposed to British civil liberty, and in favor of American Institutions, with all the evils of their system. Go a-head *Rads*, let your flag be hoisted with the motto inscribed on it, "American vs. British Institutions," and the British Lion will march in his wonted strength "*from conquering into conquer.*" —*Goderich Times.*

List of Letters Remining in the Sandwich Post Office

For the month ending 31st, July 1856.

A.	Jackson, Wilbus
	Jubinville, Adlaid
Alking or Askin Ed.	
Anderson Mrs. E.	K.
Anlamson, Robert	
Anthon y, Antoin	Kean, Patrick
	Kelly, Thomas
B.	L.
Baby, W. D. 4	
Baby, Sheriff 5	Lovine, Peter
Branigan W.	Lauzia, John
Bardias, G.	Lesperance, Olliver
Bower, Mrs.	
Bufour, Francis	M.
Bains, John	
Brown, Henry	Marentette Alex.
Brett, Miss Ellen	Moore, John
Buckner, Geo. L.	Moveie, Geo.
Bem, Patrick	Maloux, Baptise
Behele, Joseph	Muferton, Miss Loe
	Morrin, Augustus
C.	Moxley, Mrs. Sydah
	Moore, Chas.
Carrel, Isiac	Moreau, Wm.
Colston, George	Morris, Geo. W.
Clay, Henry	McGellycuddy, John
Cromion, John	Macky, John
Cavanaugh, Antoin	McCarty, Miss M.
Colins, Mrs. M. J.	
Cammiel, Harden	P.
D.	Parent, Michael
	Pelo, Glode
Day, Wm. H.	Parent, Louis
Duely, Miss Cath.	Phillips, John
Daily, John	
	R.
F.	
	Recome, Mr.
Flyn, Mis Margaret	Rayno, Miss P.
Fowler, Geo.	Riley, Isiac
Faierbairn, Robt.	Riley, Miss Bridget
	Reneau, Charles
G.	S.
Gregoire, Mdslle D.	
Gascon, Mrs. Char.	Sexton, Edward
Gibson, Eliza	Summond, Harriet
Gerasdah, F.	Street, Andrew
Goodwin, Chas.	Stone, Henry
H	Smith, David P.
	Shields, John
Hart, Richard	T.
Hart, Richard	
Hughs, Mary	Taylor, Mrs. Ann
Hogith, David	
Hubbs, John	V.
J.	Vingeueur, B.
Jones, J. W.	W.
Jessop, John	
Jones, Mrs. Maria	Weaver, Mrs P. D.
	Weeks, Miss C.

P. H. MORIN, Post-Master.
Sandwich, July 31st 1856.

Special Notices.

"A Subscriber" (whom we suspect to be some narrow minded Leech) asks us why we advertise Dr. Ayer's *Pills*, and we will give him our seven reasons for so doing. The first, second and third are that we are paid for it. The fourth is we know them by experience to be good. The fifth is that Dr. Ayer's preparations being recommended by better men than we—by physicians of the highest talent and the deepest learning in the land, we are well sustained in our own convictions of their value. The sixth is that they are cheap as well as useful. The last but not the least is that they have done and are doing an amount of good in this community which our old fogy friend if he could repeat himself a thousand times might never hope to equal, and we trust by making them known, to render some service to our readers as well as ourselves.—*Christian Herald.*

BILIOUS DISORDERS AND THEIR CURE.

There is nothing can form so useful and efficient an aperient as the Bile itself, which has been admirably adapted by nature to supply the bowels in a state of health with the requisite stimulus; but when this has from disease become either deficient in quantity, or deteriorated in quality, medicines are justly entitled to the consideration as the most effectual means of restoring a healthy secretion. Sir Astley Cooper's Anti-Bilious and Family Aperient Pills are all powerful in removing the distressing symptoms attendant upon Bilious obstructions, disordered state of the stomach and bowels—such as pains in the head, dimness of sight, sickness, oppression of the chest, lowness of spirits, with great apprehension of imaginary danger, and fear of sudden death, disinclination

or active employment, and various other symptoms, at all times troublesome, and not unfrequently dangerous. By taking two or three of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, the symptoms above described are speedily removed, an unusual degree of serenity pervades the mind, the stomach and bowels are restored to their natural functions, and returning vigor is the result; by taking one, two or three pills at bedtime, and repeated as occasion may render necessary, they operate pleasantly, without producing that irritation common to most advertised and powerful medicines, which too often augment the maladies they were intended to remove.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, prepared in London and New York, by McPhail and Co., and see that their signature is on each box and on the directions. Without this mark of authenticity they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, Aug. 7th, 1856		
Flour Best warranted,	$ 6 50	
" 2nd quality	5 25	0 00
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 30	0 00
Potatoes do new	1 00	0 00
Wheat do 60lbs,	0 90	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 65	0 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	0 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$5.
Wheat.—93c. a $1
Corn.—48c for small lots.
Oats.—36
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12 cts. ₱ doz.

$40,000
WORTH OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
CONSISTING OF
A GRIST MILL, BREWERY,
DWELLING HOUSE,
Town & Villa Lots & Wild Lands
WILKINSON'S
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT
SCHEME.

To take place at SANDWICH, CANADA WEST, on the 20th day of November next.

☞ Tickets only $4 00 each.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of $5,000	is	$5,000
1	"	3,000	is 3,000
1	"	2,000	is 2,000
1	"	1,200	is 1,200
7	"	1,000	is 7,000
5	"	800	is 4,000
6	"	500	is 3,000
10	"	400	is 4,000
100	"	100	is 10,000
20	"	20	is 400
150	"	4	is 600
			$40,000

The Grist Mill is situated in the Township of Sandwich, and a portion of the Town Lots and an excellent House and Lot are situate in the Town of Amherstburg; the remaining Town and Villa Lots in the Town of Sandwich, the County Town of Essex and on the beautiful river Detroit. The Wild Lands are situate in different parts of the County of Essex and are very valuable.

The Town Lots are large with fine broad streets, and close to the business part of the Town.

The Great Southern Railway Terminus will be within a very short distance of these Lots.

The *Villa* Lots have a most beautiful situation, being high and well adapted for gentlemen's residences, having a fine *broad avenue* laid out, on which they front; and are not surpassed in respect to beauty and position by any in the Province.

There are a greater number of prizes in proportion to the number of tickets to be sold than in any similar scheme yet offered to the public. The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen, to be appointed on the day of drawing by the holders of Tickets.

☞ Parties remitting to the subscriber one hundred dollars will receive a package of twenty-eight tickets in return.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Proprietor

The following gentlemen have kindly allowed their names to be used for references:

JOHN McEWEN, Esq., Sheriff Essex.
P. H. MORIN, Esq., Post Master, Sandwich
GEO. BULLOCK, Esq., Co'ty Trea. Essex
COL. ASKIN, Register, Essex.

Sandwich, Canada West,
July 24th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

STRAYED.

CAME into the possession of the undersigned, about two years ago, a BAY MARE. *Has* a white face and tail, turned four years old. Has been advertised before. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take the same away.

GEO. GRIFFIS.
Maidstone Cross, Aug. 1st, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows:

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street: Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, in the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Township of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Verveais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y,
Sandwich, 30th July, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, First Concession, in the Township of Mersea, containing about 60 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It has a good dwelling house, stables, &c., and an excellent orchard. Possession given in the Fall. For terms of sale, &c., apply to

OLIVER BURKE.
Township of Mersea, 16th July 1856.

CREDIT SALE.

WILL be sold by Auction, at the Sandwich Exchange, on Wednesday, the 6th August next, a lot of Horses, Yearling Colts, Mares and Cattle, a Family Carriage, Buggy, Sulkey, Buffalo Waggon, and other articles too numerous to mention,

Sale to commence 12 o'clock noon.

TERMS: under $25, cash; over 25 and under $50, three months; over 50 and under $100, six months; over $100, twelve months Credit on furnishing good endorsed Notes if required.

P. H. MORIN, Auctioneer.
Sandwich, July 16th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq., those Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap,subject to the inumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

Notice to Lumbermen.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive at Sandwich from 1st June till further notice, returns of Staves, Timber Logs, *Wood*, &c., cut on public or private lands for shipment or local consumption, and grant clearances for such as are intended for the Quebec or foreign markets, and respectfully urges the immediate attention of parties interested in order to prevent delay and expense at Quebec.

N. HAMMOND,
Crown Timber Agent.

Huron Signal, Amherstburg and Chatham papers, please copy.

NOTICE.

TO BE LEASED for a term of five years from the First April next, the public Wharf in the Town of Sandwich, for which purpose Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk, at his office, up to Saturday the Nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONDITIONS.

The Lessee to keep the Wharf in good repair during the lease at his own expense, and to deliver the same at the end of the time in good tenantable condition. The Rent to be paid quarterly to the Treasurer of the Township of Sandwich. Tenders to state the names of two good sureties for the fulfilment of conditions.

For further particulars reference may be had to either of the undersigned.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE,
Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Sandwich, July 4, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two runs of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £3 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 9th July, 1856.

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending July 1st, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS
For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st July, 1856.

NAME of PROSECUTOR.	NAME of DEFENDANT.	NATURE of CHARGE.	DATE of CONVICTION.	NAME of CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Chrisea Armstrong,	Lorenzo J. Wilson,	Assault and Battery,	3rd April,	Caroline R. Quick,	10s.	15 days.	Town Treasurer.	
James A. Knapp,	Nonpayment of Wages,	Do	10th	James Nobis,	£2 10s & costs	Fortiwith.		
Ellen Sweeney,	John Shay,	Do	10th	D. Downing, & T. Hawkins,	20 6d	10 days,	Treasurer of Municipality of Windsor	
Andrew Dorsey,	Mrs. Henry Hall,	Do	24th	J. Contsworth, & A. Ambridge, and S. J. Wigle,	1s	Fortiwith.		
	George Jones,	Do		F. A. Baby,	1s	do		
John Williams,	Amb. Wilson,	Trespass,	20th	John Prince,	10s	do	Township Treasurer	
Charles Grondin,	Charles Grondin,	Do	30th	Thomas Woodbridge,	10s	do	do	
Leander Jolakoik,	Charles Mickelo,	Do	1st May,		10s	do	do	
Leander Jolakoik,	John Lewis,	Obstructing Highway,	12th		10s	do	do	
Gabriel Drouillet,	Michael Dugar,	Drunkenness,	26th		10s	do	do	
Samuel Port,	John Maloy,	Assault and Battery,	26th		10s	do	do	
William Cooper,	Patrick Kelly,	Do	30th		£2 10s	do	do	
Samuel Park,	William Clark,	Selling Spirituous Liquors	9th June,	Thomas Woodbridge & John Anderson,	£3 12s 6d	9th June,	Township Treasurer	Imprisoned for one month in default.
Harold Washington,	Samuel Dallas,	Assault,	11th	Thomas Woodbridge,	5s	12th June,	do	
Henry Wiche,	Noel Fields,	Obstructing Highway,	14th	James Noble,	10s	1 month.	do	Appealed to Quarter Sess

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
NORTH **1856** SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that that upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. J. SEYMOUR, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the digestive viscera, to purify the blood and vitalize it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints to which they have been found to cure.

FOR CONSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyfaint*, and *soulhorn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it acrid in digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach sells; the bowels are to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of life. For those and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK,
SANDWICH;

D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. S. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Gerrie, Esq. A. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles P. Tillotson.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hartty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. A. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire.

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856.

NOTICE.

CAME into my possession, a short time ago, a tall BAY HORSE. Has a white stripe on the forehead, and white hind feet. Has been foundered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.

GEO. MALOTTE.
Sturgeon Creek, Township of Mersea,
July 3rd, 1856.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th September, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 14th August.
3rd Kingsville, 18th August.
4th. Colchester, 16th August.
5th. Mersea, 20th August.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th September.

GUILLOT'S COLUMN
FOR JULY, 1856.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
PER
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE
LOWEST REMUNERATING
PROFIT, FOR
CASH.

PRINTS
IN VARIETY.
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING,
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
TROWSERINGS,
LINENS
DRILLS,
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES
TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS,
CARPETING,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
Flour,
AT CURRENT PRICES.
POTASH
KETTLES
H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

CUCUMBERS.—The Maine *Cultivator* says:—"When a cucumber is taken from the vines, let it be cut with a knife, leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber on the stem, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a small portion of the cucumber on each division, and on each separate slit there will be n w cucumbers as large as the first.

Those wishing to raise large quantities of this article for pickles will do well to try the experiment."

LIME ON GRASS LAND.—An application of lime has frequently a very beneficial effect on grass land. It kills heath, moss, and sour and benty (agrostis) grasses, and brings up a sweet and tender herbage. mixed with white and red clovers, more greedily eaten and more nourishing to the cattle. Indeed, all fodder, whether natural or artificial, is said to be sounder and more nourishing when grown upon land to which lime has been abundantly applied. On benty grass the richest animal manure often produces little improvement until a dressing of lime has been laid on.

PRUNING EVERGREENS.—The *Horticulturist* furnishes the following observations on pruning evergreens:—

It is a question not often mooted, whether evergreens do or do not require the same cutting back as deciduous trees when removed. Our own experience indicates that a slight trimming is useful. The mode of operation on the Norway fir, for instance, is this: Cut back the limbs of last year's growth, using the dissolved shell-lac on cuts, and leaving the leader untouched. The effect is the same as that on deciduous trees, with this additional advantage: the plant throws out at least two—probably more—leading limbs, and the result is that of thickening the growth, and improving the appearance. For the sake of experiment, we carried this system to as great an extent, with a single specimen, as possible; ere many years elapsed, the limbs became so heavy with numerous branches, that they broke with their own weight. Others, cut back once in every three years, have attained rare beauty and a close habit.

ADVANTAGE OF KEEPING MANURE COVERED.—An experiment conducted by the President of an Agricultural Society, in England, shows that manure which was kept covered by 9 inches in depth with earth, so that no evaporation escaped, produced 4 bushels more of grain per acre, than the same quantity and kind of manure applied to the same extent and quality of land, but which manure had laid from the 13th January to the 4th of April, exposed to the weather.

THE BEST HEDGE IN THE UNITED STATES, says the *Genesee Farmer*, extends about a mile along the highway, on a plantation of three hundred acres, near Augusta, Georgia. It is the Cherokee rose, which is now in full bloom, presenting a magnificent spectacle, and filling the atmosphere with delicious perfume. No animal without wings can get over or through it. Having stood forty or fifty years, it still promises a good fence for a century to come.

TO TAKE INK STAINS OUT OF LINEN.—There are various chemicals capable of extracting ink stains from linen, but the most simple and convenient, when the stain is comparatively fresh, is the juice of lemons, applied to the spots, then washed out with warm water. Some use common salt with lemon juice, but this is of no use unless the salt is decomposed by the citric acid of the lemon uniting with the soda of the salt, thereby setting its chlorine free, which is a most powerful bleaching agent.

Lemon joice was long used (and is by some yet) by straw hat bleachers, for removing iron stains from leghorn hats, but oxalic acid has nearly superseded it. The latter is much superior, but is dangerous to keep in families where there are children, as it is a poison. Muriatic acid (old spirit of salt) is a more powerful extractor than either citric or oxalic acids, but it is unsafe in the hands of others than experts.

MACHINE FOR BLACKING BOOTS.—Ayckbourn, of London has invented a machine for the foregoing named purpose. It is made of a framework of wood, with concave brushes on spindles surrounding a step on which the boot is placed. A trough containing blacking is set beside each brush to supply it, but which are moved out of reach by touching a road when sufficient blacking is put on. The brushes are made to do their work of blacking and polishing, by simply turning a crank handle, by a person while standing. He has to place his booted foot on a step and turn a crank, and by a few whirlabouts, his boot from a muddy brown hue, wi.l be developed into a black shining mirror.

WASHING SILVER WARE.—It seems that housekepers who wash their silver ware with soap and water, as the common practice is, do not know what they are about. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the city of Philadelphia, says that "housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap suds; it makes it look like pewter. Never put a particle of soap about your silver; then it will retain its original lustre. When it wants polish take a piece of soft leather and whiting, and rub it hard.

TO MAKE PURE WINE OF APPLES.—Take pure cider made from sound ripe apples as it runs from the press. Put 60 pounds of common brown sugar into 15 gallons of the cider, and let it dissolve; then put the mixture into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up to within two gallons of being full with clean cider; put the cask in a cool place, leaving the bung out for forty-eight hours; then put in the bung, with a small vent, until fermentation wholly ceases, and bung up tight, and in one year the wine will be fit for use. This wine requires no racking, the longer it stands upon the lees the better.

THE CROPS.—From personal observation, and from enquiry. we are glad to be able to say that the crops in this county are looking exceedingly well, especially wheat. The hay crop is very promising, the growth of which will be materially advanced by the late rains.—*Kent Advertiser.*



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,
NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.	
Wednesday	April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do	May 7	do	June 7
do	May 21	do	June 21
do	June 4	do	July 5
do	June 18	do	July 19
do	July 2	do	Aug. 2
do	July 16	do	Aug. 16
do	July 30	do	Aug. 30
do	Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do	Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do	Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do	Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do	Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do	Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do

Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & CO., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 82 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which must make them valued by the public, when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:

"DR. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which *cure*; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co. says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"DR. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,
MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.
ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefitted by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for some years,—indeed, this cure is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,
LEAVITT THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"DR. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the CATHARTIC PILLS, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism under which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,
LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56: JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ to wit; } of *fieri facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Olwell and Mathew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C: lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriffs office, Sandwich,
27th March.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY
Late Sheriff Essex
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3, on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort af his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.



THE FAVORITE STEAMER

GEM

Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.

Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo. 29th Feb. 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher.
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N. B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION
To the Combination of Trade!!

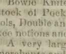
J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executor
H. C. GUILLOT, }
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1856. NO. 25.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, Jun.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Mr. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND HUNTER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amhersburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amhersburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

What is a Year?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone that we
Account it but a dream.
'Tis but a single earnest throb
Of Time's old iron heart,
Which tireless now, and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old brazen wheel;
Or but a page upon the book
Which Time must shortly seal.
'Tis but a step upon the road,
Which we must travel o'er,
A few more steps and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old nostrils blown,
As rushing onward o'er the earth
We hear his weary moan.
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,
Or dew upon the lawn—
As transient as the mist of morn,
Beneath the summer's sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of Life's oft changing scene,
Youth's happy morn comes gaily on
With hills and valleys green;
Next summer's prime succeeds the spring
Then autumn with a tear,
Then comes old winter,—Death and all
Must find a level here.

Going a Shopping.

Did you ever go a shopping? I suppose not. Gentlemen have no genius for shopping. They are not equal to it. Nature has left their faculties imperfect in that particular. They can write books and make speeches, and all that sort of thing, but they are not up to shopping. It takes the ladies for that. Men go to a store and select what they want and buy: but that is not shopping—that requires no genius.

Men pretend they don't like to go shopping with the ladies. I wonder whoever asked them? What lady would have such an incumbrance on such occasions? Men are well enough in their place. Young men are convenient to take to concerts, and see us home from church, and bring up banquets and music, and husbands are useful, I suppose, to pay the bills, &c., but for a shopping excursion they are quite out of place.

Do not understand me to insinuate that I have any disrespect abiliity that way. Not at all—I only speak for my sex. In fact I acknowledge a poor hand at it. But my friend Sallie Z. is a model shopper. I am taking lessons of her, and hope to be perfected by the time I am married. A few days since she invited me with her.

'I wish to look at the new style silks,' said she.

'Why, do you want to get a dress?' said I.

'Really,' said Sallie, 'if it were not impolite, I should say you were verdant. I don't want a dress, but that's no reason why I shouldn't see the material.

So Sallie and I sallied out. The first store we entered, she asked whether the merchant had received his spring goods.

He said he had, and enquired what she would like to see.

'Show me your new style dress goods,' said she, 'such as berege robes and make robes, handsome stripes and plain silks; brocades are not much worn this spring, but I'll look at your solid colors.'

The merchant soon had his counter spread with goods. She examined and tossed the pieces about, making various remarks to them to see whether they would come out again by rubbing.

'What style is worn?' said Sallie to the clerk.

'Well, we sell probably more plaids and stripes than any other.

'Have you any with the chene stripe?' inquired Sallie.

'O, yes, some very fine,' and a variety of pieces were produced.

'Well, I can't say, after all that I like the chene stripe; it looks like the old style revived. I prefer the plaids: the green is very pretty.'

So Sallie held it in various lights, rubbing and cressing it.

'Well, it don't crease much,' said she, 'I wonder whether it will cut.'

'No, it is a boiled silk, and we find that the plaids and stripes generally wear very well.'

'Your silks are very pretty, and you may cut me off samples if you please,' continued Sallie.

This the merchant was forced to do, though with a rather bad grace, as most of his goods were in patterns, and he feared spoiling the piece.

'Will you be kind enough to furnish samples of the solid colors?'

These were also cut off.

'This plaid is very pretty, one dollar and ten cents. Is that the lowest?'

'Yes—we can't take less.'

'How many yards in the pattern?'

'Fourteen.'

'I'd rather have eighteen; perhaps I might conclude to have flounces. Well, I'll take the sample and show my mother, and then make up my mind. Have you any of Coste's cotton; give me a spool, No. 33.'

This was handed her; she paid five cents, and we left. I looked at my watch. We had been there exactly a full hour.

'What a cheat! I can buy these spools for four cents,' said Sallie, when we were fairly out, 'and besides, we forgot their shawls?'

So we went to another store.

'Have you Stella Shawls?'

'Yes, some beautiful ones, just opened.'

'Would you see the broche boiders, or the printed?'

'Both.'

'Any particular colors?'

'No, sir—I'll look at them all,' said Sallie.

Different colors and patterns were accordingly produced.

'What is the price of this green centre broche border?'

'We can afford you that at nine dollars—same style sold for fifteen two months ago. Some printed borders we can put at four dollars and fifty cents.'

'No; I prefer broche, but can't you take less?'

I saw a twinkle in the merchant's eye, which made me think he knew she was only shopping.

'Now,' said he, 'if you won't mention it, I'll let you have it for *six*.'

Sallie looked surprised. She knew that style of article was selling at nine.

'Six dollars—is that your lowest?' she inquired.

'Well, to oblige you, I'll say four,' said the merchant.

A pause ensued.

'Then you think that four dollars is your very lowest?'

'Ahem! We have had a large lot, and I want to dispose of them. I'll say two dollars and a half?'

Still longer pause.

'Are you sure it is a first rate piece of goods?'

'I'll warrant it all silk and wool,' said the merchant.

My friend was caught. Turning to me she whispered;

'I do wish I had brought some money? and then, addressing the merchant, she said:

'I'll call again.'

I never was so glad to get out of a store before, for the clerks had gathered around us, seeming to understand the joke. But Sallie went home, got the money and, insisted on my returning with her to the store for the shawl. The trader said he was sorry, but they were sold and just been sold. And so was Sallie, too, I thought. We went shopping no more that afternoon.

The Boiled Cod-Fish, or A Woman's Wisdom.

One day as Zechariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home, with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner.

As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it or made it into chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home.—But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked several portions of it in several different ways. She also, with some thrift idty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, fault-finding look the moody man commenced the conversation:

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet anything that you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover) I thought so; what in creation possessed you to try it? I would as leave eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish; why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."

So saying she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod nicely boiled were gently deposited in a dish, a sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill-nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish, this," exclaimed he—"boiled fish! chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of womenkind, you would have made it into a chowder?"

His patient wife with a smile immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

"Why dear?" said she, "I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish."

"Favorite dish, indeed! I dare say it is an unpalatable, wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed uncovered a large dish of her husband, and there was a large BULL-FROG, of portentous dimensions and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length! Zechariah sprang from his chair, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

It is stated that the rope which hanged Palmer is selling in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, at 8s per inch. The seller is a person just arrived from Dudley, where Smith, the hangman, resides. The "interesting relic" it is said, meets with ready purchasers. The rope was also selling extensively in England, it is said, and of course is being spun as the demand for it increases.

Miscellany.

Our respected townsman, E. Billings Esq., the able editor of the "Canadian Naturalist and Geologist," and for some time past connected with the editorial department of this paper, having received an appointment in the Geological Survey of Canada, has removed to Montreal, to enter upon the duties of his office. His appointment is one which reflects credit upon those who bestowed it for he is in every way well qualified for the performance of its duties. An amateur Naturalist and Geologist, he has, by dint of the most arduous study and perseverance, attained that distinction which has drawn upon him the notice of the most distinguished savans of the day; and procured admission for his writings into the foremost of scientific journals both in Europe and America. Long may he persevere in the course which has won for him such a enviable distinction, and may the rewards he has so well merited.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

JUST "ONE SHADE GREENER."—A lady of this city shopping one day last week called for some green silk. The piece was produced, but it would not do; another, another, and yet another was brought forth by the salesman—but of no avail; there were none among the ample pile that suited the fastidious lady's taste. "A deep, very deep and dark green is what I wish," said the fair customer. The shelves were then again ransacked by the attentive attendant. Deeper and deeper still glowed the green, until it emerged into a dark sea tint. But none yet had been displayed suiting the lady's fancy.

At length, fairly out of patience the clerk exclaimed, 'Madame, I do declare, and verily believe, that you do not know what shade of green you want yourself," "I do sir right well," returned the fair, fastidious and witty one, "select a pattern just one shade *greener* than yourself, and I'll take it at once."—

OCEAN STEAMERS LOST.—The following are the names of the ocean steamers lost since the establishment of steam communication between this country and Europe, upwards of sixteen years ago:

Names.—President—never heard of.
" Columbia—all hands saved.
" Humbolt—all hands saved.
" City of Glasgow—never heard of.
" City of Philadelphia—all hands saved.
" Franklin—all hands saved.
" Arctic—A few only saved.
" Pacific — (probably) — never heard of.

In that time thirteen lines of steamers have been formed and forty-two vessels built, with a capacity of nearly one hundred thousand tons. The loss of life is not extraordinary when we take into consideration the number and tonnage of the vessels employed.

A BARONET ON THE STAGE.—On Monday night Sir William Dun, Bart., made his appearance at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, in one of the last new dramatic productions, the *Evil Genius*, from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, if we are rightly informed. Sir William, on his first appearance in Manchester some few years ago, was evidently a close imitator of Buckstone. Absence from his model has wrought an improvement, but there is still the same Buckstone twang, and the mannerisms of his original. The dramatic baronet, however, is by no means destitute of original talent; his acting is easy and natural, and free, to a great extent, from affectation and stage conventionalism.—*Manchester Guardian.*

FRANCE.—Yesterday evening considerable assemblages of persons were to be seen on the new Boulevard de Sebastopol, in the neighborhood of the Chateau d'Eau. These groups were formed to view a spectacle well worthy of attention. The municipal administration has raised, at regular distances on this Boulevard, columns surmounted with can'elabras of a particular form, lighted with gas. On these candelabras clock dials have been ingeniously placed, marking the hour, the minute, and the second, for the day as well the night, by means of electricity. This is the first application at Paris, on a grand scale, of electricity as a regulator of public clocks. The experiment succeeds perfectly.

Lady Raglan, widow of the late Lord Raglan, and the widow of Marshal St. Arnaud, lately travelled together from Paris to Plombieres, where the Emperor is now staying, and where these ladies have gone for the purpose of using the waters. A close friendship is said to exist between them, one of those friendships of sympathy easily understood.

POPPING.—"Charles," said a young lady to her lover, "there is nothing interesting in the paper to-day, is there dear?" "No Louise, love, but I hope there will one day when both shall be interested."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Robert Johnson of Grafton while taking dinner at the Exchange Inn, in this town was seized with apoplexy, and expired in a few minutes.—*Cobourg Star.*

American paper on noticing the proposal to light the streets of a village with red-headed girls, says:—"If we lived there we'd play tipsy every night, and hug the lamp-posts."

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT TORONTO.—Before closing I should refer to the admirable system of education in Canada West. An immense Normal School is established here by Government, which educates teachers for every district in the Province. The school building is equal in magnitude, though not so smooth in aspect, as the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. It is made the depository of all the school apparatus, such as globes, maps, charts, school and library books (of which there are several hundred thousand volumes), for all the schools throughout the Province. These books and apparatus are mostly purchased in the United States, at the lowest wholesale prices, and the Government pays one half the costs. When any school District will raise $10 to pay for school or library books, or school apparatus of any kind, the Government will furnish an equal sum, and the district thus obtains $20 worth for every $10 raised, and the same for any amount they choose voluntarily to pay. Is it not strange that in Upper Canada we should find a Normal School, which, with all its advantages, is not equalled on the globe!—for such I believe to be the fact. What a blessing it would be to the people of the United States, if the surplus millions in the Treasury were devoted to such a noble object, instead of being reserved for a possible war.—*Cor. Boston Transcript.*

The *Moniteur de l' Armee* publishes what it represents to be an official account of the deaths in the French army during the Eastern war. The account says that from the first of May, 1854, to the 30th of March, 1856, the number of deaths in the East was 62,492 officers and men; and in the Baltic, 1,052.

The Schooner Hamilton, Captain Fitzgerald arrived here this morning with a full load of lumber from Toronto. This is the vessel reported by the papers as having refused to render assistance to the *Northern Indiana* at the time of the burning of that steamer. She has not been on Lake Erie at all. Will the papers that have given currency to this unjust charge do justice to her officers and crew by making the correction?—*Oswego Times.*

William Ross, Esquire, Barrister, has been appointed Judge of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, in the room of George S. Jarvis Esq., resigned.

A transparent ballot box is on exhibition in New York which it is proposed to adopt in future elections in that city. It is described as very simple, being a hollow glass globe supported on four pillars. A brass lid is fastened by a loc to the top of the globe.

In this lid is an aperture large enough to admit a ballot. It will be seen that by this kind of ballot box, every vote can be seen as deposited, and that false bottoms and any other modes of cheating cannot by any possibility be introduced.

ANCIENT REMAINS IN CALIFORNIA.—Elisha Hughes, in a letter from Santa Clara, California, to the *Scientific American*, gives the following account of some old ruins recently discovered "I recently had an opportunity of examining some ancient ruins, lately discovered, about six miles east of Santa Cruz. They are entirely buried up in a sand hill. I found twenty-three chimneys with their tops peering above the ground. These chimneys are round, and vary in diameter from four to twelve inches. They are made of sandstone, and were filled up with loose red sand. The stones of which they are built are cut circular, and cemented together.

I stamped on the hill and it emitted a hollow sound, indicating vaulted chambers below. A tunnel is now being run in under the hill; at first it was attempted to sink a deep shaft, but the sand came in too fast upon the miners. Who built these structures no one can imagine. They appear to be thousands of years old. A large yellow pine tree was growing on the top of the hill.

The number of years required for the sand to cover these houses and form the hill, before the seed of this large tree germinated, could not be less than two thousand years."

The fact, we believe, is not generally known, that the Canadian line of Ocean Steamers are taking produce from Montreal to Liverpool at rates corresponding to what is charged by screw steamers and sailing vessels from New York. The rates at which produce is now taken by lake vessels to Kingston, and thence to Montreal, do not exceed twelve cents per bushel for grain. But when we add to this the ocean freight per steamer from Montreal, we find that the total cost for transporting wheat to Liverpool from this port, with only one transhipment at Montreal, is less than thirty cents per bushel. Why should not so direct trade to Liverpool by this route attract the attention of shippers, and lead to more extensive transactions with foreign markets, when they can be made quite as direct as by way of New York? Let the connection between Chicago and Montreal, by a line of steam propellers be once established, and the stream of direct trade between this port and Liverpool would soon develope itself, and add immensely to the value of all shipping commodities, and give a great impetus to the immense grain trade of our city.—*Democratic Press, Chicago.*

MYEEOLOGY.—First class in Belle Letters stand up. How may kindls of metres are there? Tail boy, speak. Three sir.—Meet her in the morning; meet her in the evning; meet her by moonlightalone.

PALACE DISCOVERED UNDER GROUND.—The remains of a magnificent palace have been discovered under a garden in the Isle of Capri. It must not only have been splendid in structure, but in situation, commanding a view of the bay of Palermo and Naples. Marble of various colors was used in it construction, and all its apartments, so far as the excavations have proceeded, are of the most spacious and elegant character. The doorway is twelve feet wide, and of white marble, and the rooms are paved in mosaic, while the wall are painted red, blue, yellow, &c. Several coins of the reign of Augustus and the Tiberius has been found some of them disclosing the curious fact that the coins of one reign were at times recoined in another.—*Boston Journal.*

A CURE FOR BAD POETRY.—A physician at Bath told Foote that he meant to publish his own poems, but had *so "many irons in the fire!"* he had not well known what to do. "Then take my advice, doctor," said Foote, and *put your poems where your irons are.*

A CUTTING REMARK.—General Lee, of the Revolution, one day found Dr. Cutting, the army surgeon, who was a handsome and dressy man, arranging his cravat complacently before a glass.

"Cutting," said Lee, "you must be the happiest man in creation."

"Why, general?"

"Why," replied Lee, "because you *must* love with yourself, and have not a rival on the earth."

Walter Scott does not appear to have been the boy at school which some have stated.—Once, a boy in the same class was asked by the 'dominie" what part of speech the word "with" was.

"A noun, sir," said the boy.

"You young blockhead," cried the pedagogue. "what example can you give of such a thing?"

"I can tell you, sir," interrupted Scott "you know that there is a verse in the Bible which says, "they bound Sampson with withs."

A sharp nose and thin lips are considered by physiognomists certain signs of a shrewish disposition. As a criminal was on his way to the gallows, proclamation was made that, any woman would *marry* him under the gallows, with the rope round his neck, he would receive pardon. "I will," cried a crack voice *from* amid the crowd. The culprit desired the eager candidate for matrimony to approach the cart, which she did, and he began to examine her countenance. "Nose like a knife," said he, "lips like wafers! Drive on hangman!"

DIGGING FOR MONEY.—"What are you digging for?"

'I am digging for money.

The news flew—the idlers collected.

'We are told you are digging for money?

'Well, I ain't digging for any thing else.'

'Have you had any luck?

'First-rate luck—pays well; you had better take hold.'

All took of their coats, and laid hold most vigorously for a while. After the owing out some cart-loads, the question arose:

When did you get any money last?

Saturday night, why?

How much did you get?

Four dollars and a half.

Why that's rather small.

It's pretty well—six shillings a day is the regular price for digging cellars, all over town."

The spades dropped, and the loafers vanished.

A boarding school Miss, being unwell, thought it ungenteel to say she was ill-ness; so she complained of being Willin-ous.

MIDNIGHT PASTIME.—A Yankee has just invented a method to catch rats. He says: "Locate your bed in a room much infested by these animals; and on retiring, put out the light. Then strew over the pillow some strong smelling cheese, three or four red herrings, some barley-meal or new malt, and a sprinkling of dried codfish. Keep awake till you find the rats at work—then make a grab.

Cigar ashes will be found an invaluable remedy for the bite of the mosquito and insects. Wet the ashes and rub them on the part and the stinging sensation will be extracted almost instantly. The reason of this is that the ashes contain alkali, which neutralize the acid of the poison.

A lawyer retained in a recent case of assault and battery, was cross-examining a witness in relation to the force of a blow struck:

"What kind of blow was given?"

"A blow of the common kind."

"Describe the blow?"

"I am not good at description."

"Show me what kind of a blow it was."

"I cannot."

"You must."

"I won't."

The lawyer appealed to the court. The court told the witness that if the counsel insisted upon his showing what kind of a blow it was, he must do so.

"Do you insist upon it," asked the witness.

"I do."

Well, then, since you compel me to show you it was this kind of a blow" at the same time suiting the action to the word, and knocking over the astonished disciple of Coke upon Lit-tle-ton

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

(From Herapath's Railway Journal)

The importance of this undertaking and its speedy completion, have lately drawn the attention of some of the most influential parties in this country, who have formed themselves into a company, and purchased all the rights, privileges, &c., of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway Company, by means of paid up shares, with a determination to carry it out in all its integrity, under the name of the "New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company." This railway is perhaps scarcely understood in all its important aspects. In point of magnitude and advantage, both to this country and the colonies themselves, it claims a pre-eminent place. The internal wants of our extensive British North American Provinces, are now being met by a scheme of railroad enterprise which will traverse their whole extent. This railway embraces the two-fold objects of connecting the Canadas with the Atlantic by the shortest route through British territory, and by transhipment with Europe. The line will form a junction at Trois Pistoles, with the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada. The Government of New Brunswick has undertaken to construct branch lines from St. John and Fredericton, and when the Halifax and Windsor line shall have been completed, that important Province will be traversed, and be placed, in immediate communication with the Canadas. The old company, the St. Andrew's and Quebec, has about 26 miles of their line already constructed, and an engine running over it, and 14 miles more are nearly finished, making in all 40 miles. The whole line has been surveyed, and it intersects a belt of country capable of the highest cultivation; thus affording the most hopeful prospect of an extensive colonial immigration. It will open up a continent which is scarcely known to us in all its extent and territorial magnitude, enriched as it is with mineral and vegetable productions of the most valuable kind; for example at Woodstock valuable iron works are carried on and lately very superior copper mines have been discovered, which are now in operation, and the owner Mr. Stevens, is now in London forming a company to enable these mines to be more fully developed. The whole of the most important privileges obtained from the Colonial Government by the St. Andrews and Quebec, will now be transferred to this company, embracing the free grant of land for five miles on each side of the railway. All the timber and materials, the property of the crown, requisite for the construction of the line, and the guarantee of a minimum dividend of 6 per cent for 25 years on the completion of the line to Woodstock. Since these privileges were conceded they have greatly increased in value; indeed, it is impossible to calculate what may become the value of the land (forming a belt of 10 miles in width, with the railway passing through its centre, and amounting in all to nearly a quarter of a million of acres), even in two or three years time, when it is expected the first section of the railway to Woodstock will be completed. The establishment of steam communication between this country and our North American Provinces by the Liverpool, Newfoundland, and Halifax Company, must materially help to place 2,000,000 of British subjects in a position of self reliance and independence in these colonies so rapidly increasing in importance. The imports into New Brunswick alone, even now, amount to £600,000 annually, and will, no doubt, very greatly increase under an improved system of communication.

From London to Calcutta in Seven Days.

This is not a chimera. Rapid and important as have been the changes in the commercial world during the first half of the Nineteeth Century, there is already evidence that the second portion of Century will be equally, if not more, prolific in those great discoveries and improvements, which tend to bring the whole human family more acquainted with each other. We learn from our foreign files of newspapers, that Mr. Macdonald Stephenson's plan for a railway to India, is fully before the public.—He proposes a railway from London to Calcutta divided, without any interruption save at the Straits of Dover and the Bosphorus, the distance being accomplished in about a week. This is the ultimate developement of the scheme which he undertakes to execute within ten years; but in its simple form it resolves itself into the completion of the European railways to Constantinople, and the making of a railway from Scutari to Bussora, at the head of the Persian Gulf. The route indicated is from Scutari to Ismid—the Brighton of the Constantinopolitans; thence, by the valley of the Sakaria river, to Kutayah, and so on to Ak-serai, and the Kurin Mountains. Emerging from one of the mountain passes, the line would come upon the head of the Euphrates, and would proceed by the valley of this river to the Persian Gulf, passing to the west of the Shiraz Mountains, and so Bagdad to Bussora. There can be little doubt as to the possibility of constructing the line; a surveyor has actually been sent to Bussora to take flying levels.

In furtherance of this highly important measure, we learn that the Scinde Railway line has received permission to survey the Punjaub from Moultan to Lahore and Umrinser. This line will be 230 miles in length Moultan is on the Chenaub, at the point where the deep water ceases. From Moultan to Hyderabad the navigation for steamers is open; from Hyderabad to Kurrachee one already sanctioned continues the communication to the sea. The Upper line of railway will be connected with the lower by means of steamers of improved construction, and by this means Central Asia, the Punjaub, and the Affghan West Provinces will be placed in steam communication with Kurrachee. This may help forward the realization of the plan of connecting, by rail and steam, Europe and Central Asia, *via* the Euphrates.

We learn also from our late English papers, that the Calcutta and south Eastern Railway has been announced with a capital of £1,500,000 in 50,000 shares, which comes outunder the auspices of good names, and in which the projectors and proprietors show their confidence by their resolution to carry it out, though the East India Company declines to add to the guarantees it has already given. The object of this rail is to connect Calcutta with the fertile districts to the south-east of that city, and especially to connect it with the head of Mutlah, at the distances of 20 miles over a dead level, and there to construct wet docks in conjunction with the rail. It will open a new communication between Calcutta and the sea, access to the port of Calcutta being now impracticable except for vessels of small draft. The Mutlah offers facilities for navigation superior to those that existed in the Hooghly at any time.

It would be difficult to conceive what results will follow from the execution of the plans now alluded to. At the present moment a fortnight or more will intervene the overland mail is carried from Calcutta to London in about forty days; and we have no doubt that in three or four years this will be reduced to eight or ten days.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Army.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, July 16.

In obedience to the gracious order of Her Majesty, General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will resume his command of the army, which has been conferred to him by Her Majesty's favour, on the resignation of Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge.

His Royal Highness feels it no easy task to undertake the responsibilities of so hon ourable and arduous a post as the successor of that distinguished General who has found himself compelled to retire from it by the state of his health, and who again was preceded by that illustrious chief whose name will ever continue to be the glory of the British army and the British nation; but he has the strongest reliance on the support of the general officers with whom he will be associated, and on the army at large; and in this reliance he enters confidently on the noble trust which now devolves upon him.

His Royal Highness has had the advantages, as a General officer in command of a division, under the orders of his immediate and gallant friend the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, of becoming to some extent personally acquainted with the heroic deeds of the army in the recent arduous contest, now so fortunately brought to a successful end. He knows of what excellent materials the troops are composed, both as to officers and men, It will be his anxious endeavour to maintain the army in the high state of efficiency in which it has been left to him by his distinguished predecessor, and he doubts not that the army itself will be main ly instrumental in enabling him to carry out this most anxious wish of his heart.

By order of H is Royal Highness the Gen. Commanding in Chief,

G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General

Election Stuffing Ballot Box.

The N. Y. *Sun* contains engravings and sketches of the lives of CASEY, CORA, YANKEE SULLIVAN and McGOWAN, of California notoriety, and also a cut representing the kind of ballot box used in the fraudulent elections, which the Vigilance Committee were compelled to get possession of by the confession of SULLIVAN. It is described as follows:

One of the sides and the bottom, is double; the innocent looking casing, or base-board, around the lower edge on the outside serving for a handle with which to pull down or pull out the inside lining to the box, and allow the "little jockers" concealed behind to tumble out among the *bona fide* ballots put in the legitimate way, through the hole in the box lid.

The plan in using this "stuffing box" was to get "lids" from two of the candidates "for a majority of the votes *to be cast*." The stuffers—one at least of whom was an Inspector of Election, then prepared the box, putting a large quantity of ballots behind the side lining for one of the bidding candidates, and another quantity for the other candidate under the bottom lining. The sides were then shut and the election commenced. While the regular voting was going on, the bidding candidates were again ticketed up. One who had previously offered $150, was now willing to give $200 to make a thing to do. The opponent then offered $50, more than that, and so the auctioneering went on until one of the precious pair of office-seekers had planked down $500 and the other refused to "cover."

The voting at last ended. The inspector or inspectors of election then took up the box to show that all was fair and gave it a few turns by which each side of the box could be seen.—While the turning was progressing, however, the $500 slide was dexterously down, the extra $200 in the $500 candidate shaken out and the side slide again and then the canvassing solemnly commenced. Bystanders who had watched almost every ballot deposited, were surprised and puzzled when they saw how many more than they imagined had been put in the box were counted out of it. And thus, it is proved many California elections were conducted. The "Border Ruffians" were not up to that dodge or no doubt they would have tried it in Kansas.

Liverpool and Chicago.

We have a great interest in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. It is yet destined to open up to us the direct trade with Liverpool. At least, we can trade with that port without the encumbrance of transhipment at Montreal, if our merchants and the Canadian interested only take proper action in the matter.

There is now in the full tide of successful operation between Quebec and Liverpool a line of screw steamers consisting of the following vessels:—

Anglo Saxon—Andrew McMaster.

North American—William Grange.

Indian—Thomas Jones.

Canadian—William Ballantine.

They are under contract with the Provincial Government of Canada to carry the mails fortnightly between Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal. These are first-class vessels, as is demonstrated by the trips they make, as they very generally anticipate the paddle wheel steamers of the Cunard line, which touch at Halifax *en route* to Boston. The last vessel which arrived at Quebec was the *Indian*. She left Liverpool on the 15th of July, and arrived at Quebec on Sunday last, the 27th inst., making the trip in eleven days. The *Arabian*, the fastest steamer of the Cunard line, except the *Persia*, left Liverpool on the 19th and reached Halifax on Tuesday the 29th, which is no better time, considering the distance in favour of Halifax, than that made by the *Indian*. But the *Anglo-Saxon* of the Quebec line is a still faster vessel. She made the last outward trip to Liverpool in nine days and a half, and the letters by her received answers by the *Indian* in twelve days from the date of mailing in Quebec.

Now, here we have a line, which only needs a connection at Montreal or Quebec to give us almost a continuous line from Chicago to Liverpool, to all intents and purposes opening a direct trade between the two places, by which passengers and freight can be brought forward very rapidly.

The vessels in the line between Quebec and Liverpool are of iron, built with water tight compartments and in the best manner. They are to be increased in number so as to make weekly trips as soon as the new vessels can be built. Let the proprietors and friends of this line establish a line of iron propellors in connection with it, between Chicago and Montreal or Quebec, and we have no doubt it would be a most profitable one, besides bringing a large amount of freight and a large number of passengers to the Liverpool steamers.

The people of Montreal are now engaged in dredging out the St. Peter's flats, between that place and Quebec, and we learn have so far succeeded as to enable the largest-sized vessels to pass up and down without lightening. The ship *Esmerelda* lately passed down with a large cargo and sailed for Liverpool.

We call attention to this matter at this time as we think it is of the greatest importance to our city we should have a line of steamers between this city and Montreal in connection with the Montreal and Liverpool ocean line. Such a line of vessels would add greatly to our trade, and we only wonder that a project offering such superior advantages, has not ere this been taken hold of by some enterprising parties.—*Chicago Democrat.*

☞ *Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, AUGUST 14, 1856.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY MEETING.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Provisional Directors, held in St. Thomas on the 5th July last, a meeting of the shareholders of Southern Railway stock was appointed to take place at Amherstburg, on Thursday the 7th instant, at which meeting the shareholders present having paid ten per cent. on their stock subscribed, were either by person or by proxy to choose nine directors.

It would be as well at the outset to state, that a misunderstanding had arisen among the Directors, the cause of which it is impossible to ascertain, but from what can be gathered from both parties, it would appear that one portion of Directors are favorable to, and have encouraged the taking of a large amount of stock by the Great Western Railway Company. These are the ones who belong to the Amherstburg party—the remainder, headed by Messrs. Zimmerman and Rankin, contending that the Great Western wished to obtain the control of the Southern Stock for the purpose of using it to their own interests.

Now that they a number of shareholders attended from different parts, for the purpose of electing the new Directors, when the Provisional Directors, whose duty it was to carry out the charter, until the new ones were elected, having divided, each party held a meeting and elected their own set; which party is in the right, it is a somewhat difficult matter to determine at the present, and as the whole matter will have to be decided by the Court of Chancery, we will merely give the proceedings of each meeting as fully as it is in our power to do. The excitement was very great in consequence of the split, and caused no little ill-will.

The following is a brief statement of the meeting of the Amhersburg or Buchanan section. A printed notice, purporting to be signed by the Secretary, Mr. McKay, calling the meeting for eleven o'clock, A.M., at the Town Hall; this appeared to be done under the direction of this party of Directors. As the other section of them did not recognize the meeting thus called, and who held theirs at Mr. Harrison's Hotel—a report of which we will give below.

Mr. McKAY opened the meeting thus called, and having read the minutes of the meeting held at St. Thomas on the 5th July past, which authorized the calling of this one,

JOHN MCLEOD, Esq., was elected Chairman, and Mr. MCKAY, of St. Thomas, was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

It was moved and carried, that Messrs. Baby, of London, and White, of St. Thomas, be scrutineers of votes.

The Secretary then read that section of the Act of Parliament relative to the appointment of Directors, and stated what was necessary at present to do.

The Chairman explained that, at a meeting of the Provisional Directors, held in St. Thomas, last September, (1855), it was resolved that all deposits of instalments on shares should be made in the Bank of Upper Canada by its agencies, and that shareholders who could not produce a certificate of deposit from that Bank, of the ten per cent., would not be permitted to vote for the election of Directors.

Upon which, the Secretary, by request, read the names of holders of certificates of deposit in that Bank that had been handed in

The Chairman then requested all persons present who claimed a right to vote to produce them at once.

The Sheriff, Monroe of St. Thomas, presented a certificate of Deposit of the ten per cent. upon ten shares, in the agency of the Commercial Bank at St. Thomas, which the chairman declared to be insufficient to entitle him to vote. Mr. Ermatinger and others did the same, but were rejected; he then requested the right to address the meeting, which being granted, stated,—

That from the length of time which had elapsed since the resolution had been passed requiring the deposits to be made in the Bank of Upper Canada and its agencies, that it had altogether escaped his memory, and he was certain that it was known to very few, if any, interested in the matter, and from the little interest that appeared to be taken in the matter at the time, and the advertisement in regard to the present meeting was so inexplicit in not giving full particulars, that he and many others were, tho' justly, excluded from voting. Yet he acquiesced in the decision of the chairman. And that the meeting held in St. Thomas, of Provisional Directors, at the celebration of the opening of the London and Port Stanley Road, when the books were closed, was held without notice having been given to some of the Directors.

Mr. Sheriff Monroe then stated that the feelings of the inhabitants of St. Thomas, were identical with those of Amherstburg, and that had he himself and other friends been permitted to vote, their votes would have been given to persons having the same views and interests as those who he believed would be now elected. The interest manifested by those who have much influence in the Great Western Railway was, he believed sincere, and was satisfied that the Southern Road would, with their assistance, be at once built, and he had no doubt in good hands would prove a more remunerative investment than the Great Western Railway, and thus induce English capitalists to invest their money in this County in the hands of honest men, as he believed the proposed Directors were, than in the hands of those who would tack on worthless schemes. The chairman then stated that although the St. Thomas Shareholders, in consequence of not having paid their deposits into the proper Bank could not be elected Directors, nevertheless that so soon as the Board of Directors had been properly organized—that they would find seats in the Board Room.

The scrutineers then declared the following persons duly elected:

1. WILLIAM DUFF.
2. JAMES DUNBAR.
3. J. W. RIDSDALE.
4. PETER MENZIES.
5. J. B. BERTHLET.
6. THEODORE PARK.
7. JOHN McLEOD.
8. JOHN G. KOLFAGE.
9. WILLIAM WALLACE.

It was then moved and carried that the chairman leave the chair and that Sheriff Monroe of the county of Elgin fill the same.

A vote of thanks was then recorded to Mr. MacLeod for his able and efficient conduct in the chair.

Mr. McLeod having returned thanks in elegant and appropriate language the meeting then broke up. The following are the Minutes of the Meeting held at Mr. Horsman's Hotel by the Rankin and Zimmerman's party.

Minutes of Meeting of Provincial Directors and Stock-Holders of the Amherstburgh and St. Thomas Railroad held at Amherstburgh pursuant to Notice on Thursday the 7th August 1856.

The Provincial Directors present were A. Rankin Esq., M. P. P., Geo. Macbeth Esq., M. P. P., Edwin Larwill Esq., M. P. P., Geo Southwick Esq., M. P. P., and John McLeod Esq.

Messrs Kolfage and Paul were in the Town and notified to attend the meeting.

Mr. McLeod stated that he declined taking any part in the meeting.

Edwin Larwill Esq., M. P. P., was moved into the Chair, and Mr. Paul Salter was appointed Secretary.

1st. It was resolved that Messrs Mc Beth and Southwick be authorised to demand from Mr. McKay all Stock Books and papers and certificates of Deposit now in his hands belonging to the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railroad Company.

In reply to the demand for the Books and papers made to Mr. McKay by Messrs Mac Beth and Southwick a direct refusal was given by McKay.

2d. It was resolved that a list of Shareholders be made and handed to the Scrutineers for their guidance, also a list of persons qualified to act as Directors.

3d. It was resolved that the votes of the Shareholders shall be received by two persons as Scrutineers, who shall make an entry for whom the qualified Shareholders named in the list of persons entitled to vote, shall vote, and the number of the votes given by each.

4th. It was resolved that the vote of every shareholder appearing on each list shall be received from himself or proxy by the Scrutineers upon the production of the Bank Deposit Certificate of ten per cent of the amount of his Stock being paid to the credit of the Company if the same has not been hitherto delivered to the Provisional Directors, which Certificate of Deposit as well as the Proxy papers (if vote by Proxy) shall be returned as the authority for registering the vote.

5th. It was resolved that the Poll be now held at Horseman's Inn and opened forthwith. *

6th. It was resolved that Messrs O'Connor and Van-horman be the Scrutineers.

7th. It was resolved that the supposed taking of Stock by Mr. Wallace of £500,000 is a fraud upon the Provisional Directors and all others, subscribers of stock, that such taking of stock was done in a clandestine manner with a view of using it, if an opportunity should present itself to the injury of this Company. That in the opinion of the Directors the name of Mr. Wallace was inserted in the stock Book after the closing of the books. That it is alleged that such stock was taken long prior to the amended Charter of last Session, which amended act was passed upon the grounds that sufficient Stock could not be obtained, and that it was expedient to reduce the amount, necessary to organize the Company to £250,000 instead of £500,000 and the Provisional Directors pressed the amended Charter upon that ground, while if the statement of Mr. Wallace was true, over £500,000 were then subscribed. That since the amended Charter gentlemen were pressed by the Provisional Directors to take sufficient stock in good faith to organize the company upon the assurance and under condition that no stock, but a few thousand pounds, was then subscribed. That further the Provisional Directors are of opinion that Mr. Wallace is the mere agent of the Great Western Company, whose interests are antagonistic to this Company, and that the means of the Great Western are employed to prevent the construction of this Railway. That under all the circumstances the Provisional Directors feel it incumbent upon them to declare that the taking of Stock by Mr. Wallace is illegal, and that Mr. Wallace has no right to vote at the Election of Directors,

The Provisional Directors are also of opinion that as it is not known to them when the £500,000 stock lastly subscribed by Mr. Zimmerman was taken, and it is alleged that it was taken after the close of the Books, that the taking of such stock by Mr. Zimmerman is illegal, and that he has no right to vote upon the stock either, and that both their names be struck out of the Stock Book.

The Scrutineers having reported to the Chairman of the Meeting that Messrs Arthur Rankin, Geo. Southwick, Geo. Macbeth, Geo. McMicken, R. G. Benedict, Joseph A. Woodruff, James Zimmerman, John W. Dunckley, and John McLeod were elected Directors of the present Company, and these Gentlemen were declared duly elected Directors.

A vote of thanks was then returned to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

(*Signed,*) EDWIN LARWILL,
CHAIRMAN.

P. J. SALTER, Sec.

At two o'clock a meeting was called by the Reeve of Amherstburg, and held in front of the Salmoni House, for the purpose of giving parties an opportunity of explaining their motives in connection with the Railway, when Mr. Rankin defended himself from the attacks that had been made upon him for the line of conduct he has pursued. In justice to Mr. Rankin, we cannot but say his treatment on the whole by the Amherstburg people, has not been what it should. There can be no doubt that he used every exertion, and every energy was strained to obtain the charter for this Road, and favored that town in no small degree. It is hardly fair, then, so soon as the Road is in a fair way of being built, to turn upon him and impute motives which are anything but consistent with his exertions on their behalf.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT SCHEME.—In another column will be found an advertisement, offering the greatest chance to the Public, of securing real estate which has yet ever been brought forward, and from the position of the property and its being situated in most favourable localities, we need hardly say that the opportunity should not be lost.

A melancholy accident occurred in Amherstburg on Sunday last. John McLeod, Jun., son of John McLeod, Esq., of that place, accidentally fell from a dock and was drowned. Deceased was about eight years of age.

Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, August 11.

The steamship Arago, from Havre, July 13th, arrived here this morning. She brings London dates of July 30th and 175 passengers, among them C. M. Ferring, bearer of dispatches from St. Petersburg.

The steamer Baltic arrived off Pt. Lucas the morning of the 7Oth, exchanged signal Aug. 3th, latitude 43.40 longitude 54.40, with the steamer Persia.

ITALY.—The outbreak at Massacara was completely suppressed. Twenty arrests were made. Most of the persons arrested, who belonged to the Mazzinian party, have been sentenced to imprisonment in irons for 2 years and the others for terms of twenty years.

Three millions of ball cartridges were ordered to be sent from Cologne to Italy.

SPAIN.—Intelligence is to the 24th.—The revolution is nearly suppressed. Verna had been evacuated by Gen. Ruex, and he, with other chiefs, have fled to France.—Little intelligence, however, states that Malaga and Grenada had pronounced against O'Donnel, and that the Royal troops had joined the movement.

CHINA.—Advices from China state that the revolution was progressing. Sixty-five rebels were beheaded in Canton in one day.

The English money market reported flat, caused partly by a further decline in the Paris Bourse.

There was an active demand for money on the stock exchange at 4½ per cent.

Foreign Securities firm but closed easier.

The London Times of the 29th contains an article laudatory of Col. Fremont, and speaks of his political address as worthy of any statesman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—It is not true that Judge McLean has issued a warrant of habeas corpus in the case of the persons charged with treason in Kansas. Application was made to him and refused, it not appearing on the face of the papers that their detention was without law, but on warrants issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—The town Pomeroy, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday, p. m. Sixty houses were destroyed, including all the business portion of the town, the court house and public offices. Two persons were killed by falling walls.

SENATE.—Washington, July 14th. Mr. Mason submitted a resolution which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to what measures had been taken by this government with regard to the position adopted by the allied forces of Europe recently held in Paris, respecting the abolition of privateering and the doctrine that free ships make free goods. Mr. Mason said that it was somewhat remarkable that those powers should have presented these propositions as a new question, when it was known that the U. S. had contended for their adoption ever since the foundation of this government.

Arrival of the Canada.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Halifax, Aug. 11.

The Canada arrived at half-past 4 this p. m., with Liverpool dates to Aug 2.

An earthquake had occurred at the Molucca, and 2000 were killed.

From Spain accounts are conflicting. The indications are that the Royalists had triumphed and Saragossa will soon be reduced. Senor Olosego, Spanish Ambassador to Paris, resigned immediately on hearing the *coup d'etat*, but the Queen refused to accept his resignation. Advices to the 29th say the Provinces are tranquil, excepting Sargossa, and that city is closely invested and must submit.

The King of Belgium contradicts the report of his contemplated resignation.

Advices from Stockholm mention a great excitement among diplomatists, in consequence of reclamations made by Norway against Russian encroachments on Norwegian territories, in planning fortifications along the Baltic coasts.

In Italy the Austrians were making preparations for crossing the River Po at four different points.

Further by the Canada.

New York, Aug. 12.—The steamship Canada left Halifax at 6 o'clock last evening, and will be due at Boston about day break to-morrow.

Austrian letters by the Canada state that the relations of Austria and Russia are be coming friendly.

Russia has reduced her tariff on sugar.—Russian letters deny that the Aland Islands will be fortified, but admit that they will be garrisoned by Russian troops.

Respecting Russian observations of the Isle of Seputus, Lord Stratford de Radcliffe had sent Gen. Mansfield to inquire into it.

Intelligence from Constantinople states that the insurrection in Arabia had been completely subdued. The chief of the insurrection was captured at the fortress of Kalf and sent prisoner to Constantinople.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Times, in giving the despatches from Spain which the Monitour publishes, expressly says that it does not guarantee their authenticity.

General Codrington arrived in London last night.

The Times contains a leading article on the position of Smith O'Brien, commended for his resolution to act the part of a country gentleman rather that of a Senator.

The Monitour contains the following:

"SR. SEBASTIAN, July 31st.—News has just been received via Pampeluna and Irun that all Catalonia has acknowledged the Government of the Queen of Spain. Navarre and Basque provinces enjoy the most perfect tranquility."

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 12.—Twenty buildings in this city were burned this morning, including dwellings, tanneries and factories located on Waterloo, Union and Brussels streets. Loss unknown.

BOOK NOTICE.

"LIFE AND VOYAGES OF AMERICUS VESPUCIUS," is the title of an excellent and interesting book upon the early discoveries on this continent by C. E. LESTER. The contents are taken from manuscripts which were supposed to have been entirely lost, but the persevrance of the author has brought to light many interesting and valuable facts which otherwise would have likely never seen the light of day. No subject can possess more interest than this, and no one should be without a copy of this work.

DIED,

On the 4th Inst, Thomas F. Park, son of Theodore J. Park, Esquire, aged two years and two months. [Telegraph.

BIRTH,

At "Locust Cottage," Windsor, on the 27th July, Mrs. John Watson, of a son.

[Herald.

Special Notices.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills

Have acquired much of their celebrity from the fact that they soothe the system, destroy latent diseases, impart cheerfulness, and that appetite comes back again, and with a little perseverance, even the oldest man discovers that he has a chance of living a little longer.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will prove highly efficacious in bilious complaints, scorbutic disorders, liver complaints, affections of the nervous system, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in the head, limbs, and other parts, and, with a little perseverance, even the oldest man discovers that he has a chance of living a little longer.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will prove highly efficacious in bilious complaints, scorbutic disorders, liver complaints, affections of the nervous system, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in the head, limbs, and other parts, and, with a little impairment of the chest, indigestion, loss of appetite, redundancy of bile, dizziness of the eyes, vicious taste in the mouth and furred tongue, impaired memory, sick headache, tremulous action of the whole frame, restlessness and bad dreams, stoporific dozing, flatulency, costiveness, &c.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is a correct likeness of Sir Astley Cooper, with a fac-simile of his signature, and likewise also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co., London and New York, on each box, and on the directions without these marks they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by the large size packages.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford; General Agents, by whom County Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$7.

Wheat.—$1 40

Corn.—86c for small lots.

Oats.—36c

Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.

Eggs.—16 cts. ₰ doz.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, Aug. 13th, 1856		
Flour New warranted,	$ 0 00	7 25
" Old "	5 25	6 00
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	2 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 30	0 00
Potatoes per new	1 00	0 00
Wheat, new 60lbs,	0 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 95	1 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	0 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

List of Letters Remining in the Sandwich Post Office

For the month ending 31st, July 1856.

A.	Jackson, Wilias
	Jubinville, Adhaid
Alking or Askin Ed.	
Anderson Mrs. E.	K.
Andamson, Robert	
Anthony, Antoin	Kean, Patrick
	Kelly, Thomas
B.	
	L.
Baby, W. D. 4	
Baby, Sheriff 5	Lovine, Peter
Branigan W.	Lauzia, John
Bardias, G.	Lesperance, Olivar
Bower, Mrs.	
Butfour, Francis	M.
Bains, John	
Brown, Henry	Marcutte Alex.
Bell, Miss Ellen	Moore, John
Buckner, Geo. L.	Movecie, Geo.
Bem, Patrick	Maloux, Baptise
Belcie, Joseph	Mufferton, Miss Loe
	Morvin, Augustus
C.	Moxley, Mrs. Sydan
	Moore, Chas.
Carrel, Isiac	Moreau, Wm.
Colston, George	Morris, Geo. W.
Clay, Henry	McGilycuddy, John
Cronion, John	Macky, John
Cavanaugh, Antoin	McCarty, Miss M.
Collins, Mrs. M. J.	
Cammiel, Harden	P.
D.	Parent, Michael
	Pelo, Globe
Day, Wm. H.	Parent, Louis
Daely, Miss Cath.	Phillips, John
Daily, John	
	R.
F.	
	Recome, Mr.
Flyn, Mis Margaret	Payno, Miss P.
Fowler, Geo.	Riley, Isiac
Fairbairn, Robt.	Riley, Miss Bridget
	Reneau, Charles
G.	
	S.
Gregoire, Middle D.	
Gascon, Mrs. Char.	Sexton, Edward
Gibson, Eliza	Simmond, Harriet
Genasbah, F.	Street, Andrew
Goodwin, Chas.	Stone, Henry
	Smith, David P.
H	Shields, John
	T.
Hart, Richard	
Hart, Richard	
Hughs, Mary	Taylor, Mrs. Ann
Hogith, David	
Hubbs, John	V.
J.	Vingeneur, B.
Jones, J. W.	W.
Jessop, John	
Jones, Mrs. Maria	Weaver, Mrs. P. D.
	Weeks, Miss C.

P. H. MORIN, Post-Master.

Sandwich, July 31st 1856.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 17 in the Township of Rochester, on the Middle Road, containing 66 acres, about 40 of which is fenced in and about 16 well cleared, with a house, a good new barn and stable; also two ponds of water sufficient to supply 20 head of cattle through the driest season, and a good bricked well.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, (if by letter post paid.)

TIMOTHY WINDSOR.

Rochester, 12th August, 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constant ly keep on hand a large assortmen of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS OF

INDIAN LANDS.

PLANS of the above Lands on a large scale, shewing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for sale in a few days at the principal Book Stores throughout the Province.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of five shillings each Sheet, or ten shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post Paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address

DENNIS & BOULTON,
Surveyors & Agents.

Toronto, August 6th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with this Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

STRAYED.

CAME into the possession of the undersigned, about two years ago, a BAY MARE. *Has* a white face and tail, turned four years old. Has been advertised before. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take the same away.

GEO. GRIFFIN,
Middstone Cross, Aug. 1st, 1856.

$40,000
WORTH OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

CONSISTING OF

A GRIST MILL, BREWERY, DWELLING HOUSE,

Town & Villa Lots & Wild Lands

WILKINSON'S

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT SCHEME.

To take place at SANDWICH, CANADA WEST, on the 20th day of November next.

☞ Tickets only $4 00 each.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 "	3,000	is	3,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
1 "	1,200	is	1,200
7 "	1,000	is	7,000
5 "	800	is	4,000
6 "	500	is	3,000
10 "	400	is	4,000
100 "	100	is	10,000
20 "	20	is	400
150 "	4	is	600
			$40,000

The Grist Mill is situated in the Township of Sandwich, and a portion of the Town Lots and an excellent House and Lot are situate in the Town of Amherstburg; the remaining Town and Villa Lots in the Town of Sandwich, the County Town of Essex and on the beautiful river Detroit. The Wild Lands are situate in different parts of the County of Essex and are very valuable.

The Town Lots are large with fine broad streets, and close to the business part of the Town.

The Great Southern Railway Terminus will be within a very short distance of these Lots.

The *Villa* Lots have a most beautiful situation, being high and well adapted for gentlemen's residences, having a fine *broad avenue* laid out, on which they front; and are not surpassed in respect to beauty and position by any in the Province.

There are a greater number of prizes in proportion to the number of tickets to be sold than in any similar scheme yet offered to the public. The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen, to be appointed on the day of drawing by the holders of tickets.

☞ Parties remitting to the subscriber one hundred dollars will receive a package of twenty-eight tickets in return.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Proprietor

The following gentlemen have kindly allowed their names to be used for reference.

JOHN McEWEN, Esq., Sheriff Essex.
P. H. MORIN, Esq., Post Master, Sandwich
GEO. BULLOCK, Esq., Co'ty Treas. Essex
COL. ASKIN, Register, Essex.

Sandwich, Canada West,
July 24th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichares all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

Crown Lands Department.

Toronto, 24th July 1856.

THE undermentioned lots which form a part of the Northern and Southern portions of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Fifteenth September next, at the hour of noon Upset price two shillings and six pence per acre; one fifth to be paid down at the time of Sale, the remainder by four yearly instalments with interests on each as it becomes due, or Patents may issue as soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island may be inspected during business hours, up to the day of Sale.

A considerable portion of the Island of St. Joseph is of a good quality, well timbered, and the soil adapted for Agricultural purposes, and the waters around it abound with excellent fisheries.

The Mining regions will afford a favorable market for the surplus Agricultural produce raised upon the Island, which lies in the course of, and possesses stopping places for the American and Canadian Steamers, proceeding to the Sault St. Marie.

CONCESSION A. Lots:	Acres.
1	74
3	119
4	150
7	121
9	133
11	94
13	94
17	100
19	100
56	186
58	210
60	200
62	173
64	194
66	167
68	201
70	300
BURON CONCESSION.	
19	100
NEEBISH CONCESSION.	
19	73
CONCESSION B.	
3	113
5	108
7	127
9	154
MIDDLE CONCESSION.	
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION C.	
1	150
3	100
5	100
7	100
11	100
13	150
15	162
17	128
19	140
21	167
25	118
CONCESSION D.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION E.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100
CONCESSION F.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100
21	100
23	100
25	77
CONCESSION V.	
1	145
3	151
5	137
CONCESSION I.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION 2.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION 3.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION 4.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	97
CONCESSION 5.	
1	100
3	100
5	97
CONCESSION 6.	
1	190
3	190
CONCESSION 7.	
2	120
4	118
6	109
8	175
10	106
12	31
A	183
14	80
16	199
18	81
20	194
CONCESSION 8.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
CONCESSION 9.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
CONCESSION 10.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
8	122
CONCESSION 11.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
8	38
CONCESSION 12.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	105
CONCESSION 13.	
1	81
3	93
5	97

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russel Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Verxais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y.,
Sandwich, 30th July, 1856.

Notice to Lumbermen.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive at Sandwich from 1st June till further notice, returns of Staves, Timber Logs, *Wood*, &c., out on public or private lands for shipment or local consumption, and grant clearances for such as are intended for the Quebec or foreign markets, and respectfully urges the immediate attention of parties interested in order to prevent delay and expense at Quebec.

N. HAMMOND,
Crown Timber Agent.

Huron Signal, Amherstburg and Chatham papers please copy.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending 1st July, 1856.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 9th July, 1856.

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending July 1st, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty or Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Clarissa Armstrong,	Lorenza J. Wilson,	Articles of the Peace,	3rd April,	Caroline R. Q.sk,				
James M. Knapp,	Non-payment of Wages,							
Ellen Sweeny,	John Shay,	Assault and Battery,	16th	James Noble,				
Andrew Dereie,	Mrs. Henry Hall,	Do	24th	D. Downing, & T. Hawkins,	10s.	Forthwith,		
	George Jones,	Do	do	J. Coats, Sch. Work,	£2 10s & costs	do		
John Williams,	Ash. Wilson,	Trespass,	20th	P. A. Ambridge,	2s 6d	10 days,		
Jas. Richardson,	Do	Do	7th May,	do	1s	2 weeks,		
Cassaire Drouillard,	James Compeer,	Do	do	John Prince,	1s	1 month,		
Leandre Jolebois,	Clarence Malcolm,	Obstructing Highway,	12th	Thomas Woodbridge,	1s	Forthwith,		
Bridget Dwyer,	John Lewis,	Drunkenness,	15th	do	10s	do		
Samuel Dwyer,	Michael Dwyer,	Do	26th	do	10s	do		
William Cooper,	John Mc'Cy,	Do	30th	do	10s	do		
	Patrick Kelly,	Assault, and Battery,	do	do	£2 10s	do		
Samuel Port,	William Clark,	Selling Spirituous Liquors	9th June,	Thomas Woodbridge, & John Prince,	58	9th June,		
Harriet Washington,	George Bullard,	Assault,	10th	James Noble,	10s	12th June,		
Henry Knight,	Neal Pilon,	Obstructing Highway,	14th			1 month.		
							Appealed to Quarter Sess	

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR.
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH 1856 SHORE LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

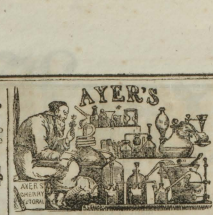
AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to
GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 18th May, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera, to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, headpain*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight Pills to start with. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear them and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remedial cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion excite the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, hungry, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach and; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, SANDWICH;
D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy of LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vingo, Esq. Chas. Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Welhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. TRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringhan, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS.
Wm. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FOR AUGUST, 1856.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

PER

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, FOR

CASH.

PRINTS

IN VARIETY.

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING,

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

Flour,

AT CURRENT PRICES.

POTASH

KETTLES

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE;

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,'

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no farther Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BELLEARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856.

NOTICE.

CAME into my possession, a short time ago, a tall BAY HORSE. Has a white stripe on the forehead, and white hind feet. Has been foundered. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.

GEO. MALOTTE.

Sturgeon Creek, Township of Mersea,
July 3rd, 1856.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st, Sandwich, 12th September, 1856.
2nd, Amherstburg, 14th August.
3rd Kingsville, 18th August.
4th, Colchester, 16th August.
5th, Mersea, 20th August.
6th, Simon's, Middle Road, 17th September.

Field-Mice, Hedges, &c.

To the Editor of the Agriculturist.

DEAR SIR,—I was talking the other day to a shrewd, practical old Canadian farmer —one of the very early settlers in the neighbourhood—on the subject of field mice destroying the orchard trees. He suggested as a preventative, first the careful removal of straw and loose litter from the roots of young trees in the fall; substituting in lieu of the usual mulching a dressing of leached ashes, fine mould, or well rotted manure; and as soon as the snow acquired any depth, to send a man with heavy boots on, to tramp the snow well round the tree; beating it as hard as he could with his feet. This plant would, he asserted me, effectually preserve the trees from the depredations of the mice, who harbour among the loose rubbish, and work their way through the new-fallen snow. This advice, coming from an old, experienced apple-grower, and one unmarriageable for his general practical knowledge, I consider as valuable, and I venture to offer it, on his testimony, to the readers of the *Agriculturist*.

I have seen a mixture of tar and lime used as a paint in the old country to prevent the ravages of hares and rabbits on young apple trees, the paint being applied with a brush to a height of three or four feet from the ground.

The practice, so universally adopted, of mulching the roots of young orchard trees with stable litter may be one fruitful source of the increased destruction of fruit trees, thereby affording shelter to vermin of this kind. The substitution of ashes and earth, to be *removed* again by the hoe in the month of May, would, I think, be equally serviceable to the tree, and not offer the same objection, especially if it were well trodden down or beaten hard with the spade.

Even if this process be a remedy for the barking of trees from mice in orchards, I fear it will hardly be available in respect to the hedge plants, as those little animals would find a comfortable shelter among the roots in the interior of the hedge, where no person could use his foot for beating down snow or earth; even were labour so cheap as to admit of time being so employed.

CHEAP CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one of buttermilk, two ounces of butter, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one essence of lemon; stir in flour til quite stiff; beat the mixture well before baking.

WHITE CAKE.—One and a half cups of sugar, one of milk, two of flour, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half do. of soda; the whites of three eggs.

COOKIE.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, two eggs, one teaspoon of saleratus dissolved in two tablespoons of milk.

COMMON SOAP.—To make excellent soap for common uses, you must have your ashes, and put them in hoppers or barrels, on a thick layer of straw, adding a half bushel of lime to a common sized hopper; wet the ashes for several days to let them rot; then run it through, and it will be strong; put it in your kettle and boil it, and fill it up for two or three days, or till you can skim up thick potash, that looks like dirty salt, then take out one-fourth of the lye and potash, and set it aside. Now get your grease, and put in the coarsest skins of bones, bones, &c., you have, and Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and two feet down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

NOTICE.

TO BE LEASED for a term of five years from the First April next, the public Wharf in the Town of Sandwich, for which purpose Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk, at his office, up to Saturday the Nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONDITIONS.

The Lessee to keep the Wharf in good repair during the lease at his own expense, and to deliver the same at the end of the term in good tenantable condition. The Rent to be paid quarterly to the Treasurer of the Township of Sandwich. Tenders to state the names of two good sureties for the fulfilment of conditions.

For further particulars reference may be had to either of the undersigned.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE,
Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Sandwich, July 3, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 19th July, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, First Concession, in the Town ship of Sandwich, containing about 60 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It has a good dwelling house, stables, &c., and an excellent orchard. Possession given in the Fall. For terms of sale, &c., apply to

OLIVER BURKE.
Township of Morsea, 10th July 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of working order. Also about 29 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.	From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday, May 24
do May 7	do June 7
do May 21	do June 21
do June 4	do July 5
do June 18	do July 19
do July 2	do Aug. 2
do July 16	do Aug. 16
do July 30	do Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan. 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, £80 or £200 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All cabins furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal.
Geo. Burns, Symes & Co., Quebec.
John Glass, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
James & Alex. Allan, 82 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
Allan & Gilmeyin, Liverpool
Montgomery & Greenhorne, London

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

TILES, TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. Whitehouse are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. A. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and two feet down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House, and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite in demand for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } WE virtue of a writ to us in our hands issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Oiwell and Mathew Oiwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C, lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession of Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-ninth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a writ of to wit: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz:—

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town Plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY
Late Sheriff Essex

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the River Detroit, being upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Goodrich.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Richmond Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, fronting the said residence of L. J. Fiset, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to mortgages.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Atty for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue,
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. P. HOLLISTER
C. E. KETCHUM. D. WILKINS, JR.

Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give many satisfactions to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The situation cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for inserting from his trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "Europa," a fine assortment of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 20th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N-B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

WARREN HORNE'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tourists visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGEE.

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements, and is now in a fit condition, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER
GEM
Will run as a FERRY BOAT between SANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 6, p.m.
Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, and the formation of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove a valuable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly for this work, regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, will conduct the editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for a year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us here. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the direction of the Agricultural Bureau in this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE,

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Wholesale Booksellers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of Information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrines and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Ouellette Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Concession of Sandwich, Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
Detroit, March 1st, 1856.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c. &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Having purchased for Cash in the best Markets, he will be able to sell on the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Engravings are just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha Insins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.



Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery, Surviving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns, Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlars, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an ounce to a ton; notice the sign of the big watch, and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executor
H. C. GUILLOT, }

Sandwich, 20th February, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHEY & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 234 Jefferson Avenue, Kercher's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1856. NO. 26.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:
If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.
Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d. cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT,
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.
&c. &c. &c.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etcetera.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit Mich. Jaw doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
MPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

I Have Wandered far from thee, Mother.

I have wandered far from thee, Mother—
Far from our happy home;
I have left the land that gave me birth,
In other climes to roam—
And time, since then, has rolled in years,
And marked them on my brow;
Yet still I think of thee—
I'm thinking of thee now.

I am thinking of the days, Mother,
When, with such earnest pride,
You watched the dawning of my youth
And clasped me to your side;
And memory brings thy parting words
When tears fell on thy cheek—
But the last loving anxious look
Told more than words could speak.

I am far away from thee, Mother,
No friend is near me now,
To soothe me with a gentle word,
Nor cool my burning brow;
The dearest ties affection wove,
Are now all torn from me;
They left me when my sorrow came—
They did not love like thee.

I know thy tender heart, mother,
Still beats the same for me,
As when I left thee long ago,
To cross the dark, blue sea.
But still I love thee just the same;
I long to hear thee speak,
And feel upon thy balmy breath,
Upon my care-worn cheek.

But, ah! there is a thought, Mother,
Pervades this beating breast,
That thy fresh spirit may have flown
To its eternal rest;
And, as I wipe the tear away,
There whispers in my ear,
A voice that speaks of Heaven and thee,
And bids me seek thee, there.

Jealousy.

'Thank heaven for my safe return!' was the ejaculation that escaped my lips as I stepped from the deck of the Crescent City and once more found myself in the great commercial emporium of our western world.

'Three years ago, I left this very wharf a poor adventure, in pursuit of wealth amid the gold mines of California, and although thousands have fallen victims to pestilence or have been sacrificed to the malice and cupidity of man, yet I have returned in health, and possessed of a sufficiency of the "glittering dust," to enable me to pass the rest of my days in affluence.'

Twenty four hours subsequent to the above reflections, I found myself at a country inn, near the interior of the State, awaiting the arrival of the stage coach which was to bear me to the next town. While at Sacramento I had forwarded a few hundred dollars, in care of a firm in New York, to my widowed mother, but on my recent arrival I learned that it had not been ordered by her. Thus gave me some uneasiness, and was a cause of hastening my departure from the city, as I had a vague apprehension that some calamity had befallen her during my absence. Still I confess this was not the only cause of my anxious haste to reach my native town. It was there resided the loved one of my heart —the bright divinity of my soul, whose image had been with me through all the varied and eventful scenes I had encountered since my departure from R.

In the midst of reflections like the above, the diligence arrived, and I was soon on my way to my native town. One passenger was my only companion—a tall, genteel, well dressed personage apparently about my age, with whom I was soon engaged in conversation. Being somewhat communicative, he at length informed me that the place of his destination was the same as that of my own.

'Are you acquainted in R.?' I inquired of him.

'With only one or two families!' was the reply.

'Do you know widow H.?' inquired I with some anxiety.

'She that lives next to Squire Ellmore's?'

'The same.'

'I have seen her while on a visit to the Squire's.'

This answer in a measure relieved me from the anxiety I had felt concerning my mother's safety. After a short time, however, it began to awaken in my mind a somewhat perplexing inquiry. Why, said I, should this young, genteel appearing man be a visitor at Squire Ellmore's. I considered it, the more perplexing became the answer.

'You are acquainted, then, at Squire Ellmore's?' said I, with affected indifference.

'Yes sir' was the reply,' 'that is the place of my present destination.'

This answer, certainly, did not tend to allay my growing uneasiness. Yet as to entertaining any feeling of jealousy—pshaw! the idea was absurd! Still I considered there could be no harm in continuing my enquiries:

'A very pleasant and agreeable family, that of Squire Ellmore's observed I.

'You are quite right, sir,' he responded: "the Squire and his lady are a very agreeable old couple: and as for Miss Julia, she is a perfect model of beauty and excellence.'

Now all this I know to be true, but what right had he to know it? Could he be a rival in Miss Julia's affections? Nonsense! Impossible! I knew her too well to doubt her constancy for a moment. Yet the thought that my mother had failed to apply for what I had sent her from the land of gold, suggested the idea that perhaps my letters to her had not been received; and if her's had failed why might not those I had written to Julia have shared the same fate? Still I cannot and will not doubt the constancy of my dear Julia. As for my travelling companion, he is probably some relative. Who knows but he may be my cousin-in-law, or some other future relative.

'May I inquire, sir, if you are related to Squire Ellmore's family?' was the next query.

'Related! oh no, sir, not at all; I'm merely an acquaintance. I am expected there this evening; I promised Miss Ellmore I would come without fail.'

This answer only increased my agitation but fearing lest I should betray my feelings. I leaned my head on my hands, and feigned fatigue. The more I reflected on the subject, the firmer hold did the 'green-eyed monster' gain over me. Still I determined that I would not thus distrust my Julia.—Perhaps thought I, this fellow is only a conceited coxcomb, and wishes to pass himself off as an accepted lover.

I raised my head, and assuming a jocular tone, asked my companion if he thought Miss Ellmore really handsome?

'I will leave you to judge for yourself,' said he, 'as I happen to have a *fac simile* of herself with me.' Saying this he drew forth a neat gold locket from his vest, and handed it toward me.

Heavens! how the blood rushed to my face It was my last parting gift to Julia. I took it in my hand—I knew it well. It was a double case, and I remember that my own miniatnre had been set in the reverse. After gazing a moment at Julia's well-known face, I turned the locket, opened the opposite side, and *found it empty.*

How I managed to keep my temper I know not; but I returned the locket to my companion and became comparatively calm just as we stopped in the front of Squire Ellmore's residence. Julia was seated on the verandah in front of the dwelling, and as my companion alighted, I heard the exclamation. He's come!' fall from her lips.

What a change had the last hour wrought in my feelings! Had not the incidents above mentioned transpired, I would have hastened to embrace the whom I had hitherto supposed a model of constancy. As it was, I thanked my stars that I had learned her perfidity in time to save myself the mortification that might otherwise have ensued.

My reflections were now interrupted by a request on the part of my companion that I would alight from the coach, while he should take a roll of canvass from beneath my seat. I complied, taking especial care, however, not to be observed by the perfidious Julia. Had she ill luck would have it, Squire Ellmore's gardener saw and recognized me and at the time exclaimed:

'Here, Julia! good news! George H. has come!'

Confound the fellow's impudence! I could have strangled him. I turned to regain my seat in the vehicle, but in an instant Julia had flown to my side, thrown her arms around my neck, and almost smothered me with kisses! I was thunderstruck.

'Why, Julia—what means—indeed Miss, said I, hesitating and stammering; 'you forgot you had a friend and visitor present.'

Julia blushed, and turned to my companion—'You will pardon such manifestations in your presence, Mr. Martin, when I inform you that this is George H., *the original of the portrait I have employed you to paint.*'

I comprehended in an instant. Mr. Martin was only an artist, who had been intrusted with my minature to transfer a copy on canvass, and that he might accomplish his design, it had been temporarily taken from the locket. I soon accompanied the party into the house, and as the canvass was unrolled, and I beheld my own self faithfully represented thereon I confess that all my jealously oozed out at the end of my fingers.

Instead of parting as I will towards my fellow traveller, I complimented him highly on his professional skill, and, at his request gave him a 'good recommendation' to the public in general, and all my friends in particular.

Just one week from that day. Miss Julia Ellmore became Mrs. George H., and since that time we have had more than one hearty laugh at my jealous indignation toward a poor innocent portrait painter.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION—ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE LIVES LOST.—An explosion occurred on Tuesday last, in the collieries of Messrs Insols & Co., at Cymmer situate in the Rhondda Valley about four ten miles above Cardiff, which has produced consequences hitherto unparalleled in the melancholy history of colliery accidents in South Wales. The fearful occurrence took place between the hour of eight and nine o'clock in the morning, and at that time it is supposed that there were about 130 men at work in the pit, of whom only fifteen have been got out alive. Up to ten o'clock last Wednesday morning, no less than 110 bodies have been brought out. The dismay caused by this dreadful occurrence may be well imagined. In one house are lying five bodies, and of a choir of singers who had attained considerable local celebrity, under the name of the "Porth Choir," only one male member is left alive. At present, of course, no cause can be assigned for the explosion, but the barometer at the time was falling—a circumstance which has attended every former occurrence of the kind, and which should impose on the overlookers extra caution whenever atmospheric alterations may be expected.

The spectacle in a great majority of cases, was frightful, the major part of the unfortunate deceased having met their deaths from the fire, not the choke damp, the former causing the body to become charred and scorched almost to a cinder, while the "damp" causes death by suffocation, and leaves but little trace upon the countenance, except an expression like that of sleep.

It appears that on Tuesday morning, 116 or 117 men and boys went down into the Cymmer pit. The two firemen, whose duty it was to examine the pit, reascended about 6 o'clock, pronouncing the pit safe. In less than an hour after the gas exploded. and the slumbering people ran hither and thither for a few moments. Then one fell in the dark, and others stumbled on their dead companions, and fell dead also. Here some were struggling amid the tortures of the fire; there a tram full of boys all dead; and in other places, in siding or inches in the level, men sat down to await their fearful doom, and had died with their faces buried in their hands, and their elbows resting on their knees. Some had struggled forward, no doubt hoping to reach the airways and possibly escape.

All day long the brave fellows ventured down, almost in the face of death, to bring up the bodies of the unfortunate men and boys who had perished, and when these were brought to the surface the recognition of a beloved husband or darling child awoke harrowing cries.

Workmen were immediately put on to supply coffins for the dead. There they were working hastily with the saw and plane, to construct rude sheils, in which to deposite the unfortunate dead in their untimely graves amid the crowds of eager people, still gathering in for the last of the dreadful catastrophe. —*English Paper.*

Mr. Gunn's Machine Shop.

If anything were wanting to demonstrate the rapid progress of Upper Canada, it would be found in the establishment of such works as those now under notice. A day or two since we had an opportunity of inspecting the machinery now in operation, as well as the plans in progress, which will complete one of the most extensive and capable shops west of New York.

The site of this new establishment is at the eastern limits of the city of Hamilton, between the track of the Great Western Railroad and the bay, and comprises about fifty acres. The building, which is most substantially built of stone, was erected by Mr. Williams, for the purposes of his contract with the Great Western Railroad Company; it is a most commodious work-shop. The various machines are driven by a forty-five horse power engine which works just as if it were propelled by the breath of life. There are all sorts of lathes, shears, punches, drills, planing machines, &c., which almost instantly convert rude blocks of iron into the well-proportioned, polished portion of some leviathan of power and labor. And then, those wonderful contrivances, hatched by the fertile inventive genius one Nasmyth, of Manchester, what shall be said of them? Capable of beating scrap-iron into steamboat shafts into fingernails, yet they may be so nicely regulated as to give the rat-tat on the head of a kettle-drum, or put the last touch on the point of a horse-shoe nail.—Mr. Gunn has one or two of these steam blacksmiths' ready for work, and others are only awaiting the erection of a suitable building for their accommodation. When all are completed, it would be hard to say what they could or could not do.

These extensive works are under the management of a gentleman who must be well known in the mechanical world, by his connection with a leading work-shop in Dundee, formerly, and subsequently as conductor of works in Montreal.

Three locomotives are now being constructed, giving employment to upwards of fifty men.

Mems. of the Palmer Case.

Some very curious facts anent the Palmer case have recently transpired. I hear Sir Alexander Cockburn is said to have stated that he could not conceive any person in Palmer's position showing the firmness and nerve that he did, when he knew that, were he acquitted for Cook's murder there was not the smallest doubt about his being convicted for the murder of his wife. The Attorney General declares that, for reasons which he does not care to divulge, he took the most doubtful case first, but that, from his thorough investigation of at the circumstances connected with the death of Cook, Palmer, he had never the least doubt as to his power of convicting Palmer for that murder. Another curious thing is that, during his trial, while Lord Derby was seated on the bench, a note was accidently dropped by Palmer on to the floor, and handed by one of the gaolers to Mr. Wetherhead, the governor of Newgate. On perusing it Mr. Wetherhead found it to be from Lord Derby's head trainer, disclosing several secrets of the racing stable to Palmer, and hinting at the consideration that was to be paid for the information. Mr. Wetherhead immediately gave the letter to Baron Alderson who glanced at its contents, and, with a smile, handed it to Lord Derby. It is needless to say that the trainer has since been dismissed. I have heard it stated that the private diary of Wainwright, the insurance poisoner, (an elaborate account of whose case was given in this journal some months ago,) in which, in his own handwriting, was a deliberate account of all his murders, or attempt to murder, was lying in a house within five minutes' walk of the Old Bailey while his disciple, Palmer was being tried for a similar crime; for Wainright was a strychinine poisoner, knowing how he had escaped punishment, imitated his practice and hoped for similar result.—*Illustrated News.*

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—We understand that a gentleman, well acquainted with Colonial affairs, and at present connected with the press of Upper Canada, has lately made a proposition to the owners of the Leviathar Steam ship, the "*Great Eastern*" to establish a Printing office on board, and issue a daily paper on the voyage. A reading room supplied the principal Colonial Newspapers, and a Land Agency office, we are informed, are also intended to be connected with the printing department, so that the enquiring emigrant can at once obtain correct information respecting farms, lands, &c., for sale in any part of the Province. The perusal of a newspaper published in the wide expanse of the Atlantic Ocean and furnishing us with the latest European intelligence, will, no doubt, be considered a novelty even in these days of progression—but it is anticipated, that the idea, if carried into execution, as our friend proposes, and sanctioned by the Colonial Government, will prove a benefit to the Province at large, and produce the good effect of inducing many emigrants to remain in a healthy country, where excellent land can be obtained on more moderate terms than in the far west. If our friend's proposition be accepted, we guess he may calculate on a very excellent advertising patronage, and subscriptions *paid up in advance.* The *Great Eastern* we are informed can accomodate with [illegible] wards of two thousand passengers, the greater portion of whom, probably, will be subscribers to the *Marine Journal*,—she will, we understand, make eight or ten voyages during the season, so that there will be no lack of new names on the subscription books *Kemptville Progressionist.*

LIGHT HOUSE APPROPRIATION FOR THE LAKES.—The annual light-house appropriation bill, pow before Congress, contains the following appropriation for the lakes:—For rebuilding the beacon light at Erie, Penn $5,250; for rebuilding the beacon light at Huron, Ohio, $4,850; for rebuilding the light-house at Black River, Ohio, £7,300; for a channel range light at Maumee Bay, Ohio, $3,500; for additional buoys on the Detroit River, and to mark obstructions to navigation on the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers, and on the Lakes Ontario and Erie, $5,000; for a light-house on Traverse or Charity Island, in Saginaw Bay Michigan, $5,000; for a light house at the mouth of Bu Sable River, on Lake Huron, $5,000; for a light-house on Point Pemenah, between Big and Little Bay de Noquet, Lake Michigan, $5,000; for a beacon light at Sand Point, on the west side of Little Bay de Noquet, $1,000; for a lake coast light at Grand Port an Sable, Lake Michigan, $6,000 for rebuilding the light-house at Port de Mort, Wis., $6,000; for a light on the outer end of the outer pier at Kenosha, $1,000; for a lake coast light on the west shore of lake Michigan, at or near Portage, opposite the head of Big Sturgeon Bay, £5,000; for a light-house at Beaver Dam, lake Superior, Minnesota, $6,000; for a light-house at Grand Marias, lake Superior, Minnesota, $6,000. Total, $71,630. The following lights are discontinued:—At Silver Creek and at Barcelona, (or Portland) on the south-east shore of lake Erie, New York; at Port Clinton, in Sandusky Bay, Ohio, at Cleveland, east side of entrance to Cleveland, (on the hill,) Ohio.—*Chicago Press.*

Miscellany.

Political institutions which leave men free to do what they choose, are fit only for those who choose to do what is right.

Rise early to your business, learn good things and oblige good men. These are three things of which you will never repent.

☞ We once hea d a rich man who was badly injured by being run over. 'It isn't the accident,' said he' that I mind, that isn't the thing; but the idea of being run over by an infernal swillcart, makes me mad."

ROYAL ETIQUETTE.—Rogers tells the following anecdote of royal etiquette:—Once when in company with William IV., I quite forgot that it is against all etiquette to ask a sovereign about his health and on his saying, "Mr. Rogers, I hope are you well? I replied, "Very well I thank your Majesty; *I trust that your Majesty is quite well also.*' Never was a king in greater confusion—he didn't now where to look, and stammered out, Yes—Yes—only a little rheumatism."

BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.—Dr. Beeswax, in his' Essay on woman,' remarks, with some truth, that 'beauties generally dieplid maids.' They set such value on themselves,' he says' they don't find a purchaser untill the market is closed. Out of a dozen beauties who have come out within the last eighteen years, eleven of them are still single. They spend their days in working green dogs on yellow wool, while their evenings are devoted to low spirits and French novels.'

A Greek maiden being asked what fortune she would bring to her husband' replied in the following beautiful language; "I will bring what gold cannot purchase —a heart unspotted and virtue without a stain —which is all that decends to me from my parents."

A great contest will be visible in America about this month.

THE WORM AND THE CORE.—There was a rich man at the court of King Herod; he was his high chamberlain, and was clothed in costly apparel and lived in the greatest state and magnificence. And there came to him from distant lands a friend of his youth, whom he had not seen for many years. Anxious to do him honor, the high chamberlain made a great feast and invited all his friends; the tables was laden with the most delicate viands on dishes of gold and silver, and many costly vessels filled with wines of all kinds.—

The rich man sat at the head of his table; on his right hand sat the friend who had come from distant lands; and they ate and drank, and were satisfied. Then said the stranger to the King's high chamberlain, "I have never seen such magnificence as this in my native land." And he praised all he saw, and esteemed his friend as the happiest of men. But the rich man, the King's high chamberlain, took an apple from off a golden dish; the apple was large and smooth and rosy as the cheek of a sleeping infant, and as he handed it to his friend, he said, "Behold this apple; it lay upon a golden dish, and it is lovely to look upon." And the stranger, the friend of his youth, took the apple, and cut it through; but, alas! at its core was a *worm!* Then the stranger gave a glance towards his host. But the high chamberlain looked down and sighed.

Alcohol was first invented and used to stain the cheeks of the ladies of Arabia, 950 years ago. It still reddens portions of the human face.

Why is it that a young lady looks so pleased when the arm of her lover encircles her waist? Because "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

To ascertain the length of the day and night, any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day. This is a little method of "doing the thing," which few of our readers have been aware of,

HOW TO MAKE A SHIFT.——A commercial traveller lately left an article belonging to his wardrobe at an inn, and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him by coach; in answer to which he received the following:

'I hope, dear sir, you'l not feel hurt—
I'll frankly tell you all about it.
I've made a shift with your old shirt,
And you must make a shift without it.'

ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE. Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Make few promises. Live up to engagements. Speak the truth. Never listen to your if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good character is above all things else; your character cannot be essentially secured except by your actions. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be such that none will believe him. Every night when you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper; small and steadygains give compatency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are gener. ous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.

USELESSNESS OF AVARICE.—Lord Bracco was his own factor, and collected his own rents in which duties he is said to have been so rigorously exact, that a farmer being one rent day deficient in a single farthing, he caused him to trudge to considerable distance to procure that little sum, before he would grant a discharge. When the business was adjusted, the countryman said to his lordship:

"Now, Braco, I wad gie ya a shillin' for a sight o' the gowd and siller ye hae."

"Weel, mon," answered the miser, "it's no cost ye ony man," and accordingly he exhibited to the farmer several iron boxes full of gold and silver coin.

"Now," said the farmer, "I'm as rich as yourself, Braco,"

"Ay, mon," said his lordship," how can that be?"

"Because I've seen it," replied the countryman, "and ye can do nae mair."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.—We believe that E. Malloch, Esq., is a candidate for Rideau Division, E. Griffin, Esq. of this city is spoken of as a candidate for the same Division, but we h rdly think it is Mr. Griffin's intention to contest the election. We have reason to believe that the Hon. Mr. Yankoughnet will not be a candidate for this Division at the coming election, nor will George Hyndman Fellower, Esq., either. We understand that it is the intention of a portion of the electors to nominate Alex. Moffat, Esq., of Pembroke; and we are satisfied Mr. M. would poll a strong vote in this Division. We believe we can with confidence state that J. B. Lewis, Esq., Mayor of this city, has concluded not to stand for this Division. Reasons of a private business character have caused this change of intention. Were Mr. Lewis a candidate, we are of the opinion it would be hard to beat him.

We see it is stated that Col. Prince, and the Hon. H. J. Boulton are candidates for the Western Division. They are able men and experienced politicians, and we presume the contest will be a hard one.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

☞ Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, AUGUST 21, 1856.

Wonderful Escape.

(From the Dundas Tribune)

On Saturday last, one of the most miraculous cases of escape from death occurred at West Flamboro', which we have ever seen recorded. A correspondent—an eye witness to the scene—describes the occurrence as follows:—

"On Saturday last, Mr. Wm. Symington farmer, aged 18, nephew of John Wenn, Esq., of West Flamboro', was engaged in cleaning out an old well, about 45 feet deep. Having got a few buckets-full out, he went to push in a stone which was projecting out too far. In doing so, how ever, it fell out, and one or two more; when in an instant the whole well fell in from top to bottom, covering him with 45 feet of earth and stones. The alarm was instantly given, and great numbers flocked to the place, and commenced hauling up the stones, &c. They all expected he had not survived the crash five minutes, but about two o'clock on Sunday morning, when they were down about 15 feet, they heard him groan beneath him moan. After a little they spoke to him, and he answered—told them how he felt, and that he was in a bent position, and from that time till he was taken up, he continued at intervals to speak to them. After they had been at work some time, the well began to cave in from the sides. Stays having to be made to prevent the recurrence, it caused considerable delay; so that, notwithstanding the most indefatigable exertions, it was not till half past ten on Sunday night that he was extricated from his dreary abode, having been *buried eight hours and a half under the earth.* When the earth and stones were taken off him, he was able to drink a glass of beer with his own hands, but when he came to the top he fainted away. Doctor Hamilton was early in attendance, and did everything possible to relieve his sufferings. No bones were broken, but he is severely bruised in several parts of his body. He is, however, progressing favourably."

It is seldom that journalists have to record such a miraculous escape as a man living for upwards of 28 hours, with 45 feet of earth and stones upon him. We are informed the cause of escape was owing to the fact that the large stones near the bottom of the well had formed a sort of arch over him, his head being bedded between two of them. The poor fellow, after he had a little recovered, in answer to enquiries, said that he believed he had been three days under, and that for the first two he had been able to breathe freely, but on the third it became difficult. Mr. Wenn, who appeared three long and dreary days to him. Much excitement prevailed in the vicinity, and seldom less than 1000 persons were present, at any time of his dreary confinement. Great exertions were made, and great praise is due to the inhabitants who congregated there, for their efforts to relieve the poor sufferer from his living tomb.

THE development of the proceedings of the Great Western party in regard to the Southern railroad becomes every hour more startling and interesting. The utter unscrupulousness with which they have pursued their object is now revealed. The startling announcement that they offered Mr. RANKIN £50,000 for his support, is of itself quite sufficient to cover their whole proceedings in regard to this enterprise, with infamy.—This is not a case in which a charge of attempted bribery is made from malignant motives, on mere suspicion, or upon doubtful testimony. Mr. RANKIN, a member of the Canadian Parliament, to whom this offer of £2,0,0 0 for his interest was made, is himself the witness. Having scorned the bribe, he takes an opportunity of exposing in the most public manner, by what means the Great Western party seek to carry their ends. Mr. RANKIN's testimony as to the offer of the £50,000 bribe it unimpeached. No motive for malice has not been put with so much as a denial, although several days have elapsed since it was made. It seems indeed that the Great Western party have no reply to make to this damning charge; and it is very certain they can have no defence to offer for such a procedure.—They are therefore silent. The public, although ever so charitably inclined, have no option—they must accept the only conclusion which the disgraceful facts warrant.

With so startling a fact as the offer to Mr. RANKIN of £50,000 for his influence established, the public is now prepared to discuss as to the whole of the remaining proceedings of the Great Western party, in regard to their attempt to get control of the Southern Railroad. Take, for instance, the question as to when and how they subscribed the £50,000 stock. Mr. BROWN says, in reply to a question put by Mr. SOUTHWICK, the other day at the St. Thomas meeting —why the Great Western Company did not subscribe before Mr. ZIMMERMAN's friends had taken the necessary amount of stock to secure the organization of the Anglo-Company—seems to have admitted that they could not claim a priority, in point of time. And if they give up the question of priority, we should like to be informed what they have to stand upon. The stock book has been shown to and it bears upon the face of it evidence which, we feel confident would settle the whole matter before any Court, Under the head "No. of Shares," there is no entry. The amount put down, £500,000, is in the name of Mr. WALLACE. The figures are both in pounds and dollars; and in each case, the three right hand figures bear evidence of having been put down, at a different time, and in a different colored ink; from the other figures. There is still further evidence that the amount originally written up was Mr. WALLACE'S name was £500 and not £500,000. The pound column is filled with the three figures £500 and the remaing ciphers, in a different ink, are put into the shilling column. So in the case of the £2,000,000; the dollar column filled with the four figures $2,000, and the three remaining ciphers are cowded into the cents column; so that, literally interpreted, the amount, as it stood, is now really £500 and not £500,000. The following copy of the entry will make the matter more plain:

No. of Shares	£	s.	d.	$	c.
—Wallace £	500	000		2,000	000

It will be seen that both in the pound and dollar column, space in needlessly thrown away to the right. The matter is a very simple one. Everybody knows that when he has five figures to put in the pound column he does not fill it with three of them and throw the other three over into the shillings column. Our own opinion is, decidedly, that no unprejudiced person, upon oath, seeing the entries as they stand, but would give it as his opinion that the three right hand figures were, in each case, entered after the others. And this is only of a piece with the offer to Mr. RANKIN of a £50,000 bribe for his influence. The Court of Chancery would put the matter to rights in a very short time.

And we are justified in asking whether Mr. WALLACE be a millionaire: good for the two millions of stock, against which his name is written? Now it is no libel to say in reply that Mr. WALLACE is not a millionaire. He might possibly be able to pay up $200 of stock; but $2000,000! The thing is too ludicrous to be talked of before we have done with this affair, we promise our readers that we will show how the ten per cent. deposit *has been paid;* and it will be seen that this in the proceeding was of a piece with the rest of the swindle.

The people of St. Thomas and other places along the line appreciate fully the position in which they would be placed, handed over to the tender mercies of the Great Western. It is notorious that the latter have, from the first, been the greatest opponents the Southern line have encountered, and that they are overtly so still, no one who looks calmly at the matter can doubt. They have still the same adverse interests; and if they could get the control of the work, how easy it would be to damn it in the English market! And even if they took the opposite course and countenanced the line of Railway, in this city is a great and important consideration. The Great Western Railroad was taken to Hamilton, at an unnecessary expense to the English shareholders of £300,000; but this extravagant folly, to call it by no milder name, was nothing to the sublime project of bringing all the traffic of the South of the Peninsula *back* to Hamilton. It is a project which could only have originated with the solons of the Great Western, who seem to imagine that there is no other place in the world fit for a railway terminus, and that place is—Hamilton. —*Leader.*

Progress of the Country.

As a minor but by no means insignificant mark of the advancement of Western Canada we notice the fact that no less than *eight* towns and villages attained Acts of Incorporation during the last session of Parliament.

Their names and localities are as follows: —Galt, in the county Waterloo; Sydenham, on the shore of Lake Huron, in the county of Grey; Elgin, in the county of Welland; and Sarnia, county of Lambton. These four villages are on and after the first of January next, constituted *towns*, provided, of course, the necessary legal measures be taken by the local auth rities. In reference to Sydenham, we cannot avoid expressing our great regret that its present euphonious name is to be changed for the stupid and double-worded appellation of Owen Sound. A more unhappy change could scarcely have been hit upon. The village of Elgin has been more fortunate. It is to be the town of *Clifton.* Woodstock, the county town of Oxford is to be incorporated at the same time. It is to be divided into five wards, named and described in the bill for its incorporation.

A tract of land in the townships of Nicholl and Pilkington, in the county of Wellington, and another in the township of Oxford, county of Glenville, have been respectively incorporated as villages under the names of Newcastle and Kemptville; while in our own neighbourhood, the village of Newcastle, in the township of Clarke, has received the same privilege, with permission to afford assistance to the Bond Head Harbor Company, now known as the "Newcastle Harbor Company." This village is to "consist of lots 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, in the broken front and first concession of the township of Clarke, and the south halves of the lots bearing the same numbers in the second concession of the said township."

Three Acts were also passed for the separation of counties, viz: Huron from Bruce, Lincoln from Welland, and Victoria from Peterborough.

It is worthy of notice that all these changes, so indicative of healthy enterprize and progress exist in UPPER CANADA. The only case of the kind in Lower Canada, is the bill of Mr. Bellingham, "To erect part of the township of Chatham, in the county of Argenteuil into a separate municipality"; and this is only just across the river Ottawa. It is not therefore improbable, that even this step in advance may be the result of Anglo-Saxon energy.—*Cobourg Star.*

Frightful Earthquake in the Moluccas.

Three Thousand Lives Lost.

(From the London Times.)

The Indian mail brings advices of another of those dreadful earthquakes for which Ternati and the adjoining localities in the Moluccas are proverbial. An eruption of the active volcano on the Island of Great Sangir, in longitude 125° 50' E., and lat 3° 50' N., has occurred. The northwestern part of the Island of Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Awn, which has several peaks, the highest being about 4,000 feet above the sea. On the west side the mountain runs very steep into the sea—at the height of the large village Kandbar, however, falling away to a low promontory.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 21 of March, a sudden and altogether indescribable crashing noise was heard, which, indicating to the Sangirese an eruption of the volcano, filled with them consternation. Simultaneously with this, the growing lava streamed downward with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered on its destructive course, and causing the sea to boil wherever they came in contact. The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water, which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea, obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with fearful violence, dashed upon the shore and heaved itself in wild haste against the land, as if it strove to overmaster the fiery stream.

The frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of men and beast, the wild roaring of the tempest and the crashing of thousands of trees torn up and carried away was followed, about an hour later, by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the ear. A black column of stones and ashes then shot up from the mountain to an immense height, and, it fell, illumined by the glare of the lava, like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense, that people could not discern their hands before them. And which fearful confusion and despair. Large stones were hurled thro' the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops, which had not been destroyed by fire, sunk and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and new hill streams, stopped by these barriers, formed lakes, which breaking over their banks soon proved a new source of destruction.

This lasted some hours. About midnight the raging elements sunk to rest; but on the following day, about noon, they again increased to the work of destruction, with renewed violence. In the meantime, the fall of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on this day that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

The earthquake, the only symptom of its working was seen the smoke rising up in all directions from cracks and fissures in the ground.

The streams of lava on the slopes are still so slightly cooled that people dare not venture to any great distance from the shore. According to the accounts of the natives, the top of the mountain does not appear to have undergone any notice ble alteration.

On the other side of Kandbar, on the extreme north part of the island, the appearance of the devastation which has been caused is, if possible, more frightful than what has taken place at Taruna. For here, where formerly there were to be seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, and thickly planted and endless groves of cocoanuts, we now find nothing but lava, stones and ashes. The liquid fire against at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistable force and in prodigious quantity. Not only has this fearful flood, as it were, buried the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was still powerful enough on reaching the shore to form two long tongues (capes) at places where the depth of water formerly consisted of many fathoms.

A number of other districts and places have been, some wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the lava.

The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows, in the under-me tioned districts:

Taruna, men, women, and children, 722: Kandbar, men, women, and children, 45; Tabukan, men, women, and children, 2,039; total, 2,806.

The greater number met their death in the gardens. They fled in all directions but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away by the flood, or killed by the scorching heat. At Kalangan and Tariang, the houses were filled with people, who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides, and the streams of boiling water, and who met their death unless they were completely swept in the tumbling houses. Many, who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe, became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

From Kansas.

Condition of Affairs in Lawrence—Citizens assaulted on the Highway—Outrages upon Free-State Men—Developement of Squatter Sovereignity.

LAWRENCE July 29, 1856.

Movements of great importance to the peace of our Territory are on foot, and your readers must not be at all surprised to be soon informed of another developement of Squatter Sovereignity. The great Pro-Slavery machine for grinding out our liberties, under color of law, is just at the present time inactive. Yet life and property are threatened all the while, as killed by the scorching heat. At Kalangan and Tariang, the houses were filled with people, who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides, and the streams of boiling water, and who met their death unless they were completely swept in the tumbling houses. Many, who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe, became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

From the London Corredsondent of the Globe.

LONDON, August 1st, 1856.

The House of Commons, after a session of one hundred and six days, extending over nearly nine hundred hours, and the House of Lords after having sat eighty-eight days, extending over two hundred and twenty-three hours, having adjourned to take refreshments of various kinds and degrees. They did not manage to get off on Saturday as was expected, but gladly bade each other farewell on the afternoon on Tuesday. The town is now broiling, and every body who can get into the country is glad to do so. A cabinet council sat for a long time on Monday, discussing the phraseology of the Royal Message to Parliament, and it is said that Ministers were divided in opinion on several points it was intended to introduce: the paragraph concerning America being the chief matter in dispute. The words finally agreed upon are meagre enough certainly, but perhaps it was unnecessary, to say the least, to multiply the n at the present stage of affairs. There is a statement, by-the-bye, that terms have been come to between the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Dallas on the points of negociation, but if so the precise nature of the terms is doubtful to the general public. The story is that the Bay Islands are to be given up to Honduras, which claims them as a portion of the State of Honduras, and pledges itself not to give them over to any other power, or to allow any other power to interfere in their affairs. There is to be a tripartite treaty to secure this arrangement, between England, the United States and Honduras; and France, if necessary, will add her signature to the instrument.

You will have observed that the Queen in her speech to Parliament, does not forget to thank her colonial subjects for the support which they rendered towards the carrying on of the war, and for their munificence in the manner of the Patriotic Fund.

Our Queen has not yet left her retreat in the Isle of Wight, where for some weeks past she has been entertaining in a most queenly manner a succession of foreign, chiefly German, visitors. The *Daily News* a few days since announced as authentic that the Count had resolved to make a voyage to Lisbon and Ireland; but the *Globe* says that the Queen will confine her extraordinary ovalizing to Balmoral. This week, again, her Majesty has been engaged in reviewing troops at Aldershot. It is said that the display of Wednesday surpassed everything in the nature of a military show ever witnessed before in this country. This newly manifested disposition of the Queen for military spectacles is looked upon with undisguised dissatisfaction by the ultra-pacific portion of the country, represented by the *Morning Star*, the property of Mr. Bright and others of the Manchester school. In other ways, too, we have been very military this week. Yesterday, the Corporation of the City of London were engaged in the presentation of a valuable sword, and a burgess ticket in a gold box from the southern part of the Territory. They said they had been driven from their claims which they had been on about a year and upon which they had made considerable improvements. They had left corn growing in the field, and had gathered their short stock and household goods, and were then on their route for Iowa. They had some thirty head of cattle along with them. They said the Pro-Slavery ruffians had given them notice to leave, and threatened them with death if they returned; in camp, in the southern part of the Territory, and were out nightly committing depredations.

STILL ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—An old man by the name of Gleason, some eight miles south of us, had both his horses taken last week, and received word next day from Coleman, that unless he sent them in the camp above referred to, that he, Gleason might get them if he could. This rascal Coleman has been a lion with the Ruffian Party and the Territorial officers ever since he killed Dow. He now heads one of the guerrilla bands which is harassing the settlers.

Goaded on by these and similar outrages, a party of men a few nights since waited upon one Lahay, whose house has been the head-quarters of the Ruffians on the Wakarusa, and where it was understood a lot of the stolen property of the sack of Lawrence was housed, and demanded a full delivery of all arms and other property belonging to Free-State men then about the premises. Seeing that resistance would avail him nothing, he permitted them to enter his house, and they found and captured thirty stand of arms, including ten or twelve of the rifles taken in the Spring, at Franklin, from the teamster taking them to Lawrence.

Lahay was so terrified that the next day he had *a company of troops* stationed around the house to see how the army is used. When a Pro-Slavery depot of stolen property is broken up, then the troops are on hand, but let a Free-State man be knocked down and robbed—even killed, all is right.

The Central American Question.

Important private despatches, says the New York *Tones*, have been received by the *Atlas*, dated on the day the steamer left Liverpool, to the effect that the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain have been satisfactorily adjusted on terms honourable to both countries. The following, from the London *Morning Advertiser* of Saturday, July 26 was telegraphed to Liverpool previous to the sailing of the steamer:—"The American question may now be regarded as virtually settled.—We believe we are not wrong in preparing our readers for an announcement to this effect in the speech of Her Majesty on the prorogation of Parliament on Tuesday next. The terms agreed on are—That the Bay Islands are to be given over by us to Honduras." In return for our handing them over to the Republic of Honduras, the government of that Republic pledges itself never to give them over to any other power, or to allow any other powers to interfere in their affairs. America heartily acquiesces in this settlement of the question, and joins us in a tripartite treaty with the government of Honduras for carrying the conditions of agreement into effect. France is also a contracting party to the agreement, and has expressed her readiness to sign the treaty if deemed necessary."

From the London Corredsondent of the Globe.

LONDON, August 1st, 1856.

The House of Commons, after a session of one hundred and six days, extending over nearly nine hundred hours, and the House of Lords after having sat eighty-eight days, extending over two hundred and twenty-three hours, having adjourned to take refreshments of various kinds and degrees. They did not manage to get off on Saturday as was expected, but gladly bade each other farewell on the afternoon on Tuesday. The town is now broiling, and every body who can get into the country is glad to do so. A cabinet council sat for a long time on Monday, discussing the phraseology of the Royal Message to Parliament, and it is said that Ministers were divided in opinion on several points it was intended to introduce: the paragraph concerning America being the chief matter in dispute. The words finally agreed upon are meagre enough certainly, but perhaps it was unnecessary, to say the least, to multiply the n at the present stage of affairs. There is a statement, by-the-bye, that terms have been come to between the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Dallas on the points of negociation, but if so the precise nature of the terms is doubtful to the general public. The story is that the Bay Islands are to be given up to Honduras, which claims them as a portion of the State of Honduras, and pledges itself not to give them over to any other power, or to allow any other power to interfere in their affairs. There is to be a tripartite treaty to secure this arrangement, between England, the United States and Honduras; and France, if necessary, will add her signature to the instrument.

You will have observed that the Queen in her speech to Parliament, does not forget to thank her colonial subjects for the support which they rendered towards the carrying on of the war, and for their munificence in the manner of the Patriotic Fund.

Our Queen has not yet left her retreat in the Isle of Wight, where for some weeks past she has been entertaining in a most queenly manner a succession of foreign, chiefly German, visitors. The *Daily News* a few days since announced as authentic that the Count had resolved to make a voyage to Lisbon and Ireland; but the *Globe* says that the Queen will confine her extraordinary ovalizing to Balmoral. This week, again, her Majesty has been engaged in reviewing troops at Aldershot. It is said that the display of Wednesday surpassed everything in the nature of a military show ever witnessed before in this country. This newly manifested disposition of the Queen for military spectacles is looked upon with undisguised dissatisfaction by the ultra-pacific portion of the country, represented by the *Morning Star*, the property of Mr. Bright and others of the

CITIZENS ASSAILED.—One of our own citizens—a daguerrean artist—while riding into town, last week just at dusk, having been out on business, was met by three ruffians, knocked off his horse, robbed of every cent about him—also of his pistol—and then stretched on the ground, two holding his hands and feet, while the third one jumped upon him, stamping his body in the earth and leaving him almost senseless.

ANOTHER.—On the day previous, another of our townsmen was out some six miles, and noticed a band of several men on horseback making for him. They overtook him, and, with little or no ceremony, took his horse and pistols away and what change he had and then let him go.

Last Tuesday week, a neighbor of mine, whose house is some two miles distant from my own, was awakened from his sleep by noise outside. Upon getting up and striking a light, he discovered a ruffian's face at a pane of glass in one of the front windows, and at the back window, another. He then got his boys up and began to get his arms ready, when they cloped, not till they had attempted to steal his horse, but were prevented. This matter of horse stealing has become an alarming evil. Our Free-State friends are actually obliged to watch, by night and by day, their horses.—No one of them hardly has escaped losing one or more horses, taken by our enemies prowling about all the time. Last Sunday, the 27th inst., three families passed through town from the southern part of the Territory. They said they had been driven from their claims which they had been on about a year and upon which they had made considerable improvements. They had left corn growing in the field, and had gathered their short stock and household goods, and were then on their route for Iowa. They had some thirty head of cattle along with them. They said the Pro-Slavery ruffians had given them notice to leave, and threatened them with death if they returned; in camp, in the southern part of the Territory, and were out nightly committing depredations.

STILL ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—An old man by the name of Gleason, some eight miles south of us, had both his horses taken last week, and received word next day from Coleman, that unless he sent them in the camp above referred to, that he, Gleason might get them if he could. This rascal Coleman has been a lion with the Ruffian Party and the Territorial officers ever since he killed Dow. He now heads one of the guerrilla bands which is harassing the settlers.

Goaded on by these and similar outrages, a party of men a few nights since waited upon one Lahay, whose house has been the head-quarters of the Ruffians on the Wakarusa, and where it was understood a lot of the stolen property of the sack of Lawrence was housed, and demanded a full delivery of all arms and other property belonging to Free-State men then about the premises. Seeing that resistance would avail him nothing, he permitted them to enter his house, and they found and captured thirty stand of arms, including ten or twelve of the rifles taken in the Spring, at Franklin, from the teamster taking them to Lawrence.

Lahay was so terrified that the next day he had *a company of troops* stationed around the house to see how the army is used. When a Pro-Slavery depot of stolen property is broken up, then the troops are on hand, but let a Free-State man be knocked down and robbed—even killed, all is right.

The Central American Question.

Important private despatches, says the New York *Tones*, have been received by the *Atlas*, dated on the day the steamer left Liverpool, to the effect that the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain have been satisfactorily adjusted on terms honourable to both countries. The following, from the London *Morning Advertiser* of Saturday, July 26 was telegraphed to Liverpool previous to the sailing of the steamer:—"The American question may now be regarded as virtually settled.—We believe we are not wrong in preparing our readers for an announcement to this effect in the speech of Her Majesty on the prorogation of Parliament on Tuesday next. The terms agreed on are—That the Bay Islands are to be given over by us to Honduras." In return for our handing them over to the Republic of Honduras, the government of that Republic pledges itself never to give them over to any other power, or to allow any other powers to interfere in their affairs. America heartily acquiesces in this settlement of the question, and joins us in a tripartite treaty with the government of Honduras for carrying the conditions of agreement into effect. France is also a contracting party to the agreement, and has expressed her readiness to sign the treaty if deemed necessary."

From the London Corredsondent of the Globe.

LONDON, August 1st, 1856.

The House of Commons, after a session of one hundred and six days, extending over nearly nine hundred hours, and the House of Lords after having sat eighty-eight days, extending over two hundred and twenty-three hours, having adjourned to take refreshments of various kinds and degrees. They did not manage to get off on Saturday as was expected, but gladly bade each other farewell on the afternoon on Tuesday. The town is now broiling, and every body who can get into the country is glad to do so. A cabinet council sat for a long time on Monday, discussing the phraseology of the Royal Message to Parliament, and it is said that Ministers were divided in opinion on several points it was intended to introduce: the paragraph concerning America being the chief matter in dispute. The words finally agreed upon are meagre enough certainly, but perhaps it was unnecessary, to say the least, to multiply the n at the present stage of affairs. There is a statement, by-the-bye, that terms have been come to between the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Dallas on the points of negociation, but if so the precise nature of the terms is doubtful to the general public. The story is that the Bay Islands are to be given up to Honduras, which claims them as a portion of the State of Honduras, and pledges itself not to give them over to any other power, or to allow any other power to interfere in their affairs. There is to be a tripartite treaty to secure this arrangement, between England, the United States and Honduras; and France, if necessary, will add her signature to the instrument.

You will have observed that the Queen in her speech to Parliament, does not forget to thank her colonial subjects for the support which they rendered towards the carrying on of the war, and for their munificence in the manner of the Patriotic Fund.

Our Queen has not yet left her retreat in the Isle of Wight, where for some weeks past she has been entertaining in a most queenly manner a succession of foreign, chiefly German, visitors. The *Daily News* a few days since announced as authentic that the Count had resolved to make a voyage to Lisbon and Ireland; but the *Globe* says that the Queen will confine her extraordinary ovalizing to Balmoral. This week, again, her Majesty has been engaged in reviewing troops at Aldershot. It is said that the display of Wednesday surpassed everything in the nature of a military show ever witnessed before in this country. This newly manifested disposition of the Queen for military spectacles is looked upon with undisguised dissatisfaction by the ultra-pacific portion of the country, represented by the *Morning Star*, the property of Mr. Bright and others of the

Central American Question.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13

The steamer D. Webster arrived to day from San Juan, with California dates to the 21st

The news from Central America is meagre.

Rivas holds Leon against Walker, and in conjunction with Guatamelians; thus fortifying it with a force of 300 men.

Walker was soon to attack it with an effectual force of 1,000 troops.

Costa Rica was preparing for another invasion of Nicaragua.

More had put down the revolution against him; but was to attack again.

A fleet of seven British ships were in the harbor of San Juan, under Erskine

From California.

A fire broke out on the 21st July, at Grass Valley, causing a loss of $15,000 to the whole town. Loss variously estimated from two to three million dollars. Several person were burnt to death.

DREADFUL DEATH FROM A RATTLESNAKE BITE.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week, Mrs. Blakely, wife of Geo. Blakely, residing about two miles from this village, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and after suffering untold pain from thee ffects of the bite, died on the following day.

The particulars of this melancholy death are as follows:—On the day above mentioned Mrs. B., with her little son, went into the woods, about a mile distant from her dwelling, for the purpose of gathering wortleberries, and while so engaged was bitten on or near the ancle. She repaired at once to the house, where remedies were applied, and physicians sent for immediately. Drs. Johnson and May, of this village, repaired to her home upon the instant, and gave all the skill in their power to arrest the effects of the venom. Every effort was used by them to save the unfortunate woman, but the reptile's venemous sting and effects e q d not be o terated. The poison had diffused itself through the vains; swelling and inflamation ensued, and the patient died, after twenty-four hours of dreadful suffering.—*Bath(N. Y.) Advocate.*

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—Several Companies of firemen, from Toronto, who were visiting the Falls, on Monday last, became involved in a shameful riot, which resulted in the serious injury of Booth, the inoffensive proprietor of the Museum, near Table Rock, and the destruction of some of his valuable property. A Buffalo Company, No. 1, was present, and endeavored to protect the unfortunate man, but several of their number were badly pounded, and but for the strict orders of their officers, the whole Company would probably have gone in to aid their comrades and been overpowered by numbers.—The Buffalo Fire Department is highly spoken of by the Drummondville *Reporter* in terms of praise, while that of Toronto fireman is represented as having been in every way disgraceful. Mr. Booth has applied to the Grand Jury of Toronto for the indictment of the rioters, and it is said that their conduct will be made the subject of representations to the Governor General.—*Ontario Reporter.*

A hundred and fifty swindlers have been caught at the Astor House alone, by one of the waiters, within the last six months, trying to leave without paying for their meals.

DROWNING.—We regret to have to record another case of drowning. In Scarboro, on Wednesday the 6th inst. a very interesting little boy, about three years of age, son of Mr. James Lowrie; while attempting to follow his father on a plank placed across the mill-race, near his residence, fell in, and was not observed until some ten minutes after, when our little fellow was taken out quite dead.—*Markham Economist.*

BURNING OF THE WELLAND.—We learn by telegraph that the fine steamer *Welland* was burned yesterday morning at Port Dalhousie to the water's edge. The fire commenced in the forward part of the boat. Loss, $6,000; insurance, £5,000 or £6,000.

The telegraph on Saturday evening alluded to an accident which had happened to the steamer *Arabia*, without giving particulars. We now learn that between Rockport and Halifax, she experienced a thick fog, and touched ground on Thursday morning near Seal Island. She leaked considerably, in consequence, but on her arrival at Halifax, it was ascertained that the injury was not very serious.—*Globe.*

The Whitby *Reporter* has been telegraphed by the Toronto officers of the company, that the Grand Trunk will be opened from Toronto to Oshawa, on Monday, the 25th instant.—*Globe.*

SHERIDANS FORGIVENESS.—Sheridan once said in company that he never harboured resentment. Speaking of a person who had published a pamphlet against him, "I suppose Mr. A. thinks I am angry with him but he is mistaken, for I never harbor resentment. If his punishment depended on me, I would show him that I can rise supe rior to vindictive feelings. Far should I be from wishing to inflict capital punishment upon him, grounded on his attack on me. No gentlemen; yet on account of his general character and conduct, and as a warning to others, I would merely order him to be publicly whipped three times, to be set in the pillory four times, to be confined in prison seven years, and then, as he would enjoy freedom the more after so long a confinement, I would have him transported for life."

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW YORK, August 17.

The steamer Baltic arrived this morning at 7 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 6th of August and London to 5th.

The steamship Africa arrived the morning of the 3rd August.

Cotton firm, closing with an upward tendency.

Panic continued in breadstuffs, and there had been a material decline in flour and corn.

Corn remains firm.

Provisions generally unchanged.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Tuesday evening.

English funds opened firm to-day at yesterdays's improved quotations, but subsequently experienced a decline of ¼ per cent, owing partially to increased demands for money and unfavourable accounts from Paris Bourse. The demand for money was active.

The silk crop of France has turned out so deficient that manufacturers have made large contracts in foreign raw silks.

LIVERPOOL, 16.—The steamer brings exceeding little interesting news. Saragossa surrendered to the Queen's troops under Gen. Dulce on the evening of the 1st. The Royal troops entered the city without opposition, and disarmed the citizens. No definite particulars yet known, but the whole seems to have been effected without bloodshed.

All Spain has now submitted to O'Donnel —His future policy is not known, but it is reported that he is attempting to make up matters with the liberalists.

France.—No news excepting the return of Marshall Pelleseier, who is made Duke, also a rumor that the Emperor is suffering from a spinal disease.

Italian affairs remain as unintelligible as before.

There are reports of a remonstrance to Sardinia made by France in favor of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia are having an interview at Teplitz.

Denmark proposes to fortify the Sound. It is said that Prussia advises this.

A fire and explosion in Salonica, Turkey, had caused great loss of life and property.

The governorship of Jamaica is offered to Mr. Darling, Governor of New Foundland. Weather very warm.

Central American Question.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13

The steamer D. Webster arrived to day from San Juan, with California dates to the 21st

The news from Central America is meagre.

Rivas holds Leon against Walker, and in conjunction with Guatamelians; thus fortifying it with a force of 300 men.

Walker was soon to attack it with an effectual force of 1,000 troops.

Costa Rica was preparing for another invasion of Nicaragua.

More had put down the revolution against him; but was to attack again.

A fleet of seven British ships were in the harbor of San Juan, under Erskine

From California.

A fire broke out on the 21st July, at Grass Valley, causing a loss of $15,000 to the whole town. Loss variously estimated from two to three million dollars. Several person were burnt to death.

DREADFUL DEATH FROM A RATTLESNAKE BITE.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week, Mrs. Blakely, wife of Geo. Blakely, residing about two miles from this village, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and after suffering untold pain from thee ffects of the bite, died on the following day.

The particulars of this melancholy death are as follows:—On the day above mentioned Mrs. B., with her little son, went into the woods, about a mile distant from her dwelling, for the purpose of gathering wortleberries, and while so engaged was bitten on or near the ancle. She repaired at once to the house, where remedies were applied, and physicians sent for immediately. Drs. Johnson and May, of this village, repaired to her home upon the instant, and gave all the skill in their power to arrest the effects of the venom. Every effort was used by them to save the unfortunate woman, but the reptile's venemous sting and effects e q d not be o terated. The poison had diffused itself through the vains; swelling and inflamation ensued, and the patient died, after twenty-four hours of dreadful suffering.—*Bath(N. Y.) Advocate.*

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—Several Companies of firemen, from Toronto, who were visiting the Falls, on Monday last, became involved in a shameful riot, which resulted in the serious injury of Booth, the inoffensive proprietor of the Museum, near Table Rock, and the destruction of some of his valuable property. A Buffalo Company, No. 1, was present, and endeavored to protect the unfortunate man, but several of their number were badly pounded, and but for the strict orders of their officers, the whole Company would probably have gone in to aid their comrades and been overpowered by numbers.—The Buffalo Fire Department is highly spoken of by the Drummondville *Reporter* in terms of praise, while that of Toronto fireman is represented as having been in every way disgraceful. Mr. Booth has applied to the Grand Jury of Toronto for the indictment of the rioters, and it is said that their conduct will be made the subject of representations to the Governor General.—*Ontario Reporter.*

A hundred and fifty swindlers have been caught at the Astor House alone, by one of the waiters, within the last six months, trying to leave without paying for their meals.

DROWNING.—We regret to have to record another case of drowning. In Scarboro, on Wednesday the 6th inst. a very interesting little boy, about three years of age, son of Mr. James Lowrie; while attempting to follow his father on a plank placed across the mill-race, near his residence, fell in, and was not observed until some ten minutes after, when our little fellow was taken out quite dead.—*Markham Economist.*

BURNING OF THE WELLAND.—We learn by telegraph that the fine steamer *Welland* was burned yesterday morning at Port Dalhousie to the water's edge. The fire commenced in the forward part of the boat. Loss, $6,000; insurance, £5,000 or £6,000.

The telegraph on Saturday evening alluded to an accident which had happened to the steamer *Arabia*, without giving particulars. We now learn that between Rockport and Halifax, she experienced a thick fog, and touched ground on Thursday morning near Seal Island. She leaked considerably, in consequence, but on her arrival at Halifax, it was ascertained that the injury was not very serious.—*Globe.*

The Whitby *Reporter* has been telegraphed by the Toronto officers of the company, that the Grand Trunk will be opened from Toronto to Oshawa, on Monday, the 25th instant.—*Globe.*

SHERIDANS FORGIVENESS.—Sheridan once said in company that he never harboured resentment. Speaking of a person who had published a pamphlet against him, "I suppose Mr. A. thinks I am angry with him but he is mistaken, for I never harbor resentment. If his punishment depended on me, I would show him that I can rise supe rior to vindictive feelings. Far should I be from wishing to inflict capital punishment upon him, grounded on his attack on me. No gentlemen; yet on account of his general character and conduct, and as a warning to others, I would merely order him to be publicly whipped three times, to be set in the pillory four times, to be confined in prison seven years, and then, as he would enjoy freedom the more after so long a confinement, I would have him transported for life."

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW YORK, August 17.

The steamer Baltic arrived this morning at 7 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 6th of August and London to 5th.

The steamship Africa arrived the morning of the 3rd August.

Cotton firm, closing with an upward tendency.

Panic continued in breadstuffs, and there had been a material decline in flour and corn.

Corn remains firm.

Provisions generally unchanged.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Tuesday evening.

English funds opened firm to-day at yesterdays's improved quotations, but subsequently experienced a decline of ¼ per cent, owing partially to increased demands for money and unfavourable accounts from Paris Bourse. The demand for money was active.

The silk crop of France has turned out so deficient that manufacturers have made large contracts in foreign raw silks.

LIVERPOOL, 16.—The steamer brings exceeding little interesting news. Saragossa surrendered to the Queen's troops under Gen. Dulce on the evening of the 1st. The Royal troops entered the city without opposition, and disarmed the citizens. No definite particulars yet known, but the whole seems to have been effected without bloodshed.

All Spain has now submitted to O'Donnel —His future policy is not known, but it is reported that he is attempting to make up matters with the liberalists.

France.—No news excepting the return

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, Aug. 20th, 1856		
Flour New warranted,	$ 0 00	7 25
" Old "	5 25	6 00
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	2 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats " 34lbs.	0 30	0 00
Potatoes do new		0 50
Wheat, new 60lbs.	0 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs.	0 95	1 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	0 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$6 25

Wheat.—$1 12½ a $1 25.

Corn.—Held at 58 a 59c, without sales

Oats.—26c

Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.

Eggs.—12½c. per doz., by the barrel.

Butter.—Scarce; 16 a 17c in the crock.

Aug. 20th, 1856.

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th September, 1856.
2nd. Amherstburg, 14th August.
3rd Kingsville, 18th August.
4th. Colchester, 16th August.
5th. Mersea, 20th August.
6th. Simon's, Middle Road, 17th September.

Special Notices.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills

Have acquired much of their celebrity from the fact that they soothe the system, destroy latent diseases, impart cheerfulness, and that conscious feeling of restored health and power, which inevitably leads to the actual possession of health and strength. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills immediately eradicate any vicious, acrid, or dangerous matters which may have accumulated in the system, and the moment the tone of the stomach is restored, the patient finds new life and vigor, the appetite comes back again, and with a little perseverance, even the oldest man discovers that he has a chance of living a little longer.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will prove highly efficacious in bilious complaints, scorbutic disorders, liver complaints, affections of the nervous system, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in the head, limbs, and other parts of the body; oppression of the chest, indigestion, loss of appetite, redundancy of bile, dizziness of the eyes, violent pains in the temple and forehead, impaired memory, sick headache, tremulous action of the whole frame, restlessness and bad dreams, stupor ific dozing, flatuleney, costiveness.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is a correct likeness of Sir Astley Cooper, from the celebrated painting by Lawrence; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co., London and New York, on each box, and on the directions Without these marks they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For Sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggist Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

$40,000

WORTH OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

CONSISTING OF

A GRIST MILL, BREWERY, DWELLING HOUSE,

Town & Villa Lots & Wild Lands

WILKINSON'S

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT SCHEME.

To take place at SANDWICH, CANADA WEST, on the 20th day of November next.

☞ Tickets only $4 00 each.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 "	3,000	is	3,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
1 "	1,200	is	1,200
7 "	1,000	is	7,000
5 "	800	is	4,000
6 "	500	is	3,000
10 "	400	is	4,000
100 "	100	is	10,000
20 "	20	is	400
150 "	4	is	600
			$40,000

The Grist Mill is situated in the Township of Sandwich, and a portion of the Town Lots and an excellent House and Lot are situate in the Town of Amherstburg; the remaining Town and Villa Lots in the Town of Sandwich, the County Town of Essex and on the beautiful river Detroit. The Wild Lands are situate in different parts of the County of Essex and are very valuable.

The Town Lots are large with fine broad streets, and close to the business part of the Town.

The Great Southern Railway Terminus will be within a very short distance of these Lots.

The *Villa* Lots have a most beautiful situation, being high and well adapted for gentlemen's residences, having a fine *broad avenue* laid out, on which they front; and are not surpassed in respect to beauty and position by any in the Province.

There are a greater number of prizes in proportion to the number of tickets to be sold than in any similar scheme yet offered to the public. The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen, to be appointed on the day of drawing by the holders of Tickets.

☞ Parties remitting to the subscriber one hundred dollars will receive a package of twenty-eight tickets in return.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Proprietor

The following gentlemen have kindly al lowed their names to be used for references, JOHN McEWEN, Esq., Sheriff Essex.
P. H. MORIN, Esq., Post Master, Sandwich
GEO. BULLOCK, Esq., Co'ty Treas. Essex
C. E. ASKIN, Register, Essex.
Sandwich, Canada West,
July 24th, 1856.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post-master General and Marked "Tender for Mail Service" will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 13th September, 1856, for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week each way between Amherstburg and Windsor on and from the 6th October next.

The conveyance to be made in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Windsor is about 18 miles.

The rate of Travel to be not less than five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The Days and Hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post-master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do,

To leave Windsor every morning except Mondays, and to leave Amherstburg every afternoon except Sundays, at such hours as may be required:

The Contract if satisfactorily executed will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: The Post-master General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two reponsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded;—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for the due performance of the service.

Forms of Tender may be had on application to the Post-masters of Amherstburg, Chatham and Sandwich, and no Tender will be entertained unless on a printed Form.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, 6th August, 1856.



Crown Lands Department.

Toronto, 24th July 1856.

THE undermentioned lots which form a part of the Northern and Southern portions of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Fifteenth September next, at the hour of noon Upset price ten shillings and six pence per acre; one fifth to be paid down at the time of Sale, the remainder by four yearly Instalments with interests on each as it becomes due, or the Patents may issue as soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island may be inspected during business hours, up to the day of Sale.

A considerable portion of the Island of St. Joseph is of a good quality, well timbered, and the soil adapted for Agricultural purposes, and the waters around it abound with excellent fish.

The Mining regions will afford a favorable market for the surplus Agricultural produce raised upon the Island, which lies in the course of, and possesses stopping places for the American and Canadian Steamers, proceeding to the Sault St. Marie.

CONCESSION A.

Lots:	Acres.
1	74
3	119
4	150
7	121
9	123
11	94
13	94
17	100
19	100
56	186
58	210
60	200
62	173
64	194
66	167
68	201
70	300

HURON CONCESSION.
19 100

NEEBISH CONCESSION.
19 73

CONCESSION B.

3	112
5	108
7	127
9	154

MIDDLE CONCESSION.

7	100
9	100

CONCESSION C.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
11	190
13	159
15	162
17	128
19	140
21	167
23	118

CONCESSION D.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100

CONCESSION E.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100

CONCESSION F.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100

CONCESSION G.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100
21	100
23	100
25	77

CONCESSION V.

1	145
3	151
5	127

CONCESSION I.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100

CONCESSION 2.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100

CONCESSION 3.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	97

CONCESSION 5.

1	100
3	100
5	97

CONCESSION 6.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	97

CONCESSION 7.

2	120
4	118
6	109
8	175
10	106
12	31
A	183
14	80
16	109
18	61
20	194

CONCESSION 8.

1	100
3	100
5	100

CONCESSION 9.

1	100
3	100
5	100

CONCESSION 10.

1	100
3	100
5	100
8	122

CONCESSION 11.

1	100
3	100
5	100
8	38

CONCESSION 12.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	105

CONCESSION 13.

1	81
3	93
5	97

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order, for cash or very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 17 in the Township of Rochester, on the Middle Road, containing 66 acres, about 40 of which is fenced in and about 16 well cleared, with a house, a good new barn and stable; also two ponds of water sufficient to supply 20 head of cattle through the driest season, and a good bricked well.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, (if by letter post paid.)

TIMOTHY WINDSOR.

Rochester, 12th August, 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Malahide, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Versais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 30th July, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS.

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of dwindling the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES &c.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS OF

INDIAN LANDS.

PLANS of the above Lands on a large scale, showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for sale in a few days at the principal Book Stores throughout the Province.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of five shillings each Sheet, or ten shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post Paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address
DENNIS & BOULTON,
Surveyors & Agents.

Toronto, August 6th, 1856.

STRAYED.

CAME into the possession of the undersigned, about two years ago, a BAY MARE. Has a white face and tail, turned four years old. Has been advertised before. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take the same away.

GEO. GRIFFIN,

Maidstone Cross, Aug. 1st, 1856.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,

TORONTO.

President, J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Miehie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between Detroit and Beacon, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attempted.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb. 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.



NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

PER

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFIT, FOR

CASH.

PRINTS

IN VARIETY.

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CLOTHING.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

Flour,

AT CURRENT PRICES.

POTASH

KETTLES.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, headpains*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system needs cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternate costiveness and diarrhœa, usually prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, will, follow it by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove every trace of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Diseases* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to carry the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY

GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK, SANDWICH;

D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;

And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tudor, Esq. F. Morrie, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocbe, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES;
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c., and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FOR AUGUST, 1856.

The Wheat Fly--Midge.

We regret to find that this destructive insect is greatly extending its ravages in Upper Canada. In the Lake districts, or that part of the country bordering the Lakes and Niagara River, its ravages appear to have been most severe. It is much to be regretted that none of our Agricultural Organizations, from the Bureau of Agriculture down to the Township Societies—appear to think the subject of most depredation worthy of their notice. At least we are unaware that any systematic plan for observing the numbers, orders or families, habits, times and modes of propagation, territorial extent, destructive powers, parasites, &c., &c., of those insects that prey upon the farmer's crops, or for discovering the remedies that have been or may be employed to prevent their ravages, has yet been suggested or adopted by our Agricultural Boards or Societies. As a journalist we are left entirely to our own limited observation, to imperfect newspaper accounts, and the occasional remarks of a correspondent who has found the "weevil," or "grub," or "worm," or "little yellow maggot" in his wheat, and wants to know where it came from, or how it can be got rid of. The subject is still further involved in doubt by the contradictory statements of wheat speculators—the party declaring that the "fly" has done immense injury; and the other, that it's all "a bugbear to keep up prices."

What could more properly engage the attention of our Bureau and Boards of Agriculture than to collect and disseminate authentic information on a subject like this? The N. Y. State Agricultural Society, aided by a grant from the Legislature, have employed a distinguished entomologist, (A. Fitch, M.D.) to examine and report upon the noxious, beneficial and doubtful insects of the State. The results of that examination will no doubt benefit us as well as our neighbors, but there are facts peculiar to Canada that ought to be ascertained and made known. We trust a hint will be sufficient, and that next season systematic and well conducted observations will be made under the proper authority.

We have in previous volumes of the Agriculturist explained the habits and appearance of the Wheat Midge, and also of the Weevil. There is still, however, much confusion among writers and correspondents in regard to names, and this is another reason for such an examination of the subject as we have hinted at. The insect generally spoken of at present as preying upon the wheat in the ear, is the *Midge*, or Wheat Gnat (*Cecidomyia Tritici*). It is found in the kernels of wheat in its chrysalis or pupa state, the egg having been deposited by the parent fly upon the ears while the grain was yet soft or milky. There is a very wide distinction between this insect and the Weevil (*Curculio granaria*). The former is of the *dipterous*, the latter of the *coleopterous* order. The true weevil preys upon the grain after it is harvested and when stored in mills, &c. The larva of the Midge is most destructive while the grain is yet soft in the ear. Indeed it is said that it cannot eat though the skin of the ripened grain, and therefore is not to be dreaded in the granary.

REMEDIES.—To the wheat-grower the most interesting part of the subject is now to prevent the depredations of this insect. We believe the perfect remedy has not been discovered, but so far as we can gather from the experiments and observation of others, as well as our own, we recommend early sowing and early varieties. We made a tolerably close inspection of our own fields this season, in which both the Hessian Fly and Midge were found, and the result confirmed the wisdom of the above advice. In a field of blue stem, sowed 12th September on a warm clay loam, summer fallowed and manured, we find the Midge in about every fifth ear, and from one to three kernels affected. In a field of Red-chaff, sown a fortnight later and after a crop of peas, on good soil, not manured, four out of every five heads were affected, and from two to six grains in each. A strip of this field was blue-stem, sown at the same time as the red-chaff, and was not affected than the latter, though there was no perceptible difference in the time of ripening.

Fall Ploughing wheat stubble has been recommended, and if it were generally practiced, would no doubt, with early sowing, prove nearly, if not entirely successful. An experiment, which ought to be repeated in several localities this fall, was made last year by an intelligent gentleman in one of the Western States.

We cut out this statement for insertion in this number, but it has been unfortunately mislaid.

The experiment, however, was as follows: He made two square boxes of wood, of equal size, and placed them in his wheat-stubble. Under one the ground was dug up and inverted to the ordinary depth; the other was placed on the stubble undisturbed. Both were covered with mildnet (a kind of gauze,) which allowed heat and moisture to penetrate but prevented the fly from escaping.' He kept a close watch during June and July, and found that the Fly or Midge appeared in the unspaded box from two to three weeks earlier than in the other. This proved that turning the larvæ under ground in the fall retarded the appearance of the fly, and, combined with early sowing, shows the wheat grower a method by which he can "get ahead" of his dreaded enemy. We may revert to this subject in our next number. Its importance no one will deny. To the farmer it stands in the same question of life or death. A Committee of the N. Y. State Legislature reported that they had "full proof that a single insect (the Midge) last summer (1854) destroyed property to an amount exceeding *fifteen millions of dollars*" in the State of New York alone.

We have no data from which to estimate our loss in Canada, but even at a guess we may set it down this year at two or three millions.—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

CURRANT DUMPLINGS.—Pick and wash a pound of currants, dry them, and lay them on a plate before the fire. Chop a pound of suet very small and put it into eight pounds of flour, with two tea-spoonfuls of salt, and three of ginger; now add the currants and mix all well together, then beat up four eggs with a pint of milk, and this by degrees to the other ingredients, and make it into a light paste; roll it up into balls as large as a turkey's egg, with a little flour; flatten them a little and put them into boiling water; move them gently, that they may not stick together. Half an hour will boil them.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,
NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,
Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.	From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday, May 24
do May 7	do June 7
do May 21	do July 5
do June 4	do July 19
do June 18	do July 19
do July 2	do Aug. 2
do July 16	do Aug. 16
do July 30	do Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.
For terms of freight or passage apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, } 82 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, } Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma Pootras, and a few others. They are now surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the low Price of £2 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they keep dry generally in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require repairing. Samples may be seen, and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

NOTICE.

TWO BE LEASED for a term of five years from the First April next, the public Wharf in the Town of Sandwich, for which purpose Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk, at his office, up to Saturday the Nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONDITIONS.

The Lessee to keep the Wharf in good repair during the lease at his own expense, and to deliver the same at the end of the time in good tenantable condition. The Rent to be paid quarterly to the Treasurer of the Township of Sandwich. Tenders to state the names of two good sureties for the fulfilment of conditions.

For further particulars reference may be had to either of the undersigned.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE, Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN, Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Sandwich, July 4, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, First Concession, in the Township of Mersea, containing 100 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It has a good dwelling house, stables, &c., and an excellent orchard. Possession given in the Fall. For terms of sale, &c., apply to

OLIVER BURKE.
Township of Mersea, 16th July 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit the numerous Customers of

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 of them cleared and under fence. A good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Dougall and Andrew Olwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C; lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, and lot on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres more or less, and I hereby shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY.
Sheriff

Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz:

Water lot number three on the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North Side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property is the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at the same hour.

W. D. BABY
Late Sheriff Essex
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon the lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 2 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to immediate sale.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Verrais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Cornet Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicbago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Carwet Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class Hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STETTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in fistrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above well-known House, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attended.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross. Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which he has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a most open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER
GEM
Will run as a FERRY BOAT between ANDWICH and DETROIT daily, between the hours of 9, a.m. and 5, p.m.
Detroit, May 28th, 1856.

WARNER HESS
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few parcels can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly opposite the N. Y. Central Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tecumseh, on visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.
Buffalo. 29th Feb. 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amhersburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected Stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The location cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

J. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square foot of Earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SWOMEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and directing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture with all its details. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with the Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADA
PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by ALEXANDER MACLEAN. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Booksellers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.
Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen of the Church.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated on the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A Grant of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING,

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKenzie, Bruce & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices reduced a good deal on prices

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barroled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Pocket Books and Eyes, Whalebone, Leather Laces, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watchcase two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the Exchange Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and the late Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, }
H. C. GUILLOT, } Executor
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1856. NO. 27.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:
If paid in Advance, - - - 5s. 0d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.
Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.
AT
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT,
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 6, A.M., to 6, P.M., on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERHANGS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

ESSEX
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

Lines Written in a Calm.

BY T. E. NELMES.

Ho! Æolus, arise, arise,
And ope thy fabled caves—
Let Boreas flap his wings, and break
The slumber of the waves.
The dolphin drags his languid frame,
The sea-bird feebly flies,
And the sun's fierce meridian flame
Saps our own energies.

Ho! Boreas, plume thy wings for flight,
And leave thy fabled caves,
And stir the blue and burning deep
Till rise the crested waves.
Then will not waste thy grateful breath
On ocean's fairest bribe—
Our bark is swift, and we would try
Thy fleetness on the tide.

Joy, joy! he hath some courage left,
Our challenge tempts him forth—
For lo! his cloudy chariot looms,
It cometh from the North.
His breath is dimpling o'er the sea,
It kisseth every sail—
Despair ye Tritons on the lee,
Our race is with the gale.

The Intrepid Passenger.

BY LIEUTENANT MURRAY.

I TOOK passage from Liverpool on a fine looking English liner, and we hoped to make the run to New York inside of twenty days. It was during the Irish exodus which was at its height some five years since, and we had at least two hundred passengers of that nationality in the ship, with about twenty cabin passengers. The ship, however, was a large and well found vessel, and I saw no reason, on a casual examination, why she would not prove reasonably comfortable.—I had made the outward trip in a steamer, and chose a sailing vessel on my return, for sake of variety; it would be filled.

Scarcely had we discharged the pilot and fairly laid our course, before I saw unmistakable evidence that in my choice of a vessel I had probably been unfortunate. From a somewhat extensive experience with the sea and the belongings of a ship, I naturally found myself at the outset inclined to observe the character of the captain, officers and crew to the safety of whose management so large a number of human beings had entrusted themselves. The captain alone seemed to possess a degree of intelligence which his station demanded, for in his mates I saw not one who looked outwardly as though fitted for a station of trust. Indeed, the first officer I was satisfied was three fourths intoxicated from the very outset, and continued so the end of the voyage.

The crew were honest enough, as such ships' companies go, and under proper lead & discipline would doubtless have done well under any ordinary circumstances. To balance this apparent want of excellence in the crew and officers, the ship itself was a staunch old six-hundred ton liner, of a fine model, nearly new, and this only her second voyage. Everything about her worked easily, and she steer like a pilot boat. Consoling myself with these reflections, I resolved to be watchful and hope for the best, but would much have preferred to be on dry land than taking passage in a ship the skill of whose officers I distrusted.

The cabin passengers were soon pleasantly acquainted with each other, and the time passed agreeably for some eight days in the playing of games, cards, chatting, etc. I was particularly pleased with the appearance of one couple, a lady of some nineteen years, and a gentleman of perhaps twenty-two.—From casual observation, I could easily make out a story connected with them. The lady and her father, a wealthy New York retired merchant, were on their way home after a few months' travel upon the continent and the young gentleman, also an American, who had doubtless made their acquaintance somewhere abroad, was returning in their company exercised with the tenderest sentiments towards the daughter. Further than this, it was also easily discernible that the father from some cause looked coldly upon the advances that were respectfully but tenderly made by the young lady's companion.

On the passenger list, displayed in the cabin, the young man's name stood plain Mr. Hammond, and without making further inquiry of the other than simply to settle the name and identity of each, we had, with travellers' privilege, fallen into an agreeable intimacy with each other as well as the rest of the cabin passengers. Young Hammond seemed to be seriously affected in his spirits after a few days of the passage had transpired, evidently on account of the restraint which the father's coolness placed upon his intercourse with the lady already referred to, and who on her part, at least, exhibited the most lively interest in his pleasant attentions. With unobtrusive perseverance, he was still her companion at her morning and evening walks upon the deck, and by pleasant and intelligent conversation seemed to make himself agreeable at times even to the father.

Mr. Edwards was an individual of much character, evidently proud of his daughter, whose appearance showed her to have been reared in the most aristocratic manner, and I could easily divine that it must be from want of property and position on the part of young Hammond that his suit did not thrive with the father. All this at the time was, of course but surmise on my part, but it was true, as I have since then chanced to discover.

It was a very fresh morning on our tenth day out of port, when Mr. Edwards and his daughter finding the weather rather too boisterous for comfort upon deck, were about to go below. Young Hammond was regretting this, as it would deprive him of the few moments of private conversation which he had anticipated at this period, and which could hardly take place in somewhat crowded cabin. Captain Goss had for some object gone quite forward, and with one arm resting over the starboard cathead, was making examination of the ship's "fore foot," when suddenly the cry of "man overboard" started us all, and looking forward to where the captain had just stood, we observed that he had disappeared.

Instead of either of the ship's officers immediately taking matters in hand, there at once arose a Babel of voices, each one suggesting some expedient, and two or three foremast hands jumping into a quarter boat began to prepare for lowering it into the sea. I hastily looked towards the first mate; a glance was sufficient. He seemed to be *stupid*, either half drunk or fogging it. Perhaps he did not know what to do; if he was as stupid as he appeared, this was the case. I saw young Hammond seize hold of the after boob-hatch, and together we threw it into the sea, while he exclaimed:

"Never fear, Captain Goss. We will pick you up!"

"Let go the grips of that boat," shouted young Hammond in a tone of command such as we had not yet heard on board. "No boat can live in this sea."

The men instinctively obeyed, and seemed at once inspired by the confidential tones in which they were addressed.

"Cast adrift a dozen of those life buoys," continued he who had thus unhesitatingly taken command of the ship.

"Ay, ay, sir," said a score of ready voices.

"Now lay aloft, one of you, and keep the run of that hatch;" for we could already discover the captain making himself fast to it by means of his neckcloth and handkerchief. "Mr. Reed," continued young Hammond, addressing the first mate, who seemed to partially arouse, "all hands on deck sir; call up the watch."

"What would you do, sir?" asked the mate respectfully, for spite of the apparent impropriety, he was awed into obedience by the prompt manliness of young Hammond.

"We must work the ship to windward and come down upon him. Brace her sharp up, and bring her close by wind. With a will, sir, with a will—there's no time to lose."

Whether the obvious propriety of these orders struck the mate, I cannot say; but they were instantly obeyed. Young Hammond himself, seizing a deck trumpet, issued the necessary directions in detail, and with that firm and calm decision that inspired every soul with entire confidence.—The ship was at the time of the accident under double-reefed topsails, reefed courses, jib and spanker, running at the rate of twelve knots the wind abaft; consequently, before these orders were accomplished the hatch on which the captain was floating was nearly two miles dead to windward of the ship, which had drifted to leeward.

As we have seen, the sea was too rough to lower a boat, and the only choice, therefore, of saving the captain was to work to windward of him; and now it was that our intrepid young passenger exhibited a skill and ability in handling the ship that amazed the oldest tar on board. He accomplished it in beautiful style, while the mates and men obeyed him without a moment's hesitation. Before the ship was hove about the captain was on the weather quarter three miles distant. We could not fetch him on the next by nearly a hundred yards, but as we passed, we could see him distinctly amid the breaking spray, and young Hammond jumping into the main shrouds, hailed through his trumpet:

"Hold on, captain; we'll be back in a few minutes."

Whether he could hear these encouraging words or not, he understood the motions of the ship perfectly, and taking off his tarpaulin which fastened beneath his chin, waved it over his head! Another tack of three miles, and we weathered him.

"Haul up the mainsail," was the brief prompt order of young Hammond at the appropriate moment.

"Ay, ay, sir."

"Throw the main topsail to the mast now, Mr. Reed."

"Ay, ay," said the mate.

And the ship drifted gradually down upon the captain.

"Range along here, a dozen of ye, on this lee side, with lines and hooks, to grapple the lubber," ordered Hammond.

"Ay, ay, sir," was the intelligent answer of the men.

"Two of you rig a running bowline, and stand by throw it round the captain. Steady, now, steady all of ye."

He was implicitly obeyed. In ten minutes after, Captain Goss was safely in his cabin, and in a few hours was again at his station on deck.

The moment that Captain Goss was carried below, young Hammond walking towards the first mate, handed him the deck trumpet, to signify, in nautical etiquette, that he once more yielded him the command; but as he did so, there arose from the entire company three deafening cheers for his gallantry and the skill he had displayed, that made the ship fairly tremble in every timber!

"By the heavens above us," said the mate as he took the insignia of his office, "you are a man, every inch of you, and there's Jack Rose's hand upon it, be ye who you may!"

Young Hammond made no reply, but gently sunk into his former position, and returned to the cabin.

I know not what passed between him and Captain Goss, but I overheard the end: "Not ten men in the British service could have saved me, though from the first moment I heard your voice on deck, I knew there was a hand on board that understood what was necessary."

As much as the manliness of young Hammond's conduct delighted me, its result upon Mr. Edwards was to me quite as gratifying. There was no longer any coldness on the part of the father of that beautiful girl towards her new friend. Both father and daughter had witnessed the entire scene which we have so hastily described, and young Hammond was admitted to their confidence and intimacy, as he also became the idol of the whole ship's company.

The confidence thus remarkably inspired ultimately resulted in an engagement which terminated in a most happy and appropriate marriage.

Arrived at New York, after we were dressed for landing, and as young Hammond was handing Miss Edwards over the ship's side, I observed that he wore the undress uniform of an officer of the United States Navy!

Miscellany.

THE TWINKLING OF THE STARS.—According to M. Arago, astronomers and others have failed to arrive at a satisfactory explanation of the twinkling of stars on account of their failure to give an exact definition of the term scintillation. He affirms that this, in so far as looked-eye observers of the heavens are concerned, scintillation, or twinkling, consists in very rapid fluctuations in the brightness of the stars. These changes are almost always accompanied by variations of color and certain secondary effects, which on the immediate consequence of every increase or diminution of brightness; such as considerable alteration in the apparent magnitude of the stars, and in the length of the diverging rays, which appear to issue in different directions from their centres. It has been remarked from a very early age that the phenomenon of twinkling is accompanied by a change of color. It is asserted that the name of Barakeach, given by the Arabians to the star Sirius, signifies the star a thousand colours. M. Arago also asserts that the planets twinkle.

The English and French officers in the Crimea who have sold their horses and other property to Russians have made very sorry bargains wherever they have taken bank notes in payment. Out of Russia the notes are valueless, for there is an order prohibiting the exportation, and if they leave the country and are openly sent back again, the Customs-officers confiscate them! The French and English were not aware of this, and have been disagreeably surprised by the discovery of the fact. An appeal to the Russian Government is talked of.

RETURN OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE.—At the annual meeting of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Earl of Shaftesbury stated that owing to long-sighted and well laid plans of secrecy, he might declare that as long as two years ago a despatch from the Foreign Office, written with Lord Clarendon's own hand, had been sent to Constantinople, urging upon the representative of the British Empire there to aid all in his power to effect the emancipation of the Jew, allowing them to hold land and to enjoy every civil privilege in Palestine.

FREMONT A NATIVE OF CANADA.—Under this head the New York *Citizen*, of Saturday last, on the authority of a reliable correspondent says:—

"There seems to be the most positive information that the black republican party have made a blunder in their nomination of Fremont. A gentleman, residing in the neighborhood of Detroit, knew his father, and himself, when a lad, in Montreal, Lower Canada, of which city he is supposed to be a native. Further information anon."

At Paris, a well, which it is intended to bore a depth of 2,300 feet, is now being sunk for the purpose of supplying water to the artificial lakes in the Bois de Boulogne. It was commenced in August last, and has already reached a depth of 980 feet. By the 1st of May it is expected that the bore which is conducted on the new principle involved by Mr. Kind, will have extended to the enormous depth of 2,360 feet, which is 490 feet lower than the Artesian well of Grenelle. The sole motive power employed is a steam engine of twenty-four horse power; and it is calculated that a daily supply of water delivered by the Seine at the Point de la Tournelle, will be obtained. From a paper read by M. Dumas to the Academie it appears that the daily average progress through the various strata of chalk marl, and sand is about sixteen and a half feet.

EVACUATION OF ROME BY THE FRENCH.—The assertion in Parliament that the French and Austrian Governments are disposed to withdraw their garrisons from the Roman States so soon as the Government of his Holiness is ready to maintain order in the Papal dominions without their assistance derives some slight confirmation from a recent occurrence in the French medical depart ent in this city. Two army surgeons being rather deficient in number for the present requirements of the garrison, application was recently made by the head of the medical staff for an increase in their number, but the answer obtained from the Minister of War was that it would be unnecessary to send out more doctors from France, and that the aid of Roman medical men could be easily had for the next few months if required. Octoberis mentioned as the period fixed on for the French evacuation.—*Letter from Rome.*

A KISSING ITEM.—A young gentleman, residing in the neighbourhood of Richmond, had occasion, a short time since, to drive his pretty cousin Fanny down to Windsor in a gig. Little Charlie, a brother of Fanny's, accompanied and sat between them in the gig: but as he was only five or six years of age, was considered nobody. Unfortunately, however, the lit'e fellow had got a new suit that very day of which he was very proud. Finding, on his arrival at Windsor, that it had sustained some injury during the journey, he rushed to his mama to complain: "I declare mama," he cried, "I'll never ride in a gig between sister Fanny and cousin George again!" "Why so my dear?" inquired mama. "Because," he replied, "they've crushed my new hat all to pieces with leaning over to kiss each other all the way from Richmond."—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

NIAGARA ECLIPSED.—The river Shirha wati between Bombay and Cape Comorin, falls into the Gulf of Arabia. The river is one-fourth of a mile in width, and in the rainy seasons, some thirty feet in depth. This immense body of water rushes down a rocky slope, three hundred feet, at an angle of forty-five degrees, at the bottom of which, it makes a perpendicular plunge of eight hundred and fifty feet, into a black and dismal abyss, with a noise like the loudest thunder. The whole descent is, therefore, eleven hundred and fifty feet, several times that of the Niagara. The volume of water in the latter is some what larger than that of the former, but in depth of descent it will be seen there is no comparison between them. In the dry season, the shirhawati is a small stream, and the falls is divided into three cascades, of surpassing beauty and grandeur. They are almost dissipated and dissolved into mist before reaching the bed of the river below.

Punch says that the gentleman denied admission to the Queen's Opera was an American "attired in nankeen trowsers, a striped waistcoat like a livery servant, a blue fogie handkerchief, and had on a pea green cut-a-way coat with brass buttons as big as cheese plates."

A vagrant called at a house on a Sunday, and begged for some cider.—The lady refused to give him any, and he reminded her of the oft—quoted remark, that she might entertain an angel unawares." Yes," said she, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sunday."

SOLD OUT.—While stopping at the Sutter House in Sacramento, California, I overheard a conversation between two gentlemen, one of whom was from New York City, and had been in the country nearly a year, and the other had just arrived. The new comer was inquiring his folly in leaving an abundance at home and especially two daughters, who were just budding into womanhood—when he asked the New Yorker if he had a family? Yes sir I have a wife and six children in New York—and I never saw one of them. "Was you ever blind sir?"—No, sir. "Did you marry a widow, sir?"—No, sir. A lapse of silence. "Did I understand you to say, sir, that you had a wife and six children in New York, and had never seen one of them?" I so stated. "How can it be, sir, that you never saw one of them?"—Why, *one of them* was born after I left. "Oh! ah!" and a general laugh; and after that the New Yorker was distinguished as the man who had "had six children and never saw one of them."

HOW RIFLES ARE MADE.—Nearly every part of the Sharp rifle is made by machinery. The barrel, after the ordinary manner, is made out of wrought iron, a piece some eighteen inches long, about two and a half wide, and half an inch in thickness, being doubled together upon a rod thus forming a spinder of the same length as the iron slip from which it is constructed. The calibre of this sage of the process is quite too large, but it is soon diminished in size, and the barrel at the same time is drawn out to its proper length, by the strokes of trip hammers, which when in full operation, strikes no less than one thousand blows a minute. After this process this calibre is very small, not more than one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The barrels are then subjected to a boring process, by which a proper size of calibre is secured. The stock is composed of two seperate parts, the breech and gun stock proper, are fastened together at the point where the lock is inserted. The lock is an ingenious contrivance, putting on the percussion itself as often as the gun is cocked.—*London Free Press.*

READY WIT.—Quin's professional profession al trips were attractive and profitable. It was during one of these that the stage coach was stopped by a highwayman. His only fellow traveller, a taciturn old gentleman, had fallen fast asleep. "Your money!" exclaimed Turpin's first cousin. Quin assuming the dialect and manner of a raw country lad, replied, with a stare of astonishment, "Money zur! Uncle there" (pointing to the sleeper) "pays for I, twinepikes and all." Thereupon the highwayman awoke "Uncle" with a sharp slap on the face, and (in classical phrase) cleaned him out leaving chuckling comedian in quiet possession of bumper benefit.

THE GREATEST WONDER YET.—Calvin Edson and all the other fat women, dwarfs and giants, are eclipsed by a man now on exhibition at Havanah, who was born without either legs or arms, but who having tenaciously set himself to work to conquer the inconveniences naturally consequent upon such deprivation, has made himself a wonder by the variety of his feats.—Among other things he announces that he is able to spin a top with such perfection that it will hit any spot named, to spin a dollar over a table, to throw a sling, to take a sixpence from a table, and put it into his left ear, and take it out again, to make a knot with a halter, to thread a needle, to uncork a bottle with a cork screw, load a fowling piece and kill any thing designated, or put out a candle with a single wad—quite wonders enough for a man without either legs or arms.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Mr. Brooks, on his recent tour to Cape May made another attack on a northern abolitionist, and but for the interference of some *ruffians* would have inflicted a chastisement as just as that upon Mr. Sumner.

PRINCE ALFRED.—Prince Alfred having chosen the navy for his profession, his whole time is spent in the requisite preliminary studies, and his only four is that he may not be prepared to join the examination when the terms of age shall arrive beyond which admission into the naval service of England is forbidden by the Admiralty regulations. With this view it is, we understand, intended that the young prince shall retire to Windsor, and there devote the next eighteen months especially to those literary and scientific studies which are the necessary prelude to a creditable examination for admission to the royal navy.

The Dublin Medical Express details a case which confirms the opinion that the toad can eject a venomous fluid from its mouth. A boy, aged six years, while throwing stones at a large toad, felt something spirted into his eye. He was attacked soon after with a spasmodic pain in his eye—then with coma; insensi ion attired in many drowsers, a striped waistcoat like a livery servant, a blue fogie handkerchief, and had on a pea green cut-a-way coat with brass buttons as big as cheese plates."

A SMART REPORT.—A celebrated dandy was one evening in company with a young lady, and observing her kiss her favorite poodle, he advanced, and begged the like favor, remarking that she ought to have as much affection for him as she showed to a dog. "Sir," said the belle, "I never kissed my dog when he was a puppy." The fellow took the hint and was off.

A SMART REPORT.—A celebrated dandy was one evening in company with a young lady, and observing her kiss her favorite poodle, he advanced, and begged the like favor, remarking that she ought to have as much affection for him as she showed to a dog. "Sir," said the belle, "I never kissed my dog when he was a puppy." The fellow took the hint and was off.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Thursday last Mr Bugg, farmer on the 1st concession Westminster set light to a pile of old stumps which had been collected on the farm. The fire smouldered all night and on Friday the wind freshening blew some sparks which set light to one of the fences, The flames rapidly spread, consuming the whole of the grass crop growing. The wind fortunately lulled, and the buildings were saved. Had the wind continued north-west, the whole of the buildings of Mr. Pencombe and Mr. Robert Abbot must have been sacrificed, and 30 stacks of corn and hay. As it is the loss is estimated at $500. No insurance

*

A CAPITAL STORY—The Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot tells a capital temperance story.

A farmer belonging somewhere in Iowa, bought a keg of whiskey and carried it home. Well knowing that his better half occasionally took a "drop or so" if it came in her way and now and then would take a drop at all events, he then endeavoured to conceal the keg from her by suspending it in the barn, near the ridge pole.

The Eagle eyed or rather "hawk eyed" wife got sight of it, however, and she resolved on obtaining a taste. At length she hit upon the following expedient, which worked to a charm.

Takin; down her husband's rifle, she put in a charge win a good ball, and taking deliberate aim at the keg, tapped it with a hammer right close to the bung, and then fire shot! Having a tub previously prepared, she was thus enabled to catch all, without losing a drop, and left her poor husband to weep over and wonder at the loss of his whiskey.

*

The Ottawa *Citizen* gives the following gratifying proof of the benefits derived from the Canada Line of Steamers:—

"We are indebted to Mr. W. Hunton, of the firm of T. & W. Hunton, of this city for Liverpool papers of the 26th ult. Mr. H. sailed from Quebec per steamer of the 8th June, to purchase goods in the British markets, a part of his purchases reached Montreal on the 16th July, a second portion he brought with him in the *Indian*. To show the advantage of our Canadian steam line to importers, we may mention that on the 17th ult. Mr. Hunton received a letter in England, from his brother, here, for an increased quantity of goods; he made his purchases in Manchester, had them forwarded to Liverpool, put on board the *Indian*, and they will be to hand to-day,—only 17 days from Manchester to Ottawa."

Administrative Reform.

Referring to to subject of Administrative Reform in England, the *Times* of the 3rd of August says:—

One part of the reform may now be considered as achieved; the victory is half won; the service is or will be, completely opened, and we doubt not that in a year or two the event will exercise much influence on the habits and education of the country. It remains to perfect but what has been begun; the internal organization of the departments must be modified in accordance with the spirit of the new system. Attentive inspection of conduct, conscientious promotion of desert, selection of the best men for important places without regard to party considerations, are among the duties of the statesmen who will superintend the various departments. In no branch of the service will a deficiency in these duties fail to be hurtful; but we may cite the Colonial-office as a department where there is the widest field for a bold and judicious hand. Hitherto it cannot be doubted that the distribution of the highest patronage has been distinguished neither by patriotism nor judgment. The frequent changes in the office of Colonial Secretary, coupled with many of the appointments made, would almost seem to indicate that such Minister was only anxious to embarrass his successor by giving him the most narrow and impracticable men in the country to deal with. Lately the necessity of conciliating independent colonists has led to the substitution of better men in certain places; Canada, Jamaica, and the Cape have had good Governors, and now, we believe, Sir H. Barkley is to be succeeded in Jamaica by Governor Darling of Newfoundland, a gentleman who has acquitted himself ably at several posts, and who commenced his career in the colony he is now to govern. But still it cannot be said that the vast machine of colonial government has been worked on any sound and intelligent principle.

We are gratified to observe that at the last Meeting of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, Christopher Tankard, being one of the Prizes awarded to him for the best field of Oats in the County. The system of awarded prizes for growing crops is a vast improvement on the practice of awarding prizes for grain after being submitted and carefully prepared for competition; because, no matter how valuable such grain mightbe for seed, having been carefully cleaned, and in many instances the small seed picked out seed so prepared could hardly be considered a fair sample of the whole crop besides this, the Judges having to go through the County, would be enabled to prepare by observation statistics that would be highly useful, not only to the locality, but to the Province.—The competitors would not exhibit one good field surrounded by others of slovenly or bad husbandry, but would endeavour to satisfy the Judges that their entire farm was equally deserving of notice. The report of the Judges this year was good, but we hope for a great improvement next. Mr. Coombs displayed good taste in selecting a cup as a permanent memorial of his success, rather than its equivalent in money, and in naming that he should say, "grateful as he felt of gaining such a prize, it was much enhanced by the kind manner in which it had been presented, and that he would rather be the possessor of that cup than twenty times its value in money, he would never part with it, but trusted his children would keep it in memory of him, and strive to gain others to place by its side."

The Tankard was manufactured by Messrs. Morphy Bros., of this place, of the purest silver obtained from *Canadian Mines.*

The principal emblem was a sheaf of oats and underneath the inscription.

"Presented to Christopher Coombs,
By the Middlesex Agricultural Society,
For the best field of Oats in the County,
for 1856.
JOHN B. ASKIN, *President.*

This was surmounted by a wreath of grapes and vine leaves, the effect of which was very pretty.

The capacity of the cup was well tested in doing honor to the health of Mr. Coombs, and the London Beer was said never before to have been so fragrant of genuine Hops and Malt.—*London Herald.*

The expectation is that, on the 1st October, the Grand Trunk Railway will be completed from St. Mary's Portland. The Victoria Bridge will, it is true, still remain uncompleted and the Western extension have to be made. But as the river is passible at Montreal there will be no break in the line from St. Mary's to the seaboard. Already there are symptoms that the completion of this great national work will change the direction of commerce and travel between the seaboard and the Great West.—In New York fears of this result are entertained; and some of the journals of the city write as viciously respecting this great national work as the most slavish advocate of the Great Western in Canada. Already there are three lines of steamers which will bring passengers upon the Grand Trunk; but it is understood that the Great Eastern, by far the largest steamer ever built, to make at least one experimental trip to Portland The line of steamers subsidized by the Canadian Government has been eminently successful this season. Every one of them has supplied news for the whole continent of America in advance of its rivals, and with any other line. These steamers are invariably crowded with passengers; and as the experiment has been so eminently successful the line is becoming a favorite with the Canadians, who heretofore were the great support of the CUNARD line. This latter line is not so managed as to make it very attractive to the public; and the mishaps which have befallen the COLLINS' steamers prevent that line from being preferred when there is as much choice as now exists. Two steamers have been lost—the Arctic and the Pacific—the Atlantic was once out thirty-six days and made land with a broken shaft; besides innumerable derangements of machinery, causing delays of several hours on the Atlantic and panic among the passengers. A strong national penalty is added to the excellent management of the *cuisine*, causes Americans to stick by this line; but it is no unfrequent thing to meet with Americans who admit that this is not the most desirable line on the ground of safety. What the new lines which are to come to Montreal and Portland will accomplish, remains to be tested.

The shortest route, in point of time, is the one that will ultimately be adopted. The value of a couple of days to commercial men may be and often is very great; and those who are not situated for time never want motives for desiring a quick ocean passage. Those who travel for amusement or instruction generally regard the ocean trip as the great drawback of the journey; and are anxious that it should be as short as possible. Those who have never yet made the conditions being very favorable to the Woodstock Company, and nothing but the formal consent of the rate-payers of the Municipalities interested, is now needed to implement the agreement. By-Laws for this purpose are at this moment advertised in the newspapers, and it is hoped that the Municipalities will be wise enough for their own sakes, not to refuse to ratify the covenants which have been made by their delegates. Nor do we see how they could honorably get free from their engagements, even if they desired. But we doubt there is much danger of Rankin & Co. failing. As far as the Directory is concerned, that Company has suddenly changed two of its Directors, and elected Mr. Isaac Buchanan in the interest of the Great Western Company, as its President! who has transferred the books and office of the Woodstock Co. to Hamilton, where it is to be purely controlled." We copy from the Woodstock *Gazetteer*, some account of this part of the grand *coup d'etat*, which is calculated to make people aware, that a power has set itself up in Canada, greater than either Crown Ministry or Parliament. Thus it is. An enormous power, not a railway monopoly, has undertaken to defeat the acts of Parliament passed last session, for the construction of an Independant Southern line.—It sets self above all law by falsifying official records of Stock, and seeks to gain its objects by the use of enormous offers of bribery over heard of in this Province. This Great Western depotism aims at nothing less than absolute monopoly in Western Canada. It will crush all rivals, and place its arbitrary taxation upon every inhabitant of the Province. Parliament and people say that the competition of the *Independant Southern* line is best, for both the interests of commerce and the due development of the Southern section of the Peninsula. The Great Western Company stamps law and public interest to the ground, and tries to grasp in its own clutches, in order to stifle or crush out every attempt at that fosters competition with its present monopoly. This tyranny will not be submitted to we are confident, and if the Courts do not settle the matter previously, the House of Parliament will be called on to stop the monstrous pretensions of this Company, to "control" all the railways of the Province.—*Mail.*

☞ *Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, AUGUST 28, 1856.

We must claim the indulgence of our readers for our shortcomings this week, owing to the editor's absence on important business.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

The candidates for representation of our Counties in the newly constituted Legislative Council, now being fairly in the field, it becomes us to express our views as to the proper men to fill that important office.—Col. Prince and Mr. Dougall, for all that at present appears, will have a single handed fight, for notwithstanding the declaration of the erratic *Planet*, that he has chosen Mr. Rankin, we cannot see that any one else has, nor consequently that that gentleman will resign his office in the Assembly on the chance of a more lasting sent in the Council.

For both Messrs Prince and Dougall we have great respect, to which both are certainly entitled, from the length of time during which they have resided in our neighbourhood, and the upright course of conduct which each has pursued in the various spheres of action, but something more than respect is needed in a man to whom we are to confide so important a trust to be exercised for so long a time as the discharge of the duties of our representative in the Council.

Mr. Dougall is untried in politics, unaccustomed to public life, new to the strife of party and to the allurements of office. Mr. Prince is the reverse of all this: well versed by a Parliamentary experience of eighteen years in the chances and changes of Canadian politics, and having preserved during the whole of that time, that character so difficult to support, and which is the certain rule of any man of inferior talent, *i. e.*, that of an independent member. We conceive him peculiarly fitted to fill to our advantage the post under consideration; unprejudiced by party bigotry, and undinfluenced by party passions, he can surely bring a calmer judgment to bear on the consideration of the question, should the returning power be exercised or not, than the High Tory or the red-hot Radical, the out-and-out Clear Grit, or his so-called Moderate, but too often impassioned Conservative.

That Colonel Prince will be elected, we think no reasonable man can, by this time, entertain a doubt; and we beg to assure Mr. Rankin and those electors whom he addressed last week in the lower townships that we are not actuated by the hostilities which he imputed to us, and that although most men might deem it a not unreasonable cause of complaint that two respectable magistrates should be dismissed on the false complaint of a convicted felon, yet we have long since determined to let that rest until its injustice should be more immediately made the subject of inquiry.

A person named Geo. Sunter, who lectured in Windsor on Sunday week last, on a supposed lustrumone disease called "Colorphobia," announced his intention of giving, last Sunday, a second lecture, on the "Art of keeping out of Mischief and Misery,' concluding with a sequel to Colorphobia. The meeting was pretty well attended by all classes of people and of *all colors.* Shortly after Mr. Sumer had commenced his lecture, S. S. Macdonell, Esq., Warden of this County, came forward, and requested Mr. Sunter to desist and the people to disperse, stating that if he wished to lecture, he might do so, either in the Council Chamber or elsewhere, and that in an audience like the one congregated he could do but little good, and most likely be the cause of much mischief and trouble, as the result might be a breach of the peace, which should always be avoided, more especially on the Sabbath. In spite of this friendly warning he persisted in going on, although occasionally interrupted by howls, cheers and a few rotten eggs.

At length he announced the second portion of his lecture viz., a sequel to Colorphobia. At this point all the colored people (who had previously been sitting on the ground) *rose en masse*, armed with thick sticks, and surrounded the lecturer. The white people did the same, and a scene of confusion ensued, in which no one could scarcely be heard.

Mr. Sunter, after being pushed off his chair several times, finding that he could not proceed, thanked his audience for the *polite attention* he had received, at the same time blaming the authorities for the violence of some of his audience, stating that had not Mr. Macdonell interfered, the people would have been quiet. Mr. S. then took up his chair and marched away, accompanied by about a dozen "outlered pussons" as a body guard. After his departure the attentive and quiet (?) audience dispersed to their homes.

We not only disagree with Mr. Sunter in blaming the Warden for the interruptions he received, but think it an ungrateful return for the kindness of the Warden in advising him to desist, as we are informed that several persons had provided themselves with a large supply of rotten eggs, with the intention, if he commenced lecturing again on Colorphobia, they would let him see, taste and smell; indeed, we heard some remarks about a coat of tar and feathers. Of this, we believe, he was fully aware.

While condemning Mr. Sunter's attempt to set the white and colored people at variance, we do not think that the Windsorites used the best mode of expressing their disapproval, as, in our opinion, instead of egg-throwing, it would be far better to stay away altogether. We hope however, that this will be the last of Mr. Sunter's attempts, as his only qualification as a lecturer seems to be plain *cheek.*

In conclusion we may add, that while we are willing to lend a helping hand to rid them from slavery, we are strongly opposed to an amalgamation of the two races, which, we believe, is Mr. Suntor's sole object. The country is open to them, and such of the colored people who choose to work honestly for their own living, will always find plenty to assist them. This is well understood by the colored people themselves, several of whom have become rich, while others are rapidly becoming so.

☞ We have much pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisment of Master Nicholas Goodall, who is, without doubt, the most extraordinary boy of this or any other age. He visited us last fall, but the night being wet and unfavorable, our families could not embrace the opportunity of hearing him. Since then he has acquired fame and renown, and is acknowledged to be the best violinist living. This visit will be fully appreciated here, and we expect to see a larger audience than we have ever seen in the Court House. Parents and Guardians of youth, we say take all your children, and thus be convinced what patience and perseverance will do.

☞ We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisment, in another Column, of the Sandwich Branch Bible Society, which will hold its anniversary meeting in the Wesleyan Church in this town, on Thursday next the 4th September. Mr. Johnson, the agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, and other Speakers, will address the meeting. We hope to see a large number of the friends of this useful society in attendance on this occasion.

First Steamers from London to Canada.

We learn from Messrs. Buchanan, Harris & Co., who are acting as the agents for the projected steamers between London and Quebec—the first vessel of the line sailed upon the day advertised. We are pleased to add that she has a full cargo. The gentlemen who have made this experiment in London, express a hope that it will lead to a regular line, being sent from that port to Canada by means of steamers; and that they have at their disposal sufficient vessels of the same class as the 'Chester' to perform sufficient and regular service, if they meet with the good encouragement which they hope for. We are informed that no effort is made of competing in speed with the line of steamers now running between Liverpool and Montreal. The vessels to be employed are fitted with what are called auxiliary engines, and of course are not expected to make the first rate runs of vessels built with speed as their first object.—What the proprietors hope to effect, however, is to enable merchants to know with certainty what time they may expect their goods, and at the same time to reduce the length of time now occupied in voyages by sailing ships, while a very slight advance on ordinary freights will be made. If goods can be forwarded from London to Montreal in from twenty to twenty-eight days, at a rate little, if at all, exceeding that charged by sailing ships, the proprietors of this line think they will merit encouragement, and will receive it. We are requested by the agents here to mention, that very much of the success of this, the first experiment, will depend upon the despatch which the Chester may meet with here. They therefore request gentlemen who may know that they have goods on board, to prepare as much as possible to expedite the Chester's discharge upon her arrival, which is looked for during the present week.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Commercial Prospects of England.

(From the London Times, Aug. 5.

The declared value of our exports during the first six months of 1854 was £49,000,000; in the same period of last year they were £43,000,000, and now they have again risen to £54,000,000. These exports, it ought to be explained, are entirely of articles either produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom and to show how unprecedented is this return let it be added that the annual average of exports for 1847 to 1849 inclusive, was for a half year as above, but for the whole year, was only £66,500,000. How rapidly the increase is made may be judged by looking at the single item of cotton manufactures. Here we find one species alone of these products, an export growing annually in value by a million of money. Of woolen and worsted yarn the export has increased in a couple of years from £500,000 to 1,200,000; and so of almost every other item. Everywhere the same energy and progress and the happy art of seizing an opportunity. Peace is concluding and in a few days 140 ships will have entered our ports from Russia. But in the same time not less than 456 have cleared for that country. And it may be worth nothing, for the benefit of those who saw in the repeal of the Navigation Laws the destruction of the mercantile marine, that the British coasting vessels which entered or cleared different ports, numbered 70,000, the foreign vessels scarcely numbered 100.

It is not without trembling that one traces the steps of this marvellous progress—a trembling which is not unlike that of the owner of a Derby favorite who sees his horse making all the running, and wonders how it will be at the winning post. We have hitherto been comparatively alone, in our commercial achievements. Now a host of rivals are in our track, and countries that scorned us as a nation of traders are coming to buy our wares ample and to share in our greatness. With competition thus increasing on every side—France transferring its enormous energies from political to mercantile speculation, America chasing the dollar over the world as much for love of excitement as for the love of gain, Russia anxious to foster its shipping and extend its commerce, our own colonies following in the footsteps of the parent; and taking to the water as naturally as ducklings—a croaking politician might ask, "What will become of us "a few years hence?" The answer is not far to seek. Even if commercial rivalry were dangerous, England, in whose markets there is a greater elasticity than in those of any other country in the world, has nothing to fear. We have felt in England some severe enough twinges of gout, that have rudely interfered with our daily occupations, but that aristocratic malady has attacked as yet no vital part. If there is rotteness and senility anywhere, it is not in our commerce, which combines all the liveliness of youth with all the stability of age, and invites rather than suns competition; for it is the glory of mercantile competition that it does not kill, but invigorates. If France, therefore, let Russia, let America, prosper; England will prosper still more.

Fears of an Insurrection at the Cape of Good Hope.

Advic s to the 7th of May had been received in England from the Cape.

Up to that date the state of affairs on the frontier in the free State (late Sovereignty) was without change. Letters had been received by the Governor Sir Geo. Grey from the President of the free State, that it was his intention to move out in a few days for the purpos- of chastising a predatory chief, ally to the Basutah nation, who had committed or connived at robbing and cattle stealing, and who refused restitution or satisfaction, that the said chief was prepared to defend himself, and had been promised assistance by one of the relations of Moshesh, the chief of the Basutahs, who, at the request of the President had remonstrated with his kins man on his conduct; that it was apprehended that other tribes would join the refractory chiefs, and fears of a wide-spread rising were generally entertained.

The President also desired aid from Governor Grey, and the Governor had made a communication to the Cape Parliament on this matter, tending much to allay the excitement caused by a knowledge of the receipt of the above letter to him, but a very uneasy feeling prevailed, and only one sentiment was uppermost throughout the community. In precautionary measure all the available troops—about 500 only—had left in the ship *Castor* frigate for East London, and her Majesty's steam frigate *Penelope* had been dispatched to the Mauritius with an earnest request from Governor Grey for the loan of 1,000 soldiers from that Island, if it was to be conveyed direct to East London in that vessel.

The "commando" of the free State was to have commenced its march in three columns by as many different routes converging on the chief's place of residence some days before the 7th of May. Much mistake prevails as to the result. The Basutahs, as is well known, can bring from 10,000 to 12,000 well trained and well armed fighting men into the field.

American Affairs.

There is nothing like a good example. It is only a couple of months since our Upper House threw out the Supply Bill, sooner than assent to what they considered an iniquitous appropriation in it. Now, we do not mean to say that this Province has, as yet attained that degree of eminence in its Legislative proceeding, that our Yankee neighbours, in all their grer tness, should condescend to take a lesson from us. But, somehow, these things are catching, and, to make a bull, if it were nothing but to furnish us with a sort of precedent after the fact, we look with some vanity on the spirit of the United States Senate, which has marked a dying Session. That body "finished off" with the rejection of the Army Estimates, in preference to giving validity to one single resolution embodied in them. Here, however, the parallel ends, and for the rest, the advantage is altogether with us. The appropriation to which our Council refused to assent was in itself a very bad one, and as every body knows and feels, fully justified the course to which they resorted.

In the States it has been exactly *vice versa.* The resolution which a Buchananite Senate could not digest was about the best thing in the whole measure which contained it, but it was therefore too strong a dose for the week nerves of Border Ruffianism. It was simply a proviso that none of the United States force should be paid over their violence, in assisting the Missourian Pro-Slavery party in Kansas. This proviso the republican Lower House had previously passed; but as we have said, the Senate did not like it, and accordingly did the only thing they could do to get rid of it, they threw out the whole bill.

Hence the difficulty, and a rather serious difficulty it is for Brother Jonathan. The matter has not shown itself to be so easily arrangeable as its antecedent in Canada. Both Houses stand on their dignity, and a Conference has utterly failed. Consequently Franklin Pierce finds himself in a fix. He calls together the Judges of the Supreme Court and other Councillors, and there is a grand conclusion. The upshot of their fertile imaginings, amid the groans of the New York *Herald*, is an extra session. But how this will solve the difficulty, it is hard to conceive. As far as the extra session has yet gone, the Lower House has adhered to its determination thus practically to mark its disapproval of Border Ruffianism, whilst the Democratic Senate appears equally bent on perseveringly holding its own,—*coute qui coute.* The question is, which body will cry "Enough!" first, and in the meanwhile, the army must go on "tick," as best it may. That fine force of thirteen thousand strong which, some day or other, is to "chaw up" creation, and squelch Canada with one hand, whilst it seizes Central America with the other, is left to provide for itself. Its pay remains as to its pat to the most practical test by stopping the supplies; and the friends of Buchanan may have cause for rejoicing by and-bye, when they see its members reduced to the honorable condition of Falstaff's recruits. One more facile method of relieving the dilemma, however, suggests itself. If a paternal Government will not pay its troops, it is a fair conclusion that it can dispense with their services. "The smartest nation in all creation" has inaugurated the grand invention of making conquests by its wits. What, then, is the future use of soldiers? And as for the soldiers themselves, they have a plain course before them. Men fought on their own hook at Bunker's Hill, and why shouldn't they do so again! There's Nicaragua—a splendid field. Why should not the United States Army go there lustily? By the last accounts Mr. Dictator Walker was in distance badly, and if he don't get it, stands a good chance of being sent home, like Imperial Pompey, *minus* his beard. Why, we ask again, should not the "great unpaid" of thirteen thousand strong go to the rescue? If Nicaragua they will be enabled, individually and collectively, to exemplify the foreign policy of their (late) employers. There they can follow the "good old rule," which the Americans have not yet quite introduced into their domestic affairs, and be missionaries extraordinary for the development of that very excellent, very national (where others are concerned,) and admirably—

——"simple plan
That those should take who have the power,
And those should keep who can!"

But the rejection of the army estimates is not the only financial legacy which the defunct Congress has left to an anxious country. The New York papers are in ecstacies of rage at the fatuity which unaterially reduced the grant to the Collins steamers, at the moment when the *Adriatic* was about to whip the whole Cunard line out of time. What a time to choose for such base economy? The point has been gained in Central America without a fight, and therefore it is not so much matter that the army should be put on nothing a day. Their power can be well appointed now, but why stop the "chaw" of the *Adriatic* before the battle? Mr. Marcy's trickery won't make a steam-engine work without a due supply of fuel. Since the *Ericsson* went to the bottom, that's a start beyond even Yankeedom, and though Britannia's day on land is gone by, she must still contrive to rule the waves. The *Persia* is not to be beaten yet.

As the depreciative tendency in the Collins line goes on, we in Canada may have a change of making something out of it. The *Anglo Saxon* lately made the passage from Liverpool to Quebec in a little over ten days, and outward was only six days from land to land. The line to which the vessel belongs bids fair to be as expeditious and as well appointed in every way as any other. With additions to the number of its trips, a very great amount of transatlantic traffic with the "Far West" might be diverted through Canada; but as this is an article on "American affairs," and has already reached a legitimate length, we shall not now further pursue this subject.—*Globe.*

Arrival of the Niagara.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—Halifax, Aug. 25.—The Cunard steamship Niagara arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 16.

THE steamship Persia arrived out on the evening of the 25th, making the passage in 9 days and 5 hours.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—A regular state of demand exists for all descriptions of Breadstuffs, and prices were generally a shade higher on the week. The weather had been quite favorabl , and the crop accounts were of a satisfactory character.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The steamer Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 15th inst., and the City of Manchester left Liverpool for Philadelphia on the same day, with 180 passengers.

The screw steamer Canadian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

A lamentable accident occurred on board the Canadian on her homeward passage.—The Rev. Mr. Mash drank, by mistake, a quantity of burning fluid. Every exertion was made for his recovery, but without avail. His body was taken to Liverpool and an inquest held thereon.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from New York the 6th inst., arrived off the bar at the entrance to the river Mersey at 5:15 P. M. on Friday, the 15th—the passage being called 8 days and 23½ hours, mean time.

GREAT BRITAIN.—From every part of the United Kingdom the harvest reports are of a favorable character, and but little doubt is entertained that the grain crop will be at least a fair average in quantity and quality. In Scotland, the crops are very heavy. In Ireland, the potatoes, there is a general concurrence of evidence that crops, though not entirely free from disease in some portions of England, Ireland and Scotland, promises to be abundant.

Excellent harvest operations are now general, and no more labor is wanted than farmers have to enroll railway contractors, who find themselves compelled to suspend for the present all but their pressing contracts on the public works.

In the political world there is nothing worth reporting.

Miss Nightingale has returned to her home in Derbyshire, avoiding all public demonstrations of welcome.

Marshal Pelissier's title is Duke of the Malakoff, with a pension of one hundred thousand francs per annum.

BLACK SEA.—The English war ship Gladiator has conveyed from the Isle of Serpents to Constantinople, and reports on the Island five hundred Turkish soldiers and eight Russians.

There was no armed seizure of the Island as it was reported. The Island is nothing but a bare rock of very limited size and dimensions, and the Russians which the Turks and Russians live in together and the latter are treated by the former as their friends.

SPAIN.—The news from Spain is wholly uninteresting. We have a report in the Gazetee de France, but which requires confirmation, that disturbances had arisen at Cadiz in disarming the national guards, but with this exception the disarming is carried out without resistance. The fears entertained of a scarcity in the crops were diminishing.

PORTUGAL.—The Government has sent a war steamer with a cargo of provisions and warlike stores to Lisbon. The cholera was circulated in the Paris bourse that there had been an attempt at insurrection in Naples. It was not however true and from the precaution taken to depress any attempt at rising is not likely. The secret liberal presses has however just issued another proclamation to the people, calling for them to agitate firmly and quietly.

The Gladiator had left again for the Black Sea with new instructions of a more positive nature. The remainder of the allied fleet has not yet left and France and Turkey having no disposable ships for English ships have joined Admiral Stewart's squadron now cruising before Bentzenik—The evacuation of the Turkish territory, by the French troops terminated on the 18th.

The Archbishop of Cheron and Tavirla has formally consecrated the south sided of Sebastopol. Its accessory is to be finished.

It is confirmed that Russia is constructing a first rate naval arsenal on the Island of Kasko, in the Gulf of Bothnia.

The harvest in Asia is bad, but considerable stores remain from last year.

Latest by telegraph.—Saturday, August 13.—Her Majesty and the Royal family retired to Osborne from Plymouth yesterday

The Divan has received a formal renunciation of the Russian government's claim to the Isle of Serpent.

Kars will be delivered up immediately to the Turks.

FALL FROM SUSPENSION BRIDGE—A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—A man named Joseph Cowsland, who resides at 72 Joiner street, fell from the Genesee Suspension Bridge last night, narrowly escaping instant death, and remained under the Bridge ten hours unable to move. The circumstances of the case are as follows. Cowsland went to the Lower Falls last evening to carry a package to one of the paper mills On his return he attempted to cross the Suspension Bridge in order to reach home by a nearer route. The contractor had fenced up the ends of the Bridge near the towers so that the people could not cross on Sunday. This man undertook to get around the end of the fence, and so fell to the bank below, a distance of sixty feet, striking near the foot of the towers. Had the fence been removed as it was he would have fallen into the awful chasm, 240 feet, and of course met instant death. As it was it is remarkable that he was not killed. Unable to move or obtain help, the poor man lay upon the ground, exposed to the chilly atmosphere these cold nights for ten hours, until the workmen came to the Bridge at 7 o'clock this morning. It does not appear that any bones were broken, but he was frightfully bruised. He says that persons crossed the Bridge last evening after he fell, but he was too much injured to make himself heard. He was taken to some house in the vicinity and medical aid administered. It is thought that he will recover.

SHEEP STEALING.—A dull stupid looking man lately came down from the neighbourhood of London, C. W. with a large flock of sheep, and, after procuring pasture for them of a farmer in the township of Ancaster, he sold most of them to a butcher in Dundas, receiving part of the money down, but at such a low price as to excite suspicion that all was not right. He was then arrested, and the money, except what he had spent, taken from him. The constable kept him in charge and locked him up that night, taking his clothes out of the room, next morning it was discovered that the stupid looking boy had escaped.—*Markham Economist.*

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, Aug. 27th, 1856

Flour New warranted,	$	0 00	7 25
"	"	2 25	6 00
Buckwheat Flour,		2 00	0 00
Rye "		2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,			4 00
Clover,			10 00
Corn Meal per 100		1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.		0 80	0 00
Oats do 34lbs.		0 25	0 00
Potatoes do new			0 50
Wheat, new 60lbs,		0 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,		0 95	1 00
Hay per Ton		10 00	0 00
Straw per load		1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)		2 00	2 25
do Mixed		1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.		7 00	0 00
Beef " "		7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$3 25
Wheat.—$1 12½ a $1 25.
Corn.—Held at 53 a 56c, without sales
Oats.—36c
Cheese.—best quality 15 cts.
Eggs.—12½c per doz., by the barrel.
Butter.—Scarce; 16 a 17c in the crock.
Aug. 20th, 1856.

Special Notices.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills

Have acquired much of their celebrity from the fact that they soothe the system, destroy latent diseases, impart cheerfulness, and that conscious feeling of restored health and power, which inevitably leads to the actual possession of health and strength. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills immediately eradicate any vicious, acrid, or dangerous matters which may have accumulated in the system, and the moment the tone of the stomach is restored, the patient finds new life and vigor, the appetite comes back again, and with a little perseverance, even the oldest man discovers that he has a chance of living a little longer.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will prove highly efficacious in bilious complaints, scorbutic disorders, liver complaints, affections of the nervous system, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in the head, limbs, and other parts of the body; oppression of the chest, indigestion, loss of appetite, redundancy of bile, dizziness of the eyes, violent pains in the temple and forehead, impaired memory, sick headache, tremulous action of the whole frame, restlessness and bad dreams, stupor fic dozing, flatulency, costiveness.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is a correct likeness of Sir Astley Cooper, from the celebrated painting by Lawrence; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, the Mother & Co., London and New York, on each box, and on the directions Without these marks they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Gait; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE 72nd LOAN MEETING will be held at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office at half-past three o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday, 3rd September next.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sec.-Treas. E.B.S.

Sandwich, 27th August, 1856.

SANDWICH
BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the above Society, will take place at the WESLEYAN CHURCH, in this town, on THURSDAY evening next, the 4th September, at 7 o'Clock P. M.

The agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, (Mr. Johnson,) and other Speakers will address the meeting.

A Collection will be taken up at the close of the meeting in aid of the funds of the Society.

The friends of the society and the public are invited to attend.

J. W. CAMPELL,
Secretary.

Sandwich, 28th August, 1856.

$40,000
WORTH OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
CONSISTING OF
A GRIST MILL, BREWERY,
DWELLING HOUSE,
Town & Villa Lots & Wild Lands
IN
WILKINSON'S
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT
SCHEME.

To take place at SANDWICH, CANADA WEST, on the 20th day of November next.

☞ Tickets only $4 00 each.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 "	3,000	is	3,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
1 "	1,200	is	1,200
7 "	1,000	is	7,000
5 "	800	is	4,000
6 "	500	is	3,000
10 "	400	is	4,000
100 "	100	is	10,000
20 "	20	is	400
150 "	4	is	600
9			154
			$40,000

The Grist Mill is situated in the Township of Sandwich, and a portion of the Town Lots and an excellent House and Lot are situate in the Town of Amherstburg; the remaining Town and Villa Lots in the Town of Sandwich, the County Town of Essex and on the beautiful river Detroit. The Wild Lands are situate in different parts of the County of Essex and are very valuable.

The Town Lots are large with fine broad streets, and close to the business part of the Town.

The Great Southern Railway Terminus will be within a very short distance of these Lots.

The *Villa* Lots have a most beautiful situation, being high and well adapted for gentlemen's residences, having a fine *broad* avenue laid out, on which they front; and are not surpassed in respect to beauty and position by any in the Province.

There are a greater number of prizes in proportion to the number of tickets to be sold than in any similar scheme yet offered to the public. The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen, to be appointed on the day of drawing by the holders of Tickets.

☞ Parties remitting to the subscriber one hundred dollars will receive a package of twenty-eight tickets in return.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Proprietor

The following gentlemen have kindly allowed their names to be used for references, JOHN McEWEN, Esq., Sheriff Essex.
P. H. MORIN, Esq., Post-Master, Sandwich
GEO. BULLOCK, Esq., Co'y Treas. Essex
COL. ASKIN, Register, Essex.
Sandwich, Canada West,
July 24th, 1856.

COURT HOUSE,
SANDWICH.

THIS EVENING, AUGUST 28th,

NICHOLAS GOODALL, the wonderful little English Violinist, only 14 years of age, known in the United States as "LE PETIT OLE BULL," will, by particular request, give one of his delightful concerts, in the COURT HOUSE, SANDWICH, this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, punctually. Doors open at half past 7. Particulars in programmes. Admission only 25 cents.

27th August, 1856.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post-master General and Marked "Tender for Mail Service" will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 13th September, 1856, for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week each way between Amherstburg and Windsor on and from the 6th October next.

The conveyance to be made in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Windsor is about 18 miles.

The rate of Travel to be not less than five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The Days and Hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post-master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do,

To leave Windsor every morning except Mondays, and to leave Amherstburg every afternoon except Sundays, at such hours as may be required:

The Contract if satisfactorily executed will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years. The Post-master General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds for the due performance of the service.

Forms of Tender may be had on application to the Post-masters of Amherstburg, Chatham and Sandwich, and no Tender will be entertained unless on a printed Form.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, 6th August, 1856.

Crown Lands Department.

Toronto, 24th July 1856.

THE undermentioned lots which form a part of the Northern and Southern portions of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Fifteenth September next, at the hour of noon Upset prices as shillings and pence per acre; one fifth to be paid down at the time of Sale, the remainder by four yearly Instalments with interests on each as it becomes due, or the Patents may issue forthwith as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island may be inspected during business hours, up to the day of Sale.

A valuable portion of the Island of St. Joseph is of a good quality, well timbered, and the soil adapted for Agricultural purposes, and the waters around it abound with excellent fisheries.

The Mining regions will afford a favorable market for the surplus Agricultural produce raised upon the Island, which lies in the course of, and possesses stopping places for the American and Canadian Steamers, proceeding to the Sault St. Marie.

CONCESSION A.	
Lots:	Acres.
1	74
3	119
4	150
7	121
9	133
11	94
13	94
17	100
19	100
56	186
58	210
60	200
62	173
64	194
66	167
68	201
70	300
HURON CONCESSION.	
19	100
NEEBISH CONCESSION.	
19	73
CONCESSION B.	
3	113
5	108
7	127
9	154
MIDDLE CONCESSION.	
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION C.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
11	190
13	159
15	162
17	128
19	140
21	167
23	118
CONCESSION D.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION E.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100
CONCESSION F.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100
CONCESSION G.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION V.	
1	145
3	151
5	127
CONCESSION I.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION 3.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	97
CONCESSION 5.	
1	100
3	100
5	97
CONCESSION 6.	
1	190
3	100
CONCESSION 7.	
2	120
4	118
6	109
8	173
10	106
12	31
A	183
14	80
16	109
18	81
20	194
CONCESSION 8.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
CONCESSION 9.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
CONCESSION 10.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
8	122
CONCESSION 11.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
8	38
CONCESSION 12.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	105
CONCESSION 13.	
1	81
3	93
5	97

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 17 in the Township of Rochester, on the Middle Road, containing 66 acres, about 40 of which is fenced in and about 16 well cleared, with a house, a good new barn and stable; also two ponds of water sufficient to supply 20 head of cattle through the driest season, and a good bricked well.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, (if by letter post paid.)

TIMOTHY WINDSOR.

Rochester, 12th August, 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

THOWSELL, LESCH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereto, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows:

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russel Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Angus Verais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y,
Sandwich, 30th July, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS!

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS
OF
INDIAN LANDS.

PLANS of the above Lands on a large scale, showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for sale in a few days at the principal Book Stores throughout the Province.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of five shillings each Sheet, or ten shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post Paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address
DENNIS & BOULTON,
Surveyors & Agents.

Toronto, August 6th, 1856.

STRAYED.

CAME into the possession of the undersigned, about two years ago, a BAY MARE. Has a white face and tail, turned four years old. Has been advertised before. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take the same away.

GEO. GRIFFIS,
Maidstone Cross, Aug. 1st, 1856.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those that have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
NORTH 1856 SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. STEWSON, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

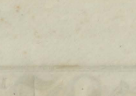
FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr, Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action: They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR SYMPTOMS OF COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight Pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Keep your clothes and their hundred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR *Fevers, Intermittents, and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and vivifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system needs cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which are the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes liability to sleep, and sometimet great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach sick; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medicine dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause and make these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in small doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK,
SANDWICH;
D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. P. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. MacKenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocbe, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hartly, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Guillot's Column
FOR AUGUST, 1856.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
IER
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WHICH BE NOW OFFERS AT THE
LOWEST REMUNERATING
PROFIT, FOR
CASH.
PRINTS
IN VARIETY.
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING,
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
TROWSERINGS,
LINENS
DRILLS,
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES
TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS,
CARPETING,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
Flour,
AT CURRENT PRICES.
POTASH
KETTLES.
H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Weather Proverbs.

A rain bow in the morning,
Gives the shepherd warning.

A rain bow at night
Is the shepherd's delight.

Evening red, and morning grey,
Are certain signs of a beautiful day.

When the glow worm lights her lamp,
Then the air is always damp.

If the cock goes crowing to bed,
He'll certainly rise with a watery head.

When you see the gossamer flying,
Be ye sure the air is drying.

When black snails cross your path,
Black cloud much moisture hath.

When the peacock loudly bawls,
Soon we'll have both rain and squalls.

When ducks are driving through the burn
That night the weather takes a turn.

If the moon show like a silver shield,
Be not afraid to reap your field.
But if she rises haloed round,
Soon we'll tread on deluged ground.

When rooks fly sporting high in air,
It shows that windy storms are near.

Useful if not Ornamental.

AN OLD RECEIPT.

When Onions abound,
Take the small white and round,
And peel off the outer brown skin;
Then with some wifery art
Make some water boil smart
In a little saw pan or tin.

When the water boils fast,
Your Onions in cast
'Till they cover the surface quite nice;
And when they appear
On the outside quite clear,
Then quick take them out with a slice.

On a cloth that is clean
And fit to be seen,
Lay them neatly and nicely by rule;
Put another cloth over
By way of a cover,
And so let them be 'till they cool.

Meanwhile scald a set,
And repeat this till you get
As many as you wish, or near,
If the outer skin shrivel
This is a vexatious evil;
Peli it off 'till the Onions look clear.

Next put them in a jar,
And pour wine vinegar
Just hot but not boiling upon them;
Cover close when they are cold,
And they'll keep a year to hold.
As though a Cook-major had done them.

Do all this remember
In the month of September.

The Florida Potato--China Thrown into the Back Ground.

Hardly had the new Chinese potato (Dioscorea Batatas) had a chance to begin to speak for itself, or the enterprising introducers to realize the expected returns for their great outlays in securing a monopoly of the same, when another benevolent purpose of "benefitting the country," ere a presuming "Native" comes forward with a claim sufficient not only to drive out the good old Irish potato, but even to overwhelm and smother all hopes of success for the new comer into the field. The cause, reason, if what is said of the "Florida Potato" be only half true, it must certainly become the potato of the country, provided always that it prove sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigors of our Northern winters—a matter of no little uncertainty, however. We commend the new comer to the immediate attention of Mr. Brown,—him of the Patent Office Agricultural Department.

Mr. Wm. F. Robertson, of Tallahassee, Fla., says of it: "It grows in the sandy soil of our pine woods, near the Gulf Coast, is perennial, with a climbing vine, and flower somewhat resembling that of a convolvulus or morning glory." What a change to combine utility and beauty! "It appears to be very prolific, the root or potato attaining a growth in the first year of four or five inches in diameter, and ten or twelve inches in length. A specimen before me has been planted about three years, and the root is more than thirteen inches in diameter, with numerous offshoots or radicels and would probably weigh from thirty to forty pounds." Think of that!—a potato, and we behold them in the material use, acceptable alike at the table of the rich and poor and, from their exceeding productiveness, carrying plenty where perhaps gaunt famine would otherwise carry off its thousands annually. May we not be permitted to hope something from this new species! We hope so. They should be planted in slight soil, in drills and about a foot apart, and suffered to run on poles.—*New York Tim s.*

GREEN CORN OMELET.—The following receipt for this seasonable delicacy is said to be excellent: Grate the corn from twelve ears of corn boiled, beat up five eggs, stir them with the corn, season with pepper and salt, and fry the mixture brown, browning the top with a hot shovel. If fried in small cakes with a little flour and milk stirred in to form a batter, is very nice.

☞ PINEAPPLE JELLY.—Pare and grate the pineapple, and put into the preserving pan with one pound of fine white sugar to every pound of fruit; stir and boil it until well mixed and thickened sufficiently, then strain it, put it into jars, and when it has become cool, cover the jellies with papers wet with brandy, cover the jars tightly and treat them as apple jelly.

☞ CURRANT AND RASPBERRY JELLY.—Pick over a quart of red currants, a quart of white currants, and a quart of raspberries, put the whole over the fire, stir them and boil them about ten minutes, then rub them through a sieve; strain the liquor while hot through a jelly bag, add a pound of fine white sugar to every pint of the liquor, boil and treat as directed for apple jelly.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.	From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday Apr. 23	Saturday, May 24
do May 7	do June 7
do May 21	do June 21
do June 4	do July 5
do June 18	do July 19
do July 2	do Aug. 2
do July 16	do Aug. 16
do July 30	do Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool.
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do May 2, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, £80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For passage or freight please apply to
THOMPSON, ALLAN & Co., Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 82 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, } Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghees, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Pootras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 13th.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that T. M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. A. Noble's Tavern, on Plank Road, on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2. 10s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen, and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

NOTICE.

TO BE LEASED for a term of five years from the First April next, the public Wharf in the Town of Sandwich, for which purpose Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk, at his office, up to Saturday the Nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONDITIONS.

The Lessee to keep the Wharf in good repair during the lease at his own expense, and to deliver the same at the end of the time in good tenantable condition. The Township Clerk, at present, is the Collector of the Township of Sandwich. Tenders to state the names of two good sureties for the fulfilment of conditions.

For further particulars reference may be had to either of the undersigned.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE,
Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.
Township Clerk's Office,
Sandwich, July 4, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE,

LOT No. 7, First Concession, in the Township of Mersea, containing about 60 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It has a good dwelling house, stables, &c., and an excellent orchard. Possession given in the Fall. For terms of sale, &c., apply to

OLIVER BURKE.
Township of Mersea, 16th July 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two runs of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the
EASTERN MARKETS,
where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY, C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n5ly

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ
to wit: } of *fieri facias* issued
out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Otwell and Mathew Otwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: Water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street and Park Lot No. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C; lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lots three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex being part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late François Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession of the Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-third day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued
out of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz:

Water Lot number three in the East, and Water Lots numbers three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June next, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY
Late Sheriff Essex
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Paget Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Road, containing TWO ACRES in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a most *desirable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3, on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 5 and 8, adjoining the residence of the J. Fleming, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Verrais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chicago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE, L. BEECHER, E. P. HOLLISTER
C. B. KETCHUM, C. B. WILKINS, JR.
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE;
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor, and will be found possessed of the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with perfect ease; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of everything to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 20th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in readiness.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

WARNER BROS'
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Saloon," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. HANCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly opposite the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tenders visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.
Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease are requested to hand in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

TO RENT.

A DRUG STORE, with a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sandwich. The Store will be leased for a term of years, and the Drugs and Medicines will be sold on reasonable terms. The selection cannot be surpassed in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of July next, if required. The present proprietor is about entering other business, which will prevent him attending to the Drug business, and which is the only reason for his retiring from he trade. For particulars inquire of

T. ADLEY.
Sandwich, 15th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural Affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and artistical ability, renders it one of the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl-surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: R. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. A liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Any person inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, Designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near Toronto, where he intends to test the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to render the Correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADA
PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.
Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,
The Churchman's Friend,
For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Discipline, Edited by the Rev. Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.
Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, 30 of which are cleared, with 10 acres in bush. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres.

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title Indisputable.

Apply to CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers; do. Swiss full jewled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.,
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pulters, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I trust purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a
WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of
GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.
To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Cross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver,

Plated and Silver Ware, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces
wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knives, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gift Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Taps Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Fancy Combs, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutes, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; do Britannia, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposing the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE,
H. C. GUILLOT, } Executor
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS, and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Fearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1856. NO. 28.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

Mr. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

Mr. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, Jun.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

Mr. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, Jun.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Dr. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

Mr. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT,
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns,
Every description of Firearms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE.
Office Hours, 8, A.M. to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERHGS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
BROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Is prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. tew doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
MPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

CHAGARAY
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

The Childhood Scenes.

BY BLANCHE D'ARTOISE.

The tide of memory sweeps along—
Now backward rolls, to life's young spring;
While time and death drift slowly on—
A song of childhood's days I sing.

The guileless days of childish glee,
Those winsome days of summer hours,
When hope was busy as the bee,
Life's path lay through a vale of flowers.

Afar, 'yond, o'er the fields, where ran
Through toll-tale grass a limpid stream;
By mossy stone its fountain sprang—
A diamond set in emerald sheen.

That haunted spring—O years agone,
Three sisters clustered by its wave;
Where are they now? Each one is gone,
And one is tottering toward the grave.

Yes, haunted was that toll-tale stream,
By three bright joyous, happy girls;
Anon, gray hairs usurped the gleam
Of their bright, bonnie auburn curls.

Our mother, whose high, stately mien
Subduing time could scarcely bow,
Now slumbers in yon churchyard green,
And soft turf waves o'er her brow.

Our only brother long hath died;
Deserted is our home of yore;
How often, often have I sighed—
That homestead hall is ours no more.

The sod is deepening in the glen,
Spring bursts with bright violets glow;
But ne'er the sisters three again
Will haunt the nook where wild flowers blow.

Then happy home of childhood's days!
Deserted for life's thankless call—
Ah, how my yearning spirit prays
To breathe once more in homestead hall!

How a Honeymoon Terminated.

Miss Ellis was formerly a resident of New Hampshire. She was a very fine looking young woman, and for a long time was considered one of the best looking ladies in New England. In August last Mr. Ackerman of Utica went down to Newport, to spend the summer and indulge the sea-breezes.—Among the guests then stopping at that fav-[illegible] was Miss Ellis, of New Hampshire" and her uncle Benjamin. Her uncle is a shrewd man of the world, and can see as far into the wants and peculiarities of the people as the next man. Mr. Ackerman of Utica saw Miss Ellis, and was so taken with her *contour* that he immediately made up his mind that if her beauty rested on a "golden basis," he would go in and win.—To ascertain how Miss Ellis stood in regard to the precious metals, Mr. Ackerman came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do was to "pump" her uncle Benjamin. To get Uncle Benjamin under the "pump" Mr. Ackerman invited him into his parlor, and they partook of iced champaign for several days in succession. During one of these sociable sit-downs, Ackerman broached the subject in the following manner:

"That young lady who sat at the table near you this morning, is a magnificent creature. Do you know her name?"

"Do you mean that young lady with black ringlets?"

"The same. Are you acquainted with her."

"Certainly. Her name is Ellis; she resides in New Hampshire."

"An old family, the Ellises, I believe,"

"Yes, sir; and they have the rocks, too."

"Possible? and is Miss Ellis worth anything in her own right?"

"I rather think she is. She owns more land than I can see over from the top of a flagstaff. In addition to this, she holds some thirty thousand dollars' worth of government securities."

"Is it possible?"

"True every word of it. I am her uncle, and ought to know."

"Uncle! I beg ten thousand pardons for my rudeness. Had I supposed you were in any way related to the young lady, our conversation would have taken a very different direction. You will overlook the impropriety, I hope?"

Uncle Benjamin promised to do so, although he knew that Mr. Ackerman was dealing in falsehood and duplicity the whole time. Mr. Ackerman and Uncle Benjamin shook hands and parted. The latter walked towards the beach to have a smoke; the former went to the barbershop and ordered Mr. Pomatum to dress his hair *a la Sullivan*. Mr. Ackerman put himself "on his shape" at the earliest possible moment. He got it through her uncle Benjamin. The introduction ripened into a flirtation, the flirtation into a courtship, and the courtship into a marriage. The latter came off two weeks ago last Monday. The next day they started on their honeymoon. They visited Boston, and remained there until Thursday of last week. They then started for Albany. They arrived here on Friday morning, having spent the previous night at Springfield where they laid over. On their arrival in this city, they drove to Stanwix Hall, where they engaged a suit of rooms at the rate of sixty dollars per week. On Monday of this week Mr. Ackerman informed his wife that, owing to the non-arrival of funds, he would have to trouble her for a small loan.

"How much, dearest?"

"No great sum, my duck—a couple of hundred will do at present."

"A couple of hundred! Why, my dear, that is more money than I have seen in the last five years."

"What becomes of your interest money, my love.

"What interest money, my soul?"

"Why, that interest money you derive from those government securities."

"Government securities! I don't know what you mean."

"Don't know what I mean! Why, your uncle Benjamin informed me that you owned thirty thousand dollars' worth."

"If he did, he should be written to, and made to explain. It is all a riddle to me."

Mr. Ackerman admitted that Uncle Benjamin should be written to. He dropped him a letter that very hour. On Wednesday he received Uncle Benjamin's answer. We annex it:

"DEAR NEPHEW,—In answer to yours of Monday last, I send you this. I fear you have put a construction upon my language not warranted by the facts. I said that Miss Ellis's family was one of the oldest in the state, and that they had lots of 'rocks.' This is literally so. Miss Ellis's parents live on a fifty acre farm, nine tenths of which is covered with boulders of all possible magnitude.—If by rock you imagine money, you have, and pained to say, deceived yourself. I said that Miss Ellis owned more land than I could see over from the top of a flag-staff. I admit I used this language, and the statement is true.—As I am very near-sighted, the quantity of land I can see from the top of a flag-staff is limited to half an acre; I am sorry if you understood me to mean more than this, I also mentioned that my niece held some $30,000 worth of government securities; true, every word of it.—The securities aforesaid were issued by the first Congress, and are known as the far famed continental money. It sells in Boston at the present time, at the rate of ten cents a peck. Should it bring more than this in York State, please drop a line at your earliest convenience. With love to self and niece I close with best wishes for your prosperity.

Yours, B. S. V. ELLIS.

The first thing Mr. Ackerman did when he received Uncle Benjamin's litter was to tear it open. The next thing was to tear his hair and stamp upon the floor. He asked Mrs. Ackerman what it all meant. Mrs. Ackerman replied that she did not know, but supposed it all came from that love of fun which Uncle Benjamin inherited from his grand father—[illegible] uncle Benjamin, and paid the same compliment to his grandfather. Having done this, he pronounced the whole marriage "a cussed swindle."—Mrs. Ackerman retorted and charged Mr. Ackerman with being "a mercenary adventurer." Mr. Ackerman said he would permit no woman to question his honor. Mrs. Ackerman retorted by saying that he "could not help himself." This so irritated Mr. Ackerman that he walked up and slapped Mrs. Ackerman's face. Mrs. Ackerman, not liking thissort of thing, pronounced her husband a brute, soon after which she repaired to the Police Office, and swore out a warrant against him for assault and battery. It was issued by Justice P. Room.—When the officer went to serve it, however, it was discovered that Mr. Ackerman had flown. It is supposed that he has gone either to Utica or Boston. If the latter place, Uncle Benjamin should expect an early visit from a Meertzek moustache and a duelling pistol.—*Albany Police Tribune.*

Taken at his Word.

A laughable illustration of practice following theory and precept occurred lately in one of the Royal Dockyards. The superintendent, who had undertaken the disciplinarian, who is admitted to be thoroughly acquainted with the most insignificant details of his noble and gallant profession from the duties of the energetic boatswain to those of the dignified Commander-in-Chief, was passing a sentinel on his way to his official residence, when he turned upon the stalwart guardian of the Royal establishment and demanded the reason why he had not challenged him. In vain the sentry declared that he knew him to be the superintendent; he was emphatically told his duty was to challenge everyone who approached him and warning with excitement, the gallant, superintendent exclaimed, "Challenge all, Challenge me, Sir." "Well, then," said the sturdy pupil, lowering his musket, and bringing it to the charge, "I do challenge you; give parole, Sir," and the worthy superintendent having, in the course of his practical instruction, allowed the parole to slip his memory, was forthwith made a prisoner, and driven into the sentry box; so situated, the worthy preceptor was soon allowed another opportunity of esteeming the effects of his own teaching. A policeman passing demanded why the sentry had imprisoned the gentleman. "You foolish fellow," said he, "why it is the superintendent;" but the only reply from the sentry was the vociferous demand, "give the parole." The policeman deeming discretion to be sufficient and authority for passing the sentry, had also forgotten to learn the parole and he, too, was ordered into the sentry box, from which he and his distinguished fellow prisoner were only rescued when the sentry was relieved from his post.—*English Paper.*

Lord Erskine having lived a bachelor to an advanced age, finally married his cook, for the purpose of securing her services, as she had frequently threatened to leave him. After she became Lady Erskine, she lost all knowledge of cookery, and it was a mortal affront to hint the possibility of her knowing how any sort of eatable was prepared for the table.

Miscellany.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE G. W. R.—On Monday last, as the train running eastward from Woodstock at 11,34 was within about 3 miles of Paris, the engineer observed an object on the track which he thought to be a dog; but as it did not move he let off steam to frighten it. On nearer approach he discovered it to be a child quietly watching the approaching train. The alarm whistle sounded, the breaks let down, and every effort made to stop the engine; but it could not be done in time. The child—about three years old—was struck on the temple, leaving no external wound beyond the appearance of a severe bruise on the forehead, but the skull was entirely crushed. On removing it a few minutes afterwards, a portion of the brain dropped from its nostrils and mouth; yet life was not actually extinct for an hour afterwards. The first person on the spot to render assistance—but too much alarmed to do so—was Mrs. Shinners, whose husband was killed a short distance from the spot about three weeks since. The sufferer, whose name was Scalley, had wandered from the house unobserved, the family being engaged preparing dinner, and descended a steep bank of probably 40 feet to the track. —*Woodstock Spirit.*

INDIAN TREATY.—The tripartite treaty, between the Creeks and the Seminoles, residing west of the Mississippi, is considered one of the most important ever concluded with the aboriginal tribes. The Senate recently ratified it, with amendments, to which the delegation in this city have assented. It appropriates $899,000 for which a bill has passed the Senate, and awaits the action of the House. These Creeks and Seminoles surrender lands to such Seminoles in Florida as may remove West; while the treaty secures to the last, on that condition, country, and all their annuities, and permits them to enjoy their own—a Seminole, government, independently of association with any other tribes; a failure to obtain which, has been a prominent objection heretofore, to their immigration. This, it is supposed, will have a tendency to forever quiet Indian disturbances in Florida, an important consideration in view of the millions of money expended on account of Indian hostilities in that state.—*Leader.*

THE BITER BITTEN.—A stranger was done out of $80 yesterday, on the Canada side by the patent safe game. The owner of the operation snatched the victim's money and started to run, but the stranger, who had plack if he was green, pursued and grabbed a gold chain from the rogue's neck. A watch came with it, and the stranger found himself possessed of more than an equivalent for his out money.—*Buffalo Express.*

A thousand men are now at work on the Levi-than steamer, the *Great Eastern*, and she is expected at Portland in May next. Mr. Bottis one of the directors of the Steamship Company, completed his arrangements last week, for the building of the wharf for the accommodation at Portland, which is to be furnished at the expense of the city.—*Globe.*

Widow Grizzle's husband died lately of the cholera. In the midst of the most acute bodily pain, after the hand of death had touched him, and while writhing in agony, his gentle wife said to him:—' Well, Mr. Grizzle you needn't skick around so and wear the sheets out, if you are a-dyin'.'—Very consolatory.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.—A gentleman, eminent for his wit, being hard pressed by one of his impatient creditors for the principal and interest of a debt, long incurred, made the following facetious reply to a letter received.

"Dear Sir—In answer to your obliging favor, I must take the liberty to inform you that, at present, it is not my interest to pay the principal, neither is it my principle to pay the interest.

OFFICIAL PRUDENCE.—A regiment being on the point of leaving a country town in England, and having to pass through a wood infested by robbers, the mayor insisted on sending an escort of three constables to protect them.

A KEEN BANKER.—A few days ago, a certain banker of Paris went with others of the faithful, to the church of St. Eustache, there to indulge in a little wholesome prayer. While devoutly engaged upon his knees, he all at once discovered that somebody had just picked his pocket of his watch. Judging that the thief was not far off, he exclaimed: "It is not fair to play such a trick as that upon one of the profession!" The pickpocket, who had not left the church, heard this; and believing that the banker was really what he intimated—a brother thief went and waited for him at the door, and as he came out, slipped the watch into his hands, saying, "Monsieur, please excuse my mistake!"

DECREASE OF CRIME.—The summer assizes of 1856 are not likely to be soon forgotten by the legal profession in all its branches. With one or two exceptions, the criminal business was, so far as the circuits have been completed, all but *nil*, and the lists of records to be disposed of as equally scanty and profitless. In Clonmel, the capital of South Tipperary, at one time the focus of crime and litigation, the criminal calender occupied three hours, and the trial of records six more, being the lightest commission which was ever held there. The exceptional cases are those of Westmeath and Mayo. At the former there was a terrible long array of prisoners, and at the latter Mr. Justice Keogh, in opening the commission, regretted to be obliged to state that the calender of prisoners for trial at these assizes, though not large in point of numbers, was heavy in regard to the nature and character of the offences charged, and therefore very unsatisfactory. His lordship said there were five cases in which the parties were charged with the crime of wilful murder, two for manslaughter, and others for felonious assaults on females, and burglary, and robbery, in all 30 cases, of which some appeared to be of an extreme character.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—We learn from the San Francisco *Bulletin* that the ship "Tartar," from Calcutta, put into that port in consequence of the crew refusing to work. The captain appeared at the police office, and demanded a police force to assist him in putting a number of the crew in irons. The police were sent, and they bound the boatswain who was conveyed on shore to the station, when he made known the cause of the crew refusing to work. They had received nothing to eat since leaving Calcutta except *rotten herringsand rice*, specimens of which he had brought with him. The editor of the *Bulletin*, who saw them, declares that the herrings were perfectly decayed, and very offensive, the rice, also, was loathsome, being dirty, yellow and rotten. If any human creature was ever compelled to eat such stuff, he must have been on the point of starvation; or it must have been crammed down their throat." The captain, first and second mate, are Americans. The case was undergoing investigation when the mail left.

THE GREAT ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.—In addition to the state, county, and city taxes, the people of the United States haveto foot the fellowing bill ofthe Federal Government. The expenses the Pierce Administration for the last year, are as follows:—

$75,608,400 a year!—$6,307,200 a month!—$152,920 a week!—$207,560 a day!—$8,900 an hour!—$144 a minute!—2,40 a second!

If the last item in this computation be correct, it is truly second to no one heretofore in its career of progress. Trotting horses going a mile in 2 40, and an Administration spending money at the rate of $2,40 a second, are coincidences which they point to with pride.

A GOOD REASON—A man in New York purchased several puppies of a dealer, whose entire stock was labelled "Buchanan pups." Finding that they were of a very good breed, he went back in a few days for some more, and found them all marked Fremont pups." Why, how is this?" exclaimed he, "that these are now labelled Fremont? When I was here before, they were all marked Buchanan." "Oh said the dealer, with a waggish leer, " *that was before their eyes were opened*, Sir." The application is easily made.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A YOUNG RUNAWAY MATCH—Two respectable families in this city have recently been thrown into a great state of excitement in consequence of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of two rather juvenile members thereof, who it appears, had concluded that they were quite old enough to get married. The gallant was a young gentleman who has seen the seventeenth summer and the lady a Miss of thirteen. They started off on their matrimonial tour in the early part of the present week, and have not since been heard of though anxious enquires have been put in circulation concerning them. A month's wages was have "something to cry about," he having frequently before reproached her for the unavailing tears which she shed in consequence of his father's death.—*N. O Picayune.*

A man fell overboard from a Yankee steam-boat. The captain only asked "Has that man paid his passage? If he has, go ahead! I did not put him overboard."

An old maid recently defended old bachelors by asserting, that as they are generally the victims of disappointed love, in youth, they have the honor and manliness not to offer themselves, heart-*less-ly*, to others.

The husband of a beautiful wife, returning home one day, was met by one of his offspring, all smiles, clapping his hands, and saying, "Pa, Mr. B——has been here—he's such a nice man—he kissed us all round, and *Mother too!*"

Theodore Hook, once walking with a friend, passed a pastry cook's shop, in a window of which was the usual inscription—"Water Ices and Ice Creams." "Dear me," said Theodore, "what an admirable description of the effects of hycrophobia!" How can that be," said his friend," what have water ices and ice creams to do with hydrophobia?"—" Oh," replied Hook, you don't read it right. I read it thus: Water I sees and I screams."

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—The Nautical Magazine recommends iron bulkheads for wooden steamers, and it also states that the planking of a ship is its main safeguard from foundering. Iron plates have immense advantages over wooden planks for the out side covering of ships; their edges can be made with flanges fitting snugly into one author, and which, when riveted, makes the whole hull tight as a steam boiler, and far more of a homogeneous whole than it is possible to make the hull of a timber vessel. The London Mining Journal states that John Neilson, a Glasgow engineer, issued a pamphlet in 1824, for the formation of a company to build ships of plate iron, and he pointed out their superiority to timber built ships. Before that period he and others had built small iron vessels for canals. He failed to form a company, but he laid down the keel of a vessel of the kind he had proposed, in his own yard, in 1830, and completed it in 1833. It resulted in loss to him, but it gain to the public, for it claimed the attention of skilful engineers, and led to the construction of iron steamboats very generally in Scotland, and with marked success

TERRIBLE DEATH—MAN KILLED BY A BULL—On Thursday last Mr. Riach farmer, Curlusk, Bobairn, was killed by his own bull. The deceased had, on Thursday morning, done something to provoke the animal but left hoos to attend the Keith market. He returned in the evening entered the byre in which the bull was kept with the intention of fastening him to his chain. No sooner had he entered the byre than the animal, which had apparently kept up its anger rushed upon him and gored him in the most frightful manner. The cries of the unfortunate man brought some of the farm-servants to his assistance, but although they struck the bull repeatedly with an axe and other instruments at hand, it did not leave its unfortunate victim until a pitchfork had been knocked into its eyes. Even then after the poor man had been carried into the house, the infuriated animal came bellowing to the door as if again wishing to attack him. His body was wounded and lacerated in a most frightful manner, and one of his eyes knocked out. Dr. George Keith was in immediate attendance, and did every thing which medical skill could suggest, but with no avail. The poor man lingered in great agony, till 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, at which family to lament his loss.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AT A PARISH FESTIVAL—A pleasant story is told among the inhabitants of Christ Church, Blackfriars, about an incident of rural treat which was given the other day by the Rev. Josiah Brown to a large number of his Sunday scholars, teachers, and other parishioners. It is said that, while the young people were very happily engaged upon the verdant turf of Addington-park, in the enviable pastime of "kiss in the ring," one of them, a frank bouncing girl, of the age of twenty-two, saw that a grave and venerable gentleman was approaching them, and exclaimed, who is that old gentleman? If he comes near here I'll throw the handkerchief to him, and kiss him. "Nonsense" said her companions, "you mustn't why, that is the Archbishop." "I don't care," she persisted "I have said it, and I'll do it." The next minute the most reverend prelate, who had passed that way with a benevolent desire to see how the party were enjoying themselves, found her arms about his neck, and received a good hearty, unmistakable kiss on his respected face. He took the compliment with a very good grace, and repaid it with a paternal smile. *Honi soi qui mal y pense.* The primate's dignity did not suffer one jot; the merry girl will have this achievement to boast of when she shall have become a grandmother.

FALL OF PRICE IN GRAIN.—We felicitate our citizens in this neighborhood—and elsewhere—for we do not suppose we can keep the benefit to ourselves—that the "staff of life" is now come to be handled a little more easily than of late. The highest price now paid by cash dealers is, we find one dollar! This will be good news for many a sore eye, and we trust our friends the millers and the bakers will be " art in part " in spreading to the greatest possible extent the blessing of this great economy over the district. We suspect that we have not yet "touched bottom" in regard to the price of this necessary of life. At Chicago, several weeks since, it was quoted far lower than the present depression. There is now a store of it, which long waited to touch the two dollars, or two and a half, which has to see the light, and we advise the holders not to wait for another European war, still less for an American, but to shell out the treasure manfully, and bring the hidden things to light. The curse of Scripture—and that is no light matter—is upon them. "Cursed be he that withholdeth corn: but blessings shall be upon the head of him that selleth it." Come shake off the curse, take, however late, the blessing.—Barley too, we find is falling. Farmers had better get the rhino for it before it drops beyond their reach.—*Planet.*

"I will not strike thee, bad man," said a Quaker one day, " but I will let this billet of wood fall on thee," and at the precise moment the "bad man" was floored by the weight of a walking stick that the Quaker had been known to carry.

A boy being told to define the word "choil," said, "positive boil, comparative boiler, superlative, bust."

Ireland.

From the Correspondent of the Times.

DUBLIN, August 5.

THE IRISH HEROES OF THE CRIMEA.

The privilege of pronouncing a formal eulogy upon the services of the Irish regiments engaged in the recent war has worthily devolved upon the Earl of Carlisle. His Excellency is to present, in the name of the Queen, a stand of colors to the 18th Royal Irish, in lieu of those honourably ragged banners which they carried into Sebastopol on the 18th of June last year. The old colors of the regiment are to be deposited with solemn triumph in St. Patrick's Cathedral, as worthy trophies for the example of succeeding generations of Irishmen. The whole ceremony, it is said, will be conducted on a scale of splendour which cannot fail to gratify the national vanity at present unnecessarily irritated by well meant but injudicious reflections upon the honours paid by the people of England to their national corps. The reception given by the citizens of Sheffield to the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards does not look as if John Bull meant to monopolize in his own person the whole glory of the war in the East.

THE NAVAL SQUADRON AT QUEENSTOWN.

This morning's account from Cork announces that at about 4 o'clockon Saturday evening the squadron which left Queenstown about a fortnight since arrived in the harbour, and came to anchor in pretty nearly the same positions they had occupied before. It appears that their cruise has been, not towards the west of Ireland, as was thought, but in the Bay of Biscay. During the whole of Saturday crouds poured down in every successive train and steamer to visit those noble specimens of naval architecture, and were received with great politeness on board the Duke of Wellington, which, from the repute of its stupendous dimensions, proved the principal object of attraction. A large number of the sailors and marines got liberty, and went ashore in every kind of marine conveyance.

THE POTATO.

The Cork *Examiner*—a careful and reliable authority upon the subject—supplies the following information respecting the state of the potato crop in that extensive district:—"With regard to this crop we have had information from the district of Kenmare, Bantry, Skiddereen, Millstreet, Clonakilty, and Bandon. Between Cork and the latter town we can state, from personal observation, that everything is as promising as could be wished, but that between Clonakilty and Bandon there is considerable evidence of blight to be seen. In no case, however, that we have observed has the disease gone to any greater extent than the blackening of the leaves. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Kenmare we learn that the crop is quite healthy, but between that and Bantry evidence of disease have appeared. Again, about Bantry there are no indications whatever of blight, while between that town and Skibbereen, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Skibbereen, considerable manifestations of disease have appeared. About Millstreet nothing, we are told, could be finer or more healthy than the appearance of the crop."

In every part of the United Kingdom the harvest reports are of a favorable character, and but little doubt is entertained that the grain crops will be at least a [illegible]

THE MURDER AT FERMOY.

Charles McCready, the soldier who was convicted last week at the Cork Assizes, of the wilful murder of Sergent McGuinny, of the 68th Light Infantry, was yesterday afternoon put forward to receive sentence. The prisoner was perfectly calm and unmoved. Baron Greene, in a touching address, pronounced the last judgment of the law. During the course of the delivery of the sentence the prisoner seemed to be the only person in the court unaffected by the solemnity of the occasion and the touching address of the learned Judge, who himself was deeply moved during its delivery. At its conclusion the prisoner, without assistance stepped lightly and firmly from the place where he stood, and was immediately conveyed to the county jail, where he will await his execution. The usual formality of wearing the black cap was dispensed with by the learned Judge on this occasion. It is understood that the execution is to take place on Monday, the 22nd of September next.

Passage of the Army Bill.

The Army Bill shorn of the proviso has passed! In this announcement we record the success of the most dangerous combination of power against the representatives of the people yet exhibited in the operation of our government. The people's representatives have been confronted with the solid united slave interest of the South, and the swollen power of the Executive, and have been overcome. The Senate has been against them, the President has been against them, the army has been used against their wishes to oppress our brethren in Kansas, and there alone remained to them the power to stop supplies.—but now that power also has fallen before the great conspiracy against freedom. Now we shall behold riot and bloodshed in Kansas—that army which draws two thirds of its support from our industry will be employed to dragoon into submission to the diabolical laws of the Border Legislature, the free State men of Kansas. The glorious days of Border Ruffianism are come. The army of the whole Union waits, or hastens, as orders come, to obey its commands. Stringfellow and Atchison rule us. Let us look a moment at the Proviso which Congress has refused to pass. In the new Bill brought in by Mr. CAMPBELL last Saturday, it was simply this:

Provided, "That no part of the military "force of the United States, for the sup"port of which appropriations are made "by this act, shall be employed in aid of "the enforcement of any enactment hereto"fore passed in the body claiming to be the "Territorial Legislature of Kansas." Was this unreasonable or unjust or revolutionary? Nothing of the kind. A portion of these enactments the Senate itself had denounced as infamous and disgraceful to the age, and yet with these enactments unrepealed—with the brand of its own condemnation upon them—it places the army at the disposal of that high criminal FRANKLIN PIERCE, to enforce them. Because the laws are infamous in character, and fraudulent in origin, the people ask that they shall not be enforced. but the Senate confessing that our objections are valid, disregards our wishes, allies itself to the cruel tyranny of the slave power, and orders the army to aid in the subjugation of the people of Kansas.

There can be nothing plainer than the exact position of this question. The President and Senate either wanted to use the army to enforce the laws of the bogus Legislature, or they have purposely outraged and insulted the North by urging a barren victory in a matter upon which the North was so sensitive and excited. We discard the latter supposition as improbable, and this brings us directly to the consideration of the former. *They intend to use the army to enforce the laws of the Kansas Legislature.*

Then let the people remember, first, that it was elected by invading Missourians, who had no right to vote in the Territory.

Second' that the then Governor of Kansas pronounced it an illegal body, and declared it dissolved.

And that the above facts are abundantly established by the Congressional Investigating Committee, who went to Kansas and examined thoroughly into all the circumstances of the election, of this Legislature.

But it met and passed laws, among those laws are the following, which Congress have just empowered the President to use the army in enforcing.

Seven offenses against the slave interest are punishable with *death.*

Raising insurrection, punishable with *death.*

Aiding insurrection, *death.*

Inducing slaves to rebel, *death.*

Inducing slaves to freedom, *death*, or not less than ten years imprisonment at hard labor.

Assisting slaves to freedom, *death*, or not less than ten years imprisonment.

Taking slaves from any State into Territory, *death* or not less than ten years imprisonment.

Harboring escaped slaves, not less than five years imprisonment.

Printing incendiary documents, five years imprisonment.

Denying right to hold slaves, Two Years imprisonment.

No person opposed to holding slaves to sit as a Juror.

In addition to the above are the following which we select from the laws pertaining to the qualifications of voters &c.:

No person to vote or Hold Office who has violated the "Fugitive Slave Law," or who refuses to swear to support the Kansas-Nebraska law.

No person eligible to office who refuses to take oath to support Fugitive Slave law and Kansas-Nebraska act.

Every person offering vote to be presumed entitled to vote.

No evidence to be received contradicting challenged voter's claim to vote—if sworn, judges to receive vote or not.

The Accident to the Arabia.

To the Editor of the New York Herald.

SIR,—You will oblige me by publishing the following extract from a letter which I have just received from Halifax, respecting the *Arabia*:—

"She arrived here about eleven o'clock on Friday morning, having been detained water out of the fore peak, then removed the coal, and made a good and secure passage for the water under the coal. We also stuffed oakum in the leak from the inside, and shored the fore peak off as well as we could, and sent a diver down, who put oakum and tallow in the leak from the outside.

"Before she left we ascertained that one of her donkey engine pumps of 2½ inches, could keep pace with the leak, whereas she has four pumps connected with the engine, of 10 inches each, four deck hand pumps, of 7 inches, and two pumps which were put in the hold, of 2½ inches each, making in all six steam pumps and six hand pumps I got the Admiral to hold a survey on her; he sent the master of the flag ship and the foreman of the shipwrights of the Dockyard; before she sailed I read to the passengers a copy of their report to the Admiral.

"Its purport was, that "the ship was making about eighteen tons of water an hour, and this has been cleared by one donkey engine. There are very ample appliances to clear a much larger leak, if necessary, as well as six pumps, which can be worked by hand. From the mode adopted in-board to keep out the water, it will serve to strengthen the Lows; and from the mode adopted out-board, from allowing oakum to suck into the leak, it is probable that it will diminish; and we further think, from what we have seen. and the reports of the divers, that the ship can proceed to England in safety."

"After reading this to the passengers, I told them I would give them an hour to make up their minds; those who did not wish to go could have their money returned in full, or a passage in the Canada. They expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and I believe about twenty-five landed here; I also put two more boats on board. I feel quite sure in my own mind she will go home all right."

I may add, from myself, that the pumping capacity of the *Arabia* is over one thousand tons per hour, by injecting from the ship instead of from the sea.

Your obedient servant,

E. CUNARD.

Narrow Escape of Britannia.

If we are to believe a circumstancial letter from Munich, Britannia's maritime power has had a very narrow escape from the total destruction which awaited it had a third naval campaign been opened this year in the Bay of Finland. From this letter we learn that a certain Bavarian corporal, named Bauer, who, in 1849, made some unsuccessful experiments with a diving vessel in Kiel harbour, has since then brought his labors to a successful result. The letter which he wrote home announcing this fact was indited 17 feet below the surface of the sea, off Cronstadt, June 24, and in the company of the writer, in his vessel, were at the time a Russian naval officer, eight sailors, and a smith. This experiment had been preceded by eight others for the purpose of testing the capacity of the vessels, and it was to be succeeded in a few days by a grand one in the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine and a committee named for the purpose. On the occasion there alluded to the crew of 11 persons remained eight hours without interruption, under water; and in addition to letter writing feat and the drinking of divers bottle of Rhine wine to the healths of various European potentates, they performed during that time all sorts of evolutions with the vessels, moving backwards and forward, rising and sinking, whether vertically or at an angle, whether rapidly or slowly, &c. In short, the only circumstances connected with the description that at all suggests an opening for scepticism is, that the letter was written by the inventor himself; when we have another description, written by an impartial person, we shall know better what to think about the matter.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.—We believe that E. Malloch, Esq., is a candidate for Rideau Division. E. Griffin, Esq., of this city, is spoken of as a candidate for the same Division, but we hardly think it is Mr Griffin's intention to contest the election. We have reason to believe that the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet will not be a candidate for this Division at the coming election, nor will George Byron Fellowes, Esq., either. We understand that it is the intention of a portion of the electors to nominate Alex. Moffat, Esq., of Pembroke; and we are satisfied Mr. M. would poll a strong vote in this Division. We believe we can with confidence state that J. B. Lewis, Esq., Mayor of this city, has concluded not to stand for this Division. Reasons of a private business character have caused this change of intention. Were Mr. Lewis a candidate, we are of the opinion it would be hard to beat him.

We see it is stated that Col. Prince. and and the Hon. H. J. Boulton are candidates for the Western Division. They are able men and experienced politicians, and we presume the contest will be a hard one.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

☞ Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, SEPTEMBER 4, 1856.

Our readers may recollect in our last issue, that we intimated our views regarding the candidates then in the field for representation of the Western Division. Since that issue, however, it would appear that the contest will not be only between Colonel Prince and Mr. Dougall, for although we are not aware of any requisition to the present member for Essex, it appears from certain notices of meetings in Kent, to be held by Mr. Rankin, that that gentleman proposes to offer himself. *We* must offer, *en passant* our congratulations to the well-informed *Planet*, upon the correctness of its intelligence, and assure him that *now* we entirely disbelieve the hitherto generally credited rumour that he had been hired by Col. Prince's friends *to abuse him.* But "revenous à nos montons." We support Col. Prince, and why? Because we see in [illegible] lated to represent us in the body to which the United voice of his former constituents has called him. When the Col. immediately after the dissolution of the last Parliament refused to come forward for re-election to the Legislative Assembly, we were by no means among those of his constituents who urged him to recal his determination though fully alive to the important services which he had rendered to the County during his representation, we could not but consider that the length of those services, and the sacrifice of personal and private interests entailed by them, entitled him to demand from us repose from labors, which his greatest enemies never denied, had been devoted to the cause of his constituents alone. Why then, (it may fairly be asked of us,) do you wish him to renew them? We answer, *because we desire to see the right men in their right places;* because the legislative council retaining its function unaltered, though to be composed in part of men chosen by the people, to exercise those functions should rank among its members persons of qualities very different in many respects from what we are accustomed to seek in those we select to represent us in the Assembly: The duty of a similar body was well defined thus: "To curb the license of an assembly purely popular." We have hinted before what we say now, that no political partisan should be chosen for this office; the reason is plain: a partisan, or one who advocates a particular set of measures, merely because they are the measures of a set of men whom he knows as *his* party, though of eminent use as experience has shown in the lower branch of the legislature, would introduce into the higher an element fatal to the very purpose of its creation, the check upon popular fervor Col. Prince has been known throughout his whole political career as a man of measures, one who (as he tells us in his address) cares little for *men*, and the more suitable therefore for a place in the deliberations of a body whose sole duty is the consideration of measures already prepared for and laid before them in a tangible shape. But he has more than all this to recommend him; *his* learning is extensive, his talents undeniable, his experience of legislation second to none of our present legislators, and the best proof that can be adduced of his *honesty*, is the simple fact that after eighteen years of prominent Parliamentary life with a large amount of professional eminence at the bar, he remains (to use his own words) "plain John Prince" without title, office or employment, residing in the little town in which he first settled on his arrival in this Coutry, and satisfied to spend here amongst his friends the remainder of his days. These are reasons which, in our opinion, should induce the people of these counties (for he is as well know in Kent as in Essex,) for *their own interests* to select Col. Prince as their representative, but we cannot close without, another word as to the electors private feeling. We speak mainly to the men of Essex. *We owe it to the Col. to elect him.* He has served us faithfully in troublous times in the hand-to-hand strife of 1837 and 8, in the more important strife of mind against mind during stormy years in the Parliament of this Country in his private walks of life where no service in his power was ever refused to those who asked it. We hope and think that his old friends will feel as we do, that as none of his faults are unnoticed and undwelt on by his enemies, so we may fairly weigh them with his virtues, and see which assemblage of qualities will kick the beam.

TO THE

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE

Counties of Essex and Kent.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time has now arrived when it becomes me to address you briefly upon the great change made in the Constitution of this Country by our Sovereign's gracious permission for us to Elect our Legislative Councillors, whereby she has been pleased to wave Her Royal Prerogative to create them as heretofore. For that boon we should be grateful; and I doubt not that, if properly treated and carried out, it will add to the increased prosperity of Canada as exemplified in those Elective Institutions which have so much contributed to our internal advancement and prosperity. It, however, behoves us to consider well and to reflect calmly upon what the qualifications of a Legislative Councillor ought to be, and what the duties of that Council are. It is or ought to be an *honourable* Body, in every sense of the word. It should consist of men not famed for being Party men, of violent political feelings, or prone to aid in factious opposition to the Government of the day; but men who are well known to the community as men of character and experience in the world, men who can be relied on as much for their honour and independence of demeanour in the Senate as for their ability, and of men too who, by their experience in Legislation, can bring their learning to bear upon those Enactments which come up to them from the popular branch of the Legislature for their deep and solemn consideration. To such men you may safely entrust your interests, and, in my opinion, at least, it would be dangerous to confide in any others. Moreover, the duties of the Council are most important. They are a check upon the vague, hasty, imperfect, and exuberant legislation which sometimes emanates from the Lower House; and their deliberations should be conducted with that dignity and cool reflection which in a popular assembly it is next to impossible to maintain. I do not address you as a stranger or as a new man soliciting your suffrages for the distinguished honour to which, by your favour, I aspire. But I address you as an old friend and neighbour, who has lived amongst you continuously for nearly twenty-four years, through good report and evil report, and who was your chosen representative in Parliament for more than eighteen years! And you have, by your requisitions, told me that I and I alone am your choice to represent you in the new Council that is to be. You know my abilities, [illegible] my experience in Parliament, and you know my character; and upon that knowledge you have been pleased to base your proposition that I become your Representative in that Council. I do not profess to be a Politician—a bigotted Partizan with any set of men—but I do profess to have and ever will maintain the principles of an honest and independent public character, wherever I am placed; and I will yield to no man in liberality of sentiment or action; and I point to my conduct for the last ten or fifteen years as a Member of the Legislature as evidence of the truth of these assertions. In fine, I shall ever consider it my duty to contend for the freedom and rights of all the inhabitants of this noble country, whatsoever may be their nation, creed, or colour. These are my Principles. To my antecedents you are no strangers; and it is most gratifying to receive your assurance that he who has been your friend and neighbour for so long a time, and your representative in Parliament for a longer period than any other man in Canada (save one) ever represented the *same constituency*, still enjoys your favour and your confidence, and that, "with all his imperfections on his head," you will confer upon him the greatest honour you can bestow—a seat in the first Elective Legislative Council of this Province.

That I shall, through your favour, be triumphantly placed in that high and honourable position I do not for a moment doubt. My visits through the Counties have entirely satisfied my friends as well as myself on that important point; and I pledge myself to serve you honestly, faithfully, independently, and diligently, and according to the best of my abilities and powers. And you shall find in me a strenuous advocate for an enlarged representation based on population at the proper time—for the promotion of Education upon the most extensive and liberal plan—and for the support and progress of all measures (I care little for men), which I may conceive will tend to the happiness and good government of Canada and the prosperity of the noble and enterprising races who inhabit it.

I remain, Gentlemen, as ever,
Your faithful Friend,
JOHN PRINCE.

The Park Farm,
27th August, 1856.

Grand Trunk Railway.

The *Leader* argues prosperity to the Grand Trunk Railway, from the fact that Portland and Quebec promise to become the two great connecting points with Europe. The Collins steamers to New York have, owing to the line, fallen into disrepute; and the Cunard Vessels are not managed to the satisfaction of travellers. The result of this is that the Canadian line of steamers from Quebec have this year been well supported, and as long as they keep up quick and safe passages it is most probable their prosperity will continue to increase. The *Great Eastern*, (the monster ship now building in England) will make her first passage to Portland, and should she be so far successful as to shorten the passage between the two continents, by a day or two, there is every probability that the travelling public will withdraw their support from the New York lines, and bestow it upon this monster vessel; and this being the case she will no doubt be kept on this route, and will feed the Grand Trunk Railway at Portland. We hope these anticipations may be realised.—*Berlin Chronicle.*

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

The Western Division.

GENTLEMEN:

THE Legislative Council of Canada was originally intended to be an imitation of the British House of Peers, but from various reasons, unnecessary here to mention, the mere nomination of its members by the Crown has failed to secure for it the respect and weight which a branch of the Legislature ought to possess.

It has therefore been deemed expedient to render it elective, so as to secure for it a portion of the popular favor, hitherto accorded to the Legislative Assembly.

This change, when fully carried out, will invest the Council with an importance in some degree similar to that which attaches to the Senate of the neighboring Union, a seat in which is a position of greater importance than the Governorship of a State.

The Elective Council of Canada will however have this superiority over that of the Senate of the United States, that its members, instead of being appointed by local Legislative bodies, often by corrupt combinations and intrigues, will be elected directly to them; they will also represent nearly equal constituencies, instead of the gross inequality in this respect, which is found in the American Senate. Senators from N. York represent a population ten times as great as the same number of Senators from Delaware or California.

When it is considered that a Councillor will represent twice the number of Constituents of a Member of the Assembly, and for twice the length of time, it must be obvious that the selection of a proper person to fill so high an office is of the utmost importance to your interests, and to those of the country at large.

The weak point of all representative institutions is the disposition of the Executive to gain majorities by bribing the representatives of the people, and the facility with which the latter have too often sold themselves for considerations of private advantage

It is by appeals to private interests, by places and jobs, that party hacks are manufactured, and I can conceive no greater political calamity for a Country than to have a majority of its representatives composed of such venal and selfish politicians. It is under this evil that Canada has long groaned, and is now groaning, and against which every possible precaution should be taken by Constituencies, when called upon to exercise their invaluable privilege of electing representatives to Parliament.

To secure an object so desirable every thing depends on the personal character of the men chosen, and the two leading elements to be sought for in a Candidate are integrity and ability; without the first an able man may exert his abilities against you, and for his own selfish ends, and without the latter, an honest man may become the mere tool of a Ministry, hoodwinked by their plausible sophistries.

Having lived amongst you for twenty-seven years, you can judge from my antecedents, better than I can, whether or not I possess these essential requisites for your representatives; at all events, any more profession without the guarantee of previous character, should go for nothing.

My political convictions are entirely in favor of liberal measures, and should I be elected, I will give my most strenuous aid in carrying out the measures of so much importance to the prosperity of the country, such as

Representation by Population, so as to give Upper Canada its proper position in the Legislature.

Common School Education free from Sectarian influence, and the repeal of such acts [illegible] Schools now existing.

Opposition to all grants of public monies for Sectarian purposes, and also to all acts giving religious corporations power to hold real estate for the purpose of revenue, irrespective of creed or denomination, and the

Retaining the seat of Government in Upper Canada.

If my views on these subjects meet with your approbation, and I should be honored with your confidence and support, I will endeavor, if elected, to serve you faithfully, to the best of my ability, with honesty of purpose, and a single eye to the good of this great Province, and to the special interests of the Division with which I am connected.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
and Faithful Servant,
JAS. DOUGALL.

Windsor, Aug. 27, 1856.

Herepath's Journal has some conjectures on the probable course of the Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway in regard to the question of raising two millions preferential bonds, as authorised by the Act of last Session. The *Journal* contends that all that is wanted is £80,000 to finish the Victoria Bridge; and adds, that it might be "good policy for the Shareholders to meet "the Government halfway, by completing "the bridge and sanctioning the raising of "£800,000 perferential bonds in lieu of "the three millions withdrew." The *Journal* truly remarks upon this great national undertaking, that it would be difficult to point out any similar undertaking which has been so rapidly constructed, and at so small a comparative cost, considering the solidity of the bridges and the permanent way."

Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN has been elected Director of the Great Western Railway in the place of MR. SMITH, M. P., who resigned because he could not persuade the English Directors to carry out Mr. BUCHANAN'S schemes. It is not to be supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN will meet any better success than the gentleman who has offered himself up a martyr for Mr. BUCHANAN'S sake.—*Leader.*

Col. Prince.

The gallant Colonel is a candidate once more for Legislative honors—to represent in the Legislative Council the Counties of Kent and Essex, and with great probability of success. As in all likelihood Colonel Prince will prove a troublesome thorn in the side of Ministers, the Leader, which like a dog going back to its vomit, has again become the organ of Government, makes a furious onslaught upon him, and uses language which ought to cover the conductors of that unscrupulous journal with shame, if shame they are capable of experiencing. Depend upon it they will be quiet enough when the Gallant Colonel comes to Toronto. —*British Whig.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. F. Smith, of Warwick, met with a serious accident, while feeding a Thrashing Mill, on Saturday last. By some means his left arm got entangled in the machinery, crushing it so fearfully as to render amputation unavoidable. Fortunately two Medical men, (Dr. Mothersell of Bosanquet, and a Dr. Williams,) were within a short distance, at the time when the accident occurred, and the arm was amputated a little below the elbow.

Accidents of this kind are of frequent occurrence, and imply the use of the utmost caution by those who are engaged about these machines; for it becomes a serious matter thus to be maimed for life, even though the life itself should not be taken.

While on this subject, it reminds us of having ommitted to notice the death of a young man named Smith, a son of Mr. Daniel Smith of this Township, about two weeks ago, by an accident which happened him. The young man was driving a team with a load of piles to the Railway, when a short distance from Town was thrown off the load upon which he sat, and pitched before the front wheels of the waggon. These passed over his body, but the team stopped before the hind wheels reached him. He was seen by some people a short distance off, but when reached had scarcely sufficient strength or conciousness left, as to tell his name. Medical aid was immediately procured, but he died in the course of the afternoon.—*Lambton Observer.*

APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th August 1856.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Robert Pearson, of Toronto, Esq., to be Clerk of the Process, under the Act 19th Vict. ch. 43.

Horatio Nelson, of Sandwich, Esquire, to be Clerk of the County Court for the County of Essex in the room of John McEwan, Esquire, resigned.

William Herbert Campbell, of Brockville, Esquire to be Clerk of the County Court for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, in the room of T. D. Campbell Esq., resigned.

Francis Murphy, of Port hope, Gentleman to be Revenue Inspector for the County of Durham.

John Little, of the City of Ottawa.

Joseph G. Lesperance, of Ste. Anne des Monts and

Edward Mann, of Carleton, District of Gaspe, Gentlemen, to be Landing Waiters and Searchers in Her Majesty's Customs.

Philip Low, of Picton, Esquire, Barrister at Law;

Francis Gore Stanton, of Simcoe, Esq., Barrister at Law;

James Agnew, of Kingston, Esq., Attorney at Law, to be Notaries Public in Upper Canada.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE OF TWO CHILDREN.—On Thursday evening two juveniles, footsore and weary, entered the yard of the Greyhound Hotel, Bath, and inquired if they could be accommodated with lodgings for the night. Their respectable dress and superior manners, as well as the unusual nature of their application, excited the surprise and curiosity of Mr. Clarke, the landlord, who took his would be guests into the hotel, and proceeded to interrogate them. Though exceedingly polite in their replies, they declined affording any information except that they were going to sea, and Mr. Clarke's suspicions were further excited by the light shoes which one of them wore and the shortness of the trousers; and he ultimately put himself in communication with the police. The children were then separated, and one of them conveyed to the central station and lodged for the night, the other remaining at the Greyhound. Their secret was preserved until Friday morning. when a livery servant rode into the Greyhound yard, and soon afterwards made known that he was in pursuit of a pair of fugitives. The whole story was then developed. The children were brother and sister, the latter 11, and the former scarcely 13, the offspring of parents in good society; and on Thursday they had decamped from their home at Road, near Frome. The boy had determined to go to sea, and entrusted his secret to his sister, whose ardent affection determined her to accompany him at all hazards. She accordingly dressed herself in some of his clothes, allowed him to cut her hair, which was then parted at the side, and thus attired and disguised, they set off to Bristol as the nearest seaport. As soon as they were missed, every effort was, of course, made to discover them, and the servant who so fortunately met with them, had ridden down three horses in the pursuit.—They were on Friday conveyed back to their parents.—*Bristol Mer.*

In our English files we find the following allusion to extensive forgeries on the Bank of France: "The alarming discovery has just been made that an immense number of forged notes of the Bank of France, amounting, it is supposed, to the value of many millions of francs, are in circulation.—The forgeries are so ingeniously executed that several of the most experienced clerks in the Bank were unable to detect them. It was only after a bundle of suspected notes had been minutely scrutinised by several persons that the minute difference between the false and the genuine paper was detected. It was then found that out of a parcel of eighty-eight notes eighty-seven were forged. The affair is so serious that orders have been given at the Government offices not to receive notes in payment at all unless they are first marked as good by the Bank. Instances have been mentioned to me to day of notes offered in payment of stamp duties being refused. As far as is at yet known, all the forged notes are of the denomination of one hundred francs.

TRADE OF MONTREAL.—We find in the Montreal *Herald* a statement of the imports at that port for the month ending July 4, 1856, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. A very marked increase is shown. In June, 1856, the total value of goods imported was £546,963 against £409,255 in the same month 1855. While there was a falling off in the imports of free goods, from £220,231 to £138,365, the amount of the dutiable goods imported had more than doubled, being £189,024 in June, 1855, and £408,598 in June, 1856. The value of the goods entered for consumption during the two periods, was respectively £388,432 and 587,036. The amount of duty collected in June, 1855, was only £27, 880; in June, this year, it was £95805. Of the articles paying a mixed specific and *ad valorem* duty, including tea, coffee, spirits, tobacco, sugar, &c., the amounts entered for consumption this year in every case exceeded those of last year, except in the single article of refined sugar. The imports of goods paying 12½ per cent, and which are in future to pay 15, had increased from £88,596 to £217,196. Much of the increase is of course due to the desire to import goods and to take them out of bond, before the new tariff should come into operation.

MAID OF THE MIST.—This fair steamer met with an accident on Wednesday afternoon, causing her to leak badly. Messrs Bidwell & Banto were telegraphed to furnish shipcarpenters, who left the following morning for the Falls to repair damages.—Her trips therefore have been suspended. It is supposed that she struck a rock in one of her trips *in the mist* on Wednesday, which was not known at the time. The Maid runs in too deep waters to risk a hole perforated in her sides or bottom, while loaded with passengers, for we opine they would prefer to remain on the boiling surface of the water to going down some 500 feet in search of a rock bottom.—*Buffalo Com. Ad.*

A prize fight between a bear and a buffalo came off in Chicago, on Faiday last. The Buffalo got the worst of it. After receiving the first stroke, he turned tail, burst through the enclosure, and ran about two miles, before he was caught. On being brought back, the bear choked him to death, and immediately commenced eating him! The fight took place in presence of 2,000 spectators. We were not aware before that there was so much brutality in Chicago. *Globe.*

SLEEP.—There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expands its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recumperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that, in early English history, persons who where condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping. always died raving maniacs: thus it is also that those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences, are three:—1st. Those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep. 2d, That time "saved" from necessary sleep is infinitely destructive to mind, body and estate. 3rd, Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all that are under you the fullest amount of sleep they will take by compelling them to go to bed at some regular, early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake of themselves, and within a fortnight nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the want of the system, This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great Nature will never fail to write it out to the observer, under the regulations just given.—*Journal of Health.*

A glass has been discovered at Pompeii, about the size of a crown piece. with a convexity, which leads one to suppose it to be a magnifying lens. Now, it has been said that the ancients were not aware of this power, and the invention is given to Galileo, by some, to a Dutchman, in 1621, by others while a compound microscope is attributed to one Fontana, in the seventeeth century. But without a magnifying glass, how did the Greeks and Romans work those fine gems which the human eye is unable to read without the assistance of a glass?—There is one in the Naples royal collection, for example, the legend of which it is impossible to make out unless by applying a magnifying power. The glass in question was found with a stone ready cut and polished for engraving thereon, which stone is now also to be seen in the Museum of Naples.

Special Notices.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills

Have acquired much of their celebrity from the fact that they soothe the system, destroy latent diseases, impart cheerfulness, and that conscious feeling of restored health and power, which inevitably leads to the actual possession of health and strength. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills immediately eradicate any vicious, acrid, or dangerous matters which may have accumulated in the system, and the moment the tone of the stomach is restored, the patient finds new life and vigor, the appetite comes back again, and with a little perseverance, even the oldest man discovers that he has a chance of living a little longer.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will prove highly efficacious in bilious complaints, scorbutic disorders, liver complaints, affections of the nervous system, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in the head, limbs, and other parts of the body; oppression of the chest. indigestion, loss of appetite, redundancy of bile, dizziness of the eyes, violent pains in the temple and forehead, impaired memory, sick headache, tremulous action of the whole frame, restlessness and bad dreams, stuporific dozing, flatulency, costiseness.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is a correct likeness of Sir Astley Cooper, from the celebrated painting by Lawrence; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co., London and New York, on each box, and on the directions Without these marks they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, Sept. 4th, 1856

Flour New warranted,	$ 0 00	7 25
" Old "	5 25	6 00
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		4 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats „ do 34lbs.	0 25	0 00
Potatoes do new		0 50
Wheat, new 60lbs,	0 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 95	1 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	0 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

DETROIT MARKET.

Flour.—$4 25
Wheat.—No sales.
Corn.—Held at 53, without sales
Oats.—Held at 30c for old, 30c for new.

From the N. Y. Corn Exchange Reporter.

In answer to numerous letters sent to the interior to learn the result of the threshing per acre, we have information which really takes us by surprise, and we fear our readers will not believe it. In new York state the yield is not over 8 bushels an acre, which is but half a crop. In Ohio the yield is 8 to 9 bushels to the acre, resulting in half a crop. In Michigan the yield is 8 to 9 bush. to the acre, much below an average there, as well as in this state and Ohio, and farmers are much disappointed. There is no disappointment in regard to the quality. In Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri the yield is not far from eighteen bushels to the acre, and the same is true of Wisconsin and Iowa, but in Illinois it is not over fifteen bushels, or about 25 per cent less than we confidently expected in June and July. In the Southern States the yield is ten to twelve per cent below an average."

DIVISION COURTS FOR ESSEX.

1st. Sandwich, 12th September, 1856.
6th, Simon's, Middle Road, 17th September.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice HAGARTY.

Perth, on Wednesday, 24th September.
Ottawa, Tuesday, 30th "
L'Orignal, Thursday, 9th October.
Cornwall, Monday, 13th "
Brockville, Monday, 20th "

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Picton, on Tuesday, 23rd September.
Belleville, Monday, 29th "
Kingston, Tuesday, 14th October.
Cobourgh, Monday, 27th "
Peterboro, Wednesday, 5th November.
Whitby, Tuesday, 11th "

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice MCLEAN.

Sydenham, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Barrie, Monday, 29th "
Milton, Wednesday, 8th "
Morrisville, Tuesday, 16th "
Niagara, Tuesday, 7th "
Hamilton, Wednesday, 29th "

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

Cayuga, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Simcoe, Tuesday, 30th "
Brantford, Monday, 6th October.
Guelph, Tuesday, 14th "
Berlin, Monday, 20th "
Stratford, Tuesday, 28th "
Woodstock, Monday, 3rd November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. P.

Goderich, Wednesday, 24th September
London, Monday, 29th "
St. Thomas, Tuesday, 6th "
Chatham, Wednesday, 15th "
Sarnia, Wednesday, 22nd "
Sandwich, Monday, 27th "

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice BURNS.

Toronto, on Monday, 13th "

SANDWICH STREET PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Directors of this Company will be holden at the Secretary Office in Sandwich, on Saturday next, the sixth inst., as there is business of importance to be disposed of. A full meeting is required.

J. H. WILKINSON.

1st Sept. 1846.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

on all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street: Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 26 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fleuit, to one Joseph Augus Verais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale on account of the Essex Building Society is postponed till Saturday, 13th September next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y.
Sandwich, 1st Sept. 1856.

Crown Lands Department.

Toronto, 24th July 1856.

THE undermentioned lots which form a part of the Northern and Southern portions of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the 15th tenth September next, at the hour of noon Upset price two shillings and six pence per acre; one fifth to be paid down at the time of Sale, the remainder by four yearly instalments with interests on each as it becomes due, or the Patents may issue so soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island may be inspected during business hours, up to the day of Sale.

A considerable portion of the Island of St. Joseph is of a good quality, well timbered, and the soil adapted for Agricultural purposes, and the waters around it abound with excellent fisheries.

The Mining regions will afford a favorable market for the surplus Agricultural produce raised upon the Island, which lies in the course of, and possesses stopping places for the American and Canadian Steamers, proceeding to the Sault St. Marie.

CONCESSION A.

Lots.	Acres
1	74
3	119
4	150
7	124
9	133
11	94
13	94
17	100
19	100
56	186
58	210
60	209
62	173
64	194
66	167
68	201
70	300

HURON CONCESSION.

19	100

NEBISH CONCESSION.

19	73

CONCESSION B.

3	112
5	103
7	127
9	154

MIDDLE CONCESSION.

7	100
9	100

CONCESSION C.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	159
15	162
17	123
19	140
21	167
28	118

CONCESSION D.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100

CONCESSION E.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100

CONCESSION F.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100

CONCESSION G.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100
21	100
23	100
25	77

CONCESSION V.

1	145
3	151
5	127

CONCESSION I.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100

CONCESSION 3.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100

CONCESSION 4.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	97

CONCESSION 5.

1	100
3	100
5	97

CONCESSION 6.

1	190
3	190

CONCESSION 7.

2	120
4	118
6	109
8	173
10	106
12	31
A	183
14	80
16	109
18	81
20	194

CONCESSION 8.

1	100
3	100
5	100

CONCESSION 9.

1	100
3	100
5	100

CONCESSION 10.

1	100
3	100
5	100
8	123

CONCESSION 11.

1	100
3	109
5	100
8	38

CONCESSION 12.

1	100
3	100
5	100
7	105

CONCESSION 13.

1	81
3	93
5	87

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, sawn scantlings, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending a plan containing a statement of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Bertolet Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

$40,000
WORTH OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
CONSISTING OF
A GRIST MILL, BREWERY,
DWELLING HOUSE,
Town & Villa Lots & Wild Lands
WILKINSON'S
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT
SCHEME.

To take place at SANDWICH, CANADA WEST, on the 20th day of November next.

Tickets only $4 00 each.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of	$5,000 is	$5,000
1	"	3,000 is	3,000
1	"	2,000 is	2,000
1	"	1,200 is	1,200
7	"	1,000 is	7,000
5	"	800 is	4,000
6	"	500 is	3,000
10	"	400 is	4,000
100	"	100 is	10,000
20	"	20 is	400
150	"	4 is	600
			$40,000

The Grist Mill is situated in the Township of Sandwich, and a portion of the Town Lots and an excellent House and Lot are situate in the Town of Amherstburg; the remaining Town and Villa Lots in the Town of Sandwich, the County Town of Essex and on the beautiful river Detroit. The Wild Lands are situate in different parts of the County of Essex, and are very valuable.

The Town Lots are large with fine broad streets, and close to the business part of the Town.

The Great Southern Railway Terminus will be within a very short distance of these Lots.

The *Villa* Lots have a most beautiful situation, being high and well adapted for gentlemen's residences, having a fine *broad avenue* laid out, on which they front; and are not surpassed in respect to beauty and position by any in the Province.

There are a greater number of prizes in proportion to the number of tickets to be sold than in any similar scheme yet offered to the public. The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen, to be appointed on the day of drawing by the holders of Tickets.

☞ Parties remitting to the subscriber one hundred dollars will receive a package of twenty-eight tickets in return.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Proprietor

The following gentlemen have kindly allowed their names to be used for references. JOHN MCEWEN, Esq., Sheriff Essex.
P. H. MORIN, Esq., Post Master, Sandwich
GEO. BULLOCK, Esq., Coll'r Trea. Essex
COL. ASKIN, Register, Essex.

Sandwich, Canada West,
July 24th, 1856.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post-master General and Marked "Tender for Mail Service" will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 13th September, 1856, for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week each way between Amherstburg and Windsor on and from the 6th October next.

The contract to be made in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Windsor is about 18 miles.

The rate of Travel to be not less than five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The Days and Hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post-master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do,

To leave Windsor every morning except Monday, and to leave Amherstburg every afternoon except Sundays, at such hours as may be required:

The Contract if satisfactorily executed will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: The Post-master General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the first years, should the service at any time require it upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, for the service required by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering for the price demanded:—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds for the due performance of the service.

Forms of Tender may be had on application to the Post-masters of Amherstburg, Chatham and Sandwich, and no Tender will be entertained unless on a printed Form.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, 6th August, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS
INDIAN LANDS.

PLANS of the above Lands on a large scale, shewing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for sale in a few days at the principal Book Stores throughout the Province.

The Map has been divided in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of five shillings each sheet, or ten shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post Paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address
DENNIS & BOULTON,
Surveyors & Agents.

Toronto, August 6th, 1856.

STRAYED.

CAME into the possession of the undersigned, about two years ago, a BAY MARE. *Has* a white face and tail, turned four years old. Has been advertised before. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take the same away.

GEO. GRIFFIS,
Maidstone Cross, Aug. 1st, 1856.

SANDWICH BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the above Society, will take place at the WESLEYAN CHURCH, in this town, on THURSDAY Evening next, the 4th September, at 7 o'Clock P. M.

The agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, (Mr. Johnson,) and other Speakers will address the meeting.

A Collection will be taken up at the close of the meeting in aid of the funds of the Society.

The friends of the society and the public are invited to attend.

J. W. CAMPELL,
Secretary.

Sandwich, 28th August, 1856.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and also to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President : L. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS,

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Card Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

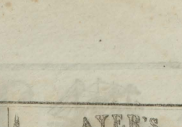
FOR SALE.

THAT Beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my AMERICAN Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Ahnexed we give DIRECTIONS for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the original cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn, and soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a HEADACHE, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NARVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more in the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system needs cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of innumerable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the consequence is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, subject to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

AYER'S DINNER PILLS, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK,
SANDWICH;
D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
High Cr'ft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vingo, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. P. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wedhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocque, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic, Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Guillot's Column
FOR AUGUST, 1856.

A NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
IN THE
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE
LOWEST REMUNERATING
PROFIT, FOR
CASH.

PRINTS
IN VARIETY.
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING,
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
TROWSERINGS,
LINENS
DRILLS,
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES
TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS,
CARPETING,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
FLOUR,
AT CURRENT PRICES.
POTASH
KETTLES.
H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Gathering Clover Seed.

A writer in the Valley Farmer gives the following method of collecting clover heads.

"We once made and used for many years, a very simple machine for gathering clover heads with which a man and horse can go over and gather the seed from double the quantity of land in a day than he can cut over with a scythe; and when the heads only are gathered, they require no other labor, except drying, to prepare them to run through the hulling and cleaning machine. Any tolerable workman can make one of these machines in two days. It is upon the following plan: Make an ordinary sled with sides or runners 14 inches wide and 6 feet 6 inches long. These may be placed 5 or 6 feet apart, and secured together with two cross pieces only at the back end, leaving the forward part open to the length of 3½ or 4 feet; then a box is made to nearly fill the width between the runners. The box is 4 feet long and 15 inches deep, with the forward end open. To the cross pieces at the bottom of the box, at the forward end, teeth of hard wood are secured so as to project about 12 inches; they should be ¾ of an inch thick and 1 inch wide on the top and made a quarter of an inch narrower or beveling on the underside. These teeth are placed *three sixteenths* of an inch apart, so as to form a comb. If the upper side of teeth were capped with hoop-iron, neatly fitted, it would be better. This box is hung between the sides of the slade upon two gudgeons or pins two inches in diameter, just as a common is hung in its carriage. With two handles, four feet long, secured to the box and projecting behind, the box may be moved on the pins so as to lower or raise the teeth to adapt them to clover of any height. A man with a horse can trip the heads from four or five acres of clover in a day with this machine, and collect it in box. With one of these machines a farmer can gather as much seed in a day as would be required to seed forty or fifty acres. It needs no hulling or cleaning unless it is designed for market. Some prefer to sow the seed in the chaff to that which is cleaned.

SALT FOR WHEAT.—Theodore Perry says, in the *Prairie Farmer*, that he sowed one and a half bushels of salt upon one half of a ten acre field; just after seeding it with Spring Wheat; and the result was, that the salted portion was ready for the sickle five days earlier than the unsalted part: and not a particle of rust, scab, or smut could be found, and the increase of crop he estimated at five bushels per acre.

FRUIT.—A cultivator of fruit, whose good example is referred to in the *New England Farmer*, keeps a circle of several feet around the roots of every tree clear of grass, and encloses it with thin manure, and several other kinds of fertilizing substances. He has very large crops of most excellent fruit, which he states, brings him more money than any of the neighboring farmers obtain from all their crops.

TO CURE SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—Take three table-spoonfuls of common tar, two table-spoonfuls of lard; put them in a vessel, and warm them gradually, until soft enough to mix thoroughly; then add a teaspoonful of gunpowder—mix it well with the tar and lard. Put this mixture on at night, after washing and drying the horses feet well. If the weather is wet, keep the horse in the stable all night, or under shelter, to prevent the mixture from washing off. I have never seen a case that required more than one application to cure it perfectly.

THRESH OUT YOUR WHEAT.—We understand that the Weevil is making considerable ravages in the wheat in the snow and stack. We are informed that a farmer named Jacob Miller, in Willoughby, upon cleaning his present year's crop, recently thrashed out, found upwards of a bushel of the insect among the "tailings"—separated from the wheat in the process of putting through the fanning mill. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the statement, yet we have seen enough elsewhere, to justify us in advising the farmer to look well to their grain in the barn. If the Weevil is much amongst it, the only safe course is to thresh out and grind the corn at once.—*Welland Herald.*

TO PREVENT JAMS FROM GRAINING.—A correspondent informs us that to prevent Jams, Preserves, etc., from graining, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar must be added to every gallon of the jam or preserve.

MILK REGULARLY.—Cows should be milked at regular intervals of twelve hours, as near as possible, especially during the hot summer months. Cows then feed mostly in the morning and evening, choosing to rest in the cool shade through the middle of the day; hence they should be milked and turned out before sun down.]

FEW know how to keep the flavor of sweet marjoram, the best of all herbs for broth and stuffing. It should be gathered in full or bloom and dried in a tin kettle, at a moderate distance from the fire; when dry, it should be rubbed, sifted, and corked up in a bottle.

Mock Cream may be made by mixing half a table spoon full of flour with a pint of new milk, letting it simmer five minutes to take off the rawness of the flour; beat up the yolk of an egg, stir it into the milk while boiling and run it through a fine sieve.

Blackberry jam is the cheapest and most innocent treat that can be provided for children; and useful in regulating the bowels. To make it, add to every pound of the berries half a pound of coarse moist brown sugar, and boil it nearly an hour, keeping it stirred all the time.

WHAT IS WANTED.—The two great lacks in agriculture, as it is ordinarily practised, are requisite information and carefulness. But the most pressing and immediate deficiency is the latter, the remedy of which cannot be too strongly enforced upon the attention of farmers and cultivators everywhere.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,
NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
of SARDINIAN,
Sailing as follows:

From Liverpool to Montreal.	From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday, May 24
do May 7	do June 7
do May 21	do June 21
do June 4	do July 5
do June 18	do July 19
do July 2	do Aug 2
do July 16	do Aug. 16
do July 30	do Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £30 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, } Glasgow
82 St Enoch Square, }
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Pootras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. A. Wells's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade, and no gutter down will need require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, First Concession, in the Township of Mersea, containing about 60 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It has a good dwelling house, stables, &c., and an excellent orchard. Soil, sandy loam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in good order, and of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—OR,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 17 in the Township of Rochester, on the Middle Road, containing 66 acres, about 40 of which is fenced in and about 16 well cleared, with a house, a good new barn and stable; also two ponds of water sufficient to supply 20 head of cattle through the driest season, and a good bricked well.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, (if by letter post paid.)

TIMOTHY WINDSOR.
Rochester, 12th August, 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREAKWEY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best FINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices at Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ
TO WIT: } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alfred Baby at the suit of James Orcell and Mathew Orwell, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands viz: water lot number three on the East, water lots numbers three, four, and fourteen on the west, and land and water lots numbers thirteen and sixteen on the north side of Sandwich Street, and Park Lots Nos. one and twelve, Field lot letter E, Village lots numbers nine and ten on the south side of Sandwich Street, lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two, north side of Pitt Street, lots numbers one and two on the south side of Pitt Street, lots numbers eight and nine on the north side of Chatham Street, in Block C; lot number two on the south side of Chatham Street, lot number five on the north side of London Street, in Block E, lot three and four on the south side of London Street Block G, in the Village of Windsor in the County of Essex, forming part of the Town Plot of the said village, as laid out on the estate of the late Francois Baby, Esq., and lot number twenty-eight in the first Concession, Township of Maidstone, two hundred acres of Land, all of which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of June next at twelve o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY. Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Sandwich,
27th March.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieria Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex against the lands and Tenements of Alfred Baby, and to me directed, at the suit of Dennis Ouellette, I have seized and taken the following lands and tenements, viz.:

Water Lot number three on the East, and Water Lots number three, four and fourteen West, and Land and Water Lots numbers thirteen and sixteen, all on the North side of Sandwich Street in the Village of Windsor, and being part of the Town plot of Windsor, as laid out on the estate of the late Francis Baby, Esquire, all which property, or the interest of the said Alfred Baby in and to the same, I will offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at 12 o'clock noon.

The above Sale is POSTPONED until the 28th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. BABY
Late Sheriff Essex
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
9th June, 1856.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. Four, in the 4th Concession, Gosfield.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Ass'ee for L. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue,
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper-hangings Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. RICE. L. BEECHER. E. F. HOLLISTER
C. E. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR
Detroit, Feb. 20th, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE.
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness: and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

L. McGREE.

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb., 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, *Murray Street*, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 1st, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tenderfoot visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.
Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. R. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural Affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number containing from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also reserved for the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifully executed.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded, together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of super calendered paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1856. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for a year, on copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
A. D. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also cuts of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Attorney-at-law near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and services are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADA

PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lillie, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.; Stiff Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.
Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,
The Churchman's Friend,
For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No. 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, about three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Glengarry Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experience of our Seed growers in this country and England, and I think gardeners may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. Seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a
WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,
And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of
GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.
To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, Nos. 2 and 4 Front West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha-faxins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the City of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, } Executor
H. C. GUILLOT, } Executor
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856. NO. 29.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair'd at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 20th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Michigan doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

My Philosophy.

Bright things may never die,
E'en though they fade;
Beauty and minstrelsy
Deathless were made;
What though the summer day
Passes at eve away?
Doth not the moon's soft ray
Silence the night?
Bright things can never die,
Saith my philosophy;
Phœbus, though he pass away,
Leaves us the light.

Kind words can never die;
Cherished and blest,
God knows how deep they lie
Stored in the breast.
Like childhood's simple rhymes
Said o'er a thousand times,
Ay, in all years and climes,
Dearest and best:
Kind words can never die,
Saith my philosophy;
Deep in the soul they lie,
God knows how dear

Childhood can never die,—
Wrecks of the past
Float on the memory
E'en to the last;
Many a happy thing,
Many a daisied spring,
Flow on Time's ceaseless wing,
Far, far away;
Childhood can never die,
Saith my philosophy,
Wrecks of our infancy
Live on for aye.

Sweet fancies never die;
They leave behind
Still some fair legacy
Stored in the mind,
Some happy thought or dream,
Pure as early beam,
Missing the gentle stream
In the long glade:
Yet, though these things be,
Saith my philosophy,
Bright things can never die
E'en though they fade.

The Unowned Picture.

The great painter, Rubens during his stay at Madrid, in the year 1628, made many excursions into the neighbouring parts, and the following tale is related of him during one of these excursions:—

There, in the environs of the city, a convent inhabited by one of the most austere and rigid orders of monks; into this Rubens entered and observed, much to his surprise in the choir of the chapel, which was otherwise humbly and meanly adorned, a picture which evinced superior talent.

The subject of this picture was the Death of a Monk. Every shade, every touch, spoke of the high soul and sublime genius of the painter; and Rubens, delighted, called his pupils, some of whom usually accompanied him in his expeditions, and showed them the picture. All joined with him in the loudest expressions of admiration.

"But who can be the author of this *chef d'œuvre?*" exclaimed Van Dyke, Rubens's favourite pupil.

"A name has evidently been written beneath the painting, but some one has carefully effaced it," replied Van Thulden.

Rubens entered an interview with the prior of the convent, and, at the old monk's approach, eagerly inquired the name of the artist whose work so excited his admiration.

"The painter is no longer in the world," replied the monk.

"Dead!" exclaimed Rubens, "he is dead. And did he die unknown; was there no one after he was gone to give to the world a name which should have been immortal —a name before which even *mine* might bow. And, notwithstanding," added the great artist, with a noble pride, "notwithstanding, my father, I am Paul Rubens!"

At this name the pale face of the prior lighted up with an unwonted brightness.—His eyes sparkled, and the fixed and eager look which he turned on Rubens, spoke of something more than curiosity; but this excitement only lasted for an instant. The monk's eyes were again cast on the ground, and his hands, which he had raised to heaven in the moment of enthusiasm, he once more crossed upon his breast, and repeated—

"The painter is no longer in the world."

"But his name, my father, his name, that I may tell it to his country, and that he may receive, though late, the glory which is justly due to him."

And Rubens, Van Dyke, Jacques Jordaens, and Van Thulden, his pupils, one might almost say his *rivals*, surrounded the prior, and earnestly entreated him to name the unknown artist. The monk trembled. A cold perspiration trickled from his forehead down his wrinkled cheek, and his lips contracted almost convulsively, as though eager to reveal a mystery, of the secret of which he alone was master.

"His name! his name!" repeated Rubens. The monk made a solemn gesture with his hand.

"Listen!" said he, "you have misunderstood me. I told you that the author of this picture was no longer in this world; but I did not mean to say that he was actually dead."

"He is living!" exclaimed simultaneously Rubens and his pupils. "Oh, tell us then his name, that we may become acquainted with so sublime a genius."

"He has long since renounced the world," replied the prior, calmly, "he has entered the cloister, he is a monk."

"A monk, my father, a monk!" cried Rubens. "Oh! tell me in what convent; for he must leave it. When God marks a man with the seal of genius, that man has no right to bury himself in solitude. God has entrusted to him a sublime mission; it is his duty to accomplish it. Tell me, then, the name of the cloister where he is hidden. I will bring him forth, and show him the glory that awaits him. If he refuse me, I will obtain an order from our Holy Father, the Pope for him to return to the world, and resume his pencil. The Pope loves me, my father; the Pope would grant my request.

"I can neither tell you his name, nor that of the convent to which he has retired," replied the monk, in a resolute tone.

"The Pope will command you to do so," cried Rubens, exasperated.

"Listen to me," said the prior, "for heaven's sake, listen! Do you believe that this man, before giving up the world, before bidding adieu to fortune and glory, had not hard struggles against such a resolution? Do you not feel that he must experience bitter deception, and cruel disappointments, before he was brought to acknowledge that all here is but vanity?" said he striking his breast. "Leave him, then, to die peacefully in that asylum which he has at length found from the world and its deceptions. On the other hand, your efforts, I am convinced, would be of no avail; it is a temptation. I feel assured he would resist," added he, crossing himself, "for God will not withdraw his help. God, who in mercy deigned to call him, will not now chase him from his presence.

"But, my faith sir, it is immortality which he renounces!"

"My son, immortality is *nothing* in presence of *eternity?*" and the prior, pulling his hood over his face and slightly bowing, quitted the chapel, thus leaving Rubens no time to press his solicitations farther.

The celebrated Fleming retired from the convent with his brilliant cortege of pupils, and all returned to Madrid silently musing on what had transpired.

The prior sought his cell, and throwing himself upon his knees on the straw mat which was his only couch, prayed long and fervently; then, gathering together his pencils, his colours, and an easel which was lying on the floor of his dormitory, he threw them all into the river which flowed beneath the window. He gazed for some time with a melancholy smile upon the water which bore them away from his sight. When they had entirely disappeared he returned once more to kneel on his straw mat, before his wooden crucifix ty pray.

How to get a Wife with a Fortune.

Some months ago, I had occasion to recount to you the manner in which a young lady of this strange city managed, in order to get a husband and a fair pecuniary start in the world. I have now a companion picture to offer you. A young man of five and twenty, though impoverished by the revolution, aspired to a post under government to occupy which it was necessary to furnish a certain sum to deposite as security. Our hero could not obtain the requsite amount from his friends, and, at last hit upon an easy way to the difficulty. He caused an advertisement to appear in one of the journals, as follows:

"A young man, occupying an honorable position, wishes to marry a lady well brought up and possessed of two hundred and fifty francs."

Two hundred and fifty francs are but fifty dollars, and as there are many women in the world who would be glad to purchase a young handsome, and honorably connected husband, on such moderate terms, it was quite natural that the advertisor, in the course of three days during which his notice appeared in public, should have received many letters and applications. The young man addressed a note to each of the applicants, appointing a place and hour when he would meet them all together; and politely inviting them to look at him. On the evening indicated they came, it is said, the company numbered full two hundred women.

When all had assembled, the young man "organized the meeting," and made a speech in which he thanked these ladies for the honor they proposed conferring upon him "But," said the self-possessed young gentleman "you must understand ladies, perfectly well, that I cannot marry you all, moreover, you are all so charming, (many of them were horrible old witches, eyeless, toothless, snuffy and all that,) "it would be utterly impossible for me to choose amongst such lovely creatures. This, then is my proposition: Consider me as an object put up at lottery. You number two hundred, make two hundred tickets at two hundred and fifty francs each, and the gross sum realized shall be the fortune of the lady who draws the lucky number, and whom I pledge myself to marry immediately."

They hesitated a moment, but the youth was good-looking, and the ladies were anxious to marry. One of them determined to accept the proposition, and the rest followed after, like flock of sheep. As if to reward the venturous young fellow for his courage, his fortunate stars directed that he should fall to the lot of a youthful and pretty girl, whose greatest fault is an unhappy passion for practising on the piano. True to his word, the young man married her, and at last accounts, the couple thus strangely brought together, were passing a pleasant honeymoon. Have I given any of my sharp young countrymen a hint.—Paris Cor. N. Y. Express.

A Colored Methodist Camp Meeting.

The New York *Post* states that the colored Methodists are holding a Camp Meeting near Hampstead, Long Island. There are great many present from all parts of the country, and the scene presented by the campfires and tents at night is described as being very picturesque. "Brother Fuller," of New York, delivered the following address on Tuesday evening last:—

"O, sinners," he said, striding from one side of the platform to the other, "You have heard dis arternoon, of de white horses, which signifies life to dem dat follow; you have heard of de red horses, which signifies death; you have heard of de grizzle horses, which is parallel to de pale horses of the revelator. Oh! sinner! why don't you repent? You man, you hear de trumpet calling you? Dis is your last chance. Hell is raging wide open for your damned ghost. Escape! escape! escape!—Spirit ob de Lord, go out among de people."—(Shouts of "Amen.")

At this juncture a colored woman uttered a shrill scream, when one of the clergy exclaimed, "Glory to God—dais somebody hurt."

Several hymns were sung to familiar tunes (including "Old Dan Tucker,") and the screams, uproar and wild confusion resembled the tumult of a battle. One of the orators delivered the following, depicting the despair of the damned:—

"You will see the gates shut up behind you: you will say, there is my body in which I used to drink, game, gamble and commit all kinds of sin—in which I used to make fun at camp-meetins and call them niggers, and say their skulls was thick, and they did'nt know any better. But you will say, now all is lost, and the lake of fire and brimstone must roll on you. O! sinner, what has God done to you to make you hate him? Oh! why don't you come to Jesus."

Asking a Blessing.

It is related that on a certain occasion an English ship of war touched ot one of the ports of Sandwich Islands, and the captain gave a dinner to the royal family of the islands and several chiefs. The table was spread upon the quarter deck, and loaded with viands and delicacies of all kinds. After the company were seated around it, and the covers were removed, and everything appeared ready for operations to commence, the islanders seemed to be in haste to begin, but looking as though something more was expected. The captain thought that the trouble was not what they liked, or that it had been prepared in a manner to which they were not accustomed; he accordingly commenced apologizing for the fact. He had however, a boon waiter, who stood near his chair, and who was quick to discover where the obstacle was; and who whispering to the captain, said, "These persons are waiting for a blessing to be asked."—"Ask it then," said the captain. The waiter did so—reverently and gracefully imploring the divine blessing.

No sooner was this done, than Queen Pomare, her family, and the chiefs, soon showed, by the manner they attacted the previsions, that it was not because the dinner did not suit them that they had previously refrained from eating, but because no one had said grace. The Sandwich Islanders have been heathen; some call them heathens now, but are they so much so as those in this Christian land who have no family altars, and never invoke the blessing of Heaven upon their food!

The Telegraph between England and America.

It now really seems probable that the scheme for uniting America and Europe by means of the electric telegraph may shortly be realised. We read the New York *Times* of the 8th of July, that a small steamer, the Arctic, has left that port under the command of Lieutenant Berryman, for the purpose of laying one end of the cable at the purpose of the submarine cable from Newfoundland to Valencia Bay, on the Western Coast of Ireland. It is not, perhaps, generally known that between those two points the bed of the ocean rises in a long level plateau running east and west, and for considerable width. This plateau is composed of sand and shells, and presents a remarkable level surface. It appears to be undisturbed either by currents or icebergs, for shells are found across its whole width that have evidently lain there many years. It seems as if marked out by nature for the purpose for which it is now going to be made available. If the survey furnishes results as satisfactory as are anticipated, the work of laying the cable will be commenced immediately on its conclusion, for this purpose two steamers will be employed, both will proceed to the middle point between the two coasts, each having half the cable on board, and from that point will sail either way for the opposite shores, paying out the cable as they run. Ten or fifteen days, it is supposed, will be sufficient under favorable circumstances, for laying the cable in this way. Such an attempt at first sight, seems to be preposterous and impossible; but during the last twenty or thirty years, so many things which once appeared equally so have become established and familiar facts, that we are forbidden to pronounce any enterprise impossible, or any story of the scientific triumph incredible. We sincerely wish success to this telegraphic project, and shall regard that success, if attained rather with the wonder with which we receive the announcement of a fact totally unexpected. In this case we shall welcome the news at least gladly.

Whatever can bind the two continents together more closely than at present in bonds of mutual sympathy and interest—and nothing can do more than rapid, easy, and frequent intercourse—must be the surest guarantee for future peace, harmony and good will. If England and America understand their own interests, and are resolved to pursue those interests in the spirit of honorable rivalry which is alone worthy of either, it is to this object that the energies of both countries will be directed. By hostile rivalry we can gain nothing, and must necessarily lose much. The natural field of exertion and activity that lies before both countries is the same; it is large enough for both; and we may, therefore, by mutual aid, gather peaceful triumphs far more magnificent and enduring than any of those miserable successes that are stained by human blood, and in which what is lost by one is by no means gained by the other. We would have triumphs in which both should be victors—in which both should wear the laurels and share the spoil. We would have triumphs in which we could enjoy our own success without the painful consciousness that it brings sorrow to any other, or that its smile is founded upon another's tear. We would make our own cause the cause of humanity, freedom and civilization, instead of building it up amid the ruin and misery, the tears and curses, of our fellow men. We would remember in all our national intercourse that great rule of individual Christianity:—"Do as you would be done by." We would go on hand-in-hand while each pursues its own magnificent career and, by making ourselves a credit to the religion we profess, and the freedom we enjoy, we would gradually persuade other nations no longer to fear our power or envy our greatness, but to follow our example and to emulate our triumphs.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Miscellany.

LUCKY—In the day of the blue laws of New England, a shoemaker was condemned to be hanged for something he had done; but on the day appointed for his execution, they discovered that he was the only shoemaker in the place, so they hung a weaver in his stead—for they had more weavers than they knew what to do with.

The French Emperor lately presented the English Commander with a number of Medals, with a veiw of having them conferred upon such of the English troops as had distinguished themselves by meritorious service in the Crimea. Five of these were lately given to five men of the 39th Regiment, now lying at Montreal, the names of the men are as follows:—Private Michael Boyle; Color Sergeant James Garnett; Private Lawrence Lind; Seargent Geo. Pegram; and Private Michael Ryan. —*Observer.*

CHARGE IT TO FATHER.—A dry goods dealer, who is somewhat prominent for his various jerks and shakes when he promenades the street was on a foraging expedition a few days since; and seeing a buxom Sucker girl, he approached her, seized her hand, and exclaimed with much warmth:—

"How do you do, my dear young friend? how is your father and mother? when did you leave home? Ah! excuse me I have forgotten your name, but I stayed all night at your father's home a year ago. (Her father had been dead for ten years.) Perhaps you don't recollect me. My name's ———; my store is on Broadway; call on me—I shall be happy to sell you some bargains,—and leaving his card in her hand, our man of tape departed.

Not long afterwards appeared the *not very* green young lady, who selected goods to the amount of about twenty dollars, and picking them up, was about leaving, when the polite shopkeeper and friend of the family exclaimed:

"Excuse me, Miss, you have forgotten the bill."

"Oh, no," replied Miss Sucker; please, charge it to father."

Utterly confounded, our long friend suffered verdancy in muslin to leave with the bill unpaid.—*St. Louis Rev.*

YANKEE ELOQUENCE.—A very popular preacher in South Carolina, and a secessionist withal, bequeathed his hearers on the importance of perseverance and fortitude. He said:

"You, that is Church-members, must not lock back upon Babylon as Paul's wife done: You must be a heap better than the world's people!—Religion is like a Battle, and Satan are we—— In short my dear beloved hearers, you must do as General Washington done at the battle of Waterloo. In the skirmage his horse got killed by a British cannon ball. Did Washington give up his sword to the enemy? Not he. He sung out at the top of his voice, "A horse! A horse! my kingdom for a horse!" A horse was brought him by Frank Marion, and he drove the bloody British from the field and thus secured the liberty of South Carolina!"

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man, by the name of John Castles, of Scarboro, had the flesh torn off his thigh, by the jack wheel of a thrashing machine, on the 23rd ult. The poor fellow, we are informed, was obliged to have it amputated, but it proved of no avail. He died on Friday last. Deceased was 20 years of age, un ed.—*Markham Economist.* marri

Laziness, it is said, begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains

The Paris *Sciecle* complains that of three lines of transatlantic steamers plying between Havre and New York, namely:—the New York and Havre, American line; the Cunard, British line, and the Gauthier Freres,' French line—the latter, owing to the absurd customs regulations of France, actually pays heavier dues than the other two. Further, the *Siecele* says that Havre is becoming the shipping port of Europe, and already exceeds the trade of Liverpool with New York.

A young man, named Mc. Donald, was fined $4 and costs in the London C. W. Police Court on Saturday last, for kissing Elizabeth Allston, a young servant-maid, without her consent asked and obtained. *Globe.*

At the beginning of the present century the London area was little more than 30,000 acres; what is it likely to be the end? In 1800 the total number of inhabitants in the metropolis is recorded to have been less than a million—or, more accurately, 958,863. Last June, according to the faithful return of the Registrar General, it had extended to 2,362,326. Carry out at the same rate of progress until the year 1900, and London will then contain not far short of six millions of inhabitants.

The Political Frame, at Monticello, White Co., Indiana, is a model "independent" paper. It publishes the strongest editorial articles in favor of Buchanan's election, side by side with articles equally strong in favor of Fremont's election. One of the editors is an enthusiastic Buchanier, and the other a no less zealous Fremonter. As there are no Fillmore men in that region this arrangement must be eminently satisfactory to all parties.

A WONDERFUL RELIC—It is stated that in cutting through Oliver street, for the purpose of extending the Bowery, a tombstone was exhumed and a perfect skull found beneath it. The inscription was in Hebrew characters, and after being submitted to the inspection of many learned citizens of the Israelitish persuasion, it was deciphered to bear the name "Grenade," while the date runs back some 399 years, which was before the discovery of America by Columbus.—*Courier & Enq.*

A genuine down easter was lately essaying to appropriate a square of tough beef at dinner, in a Wisconsin hotel. His convulsive efforts with a knife and fork attracted the smiles of the rest, in the same predicament as himself. At last Jonathan's patience vanished under ill success, when laying down his knife, he burst out with: "Strangers, you needn't laff—if you hain't got any regard for the landlord's feelin's, you ought to have some respect for the old bull." This sally brought down the house.

TIT FOR TAT—An overseer named Silas Rogers, on the plantation of Thomas J. Brown, near Woodville, Miss, while whipping some of the slaves, on the 3rd inst, at 10 o'clock at night, was set upon by the slaves, knocked down and choked to death. Nine of the slaves were arrested and will be hung or lynched, as usual in such cases, although the overseer was no doubt a brutal tyrant. *The Woodville Republican* expresses alarm at the fact that knives and pistols were found in possession of some of the slaves on this and other plantations.

America threatens soon to supply us with poetry in the bulk, as she does with cheese, flour casks, baby jumpers, clocks and whit stones. The usual test of the good article is the nationality of the writer; if he talks of prairie, savannah and rattlesnakes, he is probably "some pumpkins," and worth carriage; if he babbles only of green fields and blue skies, and tries to pass for an Englishman, his book is generally little better than paper damaged by the injudicious use of printing ink."—*Athenæum*

A CUSTOM WORTH IMITATING—It is the custom among certain tribes in Siberia that when a woman is married, she must prepare the wedding dinner with her own hands. To this feast all the relatives and friends, both of her own family and that of the groom, are invited. If the viands are well cooked, her credit as a good housewife is established. But if the dishes are badly prepared, she is disgraced in that capacity forever. The result is that a Siberian wife is generally a good housekeeper, whatever else she may be, and thus is competent, beyond her sex generally, for the practical duties of life. Girls, bear in mind.

BENEFIT OF SPRINGS.—A lady brought a child to a physician, to consult him about its precious health. Among other things she inquired if he did not think the springs would be useful.

"Certinly, madam," replied the doctor, as he eyed the child and then took a large pinch of snuff. "I haven't the least hesitation in recommending the springs—and the sooner you apply the remedy, the better."

"You really think it would be good for the dear little thing, don't you?"

"Upon my word it's the best remedy I know of."

What Spring would you recommend doctor?"

"Any will will do madame, where you can get plenty of *soap and water.*"

"I speak within bounds," as the prisoner said to the jailor.

Free Trade between Canada and the West Indies.

From the Port of Spain Trinidad Gazette.

We perceive by the last papers that a question was asked of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament concerning the recent step towards a reciprocal free trade between Canada and the West Indies; and though no information of any kind was elicited, we may judge from the more fact of the subject being introduced there, that our anticipations that we should yet hear more of the project, are likely to be realized. In the event of a rupture with the United States, whence Canada receives at present a large portion of its sugar, the probabilities are changed almost into certainties that recourse would be had to the West Indies as a substitute. But if we are mercifully spared the horrors of that mischief, the demand for sugar in Canada must, from two causes, so largely increase, that the certainty still remains that these colonies will be called upon for the largest supply. The first cause is the immense enlargement of the population, wealth, and civilization of the provinces of British North America; and the second is that accompanying and, in some measure, depending on that spread of settling and agriculture—the supply from the never anything to compete with the cane, must diminish. The maple does not, like the sugar cane, come to the sugar producing state in a single year, nor reproduce itself annually; the process of sugar making is every year diminishing the cost while improving the article. The wood—the progress of agricultural enterprise is gradually converting the lands once maple covered into profitable cereal producing farms—a cultivation adapted to the climate, and suited to the habits of the inhabitants. The maple was never a rival to the cane; it was just the best will substitute that was handy when the genuine article could not be procured; made use of exactly as the last traveller would, during his wanderings in a forest, make wild fruits, berries, and roots the *succedaneum* of home vegetables. The two questions arising from this state of things are these: —Shall we—with the prospect before us, that even that portion may be at a moment dashed away by the rude hand of war—remain content to share in the supply of Canada by means of American merchants and their extensive refiners? Or shall we, by willingness to make some changes, probably sacrifices, and to take a good deal of trouble, secure to ourselves the direct supply?

There are many reasons that may be urged against the first course, not the least pressing of which is the one already alluded to, of the effects of the quarrel with the United States having to be settled by an appeal to arms. Another is the perpetuation of an evil system that has ever been the bane of these colonies, and which has done more to stifle improvement in agriculture than almost anything else—the system of keeping up two distinct interests, the producing interest and the refinery one. We have very rarely, we might but for a few exceptional cases of late years say, never stood face to face with the consumers of our produce, or what is nearly the same thing their direct agents. Between us and them has stood the colossal monopoly of the English refiners—an influence far more powerful in the councils of the state, than the distinct and singly acting representations of the colonies themselves have ever been. If we continue to supply British America through the refiners of the States alone, we help to create and uphold a precisely similar state of things in this hemisphere, and the consequences will be the same.

It is acknowledged almost universally that attempts there to improve the aspect and appearance of the sugar are a mere waste of time; that the sort of sugar that *pays* best—and there must be the fact—in that which is produced by the smallest amount of trouble and expense; that is the sort that best suits the refiners. And again, it is pretty generally admitted that as our labour stands at present, scientific and complicate means of turning out the sugar in a fairer condition are pretty certain to go wrong, and so after a little trial be given up, and a turn made to the old jog-trot fashion. That this is a true picture every one must testify who is in the habit of seeing the works on estates—of seeing the vacuum pans, centrifugal apparatus, and debris of all kinds that repose at ease scarcely valued at their worth in the yard, and the rear on of it is, that the returns of sales do not show a sufficient difference between the rates realised, for the rough and ready made sugar, and that on which time, trouble and expense have been bestowed, to give any encouragement to the improver. Perseverance may alter this as it has to a great measure done with respect to Barbadoes sugar, which having obtained a reputation can now command a market at an advanced price, amongst those who purchase for direct sale to the grocers and other retailers without passing through the refiner's at all.

But perseverance at a losing game requires reserve capital, with which we are not much troubled, and ability to bide one's time. Another mode by which it may be altered is found in the opening up of a new market for the sugar where refiners as yet are not, and where a fine and nice looking sugar will be at once bought for direct retail. Such a market is Australia proving to the Mauritius greatly to their advantage and prosperity. Sugar almost as fine as not the least doubt would British America prove to the West Indies, if the price be deemed worth struggling for and securing. But we cannot, obtaining as we do ourselves, our refined sugar from *home* expect Canada to have direct recourse to us unless we provide—even as has Mauritius his done for Australia—a sugar agreeable to look at, and fit to use at once. We cannot expect but that a refining monopoly—though perhaps not so powerful a one as the *original*—will spring up there, to stand between ourselves and the consumers of our produce, draining the profits from both, unless we take some energetic measures to get that part of the work into either our own hands, or into hands subservient and auxiliary to our interests.

Central America and Sandwich Islands.

The New York *Herald* of the 30th gives the following items of news:—

We have news from California, Oregon Territory, Central America, New Grenada, the South Pacific and the Sandwich Islands, received by the steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, which arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Illinois brought $1,466,107 in treasure, an amount about equal to that recived by the previous steamer. The intelligence from San Francisco is highly exciting. The account given of the execution of two other murderers by the Vigilance Committee, the speech of one and the hardihood of the second, will, no doubt, attract the attention of our readers. The rumors of an anticipated attack upon the Vigilance Committee, by the United States authorities, aided by the government vessels in port we give, without, however, being a party to the fears evinced by the San Francisco editor. It is not probable, if such a movement were in contemplation, it would be done covertly, and in the secret manner which the statement whold have us believe. The committee took occasion, on the return of one of the banished individuals, to issue an edict in effect info ming all the exiles that if any of them make their appearance again in San Francisco, immediate death will be the penalty of their temerity. The alarm created by the rumored attempts to enter the city may may not be well founded. It was reported that the Vigilance Committee would soon disband, as the only work on hand seemed to be the case of Judge Terry. It was thought that he would be sent from the state, as Mr. Hopkins, the man he stabbed, had recovered from his wound. The Fourth-of-July festival had already commenced to rage with a virulence that appalled the old democratic leaders. Fillmoreism did not seem to be congenial to the soil, and it would not probably take root. Fremont and Buchanan ratification meetings had been steadily improving in the Francisco, and large quantities of goods had been sent to the interrior during the two weeks previous to the sailing of the steamer than in the same period for some months previous.—The crops were represented as being good in all sections of the State, and it was stated that sufficient would be raised for home consumption, with a little to reserve. Favorable intelligence continued to be received from the mines, and the product was considered satisfactory for the dry season.

In Southern Oregon the Indian war has been brought to a close, but in the north the savages still remained hostile.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands, dated at Honolulu, July 2, state that King Kamehama IV. was married to Miss Emma Rooke on the 19th of June, according to the ritual of the Church of England. The King is twenty-two and the Queen twenty years of age. A severe earthquake had been felt at Kaswaiaae, and the new volcano at Mauna Leo was more active. The lava stream had turned from Hilo towards the south. The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* is the name of a new paper started on the island. A regular line of clipper ship packets has been established between Honolulu and Boston.

From Callao we have letters and files to July 29. Ex-President Echenique had purchased two steamers, the Virgin Islands and Polynesia, and an American ship of 1,000 tons, with which vessels, after furnishing them with strong batteries, he intends to land a large force on the coast of Peru. Opinions were divided as to his chances of success. It was certain, however, that a large proportion of the population looked forward to his arrival with pleasure, and were prepared to give him a cordial reception. A horrible murder had been committed on board an American ship, the Kitty, while lying into Callao, with the four sailors who had committed the crime. They were lodged in prison, to be sent home by first opportunity, but contrived to effect their escape. No efforts were being made by the authorities to re-capture them —an indifference which had given rise to frequent comments on the part of American residents.

From Barbadoes—We have news from Barbadoes to the 11th instant. There was a scarcity of most articles of American produce at all of the islands. Three vessels had recently arrived from the French islands in quest of flour, but went away without any. The old crop of sugar, which exceeded an average yeild, having been disposed of, business was very dull. The growing crops were very promising. Barbadoes was quite healthy.

The Bridgetown *Liberal* says:—The vessels of the squadron which her Majesty's Government have seen reason to order into these seas are dropping in to our Bay, which is beginning to resemble with cannon. The Arrogant, 48, steamed in on Monday, by reason of the pause of Tuesday, the Cossack 20, dropped anchor yesterday afternoon, and this morning brought the Victor, 6, gunboat, and the Tartar, 20. The Orion, 90, is expected almost daily, and the squadron, we understand, will be reinforced with some additional vessels, so that there will not be many if the whole Baltic fleet be sent after them.

His Excellency the Governor and family visited the Imperiuse on Saturday evening, on board of which all the other commanders assembled to pay their respects. His Excellency left the Imperiuse under a salute of 17 guns, and embarked on board the Derwent, R. M. C. Steamer, for St. Lucia, accompanied by his private Secretary, A. S. Hinckes, Esq. His excellency's family returned to Government House—*West Indian.*

The Government here have ordered Sir Houston Stewart to sail with a British squadron to the Black Sea. We took occasion in our last communication to show with what tad faith the Emperor Alexander seemed disposed to treat the allies, and his dishonesty seems to have impressed itself on the Ministry, proverbially one not disposed to seek cause of offence. In ordering Admiral Stewart to enter the Black Sea, Lord Palmerston has acted with a boldness worthy of praise, and we have no doubt that steps will have the effect of keeping Russia to the fulfilment of her share of the treaty of peace.

In the execution of that treaty the conduct of the allies has presented a favorable contrast to that of Russia. No sooner was peace made, than, as the best proof of their honesty, France and England set about evacuating the enemy's territory to the last acre and the last man, without enquiring what the enemy was doing. And, in the meantime what has Russia been doing? literally breaking the treaty we had just previously signed. At Paris, when Baron Brunnow introduced the suggestion that Russia should be at liberty to raze the forts of Ismail and Reni, the proposition was instantly rejected. And her behaviour with regard to Kars is equally flagrant. The Paris treaty provides that Russia shall evacuate Kars as promptly as possible, while the allies take six months for their retirement. How has that stipulation been carried out? Why, instead of Kars being given up in a month, as it might have been, the allies are positively away first. We are glad, however, that the aggression on Isle of Serpents has not passed unnoticed. The only rule to adopt with Russia is the very simple one of taking offence as soon as it is given. It is evident that she has learnt nothing whatever from the war and we trust therefore that England, at all events, will not relapse into that sleepy good-nature which winks at perfidy, but manfully declare her intention to resist aggression whenever and wherever Russia attempts it.—*Cor. London Herald*

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856.

It has afforded us no little amusement, in reading the long and spicy lecture which the Woodstock *Spirit of the Times* has given to the electors of these counties, upon the subject of the forthcoming election; and in endeavoring to persuade this constituency which one, of the anxious band, should receive their support, holds forth in no very measured terms upon the praise or dispraise bestowed upon their respective heads, making one a perfect trump, while the other would be made out an animal of rather curious composition, being, we suppose, part hyena, part aligator, part crow; the other part partakes of the *spirit* of some other animal, the name of which we are not quite certain. But, unfortunately, the editor of the *Spirit* is not thoroughly posted in election matters, for he supposes there are only two Candidates in the field, passing over Mr. Dougall in scornful silence. Now this is a great loss to our electors, as they will fail to receive his opinion and advice in regard to that gentleman's qualifications, though, no doubt, Mr. Dougall has cause to feel grateful that his name was passed over in silence by that journal, as he could expect nothing favorable at his hands, as Mr. Rankin is the champion, and as he expresses it, "the man for Galway." It is in this fashion that this lecture runs, and no doubt both Essex and Kent will see at once over themselves a reflection of that awful destiny under which they must be laboring, and from which the kindly *Spirit* would lead them with a motherly hand from the doom into which they were blindly running.

"Instead of calmly and deliberately going to the polls for the purpose of seceting a man of sound judgment, energy and patriotism, how often do we find the breath of insane agitation whirling from their equilibrium hosts of men who, when it is too late, find the utter recklessness of following a mere "will o' the wisp"—an ephemeral meteor, that glares and burns, when passions are cooled, and just reason assumes her legitimate sway, sinks again to its proper proportions, and exhibits in bold relief the scragged and selfish features of which it is composed. To prove this, it is only necessary to refer to the parliamentary history of Canada, and to whom are many members who have been returned not for talent, not for honesty—for loyalty, or for an unstained character—but because agitation and bigotry had taken a too violent hold of the minds of the electors, and some skilful brawler, some soft-tongued Billy Gammon"—had taken advantage of antipathies created from nothing, and which would never exist were it not for the selfishness and poor ambition of some political knave."

Now this is, to use a somewhat vulgar phrase, laying it on thick, and by a paper published without the Counties altogether, is a degree of impudence not often met with. And again he says:

"Of the candidates now before the electors of the Western Division, but two appear to have any chance of getting even a respectable nomination These are Col. Prince and Arthur Rankin, Esq., the present Member for the County of Essex; and as we have some acquaintance with the constituency which they seek to represent, and many friends in the locality, we propose to say a few words anent the fitness of these gentlemen to fill a seat in the Legislative Council."

"Then follows any amount of abuse upon Col. Prince of the most disgusting nature, at which the editor of that journal appears to be an *apt* scholar in his scribbling. Why the *Spirit* should take so much interest in our election, we are quite at a loss to imagine; and why he should take so much pains in the abuse of one of the candidates, and so lavish of praise upon the other, is a subject also which is beyond our powers of imagination; but we fear that the *Spirit* has a motive, if not an interest in writing thus; and though he write till doomsday, we fear that it will be only labor lost. The Western Division will elect Col. Prince and will give him a large majority, the assertion of the spirit to the contrary notwithstanding.

The *Planet*, a paper devoted to the interests of Mr. Rankin, comes forward and admits that Mr Rankin took an active part in procuring the dismissal of the two magistrates, Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge, and attempts to justify his conduct for so doing. This, coming from a journal which has been most active in the cause of Mr. Rankin, we must take as good authority, for of course nothing would appear in that journal which was not official. Though the *Planet* is not as plain as we should have wished him to be upon this point, yet he says enough to convince us that Mr. Rankin did use his influence in securing their dismissal, and in a manner that was not quite creditable in a Member of Parliament. Now, had he been acting merely as the attorney of *Mr. Garret*, why no one would have thought any thing about the matter—only that it was small business. But when a Representative of the County takes the steps which he must have taken, the big speech upon statesmanship, which was delivered by Mr. Rankin, at the Kent Meeting, does not compare consistently with his actions. When he said that such trifles as representation by population and such like measures, were unfit to occupy the thoughts of statesmen, we cannot conceive for the life of us, what could have come over the spirit of his dreams, when he could step down from the highest pinnacle of some imaginary sphere and take this poor benighted negro by the hand, who had been arrested, and is now suffering the penalty of his crimes in the Ohio State Prison, instead of, as the *Planet* would have it, "*spirited out of the country, and without question, into slavery.*" Now, we are inclined to think that the *Planet* knew better than this, but being short of argument, found it convenient to use "slavery," instead of "State Prison." We have the certificates of the Court at Cleveland, where he (the negro) was tried and convicted, and a copy of the sentence, which provides the individual with lodging and board at the expense of the State, for the crime of horse-stealing.

Since the above was written, the *Planet* of Monday has come to hand; and the way the Editor pitches into the three Essex papers is a caution. *Herald* takes it first, for his treatment of Snow, the man who attempted to kick up a row in Windsor, by making inflammatory speeches to the colored people of that place.

Then the *Maple Leaf* takes its turn, under the lash of the Rankin whipper-in; and fortunately, at the first cut, the lash broke from the handle, and left us unhurt. The Editor of the *Planet* is so profuse in his pot-house expressions, that we incline to the belief that most of his articles are concocted in some *tap* room, for the expression and style are peculiar. Now, we transfer a few of his articles, smell strongly of that institution.

The Amherstburg *Telegraph* is treated next, to a passing *fusile*; and though his treatment is somewhat mild when compared with the other two, in expectation, no doubt, to win him over to the same happy and virtuous path in which the *Planet* is travelling. We wish him joy, that's all.

Each day as the electioneering campaign progresses, the prospect of Col. Prince being elected, becomes brighter and brighter; there is now hardly a doubt but that he will have a sweeping majority of the electors in both Counties. His recent visit to Kent has shown that he will carry the day triumphantly in that section, and wherever he held meetings, was received most enthusiastically; and in Essex, there cannot be a doubt of his receiving a large majority. He is now visiting the Townships, and from the flattering reports of the meetings that he has already held, there is hardly a dissenting voice to be heard.

The prospect of Mr. Rankin, is in a no small degree injured, by the knowledge that as a member of the Lower House, he is in opposition to be elected to the Upper, and electors will of course not pledge themselves to Mr. Rankin under these circumstances. He has not resigned his seat, and electors are at a loss to know whether he intends doing so or not; if he does, why not do so at once? why shirk the resignation longer? would it not be more straightforward to say at once to the Electors, "gentlemen, I resign my seat in the Lower House, I come forward to seek your suffrages to elect me to a seat in the Council." If Mr. Rankin is now only feeling his way, and if hereafter he finds that his prospects of success are doubtful, and leaves the field, it will not be treating the electors with fairness. What other object Mr. Rankin can have in not resigning, we are at a loss to conceive.

Next comes Mr. Dougall, and what prospect of success, he can possibly hope to receive, we cannot for a moment imagine.—He has been brought forward by a few Ultra-Brownites and Clear Grits from the neighborhood of Chatham, and with their whole force cannot muster one hundred votes in the two counties, all told—we are surprised that Mr. Dougall would allow himself to be put in nomination by a party possessing so little influence as they do. We had supposed that Mr. Dougall would have been the last person in the world to have become the Champion of clear gritism; but such appears to be the case. We truly hope that he will see his error, and wash his hands of the party, and remove the blot from his fair fame.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship *Arabia* which met with an accident on her outward trip, the particulars of which were given in our last week's paper, was seen by the *Persia* off Cape Clear on the 24th—the *Arabia* left Halifax on the 16th, so that there could have been little or no discussion on the passage, and has most probably arrived safely in Liverpool.

The Ship *Resolute*, which had been abandoned in the Arctic regions, by the British Expedition, has been purchased by the United States Government and will be presented to Great Britain. Lieutenant Hartstein of the U. S. N. is appointed to fit out and carry her over to England. This circumstance is most gratifying, and is honorable in the extreme on the part of the United States.

It is nearly three years since the proposal was made to divide the present diocese of Toronto, by appointing additional bishops at Kingston and London. The difficulties which stood in the way of the accomplishment of this project have now been all removed, and the clergy and laity of the Western Division will be called upon to elect a bishop as soon as a sufficient income has been secured. To effect this the Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Simcoe, the Rev M. Broomer, Rector of Galt, and the Rev. E. H. Dewar, Rector of Sandwich, have been appointed to visit every parish in the proposed diocese of London and solicit the subscriptions of members of the Church. No less a sum than £12,500 is required, and they are now engaged in performing this duty with extraordinary success. We understand that they will arrive here at the end of the present week, and will take part in the services at St. John's Church on Sunday morning next, as well as at the Irish Settlement in the afternoon, and Windsor in the evening. —[Com.]

APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 6th Sept. 1856.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Richard H. Bonnefather, Esq., Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Froome Talfourd and Thomas Worthington, Esqs., Commissioners under the Act 9th Vict. c. 38. to inquire into and report upon —1st. The best means of securing the future progress and civilization of the Indian Tribes in Canada and the Lands. The best mode of so managing the Indian Property as to secure its full benefit to the Indians, without impeding the settlement of the country.

Christopher Charles Abbott, of Toronto, Esq., Barrister at Law.

D'Alton McCarthy, of Barrie, Esq., Attorney at Law; and

Thomas Wright Lawford, of London, Esq., Solicitor and Attorney at Law, to be Notaries Public for Upper Canada.

Charles Treble, of Southwold, gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
Toronto, 5th Sept., 1856.

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for a period of fourteen years, from the dates thereof, to the following persons, viz.—

Robert Romaine, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, for the introduction into Canada of "A New and Improved Stove for cooking and other purposes"—(Dated 25th July, 1856.)

Amos Cleox, of the Township of Norwich, in the County of Oxford, Carpenter, for "An improved method of constructing Frames for barns, dwelling houses and other edifices"—(Dated 25th July, 1856.)

James Davis Hare, of the Town of Dundas, in the County of Wentworth, for "A new and improved Washing Machine called Washing Machines" (Dated 8th August, 1856.)

Perilous Adventure at the Suspension Bridge.

As usual on Sunday, a large number of persons were congregated at the Bridge—men, women and children—some engaged in walking across the bridge, others in viewing the scenery, and others on the top of the west bank of the river a number of boys were amusing themselves by pulling upon guys, giving them an oscillatory motion.—The guys were some ninety feet in length, and attached to the bridge directly over the chasm, and several feet each other. They were fastened together in an iron staple, inserted in the rock at the very brink of the precipice. One of the boys, a lad about 12 or 14 years of age, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, in order to show his laring, seated himself astraddle the guys over the gulf below. The staple was wrenched from the rock and the guys swung out over the river with they boy s ated in the crotch, holding on with a hand grasped upon each guy!

The distance from the bridge to the water is *two hundred and forty feet*, and the position of the young man about midway between! The accident was witnessed by a large number of persons, and so thunderstruck were they that many of them, both upon the bridge and the banks, threw themselves upon their face, and it was some time before any one could regain sufficient presence of mind to set about rescuing the lad from his perilous position. The youngster, however, exhibited a nerve worthy of an older head, and seemed to greatly enjoy his swing. After the vibration of the wires had ceased, he commenced giving directions to those above him on the bridge as to the best method of affording him relief. A search of the neighborhood showed that no rope suitable to draw him up could be had. A boy suggested the plan of making a rope sufficiently long to *let him down*, by piecing. This was done. The rope was let down to him, and after he had fastened it to his waist, these above lowered him to the water's edge! He gained the bank and scampered off for his own lower landing as fast as his legs could carry him, and our informant says has not been since in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge.

Explosion and Narrow Escape of Gen. Sir W. Eyre.

From the Quebec Mercury.

One of the most miraculous escapes we have ever heard of occurred of Lt.-General Eyre and staff, and a number of pleasure seekers in the Saguenay river the day before yesterday. As usual the gun on the forward promenade deck, was fired in front of Cape Eternity, to give the passengers an idea of the echo, but unfortunately, and from some unaccountable cause, the gun burst in going off and was blown to atoms, barely a fragment of the carriage remaining to view, when the smoke cleared away. The majority of the passengers included several ladies congregated on the front deck admiring the stupendous rocks over-head when the gun was loaded, and they merely retired a pace or two in different directions to see it fired. The man who fired was knocked down but not hurt, and though portions of the gun flew in four different directions, not one of the company was injured. The figure head of the steamer was carried away by a side fragment, and the light bulwarks on the starboard side in front of the gun were torn off. The bulwark on the opposite side to which the gun was fired was also broken—it is conjectured by the carriage of the gun, which must have been driven backward through it by the concussion, and gone overboard. A small piece flew over the passengers' heads and broke the sash in small panes of the saloon windows, while several other parts of the wreck were seen to fall into the water about 150 yards distant on the larboard side of the steamer.

Commercial.

New York Markets—Sept. 8.

Flour dull, but prices unchanged: sales 2,500 barrels at $6 to $6 25, for common to choice superfine state; $6 30 to $7 for extra; $6 25 to $7 50 for common superfine to choice extra Western Canadian.

Grain—Market for Wheat without important change. Sales 10,000 bushels at $1 66, for prime White Michigan; $1 68 for do. Canada. Sales old Rye at 88c to 90c for new, in small parcels. Corn better. Sales 10,000 bushels, Mixed Extra Western at 66½c to 67c. Oats dull.

Provisions—Pork dull. Sales at $16 50 and $17 62 to $17 75 for Mess and Prime. Lard firm, at 13¼c to 13½.

Stocks higher and active. Money easy, and active on call, at 7 per cent Sterling Exchange dull at 109¾.

Chicago, Septr 8.—Flour. No sales reported. Rates of city mills unchanged.—Receipts of flour tolerably fair.

Wheat—Sales of 1,400, 2,000, 1,800 and 5,000 bushels, all in store; 2000 and 2,600 bu spring in 95c in store; 1,100 and 2,000 but No. 1 red winter at $1.12 in store.

Corn Sales of two lots of 10,000 each at 39c free on board; 10,000 bu and 5,900 bu at 40c free on board; 5,000 bu next week at 42c.

Freights—The bark Ocean Wave is chartered with Corn to Buffalo at 11c. The brig Canopus to arrive, is chartered with corn to Buffalo at 12½c. The brig Minnesota to arrive is chartered with corn to Buffalo at 10c. The rate for propellers with corn are about 12 cents, with wheat 15c. Rates of sail vessels with wheat 13c; with corn 10 to 11c.

Oats—Oats in storehouses favorably situated, sell at 31c.—Small lots on board at the same price.

Detroit, Sept 8, 1856.

Flour—No sales of spring reported. Nominal $6@6.37½.

Wheat—The transactions in Wheat to day are the largest that have ever came to our notice in this market. They are as follows: 42,000 bu at $1.37; 1,500 bu at same figure, and 1,100 bu on private terms. None coming in teams to day.

Corn—Nominal at former quotations.

Oats—sell to the trade at 30 cents for new and 36 cents for old.

Freights—The propeller Niagara is taking on wheat and flour to Buffalo at at former rates. The propellor Portsmouth is taking on full load flour to New York via. Dunkirk at 75c per bbl.

TORONTO.

Monday Sept. 8.

The supply of produce on the market today was very small, and our previous quotations are more than sustained.

Wheat came in sparingly, only about a dozen loads having changed hands. The price paid was higher, ranging from 6s 9d to 7s 4½d per bushel—the latter figure only being in one or two instances—7s 3d was the ruling price for prime samples. There was a good deal of competition among buyers.

Flour is still scarce and prices remain high. Superfine is worth $6 to $6 50, Fancy $6 75, and extra $7 per bl.

Oats are plenty and are selling very slowly at 2s 6d per bushel wholesale in store and 2s 9d by retail.

There is no change in the prices of other articles.

SANDWICH MARKET.

"Maple Leaf" Office, Sept. 11th, 1856		
Flour New warranted,	$ 0 00	7 25
" Old "	5 25	6 00
Buckwheat Flour,	2 00	0 00
Rye "	2 00	2 50
Timothy Seed,		0 00
Clover,		10 00
Corn Meal per 100	1 50	2 00
Corn per bushel, 56lbs.	0 50	0 00
Oats " do 34lbs.	0 25	0 00
Potatoes do new		0 50
Wheat, new 60lbs,	0 00	1 25
Barley do 48lbs,	0 95	1 00
Hay per Ton	10 00	0 00
Straw per load	1 50	2 00
Wood per cord (Hard)	2 00	2 25
" do Mixed	1 50	0 00
Pork per 100lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef " "	7 00	0 00

Died.

At Sandwich, on the morning of the 10th inst., Mary Ann Arabella, youngest daughter of James S. Forest, Esq., of this place.

At the residence of her Mother, in Gunaneque, on Wednesday the 27th August, Maggie, the beloved wife of Walter Eberts Esq., of this Town, aged 27 years and 4 months. Her remains were brought to this place on Sunday morning, and on Tuesday the 2nd inst., were taken to her last resting place at Sandwich and buried, by her own request, in the cemetery at that place, near her father.

She died as she lived, a devout and sincere Christian, and long will her memory be cherished by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.—*Planet.*

Special Notices.

Important to all.

Health is undoubtedly the greatest temporal blessing. Without it, the wealth of the Indies would be insufficient to afford an hour's happiness, and without the possession of it makes the most humble cottage the abode of contentment and comfort. Yet while all are ready to admit this great truth, how many too often disregard its possession until no longer theirs to enjoy. All who are suffering from indisposition, should at once try Sir Astley Cooper's Mild Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills, warranted free from Mercurial, Antimonial or other Mineral Substances, which have for nearly half a century been admitted the best family medicine, renovating and invigorating the system, a fine stomachic, and a mild yet efficient aperient, purifying the blood, and striking at the root of disease.

They have been amply tested in the most distressing and nervous affections, and thousands who have been afflicted in every possible way are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefits they have received from their use, and are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health, after having long despaired of ever possessing it again.

Beware of Counterfeits.—It frequently occurs, that Druggists *impose* on their customers, a spurious compound under the fac-similie of the signature of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co., on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Gilchrist; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 30th August, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, in which Rates are levied by sections of 19 Vic., Chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound under penalty to furnish the Receiver General, a true Return under oath, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assement Roll of each Municipality, on 31st December last, in order to enable this Department to apportion the Law Expenses which was borne, municipalities in Upper Canada, the balance of monies transferred from the former Clergy Reserve Funds, to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of Rate-payers; and notwithstanding that Circulars have been sent by mail from this Department to all Municipalities, many of them do not promptly with this notice, will have to be excluded.

[Signed] JOS. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General.

NOTICE.

County of Essex, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Bailiffs, and all others concerned are requested to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

on all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

wi l always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Holcomb, where the highest price will ge paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

TO THE

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE

Counties of Essex and Kent.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time has now arrived when it becomes me to address you briefly upon the great change made in the Constitution of this County by our Sovereign's gracious permission of an Elected and Legislative Councillors, whereby she has been pleased to wave Her Royal Prerogative to create them as heretofore. For that boon we should be grateful, and I doubt not that, if properly treated and carried out, it will add to the increased prosperity of Canada as exemplified in those Elective Institutions which have so much contributed to our mutual advancement and prosperity. It, however, behoves us to consider well and to reflect calmly upon what the qualifications of a Legislative Councillor ought to be, and that the duties of that Council are. It is or ought to be an *honourable* Body, in every sense of the word. It should consist of men not famed for party spirit, party or sectional feelings, or prone to aid in factious opposition to the Government of the day; but men who are well known to the community as men of character and long experience in the world, men who can be relied on as much for their honour and independence of demeanour in the Senate as for their ability, and of men too of that stamp whose experience in Legislation, can bring their learning to bear upon those Enactments which come up to them from the popular branch of the Legislature for their deep and solemn consideration. To such men you may safely entrust your interests, and, in my opinion, at least, it would be dangerous to confide in any others. Moreover, the duties of the Executive Council are important. They are a check upon the vague, hasty, imperfect, and exuberant legislation which sometimes emanates from the Lower House; and their deliberations should be conducted with that dignity and cool reflection which in a popular assembly it is next to impossible to maintain. I do not address you as a stranger or as a new man soliciting your suffrages for the distinguished honour to which, by your favour, I aspire. But I

address you as an old friend and neighbour, who has lived amongst you continuously for nearly twenty-four years, through good report and evil report, and who was your chosen representative in Parliament for more than eighteen years! And you have, by your requisitions, told me that I and I alone am your choice to represent you in the new Council, that is to be. You know my abilities, humble though they are: you know my experience in Parliament, and you know my character; and upon that knowledge you have been pleased to base your proposition that I become your Representative in that Council. I do not profess to be a Politician—a bigotted Partizan with any set of men—but I do profess to have and ever will maintain the principles of an honest and independent public character, wherever I am placed; and I will yield to no man in liberality of sentiment or action; and I point to my conduct for the last ten or fifteen years as a Member of the Legislature as evidence of the truth of these assertions. In fine, I shall ever consider it my duty to contend for the freedom and rights of all the inhabitants of this noble country, whatsoever may be their nation, creed, or colour. These are my Principles. To my antecedents you are no strangers; and it is most gratifying to receive your assurance that he who has been your friend and neighbour for so long a time, and your representative in Parliament for a longer period than any other man in Canada (save one) ever represented the *same constituency*, still enjoys your favour and your confidence, and that, "with all his imperfections on his head," you will confer upon him the greatest honour you can bestow—a seat in the first Elective Legislative Council of this Province.

That I shall, through your favour, be triumphantly placed in that high and honourable position I do not for a moment doubt. My visits through the Counties have entirely satisfied my friends as well as myself on that important point; and I pledge myself to serve you honestly, faithfully, independently, and diligently, and according to the best of my abilities and powers. And you shall find in me a strenuous advocate for an enlarged representation based on population at the proper time—for the promotion of Education upon the most extensive and liberal plan—and for the support and progress of all measures (I care little for men), which I may conceive will tend to the happiness and good government of Canada and the prosperity of the noble and enterprising races who inhabit it.

I remain, Gentlemen, as ever,
Your faithful Friend,
JOHN PRINCE.

The Park Farm,
27th August, 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF
The Western Division.

GENTLEMEN:

THE Legislative Council of Canada iginally intended to be an imitation of the British House of Peers, but from various reasons, unnecessary here to mention, the mere nomination of its members by the Crown has failed to secure for it the respect and weight which a branch of the Legislature ought to possess.

It has therefore been deemed expedient to render it elective, so as to secure for it a portion of the popular favor, hitherto accorded to the Legislative Assembly.

This change, when fully carried out, will invest the Council with an importance in some degree similar to that which attaches to the Senate of the neighboring Union, a seat in which is a position of greater importance than the Governorship of a State.

The Elective Council of Canada will however have this superiority over that of the Senate of the United States, that its members, instead of being appointed by local Legislative bodies, often by corrupt combinations and intrigues, will be elected directly to them; they will also represent nearly equal constituencies, instead of the gross inequality in this respect, which is found in the American Senate. Senators from N. York represent a population ten times as great as the same number of Senators from Delaware or California.

When it is considered that a Councillor will represent twice the number of Constituents of a Member of the Assembly, and for twice the length of time, it must be obvious that the selection of a proper person to fill so high an office is of the utmost importance to your interests, and to those of the country at large.

The weak point of all representative institutions is the disposition of the Executive to gain majorities by bribing the representatives of the people, and the facility with which the latter have too often sold themselves for considerations of private advantage.

It is by appeals to private interests, by places and jobs, that party hacks are manufactured, and I can conceive no greater political calamity for a Country than to have a majority of its representatives composed of such venal and selfish politicians. It is under this evil that Canada has long groaned, and is now groaning, and against which every possible precaution should be taken by Constituencies, when called upon to exercise their invaluable privilege of electing representatives to Parliament.

To secure an object so desirable every thing depends on the personal character of the men chosen, and the two leading elements to be sought for in a Candidate are integrity and ability; without the first an able man may exert his abilities against you, and for his own selfish ends, and without the latter, an honest man may become the mere tool of a Ministry, hoodwinked by their plausible sophistries.

Having lived amongst you for twenty-seven years, you can judge from my antecedents, better than I can, whether or not I possess these essential requisites for your representatives; at all events, any mere profession without the guarantee of previous character, should go for nothing.

My political convictions are entirely in favor of liberal measures, and should I be elected, I will give my most strenuous aid, in carrying out the measures of so much importance to the prosperity of the country, such as

Representation by Population, so as to give Upper Canada its proper position in the Legislature.

Common School Education free from Sectarian influence, and the repeal of such acts as grant support to Sectarian Schools now existing.

Opposition to all grants of public monies for Sectarian purposes, and also to all acts giving religious corporations power to hold real estate for the purpose of revenue, irrespective of creed or denomination, and the

Retaining the seat of Government in Upper Canada.

If my views on these subjects meet with your approbation, and I should be honored with your confidence and support, I will endeavor, if elected, to serve you faithfully, to the best of my ability, with honesty of purpose, and a single eye to the good of this great Province, and to the special interests of the Division with which I am connected.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
and Faithful Servant,
JAS. DOUGALL.

Windsor, Aug. 27, 1856.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice HAGARTY.

Perth, on	Wednesday,	24th September.	
Ottawa,	Tuesday,	30th	–
L'Original,	Thursday,	9th October.	
Cornwall,	Monday,	13th	–
Brockville,	Monday,	20th	–

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Picton, on	Tuesday,	23rd September.	
Belleville,	Monday,	29th	–
Kingston,	Tuesday,	14th October.	
Cobourgh,	Monday,	27th	–
Pererboro,	Wednesday,	5th November.	
Whitby,	Tuesday,	11th	–

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN.

Sydenham,	Tuesday,	23rd September.	
Barrie,	Monday,	29th	–
Milton,	Wednesday,	8th	–
Merritville,	Tuesday,	16th	–
Niagara,	Tuesday,	7th	–
Hamilton,	Wednesday,	29th	–

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

Cayuga,	Tuesday,	23rd September.	
Simcoe,	Tuesday,	30th	–
Brantford,	Monday,	6th October.	
Guelph,	Tuesday,	14th	–
Berlin,	Monday,	20th	–
Stratford,	Tuesday,	28th	–
Woodstock,	Monday,	3rd November.	

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. P.

Goderich,	Wednesday,	24th September	
London,	Monday,	29th	–
St. Thomas,	Tuesday,	6th	–
Chatham,	Wednesday,	15th	–
Sarnia,	Wednesday,	22nd	–
Sandwich,	Monday,	27th	–

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice BURNS.

Toronto, on	Monday,	13th	–



Crown Lands Department

Toronto, 24th July 1856.

THE undermentioned lots which form a part of the Northern and Southern portions of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Fifteenth September next, at the hour of noon Upset price two shillings and six pence per acre; one fifth to be paid down at the time of Sale, the remainder by four yearly Instalments with interests on each as it becomes due, or the Patents may issue so soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island may be inspected during business hours, up to the day of Sale.

A considerable portion of the Island of St. Joseph is of a good quality, well timbered, and the soil adapted for Agricultural purposes, and the waters around it abound with excellent fisheries.

The Mining regions will afford a favorable market for the surplus Agricultural produce raised upon the Island, which lies in the course of, and possesses stopping places for the American and Canadian Steamers, proceeding to the Sault St. Marie.

Lots:	Acres.
CONCESSION A.	
1	74
3	119
4	150
7	121
9	133
11	94
13	94
17	100
19	100
56	186
58	210
60	200
62	173
64	194
66	167
68	201
70	300
HURON CONCESSION.	
19	109
NEEBISH CONCESSION.	
19	73
CONCESSION B.	
3	112
5	108
7	127
9	154
MIDDLE CONCESSION.	
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION C.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
11	190
13	159
15	162
17	128
19	140
21	167
23	118
CONCESSION D.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION E.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100
CONCESSION F.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100
CONCESSION G.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
11	100
13	100
15	100
17	100
19	100
21	100
23	100
25	77
CONCESSION V.	
1	143
3	151
5	127
CONCESSION 1.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
	100
CONCESSION 2	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION 3.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	100
CONCESSION 4.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	100
9	97
CONCESSION 5.	
1	100
3	100
5	97
CONCESSION 6.	
1	190
3	190
CONCESSION 7.	
2	120
4	118
6	199
8	175
10	106
12	31
A	183
14	80
16	109
18	81
20	194
CONCESSION 8.	
1	190
3	100
5	100
CONCESSION 9.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
CONCESSION 10.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
8	122
CONCESSION 11.	
1	100
3	100
5	160
8	38
CONCESSION 12.	
1	100
3	100
5	100
7	105
CONCESSION 13.	
1	81
3	93
5	97

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

$40,000
WORTH OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
CONSISTING OF
A GRIST MILL, BREWERY,
DWELLING HOUSE,
Town & Villa Lots & Wild Lands

WILKINSON'S
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT
SCHEME.

To take place at SANDWICH, CANADA WEST, on the 20th day of November next.

☞ Tickets only $4 00 each.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize	of $5,000	is	$5,000
1	" 3,000	is	3,000
1	" 2,000	is	2,000
1	" 1,200	is	1,200
7	" 1,000	is	7,000
5	" 800	is	4,000
6	" 500	is	3,000
10	" 400	is	4,000
100	" 100	is	10,000
20	" 20	is	400
150	" 4	is	600
			$40,000

The Grist Mill is situated in the Township of Sandwich, and a portion of the Town Lots and an excellent House and Lot are situate in the Town of Amherstburg; the remaining Town and Villa Lots in the Town of Sandwich, the County Town of Essex and on the beautiful river Detroit. The Wild Lands are situate in different parts of the County of Essex and are very valuable.

The Town Lots are large with fine broad streets, and close to the business part of the Town.

The Great Southern Railway Terminus will be within a very short distance of these Lots.

The *Villa* Lots have a most beautiful situation, being high and well adapted for gentlemen's residences, having a fine *broad avenue* laid out, on which they front; and are not surpassed in respect to beauty and position by any in the Province.

There are a greater number of prizes in proportion to the number of tickets to be sold than in any similar scheme yet offered to the public. The drawing will take place under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen, to be appointed on the day of drawing by the holders of Tickets.

☞ Parties remitting to the subscriber one hundred dollars will receive a package of twenty-eight tickets in return.

J. H. WILKINSON.
Proprietor

The following gentlemen have kindly allowed their names to be used for references,
JOHN McEWEN, Esq., Sheriff Essex.
P. H. MORIN, Esq., Post Master, Sandwich
GEO. BULLOCK, Esq., Co'ty Trea. Essex
COL. ASKIN, Register, Essex.

Sandwich, Canada West,
July 24th, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

SANDWICH STREET PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Directors of this Company will be holden at the Secretary Office Sandwich, on Saturday next, the sixth inst., as there is business of importance to be disposed of. A full meeting is required.

J. H. WILKINSON.

1st Sept. 1846.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street: Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Luis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale on account of the Essex Building Society is postponed till Saturday, 13th September next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President.	I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President:	T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer:	R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor:	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH 1856 SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of C. L. SEYMOUR, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE.
(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

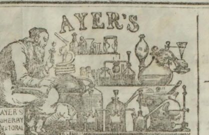
GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
GEO. and G. A. BULLOCK,
SANDWICH;
D. OUELLETTE, Windsor;
And every Druggist and Merchant in Canada.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.

Hugh Croft, Esq.	Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq.	E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq.	R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq	Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq.	F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq.	Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq.	J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq	E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq.	A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq.	T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Morton, Esq.	John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq.	A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq.	T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Guillot's Column
FOR AUGUST, 1856.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
GUILLOT'S STORE
!!!
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

WHICH HE NOW OFFERS AT THE
LOWEST REMUNERATING
PROFIT, FOR
CASH.

PRINTS
IN VARIETY.

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

SILKS, SILK PARASOLS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

CLOTHING,

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

TROWSERINGS,

LINENS

DRILLS,

KOSSUTH HATS, &c.

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

GINGHAMS,

CARPETING,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
O CERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
Flour,
AT CURRENT PRICES.
POTASH
KETTLES.
H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Importance of Collecting Rain Water.

Much might be done towards lessening the evils and discomforts occasioned by droughts by collecting in tanks,* built underground, the rain water which falls on the roofs of houses and farm buildings. There are few families but what suffer inconveniences, more or less, during the driest portions of the season in Canada, from an insufficient supply of soft water: which is an essential in many of our domestic operations.

Rain water is undoubtedly the best not only for many domestic, but also for most garden and agricultural purposes; and an adequate supply of so essential an agent ought to be a consideration with every owner of a house and the smallest plot of ground It has been cheerfully ascertained by actual experiments, that every hundred cubic inches of air, of which more than half is carbonic acid gas, and the remainder nitrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 62 of the former to 38 of the latter. Rain water also contains a peculiar substance analagous to the extractive matter and gluto of plants, though differing from them chemically.—Compared with all other water naturally with the gases beneficial to plants, that none other can equal it for their service. Water obtained from ponds and springs invariably contains matters offensive or deleterious to vegetation. The wood water is that called "hard water," containing, as it often does, an excess of salts and magnesia. If pond water be stagnant and loaded with vegetable extract, it is as bad as hard water, for it contains carburetted hydrogen and other matters exceedingly hurtful to vegetables. These last may be somewhat improved by the addition of an ounce of carbonate of ammonia to each gallon. Water, heat and air are the three active principles in inducing the germination of the seed and the after development of the plant. Remove any one of them and their existence ceases. The purer each of those elements are the better. Water containing deleterious ingredients, artificial heat produced by fire beyond certain limits and unaccompanied with a due proportion of humidity, and vitiated air, are all alike inimical to vegetable existence.—Rain water is usually much warmer than that derived from springs and wells, and on that account is much better adapted to the purposes of the farmer gardener in reference to the promotion of the growth of plants; many of which are often injured rather than benefited by the injudicious application of cold spring water.

Strawberry.

The plants set this spring will bear very little fruit, and the whole management should be in reference to the next year's crop. The clipping of the runners will concentrate the energies of the plant upon making roots, and forming flower-buds for the next year. If allowed to run, a multitude of young plants will be formed, and all the strength of the parent plant will be drawn off to these. We noticed in a bed of the McAvoy's Superior, which we left for forming new plants were entirely exhausted by the effort, and did not survive the winter. Many pursue this course with their bearing beds, thinking it a trouble to put up the young plants, and form new rows in the spring, than to keep them carefully clipped. But this is a slovenly method, and does not give so good results.

Removing the runners has two advantages. It gives more room for constant cultivation during the summer, and makes strong plants, with full large heads. A plant thus treated sends out its roots in all directions, and will take complete possession of a cube of earth two feet upon each side of it, if it finds it unoccupied with other plants. In the second spring, there will be a compact head of leaves and flower-stalks, and the fruit will be large, and of best quality the variety is capable of producing. The amateur will find much more satisfaction in cultivating them by this method, than by the more common and more exhausting one of leaving the runners to take possession of the ground, and to struggle with the weeds.

During the second season, when the plants are expected to bear, they should be watered abundantly, with weak, liquid manure. This is particularly important after the berries have set, and before they reach the maturity. After they begin to ripen they should be watered less frequently.—*Am. Agri.*

To Clean the Face of Soft Mahogany, or other Porous Wood.—After scraping and sand-papering in the usual manner, take a sponge and well wet the surface to raise the grain; then take a piece of fine pumice stone, free from stoney particles, and cut the way of the fibres; by this is meant in the direction of the grain, keeping it moist with water; let the work dry; then if you wet it again, you will find the grain much smoother, and it will not raise so much: repeat the process, and you will find the surface perfectly smooth, and the texture of the wood much hardened; by this means, common soft Honduras mahogany will have a face equal to fine Hispaniola.—If this does not succeed to your satisfaction, you may improve the surface, by using the pumice stone with cold drawn linseed oil, in the same manner as you proceed with water; this will be found to put a most beautiful, as well as durable face to your work, which may then be polished or varnished.

Colza.—The introduction of Colza, as an oil producing plant is being agitated among some agriculturists at the East. It is said that the increasing consumption of oils of all kinds, and the great rise in their price, render it desirable that rape and colza should be tried as plants from which large profits may be reaped, both for their oil and use in feeding and fattening stock.

Light American plows have superseded the heavy Scotch plows in Malta. They were introduced recently by the Governor, Sir Wm. Reid, formerly of Bermuda.

Loaf Cake.—One pint of bread sponge, one cup of sugar, one of butter, three eggs, one tablespoon of saleratus; spice to the taste. Mix thoroughly, but not very stiff, and bake when light. It is much improved by adding raisins.

A man in Kentucky was so enormously big, that when he died it took two clergymen and a boy to preach his funeral sermon.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada.

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.	
Wednesday	April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do	May 7	do	June 7
do	May 21	do	June 21
do	June 4	do	July 5
do	June 18	do	July 19
do	July 2	do	Aug. 2
do	July 16	do	Aug. 16
do	July 30	do	Aug. 30
do	Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do	Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do	Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do	Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do	Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do	Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool	
Wednesday,	Nov. 26	Saturday,	Dec. 27
do	Dec. 10	do	Jan24,1857
do	Jan 28,1857	do	Feb 28, "
do	Feb 25, "	do	Mar 27, "
do	Mar 25, "	do	April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class passengers find bed and bedding.
For terms of freight or passage apply to
Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal.
Geo. Burns, Symes & Co., Quebec.
John Glass, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
James & Alex. Allan, } Glasgow
82 St Enoch Square, }
Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool
Montgomery & Greenhorne, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. Whitehouse are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Tubes, Farms, &c. at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Dundas road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £3 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never get out of order. Samples may be seen at, and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, First Concession, in the Township of Mersea, containing about 60 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under cultivation. It has a good dwelling house, stables, &c., and an excellent orchard. Possession given in the Fall. For terms of sale, &c., apply to

OLIVER BURRE.
Township of Mersea, 16th July 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the best of working order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 17 in the Township of Rochester, on the Middle Road, containing 66 acres, about 40 of which is fenced in and about 16 well cleared, with a house, a good new barn and stable; also two ponds of water sufficient to supply 20 head of cattle through the driest season, and a good bricked well.

For purchasers apply to the proprietor on the premises, (if by letter post paid.)

TIMOTHY WINDSOR.
Rochester, 12th August, 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSDELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 40 acres, 30 of which are cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n5ly

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of C. Park, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Atty for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beecher, Rice and Ketchum.

CARPET & OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Jefferson Avenue.
Conant Block, Detroit, Michigan.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
Carpet Hall, Lake Street, Chichago, Importers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Draperies, Curtain and Upholstery materials.

A. A. Rice. L. Beecher. E. F. Hollister
C. B. Ketchum, D. Wilkins, Jr
Detroit, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS
OF
TOWN LANDS.

PLANS of the above Lands on a large scale, shewing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c. &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for sale in a few days at the principal Book Stores throughout the Province.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of five shillings each Sheet, or ten shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post Paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address
DENNIS & BOULTON,
Surveyors & Agents.
Toronto, August 6th, 1856.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post-master General and Marked "Tender for Mail Service" will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 13th September, 1856, for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week each way between Amherstburg and Windsor on and from the 6th October next.

The conveyance to be made in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Windsor is about 18 miles.

The rate of Travel to be not less than five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The Days and Hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post-master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do,

To leave Windsor every morning except Mondays, and to leave Amherstburg every afternoon except Sundays, at such hours as may be required:

The Contract if satisfactorily executed will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: The Post-master General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded;—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds for the due performance of the service.

Forms of Tender may be had on application to the Post-masters of Amherstburg, Chatham and Sandwich, and no Tender will be entertained unless on a printed Form.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, 5th August, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the best Liquors, and by strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found there.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

D. L. McGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOUSE,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARM HOUSE
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to suit their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

Mary McCormick,
David McCormick,
William McCormick.

Point Pelee Island.
7th March, 1856.

CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above Town, where every description of the choicest kind may always on hand. He has also lately imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Call and see him, and he will give a puff.

JOHN N. MILLER.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landsaape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiar wants of the various orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square foot of Gardening Ground, The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded to the people will in the end really supersede competition, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. Knight, James Snowden and D. W. Ray.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus and making attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, Broadway, New York.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the work, and probably succeed ing volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., relating to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made by the Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the corres pondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CANADA
PHYSICAL, Economic and Social, by Adam Lille, D.D. One Volume, 12mo, about 300 Pages. Maps of Canada East & West. Cloth 5s.: Still Covers 3s 9d.

MACLEAR & CO.,
Publishers, Toronto.

N.B.—Sent by Post to any part of North America or Europe, if desired.
Toronto, Feb. 29th, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.
Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, being part of Lot No 37, in First Concession, Petite Cote, 40 acres, all under fence, two acres in width by twenty in depth. This lot is beautifully situated upon the road to Amherstburg, 8 or 9 but three miles from Sandwich, it is well adapted for a residence.

Two Lots on Gletgary Avenue, one house and lot on St. George's street, in the village of Windsor.

A number of Town Lots on the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich.

Also part of lots Nos. 95 and 96, 1st and 2nd Con., half a mile above Windsor, two houses and barn thereon, containing 150 acres

The above lots will be sold for cash, at the very lowest figure, and parties wishing to purchase for residences or speculation, will find this an opportunity which is not often afforded. Title indisputable.

CHAS. F. LABADIE

All parties owing the subscriber are requested to settle forthwith, or having any claims against him are requested to present them without delay, as he is about winding up his business.

C. F. L

Sandwich April, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experience ed and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils Paints, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with the largest and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosba Silver nine of all kinds.

COMBS

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.



Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time piece, prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Teeth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late ALPHEUS MORSE, of the Town of Sandwich, deceased, and late of the Firm of MORSE AND CALVIN, Lumbermen, to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said A. MORSE, or MORSE AND CALVIN, are requested to present them for payment prior to the 1st day of May next to

ELECTA MORSE, }
H. C. GUILLOT, } Executor
Sandwich, 29th February, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Wares, Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Firemen's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1856. NO. 30.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 74 "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little eteeteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. tsw doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Subscriber's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

The Poor Scholar to his Pound Sterling.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD.

Gold! as I'm a starving sinner!
Saint Cecilia! what a chink!—
Fiftordain a regal dinner,—
Gods! I'll eat and drink.

Counter in the game of living,
Buying douce, knave, queen, and king,
Bartered, borrowed, given, giving,
Potent yellow thing!

New I feel, I see thy story,
Grecian, gold-won Danae!—
If one comes with grace and and glory
What must a shower be?

Oh, Fortuna! and this morning
Thou mightest have spared me my
Catullus,
And stilled my landlady's shrill warning
Instead of sweet Tibullus.

Too late! I dined on old Homerus
And Plautus paid my washing bill;
Well! "carus," stranger, "tamen sorus."
Thou'rt most welcome still.

Nay, but stay! it can't be really
All a solid sterling pound,
I've seen so few—I'll ring it fairly;
Mammon! there's a sound!

Yea! by all the sands of Hermus,
By Appollo's golden bow,
See, my soul! these signs confirm us,
'Tis—where shall we go?

Venison's in, and at the Sceptre
Spiyendid! I know they dress it,
Had I two!—sh! sage preceptor,
"Amor nummi crescit."

For the potent charm that binds thee,
Shillings twenty! to my heart,
Is—whoever after finds thee,
Thou and I must part.

Lo! mine no—Hence, cares! in "mare
Creticum"—down to Greenwich.
* * * * * * *
Is this after all but fairy
Land,—or lamb and spinnach?

Waiter, ho! "vinum deprome,—"?
Bring an amphora, I say—
Dost thou better seek to know me?
Doubtest thou I'll pay?

Lo! the coin! quick, varlet, quicker!
Napkined knave! mistrustful churl!—
Cleopatra-like, in liquor
Thus I melt my pearl.

The Devil in the Cellar.

In one of the small interior towns of New England, where the superstitions of our ancestors still possess a strong hold on the minds of the people, the facts occurred a few years since on which the following tale is founded:

An honest farmer and his family, preparing to celebrate thanksgiving at his wife's father's in an adjacent town, were hurried and confused exceedingly on the day preceding the festival, by the multiplicity of things which must be done before they could leave home with safety. The house must be banked up, and the gleanings of the harvest, cabbage, turnips, &c., put into the cellar that the external entrances might be closed for the season. Having carried in the vegetables, the boys were dispatched to the barn for straw to fill up the passage way, while the good man himself was busied on the other side of the house. An old ram, the horned patriarch of a large flock of sheep kept on the farm, got a taste of the scattered leaves of cabbage, unobserved, entered the cellar, and silently continued his feast. The avenue through which he had entered was immediately closed up, and all the necessary work and arrangements being completed the larger boys and girls set off in high glee, the dog running and barking before them, apparently as well pleased with the going to Grandpapa's as any of the happy group.

Soon after, the parent pair and their little ones having put out the fire and fastened the door and windows by many curious contrivances, to keep out thieves, and started on the same destination.

In the afternoon of the day following the festival, which had been kept under the paternal roof with many devout and jovial exercises, the family returned home, accompanied by many of their young cousins. Some of their youthful neighbors of both sexes were invited in, and a merry thanksgiving carousal was in full tide of successful operation, when one of the boys, who had been sent to the back shed with a lighted candle, returned with a horrified countenance, and burst blue, and threw so feeble a light on the sacred page, and the book trembled so much in the hand of the reader, that he could not distinguish one word from another. The little children cried and clung to the mother—and the lasses nestled closer to the favorite swains—and the whole house shook with the agitation of half demented inhabitants. One bright thought however occurred—a messenger was sent to the minister of the parish to "slay the devil!"

The parson, a man more celebrated for his good nature, piety and orthodoxy, than for talent and heroism, shook off his small bible into his pocket, put on his band surplice, that he might appear as formidable to his adversary as possible, and hastened to the relief of his distressed parishioners.

On coming to the house the reverend man was hailed as a deliverer, and implored by at least half a dozen voices at once, "to drive away the Devil." But a few moments were lost in making questions no one could answer, before the parson was pushed forward as a leader, lighted by the same penurious candle, into the cellar, the most courageous of the company keeping close behind him. When he reached the foot of the stairs, the eyes of fire and the shadowy outline of enormous horns magnified at least ten fold by the terrors of those who beheld them, removed all doubt if any had previously existed in his mind, as to the infernal nature of the being with whom he had to contend. The divine instantly fell upon his knees, and began to pray in his most fervent manner. The ram not understanding the man's motives, but supposing by the motion of his hands that he was daring him to a butting contest, he made a pass with all his might at his supposed adversary; but deceived by the swelling drapery, missed the slender body of the priest, and drawing hastily back to renew the attack, hooked his horns into the left side of his surplice and pulled the parson with him into the cellar! While thus in the power of his victorious foe, lost to hope as it regarded himself, the natural benevolence of his disposition burst forth in the exclamation—"Brethren; take care of yourselves; the Devil must get out!" This exhortation was better obeyed than any he had ever delivered from the pulpit his friends fled and left him to his fate.

Among the company was a shrewd young farmer, who from the first had supposed the fiend to be nothing more than some domestic animal, played a trick upon the fun, and willin; to see a comedy, he kept his thoughts to himself and pretended to sympathize with the other in their fears. He now thought it time to interfere and snatching a pitch pine knot blazing from the fire expressed his determination to rescue the parson or perish in the attempt. A lovely young damsel laid hold of the skirts of his coat—and the cry "don't" proceeded from every part of the room. Unheeding this kind concern for his safety, he rushed into the cellar, seized the ram by his horns, and dragging the struggling animal up stairs, calling on the astonished parson to follow him. The horned devil was led in triumph followed by the vanquished ecclesiastic into the midst of company. A momentary silence and hanging down of heads ensued. The past scene was too ludicrous to admit of sober reflection, and loud peals of laughter burst from every side, during which the ram was turned out door, the parson absented himself without ceremony, and the sports of the evening were resumed with bitter spirits than before.

A Russian Mistress Jealous of her Slave.

The *Allgermine Zeitung* of the 21st of July gives the following illustration of serfdom in Russia, as of recent occurrence:

Among the serfs owned by a widow lady was a girl who had been brought up with unusual indulgence, had received a superior education, and acquired manners far more cultivated than belonged to her class, to which advantages was added the natural gift of an attractive person. At an early age she was apprenticed at St. Petersburg to a French dressmaker, and having attained to some skill in the business, she was after a time offered profitable employment.

This her mistress permitted her to accept, on the usual payment of an *obrok* to herself in lieu of personal service. The girl conducted herself well in her situation, acquired a knowledge of the French language and formed habits of considerable refinement. Here she attracted the notice of an officer of the rank of colonel, who in due time proved his attachment by offering her marriage. The girl accepted the proposal, and nothing remained but to obtain her freedom from her mistress. The purchase money the colonel was willing to pay. This ought to have been regulated by the *obrok* which the girl had paid, calculated at so many years' purchase. The officer, however, was not disposed to cavil about the price, but on applying to the mistress, to whom he unfortunately explained his purpose, he received for an answer that on no terms whatever would she emancipate her slave.

Every effort was used to shake the resolution, which appeared unaccountable; but argument, entreaty and money were alike unavailing, and the lady remained inexorable, giving in the end the clue to her obstinacy by observing that she would never see her serf take precedence of her, as she would if married to a colonel, while she was herself but the widow of a major. The match was necessarily broken off, and the girl's prospect of happiness destroyed. To complete her misery, her mistress revoked her leave of absence, and ordered her immediately to return to her native village. Arrived in the village the unhappy girl, accustomed to the habits and comforts of civilized life, was clothed in the coarse garments of an ordinary peasant, and was forthwith ordered to marry a rough *monjek* of the same class, Revolting at this tyranny and refusing to obey, she was flogged, and though she still resisted for a while, a long continuance of cruel and degrading treatment conquered her in the end, and she was forced to submit to the miserable lot entailed upon her by the wretched jealousy of her heartless mistress.

Miscellany.

The Registrar General calculates that the population of London, if it goes on increasing in the same ratio as between 1841 and 1851, will rise to six million souls before the end of the present century. "The Metropolis," says a writer in one of the Reviews, already covers eighty thousand acres; it is bewildering to think of its prospective vastness when thus peopled. And some of these acres, in the heart of the Metropolis, are acquiring a money value probably never equalled in any other time or country. Small patches of ground, in the centre of the city, have lately been let on building-leases, at rentals which calculated at thirty years' purchase would amount to a price of £300,000, £500,000, and £800,000, per acre; nay in one case, the price thus calculated, actually exceeds *one million sterling per acre*. Gloomy forebodings occupy some minds on the subject of the future of this large Metropolis. History does not record such a stupendous civic population; and having no precedent to serve as its basis, men are at a loss to picture the possible economy of six millions of human beings in one city.—*Globe.*

Something very strange is reported to have occurred on Pea Ridge, Lincoln county, Tenn., a few weeks ago.—A horse and plough—so goes the story—which a farmer was using in his field, sunk and disappeared in the earth, leaving a hole to which no bottom has yet been found, and in which the farmer himself came near falling. His neighbours were called to the place, who, by means of ropes, let him down in search of the horse and plough, to the depth of forty or fifty feet, but the farther he went the larger the hole appeared, and he called to his friends to pull him up, which they did. Several unsuccessful attempts were afterwards made to fathom the hole.

A recent census of the British possessions in the Punjab, shows a native population of 12,717,321, of whom 5,252,574 are Hindoos, 7,364,947 Mohammedans. The otal number of towns and villages in the unjab is set down at 28,879. The four largest are Amritzur, with a population of 122,184; Lahore, 94,143; Peshawur, 53, 295, and Loodianah, 47,191. The average rate of population is 153.8 persons per square mile.—*Globe.*

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS OF 1856.—The Vermont State Fair this year will be held at Burlington, Sept. 9—12; the Canada East Provincial Exhibition at Three Rivers, Sept. 16—18; the Canada West Provincial Exhibition at Kingston, September 23—26; the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland, September 23—26; the Illinois State Fair at Alton, Sept. 30—Oct. 3; the Michigan State Fair at Detroit, Sept. 30—Oct. 3; the New York State Fair at Watertown, Sept. 30—Oct. 3, and Wisconsin State Fair at Milwaukee, October 8—10.

POISONING—A dreadful affair took place last Sunday in Blenheim. A person who sometime before had become a widower with six children, had again married, and persuaded his wife last week to take a distant journey. He preached twice on the Sabbath day, and returned home to his family at night. As they were going to bed, he gave to each of the six children a draught of something very bitter, a portion of which the eldest contrived, whilst his father's back was turned, to squirt from his mouth. The old man finished the affair by drinking a deep draught of the same liquid himself. In the morning the whole family, father and children, were found dead or senseless, and it was only by zealous and unflinching perseverance that the oldest was restored to life, and told the above tale. The poison the unhappy man had used, was strychine. It now becomes a public duty to prevent the sale of this murderous drug in any apothecary's shop, for it is of no use but for murder. —*Gait Reporter.*

IMPORTANT TO TAVERN KEEPERS.—The opinion obtains amongst persons not conversant with the law, that the proprietors of hotels and taverns, are not responsible for the safety of property which may be committed to their care by travellers. A case disposed of at the Police Court on Wednesday is in point and settles the question, as far as the Mayor's opinion on the subject is concerned. A pedler named Morris McCormick left his trunk in charge of a tavern keeper in Richmond street, and requested him to take charge of it. The trunk contained $36.00 in bills and $27,00 in silver. On the subsequent Monday McCormick opened the trunk and discovered that $36, had been taken. The tavern keeper admitted that he had taken the trunk in charge, but stated that McCormick had not told him that it contained money. The defendant was ordered to pay to complainant $36.00 that being the amount abstracted.—*Free Press.*

The British Government having finally resolved to send another expedition to the Arctic regions to make final search for the remains or official records of Sir John Franklin and his party, the Admiralty have in the fullest and most flattering manner offered Dr. Kane the command. He has heretofore declined it; but (says the Washington Union, the strong inducements held out in connection with lately renewed appeals from Lady Franklin, the officers of the British Geographical Society, and the Ministry, all combine towards inducing him to reconsider his answer, and it may be that he is destined to again venture upon the enterprise of settling forever the geography of the North Pole, while he performs the last offices for the lost navigators.

Horn Tooke ridiculed the practice of sea bathing, and said if any of the seal species were sick it would be as wise for a fish physician to tell them to go on shore—Parsons declared that sea bathing was only reckoned healthy because many persons have been "known to survive it!" but Sheridan's objection to salt water was most quaint—"Pickles," said he, "don't agree with me."

Mr. Jones have you got a match? Yes sir, a match for the devil; there she is mixing dough," Jones pointed at Mrs Jones, and then put for the front yard. The last we saw of him he was putting down the road, closely pursued by a red headed lady with a cistern pole.

A ROYAL QUANDARY.—On the first consignment of Seidlitz Powders to the capitol of Delhi, the monarch was deeply interested in the accounts of the refreshing box. A box was brought to the King in full court, and the interpreter explained to his majesty how it was to be used. Into a goblet he put the twelve *blue* papers, and having added water, the king drank it off. This was the alkali, and the royal countenance expressed no sign of satisfaction. It was then explained that in the *combination* of the two powders lay the luxury; and the twelve white powders were quickly dissolved in water and as eagerly swallowed by his majesty; with a shriek that will be remembered, while Delhi is numbered with the kingdoms of the past, the monarch rose, staggered, exploded and, in his full agonies, screamed "Hold me down!" Then rushing from the throne fell prostrate on the floor. There he lay during the long continued effervescence of the compound, spurting like ten thousand pennyweights of imperial pop, and believing himself in the agonies of death; a melancholy and humiliating proof that kings are mortal.

"Mary, you were naughty this morning," said a kind old lady to a little girl whom she had taken under her care," but you must learn your lesson. I will leave you for a short time, and when I come back I hope to find you a good girl." Mary was left in tears and in a very ill humor; but on the old lady's return the tears had given place to smiles, and Mary, running up to her aunt, exclaimed in great glee. "Dear aunt, kiss me! for Mary will never be naughty again; Mary has burned that nasty book which made her so naughty this morning."

PHANTOM TRAIN.—We understand that numbers of our citizens, and persons living in the country on the line of railroad, have been considerably mystified and no little alarmed, by a singular fact, recently noticed on repeated occasions. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, the approach of a train of cars has been plainly heard, the shriek of the whistle and the rumbling of the train increasing in distinctness as the cars reached the Staunton depot and stopped. Persons have gone to the depot to find out the cause of an arrival at so unusual an hour, and when they got there found no train. The depot agents say that no train is on the road at the hour of night, yet the approach of a train is unmistakably heralded by the rumbling, and its arrival announced by the whistle.—*Staunton (Va.) Spectator.*

A Buffalo paper says that a few days ago an officer attached to the police force of that city was conveying a sentenced criminal to the Penitentiary, when he stopped at his own house for a moment, taking his prisoner with him.—In the front part of the house a quantity of tabacco and cigars were lying, and while the officer stepped into the back room for a moment the rascal stole the whole lot. Again the same officer had received six shillings for which he put in his coat pocket, and started with his prisoner for Hume's House. Before they arrived there, the prisoner picked the officer's pocket of the money.

Springing says he always travels with a "suity"—that is, he always goes with his wife, who contrives to be obstinate and out of humor for m the time they leave home till they get where they are going to. In only time she ever smiled, he says, was when he broke his ankle.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—On Sunday a man named John Hillard, a baker on Richmond street, while taking his dinner in a tavern in Talbot street, gave signs that he was choking. He was led from the table by those present, and means used to dislodge the obstruction, but without effect. Meanwhile Dr. Andrews was sent for, but upon coming found the man dead. Upon examination it was found that a piece of meat had become fixed in his throat, thus causing suffocation. It is said that his wife is living in Detroit, and that the rest of his family, who visited him about four years since, reside in Chicago.—*London Free Press.*

Mr Vankoughnet has determined to run as a candidate for Legislative Council, in the Rideau Division. This decision of Mr Vankoughnet's, in our opinion, puts at rest the surmises as to a dissolution of the House. Was there any probability of an election to the popular branch of the Legislature, this gentleman would not run for the Council. Meantime the country is on the anxious look out for his Excellency's reply to the addresses in favor of a dissolution.

NUMBERED WITH THE PAST.—An old friend has just departed from amongst us and silently descended into "the tomb of all the Capulets." The Hamilton *Gazette*, which for upwards of twenty years was the soft exponent of High Church Toryism in this city, is now no more. It has vanished from the scene, but not without intimating the probability of a second existence in the world of news-paperdom, in the form of a daily issue. Whether such a hope will ever be realised we are not prophetic enough to divine; at all events we should gladly welcome the resurrection of such a long tried friend and courteous opponent. The *Gazette*, although scarcely up to the times within the past few years, has done good service in its day, and at one time battled manfully for truth and justice. When that great and good man Sir Charles Metcalfe, was assailed by the most unscrupulous opposition that ever public man had to encounter, the *Gazette* stood true to him, and did excellent service in defending him against the machinations of his enemies. Nor was it wanting in energy on other important and trying occasions, when truth and justice demanded its aid. Its influence gradually deteriorated, and now that it has gone, Toryism has received a blow in this quarter from which, in all probability, it will never recover. Without wishing to speak disrespectfully of the dead, we think we may safely say, that the last remnant of fossilism has been removed from amongst us. Peace to its manes!—*Spectator.*

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS AT OWEN SOUND.—The great Sale of lands at Owen Sound commenced on Tuesday morning, as advertised. Between 300 and 400 lots were offered for sale, at upset prices, principally in the township of Keppel. None of the whole range is a mere ridge of rock, with a thin coating of soil, covered with a luxuriant growth of hardwood, which, when cleared off, will leave the land of little value. The sale was expected to last three or four days. The lots were sold at prices varying from 6s 3d to 30s per acre; the whole of the adjoining Owen Sound produced from $30 to $75 per acre. The township of Amabel contains a small quantity of good land.—[*Colonist*

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH BREEDING STOCK.—The steamer *Black Prince*, from London, has arrived this morning, with the following stock on board, which have been received and shipped by Messrs. Thos. Betts & Co., 14 Canning Place, Liverpool, and 18 Maiden Lane, New York. Most of them were purchased for R. H. Dulany, Esq., London, Co, Virginia; they consist of one South Down Yearling Buck, hired for one year at Mr. Jones Webb's annual sale for one hundred guineas; twenty South Down Ewes, from Mr. Webb's fifteen guineas each; six South Down Ewes, from Lord Walsingham, which obtained the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Show at Chelmsford, twenty guineas each; one Cleveland Stallion, which obtained the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Show, two hundred and twenty five pounds; two mares afterards offered four hundred guineas for him to send to Australia; some Short-Horned Cattle, Calves, Berkshire Pigs, &c. Also some Shropshire sheep, for Mr. Meek, New York. Mr. Betts has also imported five superior South Down Bucks, from Mr. Jones Webb's; twelve Yearling South Down Ewes, from Mr. Webb's; one Yearling South Down Buck, and five Hampshire Ewes, which obtained the first prize at Overton Sheep Fair; a Berkshire Bull and Cow, from Lord Derby's, and some Cotswold Sheep, &c. The Stock will remain at Montreal, and can be seen at Mr. Dyer's Stables for a few days, when they will be forwarded to New York.—*Montreal Herald.*

A MINIATURE STEAM ENGINE.—The Detroit Advertiser says, we exam ed yesterday a steam engine, all complete, upon a ten cent piece, in perfect working order, which was the neatest s ecimen of handicraft of the kind we ever saw. It was made by Mr. Henry Shaw, a watch maker and silver smith of Toledo, who was on his way to Lake Superior. The Cylinder is one eighth of an inch in diameter, and stroke one quarter of an inch. The balance wheel is the ordinary wheel of a watch. It could all be contained in a common size thimble.

BRIGHT HOURS AND GLOOMY.—Ah, this beautiful world! I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all sunshine and gladness, and heaven itself lies not far off, and then it suddenly changes, and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the day. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come gloomy hours, when the fire will not burn on our hearths, and all without and within is disord, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—*Longfellow.*

DIRECTIONS FOR A SHORT LIFE.—We copy the following directions for a short life from an old almanac;—

1st. Eat but one meal at every meal.
2nd. Eat fast.
3rd Lie in bed every morning until the sun is two hours high.
If the case should prove stubborn,
4th Add the morning dram.

☞ *Advertisments must be sent in for sertion before Noon on Wednesday in ch week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, SEPTEMBER 18, 1856.

THE RANKIN MEETING AT WINDSOR.

Precisely in the same way, with the same total disregard of truth, age, and of even common decency, and with the same vile calumnies with which Arthur Rankin attempted to vilify and malign the character of Col. Prince at the Morpeth meeting (*vide* Mr. Rankin's speech in the Chatham *Planet*,) so did he attempt to vilify and traduce the character of the gallant old Colonel at the meeting convened by him (Rankin,) at the village of Windsor on Thursday last, and with precise ly the same result, viz: that of producing in the minds of those present the most sovereign contempt and unmitigated disgust for the man, who, in order to gratify his own selfish ends and purposes, did not scruple to give utterance to as vile and malicious calumnies as ever emanated from the mouth of man—calumnies which had been refuted as often as they had been repeated, and which Mr. Rankin well knew, at the time he was giving them utterance, to be atissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. But what mattered *that* to Mr. R? With no other means but falsehoods and calumnies at his command, he was not the man to be deterred by any *conscientious* scruples, from making use of them. By falsehood and calumny did he attempt to impose upon the Electors of Kent, and by falsehood and calumny does he now seek to impose upon the Electors of Essex.—Yes, these are the means which he avails himself of to blast the reputation of a political opponent and to build up his own, and these are the means by which he hopes in a few days to accomplish his ends and to ride himself into a seat in the House of Lords. But how immeasurably mistaken was he in the estimation which he had formed of the Electors of this County, let the result of his own meeting answer. Let the cheer after cheer which rent the air, as each falsehood, and calumny after calumny, were laid bare to the meeting by an indignant son, and hurled back into the teeth of the foul and unprincipled aspersor of his Father's fair fame, answer, and let the groans and hisses—(the only means which an indignant and insulted body of men, had *then* at their command of expressing their disapprobation at the disgraceful manner in which Col. Prince had been assailed, and in which men of all shades of political opinion heartily joined,) which greeted Mr. Rankin when he again ventured to address the meeting, answer. Indeed so exasperated were the crowd at hearing the character of their old friend and member belied and traduced in the manner that it was *shown* to have been belied and traduced, that it was not until after repeated attempts on the part of Mr. S. S. Macdonald, the chairman, Mr. Scoble, Mr, Albert Prince, and others, that they succeeded in obtaining for Mr. Rankin a hearing at all, and when they did so, what course did that *Honorable* Gentleman pursue? Did he attempt to vindicate the charges he had preferred by producing one scintilla of evidence beyond his own mere *ipse dixit*, in support of those charges? No, he attempted nothing of the kind, for as we before stated, he well *knew* them to be wholly and totally false, and incapable of being supported or substantiated in any way whatever. For if he was not so aware, why did he not, when it was shown as clearly as it was possible to show it, that the statements which he had made relative to Col. Prince *were false* why did he not, we say, as any *honest* man would have done, upon ascertaining that he had preferred charges, believing them to be true, but which he afterwards discovered to be false, frankly come forward and make the *amende honorable*, and express his regret at ever having preferred those charges? This, as we think would have been the more manly, honest and straightforward course to have pursued under the circumstances, and this, we venture to say, is the course which Arthur Rankin would have pursued, had he possessed one ninety-ninth part of that honor and manliness about which he is so eternally harping, and which he would induce some people to believe he possesses to such a very eminent degree. But to have done so would have been to defeat the whole object of the meeting, and that would never do. No, no, Mr. Rankin was too much of a tactician to do anything half so silly; so he got up and very coolly informed the meeting that he had *another charge* to prefer against Col Prince, and what think you, reader, it was? why that he (Col. Prince) was *fond of strutting about the street with a sword dangling by his side*; yes, these are the exact words made use of by Mr. Rankin, and as will be readily imagined; were received by the crowd with shouts of laughter; and well indeed might they laugh, first at the absurdity of the idea itself, and secondly at the man who was ass enough to promulgate it· Only fancy plain old John Prince—one who detests and abhors anything like ceremony or formality—one who can scarcely be induced even upon state occasions, to don a plain suit of black, and who any day in the week may be found upon his farm dressed in his plain simple garb of homespun—only fancy we say the old Colonel's delighting to strut about the streets with a sword by his side; why the whole thing is so rediculously absured that it is a matter of no small surprise to us how any person in his sober senses should have given utterance to it. For even supposing it to be true, what then? we never took them for a saint before old Colonel John, but if their old bones are not canonized the moment thou shalt have

"Shaken off this mortal Coil"

then do we most emphatically assert that there is no such ingredient as gratitude in composition of the *hoi poloi*, since after nearly twenty years of public service, the only charge which thine most inveterate enemy could take up against thee, was that thou delightest to parade about the streets with an old rusty sword dangling to thy nether end. For this was all Mr. Rankin, in his reply to Mr. Albert Prince, could urge against the Colonel; this was the only new idea which suggested itself to him, and having divested himself of it, he slunk back to the half dozen of *hirlings* by whom he was surounded, people with rage, and fairly writhing under the withering flagellation which he had just received at the hand of the son of the man whose character he had so basely assailed, and revealed to the world in all the naked deformity of a wicked and malicious slander. Such was the lot of Mr. Rankin on Thursday last, and may such be the lot of him, be he whom he may, who shall endeavor to blast the private or public character of another, in order to advance his own personal ends and purposes.

We as doubtless did the other Electors who were present, attended the meeting, expecting from Mr. Rankin, an exposition of his views and principles, upon the important questions, which are now agitating the political world in Canada. We expected to find him prepared to discuss the merits of those measures which if elected, he intended to support, or oppose, as the case might be. We expected to find him prepared to point to some act obtained by him during his Parliamentary career, whereby the intsrests of the community in which he resides will in anywise be benefitted or promotad; In a word, we expected to find him prepared to say *something*—to advance some argument upon which to base his claim for the high honor to which he now aspires. But instead of attempting to do this—instead of advancing some good and sufficient reasons why the Electors of this county should extend to him their sufferages in preference to either of the two candidates in the field.

This is what we had a right to expect at the hands of one who aspires to the office of Legislative Councillor, but Mr. Rankin contended himself with expatiating upon topics of a very different nature to either of those to which we have above alluded, and which appeared far more congenial to his taste, and it *may be*, better suited to his capacity. He began by favoring us with a brief disquisition on the virtues and qualifications which, in his opinion, any man who aspired to the position of a Legislative Councillor ought to possess. We were told that we ought not to elect to that position any but a strictly, honest, honorable, talented, energetic, high-minded man; and were left to infer that that man was Arthur Rankin. He then for two mortal hours continued to launch forth against Col. Prince about as vile and vindictive a trade of falsehood and abuse as it was ever our misfortune to be obliged to listen to. We were told that; to elect Col. Prince to a seat in the Upper House, would be to reflect indelible disgrace upon the County, and that it was only because he (Col. Prince) had never met with anything like a vigorous opposition that he had ever occupied a seat in the Lower House, and that the only reason which had induced him (Rankin) to offer himself as a candidate, was to endeavor ts rescue the county from that disgrace (O, tempora! O, mores!!) and wound up by informing the meeting, that the Lake Superior Country is a very great Country, and that he Arthur Rankin, is a very great man, and that if he was only elected to a seat in the Legislative Council, we *then* might *expect* to get land for a shilling an acre, coal for the asking, and to cross the ocean in four days; and we think he might have added, to get to Heaven in a hand-basket. But as there does not appear to be a ghost of a chance of that gentleman's ever occupying a seat in the Legislative Council Hall, we suppose we shall have to be content to let the world wag on in the good old usual way. Such was the sum and substance of Mr. Rankin's speech, and most assuredly a very remarkable speech it was; But remarkable only for its shallowness and as displaying an amount of arrogance, presumption and downright impudence, on the part the person who delivered it, which we will venture to say, has never been excelled, if indeed equaled. Arthur Rankin, desiring to rescue the County from the disgrace which the return of Col. Prince would put upon it!! Could arrogance and impudence go further? Here that, ye free and independent Electors of Essex; you are now told that your old member—the man whom you, of your own free will and choice chose as your representative for eighteen consecutive years, and who never once during that period betrayed the confidence you reposed in him, but who on the contrary served you faithfully, honestly, zealously and *disinterestedly*—you are now told that that man is a disgrace to the County, and by whom? who is the man that thus dares to insult you, for insult it most assuredly is? Why, Arthur Rankin, the "land speculator" the "stock Jobber"—the man of yesterday, and lost indeed is that County which under any circumstances must needs require an Arthur Rankin to rescue it from disgrace.

God knows, it delights us not, it is anything but congeniel to our taste or feelings to write in this strain. It cannot, as will be easily imagined, be other than a principal duty for a member of a community in which he many reside to animadvert upon the character and conduct of any portion of his fellow men, nor can the duty at all times irksome, be rendered more agreeable from the overwhelming necessity of reprobating the character of men placed in an exalted position in society, and if we have said anything which may wound the feelings of Mr. Rankin or his friends, it has not been without pain on our own part that we have done so, and we beg, that they will not impute to us any wilful desire to injure that gentleman's private or public character, but to the true cause—his own silly conduct in forcing from us the remarks we have made. When we saw Mr. Rankin get up in a large public assembly and tell that assembly, that our old Representative—he whom we have hitherto looked upon with feelings of the greatest respect, was a disgrace to the county, the question necessarily forced itself upon us, "who is this man that thus dares to vilify and insult him," and if the answer is not as satisfactory to Mr. Rankin and his friends as they could wish or desire, we again repeat that he (Mr Rankin) has only himself to think for it.

That Col. Prince will be returned, triumphantly returned, there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt, and if any one thing, more than another, has contributed to secure that return it is the wicked and malicious slanders which have been circulated against him, and the vile torrent of abuse which has been heaped upon him by Mr. Rankin and his *paid* emissaries. But this we suppose is what Mr. Rankin understands by a "*vigorious opposition*."

There is a class of Journals, which, having been brought into existence, merely as a speculation, or perhaps to forward the interests of some political aspirant, having no fixed principle to direct them, and possessing little or no influence, and generally conducted by men having little interest in the community and no interest whatever in the public welfare, whose only aim is to realize a miserable existence therefrom; it is little wonder, then, that such journals abound in the most low and vulgar abuse, for to become popular and to force a subscription, list, it becomes necessary in their estimation, to abuse either the govermentof the Province, Municipal government, or in short everything that comes within their minds's eye. In looking over many of our country papers, one is struck with the amount of abuse contained in them, and to a stranger this beautiful Province would have the appearance of being one of the most corruptly governed in the world; and would it not be natural for him to halt, ere he settled in a Country where the papers contain such violent articles against its government? for if there were a band of robbers at the head of affairs in this Province, they could not receive a worse character than they do, at the hands of a number of these contemptible little sheets which, instead of trying to improve the morals and tone of society, are more fitted to represent the lowest dregs of the community. There can be little doubt that many and many a respectable and wealthy farmer intending to settle in the Province, having read of imaginary corruption, and misgovernment in these papers, have decided upon leaving a country governed by a pack of thieves and scoundrels, as they might naturally suppose from what they have read.—Such journals instead of being the means of imparting knowledge and truth, are in reality a source of the filthy outpourings of vicious minds.

Though a journal may oppose a government, it does not of necessity follow, that every imaginable dishonesty and abuse must be heaped on their heads—let journals give a fair and impartial opposition without using the violent and insulting language that many are in the habit of doing. If editors do not respect their own reputations—let them, in the name of heaven, respect the Country in which they live, and, not blazon to the world, that our resources are becoming bankrupt, that our officials are thieves and robbers, that in fact everything connected with the government of Canada is vicious and dishonest. Now what will parties at a distance think of us, when they read such false statements, for they are false, and false in the extreme, for few countries in the world can boast of the well regulated systems which have been adopted in Canada, whose institutions are unequalled, whose laws, under the new Procedure Act, cannot be surpassed — whose public Departments are conducted in a manner which the most scrupulous, with few exceptions, could find fault, reforms have been introduced and are being introduced, in accordance with the requirements of the times.

This system of abuse, if not stopped, will result in consequences of a most hurtful nature to the Country, and we trust that the respectable portion of the press, will decry all such journals as make a trade of running down everything in the country whether good or bad.

Is Mr. Rankin eligible for a seat in the Legislative Council? This question has been asked over and over again: it therefore becomes our duty to lay before the Electors, the true position in which Mr. Rankin stands in relation to his being elected to the Council, being at the same time a Member of the Legislative Assembly, under the several statutes which have been passed, regulating the qualification of persons, who may be elected. By the Act 19 and 20 vic. chapter 140, entitled "An Act to change the constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering the same Elective," and in the sixth section it is enacted thus "*no member of one house shall be elected a member of the other*," this clearly settles the question, as to whether Mr. Rankin, being a member of the Legislative Assembly, can take his seat if elected to the Council; but it may be imagined by some, that by merely resigning a few days before the election, that he will then be in a position to be elected and qualified to take his seat; but that is not the case, for by an Act passed in 1843 which has not been repealed, it is declared, that any member who may wish to resign his seat in the Legislature, cannot vacate it until his successor is elected. The following is the enactment, in the 8th section of the 7th vic., chapter 65. "*Provided always that the member so tendering his resignation shall be and be held and considered as being to all intents and purposes the representative for the place for which he was elected, until the return of a member to serve in his room, shall have been duly made.*" Now it will be impossible for Mr. Rankin even if he were to receive a majority of votes, (which, however we consider very improbable,) to take his seat and keep it with the Law so clearly against him, for no Law could be clearer than the above; the enactments are simyle and plain, and can admit of no construction, which by any possibility could give a representative in the Lower House, the right to be elected to a seat in the Upper. If Mr. Rankin supposes as he states in his reply to the printed requisition, "that if he polls a majority of *honest* votes, *no power nor ang law of the land*, can prevent him from taking his seat," he will find that his ideas of the effect of the Law are very different, from what it realy is. But this an exceedingly rich fancy, to come from a *statesman*, of Mr. Rankin's standing, to assert and publish to the world, that because he may receive a majority of votes in a constituancy, he must therefore be qualified to take his seat, irrespective of all other considerations. We would like to know, then, if that rule were to be carried out, where, the necessity of Mr. Rankin, or Mr. Any body else, going to Parliament to make Laws for governing the people, if they are not to be respected—if the very men who assist in framing these Laws, are to be the first to advise the breaking of them.

It will be necessary for electors to weigh well, in their minds, this question, for if they incourage Mr. Rankin in his ambitious disires, they are only encourageing one who knows well that he is *ineligible*, and who would seek their support only for the sake of gratifying a hatred which he appears to entertain against Col. Prince, for that appears to have brought him into the field, to contest the Election. But will the Electors allow themselves to be used as the mere play things oi Mr. Rankin? We think not.

The *Clear Grits*, a set of ultra radicals, whose inclinations border on republicanism, but who have neither a leader of ability or numbers sufficient to form an independent party, have of late been attempting to force themselves into notice, by attempting to get up demonstrations against the government, and passing resolutions to the Governor to dissolve Parliament. These meetings, as a general rule, are attended by a couple of dozen persons, and resolutions are adopted as a matter of course, stating that a majority of the electors are in favor of a dissolution, and are heralded forth to the Public, though the great *Clear Grit* organ the *Globe*, and the cry is then taken up by the lesser lights of the party, and one would imagine, by reading their comments, that the whole country were in favor of this line of proceeding, whereas none but this restless set of men, and in most instance without possessing a vote, and representing no principles, whose whole aim appears to be opposition to everything that exists, are to be found who will countenance, that which is known to be contrary to the principles of our government The Governor General, were he to listen to the petitions which are sent to him, and were he to grant their requests, would by so doing only gratify a few, and of those few of the class which we have described above. But many of these attempts which have of late been made, to agitate the Country, have met with signal defeat, and will no doubt cool the ardour of these busy agitators, when they find that the more respectable portion of the community are determined to check their impudence.—From a report of one of these meetings held at Brantford, the *grits* were not a little discomfitted when they found that they had aroused the indignation of the electors, and who had collected to prevent the passing of resolutions which would not represent the honest feelings of the country, and we trust that whenever attempts are made to get up similar excitements the same summary means will be used to prevent a few Clear Grits from gaining notoriety at the expense of the communities in which they may happen to be sprinkled.

The following are the resolutions adopted at Brantford; instead of the printed ones which run down the present Parliament, and are furnished by the Globe office and are lavishly scattered through the country.

Moved by Allen Good, Esq., Reeve Brant, seconded by Charles Whats, Esx., That in the present, peaceful and highly prosperous condition of this Province, this meeting view, with apprehension and regret the attempt now made to excile and agitate the people of this Country, by ambitious politicians in Toronto and their tools throubhout the country, for the furtherance of their own selfish ends.

Moved by Wm. Mathews, Esq., Mayor of Brantford, seconded by Wm. M. Gilberi Esq., That this Meeting have the fullest confidence in the justice, integrity, and intelliience of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, and the Advisers of the Crown and consider them the most competent to decide when Parliament shall or shall not be dissolved.

Moved by Jas. Weyms, Esq., seconded by Alexander Girvin, Esq., That the conduct of the agitators who by calling public meetings in various parts of the Country under the ostensible garb of "securing and perpetuating the peace and prosperity of the Country," whilst their real aim is to dictate unconstitutionally to Her Majesty's representative and his advisers in the hope hope of getting themselves into office power and emolument, is viewed by this meeting as extremely reprehensible, unpatriotic and calculated to disturb the country's peace, mar its prosperity and deeply injure its charac ter abroad.

Allen Good, Esq., was then called to the chair, and a unanimous vote of thanks given to Colonel Perley, for his conduct in the chair.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen and three cheers for Her Representa tive in this Province and his Constitutional advisers.

MARRIED.—On the 14th instant, at Trinity Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A Stewart, Alexander, C. Chewett, Esq., of Kingston, to Maria, second daughter of the late Wm Parker Ranney, Esq.

The Man-Demon

The Paris Correspondent of the London Court Journal writes as follows:—

"The wonders of Sigor Ragazzoni, whose approaching departure for London fills us with dismay, have been exhibited at the Tuilleries. This wonderous magnetizer called the "man demon" in Italy, has produced more surprising effects in magnetism than have ever been witnessed before. The experiment of striking senseless was repeated the other night at St Cloud, and filled beholders with astonishment. Signor Ragazzoni placed himself at one end of the gallery of the palace, and upon receiving the indication in writing of the person chosen from among the company to serve as an example of his power, outstretched his hand towards his victim, who instantly fell, struck as with the lightning's blast, stiff and senseless on the floor. So long as Ragazzoni willed it did the patient remain stretched out before him. to appearance dead—for it seems that this is the first magnetizer whose power has been strong enough to stop the pulsation of the heart. Another gesture, and the patient rises—wondering what has happened, and why he is lying thus irreverently before Imperial greatness on the ground. After the exhibition of these and other curious experiments, an Italian singer, just arrived from Florence, was introduced under the auspices of the Princess Mathildé, and sang with great *eclat* the andante of Vaccati's bravura, "La Romeo." The allegro followed, and the cantatrice was rushing from the top to the bottom of the clavier, sending out rockets and blazes of harmony to the great delight of the company, when the Emperor, who was seated at the further end of the room, made a sign to Ragazzoni, who was standing at a distance behind the singer; the man demon stretched out his hand towards her,—when, suddenly as if some infernal power had seized her in its grasp, the singer paused, with staring eyes and mouth wide open—the note unfinished died; and after two or three gulping efforts' she gazed around terrified—then falling forward on the piano burst into tears. The audience believing the effect to be produced by timidity, applauded to the uttermost, encouraging her by every means in their power; but to all the kind enquiries of the ladies she could return no answer. Her voice was paralysed and all she could do was to point to her throat with a piteous expression of countenance and shake her head in despair.

SACRILEGE.—IMPORTANT ARREST.—This morning, the appearance of a man at the silversmith's shop of Messers Sasseville & Lesperance, Palace street, offering a quantity of broken silver known by them as church property, led to the arrest of a notorious thief named Charboneau, having on his person silver and other articles robbed partly from the Church of St. John's Suburb, on the night it was set fire to, and the rest stolen last night from the Church of Point Levi, where a complete clearance had been made of the altar decorations, the valuable metals being carried away and the vestments torn to tatters! The case is undergoing investigation.—*Quebec Mercury.*

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The Board of Agriculture terminated its inspection of the buildings and grounds for the provincial Exhibition, on Thursday. The Board have pronounced the arrangements to be the most extensive and complete of any that have ever been made in Canada, and it is anticipated that the Show, in all its departments, will be the best that has ever taken place To mark its sense of the liberality, and the exertions of all concerned the Board have directed that free admission during the Exhibition shall be given to the members of the City Council and their families; the same to the members of the United Counties' Council; to the Local Committee and to subscribers of $10 and upwards to the permanent Crystal Exhibition. The Board also decided that our gallant soldiers from the Crimea and the troops generally in garrison should be admitted free to the exhibition at such time as may be sanctioned by the Colonel commanding, and in such numbers as may be arranged with the President of the Association.—*Herald.*

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC BY A LADY.—A letter from Chamounix, of the 1st instant, in the *Savoy Gazette* says:—"The great event of the day here is an ascent to Mont Blanc, commenced yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, by a Mr, Forman, an English man, and his daughter. They arrived safely at the Grand-Mulets at three in the afternoon, and by the light of lanterns left this morning as two to ascend the giant of the Alps. At ten o'clock the small party arrived on the crest of the highest mountain in Europe, and after a half of an hour left on their return, and reached this place at seven in the evening. This ascent will be talked of as one of the wonders of the valley, both on account of the little time employed (fifteen hours to ascend and seven to descend) and of the intrepidity shown by Miss Forman, of whom the guides speak in raptures. This young lady is the fourth female who has performed the feat. The progress of the tourists was eagerly watched during the whole day, and every window that commanded a view of the path was bristling with telescopes, like muskets from a loophole. The arrival at Chamounix was a perfect triumph; all the inhabitants, and the resident foreigners went out to meet them, and the whole re-entered the place, headed by the band of the guides in full costume, and amidst a salute of cannon and the hearty shouts of the people. A serenade and a display of fireworks finished the *fete*."

Highly Important!

We copy the following from the Montreal *Gazette* of the 3rd inst. By it, it will be seen that we must look for some other Candidate than Mr. Murney for this Division:—

DISQUALIFICATION OF FOUR CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—It is a somewhat strange thing that no one should have made public the fact that Messrs. Rankin, Murney, De Witt and Sanborn, cannot become candidates for the Legislative Council without compliance with a formality which they can hardly manage to go through now. Every one knew, of course, and remembered that the 6th clause of the Elective Legislative Council Act, declares that "No member of one House shall be, elected a member of another." This we understood, was to be obviated by resignation before the election for the Upper house came on. But the Statute 7 Vict. cap, 65 sect. 7 still unrepealed, has the following proviso:—"That the member so tendering his resignation shall be, and be held to be and considered as being to all intents and purposes the representative for the place for which he was elected, until the return of the election of a member to serve in his room shall have been duly made." So that until new elections have taken place for Essex, North Hastings, Chateauguay, and Sompton, the gentlemen above named are not eligible for election for the several division which they aspire to represent in the Council. Rouges will require to start new candidates for Salaberry and Wellington, we fear.

Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Sept 13.

The Steamer Arabia arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates of Sept. 4th, being three days later.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continued favourable.

The prices for breadstuffs were a shade easier than at the sailing of the Cambria. but without any decided change in the quotations.

Provisions were without change.

Consuls had declined to 94 3–4 a 94 7–8.

The Arabia brings 114 passengers. She left Liverpool on Thursday the 4th, at 11 30 A. M. and has thus made the run in little over eight days and 18 hours' notwithstanding a detention of several hours, off this port on account of fog.

The Collins Steamer Atlantic left Liverpool at 11 o,clock A. M. on Wednesday the 3rd inst, with 123 passengers from New York.

The steamship Kangaroo, from Philidelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd inst.

The Atlantic took out a full despatch, but the news was not of much importance.

The London Star says it need no longer be concealed that the governments of France and England—that is to say Louis Napolean and Lord Palmerston— are not on good terms with respect to Spanish affairs, and communications are understood to have passed between them of anything but a complimentary character.

We may at well state that an opinion has found its way to the other side of the Atlantic that England is ready to make every concession in order to obtain the friendship of the United States, and that this determination has been come to in contemplation of the event of a possible ruptnre with France.

The improved tone of the London Journals is interpreted in this sense, and the N. Y. Herald makes much of the topic.

We have hesitated to say so because these are matters of great importance, and should not be paraded merely for the sake of raising public excitement; but as the Paris correspondents of our own papers now begin to talk so much about the matter, reserve must be put aside, and the public should be instructed that while there may be in reality no danger, it is always a serious thing to have our foreign policy under the direction of a premier like Palmerston.

The star further says a cotempory announces that the Central American difficulty is solved satisfactorily by a convention between Honduras and Great Britain. Good news may bear repetition, bnt then it ought to be news. The satisfactory settlement alluded to of this, at one time, threatening question, was announced five weeks since.

The present health of the Emperor of the French undergoes much discussion.—That the Emperor has some malady of a dangerous character, may be inferred from the fact that its exact nature is concealed from the public.

The Spanish Government has not yet published its decrees dissolving the Cortes and fixing a new election: and an exposition of its policy is to be looked for therein. It still remains a subject of discussion.

At the latest dates Lisbon was tranquil, but circumstances have occurred to show that the late riots were essentially political in their sources.

ITALY.—In Italy discontent is spreading Alarm is manifested in Naples in consequence of the now ascertained movement of the Murat party. This party has been circulating a programme or proclamation at Naples, with secrecy and activity.

The ship Kent, from Melbourne, arrived off Darmouth on Thursday P. M., with eighty-two thousand ounces of gold, and dates to the 9th of June. Trade is satisfac tory. Gold is quoted £3 17 6d. per ounce.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

Further from Europe—The British Minister ship at Washington—Failures in Liverpool—The Queen thinking of Visiting Canada—The Czar's Coronation &c, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Steamship *Atlantic* arrived at 3 o'clock, bringing an intermediate mail between the *Cambria* and *Arabia*.

The London *Star* says it is stated in some quarters that Mr. Viello, brother of Lord Clarendon, will be appointed Minister to Washington.

The Liverpool firms of Mc,Larty & Co., and Lamot & Mc,Larty, have suspended; liabilities £100,000.

It was rumoured that Sir Henry Holland, the Queens physician, who came passenger in the Cambria, is deputed to ascertain if our climate is such that the Queen can trust her person long, in the event of her paying her contemplated visit to Canada.

The coronation of the Czar took place Aug. 25, according to programme. Moscow was splendidly illuminated at night.

The London *Morning Post* states that there is no intention of withdrawing the allied force from Greece.

Commercial.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1856.

There was a fair attendance of farmers on the market this morning, with loads of produce, but an active demand soon caused them to move off. Prices are firm and no indications of a decline are manifest.

WHEAT.—The market was considerably excited this morning, and the price again went up, an improvement of fully 1d on the bushel having taken place. The highest price paid was 7s and 6d ₩ bushel, ranging from that down to 7s. There was a good deal of competition, and the extreme figure was paid freely. The receipts have been comparatively small, amounting to about 4,000 bushels.

FLOUR, in active request, at our previous quotations.

OATS, 2s @ 2s 6d by wholesale; and 2s 9d by retail.

POTATOES, 5s ₩ bushel and scarce.

PEACHES, 10s to 12s 6d ₩ basket.

BUTTER, fresh is very scarce, and sells freely at 1s 6d.

EGGS, 10d to 1s ₩ dozen.

BEEF, continues in fair supply, $5¾ @ 6½. Mr. Mullaney sold some 60 head, of prime quality, at $7.

By retail, prices are:—Beef 7½d ₩ lb; hind-quater Veal, 6d; fore-quater, 5d; Mutton, 6d to 7½ ₩ lb.

WOOL, 1s 3d ₩ lb.

SKINS, (slaughtered) 1s 10½ each.

The Hay Market has been very scantily supplied during the week. Prices may be quoted at $11 for inferior, and $17 @ $21 for superior.

OATEN STRAW, $10 to $12 ₩ ton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1856.

FLOUR, dull and drooping. Sales of 4,000 bbls at $6@ 6.40 for common to choice superfine state; $6.50@$7.90 for extra do; $6.20@7.30 for common superfine to good extra western.

WHEAT, 3@5c lower Sales 20,000 bu at $1.55@1·57 for red southern.

RYE, Firm at 90c.

CORN, Firm. Sales 15,000 bushels mixed western at 68½@70c.

OATS, Dull at 44@47c.

PORK, Steady. Sales 800 bbls at $19 87½@20.00 for mess; $17.62@18.00 for prime.

BEEF, Steady, Sales 150 bbls.

LARD, Quiet at 13¼@13⅝c.

WHISKEY, Better. Sales 200 bbls at 34 @36¼c,

DETROIT, Sept. 15, 1856.

FLOUR, Sales 300 bbls on private terms.

WHEAT, We hear of a sale of 1000 bu white on private terms, and 20,000 bu red Illinois made on Saturday, at $1.25·

CORN Sales 4,000 bu in bags at 53c. Oats, Nominal at 30@32c for new, and 36c for old.

FREIGHTS, Unchanged.

SANDWICH, Sept. 18th, 1856.

Flour, New warranted, $7 25; Flour, old, $5 25 to $6 00; Buckwheat Flour, $2 00; Rye Flour, $2 00 to $2 50; Timothy Seed, $4 00; Clover, $10 00: Corn Meal, ₩ 100, $1 50 to $2, Corn ₩ bushel, 56 ℔, 50c; Oats do 34 ℔, 25c, Potatoes do new, 60c; Wheat, new 60 ℔, $1 25, Barley do 48 ℔, 95c to $1; Hay ₩ Ton $10; Straw ₩ load, $1 50 to $2; Pork ₩ 100 ℔, $7; Beef, $7.

NOTICE.

To the Electors of the Counties of Essex and Kent in Canada West.

GENTLEMEN:

You are aware that Arthur Rankin, Esq., (who is a member of the House of Assembly in this Province) aspires to represent you in the Legislative Council, and has proclaimed himself a Candidate for that distinguished honor. By the statute Law of the land, (namely, the Legislative Council Act, under which the election is about to take place,) it is enacted that *no member of one house shall be elected a member of the other*." It is therefore perfectly clear that by appearing at the day of election, and receiving a vote, he is guilty of a violation of the law, and that (no matter how many votes he has) he cannot take his seat in the Legislative Council, and the votes you give him will, *therefore be adsolutely thrown away!* I have given him notice as to the consequences of the illegality of his proceedings, and, I now beg leave to respectfully warn you against casting your votes in favor of a man who places law at defiance, and whose aim appears to be, the shrine of his own personal vanity and ambition.

The Park Farm, 15th Sept. 1856.

JOHN PRINCE.

TO THE

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE

Counties of Essex and Kent.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time has now arrived when it becomes me to address you briefly upon the great change made in the Constitution of this Country by our Sovereign's gracious permission for us to Elect our Legislative Councillors, whereby she has been pleased to wave Her Royal Prerogative to create them as heretofore. For that boon we should be grateful; and I doubt not that, if properly treated and carried out, it will add to the increased prosperity of Canada as exemplified in those Elective Institutions which have so much contributed to our internal advancement and prosperity. It, however, behoves us to consider well and to reflect calmly upon what the qualifications of a Legislative Councillor ought to be, and what the duties of that Council are. It is or ought to be an *honourable* Body, in every sense of the word. It should consist of men not famed for being Party men, of violent political feelings, or prone to aid in factious opposition to the Government of the day; but men who are well known to the community as men of character and experience in the world, men who can be relied on as much for their honour and independence of demeanour in the Senate as for their ability, and of men too who, by their experience in Legislation, can bring their learning to bear upon those Enactments which come up to them from the popular branch of the Legislature for their deep and solemn consideration. To such men you may safely entrust your interests, and, in my opinion, at least, it would be dangerous to confide in any others. Moreover, the duties of the Council are most important. They are a check upon the vague, hasty, imperfect, and exuberant legislation which sometimes emanates from the Lower House; and their deliberations should be conducted with that dignity and cool reflection which in a popular assembly it is next to impossible to maintain. I do not address you as a stranger or as a new man soliciting your suffrages for the distinguished honour to which, by your favour, I aspire. But I

address you as an old friend and neighbour, who has lived amongst you continuously for nearly twenty-four years, through good report and evil report, and who was your chosen representative in Parliament for more than eighteen years! And you have, by your requisitions, told me that I and I alone am your choice to represent you in the new Council, that is to be. You know my abilities, humble though they are; you know my experience in Parliament, and you know my character; and upon that knowledge you have been pleased to base your proposition that I become your Representative in that Council. I do not profess to be a Politician —a blind Partizan with any set of men— but I do profess to have and ever will maintain the principles of an honest and independent public character, wherever I am placed; and I will yield to no man in liberality of sentiment or action; and I point to my conduct for the last ten or fifteen years as a Member of the Legislature as evidence of the truth of these assertions. In fine, I shall ever consider it my duty to contend for the freedom and rights of all the inhabitants of this noble country, whatsoever may be their nation, creed, or colour. These are my Principles. To my antecedents you are no strangers; and it is most gratifying to receive your assurance that he who has been your friend and neighbour for so long a time, and your representative in Parliament for a longer period than any other man in Canada (save one) ever represented the *same constituency*, still enjoys your favour and your confidence, and that, "with all his imperfections on his head," you will confer upon him the greatest honour you can bestow—a seat in the first Elective Legislative Council of this Province.

That I shall, through your favour, be triumphantly placed in that high and honourable position I do not for a moment doubt. My visits through the Counties have entirely satisfied my friends as well as myself on that important point; and I pledge myself to serve you honestly, faithfully, independently, and diligently, and according to the best of my abilities and powers. And you shall find in me a strenuous advocate for an enlarged representation based on population at the proper time—for the promotion of Education upon the most extensive and liberal plan—and for the support and progress of all measures I deem little for country, which I may conceive will tend to the happiness and good government of Canada and the prosperity of the noble and enterprising races who inhabit it.

I remain, Gentlemen, as ever,
Your faithful Friend,
JOHN PRINCE.

The Park Farm, }
27th August, 1856. }

TO THE ELECTORS
OF
The Western Division.

GENTLEMEN:

THE Legislative Council of Canada is ginally intended to be an imitation of the British House of Peers, but from various reasons, unnecessary here to mention, the mere nomination of its members by the Crown has failed to secure for it the respect and weight which a branch of the Legislature ought to possess.

It has therefore been deemed expedient to render it elective, so as to secure for it a portion of the popular favor, hitherto accorded to the Legislative Assembly.

This change, when fully carried out, will invest the Council with an importance in some degree similar to that which attaches to the Senate of the neighboring Union, a seat in which is a position of greater importance than the Governorship of a State.

The Elective Council of Canada will however vary in one important feature that of the Senate of the United States, that its members, instead of being appointed by local Legislative bodies, often by corrupt combinations and intrigues, will be elected directly by them; they will also represent nearly equal constituencies, instead of the gross inequality in this respect, which is found in the American States. Senators from N. York represent a population ten times as great as the same number of Senators from Delaware or California.

When it is considered that a Councillor will represent twice the number of Constituents of a Member of the Assembly, and for twice the length of time, it must be obvious that the selection of a proper person to fill so high an office is of the utmost importance to your interests, and to those of the country at large.

The weak point of all representative institutions is the disposition of the Executive to gain majorities by bribing the representatives of the people, and the facility with which the latter have too often sold themselves for considerations of private advantage.

It is by appeals to private interests, by places and jobs, that party hacks are manufactured, and I can conceive no greater political calamity for a Country than to have a majority of its representatives composed of such venal and selfish politicians. It is under this evil that Canada has long groaned, and is now groaning, and against which every possible precaution should be taken by Constituencies, when called upon to exercise their invaluable privilege of electing representatives to Parliament.

To secure an object so desirable every thing depends on the personal character of the men chosen, and the two leading elements to be sought for in a Candidate are integrity and ability; without the first an able man may exert his abilities against you, and for his own selfish ends, and without the latter, an honest man may become the mere tool of a Ministry, hoodwinked by their plausible sophistries.

Having lived amongst you for twenty-seven years, you can judge from my antecedents, better than I can, whether or not I possess these essential requisites for your representatives; stand, evening, any more pretension without the guarantee of previous character, should go for nothing.

My political convictions are entirely in favor of liberal measures, and should I be elected, I will give my most strenuous aid in carrying out the measures of so much importance to the prosperity of the country, such as

Representation by Population, so as to give Upper Canada its proper position in the Legislature.

Common School Education free from Sectarian influence, and the repeal of such acts as grant support to Sectarian Schools now existing.

Opposition to all grants of public monies for Sectarian purposes, and also to all acts giving religious corporations power to hold real estate for the purpose of revenue, irrespective of creed or denomination, and the

Retaining the seat of Government in Upper Canada.

If my views on these subjects meet with your approbation, and I should be honored with you confidence and support, I will endeavor, if elected, to serve you faithfully, to the best of my ability, with honesty of purpose, and a single eye to the good of this great Province, and to the special interests of the Division with which I am connected.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
and Faithful Servant,
JAS. DOUGALL.

Windsor, Aug. 27, 1856.

FALL FAIR AND SHOW.

Essex Agricultural Society.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be awarded at the Fall Fair and Show, to be held at Leonard Wigle's Tavern, Mersea, on Wednesday, 8th October, 1856.

DESCRIPTION.	PRIZE. HALIFAX CURRENCY. 1st Pr.	2d Pr.	3d Pr.
CLASS A—HORSES.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Entire Blood Horse,	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Carriage do,	20 0	15 0	5 0
no Draught do,	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Canadian do,	20 0	10 0	5 0
Mare and Foal, Blood,	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Carriage,	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Draught,	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Canadian,	15 0	10 0	5 0
3 year old blood,	15 0	10 0	5 0
2 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
3 year old Carriage,	15 0	10 0	5 0
2 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
3 do Draught,	15 0	10 0	5 0
2 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
Span of Carriage Horses,	20 0	15 0	10 0
do Draught,	20 0	15 0	10 0
Canadian Puney,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Saddle Horse,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Draught do	15 0	10 0	5 0
CLASS B—CATTLE			
Durham Bull, over 3 years old,	20 0	15 0	10 0
do under 3 do	15 0	10 0	5 0
Durham Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Heifer, 2 years old,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do 1 do	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf of 1856,	10 0	7 6	5 0
do Heifer, do,	10 0	7 6	5 0
Devon Bull, over 3 years old,	20 0	15 0	10 0
do under 3 do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Devon Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Heifer, 2 years old,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do 1 do	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf, of 1856,	10 0	7 6	5 0
do Heifer, do,	10 0	7 6	5 0
Grade Durham Bull,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do heifer, over 2 years,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do under do,	10 0	7 6	5 0
do Bull Calf of 1856,	10 0	7 6	5 0
Grade Devon Bull,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do heifer, over 2 years,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do under do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf of 1856,	10 0	7 6	5 0
do heifer, do,	10 0	7 6	5 0
Best Bull of any breed,	20 0	15 0	10 0
do Cow, do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do heifer do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do heifer, do, do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Native Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Working Oxen, over 4 years	20 0	15 0	10 0
do do under 4 years	15 0	10 0	5 0
Fat Cattle, Ox, or Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
CLASS C—SHEEP			
Leicester Ram, pure,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pen of 3 Ewes, pure,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pen of 3 Lambs, pure,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pure of other breeds the same,			
CLASS D—PIGS			
Aerkshire Boar,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Leicesters, Suffolks, and Yorkshire, the same,			

DESCRIPTION.	PRIZE. HALIFAX CURRENCY. 1st Pr.	2d Pr.	3d Pr.
CLASS D—PIGS—*continued.*	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Breeding Sow of the said breeds,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pen of three young Pigs,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Fat Hog,	15 0	10 0	5 0
CLASS E—CHICKENS			
Shanghai Cock,	7 6	5 0	2 6
do two hens,	7 6	5 0	2 6
do two Chickens,	7 6	5 0	2 6
Cochin Chinas,	7 6	5 0	2 6
Dorkings,	7 5	5 0	2 6
Brahma Pootras,	7 6	5 0	2 6
Turkeys,	5 0	2 6	
Geese,	5 0	2 6	
Ducks,	5 0	2 6	
CLASS F—SEEDS & ROOTS			
1 bushel Fall Wheat (red)	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do (white)	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Spring Wheat,	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Barley,	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Oats [white]	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do [black]	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Peas,	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Ears of gourd Seed Corn,	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do Flint do	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Potatoes,	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 peck of Timothy Seed,	5 0	2 6	
1 do Clover do,	5 0	2 6	5 0
1 bag of Hops,	10 0	5 0	
1 bushel of Turnips,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 dozen of Carrots,	5 0	2 6	
1 do Beets,	5 0	2 6	
1 bushel Mangold Wurtzel,	5 0	2 6	
1 dozen Parsnips,	5 0	2 6	
1 lot of Squashes,	5 0	2 6	1 3
3 heads of Cabbage,	2 6	2 6	1 3
3 do Celery,	2 6	1 3	
CLASS G—HORTICULTURE			
½ peck of apples,	5 0	2 6	1 3
½ do Peaches,	5 0	2 6	1 3
½ do Pears,	5 0	2 6	1 3
½ dozen bunches of Grapes,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Best assortment of Apples and other Fruits,	10 0	5 0	2 6
CLASS H—DAIRY			
Cheese, 10 lbs and upwards,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Butter, 5 lbs, fresh,	10 0	5 0	2 6
do do, salt,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Maple Sugar,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Honey,	5 0	2 6	1 3
CLASS I—DOMESTIC AND HOME MANUFACTURES.			
1 pair Woollen Stockings,	2 6	1 3	
1 do do Socks,	2 6	1 3	
1 do do Mits,	2 6	1 3	
1 sample of ½ lb Woollen Yarn,	2 6	1 3	
Straw Hats,	2 6	1 3	
Rag Capet, 4 yards at least,	10 6	5 0	2 6
1 pair of home made blankets,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 piece of Flannel, 4 yards,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 do Satinette,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 do Tweed,	10 0	5 0	2 6

DESCRIPTION.	PRIZE. HALIFAX CURRENCY. 1st Pr.	2d Pr.	3d Pr.
CLASS I—HOME MANUFACTURES —*continued.*	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 piece of Linen, 4 yards,	10 9	5 0	2 6
1 do Woollen Cloth,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 Bedstead,	10 0	5 0	2 6
½ dozen chairs,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Assortment of Boots and Shoes,	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Sole Leather,	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Upper do	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Harness do	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Calf Skins,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Saddle and Bridle,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Carriage Harness,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Buggy do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Waggon do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Lumber Waggon,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Buffalo or Democrat,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Buggy,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Plough,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Cooking Stove, manufactured in the County,	10 0	10 0	5 0
Single Harrow,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Double do,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Cultivator,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Corn planter,	10 0	5 0	
Farming Mill,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Straw-cutter,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Cheese press,	10 0	5 0	
Bee Hive,	5 0	2 6	
Ladies' Fancy Work.			
Ottoman,	7 6	5 0	2 6
Foot-stool,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Slumber Cushion,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Shawl,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Mittens,	2 6	1 3	
Slippers,	2 6	1 3	
Mats,	2 6	1 3	
Toilet Cover,	2 6	1 3	
Pincushion,	2 6	1 3	
Purse,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Artificial Flowers [collection]	5 0	2 6	1 3
Portfolio,	2 6	1 3	
Embroidery Work,	2 6	1 3	
Album Basket,	2 6	1 3	
Rice Basket,	2 6	1 3	
Pencil Drawings,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Water-color paintings,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Worked Satchel,	2 6	1 3	
Perforated card-board work,	2 6	1 3	
Hair Wreaths,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Leather Worked Frames,	5 0	2 6	1 3
NEEDLE WORK.			
Knit Window Curtains,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Quilt [patch work]	5 0	2 6	1 3
Quilt [fancy]	5 0	2 6	1 3
Counterpane,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Shirt,	2 6	1 3	
Dressing Gown,	2 6	1 3	
Baby hood,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Child's Dress,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Ladies' Collar,	2 6	1 3	
Habit Shirt,	2 6	1 3	
Under sleeves,	2 6	1 3	
Pocket handkerchief,	2 6	1 3	
Pictures,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Picture Frames,	5 0	2 6	1 3

PLOUGHING MATCH.—One quarter of an Acre each.—Old Countrymen, 1st 15s.; 2nd 10s.; 3rd 5s. Canadians, 1st 15s.; 2nd 10s.; 3rd 5s.

MEMORANDUM.—Fancy Work and Needle Work to have been done by parties competing.

Articles recommended by Judges, although not above enumerated, will receive a discretionary Premium. No Premium will be awarded for any articleonot considered worthy by the Judges.

All articles to be exhibited must be reported to the Secretary, and must be on the Show Ground by ten o'clock a.m. on the day of the Fair.

The decision of the Judges will be known by a Prize Ticket being placed by them on the animal or article entitled to it, immediately after inspection. No interference will be allowed during their examination.

All horses and horned cattle to be tied up on the Show Ground, in order set down by the Secretary.

A small fee will be charged to Spectators entering the Show Ground. Members of the Society will be admitted free.

Dinner will be furnished, at five o'clock in the evening, at Leonard Wigle's Tavern.

No article to be removed from the Show Ground before four o'clock in the afternoon.

Any person wishing to exhibit Stock for Sale is allowed the privileges although not a member of the Society.

No animal or article to take more than one prize.

ALEX. BARTLET, Sec.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lonn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. G. Mackenzie, Esq
Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 20th Feb., 1846.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
NORTH SHORE LINE OF
1856
STEAMBOATS.
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander*.
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander*.
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander*.
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" " Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East should mark packages to the care of C. L. SEYMOUR, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows:

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Verais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale on account of the Essex Building Society is postponed till Saturday, 13th September next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Office of the Essex Building Soey.,
Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice HAGARTY.

Perth, on Wednesday, 24th September.
Ottawa, Tuesday, 30th "
L'Original, Thursday, 2nd October.
Cornwall, Monday, 13th "
Brockville, Monday, 20th "

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Picton, on Tuesday, 23rd September.
Belleville, Monday, 29th "
Kingston, Tuesday, 14th October.
Cobourgh, Monday, 27th "
Peterboro, Wednesday, 5th November.
Whitby, Tuesday, 11th "

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice MCLEAN.

Sydenham, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Barrie, Monday, 29th "
Milton, Wednesday, 8th October.
Merritville, Tuesday, 16th "
Niagara, Tuesday, 7th "
Hamilton, Wednesday, 29th "

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

Cayuga, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Simcoe, Tuesday, 30th "
Brantford, Monday, 6th October.
Guelph, Tuesday, 14th "
Berlin, Monday, 20th "
Stratford, Tuesday, 28th "
Wood-stock, Monday, 3rd November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. P.

Goderich, Wednesday, 24th September
London, Monday, 29th "
St. Thomas, Tuesday, 6th "
Chatham, Wednesday, 15th "
Sarnia, Wednesday, 22nd "
Sandwich, Monday, 27th "

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice BURNS.

Toronto, on Monday, 13th "

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 30th August, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19 Vic., Chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound under penalty to transmit to the Receiver General, a true return under oath, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of each Municipality, on 31st December last, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the balance of monies transferred from the former Clergy Reserves Funds, to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of Rate-payers; and notwithstanding that Circulars have been sent by mail from this Department to all Municipalities, many of the Clerks neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required Return on or before the 30th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at which time the circulations required to be made for the contribution of the Fund will take place, and consequently these Municipalities who do not comply with this notice, will have to be excluded.

[Signed] JOS. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

on all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

J.AS. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES
AND
PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
WINTER
HOSIERY, and GLOVES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN VARIETY.
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
SATINETTS
TROWSERINGS,
FLANNELS,
GREY KERSEYS,
GALA PLAIDS
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES
TICKINGS,
CARPETING,
WINTER
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
TEAS, SUGARS,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
THE BEST BRANDS OF
FLOUR.
BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN
AT CURRENT PRICES.
SCOTCH MADE
Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Effects of Colors upon Health.

From several years' observations in rooms of various sizes, used as manufacturing rooms, and occupied by females for twelve hours per day, I found that the workers who occupied those rooms which had large windows with large panes of glass in the four sides of the room so that the sun's rays penetrated through the room during the whole day, were much more healthy than the workmen who occupied rooms lighted from one side only, or rooms lighted through very small panes of glass. I observed another very singular fact, viz; that the workers who occupied one room were very cheerful and healthy while the occupiers of another similar room, who were employed on the same kind of work were all inclined to melancholy, and complained of pains in the forehead and were often ill and unable to work. Upon examining the rooms in question, I found they were both equally well ventilated and lighted. I could not discover anything about the drainage of the premises that could effect the one room any more than the other; but I observed that the room occupied by the healthy workers was wholly whitewashed, and the room occupied by the melancholy workers was colored with yellow ochre.

I had the yellow ochre all washed off, and the walls and ceilings whitewashed.—The workers ever after felt more cheerful and healthy. After making this discovery I extended my observations to a number of smaller rooms and garrets, and found without exception, that the occupiers of the white rooms were much more healthy than the occupiers of the yellow or buff colored rooms; and I succeeded in inducing occupiers of the yellow rooms to change the color for whitewash. I always found a corresponding improvement in the health and spirits of the occupiers. From these observations I would respectfully drop a hint to the authorities of schools, asylums, and hospitals, to eschew yellow, buff, or any thing approaching to yellow, as the grand color of the interior of their buildings.!

The following are some of the things not generally appreciated about a house.—1. The benefit of thorough drainage and water supply. 2. The benefit of good heating and ventilation. 3. The benefit of pride of proper color.—*Cor. of the Builder.*

Hints to Farmers.

Tomatoes make very wholesome and excellent preserves.

Toads are the very best protection to cabbages against flee.

Plants when drooping, are revived by a few grains camphor.

Pears are generally improved by grafting on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c., from insects.

Land never spoils in warm weather, providing it is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding with corn, peas, &c., 60 pounds ground go as far as 100 pounds in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine, it injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter of large ones.

Rutta Baga is the only root that increases in nutritious qualities, after a moderate growth, as it increase in size.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by sprinkling of garlic, when packing the sheaves.

Money skilfully expended in drying land, by draining or otherwise, will be returned with interest.

To cure scratches on a horse, wash the legs with warm soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure in the worst case.

Timber cut in the spring, and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall.

Experience shows sweet apples to be equal to potatoes in improving hogs, and decidedly preferable in fattening cattle.

Ripe Tomato Pickles.—Select handsome sized tomatoes, wash them and prick them with a fork; lay them in dry salt twenty-four hours; then soak in equal quantities of vinegar and water for 24 hours; then take them out and lay them down in a crock, with sliced onions, with cinnamon, cloves and brown sugar, and then cover the whole with good cider vinegar.

To Make Tomato Wine.—Take small ripe tomatoes, pick off the stems, put them into a tub nearly or full, wash clean, then mash well, and strain through a linen rag, (a bushel will make five gallons pure,) then add two and a half to three pounds of good brown sugar to each gallon; then put into a cask, and ferment and fine as for raspberry wine. If two gallons of water be added to each bushel of tomatoes, the wine will be as good.

To Keep Foxes from Killing Lambs. —A number of years since a neighbor told me that I if would put sulphur on the fence around a lot, foxes would not enter it. I thought perhaps that putting it on to the lambs as soon as found might be better, which I have practiced since, and have not lost a lamb by them, to my knowledge. Yet an old female might not fear sulphur any more than an old sinner does brimstone.

Advice to Young Farmers.—Allow me to say to young farmers especially, let us be studious and inquisitive, as well as laborious; let us be simple and frugal in our habits; and avoid useless expenditures; leave off fine dress, and fast horses, showy dwellings to those who need such things to recommend them. Let us ever remember that for health and substantial wealth, for rare opportunities, self-improvement, for long life and real independence, farming is the best business in the world—*Goldmint.*

Salt.—Mr. John Ellis, an intelligent practical farmer in England made the following experiment with salt, as manure for wheat:—

"On one-fourth of an acre of a wheat field he sowed in March 50 lbs. of salt; and on an adjoining one-fourth of an acre of the same kind of land, and similar treatment, he obtained less wheat than that grown on the salted portion by 1½ bushels, consequently showing an increase per acre by salting, by about six bushels per acre." He now uses salt regularly, from 24 to 4 cwt. per acre.—He considers it, however, least beneficial on heavy clay lands.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,
NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,
Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.	From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday, May 24
do May 7	do June 7
do May 21	do June 21
do June 4	do July 5
do June 18	do July 19
do July 2	do Aug. 2
do July 16	do Aug. 16
do July 30	do Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do Mar 28, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.
For terms of freight or passage apply to
Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal.
Geo. Burns, Symes & Co., Quebec.
John Glass, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
James & Alex. Allan, 82 St Enoch Square, Glasgow
Allan & Glenfield, Liverpool
Montgomery & Greenhorne, London

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. Whitehouse are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Collars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Gesinaer, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 10s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby required to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 15th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Office, Sandwich and Windsor.
C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR, President.
Robert Stanton, Secretary & Treasurer.
John McCrae, Agent at Windsor.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE;

Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will still keep on hand the best every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to give entire satisfaction.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a liberal share of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to merit the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. COURTER, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of Brussels, 5 ply, and Scotch Carpetings which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

SANDWICH

AND ITS

VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. Knight, James Snowden and D. W. Ray.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, Broadway, New York.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, Designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The assistance of the most eminent improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose lectures and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

Trowsell, Leech & Callaghan,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq.; these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils Paints, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McDonald, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Combs fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from a ticker to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1856. NO. 31.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 3s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts,
Sandwich, Canada West.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair'd at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPER,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, J. C. PARSONS, } DETROIT.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceterns.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
MPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

Thoughts at Twilight.

BY ALBERT BRUCE.

There is an hour to me more dear,
Than all of brighter ray,
'Tis when the ev'ning shades appear,
To vail the parting day.

When calm pale twilight tints the west,
And soft, cool zephyrs blow,
Sweet, mem'ry speaks within my breast
Of long—long years ago.

I muse on fond departed days,
'Ere I had learned to roam,
When childhood passed in simple plays
Round my dear native home.

Oh! while I thus retrace the flight
Of happier, earlier days,
What visions rise, as if to sight,
Before my inward gaze.

The bright fireside—the household band,
The pleasant field I see;
Once more I wander, hand in hand,
With loved ones dear to me.

Sweet faces once again I view,
Once more sweet voices hear,
Whose smiles my soul to rapture woo,
Whose music charms my ear.

And friends perchance that I shall see,
On earth again no more,
Seem made by time more dear to me,
More lovely than before.

Let fancy thus fly over play
With mem'ries of the past;
My dearest wish while here I stay
Is that such dreams may last.

Oh! still when twilight tints the west,
And soft, cool zephyrs blow,
Let fond remembrance thrill my breast
With scenes of long ago.

Serenading a Young Lady.

In my young days I was passionately fond of attending parties, and somewhat celebrated for playing on the flute. Hence it was generally expected that when an invitation was extended, my flute would accompany me.

I visited a splendid party one evening and was called upon to favor the company with a tune on my flute. I of course immediately complied with the request. The company appeared delighted, but more particularly so, was a young lady, who raised her hands and exclaimed it was beautiful, delightful, &c.

I, of course was was highly delighted, and immediately formed a resolution to serenade the young lady the following night.

I started the next night in company with several young friends, and soon arrive as I supposed, at the lady's residence but made a glorious mistake by getting under the window of an old Quaker.

"Now boys," said I, "behold the sentimentality of this young lady, the moment I strike up 'The last Rose of Summer.' I struck it up, but the window remained closed, and the boys began to smile."

"Oh," said I, "that's nothing; it would not be in good taste to raise the window on the first air!"

I next struck up Old Robin Gray. still the window was closed. The boys snickered, and I felt somewhat flat.

"Once more boys," said, I "and she must come." I struck up again "My love is like the red, red Rose." And still there was no demonstration.

"Boys," said I, "she's a humbug. Let us sing 'Home, Sweet Home,' if that don't bring her, I'll give her up."

We struck up, and as we finished the last line, the window was raised.

"That's the ticket, boys, I knew we could fetch her."

But instead of a beautiful young lady, it turned out to be the old Quaker, in his night cap and dressing gown.

"Friends," said he "those was singing of thy home—and if I recollect aright, thee said there was no place like home; and if that is true, why don't thee go to thy home. Thee is not wanted here—thee, nor none of thy company. Farewell." We, and our hats went home.

A Persian Princess.

I went to see the Shah's half sister, a beautiful girl of 12, who lived with her mother in an obscure part of the ante room, neglected by the Shah and consequently by everybody else. She was really lovely, fair and indescribable eyes, and figure only equalled by some of the *chefs d'œuvre* of Italian arts. This is so rare among Persian women, that she was one of the few persons I saw in the country with an approach to a good figure. She was dressed in the usual fashion of trousers and trowsers the last pair being of such stiff brocade that if put standing upright in the middle of the room there they would remain. Her hair was curled, not plaited, and she was literally covered with diamonds. She was quiet in her manners and seemed dejected. She was most anxious to hear about European customs.

What seemed to surprise her most was that we took the trouble to undress every night on going to bed: and she asked was it true that we had to put on a long white dress to pass the night in? As Persian women are astonished at this custom, and are quite unable to account for it. They never undress at night: they unite their thin mattress from its silken cover, draw it out from its place against the wall, and roll themselves up in the wadded quilt which forms their blanket. The only time they change their clothes is when they go to bathe. If they go out to visit, they, of course, put on their best garments, and take them off at night; but generally they lie down just as they are, and even in cold weather they wear their "chadour," or out of door veil at night.

The Unscrupulous Lawyer.

About ninety years ago, the celebrated "Counsellor Costello" was in his zenith in the Irish bar, where he was unrivalled for wit, acuteness, and propensity to brogue.—His practice lay considerably in the criminal courts, where, by his ingenuity, he enabled the most deserving culprits to evade the well earned punishment of the law. He was one day summoned to Newgate in a hurry, and in a case of great emergency. The safe or strong box of Glendour & Co. had been plundered to an immense amount.—Suspicion had fallen upon the deputy cashier, who was in consequence arrested and sent to prison, inside of the walls of which he was advised by his fellow prisoner (whom on his entrance he had conciliated by "coming down" handsomely) to send for Counsellor Costello, who would, if any man could, save his life. It was in obedience to this summons that the Counsellor repaired to Newgate—a practice not very general in London, perhaps, but not at all unusual in Dublin.

"I am told you are committed for purloining 10,000 guineas, my dear sir," said the Counsellor, as he entered the cell."

"I am."

"Are you guilty?"

"Sir?"

"Have you *arogaum chese?*"

"I don't understand you."

"Did you do the thing?"

"Sir, you insult me by your suspicion."

"Then, by the powers, you'll be hanged"—and the Counsellor took his hat.

"Hold, sir, said the prisoner—who, after a little hesitation, confessed that he was able to pay the Counsellor a thousand guineas if he procured his acquittal—the bargain was struck, and the Counsellor took his leave.

Costello immediately repaired to the Crown Office, as it was then called in Dublin, from which his client had been committed. The sitting Magistrate was still on the bench.

"Good morrow, Mr. Alderman," said the Counsellor as he entered—"Is there any thing new to day—anything stirring in my way?"

"Yes, a most extraordinary case has occurred. One of the Glendours' clerks has abstracted from the strong box of the bank ten bags, each containing 1,000 guineas in gold. He was arrested this morning; some of the property was found on him, and has been sworn to. I sent him to Newgate half an hour since, and he'll certainly swing after the next Commission." [Old Bailey Sessions.]

"The property sworn to! why, zounds, how can that be? One guinea is precisely like another, and——"

"True, but with the guineas the fellow stole some foreign gold coins, one of which, a broad Dutch, was found on him when arrested; it has been identified by the chief cashier, so you will admit that he has no chance of escape. Here it is," and he handed the coin to the Counsellor.

Costello took the money into his hand, looked at it most attentively, turned it in his hand, and after considering it with the air of a virtuoso, returned it to the Alderman, with—"Upon my, conscience, as clear a case as I ever met."

After some unimportant conversation, he withdrew to his home, by the packet which sailed that night, he despatched a messenger to Amsterdam, with certain instructions, and a strict injunction to be back in Dublin within three weeks, the end of which the Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer was to commence. The man succeeded in the object of his mission, and returned to Dublin on the very morning of the day appointed for the trial of his master's client.

The prisoner was put upon trial. The principal cashier of Glendour & Co. proved the circumstances of the robbery, as narrated by the Alderman to Costello, adding that the robber who came to receive out the prisoner, had substituted ten bags of half-pence for those of the gold which he had stolen.—The Dutch piece was then handed to the witness by the counsel for the prosecution; he unhesitatingly identified it as the property of his employers. This evidence was conclusive—the prisoner's countenance changed—the jury bilicated by their gestures that they were satisfied; the witness was descending from the stand, when Costello exclaimed—

"Stop, young man a word with you. I will thank you for that gold piece, Mr.——" (addressing the counsel for the prosecution, who handed it to him.) He looked at it, rubbed it on the sleeve of his well worn coat, and turning to the witness, said, holding the piece of money in his fingers—"and you positively swear this is the identical piece of gold which was in the strong box of Glendour & Co?"

"I do."

"Have a care, young man, look at it again," said Costello, offering it to the witness, but letting it fall into his hat, which lay before him on the table. I beg your pardon," said he, taking up and handing the coin to the witness. "You are sure that this is the identical piece of money."

"I am."

"You are positive? look at it again."

"I do; and swear it is the very identical piece."

"And this," said the Counsellor, taking another and a similar piece from his hat.

The witness was petrified.

Costello had had at the Crown Office impressed upon his mind the date and effigies of the gold piece shown him, and it was to procure similar coins that he had thus sent to Holland.

"And this!" continued he—"and this—and this—and this!" taking a fresh piece from his hat at each question. The witness was struck dumb. The prisoner was immediately acquitted.

Miscellany.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF MODERN INTELLIGENCE.—We have received from a private source, an account of some very curious incidents that were recently made manifest about twelve miles from Newburgh, on the Hudson River. It appears that ten years ago, a wealthy farmer named Simonds, had a presentiment that he would die on the 20th day of August, 1856. So strongly was he impressed with this strange idea, that he regarded his decease, at the time mentioned, as a matter of certainty. He selected a spot for his grave, bought an iron railing to surround it, and had a fine tombstone, and an elegant coffin prepared, and brought to his house. On Thursday last, the day indicated by the "presentiment," he had a clergyman and an undertaker at hand. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after having partaken, with his friends, of a hearty dinner, he went to bed for the purpose of yielding up the ghost. He cried his best to die, but couldn't, and was at last obliged to confess that he had been the slave of ridiculous hallucination. It is said that hundreds of people flocked to his house to see him expire. We trust that both they and Mr. Simonds are now convinced that "no man knoweth when the last summons shall come." Superstition is as rife now as it was two centuries ago, but the people of this fast age do not like to acknowledge it. —*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

An Irish carriage driver made a very happy and characteristic reply the other day. A gentleman had replied to Pat's "Want a carriage, sir?" by saying "No, I am able to walk;" when Pat rejoined, "May your honor long be able, but seldom willing."

During a steam voyage, on a sudden stoppage of the machinery, a considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passengers. "What is the matter? what is the matter? For heaven's sake, tell me the worst?" exclaimed one more anxious than the rest. After a short pause, a hoarse voice from the deck replied, "Nothing, madam, nothing; only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together."

An inquisitive lawyer, famous for examining witnesses, had a nice old gentleman, and witty withal, upon the stand, questioning him upon his ability to loan money and give credit, resorting to all sorts of interrogatories, to draw from him a statement of the amount of his property and in what it consisted—in fact how much he was worth. The old gentleman considering the question rather impudent, for he was quite wealthy, answered that he had a wife he always called *dear*—a boy and a girl that he would not sell for any money—a mortgage on a two-story house and lot—a span of pigs and the mother of the same—a barrel of cider that never saw daylight, and a *puppy* that *knows* more than you do, for which I have been offered twenty-five dollars."

Lord Palmerston, in his speech in the House of Commons on the motion of thanks to the army and navy, mentioned the following facts which briefly illustrate the vast resources of the British Empire:—"We commenced the war with a small army and a comparatively small fleet, but we ended with an army of 110,000 men, and a naval force, the like of which no country had ever seen before. We began the war with a total of 242 ships, and ended with 590. He next referred to the services of the militia, and mentioned that 37 regiments had volunteered for foreign service, while in the course of the war, they had supplied 30,000 to the regiments of the line."

Lord Howe, when a captain, was once hastily awakened in the middle of the night by the lieutenant of the watch, who informed him, with great agitation that the ship was on fire near the magazine.

"If that be the case," said he, leisurely putting on his clothes, "we shall soon know it."

The lieutenant flew back to the scene of danger and again returned, exclaiming—

"You need not be afraid; the fire is extinguished.

"Afraid," replied Howe, "what do you mean by that, sir? I never was afraid in my life;" and, looking at the lieutenant full in the face, he added, "Pray, how does a man feel when he is afraid? I need not ask how he looks."

"O, my friend," said a doctor to an Irish patient, "be composed; we must all die once."

"An it's that what vexes me," replied Pat. "If I could die a half a dozen times, I'd not care a half penny about it this time."

The following toast was drank at a social gathering in Baltimore. It is hard to beat.

"In ascending the hill of prosperity, may we never meet a friend.

"Look out up dare, how you trow bricks—guess you want to kill dis nigger," said a lusty black hod carrier, the other day, when a large brick fell from a two story scaffold upon his head and broke in two, without any further damage.

NOVEL EXHIBITION.—There will be exhibited at Three Rivers, during the Provincial Agricultural Show next week, a girl only three years old, weighing 112 lbs, and with a bust as fully developed as if she was of mature years. She is a native of Machiche.—*Montreal Pilot.*

HER MAJESTY'S MILITARY COSTUME—Her Majesty, at several of the reveiws, has, observes the *Globe*, with her usual gracious consideration, exhibited the most anxious desire to pay compliments to the pride of her brave soldiers by appearing in a most splendid military uniform, the particulars of which will no doubt please our lady readers. The habit is of the finest scarlet cloth, the ornaments on the collar of which is beautifully embroidered in gold and silver, with the device of a field marshal. A brilliant star upon the left breast, across the left shoulder the blue ribbon of the garter, and a very gorgeous crimson and gold net sash, terminated with gold bullion tassels. The hat is of a remarkably light black felt, with a round crown and a most graceful design, having a very elegant general officer's plume of white and red feathers, and a rich cord of crimson and gold three times round the crown, ending with two handsome gold and crimson bullion tassels. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this costume and its accessories.

The Montreal Pilot, in a recent article shows conclusively that a member of Assembly cannot hold his seat, and at the same time be legally a candidate for the Legislative Council. That a member cannot resign his seat without the concurrence of his constituents, a bit more than the latter can force him to resign without his own consent; the contract is mutually binding for four years. He says:—

The sixth section of the Legislative Council Elective Act declares, "that no member of one House shall be member of the other." And the practice in England, and which we in Canada adopt as our parliamentary rule, effectively and absolutely prolibits any who are now members of the House of Assembly from becoming members of the Legislative Council. Even should both parties the elected and the electors agree to annul their contract, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, could not, during the recess, issue his warrant, except the vacancy occurs from death or the acceptance of a peerage—the latter in Canada is rather a remote contingency.

A child of four months old, of respectable French Canadian parents met with a singular death on Monday night. It fell from its mother's arms during her sleep, and the string of its cap catching upon the post of a cot at the side of the bed, it was suspended and strangled. When the mother woke in the morning, she missed the child, and looking for it found it hanging dead.—*Commercial Advertiser Montreal.*

THE NEW CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Solicitor General West has just completed on the part of the Provincial Government, the purchase of the Cartwright Property (known as Crookshank's) for the location of the new Lunatic Asylum. It is one of the handsomest properties and locations in Canada, more fit for the residence of the Governor General than the location of Criminal Lunatics.—*Kingston Whig.*

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—In September last, an experiment was made at Ellengrove, near Maryport, to test the truth of the marvellous stories occasionally current of toads liberated alive from solid and air-tight blocks of stone. A toad was covered in a small flowerpot, which was then placed inverted on a slate, and the whole buried 18 inches in the soil and a large stone being placed on the pot to prevent its being disturbed. After nine months' deprivation of air and food, it was found to be in existence.

HOW TO MAKE ONE FARM EQUAL TO TWENTY.—In a recent address by G. T. Stewart, Esq., before the Ohio Agricultural Society, he thus speaks on the subject:—"Many farmers are destroying the productiveness of their farms by shallow work.—As they find that their crops are diminishing they think only of extending their acres of surface, as they supposed their title deeds only gave them a right to six inches of earth. If they will take those deeds, study their meaning and apply it as lesson to their fields they will soon realize in three fold crops, the fact the law has given three farms where they supposed they had only one; in other words that the subsoil, brought up and combined with the topsoil, and enriched with the atmospheric influences, and those elements which agricultural science teaches them to apply to their ground, will increase three fold the measure of its productiveness."

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—The Colonist of Saturday says—We were shown yesterday a counterfeit dollar bill, on the City Bank of Montreal, passed by a respectable female in one of the principal dry good houses on King Street. The bill is said to be issued from the Three Rivers agency. It can be detected by noticing that the word "Parliament" on the left side is spelled "Parliment."

The same journal says, a forged ten dollar bill on the Commercial Bank was taken by a shrewd citizen, it being hardly ably well executed.

ROLLING IRON.—The common method of rolling iron is to pass it between heavy metallic rollers, the latter revolving in fixed bearings. A machine has now been invented by which to roll iron into sheets that are of a tapering thickness;—that is thicker at one edge than at the other. The long wrought iron hinges used upon heavy doors are cut from iron of this description. The iron to be rolled is placed, when properly heated upon a flat bed, and a roller is made to traverse over the iron until it is suitably rolled out. The frame in which the roller is carried is subject to certain adjustable guides, by means of which the roller is readily made to press harder and harder as it advances, and thus taper down the iron beneath—a simple and effective process, and of great practical value.

"If you ever think of marrying a widow," said an anxious parent to his son, "select one whose first husband was hung: that is the only way to prevent her throwing his memory in your face, and making annoying comparisons." "Even that wont prevent it" exclaimed a crusty old bachelor, "she'll not only praise *him* but say *hanging would be too good for you.*"

A telegraphic despatch from Washington represents the Secretary of War as busily engaged in seeking for authority to put down the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. Should he ascertain that he is clothed with the necessary power, he will it is stated, transmit orders to General Wool, by the next Steamer, to concentrate his whole available force upon San Francisco. Doubtless a portion of the naval force in the Pacific will be ordered to co-operate with the army, and we may possibly have another demonstration *a la* Greytown, in this attempt of the administration to crush out the vigilants.—*Globe*

It is said when the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which lately met at Albany, decided to hold its next meeting in this city, one of the *savans* rose and *impromptu* delivered the following:

John Bull an I Brother Jonathan
Will form a new alliance,
And both shake hands upon the broad
And neutral ground of Science
Philosophers shall talk away
On matters they delight in,
Upon the soil of Canada;
That's better far than fighting.

A terrible riot occurred at Baltimore on Friday afternoon between a Fillmore Club and a party of men at the Seventeenth ward Democratic Republican Club. Two men were shot dead and some twenty others wounded, several, it is believed, fatally. The fight lasted only a few minutes, but the firing was heavy and severe. Neither of the men killed were engaged in the fight, and most of those wounded were residents in the vicinity, attracted to the spot by the disturbance.

THE "PERSIA" OUTDONE.—The Cunard Company have made arrangements for the construction of another iron steamship, on the Clyde, to be called the *Scotia*. It is to be larger than the *Persia*, and Capt. Judkins is confident it will exceed the *Persia* in speed as much as that fine vessel exceeds ordinary ocean steamers. He thinks the British naval architects have learnt much since the *Persia* was built, and will improve both in model and construction of the engine. The *Scotia* will be finished in about a year.—*Leader.*

FLY POISON.—"It is a curious fact," says the Courrier de Lyons," that although the butcher's shops at Geneva are all open, and an immense number of flies may be seen on the outside walls, not one comes inside. This is caused by the inner walls being rubbed over with laurel oil, which is an effective preventitive against the intrusion of these troublesome insects. The same oil is used with success in preventing the flies from spoiling the gilt frames of looking glasses, pictures, &c. The Courrier du Havre states that no fly will enter a room in which a wreath of walnut leaves has been hung up.

A PRACTICAL LESSON.—"Shon, mine son" said a worthy German father to his hopeful heir of ten years, whom he had overheard using prof ane language—"Shon, mine shon, come here," said I will tell you a liddle story" Now mine son, shall it be drue stories, or a makesbelieve?" On a true story, of course, answered John." Ferry fell dan. Tere vas vonce a goot, nicesold shentleman (shoots like me), sands he had a naughty liddle boy (shoots like you). Anoder day he heard him shwearing, like young Dillon as he vas. So he vent to the winkle (corner), and doofe out a cowhides, shoost as I toing now, and I took ter liddle blackguard by de collar (dis way, you see), and volloped him shoost so! And den, mine tear son, he hull his ears dis way, and smack his face dat vay, and smack his face dis vay, and dell him to mitout his supper, shoost as you vill do dis efening."

WHITEWASH FOR FENCES.—One ounce white vitriol, (sulphate of zinc,) and three ounces of common salt, to every three or four pounds of good fresh lime, it is said will render it very durable when exposed to the weather.

A JOURNAL with which we have generally agreed in politics—the Brantford *Herald*—gives it as a reason for the failure of the Dissolution Meeting in that town, that a self-nominated clique undertook to get up the demonstration. Knowing the antecedents of our contemporary, we are disposed to interpret his reference to be to the Clear Grit party; and it is with the sincerest pleasure that we find a journal which has held so high a position in the country, denouncing, in spite of its anti ministerial tendencies, the impudence of this ignorant section of Reformers. The *Herald* can hardly participate in the Ministerial triumph; but it is sincerely thankful that Clear Gritism has been defeated. And our contemporary's position forces upon our notice the incompatibility of the attempted alliance between the Reformers who acknowledged the leadship of Mr BALDWIN and Mr. HINCKS, and the new fashioned Reformers who follow the religious Crusaders, and seek republican alliances. We will avow that the difficulties of the last session of Parliament—the weaknesses induced by an *effete* and imbecile leadership—and the train of indiscretions which marked the conduct of the Coalition party,—forced us, unwillingly, to attempt what had before been deemed impossible, viz., the revival of the Reform party on its original basis. When, Mr Ross resigned his seat in a government which he found to be incapable, from the causes already adverted to, to carry on the public administration, we did suppose it not improbable that some means might be found—if the other Liberal members of the Cabinet were determined to stick to Sir ALLAN MCNAB—to revive the old Reform party. How far this expectation was justified, is now matter of history. Mr. Ross, instead of being assailed as it might have been expected he would be, chiefly by the Ministerial supporters, was denounced almost solely by the Clear Grit Press; and the first nomination of a Parliamentary candidate by that party, was marked by a degree of opposition to Mr. Ross, which showed how unnatural must be any attempted alliance between the old Reformers and the fanatics who seceded from Mr. BALDWIN'S leadership. When Mr. WILLIAM NOTMAN was chosen to represent the Reform sentiment of Wentworth, it soon became manifest that a Reform coalition was likely to prove an impossiblity. And in this place, we may record an incident only known to a few public men which will show that it is the object of the Clear Grit leaders to prevent any candidate of respectability and of moderate views from coming into the field. A party of the electors of Wentworth visited Toronto during the Session, with the view of considering what steps should be taken to bring forward a candidate. The feeling against Mr SPENCE, at the moment, was not confined to those who had always been opposed to him. His separation from Mr. Ross rendered it for the time doubtful whether he was to meet the decided opposition of the most influential moderate men with whom he had acted.—And in the emergency, a leading Reformer from the Gore district attempted to impress upon the Wentworth delegation the propriety of appealing to Mr. BALDWIN to allow his name to be brought forward. It is impossible for us to say what would have been the issue of any such application to the old Reform leader: and we happen to be aware that he had not been consulted in the matter. The delegation, however seemed at first to enter cordially into the proposition to apply to him. But as there was some hesitancy on the part of one of the members of the party, the decision was postponed for a night in order that the doubtful elector might consult a leader of the opposition.—The consultation we presume was had, and the cosequence was a split among the delegation, and a decision not to have anything to say to so uncertain a Reformer as Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. NOTMAN was subsequently chosen in his stead, and the first step was taken towards a Clear Grit triumph in Wentworth. As against Mr. SPENCE we predict it will not succeed.

Our policy, until we can see some more feasible means than at present for organizing a strong government, is to prevent the reins of power from falling into the hands of the ignorant, unscrupulous and cowardly crew who form the centre of the Clear Grit opposition in this city. To prevent such a result, we counsel our friends to make any sacrifice, and submit to any calumny. Better for them a thousand times to be defeated in company of men of honor, than to triumph with those with whom ignorance and insolence are virtues.—*Leader.*

The American Government on Privateering.

The London papers publish at full length the despatch in which Mr. Marcy communicates the views of the American Government on the propositions as to maritime law adopted by the Conference at Paris.

The proposition adopted at the Paris Conference were four in number. They are as follows:—

1. Privateering is and remains abolished;
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war,
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag;
4. Blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The American government accepts the three latter propositions, but objects to that of privateering. Mr. Marcy says:—"It certainly ought not to excite the least surprise that strong naval Powers should be willing to forego the practice, comparatively useless to them of employing privateers upon condition that weaker Power agree to part with their most effective mean of defending their maritime rights. It is, in the opinion of this government, to be seriously apprehended that if the use of privateers be abandoned, the dominion over the seas will be surrendered to those powers which adopt the policy and have the means of keeping up large navies. The one which has a decided naval superiority would be potentially the mistress of the ocean, and by the abolition of privateering, that domination would be more firmly secured. Such a power engaged in a war with a nation inferior in naval strength, would have nothing to do for the security and protection of its commerce but look after the ships of the regular navy of its enemy. These might be held in check by one half, or less, of its naval force, and the other might sweep the commerce of its enemy from the ocean. Nor would the injurious effects of a vast naval superiority to weaker states be much diminished if that superiority was shared among three or four great powers. It is unquestionably the interest of such weaker states to discountenance and resist a measure which fosters the growth of regular naval establishments.

☞ *Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, SEPTEMBER 25, 1856.

AS we doubt not the friends of Col. Prince will be glad to hear of the progress which he is making in his canvass of this County, we give below a brief sketch of the different meetings held by him during the past week, and at all of which, as will be seen, he came off most triumphant. Indeed, the Col's success throughout has been most complete, exceeding by far either his own or his friends most sanguine expectations; so much so, that we have now not the slightest hesitation in saying that Essex will give Col. Prince, at the approaching election, a larger majority than it has ever yet done.

THE MEETING AT THE RIVER CANARD.

This meeting was held on Thursday last at the Tavern of Mr. William Brooker, which is situate about midway between Sandwich and Amherstburgh, and was composed principally of French Canadians, and who assembled to the number of about two hundred, for the purpose, as they said, of hearing what their *old friend* and Representative had to say to them. Thos. Woodbridge, Esq., was called to the chair, and who briefly addressed the meeting as to the object for which they had assembled together. Col. Prince then came forward, and was received with three times three and one cheer more. After order was restored, the Col. addressed the meeting at considerable length, in his usual clear, able, and eloquent manner, explaining to them the great change which had been effected in our constitution by the passing of the Legislative Council Bill and pointed out the importance of electing to the position of Legislative Councillors only men of known honesty, ability and integrity. He then briefly adverted to the qualifications possessed by Messrs. Rankin and Dougall, the other two candidates in the field for their suffrages, and asked those present whether, in their opinion, they were men of such talent and experience to justify them in electing them (Rankin and Dougall) to the high and important position to which they aspired. Neither did he come there to trumpet his own praise and to tell them that he (Col. *Prince*) was better qualified for the position of a Legislative Councillor than either of the other two gentlemen who opposed him. All he asked of them was, to take into their calm and deliberate consideration, the respective merits and qualification of each Candidate, and to vote for that man whom they honestly and conscientiously believed to be most worthy of their support and capable of doing the most good. He then discussed at considerable length the merits of the Separate School Question, as also the question of Representation according to population, and concluded by saying, that he should be most happy to answer any question which might be put to him upon either of the above mentioned subjects or any other. But as no questions were put, we take it for granted that the exposition given by the Colonel of his views and principles relative to those questions was perfectly satisfactory to the meeting.

Col. *Prince* was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and at the conclusion of his speech was vociferously applauded.

Francis Carron, Esq., being called for, came forward, and delivered a most eloquent and telling address in the French language, explanatory of his reasons for withdrawing that support from Mr. Rankin, which he extended him at the last election, the principal one of which was, that Mr. Rankin had given a pledge, at the last election, to five or six of the leading members of the Roman Catholic Church, that he would, if elected, give his influence in favor of Separate Schools; but that he had basely violated that pledge upon the very first opportunity which presented itself; and consequently, that he (Carron) no longer considered him worthy of his confidence or that of the Electors of Essex. Mr. Carron concluded by advising all of his Roman Catholic friends to vote, as he intended to do, for Col. Prince, the man who, in his place in Parliament, had invariably supported them and their institutions. Mr. Carron was repeatedly applauded during his speech, and sat down amidst loud cheers.

Prince Bondy, Esq., the Deputy Reeve of the Township, next addressed the meeting, and stated that he also had been a supporter of Mr. Rankin at the last election; but that for the same reasons which had been given by Mr. Carron, he had withdrawn his confidence from that gentleman. He advised his friends to vote for their old and faithful friend, Colonel Prince. (Cheers.)

It was then moved that Mr Woodbridge leave the chair, and that Mr. Prince Bondy do take the same, which was carried unanimously. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for Col. Prince, three for Mr. Carron, three for Mr. Bondy, and three for Mr. Woodbridge, the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

THE MEETING AT MAISONVILLE'S.

This meeting, like the one above referred to, was composed wholly, or nearly so, of French Canadians, of whom there were about 120 present, and nine-tenths of whom, as at Brooker's were in favor of Col Prince. Laurent Reaume, Esq., was, by a unanimous vote, chosen chairman, and most ably did he perform his duty as such, as one and all who were present will testify. The Colonel met with the same enthusiastic reception here which he did at the River Canard; and proud and delighted indeed must he have been at seeing so many of his old French Canadian friends, some of whom were sixty years of age and upwards, assembled around him. We say, it must have been gratifying, highly gratifying, to the old Colonel, to see so many of his old friends flock round his standard upon his again presenting himself for their suffrages, and proffer him the same confidence and support which they extended him nearly twenty long years ago, when he first made his appearance among them.

John O Connor, Esq., Mr. Marantette, and Mr. Riggs, the Editor of the *British Canadian*, severally addressed the meeting on behalf of Mr. Rankin, but with apparently very little effect. To the credit of those gentlemen, however, be it said, that at all events, upon *this occasion*, the Ray, Bull-Frog, Whiskey, &c., fabrications were dispensed with.

THE MEETING AT AMHERSTBURG

Came off on Saturday evening last, in the Town Hall, and was, we believe, with one exception, the largest meeting ever held in that town; and we regret much that want of space precludes our giving more than a passing notice of it. Suffice it to say, that at the close of the meeting, a resolution, expressive of the confidence of the meeting in the honesty and integrity of Col. Prince, and pledging themselves to use all lawful exertions to secure his return, was carried by a majority of at least *four to one.* Thos. Paxton, Esq, of Amherstburg, officiated as chairman. The speakers upon the occasion were, Col. Prince, (who delivered one of the most powerful and eloquent addresses we have heard for many a long day,) Francis Carron, Esq., John O'Connor, Esq., and Mr. William Bartlett.

THE MEETING AT PARTRIDGE'S,

(which is about three miles above Windsor,) and which came off on Tuesday evening last, was a most glorious triumph, as will be readily understood, when we inform our readers that the following resolution was read to the meeting, (at which about one hundred and fifty of the electors of the Township were present, and three-fourths of whom were French Canadians,) and carried with only *three dissenting voices.* Two of the dissentients were from Sandwich, and the other from Windsor.

It is moved by Mr. Charles Labadie Sen., and seconded by Mr. Francis Janisse, that this meeting having full confidence in the honesty and integrity of their late Representative, Col. Prince, and believing him to be the most fit and proper person in the County, to represent them in the Legislative Council, do hereby pledge themselves to use all lawful exertions to secure his return.

THE "PLANET" AGAIN.

In last week's *Leaf*, we were unable to reply to the article in the *Planet* of the 15th instant, from a press of matter of greater importance.

As the subject of the magisterial dismissal has already occupied more of our space than we intended it should, we will be as brief as possible in our present remarks. The *Planet* appears to be particularly dull of comprehension in this matter; and we would refer him to Mr. Rankin's speech, delivered in Chatham, on the 1st of this month, and reported in the *Planet*, in its issue of the 3rd. Mr. Rankin says:

'Soon after the commencement of the Session of Parliament, a black and friendless man called upon him. A deputy Sheriff from the other side had gone before the magistrate of Sandwich, with the charge against another black man of stealing a horse. Those magistrates granted a warrant, and the man was brought to Sandwich, accompanied by the aforesaid deputy Sheriff, and two American officers. They took him to a tavern, from thence the Americans took him out and crossed the river with him—neither he nor the sleigh in which they took him ever coming back, or any account being rendered of them. When the constables returned to the tavern the bird was flown—the man was carried out of the country. The magistrates never brought up the constables, never made any investigation into the charge. *The magistrates, to be sure knew nothing of this, it was merely a matter of public report*—it was only a nigger carried out of the country."

And where the magistrates could be to blame, we are quite unable to conceive: for they surely could not be responsible for the actions of a deputy sheriff from the United States. And as to the investigation so much spoken of, the magistrates did use every exertion, and proposed to have the constable brought up for examination, if Garrett or any person would lay a complaint upon oath that he (the constable) had any thing to do whatever with "spiriting the negro out of the country." This he, (Garrett,) would not do, nor could he get any one to do it; therefore the magistrates of necessity, could have no investigation of the matter. The same proposal was made to Mr. Rankin, if we mistake not.

We may as well state, for the information of the "Planet," that the constable was taken before the Grand Jury, during the Assizes held a short time after the occurrence, where every opportunity was afforded to investigate the charge, but they could not find that the constable had aided in any way the removal of the prisoner to the States, and acquitted him.

The prisoner was not a fugitive from slavery, as the horse for which he was arrested was stolen in the State of Ohio.

THE ELECTION.

The time is now approaching when the Electors will be called upon to choose a Candidate for representing them in the Council; and by advertisement it appears that John Mercer, Esq., Sheriff of Kent, has been appointed Returning Officer. The nomination will take place at Chatham, on Saturday the 4th of October next: and the polling day has been fixed for Monday the 13th following.

Electors must now decide upon which one of the three candidates in the field is the most eligible, and which one has the most claims upon their consideration. Whether Mr. Rankin, whom we have already shown, unqualified to take a seat in the Council [if he should receive a majority of votes,] or Mr. Dougall, who is altogether a new man, having never before been in public life and therefore untried, and whose occupations heretofore have been of a nature to unfit him for the responsibilities which will devolve upon a Legislative Councillor; or the old and tried representative, Colonel Prince, whom we may depend upon as faithful and true to our interests, who, in his former career as a representative in the Lower Chamber, was always noted for his exertions in forwarding the advancement of his constituents; and may we not expect the same from him if elected to the Council? may we not with more certainty choose him as our representative on this occasion? We answer, as a majority of you Electors will answer, that he is the fittest, and the only one of the three who is competent to receive your support

The following we clip from the *Globe* of the 22nd inst. Mr. Murney is a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and finding that the Law disqualifies him as such to take a seat in the Council Chamber, has retired from the field. Mr. Murney has no doubt investigated the matter thoroughly before taking this step, as he could have been elected for the Trent Division without opposition.

"TRENT DIVISION.—We are informed that, after full consideration, Mr. Murney has determined that he is not eligible as a member of the Legislative Council, and that he has, in consequence, left the field in Trent to others. Although not unwilling to see Mr. Murney receive any honors to which the people think him entitled, we are glad that he retains his seat for Hastings, at which the Ministerialist, Benjamin, has been casting a longing eye."

☞ On Monday last, the barns and stables of Mr. Partridge, were set on fire by some ruffian, and we regret to hear were completely consumed, thus destroying the fruits of a whole season's labour. Mr. Patridge farms upon a large scale. and must have lost a large amount, as the whole of his grain and hay were destroyed.

A person named Peter O'Brien, has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the deed.

The *British Canadian* is the title of a paper established upon the ruins of the late *Essex Expositor* which flourished only for a few weeks. The *Canadian* has been started with the object of forwarding the Election of Mr. Rankin to the Council, and as that Gentleman is the proprieter, we may expect that every energy will be exerted to accomplish that end. We are not disposed to deal harshly with our infant brother, but would nevertheless advise him to be more guarded in his assertions in future, than he was in his first issue. We wish him every success and long to live for the enlightenment of the Sandwichites.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.—The General Annual Meeting will be held at Secretary Treasurer's Office, at half past three o'clock, P. M on Monday, 6th of October next, for the purpose of Electing Directors, and for other business.

£150, for sale, on Wednesday, first day of October, at half past three P. M. at the same place.

We have to apologise for a number of misprints in the last week's paper, particularly in the article upon "Rankin's Meeting in Windsor." We must trust to the kindness of our readers to overlook these inaccuracies.

The sale on account of the Essex Building Society, is further postponed, till Monday 6th October 3½ o'clock *P.M.*

DIED.—At Sandwich, on Sunday Morning last the 21st inst. Barbara Erskine, infant daughter of *H. C.* Guillot, aged 11 months and 21 days.

Responsible Government.

The people appear to have a true knowledge of responsible Government, which is more than can be said for some of their would-be-teachers. The people understand that when they accepted the Imperial Act for the re-union of the Provinces of Canada and for the Government of Canada, they entered into a contract binding alike on both parties, and that until the Act or a part of it is repealed, its obligations remain in full force. A "prorogation" may voluntarily be conceded, but so long as it remains a "prerogative" no violence or unanimity of petition can or ought to influence its exercise.

In our system of Responsible Government, the people do not affect to be the source of all political power; they acknowledge above them. The people have not made the Queen nor bestowed her prerogatives, but if they had, it would be the same thing. Majorities make contracts and are ever subject to the Imperial Act, but when so made, the Constitution, or the Imperial Act is the protection of the minority.

One single voice of a minority is as potent to uphold the constitution, as fifty thousand of a majority are to destroy it, in any other way than the way provided by itself. Any other doctrine than this, if carried out is practically a revolution by physical force. The right of petition is inherent, but it too is subject to the fundamental rules, by which majorities agree to govern.

When the majority agreed that its parliament should continue four years and no longer, it gave up its right of petition in that particular, for that length of time, and now to petition that that parliament be dissolved, is to usurp a power, which for the time does not belong to it.. The Governor, during the session of parliament, did not see cause to dissolve that body, and for him to do so now, before he calls parliament to meet again, will be to usurp a power which does not belong to his office. Majorities have power to bind, but not to loose before the time. It is a misnomer to call that a "prerogative" whose exercise is influenced by petitions.—*Oakville Sentinel.*

The prospect of Canada was never better or more encouraging than at the present moment. The elements of material wealth are rapidly increasing. Capital is finding its way into the country, showing the confidence entertained in the various undertakings now in the course of completion. Our resources are being rapidly developed.—New avenues for trade and commerce are coming into play. The long season of apathy that once marked our course has dissappeared, giving place to one of action and progress. A spirit of self reliance has taken hold of the people, which enables them to grapple with and overcome difficulties once considerered insurmountable. Intelligence and and an indomitable spirit of perseverance are striking characteristics now of our business men. Every thing connected with the name of Canada is on a magnificent scale. Our Lakes, rivers, canals, railways and other undertakings may be identified with the word "*magnificent.*" The Grand Trunk Railway now rapidly approaching to completion is one that any country may be justly proud of. When fairly in operation, with a weekly line, of mail steamers from Quebec to Liverpool, we anticipate a new era for our noble country. The much abused government of the day deserves great credit for the bold efforts they have made to divert the travel and commerce of the country through our own waters. After the great success that has attended the Canadian line this year, competing successfully in speed, comfort and safety, with Cunard's, we trust that arrangements will be made next session to assure a steamer weekly to carry all our mailable matter beteween the two countries, thus saving a large amount that now goes into the hands of a foreign government. Animated by such a spirit, we should establish Factories and Manufactories for making those articles that can be made to advantage at home. The adoption of such a policy would add matarially to our advancement. The present government are opening up the back country in a judicious manner by giving free grants to actual settlers, thus encouraging immigration from the old world, and settling the wilderness with a thriving population

Arrival of the Indian

QUEBEC, SEPT. 23.

The screw steamship Indian arrived at this port this morning. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 10 inst, four days later than by the Asia.

The steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, the 6th inst.

the screw steamer Etna from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst., and the Anglo Saxon from Quebec arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 8th.

The weather continued favorable for the harvest, and the accounts from the agricultural districts were generally of a satisfactory character, causing a decline in breadstuffs, and restricting all speculative enquiry. Flour is quoted at 1s@2s per bbl. lower; Baltimore and Philidelphia, 19s@21s.;Ohio 31s@33s Wheat 3d 4d. per bushel lower; old red, 6s.@8s 6d, new red, 9s.@9s. 3d.; old white, 8s.@8s. 9d.; new, 10s.@10s. 3d. Corn, very dull, at a decline of 1s, yellow and mixed quoted at 31s.@31s. 6d.: white 32s. @34s.

Provisions are generally without essential change. Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon steady at former rates. Lard in moderate demand; a small lot on spot sold as high as 82s. and parcels to arrive brougt 77s a 79s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—There has been no change in the tone of the market since the sailing of the Asia. Consols for money closed at 93c a94.

Politically there is no news of special importance.

The prevalence of a severe storm along the Canadian lines has interrupted the telegraph and we have not received our usual synopsis of news.

MARKETS

TORONTO, Sept., 22, 1856.

With the exception of WHEAT, there was but very little produce offering on the market to day, and an unusually small business was done. The price of wheat remains unchanged, the ruling figure being from 6s 6d to 6s 10, the latter being only paid in a few instances, if anything the market is more depressed, outside figures being paid less freely. Buyers appear determined not to make an advance in price, and unless the news from Europe is favourable to higher prices, our market here will probably further decline.

FLOUR continues scarce, and the market is consequently unaffected by the unfavourable news of the two last steamers. Several sales of choice Superfine have been made at $6 50 per barrel.

BARLEY in demand at 6s 10d.

PEAS enquired for at 3s 3d@3s 9d.

OATS sell slowly at 2s 6d for lots of 100 bushels, and 2s 9d by retail.

POTATOES in better supply at 4s@5s 6d per bushel.

APPLES plenty at $2 per barrel; by wholesale, something less.

PEACHES selling freely at $2 per basket.

BUTTER scarce, and all on the market speedily bought up at 1s 6d per lb. Tub sold at 1s 3d.

CHICKENS 2s 6d@3s per pair.

EGGS 10d@1s per dozen.

HAY $12 @$18 per ton.

BEEF in good supply at $5¾@6½ for common—$6⅛@$7 for prime.

WOOL 1s 3d per lb, and is coming in freely.

DETROIT SEPT. 22

FLOUR— With no demand, and increased receipts, the flour market to day is dull, and the tendency is downward. The only sale reported is 119 bbls at $6 12½.

WHEAT— In wheat there is nothing doing, buyers being unwilling to meet sellers' views.

CORN—Dull and nominal at 52@53c

OATS—New sell in small lots, to retailers, at 30@32c; old command 35@36, and are in demand.

PORK— Sells to the trade at $21@21 50 for mess.

SALT—Is in lively request at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

SANDWICH, Sept. 25th, 1856.

Flour, New warranted, $7 Flour, old, $5 25 to $6 00; Buckwheat Flour, $2 00; Rye Flour, $2 00 to $2 50; Timothy Seed, $4 00; Clover, $10 00 Corn Meal, ℔ 100, $1 50 to $2, Corn ℔ bushel, 56 lb, 50c; Oats do 34 lb, 25c, Potatoes do new, 60c; Wheat, new 60 lb, $1 25, Barley do 48 lb, 95c to $1; Hay ℔ Ton $10; Straw ℔ load, $1 50 to $2; Pork ℔ 100 lb, $7; Beef, $7.

Special Notices.

Important to all.

Health is undoubtedly the greatest temporal blessing. Without it, the wealth of the Indies would be insufficient to afford an hour's fleeting enjoyment, while the possession of it makes the most humble cottage the abode of contentment and comfort. Yet while all are ready to admit this great truth, how many too often disregard its possession till no longer theirs to enjoy. All who are suffering from indisposition, should at once try Sir Astley Cooper's Mild Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills, warranted free from Mercurial, Antimonial or other Mineral Substances, which have for nearly half a century been admitted the best family medicine, renovating and invigorating the system, a fine stomachic, and a mild yet efficient aperient, purifying the blood, and striking at the root of disease.

They have been amply tested in the most distressing of nervous affections, and thousands who have been afflicted in every possible way are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefits they have received from their use, and are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health, after having long despaired of ever possessing it again.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—It frequently occurs, that Druggists *impose* on their customers, a spurious compound *called* Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, generally put up in red or pink wrapper, and labelled, *prepared*, or, *as prepared* at Apothecaries' Hall, London, when the fact is, they are prepared by themselves. Beware of such spurious compounds as you would of poison. The Genuine Pills have the likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co., on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, A. B., Principal, Professor of Theoretical and practical Book-keeping.
W. H. HOLLISTER AND LAFAYETTE VORCE, Assistant Professors in Book-Keeping Department.
A. J. PHELPS, Professor of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
R. F. HUMISTON, Lecturer on Commercial History, and Art of Computation.
JOHN B. WARING, Lecturer on Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, &c.
Hon. JOHN CROWELL, ex-member of Congress, Lecturer on Commercial Law.
Rev. J. A. THOME, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
ERASTUS HOPKINS, President of the St. Louis Air-Line Railroad, Lecturer on Railroading, Commerce, etc.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
T. C. Severance, John Sheman,
H. M. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
J. L. Severance,
S. H. Mather,
G. W. Shafrod,
T. F. Ray,

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited	$40
Same Course for Ladies	25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply	5

For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT,

embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING.

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions;* and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTEND COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

NOTICE

A Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, agreeably to the Statute, will be held at Sandwich, on Thursday the Thirtieth day of September, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

PAUL JOHN SALTER
Secretary to the Board.
Sandwich, 19th Sept., 1856

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.
Township of Sandwich, Sept 23rd 1856

NOTICE.

To the Electors of the Counties of Essex and Kent in Canada West.

GENTLEMEN:

You are aware that Arthur Rankin, Esq., (who is a member of the House of Assembly in this Province) aspires to represent you in the Legislative Council, and has proclaimed himself a Candidate for that distinguished honor. By the statute Law of the land, (namely, the Legislative Council Act, under which the election is about to take place,) it is enacted that *no member of one house shall be elected a member of the other.*" It is therefore perfectly clear that by appearing at the day of election, and receiving a vote, he is guilty of a violation of the law, and that (no matter how many votes he has) he cannot take his seat in the Legislative Council, and the votes you give him will, *therefore be adsolutely thrown away!* I have given him notice as to the consequences of the illegality of his proceedings, and, I now beg leave to respectfully warn you against casting your votes in favor of a man who places law at defiance, and whose aim appears to be, the sacrifice of your valuable suffrages at the shrine of his own personal vanity and ambition.

The Park Farm, 15th Sept. 1856.

JOHN PRINCE.

TO THE

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE

Counties of Essex and Kent.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time has now arrived when it becomes me to address you briefly upon the great change made in the Constitution of this Country by our Sovereign's gracious permission for us to Elect our Legislative Councillors, whereby she has been pleased to wave Her Royal Prerogative to create them as heretofore. For that boon we should be grateful; and I doubt not that, if properly treated and carried out, it will add to the increased prosperity of Canada as exemplified in those Elective Institutions which have so much contributed to our internal advancement and prosperity. It, however, behoves us to consider well and to reflect calmly upon what the qualifications of a Legislative Councillor ought to be, and what the duties of that Council are. It is or ought to be an *honourable* Body, in every sense of the word. It should consist of men not famed for being Party men, of violent political feelings, or prone to aid in factious opposition to the Government of the day; but men who are well known to the community as men of character and experience in the world, men who can be relied on as much for their honour and independence of demeanour in the Senate as for their ability, and of men too who, by their experience in Legislation, can bring their learning to bear upon those Enactments which come up to them from the popular branch of the Legislature for their deep and solemn consideration. To such men you may safely entrust your interests, and, in my opinion, at least, it would be dangerous to confide in any others. More over, the duties of the Council are most important. They are a check upon the vague, hasty, imperfect, and exuberant legislation which sometimes emanates from the Lower House; and their deliberations should be conducted with that dignity and cool reflection which in a popular assembly it is next to impossible to maintain. I do not address you as a stranger or as a new man soliciting your suffrages for the distinguished honour to which, by your favour, I aspire. But I

FALL FAIR AND SHOW.

Essex Agricultural Society.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be awarded at the Fall Fair and Show, to be held at Leonard Wigle's Tavern, Mersea, on Wednesday, 8th October, 1856.

DESCRIPTION.	PRIZE. HALIFAX CURRENCY. 1st Pr.	2d Pr.	3d Pr.
CLASS A—HORSES.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Entire Blood Horse, - - -	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Carriage do, - -	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Draught do, - -	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Canadian do, - -	20 0	15 0	5 0
Mare and Foal, Blood, -	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Carriage, -	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Draught, -	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Canadian, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
3 year old blood, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
2 do do - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
3 year old Carriage, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
2 do do - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
3 do Draught, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
2 do do - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do - -	15 0	10 0	5
Span of Carriage Horses, -	20 0	15 0	10 0
do Draught, - -	20 0	15 0	10 0
Canadian Horse, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Saddle *Horse*, - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Draught do - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
CLASS B—CATTLE			
Durham Bull, over 3 years old, -	20 0	15 0	10 0
do under 3 do -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Durham Cow, - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Heifer, 2 years old, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do 1 do -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf of 1856, -	10 0	7 6	5 0
do *Heifer*, do, -	10 0	7 6	5 0
Devon Bull, over 3 years old,	20 0	15 0	10 0
do under 3 do, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Devon Cow, - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Heifer, 2 years old, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do 1 do -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf of 1856, -	10 0	7 6	5 0
do Heifer, do, -	10 0	7 6	5 0
Grade Durham Bull, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Cow, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do heifer, over 2 years,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do under do,	10 0	7 6	5 0
do Bull Calf of 1856, -	10 0	7 6	5 0
do heifer, do, -	10 0	7 6	5 0
Best Bull of any breed, -	20 0	15 0	10 0
do Cow do - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Heifer do, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf do, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do heifer, do, do, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Native Cow, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Working Oxen, over 4 years	20 0	15 0	10 0
do do under 4 years	15 0	10 0	5 0
Fat Cattle, Ox, or Cow, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
CLASS C—SHEEP			
Leicester Ram, pure, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pen of 3 Rams, pure, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pen of 5 Lambs, pure, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pure of other breeds the same,			
CLASS D—PIGS			
Aerkshire Boar, - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Leicesters, Suffolks, and York-shire, the same, -			

DESCRIPTION.	PRIZE. HALIFAX CURRENCY. 1st Pr.	2d Pr.	3d Pr.
CLASS D—PIGS—*continued.*	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Breeding Sow of the said breeds,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pen of three young Pigs, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Fat Hog, - - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
CLASS E—CHICKENS			
Shanghai Cock, - - -	7 6	5 0	2 6
do two Hens, - -	7 6	5 0	2 6
do two Chickens, - -	7 6	5 0	2 6
Cochin Chinas, - - -	7 6	5 0	2 6
Dorkings, - - - -	7 6	5 0	2 6
Brahma Pootras, - - -	7 6	5 0	2 6
Turkeys, - - - -	5 0	2 6	
Geese, - - - -	5 0	2 6	
Ducks, - - - -	5 0	2 6	
CLASS F—SEEDS & ROOTS			
1 bushel Fall Wheat (red) -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do do (white) -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Spring Wheat, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Barley, - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Oats [white] - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do [black] - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Peas, - - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Ears of gourd Seed Corn,	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do Flint do -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Potatoes, - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 peck of Timothy Seed, -	5 0	2 6	
1 do Clover do, - -	5 0	2 6	5 0
1 bag of Hops, - - -	10 0	5 0	
1 bushel of Turnips, - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 dozen of Carrots, - -	5 0	2 6	
1 do Beets, - - -	5 0	2 6	
1 bushel Mangold Wurtzel, -	5 0	2 6	
1 dozen Parsnips, - - -	5 0	2 6	
1 lot of Squashes, - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
3 heads of Cabbage, - -	2 6	2 6	1 3
3 do Celery, - - -	2 6	1 3	
CLASS G—HORTICULTURE			
½ peck of apples, - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
½ do Peaches, - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
½ do Pears, - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
½ dozen bunches of Grapes, -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Best specimen each of Apples and other Fruits, - - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
CLASS H—DAIRY			
Cheese, 10 lbs and upwards, -	10 0	5 0	2 6
Butter, 5 lbs, fresh, - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
do do, salt, - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
Maple Sugar, - - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Honey, - - - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
CLASS I—DOMESTIC AND HOME MANUFACTURES.			
1 pair Woollen Stockings, -	2 6	1 3	
1 do do Socks, - -	2 6	1 3	
1 do do Mitts, - -	2 6	1 3	
1 sample of ½ lb Woollen Yarn,	2 6	1 3	
Straw Hats, - - - -	2 6	1 3	
Rag Carpet, 4 yards at least,	10 6	5 0	2 6
1 pair of home made blankets,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 piece of Flannel, 4 yards,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 do Satinette, - - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 do Tweed, - - -	10 0	5 0	2 6

DESCRIPTION.	PRIZE. HALIFAX CURRENCY. 1st Pr.	2d Pr.	3d Pr.
CLASS I—HOME MANUFACTURES —*continued.*	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 piece of Linen, 4 yards, -	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 do Woollen Cloth, -	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 Bedstead, - - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
½ dozen chairs, - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
Assortment of Boots and Shoes, -	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Sole Leather, -	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Upper do -	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Harness do -	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Calf Skins, -	10 0	5 0	2 6
Saddle and Bridle, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Carriage Harness, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Buggy do, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Waggon do, - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Lumber Waggon, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Buffalo or Demorest, -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Buggy, - - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Plough, - - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Cooking Stove, manufactured in the County, - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Single Harrow, - - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
Double do, - - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
Cultivator, - - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
Corn planter, - - -	10 0	5 0	
Farming Mill, - - -	15 0	10 0	5 0
Straw-cutter, - - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
Cheese press, - - -	10 0	5 0	
Bee Hive, - - -	5 0	2 6	
Ladies' Fancy Work.			
Ottoman, - - - -	7 6	5 0	2 6
Foot-stool, - - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Slumber Cushion, - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Shawl, - - - - -	2 6	2 6	1 3
Mittens, - - - -	2 6	1 3	
Slippers, - - - -	2 6	1 3	
Mats, - - - - -	2 6	1 3	
Toilet Cover, - - -	2 6	1 3	
Portfolio, - - - -	2 6	1 3	
Purse, - - - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Artificial Flowers [collection] -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Embroidery Work, - - -	2 6	1 3	
Alum Basket, - - -	2 6	1 3	
Rice Basket, - - -	2 6	1 3	
Pencil Drawings, - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Water-color painting, - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Worked Satchel, - - -	2 6	1 3	
Pert rated card-board work, -	2 6	1 3	
Hair Work, - - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Leather Worked Frames, - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
NEEDLE WORK.			
Knit Window Curtains, - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Quilt [patch work] - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Quilt [fancy] - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Counterpane, - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Shirt, - - - - -	2 6	1 3	
Dressing Gown, - - -	2 6	1 3	
Baby hood, - - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Child's Dress, - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3
Ladies' Collar, - - -	2 6	1 3	
Habit Shirt, - - - -	2 6	1 3	
Under sleeves, - - -	2 6	1 3	
Pocket Handkerchief, - -	2 6	1 3	
Pictures, - - - - -	10 0	5 0	2 6
Picture Frames, - - -	5 0	2 6	1 3

PLOUGHING MATCH.—One quarter of an Acre each.—Old Countrymen, 1st 15s.; 2nd 10s.; 3rd 5s. Canadians, 1st 15s.; 2nd 10s.; 3rd 5s.

MEMORANDUM.—Fancy Work and Needle Work to have been done by parties competing.

Articles recommended by Judges, although not above enumerated, will receive a discretionary Premium. No Premium will be awarded for any article not considered worthy by the Judges.

All articles to be exhibited must be reported to the Secretary, and must be on the Show Ground by ten o'clock a.m. on the day of the Fair.

The decision of the Judges will be known by a Prize Ticket being placed by them on the animal or article entitled to it, immediately after inspection. No interference will be allowed during their examination.

All horses and horned cattle to be tied up on the Show Ground, in order set down by the Secretary.

A small fee will be charged to Spectators entering the Show Ground. Members of the Society will be admitted free.

Dinner will be furnished, at five o'clock in the evening, at Leonard Wigle's Tavern.

No article to be removed from the Show Ground before four o'clock in the afternoon.

Any person wishing to exhibit Stock for Sale is allowed the privileges although not a member of the Society.

No animal or article to take more than one prize.

ALEX. BARTLET, Sec.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. Nelson, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. H. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Faure, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE.
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co. NORTH SHORE LINE OF **1856 STEAMBOATS.**

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East should mark packages to the care of C. J. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russel Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Bedford Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Verasie, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale on account of the Essex Building Society is postponed till Saturday, 13th September next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Office of the Essex Building Society, Sandwich, 1st Sept. 1856.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Perth, on Wednesday,	24th	September.
Ottawa, Tuesday,	30th	–
L'Orignal, Thursday,	9th	October.
Cornwall, Monday,	13th	November.
Brockville, Monday,	20th	–

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. Robinson, C. J.

Picton, on Tuesday,	23rd	September.
Belleville, Monday,	29th	–
Kingston, Tuesday,	14th	October.
Cobourgh, Monday,	27th	–
Peterboro', Wednesday,	5th	November.
Whitby, Tuesday,	11th	–

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.

Sydenham, Tuesday,	23rd	September.
Barrie, Monday,	29th	–
Milton, Wednesday,	8th	–
Morrisville, Tuesday,	14th	–
Niagara, Tuesday,	7th	–
Hamilton, Wednesday,	29th	–

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice Cayuga, Tuesday, 23rd September.

Simcoe, Tuesday,	30th	–
Brantford, Monday,	6th	October.
Guelph, Tuesday,	14th	–
Berlin, Monday,	20th	–
Stratford, Tuesday,	28th	–
Woodstock, Monday,	3rd	November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. P.

Goderich, Wednesday,	24th	September
London, Monday,	29th	–
St. Thomas, Tuesday,	7th	October.
Chatham, Wednesday,	15th	–
Sarnia, Wednesday,	22nd	–
Sandwich, Monday,	27th	–

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

Toronto, on Monday,	13th	–

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 30th August, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Municipality of each City, Town, incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19 Vic., Cap. 16, the Clerks of those several Municipalities are bound under penalty to transmit to the Receiver General, a true annual return of the number of State-payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of each Municipality, on 31st December last, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the balance of monies transferred from the former Clergy Reserves Funds to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, by reason of the reduction in the respective number of State-payers; and notwithstanding that Circulars have been sent by mail from this Department to all Municipalities many of the Clerks neglect to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required Returns on or before the 20th day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at which time the dividends are required to be made for the contribution of the Fund will take place, and consequently those Municipalities who do not comply with this notice, will have to be excluded.

[signed] JOS. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do it

CUSTOM WORK

on all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby to wit: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are required to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff Co. Essex.
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire.

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

J.&S. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

CARA PLAID

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

THAS. SUGARS,

CROCKERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

TO THE ELECTORS OF The Western Division.

GENTLEMEN:

THE Legislative Council of Canada originally intended to be an imitation of the British House of Peers, but from various reasons, unnecessary here to mention, the mere nomination of its members by the Crown has failed to secure for it the respect and weight which a branch of the Legislature ought to possess.

It has therefore been deemed expedient to render it elective, so as to secure for it a portion of the popular favor, hitherto accorded to the Legislative Assembly.

This change, when fully carried out, will invest the Council with an importance in some degree similar to that which attaches to the Senate of the neighboring Union, a seat in which is a position of greater importance than the Governorship of a State.

The Elective Council of Canada will however have this superiority over that of the Senate of the United States; that its members, instead of being appointed by local Legislative bodies, often by corrupt combinations and intrigues, will be elected directly by them; they will also represent nearly equal constituencies, instead of the gross inequality in this respect, which is found in the American Senate. Senators from N. York represent a population ten times as great as the same number of Senators from Delaware or California.

When it is considered that a Councillor will represent twice the number of Constituents of a Member of the Assembly, and for twice the length of time, it must be obvious that the selection of a proper person to fill so high an office is of the utmost importance to your interests, and to those of the country at large.

The weak point of all representative institutions is the disposition of the Executive to gain majorities by bribing the representatives of the people, and the facility with which the latter have too often sold themselves for considerations of private advantage.

It is by appeals to private interests, by places and jobs, that party lines are made and fixed, and I can conceive no greater political calamity for a Country than to have a majority of its representatives composed of such venal and selfish politicians. I consider this evil that Canada has long groaned, and is now greater, and against which every possible precaution should be taken by Constituencies, when called upon to exercise their invaluable privilege of electing representatives to Parliament.

To secure an object so desirable every thing depends on the personal character of the men chosen, and the two leading elements to be sought for in a Candidate are integrity and ability; without the first an able man may become the mere tool of a Ministry, bloodwinked by their plausible sophistries.

Having lived amongst you for twenty-seven years, you can judge from my antecedents, better than I can, whether or not I possess those essential requisites for your representatives; at all events, at no more favorable occasion will, out the guarantee of previous character, should go for nothing.

My political convictions are entirely in favor of liberal measures, and should I be elected, I will give my most strenuous aid in carrying out the measures of so much importance to the prosperity of the country, such as

Representation by Population, so as to give Upper Canada its proper position in the Legislature.

Common School Education free from Sectarian influence, and the repeal of such acts as grant support to Sectarian Schools now existing.

Opposition to all grants of public monies for Sectarian purposes, and also to all acts giving religious corporations power to hold real estate for the purposes of worship, irrespective of creed or denomination, and the

Retaining the seat of Government in Upper Canada.

If my views on these subjects meet with your approbation, and I should be honored with your confidence and support, I will endeavor, if elected, to serve you faithfully, to the best of my ability, with honesty of purpose, and a single eye to the good of this great Province, and to the special interests of the Division with which I am connected.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
and Faithful Servant,
JAS. DOUGALL.

Windsor, Aug. 27, 1856.

THE PARK FARM, }
27th August, 1856. }

TO THE ELECTORS OF The Western Division.

GENTLEMEN:

THE Legislative Council of Canada originally intended to be an imitation of the British House of Peers, but from various reasons, unnecessary here to mention, the mere nomination of its members by the Crown has failed to secure for it the respect and weight which a branch of the Legislature ought to possess.

It has therefore been deemed expedient to render it elective, so as to secure for it a portion of the popular favor, hitherto accorded to the Legislative Assembly.

This change, when fully carried out, will invest the Council with an importance in some degree similar to that which attaches to the Senate of the neighboring Union, a seat in which is a position of greater importance than the Governorship of a State.

The Elective Council of Canada will however have this superiority over that of the Senate of the United States; that its members, instead of being appointed by local Legislative bodies, often by corrupt combinations and intrigues, will be elected directly by them; they will also represent nearly equal constituencies, instead of the gross inequality in this respect, which is found in the American Senate. Senators from N. York represent a population ten times as great as the same number of Senators from Delaware or California.

When it is considered that a Councillor will represent twice the number of Constituents of a Member of the Assembly, and for twice the length of time, it must be obvious that the selection of a proper person to fill so high an office is of the utmost importance to your interests, and to those of the country at large.

The weak point of all representative institutions is the disposition of the Executive to gain majorities by bribing the representatives of the people, and the facility with which the latter have too often sold themselves for considerations of private advantage.

It is by appeals to private interests, by places and jobs, that party lines are made and fixed, and I can conceive no greater political calamity for a Country than to have a majority of its representatives composed of such venal and selfish politicians. I consider this evil that Canada has long groaned, and is now greater, and against which every possible precaution should be taken by Constituencies, when called upon to exercise their invaluable privilege of electing representatives to Parliament.

To secure an object so desirable every thing depends on the personal character of the men chosen, and the two leading elements to be sought for in a Candidate are integrity and ability; without the first an able man may become the mere tool of a Ministry, bloodwinked by their plausible sophistries.

Having lived amongst you for twenty-seven years, you can judge from my antecedents, better than I can, whether or not I possess those essential requisites for your representatives; at all events, at no more favorable occasion will, out the guarantee of previous character, should go for nothing.

My political convictions are entirely in favor of liberal measures, and should I be elected, I will give my most strenuous aid in carrying out the measures of so much importance to the prosperity of the country, such as

Representation by Population, so as to give Upper Canada its proper position in the Legislature.

Common School Education free from Sectarian influence, and the repeal of such acts as grant support to Sectarian Schools now existing.

Opposition to all grants of public monies for Sectarian purposes, and also to all acts giving religious corporations power to hold real estate for the purposes of worship, irrespective of creed or denomination, and the

Retaining the seat of Government in Upper Canada.

If my views on these subjects meet with your approbation, and I should be honored with your confidence and support, I will endeavor, if elected, to serve you faithfully, to the best of my ability, with honesty of purpose, and a single eye to the good of this great Province, and to the special interests of the Division with which I am connected.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
and Faithful Servant,
JAS. DOUGALL.

Windsor, Aug. 27, 1856.

The Vitality of Seeds.

THE WHITE DAISY, CANADA THISTLE, ET ID OMNE GENUS.

An intelligent correspondent of Rural *New Yorker* makes the following observation on the above subject:—

Mr. D. Daniels, under the head of "How to kill the White Daisy," in the *Rural* of August 9, gives doubtless an effectual remedy for the time being. But there are some facts in regard to the vitality of seeds,—of which, perhaps, he is not aware. The white ox eye daisy, the common May weed, the little daisy, the sorrel, and many other plants usually bear an immense quantity of perfect seed, and as nothing that I know of eats them, and they have no egret or wings to carry them off, they drop on the ground where they grow, but frequently not a vestige of the plant will be seen there the next year.

The fact is getting to be pretty well understood that many of the smaller seeds which are encased in a hard shell, remain in the ground many, probably, of hundreds of years, without losing vitality. Many instances have been cited in your paper, proving this, but I will cite one more. A neighbor of mine plowed a lowish piece of grass ground, and put in a spring crop. He was surprised to find one part of it covered with mustard and the other with turnips, having never seen either there before. On inquiry, he found that twenty years before one part was sown with spring wheat in which there was mustard seed and the other with turnips; very few of the latter of which came up.

Many seed, in order to vegetate, require some peculiar condition of the soil. For example, the button-wood tree requires its seed to be planted in deep subsoil, and will never vegetate in a common ploughed field. Consequently we see it mostly along the banks of streams, where trees have been torn up, and particularly along common highways, railroads, and canals. The common May-weed requires that the surface of the ground shall be stirred as soon as it is thawed in the spring, and while it is frozen under. Thus we see it along the sides of our roads, where teams have turned aside to keep on the snow, and in the corners of fields where pigs or sheep have trod, at that particular season, and seldom any where else. Were it not for this fact the weed would be a great nuisance. The fireweed, as we most know, requires that the surface should be recently burnt over. The wood sorrel has doubtless spread its seeds over most of our cultivated lands. It requires more acid in its food than any of our field crops. Consequently you will see it flourish were plaster has been too frequently sown, and thus an excess of acid left in the soil, and particularly where swamp muck has been piled on dry ground to decompose and disengage its acid. This plant disappears before lime-ashes and other alkalies that neutralize the acid.

Most of our cultivated crops, including many noxious weeds, require a condition more or less general, but there are more plants than those above cited, that have their idiosyncracies. The ox-eye daisy is peculiar in worn out grass lands, and always soon disappears before high cultivation, and if the seeds have once been allowed to ripen fall. I assure Mr. Daniels that he will never live long enough to see them exterminated from the soil, if he allows his land to run down and lie to grass. I do not make these remarks to discredit his recipe; it will doubtless kill all the roots, and, especially if he manures the ground, prevent for the present the vegetation of the weeds in the ground.

The difficulty in eradicating most of our noxious weeds is that they require for their full development the same conditions of the soil as our cultivated plants. This is peculiarly true of the Canada thistle, while at the same time it has all the means known to plants for its propagation and extension: being perenial, produced by cuttings of the roots, the seeds have wings, live in the ground forever, and are eaten and spread by birds. It is a very hardy and tenacious plant, is a pugnacious enemy to human flesh, and on the whole, notwithstanding the apathy produced by its omnipresence, decidedly worse than all other noxious weeds we have, and cannot, during the present century, be exterminated generally, unless by the help of an unknown enemy to the plant, or by disease. It is only by a constant warfare that we can keep it under subjection, while we subdue it in one place it is springing up in another.

To Braise Chickens.—Bone the chickens, stuff them with forcemeat, place in the stewpan the and trimmings, lay the chickens upon them with a brine of fine herbs, onions, mace whole, some thin slices of bacon, bacon about three parts of a pint of stock, or if that is not handy, water, and two glasses of a sorry; the bacon, should be added last.—Cover close, and stew for two hours. Then take out the chickens, strain the braise, remove the fat, and boil the liquor rapidly to glaze; paint it over the chickens with a brush while the braise is being boiled; brown the chickens before the fire, it adds to their appearance. When glazed, fowls may be braised in the same manner.

Buckskins and Gloves.—A good recipe for cleaning leathers and buckskins gloves. Take half a pound of prepared chalk, half a pound of prepared alum, three cakes of pipeclay, half an ounce of caustic soda, half an ounce of isinglass, one ounce of pumicestone powdered, one tablespoonful of starch, six tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, two ounces of white soap. To be mixed in boiling water; the oxalic acid and prepared alum to be added last.

Lemon Butter.—Twelve eggs, 6 lemons, 2 pounds white sugar, 2 oz. butter. Rub the butter and sugar to a cream, beat the whites and yolks separate, grate the rinds of the lemons; mix the whites with the butter and sugar over a slow fire, then stir in the whites, and it is ready for use. Set away until cold. It makes a very nice sauce.

Holes in Pies.—Persons who are in the habit of making pies during the fruit season should not make a hole in top of their pies. By leaving the crust whole the juice is made to boil quicker, and thus the fruit is well done without the crust being burnt. The same result applies to meat pies.

Implements which are no longer wanted for the season, should be carefully laid aside and protected from the weather.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do May 7	do	June 7
do May 21	do	June 21
do June 4	do	July 5
do June 18	do	July 19
do July 2	do	Aug. 2
do July 16	do	Aug. 16
do July 30	do	Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do Oct. 8	do	Oct. 25
do Oct. 22	do	Nov. 8
	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal.
Geo. Burns, Symes & Co., Quebec.
John Glass, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
James & Alex. Allan, 82 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
Allan & Gillespie, } Liverpool
Montgomery & Greenhorne, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Pootras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. Whitehouse are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Purcell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
No. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56: JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates; Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n8ly

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above well-known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Public may feel sure he will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, will find all their reasonable wants and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McCABE.

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
DRUGGETS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the most comfort during your visit.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARE HOUSE
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C. W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island.
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. Knight, James Scowden and D. W. Ray.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address,
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, Broadway, New York.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also Portraits and Memoirs of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the position of Agriculture upon this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. A. Hiett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Or to the Rev. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest Terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sauguen, sending plan statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

LOTS numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. A. Hiett Esq., those Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are still in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jewled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Grass Planters, Oil Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experience and careful growers in this country and England, and I am confident you may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of
Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils Paints, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Jowsa & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Brooches, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monnies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Pistols, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Post Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the Old Gravel Road in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a most *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This Cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1856. NO. 32.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amhersburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel."
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amhersburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. . ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amhersburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amhersburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. two doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
MPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

The Queen of Oude.

(SOT)

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, ESQ.

The Queen of Oude,
Which is so proud,
She never will get boozy,
Has crossed the seas,
And, if you please,
Will serve out Lord Dalhousie.

The Queen of Oude,
She cries so loud
For justice, like a Q. C.
And claims her right,
And wants to fight
The Marquis of Dalhousie.

The Queen of Oude
Has been and vowed
She'll spare no treasures, you see,
To get our Queen
To stand between
Herself and Lord Dalhousie.

The Queen of Oude
Has brought a crowd
That shares her strange hallucination that she
Shall shortly be
Avenged on Lord Dalhousie.

The Queen of Oude
May spend her Rowdy, careless and *sans souci*,
But she'll be done,
Likewise her son,
Dethroned by Lord Dalhousie.

The Queen of Oude
(Like Mr. Frowde,
Newman of Doctor Pusey)
Is "not too wise,"
When she defies
His Lordship of Dalhousie.

The Queen of Oude
She is dark-browed.
With eyes like my own Lucy:
Her eyes may flash.
But will not smash
The stubborn Lord Dalhousie.

The Queen of Oude
Is disendowed
Of regious rich and juicy—
Their milk and honey
(I mean their money)
Squeezed out by Lord Dalhousie.

The Queen of Oude
Shall save her gowd
And this she'd do *me duce*,
She'd give a bunch
To me and *Punch*,
And ask my Lord Dalhousie.

The Queen of Oude,
Which is so proud,
Would find her lot *adonci*
To hear the wit
That we'd emit,
Me, *Punch* and Lord Dalhousie.

The Sailor in Court.

The following scene occurred on the examination of the mate of the brig Prince of Wales, in a case of damage, in consequence of being run into by the Lady Elizabeth, while at anchor in the Downs:

"You have already stated, that the wind shifted in the evening. What time did the wind turn?"

"The later part of the dog-watch," replied the mate.

"I ask not which part of the dog's watch it was—my question refers to time. What hour was it when the wind turned?"

"About three bells."

"Three o'clock, eh?"

"I never said *three* o'clock," returned the witness, marking the lawyer's mistake. "I said three *bells*—half-past five, in the four to six watch."

"Three bells—half past five—four to six," reiterated Waddy. What a precise specification of time. Well, then, sir, at three bells, how was the weather?"

"Greasy, wind to the sou-west. Sun, too, looking wild and watery. Any one, with half an eye, could see a breeze was brewing."

"When the Lady Elizabeth cast anchor, did she take up a position properly apart from the Prince of Wales?"

"She did, but—"

"Come, no buts, sir—answer the question direct."

"Well, then, I says, when one takes into account the circumstances, as might deceive the best man in taking up a distance, I must say as how the barque might have taken up a worse berth."

"In what way could that deception arise?"

"Why, from our buoy not watching at the time."

"The boy not watching at the time—lazy dog! 'He murder's coming out,' said Waddy, exultingly, and then desiring the witness to reply direct to the next question which he was about to put to him, and above all, to be cautious of prevarication, he thus proceeded:

"I ask you, sir, as a seaman, on your oath would mooters have gone the wrong way with the Prince of Wales, had there been a proper watch upon deck?"

The absurdity of this question, added to the pompous declamatory tone in which it was delivered, excited so much of noise and mirth amongst the nautical portion of the auditory, that it became necessary to eject from court a couple of Sunderland "skippers." Upon the restoration of order, and the repetition of the question, the witness replied—

"There was a watch upon deck."

"My Lud," said Mr. Waddy, turning to the bench, "this is positively the grossest case of prevarication I ever met with. Do you persist in swearing," he continued, interrogating the witness, "that a proper watch had been on deck when the wind shifted?"

"I do," replied the mate, in firm and emphatic tones.

"Come you here, sir, to insult common sense? Is it possible you possess effrontery sufficient to tell those intelligent gentlemen," (pointing to the jury,) "that in a vessel situated as the Prince of Wales was—bad weather coming on withal—the watch should have devolved on a dumb animal?"

The witness looked blank.

"Do you hear, sir?" vociferated the bully

"I doesn't understand you," replied the deponent with perfect composure.

The question was shaped anew.

"I ask you, sir, whether it was fitting to entrust a vessel, exposed to the elements, as well as the privateers of the enemy, to the vigilance of a dumb animal, to the *watch of a dog?*"

"There was ne'er a dog on board," said the witness bluntly.

"And yet, gentlemen of the jury, the witness has had the audacity to assert upon oath that the wind shifted during the latter part of the *dog's watch*."

"Bill, let's bolt," said an auditor address sing a brother tar, in the rear of the court.

"By the Lord Harry, there's no standing that squinting beggar's lubberly lip."

The judge had already decided that the witness was bound to state distinctly the *description* of watch which had been left upon the brig's deck.

The witness said—"James Thompson, my lord, had charge of the deck during the whole of the four to six watch. A better seaman never puddened an anchor, hauled out a weather ear ring, or took lead or helm in hand."

"Then how comes it," asked the lawyer of the witness, "that this super-excellent seaman was not as competent to prevent the Lady Elizabeth running aboard the Prince, as the boy of whom you boast so much?"

The witness not appearing to comprehend the question, the judge directed Waddy to repeat it.

"I ask the witness, my lud, if the boy, whose dexterity in taking up a distance he so much extols, could have prevented the dangerous proximity of the Lady Elizabeth to the Prince of Wales—why, then, I ask, as a mere matter of precaution, was not this matchless, quick-sighted lad put upon the watch?"

The mate remained mute."

"Put it more directly, Mr. Waddy," said the judge. Waddy bowed to the bench.

"Why was not the boy put upon the watch?"

"Because the buoy wanted bleeding," was the acute reply.

"Had you a surgeon in the ship?"

At this question, the assumed gravity of the witness was put to the test. It was with difficulty he could refrain from laughing aloud—he, however, answered in the negative.

"No surgeon in the ship?"

"Sartinly no."

"Then how, sir, can you take upon yourself to give an opinion upon a medical point? Pray, sir, have you made physic, as well as seamanship a study?"

"I can't abide physic—never took a dose in my life."

"Then upon what grounds do you assert that the buoy wanted bleeding?"

"Cause 'twas full o' water."

"Gracious heaven!" exclaimed Waddy, with extended arms—was ever greater ignorance betrayed! My Lud, the jury can never receive such testimony. Who ever heard of resorting to depletion in a dropsical case?"

"I say it again," rejoined the witness, looking at Waddy full in the face, "the buoy wanted *tapping*."

"Never, never, was there an instance of grosser prevarication! Note this, gentlemen of the jury, he first swears that the boy wanted *bleeding*, and now that he finds himself in error, he turns from the operation of bleeding to that of tapping."

"Well, I says as still—bleeding's just as propers tarm as tapping—take the turns out of that if you can!" said the mate, in a tone of defiance.

"I can't suffer you, my man, to be insolent to counsel," said the judge, addressing the witness, in a reproving tone.

"I'm not insolent, my lord; but where's the man, my lord, as can bear to be bullied and badgered by a lubberly lawyer as doesn't know the main-brace from the cap tain's breeches."

This burst of offended feeling excited in the Court a sensation not to be described. The sons of the sea were seen rubbing their huge hands with glee and delight, whilst expressions of surprise, and scowls of indignation betrayed themselves in the tell-tale features of the members of the bar.

A Singuiar Death-Struggle.

A singular circumstance was related to me by one of the house surgeons of the charity hospital of Paris. In one of the men's wards of the immense hospital a man was dying at twelve o'clock at night. At this hour in the surgical wards there is no movement except in cases of necessity, the lamps burn dimly, and the guardians are ordinarily sleeping in their chairs. But there are always some of the patients more or less wakeful by cause of their sufferings. The man who was dying had in the pockets of his pantaloons a tolerably well-filled purse—not at all a rare circumstance in a Paris hospital. He was a miser. He had kept his pantaloons carefully stowed away under his pillow, but his frequent attentions to the safety of his pocket-book aroused the attention and cupidity of the man who occupied the next bed to him. This man watched with wakeful eyes for the proper moment to seize the dead man's treasure. When the man no longer breathed audibly, and the other believed him dead, he stole quietly out of bed, and thrusting his hand under the pillow, seized the pantaloons.—But he was mistaken; there was still breath and life in the miser, and the attempt to wrest from him his treasure seemed to give him new life and breath. He seized the pantaloons, and a horrible struggle took place between the dying man and the thief for the possession of the coveted money. But the miser's grasp was soon relaxed by death, and he fell back on his bed gurgling words in his throat that ought to have frozen the blood of the blackest pirate on earth.

More than one patient was aroused by this singular and horrid scene, and when the thief shall be sufficiently cured to leave the hospital he will be handed over to justice.

Miscellany.

A beautiful superstition prevails among the Seneca tribe of Indians. When an Indian maiden dies, they imprison a young bird until it first begins to try its powers of song, and then loading it with kisses and caresses, they lose its bonds over the grave, in the belief that it will not fold its wings nor close its eyes until it has flown to the spirit land and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost. It is not unfrequent to see twenty or thirty birds let loose over one grave.

BROTHERHOOD.—The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. Am, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.—*Sir W. Scott.*

Miss Burdett Coutts (the wealthiest heiress in the world)has been chosen a " Fellow of the Zoological Society of London." She is, probably, the only lady to whom a respectful letter could be addressed, commencing " My dear Fellow.

A Lady who had on her upper lip something approaching a moustache, lately called on an officer and his wife, whose merry boy happened to be present at the time. In the course of conversation this little fellow inquired what he must do to get hair on his lip. "Why, rub it against papa's," was the reply. "Oh, 'mama,' said he, "is that the way Miss——has got hers?"

RULES FOR REGULATING DRESS.—Attention to a few general rules would prevent a great many anomalous appearances; for instance, "a woman should never be dressed too little, nor a girl too much—nor should a woman of small stature attempt huge puffings, nor a short throat carry feathers, nor high shoulders a shawl. From the largest to the lowest there is not a single style of beauty with which the plain straw hat is not upon the best understanding. It refines the homeliest, and composes the wildest. It gives the coquettish young lady a little dash of demureness, and the demure one a slight touch of coquetry— it makes the blooming beauty look more fresh, and the pale one more interesting—it makes the plain woman look, at all events, a lady, and the lady more lady-like still.

"Morning relief train," soliloquised Mrs. Partington, as she sat in one of the railroad cars, and gazed upon the ticket which she had a short time previously purchased at the depot. "Morning relief train," I s'pose that must be the train that starts every morning at 8 o'clock to pick up the poor creters on the track that have been masticated the night previous. Dear me, when will people learn to use circumcision and care!" and the old lady sighed in bitterness of spirit.

THE QUEEN IN EDINBURGH.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal family (excepting the Prince of Wales, and the Princes Arthur and Leopold, who remain at Osborne) arrived at Edinburgh at 6 35 on Thursday evening, 28th August. The train anticipated its prescribed time by five minutes. The royal party were received at St. Margaret's station by the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Melville, the Sheriff of the county, several officers of the staff engineers, &c. A salute from batteries of the Castle announced her Majesty's arrival. Having entered a procession of carriages, the illustrious travellers were conducted to Holyrood amidst the loyal cheering of a large assemblage. The weather had happily cleared just before the Queen's arrival, after a day of rain. An escort of the 5th Dragoon Guards accompanied the carriages, and the line was kept by a body of that regiment, as also by the 94th, and a battery of the royal Artillery. Nearly all the men wore Crimean medals. The royal party reached the palace a quarter before seven, where they were saluted by a guard of honor of the 94th. At the entrance they were received by the Lord Provost, Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., Mr. Black, M.P., &c. The royal dinner party was held in the throne room, which has of late been fitted up and decorated in a superb manner. The party included, in addition to the members of her Majesty's suite, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Melville, and Sir Benjamin Hall.

A NEW DISEASE.—A friend observed a little boy at a door with what he considered a very dangerous plaything, viz, a chisel; and accordingly stepped in to inform the parent. "Madam," said he, "are you aware your child has got the chisel?" — "Why, the mercy on me!" exclaimed the mother.— "Well, I knew something was the matter, for the child has been ailing a long time."

The London *Free Press* gives the particulars of a daring robbery committed at Princeton on Monday night. Two men entered the station House, and while the night porter named Upton was taking his supper, requested him to drink out of a bottle, which he declined. They then asked him where the mails were, he told them it was none of their business. Upton was then knocked down, and whilst held in that position by one of them with a pistol presented at his head, the other rifled his pocket of a watch and the key of the safe. They then dragged him into the office, opened the safe, smashed a small cash box, took out $100 and cut open two of the mail bags, abstracting their contents. Upton attempted to resist when they beat him in so ferocious a manner that his life is despaired of. He did not recover until 6 o'clock in the morning. One of the robbers was a tall man with black whiskers, and dressed in black or dark clothes and wearing a brown felt hat, the other was a small man with fair hair, wearing a shining cap. They had a black leather travelling bag with them. They have not yet been arrested.

TRY OUR TOBACCO!—This invitation at tracted the other day a gentleman's attention as he was passing a tobacconist's shop. On looking up to ascertain who the firm might be, he could discover only one name. Now, thought he, I'll have a joke with this tobacconist; so, on entering the shop, he exclaimed, "Well, sir, and where is your partner pray? for I presume you have one, as you say, "try our tobacco!"—" Oh yes," replied the tobacconist, "I have a partner, and no mistake; my partner is my wife, and a very excellent one she is.—" That will do," said the gentleman, who marched off very well satisfied, not with his own joke, but with the answer he received.

The New York *Herald* says: We mentioned yesterday that a report prevailed in London that the Hon. C. P. Villiers had been appointed to succeed Mr. Crampton as British Minister at Washington. We now learn that there is no doubt of the fact of that gentleman's appointment in this country. Mr. Villiers is a member of parliament, was President of the Crimean Commission, and is a member of the Board of Trade. He has accepted the appointment, and was preparing to leave England with as little delay as possible.

The Montreal *Transcript* says: We learn that a public meeting has been called in Portland, to consider the expediency of taking measures to participate in the festivities about to take place, in celebration of the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto. Our merchants have set the ball a rolling, and must not therefore be idle. They have quite enough to do, however early in the field, to keep up with the efforts of their more vigorous friends across the lines.

QUEBEC FORTIFICATIONS.—There is hardly a point at which the fortifications are not being repaired or improved. A new and very strong blockhouse is making below the flag-staff, and very extensive works of by no means ancient construction, above that point, have been condemned, and are now rebuilding in a more formidable manner, near where a new battery and draw-bridge outlet from the citadel, have lately been constructed, communicating with the city over the north eastern glacis.—*Mercury.*

The Hamilton directors of the Great Western, if we may judge by their annual report, have abandoned all idea of interfering with the Southern line. They speak of the money raised to build a double track as consecrated to that purpose; and declare that they do not intend to take up any other line until the proprietary shall first have given their express consent. Of course, they were obliged to take this position, for the proprietary had expressly prescribed to them this line of conduct. There is therefore no merit in it.—*Leader*

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.—We are glad to hear that Colin Connell who has been confined in the jail of St. Thomas, for some months, under sentence of death recorded, will shortly be removed to the Provincial Penitentiary. Dr. Southwick, M. P. P., has received a letter from the Provincial Secretary, intimating that His Excellency the Governor-General has been graciously pleased to commute the sentence of the unfortunate prisoner to imprisonment in the Penitentiary with hard labour for seven years. Our readers will perhaps remember that Connell was found guilty of shooting with intent to kill a man named House. The prisoner at the time was laboring under the effects of insanity, and has not yet recovered his reason. The mitigation of his sentence was a very desirable exercise of the royal clemency.—*Dispatch.*

"Ike," said a rusty old heathen of the desk, "how do astronomers measure the distance to the sun?" "Why replied the young hopeful, "they guesses at one-fourth the distance, and then multiplies by four."

OUTRAGE ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Last Friday afternoon, some scoundrels unified a four inch plank across the railway track, a little north of Cobourgh. The ballast train, consisting of four cars and a locomotive, was backed upon it. The result was that the carswere completely smashed to pieces, and the fireman and engineer badly injured. He is however, we are glad to find, out of danger. It is believed that the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage will be caught.—*Leader*

GREAT RAILWAY CELEBRATION.—We are pleased to see that steps are being taken to get up in Montreal a celebration worthy of the event of the Grand Trunk opening hence to Toronto. The occurrence cannot but be regarded as of the very highest importance to the city, and if the cause of this importance is investigated the fitness of such a mode of honoring it must be evident. We are all confident that in the position of our city, the construction of this railroad must largely increase our commerce and population. We must let other people then know the facts on which to depend. To do so we must invite them to come here; to see what the city is; and to spread abroad in all directions, and impress on men's minds, what the railway will do, now it is built.—*Montreal Gazette.*

ISLE BY ST JOSEPH.—The auction sale of the Island of St. Joseph came off in the Crown Land Office, on Tuesday. The bidding was marked by a very keen competition—many of the lots going as high as $5 or $6 an acre. The upset price was 2s 6d, an acre—the average figure obtained being about 12s. 6d. an acre. A good deal of the land, however went at 8s. 9s & 10s an acre. At these rates all the lots on the Island, with the exception of a few which were withdrawn, found eager purchasers. The number of acres thus disposed of, may be set down, in round numbers, at fifteen hundred; by far the largest portion of the purchasers being farmers.

We understand that a second portion of the Island of St Joseph will be offered for sale in about a month's time. The quantity will probably be 25,000 acres.—*Leader.*

FEARFUL SIGHT.—On Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, says the Boston Courrier the inhabitants of Lincoln street were startled by the shrieks of a woman which proceeded from a house near the corner of Essex street, and which were occasioned by the clothes of a young woman, a Miss Norton, taking fire in consequence of the explosion or breaking of a camphene lamp. The young lady in question was at the time—her bewildered mother after her—all three crying in the most piteous manner for help. The blaze formed a complete circle and ascended from her waist to her head.—Her immediate destruction seemed certain; but a man named Farley who happened to be passing, ran to her relief, and with an energy equal to the emergency, succeeded in tearing her clothes from her body The neighbors were terror stricken at the fearful sight and for the moment were lost in amazement. Miss Norton was not very seriously burned.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN IRELAND.—In consequence probably of the damp, we have to record a considerable extension of the disease, which has already appeared in the direction of Kinsale, Cloyne and localities surrounding the city. It appears to have been sufficient to excite considerable apprehension among farmers, as potatoes were yesterday pushed into the market in such large quantities that the price fell to 6d a weight. We doubt very much, however, if there is any serious ground for these apprehensions, as the weather has taken up dry, and all our experience of the present year shows that dry, warm weather checks the progress of disease. Besides, its spread has been partial; and confined to the places where the heavy rains fell.—*Cork Examiner.*

PROMOTIONS — We understand that among the Queen's Council, shortly to be Gazetted, are Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Beecher of London. This is as it should be. These appointments are simply professional, and should always be made without reference to politics and on the grounds only for profes ional seniority and *status.*—*London Herald.*

A man while harvesting kept his gun near him to shoot squirrels. Seeing a squirrel, he reached out and took the gun by the muzzle, and drew it towards him, when by some means unknown, the gun was discharged, and the contents passed near his head without injuring him. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the fright, he hastened to the house and informed his wife of his narrow escape, at which the good woman—who is noted for her economy— raised both hands, and exclaimed:—"What! did you lose the charge?"

Finn, the witty comedian, was carving a goose at supper, when John Everett called out to the carver at the other end of the table, "what sort of a fowl is that breast of yours, Finn?" "It is almost as great a goose," responded the wit, "as *I Everett!*"

A BACKSLIDER.—Married, on Thursday, the 23 ult, by Rev. Clay Boulder, Mr Andrew Horn to Miss Julia Parkes, President of the Young Ladies' Temperance Society.
Fair Julia lived a temp'rate maid,
Preached temperance night and morn;
But still her wicked neighbors said
She broke her pledge and took *A. Horn.*

☞ *Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, OCTOBER 2, 1856.

THE ELEVENTH PROVINCIAL FAIR AT KINGSTON.

As few in the County of Essex have attended the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston, which opened on Tuesday, the 23rd, we propose giving a short discription of it. No subject can be more interesting to the Canadian, than that of its advancement in Agriculture and Manufactures, and the Exhibition which has just closed, has tended greatly to mark the advancement which this Province has made in those, as well as in many other departments, and we must not except the Fine Arts, in which a most decided improvement can be observed, and the number of exhibitors this year were greater than on any former occasion.

The Fair grounds lie at some distance from the city, but the number of conveyances which were kept continually running from and to the City, no inconvience was felt.—The grounds are large and well laid off for the convenience of Exhibitors, there being upwards of twenty acres within the enclosure. The first thing that attracts the attention of the visitor on his entering the fair, is the magnificent structure which has been erected, and is called the *Crystal Palace*, upon a knoll in the centre of the ground, and reflects the greatest credit upon the zeal and taste of the Local Committee, through whose exertions it was constructed. It is in the form of a cross, the two transepts cutting each other in the centre, each transept measures nearly two hundred feet in length by fifty six in width. The columns are surmounted by the coats of arms of all nations, and the roof on the outside is ornamented in a very tasty and appropriate manner, with a number of banners belonging to different nations, and over them all, the flag that's braved a thousand years, might be seen spreading its ample folds to the breeze.

A portion of the roof is of wood, and filled in with glass, the sides are all of glass, and ornamented very tastefully. The glass used in the Crystal Palace was, we believe, furnished by Chance & Sons, who were the furnisher for the great London one. The building is intended to be permanent, and will be used hereafter as a hot or green house, while the ground within the enclosure will be used as an experimental garden, the County Society having obtained a lease of the lot for twenty years, and a considerable sum will be expended in making it complete. The place has already cost $12,000 and is not completed. When the structure and ground will have been finished they will be subjects of curiosity, which the Kingstonians may justly feel proud.

The interior is beautifully decorated, and from its height, which is fifty feet, has a fine appearance upon entering. In the centre of the Palace is a fountain of considerable size, sending forth a continual stream of water. The western wing was set aside for fine Arts; the Eastern for Manufactures; the Southern for the Horticultural Department, and the Northern for Plans, Models' Drawings, Maps, and a number of models of Agricultural implements purchased by Dr. Ryerson at Paris, complete sets of Electrical implements, and many philosophical apparatus, and a very handsome set of Maps, showing the different Countries of Europe, also a very large one of Sebastopol. The articles exhibited are all conveniently arranged against the wall and upon an elevation running through the centre, giving ample room for spectators, and from their position, show to great advantage.—Among the articles of note, we may mention among the cutlery a collection exhibited by the Messrs Date, of Galt, who furnished the set sent to the Paris Exhibition; they are very superior, and display skilful workmanship, and the collection is very large. Also a case of superior Cutlery, by Willim & Co. In the heavier articles of Hardware was a collection of useful articles by Jones & Co., Gaunaoque.

Some handsome Pianos from Montreal, possessing improvements which are said to make them more durable; one exhibited by Mr. Lloud has a hopper of peculiar construction, and by adjusting a screw, the wearing is compensated for, and he states that after eight or ten years' use, will be as good as when first used. Messrs. Scadold and Mackby of Montreal show an exceedingly handsome one upon a new principal, which is said to be an improvement. The Furniture exhibited is very superior and in great quantities. The carving upon some appeared to be excellent. The sideboard manufactured by McKeand, Thomson and Co., Toronto and purchased by Mr. *Parry*, to be forwarded to the Sydenham Palace for exhibition, is worthy of note, it is made of a beautiful piece of Black Walnut, the carving upon it would reflect credit upon any establishment. There are also with it a number of articles, such as tables, chairs, screens, &c., all of black walnut and of superior workmanship; these will make a creditable show in the Canadian Department at Sydenham. Two tables made of different kinds of Canadian wood, also attracted no little attention.

A great quantity of Cast iron furniture, of very useful and substantial construction, was exhibited; many of the articles were highly finished and appeared light, and no doubt, will be adopted by many from the cheapness at which they can be purchased. In the Horticultural Department, there are great varieties of articles shown which it would be impossible to enumerate, but as a whole was very creditable.

The show of stoves was also very large, every description of Cooking and Parlor Stoves were ranged side by side. A patent Baking oven, shown by Mr. Blodget of Brockville, attracted a good deal of attention. A large Cast Iron water wheel is conspicuous, as being a novelty.

Bricks and tiles, of various patterns occupy considerable space, draing tiles in particular attracted the attention of agriculturists; there were a great many, and appeared to be of excellent shape and quality.

Whitney's Elliptical Rotary Pump was a good deal praised as possessing qualities superior to any other in use.

Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, whose exertions upon the subject of ventilation deserve the greatest praise, for the many and useful improvements introduced by him, shows an improved ventilating stove which attracts considerable notice.

Upon leaving the Crystal Palace and entering the agricultural tent, a splendid display of the productions of the soil meets the eye. The show of wheat is excellent, there being 100 odd entries of this grain alone and of the finest qualities; one sample in particular of the *blue stem* variety was much admired, and weighs *sixty-seven and three quarter pounds* to the bushel." Potatoes were also exhibited in great quantities; 170 odd samples were shown. Garden vegetables occupied a prominent place, the entries were 220 including every variety.

The Grain and Seeds here collected, could not be surpassed, the entries in this Department numbered over 120.

The Produce of the dairy were not behindhand. Some fine samples of Cheese and Butter were shown; entries 195.

The poultry sheds were well filled. The large breeds of fowl, such as Cochin China and Shanghai, appear to occupy considerable space.

A goodly show of implements and machinery are scattered over the ground, and the number of useful labor saving machines adopted to farm use, shows that our farmers are not behind their neighbors, in the excellency and variety of farming implements.

The various breeds of cattle exhibited are worthy of a more minute notice than our space will permit. There were quite a number of pens of Sheep, the prevailing breeds are, Southdown and Leicesters which were particularly fine.

Durham Stock appeared to be the favorite, and there were more entries of this than any other. There were three or four very fine animals of this breed entries 90.

Devons and Ayershires next in order and though there were less of these breeds than the Durhams, still they were well bred, and showed great care and attention in their breeding.

The show of Pigs was excellent.

Upon the whole the exhibition was very creditable. We regret, however, that this County contributed nothing to the fair, and was not even represented by a delegate, another year for our our credit alone exertions should be made by the County Society to have it so, or carried in some way, and we are certain that many things could be sent from here, that would compare favourably with articles exhibited this year.

For the past week, canvassing has been carried on with unusual activity between Mr. Rankin and Col. Prince in the lower townships, and we may also add, with decided success to the latter candidate. Mr Rankin appointed a number of meetings at which he would address the electors. Mr. Albert Prince, on behalf of his Father, also attended and addressed them. The first was held at Girty's Corners, there were about one hundred persons present; Mr. Rankin addressed them in his usual style of abuse, of Col. Prince, which did not altogether agree with those present, as by various demonstrations, the fact was made clearly perceptible to that gentleman, who as soon as he had made his speech started off, knowing right well that he could not receive at the hands of Mr. A. Prince a severe handling, and did not wish most likely to witness upon a division, a large majority for Col. Prince, which afterwards turned out to be the case. At the division there appeared to be about 80 for Prince and 20 for Rankin—pretty good at a Rankin meeting.

We will next speak of the great meeting at KINGSVILLE, where Mr. Rankin thought himself certain of an overwhelming majority, but alas such is the uncertainty of political friends, that there also, was this gentleman doomed to be again disappointed, for after a two hours' speech, such was the impression made by it, that upon a resolution favourable to the election of Col. Prince, being put, five to one voted for it, leaving Mr. Rankin in the very munenviable position of being out voted, at a meeting called by himself but so few are his supporters in the lower Townships, that it would be impossible for him to collect a meeting of his own supporters of any size.

The next was the COLCHESTER meeting, where Messrs. Rankin and Prince were again face to face; on this occasion, Mr. Prince, in an eloquent and telling speech, proved to the meeting the unfitness of Mr. Rankin for the honours which he wishes to have bestowed upon him, at the hands of the electors; and so forcibly did he place the claims of the Colonel before those of Mr. Rankin, and Mr. Rankin being unable to bring anything but abuse to his aid, which is a subject so completely worn out by constant use, that he could not fail to be disgusted even his own supporters, at his mode of canvassing and as the consequences clearly proved, he los. what few supporters he had left.

Amherstburg, being the last yet not the least in importance, there, as at the other meetings, Rankin's supporters might have been mistaken, when he attempted to have the meeting after addressing them, without waiting to hear what his opponent had to say, for the small end of nothing when compared to the crowd of the Prince men who had again attended to swamp the other party, which was done most effectually, as Rankin left with his supporters, a couple of dozen perhaps; a pitiable sight indeed was it when compared to the large and respectable gathering of Prince's supporters, and what Rankin's feeling's must have been, subjected as he had been, to a defeat at every one of his Meetings, can be better imagined than expressed.

In last week's paper, we gave the retirement of Mr. Murney from the contest as a Candidate for the Legislative Council on account of his ineligibility to take his seat if elected, because of his being a member of the Assembly; this week we were put in possession of the fact that two others of precisely the same position have also retired; namely, Messrs. Sanbora and DeWitt, who, from their chances of success, would have kept the field had there been any possibility of their retaining their seats after election, but in the face of the having no opposition they would not deceive the Electors of their respective Divisions by inducing them to throw away their votes, when, they knew that they could not take their places in the Council, even with a majority of votes in their favor. The following is the report of their retirement.

A LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

"A legal objection, which appears to be conclusive, has been raised against the candidature of several gentlemen who had proceeded some way in their canvass for seats in the Legislative Council. The Act of last session declares that, "No member of one House shall be elected a member of the other." It was supposed by some members of the Legislative Assembly, who wished to become cand dates for election to the second branch, that this difficulty could be obviated by resignation. But, on reference to previous Acts, it was discovered that a member tendering his resignation shall be, and be held to be, and considered as being, to all intents and purposes, the representative for the place for which he was elected, until the return of the election of a member to serve in his room shall have been duly made." As it would have been impossible to "return" members in the place of the resigning men ber before the time for holding the Legislative Council elections, the gentlemen proposing to resign would clearly have continued to be "members," and within the express words of the Act. We see it stated in a Western paper, that Mr. Rankin has obtained an opinion from Mr. Vankougl et that, notwithstanding these positive prohibitions, he (Mr. Rankin) would still be eligible. We think it will require some special quibbling to reconcile such an opinion with the plain letter of the law.—Mr. DeWitt and Mr. Sanborn, in Lower Canada, have both retired on discovering this objection, although their success, if they had stood, was beyond a doubt."—*Globe*

If anything were wanting, to convince the electors of this Division, that Mr. Rankin is ineligible to a seat in the Council, the following, we think, should be sufficient, as it shows clearly that the Attorney-General takes a different view altogether of the Law to that taken by Mr. Rankin, and proves also that our statement in regard to the ineligibility of that gentleman for election to the Upper House was correct. Mr. Murney, finding that he could not take his seat until he had resigned and his successor had been elected, did, as Mr Rankin should have done.

"The arrangements made for the elections in Trent and North Hastings appear to be of the most extraordinary character. We have received copies of two proclamations. One, signed by Mr. Moodie, sheriff of Hastings, calls together the electors of North Hastings on the 8th October, to choose a member of Assembly, in place of Mr. Murney, resigned; the other is signed by Mr. Wm. H. Ponton, and calls on the electors of Trent to make a choice of Legislative Councillor on the 24th of October. Now, be it remarked that it is only a few days since Mr. Murney announced that he did not intend to resign his seat, and still fewer since he changed his mind and gave it up; yet the electors of Hastings are called upon to choose another person in his room on the 8th of Oct ber. Surely this is a short time to allow the electors of a large county to choose candidates in whom they can place confidence. The excuse for the brief notice is that, to qualify Mr. Murney to be chosen a member of the Legislative Council, it is necessary that his successor should be elected in the Assembly." —*Globe.*

MR. RANKIN'S INELIGIBILITY FOR ELECTION.

We have been amused with the contents of a printed *slip* which the above candidate's supporters have sent forth, entitled "Mr. Rankin's Eligibility proved by Statute."

The whole statement is a very, very lame expounding of the old Law; respecting the Legislative Council, because the grant of an honour (therein stated a "call,") by the executive, is wholly and entirely different to an election of the people. But this precious *morceaux* of law concludes thus; "The "people have a perfect and undoubted right "to call any one they please, whether in or "out of the Assembly, to represent them in "the Upper House." We should like to be further enlightened on this subject, seeing that the very Act, upon which this election is based, positively enacts that, *no member of one house shall be elected a member of the other.*

☞ Complaints have been made to us, that the *Maple Leaf* has not reached some of our Subscribers, during the last two or three weeks, in the Township of Colchester. We have to request that if there be any more of our subscribers, that have not received their papers they will notify us of the fact, (in other Townships as well as Colchester) as we wish to ascertain the cause, of their not receiving them, as the papers are regularly mailed and forwarded from the Sandwich Post Office. We intend to bring the matter before the Department, to be thoroughly investigated, and knowing as we do that the fault does not lie with us, we are determined to find out if there is any possibility, the reason of this mysterious disappearance

RANKIN'S ELIGIBILITY.

This question is governed by the Statutes 7 Vic., chap. 65, and 19 and 20 Vic., chap. 140.

The former Act provides that no person shall cease to be a member of the Assembly until his successor is appointed.

The latter Act declares that no member of the Assembly shall be elected a member of the Council.

But a man is always a member of the Assembly until his successor is appointed. Therefore until Rankin's successor is appointed, he is a member of the Assembly and cannot be elected to the Council.

This is logic, as well as law and common sense. The handbill produced by Rankin's supporters is (equally common) *nonsense*, for it assumes that Rankin's seat in the Assembly would be vacated *by his election*, forgetting that the last Act declares that *he shall not be elected.* If Rankin honestly expected a seat in the Council, he would use the only means of obtaining such, *i. e.*, he would try to obtain some office which would vacate his seat in the Assembly. As it is, he evidently desires, for the gratification of his malice, to split up Col. Prince's support so as to get Mr. Dougall elected.

QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.

The only persons entitled to vote in Essex and Kent at the Legislative Council Election, are as follows, under 18 Vic, chap 16, section 2:

1. Owners of real property worth £50, or worth *yearly* £5, who have their deeds six months before voting.

2. Lessees of real property of some value, whose leases [verbal or written] were originally for at least a year, and who have held their leases for six months before voting.

3. Occupants of real property of some value, who occupy, with the consent of the Crown or of the owner, and who have occupied for six months before voting, and with the intent that they shall become the owners, that is, under some agreement to purchase or acquire the prope.ty.

Several persons may vote on one property, if their shares be sufficient, except members of a corporate body, who cannot—sec. 3.

Purchasers of Crown lands, any of whose payments are overdue and unpaid, cannot vote.—section 5.

Voters must be 21 years old, and British subjects, either by birth or naturalized.

The following persons may be naturalized on taking the oath of allegiance, which (by 12 Vic., chap. 27, section 43,] may be taken before the returning officer.

1. Aliens resident in the Province before 10th February, 1841, *and their children.*—12 Vic., chap. 197, section 2.

2. Aliens who have been for five years resident in the Province.—12 Vic., chap. 197, section 4; amended by 18 Vic, chap. 6.

Of course, all qualifications must be *bonâ fide*, and not obtained for the purpose of voting alone.

On Wednesday next, the County Fair will be held at Mr. Leonard Wigle's Tavern, in the Township of Mersea. We trust that the attendance will be large, and that the people will not be backward in taking articles for exhibition, but will come forward and make it an attractive show.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.—The General Annual Meeting will be held at Secretary Treasurer's Office, at half past three o'clock, P. M on Monday, 6th of October next, for the purpose of Electing Directors, and for other business.

News from Australia.

By way of England, advices have been received from Sydney to the 24th of May, being three days later than those by the *Royal Charter*. In the interval the great event had taken place of the opening of the Colonial Parliament, under the new constitution, establishing the system of responsible government. The ceremony passed off favorably, and suitable replies to the address of the Governor General were voted unanimously in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Ministerial programme being generally approved. In the Assembly Mr. Daniel Cooper had been chosen Speaker by a vote of 24 against 23 for his opponent, Mr. Parker. Mr. Cooper is a wealthy native of the colony, and will be remembered as having headed the New South Wales subscription for the Patriotic Fund with a donation of one thousand pounds. Some sensation had been created by an arrival from New York with the news of the intended dismissal of Mr. Crampton. There was no alteration of importance in any of the markets, but the tendency was still towards improvement; and there was also much firmness in the prices of Colonial securities. The rate of exchange for bank drafts was still 10d. The navigation of the River Murray had been regularly organized and a service of boats called Cadell's steam line, was advertised to run monthly from Goolwa, near Adelaide in South Australia, to Albury, in New South Wales—the charge for freight being £10 per ton, and for passengers £15 15s and £6 10s each, according to class. The latest papers from Tasmania, (Van Dieman's Land) contain revived accounts of the gold fields at Fingal, and state that numerous parties were flocking thither. Gold is also alleged to have been discovered in Western Australia, about fifteen miles from Fremantle, but apparently not in quantities to deserve much attention.

The number of vessels arrived in Quebec from sea to this date is 762. Last year up to the same period 468 only had entered the port. The increase is therefore 294 vessels, and 155,646 tons. We learn that from 175 to 200 vessels are expected to arrive before the close of the navigation.

(Abridged from the Detroit Tribune

Steamer Niagara Burned.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The community was painfully startled at an early hour yesterday morning by the distressing intelligence of the burning of the Collingwood steamer Niagara Wednesday afternoon about four o'clock, between Ozaukee and Sheboygan, on the west shore o Lake Michigan. The first announcement was received by telegraph from Milwaukee, and soon after the steamer Traveler came in bringing a number of the rescued of the crew and passengers.

The steamer Traveller was about ten miles distant when the fire broke out on the Niagara.—The Captain ordered all possible steam was made to reach the scene of disster. Every one accords to the Captain and Officers of tho Traveller credit for making every possible exertion to save life.—We are indebted to C. C. Wheeler, Esq., Clerk of the Traveller for the following list of those saved and brought in by that boat.

The Niagara was coming to this port, and had on board, to the best of our information, about two hundred persons, about eighty of whom were cabin passengers, forty officers and crew, and the remainder steerage passengers. From this list we can gather in regard to the number lost, it is probable that it cannot be less than one hundred. The water was very cold and a cold wind blowing, so that many sank from numbness, who would otherwise have been able to cling to floats until assistance came.

PASSENGERS.—Harvey Ainsworth, Ingatta, Vt; J. B. Curtis, Steuben Co, N. Y.; H. Lock, Washington 'Co, Vt; Wm. Hosg, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Hull, Collingwood, C. W.; H. Chalmers and Lady, Gloucester, N. B.; Sales Lock, Waterford, Vt; Lovell Hunt, N. Y.; P. Kennedy, Minnesota Territory; Hugh Kennedy, St, Lawrence Co., N. Y.; Miss Julia Kennedy, do; C. D. Westbrook, Green Bay, Wis.; Dr. J. H. Allen, Concord, N. H.; James Robinson, Knox. County, Ill.

CREW.—Capt. F. S. Miller, "Master;" W. J. Thoubou, waiter; N. McKennan. 3rd engineer; Daniel Osborn, waiter; A. Snider, fireman; Carney, fireman; John Gordan, do; Amos dell, do; Robt. Gillespie, do. The mate was saved, but we did not learn his name.

The propeller Illinois picked up about thirty passengers and landed them at port Washington.

Several sail vessels came promptly to the assistance of the Niagara, and did good service in saving life. The life boat from Port Washington was promptly on hand and rendered timely aid.

When first discovered by the Officers of the Traveller, she was completely enveloped in a cloud of smoke. The fire appeared to burst out forward of the wheel on the starboard side, but the 1st Engineer was not on board. From all the facts that could be learned most of the crew were saved.

Attempts were made to use the hose, but it was found to be useless Several of the passengers after recovering their presence of mind somewhat, began to break down the doors and other wooden work and to throw it overboard. The two boats upon the hurricane deck, were immediately capsized, and were rendered useless.

The stern and quarter boats were lowered and all capsized but one, into which about 20 passengers got in and were saved. Large numbers of passengers, paralyzed with fear at the first announcement of the fire, jumped overboard and were drowned instantly. Mothers threw their children overboard and wildly jumped themselves. Every one seemed perfectly insane with fear, and threw themselves overboard without the slightest attempts to save themselves.

In regard to the origin of the fire, nothing definite is known, but all of the crew that we have seen agree in the statement that the flames first came from the furnaces or engine room. From that it would seem that the fire proceeded from something combustible among the freight or was set in that hold by design,

[By Last Night's Telegraph]

SAVED PASSENGERS ON THE NIAGARA.—Chicago Sept. 26.—Additional passengers of the Niagara saved: Geo. W. Biles, W. H. Hamilton, Oxford, N. Y.; E. S. Ensign, C. D. Adams, Chenango county, N. Y.; Jno. C. Thomas, Cato, N. Y. Frederick Driscoll, Fulton N. Y.; Daniel Lee, Waukesha, Wis., F. R. Hurlbut, Macinac; C. H. Peters, Chicago; H. Bailey, Buffalo; Francis Willard, brother, and two sons, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York Sept. 29.

The Baltic arrived at her dock at 8 o'clock.—Liverpool dates to the 17th.

The Africa arrived out on the morning of 11th. European news dull.

The only subject that affords interest is the state of affairs in Naples and the United States.

The chartists were being revived in England.

Favourable weather for harvest operationsextended throughout the kingdom,

Nothing of interest from France or Spain.

—Gen. Brown, the son of as the new Spanish minister at Washington.

Switzerland and Prussia are settleing the Neufchatel affair.

Rain ons of further notes from Naples are rife but are not credited,

Baring Brothers, Rumore & Co., of Canton, is confirmed. Liabilities upwards of three hundred thousand dollars.

The London morning Star warns the Southern States of the United States not to dream of annexation to England. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says there is no doubt but that a congress will be held at Paris the coming winter to settle the question arising out of the treaty of Paris. The Emperor was to leave Biaritz the 28th for St. Cloud. The official account of the affair in Algeria with the Kabyles, shows it to have been very severe; six hundred Kabyles being opposed by only one regiment. After severe fighting the Kabyles retreated, but returned next day, when they were again defeated. An expedition against them is resolved on.

Advice from China stats that Dr. Parker, U. S. commissioner, was at Foochow, but had been unable to get an interview with the Viceroy.

The Steamer Jacinto broke down on her way to Sinoda, and put back to Whambon.

Howard Cunningham an American merchant, was killed at Foochow while endeavouring to quell a street row.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Weather continues favourable and the bulk of the grain crops in England is now gathered. In the north of Ireland and Scotland much yet remain out.—At to-day's market a lively demand. was experienced. Good Wheat at an advance of 1d to 2d for 70 lbs on last Friday's prices; new wheat at 10s 3d to 10s 5d, old 9s 3d a 10s; new red 9s 4d a 9s 8d; old 8s a 9s 2d for 70lbs.

BEEF.—Rather more inquiry, but as yet little business has resulted. Pork flat rather lower.

The public sales of the English and French Governments having had rather a depressing effect. Bacon —good demand. Holders demanding an advance, which in some instances have been succeeded.

MARKETS

DETROIT Sept. 30. 1856—

FLOUR—Sales of 418 bbls at $6 12½; 100 bbls at $6 20, and 300 bbls at $6 25.

WHEAT—Not much coming forward. bu red at $1 25, and 4000 bu white on private terms. In the street 800 bu have been received at $1@1 25.

CORN—Sells in retail lots, to supply the trade at 52a53c.

OATS—6500 bu were sold, free on board, at 34c.

FREIGHTS—The schooner California take, corn to Montreal at 10½c. The schooner Elizabeth takes oats to Toronto at 6c; 34 bu. The propeller Portsmouth takes flour to New York, via Dunkirk, at 75 ₱ bbl.

NEW YORK Sept. 29.

FLOUR—Market 10c a 20c better, with brisk demand. Sales 14,000 brls, at $6 20 a $6 50 for common to choice superfine state; $6 50 a $6 90 for extra do; $6 20 a $6 30 for common to choice superfine western; $6 80 a $7 50 for common to choice extra do. Canadian quiet.

GRAIN—White wheat 1d a 2d better; red dull; prices unchanged. Sales 20,000 bushels, at $1 38 for choice spring; $1 44 a $1 45 or Milwaukee club; $1 51 for red Illinois; $1 70 for white Jersey and Canadian; $1 80 for common white Michigan. Rye, steady. Barley dull and drooping. Corn, better; sales 20,000 bushels, at 68c a 69c for mixed western. Oats, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; sales 100 brls, at $20 0 for mess; $18 a $18 12 for prime. Beef, sales 200 brls. Lard lower; sales 150 brls, at 14c a 14¾. Cutter and Cheese dull

TORONTO Sept. 30, 1856.

WHEAT.—There was a great deal of business done on the street to-day, the supply reaching over 7,000 bushels, being unusually large for Monday. The price paid was slightly better than on saturday, there being an apparent disposition to secure as much wheat as possible. The highest figure paid was, we believe, 7s 2d, and the price ranged from that down to 6s 9d a 6s 11½d for prime samples, and for inferior 6s 8d a 6s 10 was paid. The ruling figure was 7s 1½d, and the average price for the day may be set down at 7s. Farmers accepted these rates freely, and moved off the market with very little hesitation.

FLOUR.—There is more doing in flour at slightly lower prices. We note a sale of 500 brls Fancy at $6 30 f. o. b. Superfine may be quoted at $6 a $6 12½, and extra at $6 50 a $6 75 per barrel,

BARLEY was not so freely brought in, and as 6d per bushel was realized without difficulty.

OATS are plenty in store, and sell slowly at 2s 6d per bushel wholesale, and 2s. 9d retail.

SANDWICH, Oct. 1, 1856.

Flour, New warrants, $7 Flour, old, $5 25 to $6 00; Buckwheat Flour ₱2 00; Rye Flour, ₱2 00 to ₱2 50; Timothy Seed, $4 00; Clover, $10 00; Corn Meal, ₱ 100, $1 50 to $2, Corn ₱ bushel, 56 lb., 50c; Oats do 34 lb, 25c, Potatoes do new, 60c; Wheat, new 60 lb, $1 25, Barley do 48 lb, 85c to $1; Flax ₱ bu 10; Straw ₱ load, $1 50 to $2; Pork ₱ 100 lb, $7; Beef, $7.

William Crosby,

for twelve months past residing at the Village of Windsor, in the County of Essex, at present a prisoner in the close custody, of the Sheriff of the County of Essex, and about to be tried for felony, do hereby give notice that I intend to present a petition to Alexander Chewett Esquire Judge of the County Court of Essex, praying to be examined touching my debts, estates, and effects, and to be protected from all process upon making a full disclosure and surrender of all my estate, effects, for payment of my full and lawful debts, and I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *Maple Leaf* Newspaper, one month at the least after date hereof.

As witness my hand this first day of Oct. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

WILLIAM CROSBY.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large-brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should this meet the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY,
Lot, 27. S. Middle Road
Rochester.

Dated Sept. 26th 1856.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.

Township of Sandwich, Sept 23rd 1856

FOLSOM'S

MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, A. B., Principal, Professor of Theoretical and practical Book-keeping.
W. H. HOLLISTER and LAFAYETTE VORCE, Assistant Professors in Book-Keeping Department.
A. J. PHELPS, Professor of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
R. F. HUMISTON, Lecturer on Commercial History, and Art of Computation.
JOHN B. WARING, Lecturer on Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, &c.
Hon. JOHN CROWELL, ex-member of Congress, Lecturer on Commercial Law.
Rev. J. A. THOME, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
ERASTUS HOPKINS, President of the St. Louis Air-Line Railroad, Lecturer on Railroading, Commerce, etc.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell, Jno. B. Waring, T. C. Severance, H. M. Chapin, T. P. Handy, Andrew Freese, John Sherman, D. P. Eels, J. L. Severance, S. H. Mather, G. W. Shafford, T. F. Bey,

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - -
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE, which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently much enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT, embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING, strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the perpetual obliteration between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it effecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus rendering the whole useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions* which it has long borne, enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE, embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine, and actual business, thus developing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTEND COURSE, embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time specified by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student can be fully faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System, invented by the Principal of Folsom, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many instructions are given by the best writers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Bookkeeping, Mercantile Law, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, History, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surrounded with every convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance by our Secretary is secure good situations for many of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

TO THE

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE

Counties of Essex and Kent.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time has now arrived when it becomes me to address you briefly upon the great change made in the Constitution of this Canada by our Sovereign's gracious permission for us to Elect our Legislative Councillors, whereby she has been pleased to invest her Subjects Prerogative to create them as heretofore. For that boon we should be grateful; and I doubt not that, if properly treated and carried out, it will add to the well-being of every subject. But as complified in those Elective Institutions which have so much contributed to our internal advancement and prosperity. It, however, behooves her Subjects carefully and to create calmly upon what the qualifications of a Legislative Councillor ought to be, and what the duties of that Council are. It is or ought to be an honorable one in every sense of the word. It should consist of men not famed for being Party men, of violent political feelings, or prone to aid in factious opposition to the Government of the day; but men who are well known to the community as men of character and experience in the world, men who can be relied on as much for their honour and independence as for their talents in the Senate as for their ability, and of men too who, by their experience in Legislation, can bring their learning to bear upon those Enactments which should ever be the study of the popular branch of the Legislature for their deep and solemn consideration. To such men you may safely entrust your interests and, in my opinion, at least, it would be dangerous to confide in any others. Moreover, the duties of the Council are most important. They are a check upon the vague, hasty, imperfect, and crude mass of legislation which sometimes emanates from the Lower House; and their deliberations should be conducted with that dignity and cool reflection which in a popular assembly it is next to impossible to maintain. I do not address you as a stranger or as a new man soliciting your suffrages for the distinguished honour to which, by your favour, I aspire. But I

address you as an old friend and neighbour who has lived amongst you continuously for nearly twenty-four years, through good report and evil report, and who was your chosen representative in Parliament for more than eighteen years! And you have, by your requisitions, told me that I and I alone am your choice to represent you in the new Council, that is to be. You know my abilities, humble though they are; you know my experience in Parliament, and you know my character; and upon that knowledge you have been pleased to base your proposition that I become your Representative in that Council. I do not profess to be a Politician—a bigotted Partizan with any set of men—but I do profess to have and ever will maintain the principles of an honest and independent public character, wherever I am placed; and I will yield to no man in liberality of sentiment or action; and I point to my conduct for the last ten or fifteen years as a Member of the Legislature as evidence of the truth of these assertions. In fine, I shall e or consider it my duty to contend for the freedom and rights of all the inhabitants of this noble country, whatsoever may be their nation, creed, or colour. These are my Principles. To my antecedents you are no strangers; and it is most gratifying to receive your assurance that he who has been your friend and neighbour for so long a time, and your representative in Parliament for a longer period than any other man in Canada (save one) ever represented the *same constituency*, still enjoys your favour and your confidence, and that, "with all his imperfections on his head," you will confer upon him the greatest honour you can bestow—a seat in the first Elective Legislative Council of this Province.

That I shall, through your favour, be triumphantly placed in that high and honourable position I do not for a moment doubt. My visits through the Counties have entirely satisfied my friends as well as myself on that important point; and I pledge myself to serve you honestly, faithfully, independently, and diligently, and according to the best of my abilities and powers. And you shall find in me a strenuous advocate for an enlarged representation based on population at the proper time—for the promotion of Education upon the most extensive and liberal plan—and for the support and progress of all measures (I care little for men), which I may conceive will tend to the happiness and good government of Canada and the prosperity of the noble and enterprising races who inhabit it.

I remain, Gentlemen, as ever,
Your faithful Friend,
JOHN PRINCE.

The Park Farm, 27th August, 185 .

TO THE ELECTORS
OF
The Western Division.

GENTLEMEN:

THE Legislative Council of Canada was originally intended to be an imitation of the British House of Peers, but from various reasons, unnecessary here to mention, the mere nomination of its members by the Crown has failed to secure for it the respect and weight which a branch of the Legislature ought to possess.

It has therefore been deemed expedient to render it elective, so as to secure for it a portion of the popular favor, hitherto accorded to the Legislative Assembly.

This change, when fully carried out, will invest the Council with an importance in some degree similar to that which attaches to the Senate of the neighboring Union, a seat in which is a position of greater importance than the Governorship of a State.

The Elective Council of Canada will however have this superiority over that of the Senate of the United States, that its members, instead of being appointed by local Legislative bodies, often by corrupt combinations and intrigues, will be elected directly to them; they will also represent nearly equal constituencies, instead of the gross inequality in this respect, which is found in the American Senate. Senators from N. York represent a population ten times as great as the same number of Senators from Delaware or California.

When it is considered that a Counciller will represent twice the number of Constituents of a Member of the Assembly, and for twice the length of time, it must be obvious that the selection of a proper person to fill so high an office is of the utmost importance to your interests, and to those of the country at large.

The weak point of all representative institutions is the disposition of the Executive to gain majorities by bribing the representatives of the people, and the facility with which the latter have too often sold themselves for considerations of private advantage.

It is by appeals to private interests, by places and jobs, that party hacks are manufactured, and I can conceive no greater political calamity for a Country than to have a majority of its representatives composed of such venal and selfish politicians. It is under this evil that Canada has long groaned, and is now groaning, and against which every possible precaution should be taken by Constituencies, when called upon to exercise their invaluable privilege of electing representatives to Parliament.

To secure an object so desirable every thing depends on the personal character of the men chosen, and the two leading elements to be sought for in a Candidate are integrity and ability; without the first an able man may exert his abilities against you, and for his own selfish ends, and without the latter, an honest man may become the mere tool of a Ministry, hoodwinked by their plausible sophistries.

Having lived amongst you for twenty-seven years, you can judge from my antecedents, better than I can, whether or not I possess these essential requisites for your representatives; at all events, any mere profession without the guarantee of previous character, should go for nothing.

My political convictions are entirely in favor of liberal measures, and should I be elected, I will give my most strenuous aid in carrying out the measures of so much importance to the prosperity of the country, such as

Representation by Population, so as to give Upper Canada its proper position in the Legislature.

Common School Education free from Sectarian influence, and the repeal of such acts as grant support to Sectarian Schools now existing.

Opposition to all grants of public monies for Sectarian purposes, and also to all acts giving religious corporations power to hold real estate for the purpose of revenue, irrespective of creed or denomination, and the

Retaining the seat of Government in Upper Canada.

If my views on these subjects meet with your approbation, and I should be honored with your confidence and support, I will endeavor, if elected, to serve you faithfully, to the best of my ability, with honesty of purpose, and a single eye to the good of this great Province, and to the special interests of the Division with which I am connected.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
and Faithful Servant,
JAS. DOUGALL.

Windsor, Aug. 27, 1856.

FALL FAIR  AND SHOW.

 Essex Agricultural Society. 

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be awarded at the Fall Fair and Show, to be held at Leonard Wigle's Tavern, Mersea, on Wednesday, 8th October, 1856.

DESCRIPTION.	PRIZE. Halifax Currency. 1st Pr.	2d Pr.	3d Pr
Class A—HORSES.	s. d.	s. d.	s d.
Entire Blood Horse,	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Carriage do,	20 0	15 0	5 0
no Draught do,	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Canadian do,	20 0	10 0	5 0
Mare and Foal, Blood,	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Carriage,	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Draught,	20 0	15 0	5 0
do Canadian,	15 0	10 0	5 0
3 year old blood,	15 0	10 0	5 0
2 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
3 year old Carriage,	15 0	10 0	5 0
2 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
3 do Draught,	15 0	10 0	5 0
2 do do	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do	15 0	10 0	0
Span of Carriage Horses,	20 0	15 0	1
do Draught,	20 0	15 0	10
Canadian Poney,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Saddle *Horse*,	15 0	10 0	5
Draught do	15 0	10 0	5
Class B—CATTLE			
Durham Bull, over 3 years old,	20 0	15 0	10 0
do under 3 do	15 0	10 0	5 0
Durham Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Heifer, 2 years old,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do 1 do	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf of 1856,	10 0	7 6	5 0
do *Heifer*, do,	10 0	7 6	5 0
Devon Bull, over 3 years old,	20 0	15 0	10 0
do under 3 do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Devon Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Heifer, 2 years old,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do 1 do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf, of 1856,	10 0	7 6	5 0
do Heifer, do,	10 0	7 6	5 0
Grade Durham Bull,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do heifer, over 2 years,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do under do,	16 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf of 1856,	10 0	7 6	5 0
do heifer do	10 0	7 6	5 0
Grade Devon Bu'l,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do heifer, over 2 years,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do do under do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf of 1856,	10 0	7 6	5 0
do heifer, do,	10 0	7 6	5 0
st Bull of any breed,	20 0	15 0	10 0
do Cow do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do heifer do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Bull Calf do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do heifer, do, do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Native Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
do Working Oxen, over 4 years	20 0	15 0	10 0
do do under 4 years	15 0	10 0	5 0
Fat Cattle, Ox, or Cow,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Class C—SHEEP			
Leicester Ram, pure,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pen of 3 Ewes, pure,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pen of 5 Lambs, pure,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pure of other breeds the same,			
Class D—PIGS			
Aerkshire Boar,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Leicesters, Suffolks, and Yorkshire, the same,			

DESCRIPTION.	PRIZE. Halifax Currency. 1st Pr.	2d Pr.	3d Pr.
Class D—PIGS—*continued.*	s. d,	s. d.	s. d.
Breeding Sow of the said breeds,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Pen of three young Pigs,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Fat Hog,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Class E—CHICKENS			
Shanghai Cock,	7 6	5 0	2 6
do two hens,	7 6	5 0	2 6
do two Chickens,	7 6	5 0	2 6
Cochin Chinas,	7 6	5 0	2 6
Dorkings,	7 5	5 0	2 6
Brahma Pootras,	7 6	5 0	2 6
Turkeys,	5 0	2 6	
Geese,	5 0	2 6	
Ducks,	5 0	2 6	
Class F—SEEDS & ROOTS			
1 bushel Fall Wheat (red)	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do do (white)	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Spring Wheat,	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Barley,	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Oats [white]	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do do [black]	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Peas,	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Ears of gourd Seed Corn,	15 o	10 0	5 0
1 do do Flint do	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 do Potatoes,	15 0	10 0	5 0
1 peck of Timothy Seed,	5 0	2 6	
1 do Clover do,	5 0	2 6	5 0
1 bag of Hops,	10 0	5 0	
1 bushel of Turnips,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 dozen of Carrots,	5 0	2 6	
1 do Beets,	5 0	2 6	
1 bushel Mangold Wurtzel,	5 0	2 6	
1 doxen Parsnips,	5 0	2 6	
1 lot of Squashes,	5 0	2 6	1 3
3 heads of Cabbage,	2 6	2 6	1 3
3 do Celery,	2 6	1 3	
Class G—HORTICULTURE			
½ peck of apples,	5 0	2 6	1 3
½ do Peaches,	5 0	2 6	1 3
½ do Pears,	5 0	2 6	1 3
½ dozen bunches of Grapes,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Best assortment of Apples and other Fruits,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Class H—DAIRY			
Cheese, 10 lbs and upwards,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Butter, 5 lbs, fresh,	10 0	5 0	2 6
do do, salt,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Maple Sugar,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Honey,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Class I—Domestic and Home Manufactures.			
1 pair Woollen Stockings,	2 6	1 3	
1 do do Socks,	2 6	1 3	
1 do do Mits,	2 6	1 3	
1 sample of ½ lb Woollen Yarn,	2 6	1 3	
Straw Hats,	2 6	1 3	
Rag Capet, 4 yards at least,	10 6	5 0	2 6
1 pair of home made blankets,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 piece of Flannel, 4 yards,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 do Satinette,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 do Tweed,	10 0	5 0	2 6

DESCRIPTION.	PRIZE Halifax Currency. 1st Pr.	2d Pr.	3d Pr.
Class I—Home Manufactures—*continued.*	d.	s, d.	s. d.
1 piece of Linen, 4 yards,	10 9	5 0	2 6
1 do Woollen Cloth,	10 0	5 0	2 6
1 Bedstead,	10 0	5 0	2 6
½ dozen chairs,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Assortment of Boots and Shoes,	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Sole Leather.	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Upper do	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Harness do	10 0	5 0	2 6
do Calf Skins,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Saddle and Bridle,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Carriage Harness,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Buggy do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Waggon do,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Lumber Waggon,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Buffalo or Democrat,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Buggy,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Plough,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Cooking Stove, manufactured in the County,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Single Harrow,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Double do,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Cultivator,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Corn planter,	10 0	5 0	
Farming Mill,	15 0	10 0	5 0
Straw-cutter,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Cheese press,	10 0	5 0	
Bee Hive,	5 0	2 6	
Ladies' Fancy Work.			
Ottoman,	7 6	5 0	2 6
Foot-stool.	5 0	2 6	1 3
Slumber Cushion,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Shawl,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Mittens,	2 6	1 3	
Slippers,	2 6	1 3	
Mats,	2 6	1 3	
Toilet Cover,	2 6	1 3	
Pincushion,	2 6	1 3	
Purse.	5 0	2 6	1 3
Artificial Flowers [collection]	5 0	2 6	1 3
Portfolio,	2 6	1 3	
Embroidery Work,	2 6	1 3	
Allum Basket,	2 6	1 3	
Rice Basket,	2 6	1 3	
Pencil Drawings,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Water-color paintings,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Worked Satchel,	2 6	1 3	
Perforated card-board work,	2 6	1 3	
Hair Wreaths,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Leather Worked Frames,	5 0	2 6	1 3
NEEDLE WORK.			
Knit Window Curtains,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Quilt [patch work]	5 0	2 6	1 3
Quilt [fancy]	5 0	2 6	1 3
Counterpane,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Shirt,	2 6	1 3	
Dressing Gown,	2 6	1 3	
Baby hood,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Child's Dress,	5 0	2 6	1 3
Ladies' Collar,	2 6	1 3	
Habit Shirt,	2 6	1 3	
Under sleeves,	2 6	1 3	
Pocket-handkerchief,	2 6	1 3	
Pictures,	10 0	5 0	2 6
Picture Frames,	5 0	2 6	1 3

PLOUGHING MATCH.—One-quarter of an Acre each.—Old Countrymen, 1st 15s.; 2nd 10s.; 3rd 5s. Canadians, 1st 15s.; 2nd 10s.; 3rd 5s.

MEMORANDUM.—Fancy Work and Needle Work to have been done by parties competing.

Articles recommended by Judges, although not above enumerated, will receive a discretionary Premium. No Premium will be awarded for any articlenot considered worthy by the Judges.

All articles to be exhibited must be reported to the Secretary, and must be on the Show Ground by ten o'clock a.m. on the day of the Fair.

The decision of the Judges will be known by a Prize Ticket being placed by them on the animal or article entitled to it, immediately after inspection. No interference will be allowed during their examination.

All horses and horned cattle to be tied up on the Show Ground, in order set down by the Secretary.

A small fee will be charged to Spectators entering the Show Ground. Members of the Society will be admitted free.

Dinner will be furnished, at five o'clock in the evening, at Leonard Wigle's Tavern.

No article to be removed from the Show Ground before four o'clock in the afternoon.

Any person wishing to exhibit Stock for Sale is allowed the privileges although not a member of the Society.

No animal or article to take more than one prize.

ALEX. BARTLET, Sec.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
NORTH 1856 SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East should mark packages to the care of C. T. Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agen., Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Luis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Monday, 6th October next, at half-past three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy., Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.
Perth, on Wednesday, 24th September.
Ottawa, Tuesday, 30th –
L'Original, Thursday, 9th October.
Cornwall, Monday, 13th –
Brockville, Monday, 20th –

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. Robinson, C. J.
Picton, on Tuesday, 23rd September.
Belleville, Monday, 29th –
Kingston, Tuesday, 14th October.
Cobourgh, Monday, 27th –
Pererboro, Wednesday, 5th November.
Whitby, Tuesday, 11th –

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.
Sydenham, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Barrie, Monday, 29th –
Milton, Wednesday, 8th –
Merritville, Tuesday, 16th –
Niagara, Tuesday, 7th –
Hamilton, Wednesday, 29th –

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.
Cayuga, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Simcoe, Tuesday, 30th –
Brantford, Monday, 6th October.
Guelph, Tuesday, 14th –
Berlin, Monday, 20th –
Stratford, Tuesday, 28th –
Woodstock, Monday, 3rd November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. P.
Goderich, Wednesday, 24th September
London, Monday, 29th –
St.Thomas, Tuesday, 6th –
Chatham, Wednesday, 15th –
Sarnia, Wednesday, 22nd –
Sandwich, Monday, 27th –

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.
Toronto, on Monday, 13th –

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 30th August, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19 Vic., Chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound under penalty to transmit to the Receiver General, a true return under oath, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assesment Roll of each Municipality, on 31st December last, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the balance of monies transferred from the former Clergy Reserves Funds, to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of Rate-payers; and notwithstanding that Circulars have been sent by mail from this Department to all Municipalities, many of the Clerks neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required Return on or before the 20th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at which time the circulations required to be made for the contribution of the Fund will take place, and consequently these Municipalities who do not comply with this notice, will have to be excluded.

[Signed] JOS. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT
GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

NOTICE.

County of Essex, to wit: } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor. with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAID

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

AGRICULTURAL ODE.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

Far back in ages
The plow with wreaths was crowned,
The hand of kings and sages
Entwined the chaplet round,
Till men grew proud
Disdained the toil
By which the world was nourished,
And blood and pillage were the soil
In which their laurels flourished;
Now the world her fault despairs—
The guilt that stains her story,
And weeps her crimes amid the cares
That formed her earliest glory.

The throne shall crumble,
The diadem shall wane,
The tribes of earth shall humble
The pride of those who reign,
And war shall lay
His pomp away;
The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earned in deadly fray
Shall fade, decay and perish.
Honor and toil o'er all the earth,
Through endless generations—
The art that calls the harvest forth,
And feeds the expectant nations.

USE OF CLOVER TO FRENCH LAND.—I have sowed clover seed some 15 or 20 years and find it a very cheap mode of enriching land. Some land on my farm that would not produce over 25 or 30 bushels of corn per acre, when I bought it, will now produce 75 to 80 bushels per acre—and with a good coat of manure I have no doubt it could be made to produce in a good season, over 100 bushels per acre.

BUCKSKINS AND GLOVES.—A good recipe for cleaning leather and buckskin gloves. Take half a pound of prepared chalk, half a pound of prepared alum, three cakes of castile clay, half an ounce of fuller's earth, one ounce of pumicestone powdered, one table-spoonful of starch, six tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, two ounces of white soap. To be mixed in boiling water; the oxalic acid and prepared alum to be added last.

TO FATTEN FOWLS.—Fowls may be fattended in four or five days by the following process:—Set some rice over the fire with skimmed milk, as much only as will serve one day. Let it boil till the rice is swelled out; add a teaspoonful of sugar. Feed the fowls four or five times a day, and do not give them as much each time as will fill them. Great care must be taken that they have nothing sour given them, as that prevents their fattening. Give them clean water or milk from rice to drink. By this method the flesh will have a clear whiteness



CATHARTIC PILLS

OFFERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to the healthy standard, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their excellence as a purgative, for which they are the Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give directions for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of FEVERS and the cure of the complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyaiorn*, and *sunborn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and sores of long standing diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, and the sufferer has suffered in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with ulcers, blotches, blisters, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system needs cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which are the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this purging they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arising from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is dangerous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by this disregard of nature's kindest monitions. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, pains of Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the whites of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

HUMORAL DISEASES, *and all inflammatory Fevers* quickly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, for the sake of the bowels' gentle, but freely.

AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
Sandwich.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do May 7	do	June 7
do May 21	do	June 21
do June 4	do	July 5
do June 18	do	July 19
do July 2	do	Aug. 2
do July 16	do	Aug. 16
do July 30	do	Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26		Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24		do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857		do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "		do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "		do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN,
22 Enoch Square, } Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, in Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor of the farmer in the course of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed on the mill-wright order of steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smitter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howett, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the usual time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE;

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure at future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the nearest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor begs that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
P. P. PRICE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel exactly to their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
March 7th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded, together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: A. J. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SCOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned has made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS
Of known ability have also been engaged. Hints and Notes for the Month, Leaves, ponderous on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3; on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for D. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LERCH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, stating plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.,
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c., Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McDonald, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and Single Barrelled Guns, Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Bracelets and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, 80 Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Grinold Street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Peter Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line Road, the PLANK FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon the land, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 2, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stable and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1856. NO. 33.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:
If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.
Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, or Eight subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amhersburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amhersburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair'd at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. . ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amhersthurg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amhersburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the delicateness.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

Select Poetry.

Autumn Fancies.

BY SENNIE ELDER.

The summer gladness steals away,
And Autumn lifts his sombre head—
Like stern old warrior o'er his prey—
The gentle flowers all pale or dead.

The yellow sunlight flings the mist
From hill-top to the silent vale;
His presence hath a glory trist.
And all his smiles are cold and pale.

But what to me are all these signs
Of Nature's weakness or decay?
My soul but sees the spirit lines
Which lead me, sweetly, far away.

O, ye winged messengers of love!
Bear swiftly on the hoary hours,
Which leave my spirit, as they move,
A pathway strewn with sweetest flowers.

With shadowy days and silent nights
A haleyon time for me hath come,
To taste again the pure delights
Which circle round the sphere of home.

Then, watching for my form away,
Are dark bright eyes and loving smiles,
Genial as the latest summer day,
Yet tinged with gentle light the while.

Flee, swiftly then, ye leaden hours,
And bid the glorious moment come,
When all my life is strewn with flowers,
And Heaven dawns o'er the light of home!

Buckingham Institute.

Dreaming on Wedding Cake.

A bachelor editor out West, who had received from the fair hand of a bride a piece of elegant wedding cake, to dream on, thus gives the result of his experience:

We put it under the head of our pillow, shut our eyes sweetly as an infant blessed with an easy conscience, soon snored prodigiously. The good dreams gently touched us, and lo! in fancy we were married! Never was a little editor so happy. It was my "love," "dearest," sweetest, ringing in our ears every moment. Oh! that the dream had broken off here. But no, some evil genius put it into the head of our ducky to have pudding for dinner, just to please her lord.

In a hungry dream we sat down to dinner. Well, the pudding moment arrived, and a huge slice almost obscured from sight the plate before us.

"My dear," said we fondly, "did you make this?"

"Yes, love, ain't it nice?"

"Glorious—the best bread pudding I ever tasted in my life."

"Plum pudding, ducky," suggested my wife.

"No, no, dearest, bread pudding. I always was fond of 'em."

"Call that bread pudding?" exclaimed my wife, while her lips slightly curled with contempt.

"Certainly, my dear—reckon I've had enough at the Sherwood House to know bread pudding, my love, by all means."

"Husband—this is really to bad—plum pudding is twice as hard to make as bread pudding, and is more expensive, and is a great deal better. I say this is plum pudding, sir," and my pretty wife's brow flushed with determinment.

"My love, my sweet, my dear love," exclaimed we, soothingly, "do not get angry, I'm sure it's very good, if it is bread pudding."

"You mean, low wretch," fiercely replied my wife in a higher tone, "you know it's plum pudding, sir!"

"Then, ma'am, it is so meanly put together, and so badly burned, that the devil himself wouldn't know it. I tell you, madam, most distinctly and emphatically, and I will not be contradicted, that it is bread pudding, and the meanest kind at that."

"It is plum pudding," shrieked my wife as she buried a glass of claret in my face, the glass itself tapping the claret from my nose."

"Bread pud!" gasped we, pluck to the last, and grasping a roasted chicken by the left leg.

"Plum pudding!" rose above the din, as I had a distant perception of feeling two plates sun h across my head.

"Bread pudding!" we groaned in a rage as the chicken left our hand, and, flying with swift wing across the table, landed in mamma's bosom.

"Plum pudding!" resounded the war cry from the enemy, as the gravy dish took us where we had been depositing the first part of our dinner, and a plate of beats landed upon our white vest.

"Bread pudding forever," shouted we, in defiance, flinging the soup tureen, and falling beneath its contents.

"Plum pudding!" yelled the amiable spouse, as noticing our misfortune, she determined to keep us down by piling upon our head the dishes with no gentle hand. Then in rapid succession followed the war-cries of

"Plum pudding!" she shrieked, with every dish.

"Bread pudding!" in smothered tones, came up from the pile in reply. Then it was "plum pudding, in rapid succession, the last cry growing feeble, till just as I can distinctly recollect, it had grown to a whisper. "Plum pudding!" resounded like thunder, followed by a tremendous crash, as my wife leaped upon the pile with her delicate feet, and commenced jumping up and down—when, thank Heaven, we awoke, and thus saved our life. We shall never dream on wedding cake again, that's the moral.

Anecdote of Mr. Layard.

From the Reminiscence of Eastern Travel in a English magazine, we obtain the following anecdote of Mr. Layard, whose explorations among the ruins of Nineveh have gained him a world wide reputation.

Austin Henry Layard now member of Parliament for Aylesbury, found himself wandering about, on one occasion, somewhere near Bokhara, in the upper provinces of India, and here his funds ran short. He called on a merchant, and requested him to advance him some money.

"Can't do it," was the reply, "as many fellows have imposed on me with fictitious drafts; I've been too often taken in and done for."

"O, well," said Mr. Layard, "as you please; I have money at my banker's in London, and I will come and breakfast with you to-morrow."

"Do so; I shall be happy to see you at breakfast."

Next morn who should walk into this merchant's room but a Persian gentleman in full Oriental costume, who said

"I have come to breakfast with you, as I promised."

"What?" said the merchant, "I don't recollect seeing you before."

"O, yes you have; you saw me yesterday, and I said I should return this morning."

"You're Mr. Layard, are you?" he inquired, considerably astonished.

"Yes."

After breakfast, and when the traveler had told him his plans, and aroused the interest of his host in his discoveries he expected to make among the mounds around Mosul, in the plain of Shinar, where the ruins of ancient Nineveh are supposed to be, the merchant said,

"I'll advance you money—five hundred pounds if you like; how much do you want?

"O, I don't want so much as that; give me five pounds."

"Five pounds?"

"Yes."

So he got the five soverings, put them into the sole of his shoe, as the safest place while travelling, and having mounted his horse, he rode away.

On his journey down to Assyria, he had to pass through the territories of the hostile Khan, who had already taken the lives of several Englishmen, and was now trying to get hold of our traveller, whom he knew to be coming through his dominions. Mr. Layard knew this, and one day when drawing near his enemies, he waited till the hour of tiffin, when they were all in their tents at the forenoon meal, when, putting spurs to his horse, he dashed into the midst of the hostile encampment, rushed into the chief's tent, and plunged his hand into a bowl of salt which he immediately put to his mouth, exclaiming,

"Now I am safe."

"Well," said the chief, "you are safe."

He admired the boldness and dexterity of the Englishman, but above all, the faith thus reposed in "The Covenant by Salt." Having tasted the chief's salt, he had now a claim, not only on his hospitality but on his protection, and he was safely escorted on his way to the scene of his future discoveries.

Miscellany.

EDUCATION'S RIZ.—A precocious youth in a country town in Massachusetts, had arrived to the age of nine years when his father sent him to school. He stood beside his teacher to repeat the letters of the alphabet.

"What's that?" asked the master.

"Harrow!" vociferated the urchin.

"No; that's A."

"Ah."

"Well, what's the next?"

"Ox-yoke!"

"No; it's B."

"Taint B, neither! it's an ox-yoke crotch all hemlock! gosh ninety! think I don't know!"

"Ma; here's a word in the paper I want to know. What is a homicide!"

"A homicide, child is one that murders another."

"Well, ma, when Jack Nebb killed our old Tom cat, that was a Tommyside, wasn't it?"

"Pshaw, child, go away and don't bother me."

Young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands—a fact.

The best pairs of human qualities are the tenderness and delicacy of feeling in little matters, the desire to soothe and please others, the minute of the social virtues. Some ridicule these feminine attributes, which are left out of many men's natures; but I have known the brave, the intellectual, the eloquent, possess these gentle qualities; the braggart, the weak, never! Benevolence and feeling enable the most trifling actions

Other feelings grow cold—other memories pass away; but the gentle image of the mother, who has watched our childhood, her love, her tenderness, her unwearied devotion, will forever be mirrored on the human heart.

One of the finest year-old sheep that we have seen for some time was exhibited at the stall of Messrs. J. & T. Trebilcock, in St. Lawrence Arcade, on the 20th inst. Upon inquiry, we were informed that it was raised on the farm of Mr. Uriah Young, ninth concession Markham, and weighed 36 lbs. to the quarter. The unusually fine condition of this sheep may be judged of from the fact, that it had no less than five inches of solid fat on the ribs.—*Globe.*

DILL CAUGHT.—By special telegraphic report from Kingston, we learn that the convict Dr. Dill, escaped from the Kingston Penitentiary, has been recaptured at Prescott and was brought back to Kingston on the steamer *Banshee* last evening.

Inagua, one of the Bahama Islands, was visited by a violent and destructive hurricane on Monday, the 26th August. Upwards of a hundred houses were entirely or partially prostrated. The schooners *James Power*, and *Elvira* of Nassau, and an American brig laden with sugar, were totally lost. Four persons were drowned off the *James Power*, two lives were lost on the Island.

A NATIONAL CURIOSITY.—The proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel, who are at present busily engaged in improving and clearing up for the opening season, inform us that on emptying the cisterns which they keep at the top of their premises to be provided against the occurrence of fire, in addition to the sediment and refuse to be expected in them, found a quantity of fish of various kinds, from minnows to gar fish!—Here is a nut for the curious about sulphur showers, frog pourings, and blood rains, to crack. How were the animals got up there? "We pause for a reply."—*N. O. Pic.*

"Tommy my son, what are you going to do with that club?"

"send it to the editor of course."

"But what are you going to send it to the editor for?"

"Cause he says, if any body will send him a club, he will send them a copy of his paper."

The mother was near fainting but retained consciousness to ask:

"But Tommy, dear, what do you suppose he wants with a club?"

"Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful archin, "unless it is to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their paper."

DENTISTRY GAME.—The St. Louis Herald says: "Some of our pigeon-droppers have recently resorted to a new game to ascertain if a pigeon is worth plucking." They go from boat to boat on the Levee, meet with countryman, and pretend to have a most excellent tooth wash, professing to be tooth pluggers. They ask a very small fee. The unsophisticated bite at the bait and open their mouths; the thief commences fingering their teeth with one hand, and pick their pockets with the other. Should he fail in the first attempt, and finds that the 'pigeon' is flush, he turns him over to a regular pigeon dropper."

A fool in high station is like a man on the top of a mountain—every body appears small to him, and he appears small to everybody else.

CANADA OCEAN STEAMER.—The Montreal *Gazette* says:—

From the letter of the Editorial Correspondent of this journal, dated at London on the 10th, we learn that the Hon. Mr. Merritt had already had an interview with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of an Imperial Grant to our ocean steamers, and Mr. Labouchere had appointed a day for an interview in the next week with the Hon. Messrs. Young, Merritt, J. H. Cameron, John Ross, and Sir Allan McNab, Bart, on the same subject.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS IN CALIFORNIA.—One who travelled extensively in California last year, informs us that among other expedients of the party which at that time were in the ascendant, was the suppression of all the newspapers of a certain character, arriving from the Atlantic States, either by buying up the whole edition in San Francisco or by destroying them in their way to the mountains. In consequence of this it was scarcely possible, in the remote districts, to obtain information relating to both sides of political questions. The New York *Tribune*, which was largely sent to California and for which a correspondent inquired, in scores of places could not be had. The Boston *Journal* was also kept from California readers. The informant inquired at the express offices through which those papers were regularly sent, and was told after three several arrivals of steamers that they were not come and that nobody knew why. It is to be hoped that the circulation of newspapers from this part of the Union is not now obstructed in California by the same methods. There is still greater reason now than there then was, for stopping them on their way.—*N. Y. Post.*

ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT.—The admirers of Republican Government, who so loudly prate about the extravagance of our Canadian Administration, will probably be shocked to learn that the amount raised by direct taxation last year, in the United States, not including Municipal taxation, was over *one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars!*—The amount paid to members of Congress during the present session for wages, travelling expenses and stationery—was $72,000,000!! *Cheap* legislation that!

SNAKE STORY.—The Dayton *Gazette* of the 8th inst., tells the following story:—

THE RATTLESNAKE TAMER.—A young man deaf and dumb, named Elvin Birch, amused the passengers on the railroad train from Richmond east, last Friday, by exhibiting his travelling companion and pet, a live rattlesnake which was 18 years old, and he seemed delighted to receive its embraces, by permitting it to coil around his neck. It seemed to be completely under his control, and would permit him to open its mouth to show its poisonous fangs, after which he placed it carefully in his tin box, without the least fear. It had twelve rattles.

A DILEMMA.—A gentleman, Mr George W. Still, residing at Petersburgh, Va., caught a neighbor in a beaver trap a few mornings since. Mr. S. had experienced considerable difficulty in keeping his watermelons quietly "at home o' nights," and hit upon a beaver trap to solve the mystery of their disappearance. Accordingly he set one, upon the approach of a trap, though larger, without teeth. In the morning, instead of a thieving negro, he found an honest neighbor fearfully crouching over it —fast. Imagine the neighbor's feelings!

Ireland.

THE DUBLIN CRIMEAN BANQUET.

From the Correspondent of the Times.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.

The managing committee are making energetic exertions to render this ovation worthy of the occasion. Circulars have been despatched to almost every influential person in Ireland, with a view of obtaining support and pecuniary assistance. The general meeting is to be held on Monday in the Round-room of the Mansion House, and a large attendance is confidently expected.—There are, it is calculated, about 4,000 soldiers on the Irish establishment in possession of the Crimean medal, but of these it is estimated about 2,000, or one-half only, would be enabled to assemble in Dublin, and calculating the expense of each man at 5s.—the same sum as was allowed in London for the Guards—£500 would cover the actual expense of the dining part of the programme, and an additional £100 or so, ought surely to cover the contingencies incident to the occasion. It would be strange indeed, if in this, the land of tributes and testimonials, enthusiasm rightly directed, failed in the effort to raise this insignificant sum towards a demonstration at which men of all creeds and parties might for once mingle together without an apparent chance of discord.

THE HARVEST.

The following is extracted from the monthly agricultural report of the Derry Journal, and applies to the state and prospects of the harvest in the north-western counties generally:

"The harvest is now sufficiently advanced to give a pretty correct notion of the produce of the cereal crops. Wheat will be sadly deficient in the northern counties. The nearer it approached to maturity the more apparent became the blighting effects which the moist atmosphere of the past summer had upon it. It may be safely stated that the 80,000 additional acres which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant recently stated to be under this crop in Ireland, as compared with last year, will not bring up the produce of wheat to the superabundance of that season. The few samples which have appeared in the markets look very ill, and the crop is usually spoken of as wanting a third of an average yield Oats, on the other hand, were never better, both in quantity and quality, and from the high price which they command, and as the fact that this is the staple grain crop in Ulster, the farmers will, in all probability, have another profitable season from their cornfields. Potatoes will fall very short of last year's produce. The growth has ceased at too early a stage, so that, taking it for granted that those now in the ground will keep good, which is still very doubtful, we should want a third or a fourth of last year's quantity. There were, however, more potatoes produced in 1855 in the north of Ireland than were required for the legitimate use to which they are usually applied; and large quantities were consumed by cattle in the spring of this year. As to all this season, various opinions have been expressed during the last two or three weeks respecting them. But judging of the effects of the disease this year, and from the course it has taken in other seasons, we believe the crop will be likely to turn out equal to that of 1852, 1853, and 1854, but very much less than the crop of 1855. In the counties of Derry and Donegal there is no great want of hands for harvest work, nor are the wages so very high as they are stated to be in some other parts of the kingdom. There is, however, ample employment, and a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

Postal Treaty Between the United States and Canada.

Washington, Sept. 10, 1856.

The articles (additional to those of March, 1851), between the Post Office Department of the United States and that of Canada, providing for the exchange of registered letters between the two countries, will go into operation on 1st October next.

The first article provides:—Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any Post Office in the United States or its Territories, and addressed to Canada or posted in Canada and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange, to be hence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the Office mailing on the application of the person posting the same: provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepared at such mailing office: and provided, also, that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post Office departments of the United States or Canada, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

The fee is to accrue to the United States Post Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Canada, and to the Canada Post Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Canada to the United States.

The opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Portland to Michigan will form perhaps the most important era in the history of the British Provinces in America. So far, the prestige of this great highway, as regards its structure, stands higher than that of any other road on this continent. This remark applies also to the material and rolling stock at present in use, and it is proper that nothing should be wanting in maintaining this superiority over all other roads.

We have lately seen several newspaper accounts of a successful experiment that has been made upon this road between Montreal and Brockville, in the ventilation of one of the passenger cars of the company, and if it be certain dust can be excluded at the same time that a sufficient quantity of fresh air is afforded to the passengers, in summer, and that their feet can be kept warmer in every part of the car in winter, we would urge it upon the company at once to determine, and accomplish as fast as possible, the ventilation of all their passenger cars.

This subject has for the last seven or eight years engaged the attention of Railroad Companies in the United States, and has enlisted the ingenuity of a great number of inventors, scientific and non-scientific; and although scarcely a month passes without the announcement of the "Eureka," yet all in their turn have dropped into oblivion.

The experiments to which we have alluded, may also turn out to be ineffectual, but from the reports we have, and continue to receive, we do not hesitate to say, considering the vast importance of the subject, that it deserves a thorough investigation and trial before it be allowed to drop.

It may very safely be affirmed that the Railway Company which accomplishes those objects will at once establish its superiority over all others, and the increase of travel, for a few months only, will repay all expenses incurred.

When the nuisance of dust and cinder in summer travelling, and the suffering from foul air and cold feet in winter, be removed, Railroad travelling will become a pleasure and attract and increase the number of passengers incalculably; whereas at present few travel either in winter or summer who are not obliged to do so.

We feel the more interested in having this ventilation thoroughly tested, and its success, as we understand the inventor to be a Canadian; and our faith in its ultimate success is also increased, by a particular account furnished by the Montreal *Herald* of 23rd August, which appears to us perfectly philosophical.—*Leader.*

Perilous Shipwreck on Lake Ontario.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CORRA LINN.—We noticed yesterday the loss of the small steamer Corra Linn near Kingston in the gale of Thursday night last. The particulars of the disaster come to us in the Kingston News. Some seventy passengers were in great jeopardy during a whole night and their escape may be deemed miraculous. The steamer has run for several years between Kingston and Belleville, and until last season was known as the Novelty. The News thus describes the disaster:

In the rain and wind storm of Thursday night between the hours of seven and eight, the Corra Linn steamer with passengers on Salmon Island shoal about two miles from the main shore, and between five and six miles from this city. There were on board sixty or seventy persons in all, who were for hours in the greatest jeopardy from the vessel going to pieces at every swell which struck her broad beam and her down on the ledge of rocks with tremendous violence. The scene on board is described as distressing in the extreme; the female portion of the passengers and children manifested their alarmby wailing, crying and praying in the most agonizing manner, while the male passengers and crew stood by themselves with all sangfroid to provide means of safety in case the vessel went to pieces, which was most imminent. A few musket shots were fired, and colored lamps exhibited as signals of distress, and shortly after the steamer City of Hamilton went to the rescue, and sent a large yawl, fully manned, which no sooner neared the Linn than she filled, but the hands were fortunately rescued.

After being pounded on the rocks for about two hours, the Linn was at last fairly lifted over the ledge, and snugly in a bed of gravel, and where the heavy dashing surge could not reach her. The darkness was so extreme that the Island lying about only four rods, was not seen for some time, but when discovered so near, as being a convenient place of refuge in case of emergency. The steamer Lady Elgin, in the morning, went out to proffer aid, but the wind being still very violent the sea running high, no help could be offered.—In the afternoon Mr. Hamilton sent out the steamer Passport, provided with large jolly-boats which would live through the surge, and which eventually

succeeded in taking off all the passengers in safety.

The Corn Linn is owned by Messrs. A. & D. Shaw one of whom was on board at the time of the casualty, and who is confident that had not the vessel been providentially heaved into her present position, she must inevitably have been dashed to pieces in less than an hour. She has made considerable water, and is considered in a very precarious state, from the fact that she is in the midst of a series of rocks, rendering the approach of large craft impracticable.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, OCTOBER 9, 1856.

THE NOMINATION.

With a number of the supporters of Col. Prince, we attended the Nomination at Chatham on Saturday last, and felt much gratified at the immense concourse of Prince's friends, that had assembled, particularly from the County of Essex. We are indebted to the Windsor *Herald* extra for the following particular.

On Saturday last the nomination took place at Chatham. The day was fine and the people assembled in great numbers. The party in favor of Mr. Rankin left Windsor in the steamer Ottawa, at seven o'clock in the morning—the friends of Col. Prince started in the Pearl and Ruby an hour and a half afterwards. On board the Ottawa the number was about 300, but certainly not more; on the Ruby there were 287, and on board the Pearl 400, making at the lowest calculation 650; a large number of the friends of Colonel Prince also went by the Great Western Railway. The trip was made by the three boats in good time, as they arrived at Chatham at the hour specified for the nomination. It is probable that the inhabitants of Chatham have not before seen such a large assembly in their town as congregated on Saturday, and as they progressed along King Street, (which certainly for width and beauty is a credit to the enterprise and go-ahead disposition of the inhabitants) they presented almost the appearance of intruders, as the entire length of the street in their march to the Town Hall was taken up by the visitors. It may be mentioned that the two boats which carried the friends of Prince were cheered from every wharf in Essex and Kent with the exception of two, from one of which "Hurrah for Dougall" was heard,—from the other "Hurrah for Rankin."

The people at the nomination did not conduct themselves as well as might have been expected, for they did not give a fair attention to the proposers and seconders of the candidates, and the only excuse to be given is that they had not time to listen to long speeches.

Mr. Ronalds publicly delivered to the Returning Officer, Mr. John Mercer, a *Protest* signed by Colonel Prince and certain other electors of Essex and Kent, against his receiving any nomination or votes for Mr. Rankin, that gentleman being a member of the Lower House, and therefore disqualified, by Statute, being elected as a Councillor.

Col. Prince was Proposed by Henry Ronalds, Esq., of Raleigh plains, in Kent, and seconded by Edward Bolsmer, Esq., of Sandwich, in Essex.

Mr. Dougall was proposed by Mr. McKellar, Esq., and seconded by Capt. Traxler

Mr. Rankin was proposed by Colonel Drake, and seconded by John O'Connor, Esq.

As stated before the speakers were not listened to with much patience, as they were frequently interrupted. Mr. McKellar got the best hearing.

When the Sheriff called for a decision from the assembly, he forgot that Mr. Dougall was one of the candidates, and directed that they should divide—one side for Prince and the other for Rankin. After much difficulty the division was made, when either by recollection or from some other cause, the Sheriff discovered his mistake, and then informed the friends of Mr. Dougall that they should retire outside of the railings, leaving the friends of Messrs. Prince and Rankin within the pale. After nearly a quarter of an hour had elapsed the Sheriff gave his decision that Mr. Rankin was nominated by the majority.

This took the whole of the assembly by surprise, as they knew that there was a *bona-fide* majority for Prince: but it was explained by the fact (as stated by parties on the ground) that the Sheriff had included Mr. Dougall's supporters with the adherents of Mr. Rankin, conceiving that as they saw little chance of their own candidate being elected they would give their support to Mr. Rankin. This may not be fair way of judging, and it is probable that the Sheriff will discover that he has made a grand mistake when he finds himself under the necessity of returning Prince by a large majority of the votes.

Order having been restored, Colonel Prince addressed the assembly (certainly the largest we have seen in this part of the country) to the following effect:—He reminded the audience that he never ascribed to the day of nomination so much importance as many persons did; because, in truth, it did not indicate the success of either candidate. Hundreds might be present on such occasions who were not voters, and yet their show of hands told equally with others The polls were to decide the question, and he had no doubt that at the polls he should triumph, and that the very small and doubtful show of hands which had been pronounced in favor of another candidate would then vanish into nothing.

The Colonel then entered into various topics applicable to the new law under which they were assembled, and pronounced his political creed to consist mainly in promoting improvements of the country, and in encouraging the development of its resources.

"It is remarkable," said he, "that not one of my opponents has, from the commencement of this contest brought forward the subject of internal improvements in these counties. It is remarkable that they have never suggested the vast and feasible project of a ship canal from the Chenenlle carte to the Thames, and from thence to the Two Creeks on Lake Erie, thereby at an expense of not more than half a million, connecting the waters of Lake Erie and St. Clair, securing to us the entire command of these and the great Lakes above, and draining and thereby rendering invaluable thousands and tens of thousands of acres [which now consists of marsh and swamps."

Then he touched upon the Southern Railroad, which he had always supported and meant still to support, and told that he himself was for some time President of the Niagara and Detriot Rivers Railroad, which ran over nearly the same line of country as is proposed for the Southern, but the charter was lost because capital sufficient to build the road could not then be raised; and he had the pleasure to announce that within the last 10 minutes he had received a telegraphic despatch that Messrs. Buchanan and Harris had arrived by the "Africa," from England, and that the Southern Railway was safe! (Cheers.)

The Colonel then dwelt at length upon he duties of the new Legislative Council, and of the fitness of a candidate who aspired to the honor of a seat in it, pressing the assembly to elect none but a man of experience in matters of Legislation, and upon whose honor, skill, and independence of character they could safely rely; and he pledged himself, should he be elected, as no doubt he would, to serve them with zeal and industry, and to the best of his ability, and that was the only pledge he would give them, his solemn assurances to promote all local improvements and the welfare and prosperity of Canada at large by all the means within his reach or power.

"As to pledges involving political questions," said he, "which may arise, and which yet remain the subjects of agitation, I decline following the example of those candidates who are bold enough to compromise themselves by promises which they may not be able to perform, who 'rush in where angels fear to tread;' I say I will not follow their example, because, I ask you, what guarantee could you have from me, if pledged to perform your bidding; what reliance could the Commons of Canada place on me that I would in such case independently and honestly set upon bills coming up to the Council for my supervision as one of that honorable body?"

Mr. Prince then entered into an explanation why he had not pledged himself to the same extent as the other Candidates. Nothing was more easy than to give pledges, the only difficulty consisted in redeeming the pledges. In entering the Legislative Council it was to be expected that a representative would meet with men who were his equal in ability, and, in some instances, his superior in that respect; it was therefore useless to pledge when exercise of judgement was required—based on discussion.

The Council ought not to be a partizan body—they should be an independent body and not wedded to any party or to any particular line of politics; and it is because they ought to be independent and non-political that they are or ought to be respected by the people. Moreover, the councillor, or a member of the Lower House, who takes his seat as one bound to his constituents by pledges, is not a free man—he is not the people's representative but he is their delegate, their deputy, their slave,—he is not permitted to exercise his own abilities and judgement, or to act with independence—in fact he is a mere *automaton*, and in my opinion, wholly unfit to do justice to the people or to carry out any of the great principles of our representative system." (Cheers)

The Colonel then dwelt upon various other matters applicable to the occasion, and expressed his thanks to those friends who had attended the immense meeting, and rejoiced to see Essex and Kent so well represented upon this interesting occasion as it was.

The Colonel then sat down amidst much applause

Mr. Dougall then addressed the assembly in a speech of considerable length, in which he explained his political views. He was listened to with great attention, as all his remarks were made in a pleasant style of good temper, without reflection on either of the other candidates.

It may be mentioned that, although the supporters of Mr. Dougall were few on the ground, that he had made no provision for insuring their attendance, or more might have been present. Mr. Prince himself made no provision in this respect, but still his friends mustered in numbers so strong as to surprise himself. If Mr. Dougall is rejected at the polls, the reason will be, not want of respect on the part of the voters, but their determination to support an old friend—JOHN PRINCE—who never has, and never will advocate anything detrimental to their interests.

RANKIN'S ELIGIBILITY.

This question is governed by the Statutes 7 Vic., chap. 65, and 19 and 20 Vic., chap. 140.

The former Act provides that no person shall cease to be a member of the Assembly until his successor is appointed.

The latter Act declares that no member of the Assembly shall be elected a member of the Council.

But a man is always a member of the Assembly until his successor is appointed. Therefore until Rankin's successor is appointed, he is a member of the Assembly and cannot be elected to the Council.

This is logic, as well as law and common sense. The handbill produced by Rankin's supporters is (equally common) *nonsense*, for it assumes that Rankin's seat in the Assembly would be vacated *by his election*, forgetting that the last Act declares that *he shall not be elected*. If Rankin honestly expected a seat in the Council, he would use the only means of obtaining such, i. e., he would try to obtain some office which would vacate his seat in the Assembly. As it is, he evidently desires, for the gratification of his malice, to split up Col. Prince's support so as to get Mr. Dougall elected.

QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.

The only persons entitled to vote in Essex and Kent at the Legislative Council Election, are as follows, under 18 Vic., chap 16, section 2:

1. Owners of real property worth £50, or worth *yearly* £5, who have had their deeds six months before voting.

2. Lessees of real property of same value, whose leases [verbal or written] were originally for at least a year, and who have held their leases for six months before voting.

3. Occupants of real property of same value, who occupy, with the consent of the Crown or of the owner, and who have occupied for six months before voting, and with the intent that they shall become the owners, that is, under some agreement to purchase or acquire the property.

Several persons may vote on one property, if their shares be sufficient, except members of a corporate body, who cannot—sec. 3.

Purchasers of Crown lands, any of whose payments are overdue and unpaid, cannot vote.—section 5.

Voters must be 21 years old, and British subjects, either by birth or naturalized.

The following persons may be naturalized on taking the oath of allegiance, which (by 12 Vic., chap. 27, section 43,) may be taken before the returning officer.

1. Aliens resident in the Province before 10th February, 1841, *and their children.*—12 Vic., chap. 197, section 2.

2. Aliens who have been for five years resident in the Province.—12 Vic., chap. 197, section 4; amended by 18 Vic., chap. 6.

Of course, all qualifications must be *bona fide*, and not obtained for the purpose of voting alone.

JOHN PRINCE.

Sandwich, 1st October, 1856.

Electors must have in mind that on Monday the 13th the poll will be held in the various Municipalities, those who are favourable to the return of Col. Prince should be at their post, and not found wanting. Let every elector record his vote in the true cause.

Correspondence, &c.

ELECTEURS D' ESSEX ET DE KENT

SUR VOS GARDES!

DOUGALL *VENDU* A RANKIN!

TRAHISON, COMPIRATION ET CONDUITE DESHONNETE DE RANKIN ET DOUGALL!

LISEZ, EN VOICI LA PREUVE!

AU DR. COATSWORTH, Kingsville.

Mon cher Monsieur,

Jeudi dernier, à l'assemblée de Mr. Dougall, à Amhersburg, je demandai à Mr. Dougall, s'il avoit promis au partis de Kent, "de *faire ses efforts, pour assurer à Rankin les voix qu'il ne pourroit s'assurer à lui même.*" Mr. Dougall *remis* avoir jamais fait une telle *promesse*, et je mentionnai alors, que Mr. Scoble, m'avoit dit, qu'une telle promesse avoit été faite, ce que Mr. Scoble sur *son honneur remis emphatiquement.* Je crois que vous êtes présent à Colchester, lorsque Scoble donna une telle réponse, et je vous demanderais la faveur de me dire, ce que vous lui avez entendu dire.

Tout a vous,

JOHN RICHMOND.

Amhersburg, 3rd Oct., 1856.

REPONSE.

Je n'hésite nullement à répondre à votre question. Mr. Scoble dit en ma presence qu'il avoit reçu une lettre de Mr. Dougall (avant la solicitation des voix,) contenant l'opinion de Mr. Dougall à *l'egard des deux candidats*; dans cette lettre Mr. Dougall désoit, "*qu'il s'efforceroit de procurer à Rankin les voix qu'il ne pourroit pas se procurer à lui meme*, je vous crois parfaitement *juste* et *correct*, dans ce que vous avez avancez, à l'assemblée, et je suis très étonné d'apprendre, que Mr. Scoble puisse être coupable d'un *Deni*, si chonté, et d'une rétractation si effrontée, de ses propres paroles. Je vous permets de faire usage de cette lettre comme bon vous semblera.

Tout a vous,

GEO. COATSWORTH.

To Mr. John Richmond.

TO DR. COATSWORTH,

KINGSVILLE.

Dear Sir,

At Mr. Dougall's Meeting at Amhersburg, on Thursday last, I asked Mr. Dougall if he had given a pledge to parties in Kent that he would endeavor to throw votes when he could not get them for himself, in favor of Mr. Rankin. Mr. Dougall denied ever having given such a pledge, and I stated to the meeting that Mr. Scoble told me such a pledge was given, which he emphatically denied upon his honor. I think you were present in Colchester when Scoble made that statement, and I wish you would do me the favor to state what you heard him say.

Yours truly,

JOHN RICHMOND.

Amhersburg, 3rd October, 1856.

REPLY.

AMHERSBURG, Oct. 3rd, 1856.

Dear Sir,

I have no hesitation in answering your question. Mr. Scoble stated in my presence, that he had received a letter from Mr. Dougall, (before the canvass,) containing the opinion of Mr. Dougall in regard to the two Candidates, and in which Mr. Dougall stated that he would exert himself to secure votes for Mr. Rankin, in case he could not secure them for himself. I think that you were perfectly justifiable in the statements you made to the meeting, and I am astonished to hear that Mr. Scoble can be guilty of such a barefaced denial and retraction of his own words. I give you permission to use this letter as you may think proper.

Yours truly,

GEO. COATSWORTH.

To Mr. John Richmond.

Aux Electeurs de la Division du Ouest.

MES AMIS!

Moi, Edwin Larwill, votre Répésentant, pour ce Comté, (Kent,) PROTESTE, contre la conduite d'un de mes collegues, membre, comme moi, de la chambre des *Communes* (chambre basse) en Canada en ce qu'il se *mêle, s'interesse*), dans l'Election d'un Conseiller Legislatif: *l'interet* qui y prend, et *la manière dont il se mêle de cette election*, étant dans mon opinion (illégale,) contre la Constitution, et de tout manière hors de saison.

J'étois présent à la nomination du Col. Prince, de Dougall et Rankin: l'officier Rapporteur, *s'est trompé*, et que dans la force du terme, la *majorité* des Electeurs, fut décidement en faveur du Col. Prince.

Tout à vous,

EDWIN LARWILL.

Chatham, Oct. 4, 1856.

To the Electors of the Western Division.

MY FRIENDS,

I, EDWIN LARWILL, your Representative of this County, protest against a fellow Member of the Commons House of Canada, interfering in the election of a Legislative Councillor, (as Mr. Rankin is,) such an interference being, in my opinion, unconstitutional, and in every way improper.

I was present at the nomination of Col. Prince, Dougall and Rankin. The Returning Officer declared the show of hands in favor of Rankin; but he admitted *voluntarily*, that the distinction as to numbers was so nice, it was difficult for him to decide. My opinion is, and hundreds of electors think the same, that the returning officer was mistaken, and that in point of fact, the majority of electors was decidedly for Col. Prince.

Yours truly,

EDWIN LARWILL.

Chatham, October 4th, 1856.

Electors of Kent.

MEN OF KENT,

The nomination of Candidates for the Legislative Council is over. Three Candidates have presented themselves for your choice; you have had an opportunity of seeing and hearing them all. They are well known men.

As your Representative in the Commons House of Assembly, I have frequently been asked my opinion and advice respecting the parties offering for your suffrages, which I have given as cautiously as possible, being aware that each Candidate should have an equal opportunity of expressing his views to the constituency, independent of any influence I may be presumed to possess. The time has now arrived when silence might be considered either cowardice or hypocrisy, both of which, though accused of, I eschew. I have a partiality for one of the Gentlemen, and I owe it alike to my constituents and the opposing candidates to express it.

Gentlemen, I give my vote and interest to John Prince, Esq. My reasons are:—His unquestioned ability, Experience and Independence. He never was a party man. Our Government has ever [until now] been conducted upon party principles. Hence the Colonel was never acceptable to any class of politicians. He never sold his brains for either office or emolument, but retained his integrity, and consequently his constituency until professional duties prevented.

The defeasure of Col. Prince met with a rebuke so just and overwhelming on the day of nomination, it is worth recording:—A large majority of the electors, constituting the wealth and intelligence of the constituency, declared him to be a FIT AND PROPER person to represent their interests in the Legislative Council. This ought to be sufficient for the "Planet" and other vile sheets.

As to Mr. Rankin, if he were desirous of being useful to his county, his position in the Lower House affords him double the opportunities that a seat in the Upper House would. Why, then, does he feel ocular demonstrations of the general good opinion entertained of the other candidates. "Electors, it is not my intention to make a long speech. I will only detain you a few moments. I have come forward on this occasion, solely on public grounds, not to promote any private or personal views; I come forward to keep out of Parliament an old worn out politician on the one hand, and on the other, an ignorant bigot, and a clear grit at that." He then thanked the electors for their attendance there that day. Now I cannot separate the candidates from their supporters, and therefore do not consider the language as an evidence of either Mr. Rankin's intelligence or discretion. Long public services, I had always supposed, entitled a man to consideration, if not reward. I have also been taught to respect age, to listen to the words of experience, and having found the advantage of them, would advise my constituents to do the same. Of Mr. Dougall, I have only to say that he represents certain political principles entertained by a very hard-thinking, industrious, and worthy class of men, who, though perhaps, not sufficiently numerous to elect their candidate, have sufficient influence to outtide them to reject.

In conclusion, I am happy to say that so far as my personal supporters at the last general election are concerned, they have, so far as I have been able to learn, determined to support John Prince. I have also the best of evidence from Essex that the electors there will do likewise.

For my part, I am proud of my acquaintance and friendship with Colonel John Prince.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWIN LARWILL.

Chatham, Oct. 6th, 1856.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

QUEBEC, Oct. 6th.

The steamer Canadian from Liverpool, Wednesday 24th, arrived here to-day, she brings 4 days later news than brought by the Africa.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool September 21.

British News quite a blank and political intelligence equally scarce.

In the French Market the price of Consols had become somewhat firmer, but the rise was not considered likely to be important.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27

The steamer Niagara imparted greater foreign news and impressed the activity of the market. Our breadstuff market continues drooping; we reduce our quotations on wheat 2d to 3d for 70lbs; red wheat 9s 2d; white wheat, old, 8s 8d to 9s; new, 10s.

The New Spanish Constitution has been published. It is a reissue of the constitution of 1845, with 16 explanatory articles.

The Madrid Correspondence of the Paris *Journal des Debats* says that the Queen and O'Donnell were so much at variance, that O'Donnell tendered his resignation for the present, but the Queen declined to accept it.

The Journal *des Debats* as also the correspondents of the London papers, state that if Naples does not at once concede the concessions demanded, four line of battle ships, two frigates and two corvets, already detailed for the purpose, and will remain in the Bay of Naples, and threaten proceed to Naples, they will take on board the English and French Ambassadors.

Buffalo & Brantford Railroad.

The Buffalo *Courier* of Monday, has the following remarks on the present position of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad:

This road we have been opened for traffic some time during the month of October, but from present appearances, there is little probability of its being done. We learn that Capt. Barlow, the Managing Director, in part performance of the agreement made at the time of the transfer of the road to the Bogerts, has paid over to the old directors, some $27,000, which it was intended by Capt. B., and received by them with the understanding that it was to be applied to paying off the laborers and employees of the company. This sum has, we are informed, been appropriated by those directors, paying off themselves and some small judgments on props ity which they had to turn over to the new company. In view of this state of affairs, Capt. Barlow has refused to pay over the balance, but has applied to the court of Chancery for the appointment of a Receiver to expend the amount as originally contemplated by paying the laborers and others to whom the company were indebted. Unless this indebtedness is removed, we are told the company will not be allowed to run their trains It is a great pity that the affairs of this certain road should be promptly and amicably settled, and the road put in operation.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Oct. 8, 1856.

Flour.—New warranted, $6 50. Old do $5 25 to $6.

Buckwheat Flour.—$2

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed,—$4.

Clover,—$10.

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 80c.

Oats,— do do 25c.

Potatoes,—40c

Wheat, 60lb, 81-25.

Barley—48 lb, 92c to $1.

Hay—per Ton, $10.

Straw—Per load, $1 50 to $2.

Pork—Per 100 lb, $7.

Beef— do $7

Detroit, October 8, 1856.

Flour.—We hear of no sales. Nominal at $6 a 6 25.

Wheat,—Lower, occasioned by unfavorable foreign intelligence by steamship Canadian, which reached Quebec yesterday, bringing four days later news than that received by the Africa. Prices had declined 2d and 2d per 70 lbs. No sales for shipment, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. $1 30 free on board, is a fair quotation. Street sales sum up about 300 bu at $1 18 a 1 25.

Corn,—3000 bu have changed hands since our last at 58c.

Oats.—We hear of a sale of 10,000 bu at 34½.

Pork,—Nominal at $21 50 for mess, and $18 for prime

Fish,—Whitefish sell at $8 50 a 9 per bbl: trout at $7 50 a 8.

Salt,—Nominal at $1 75 per bbl, delivered at depots.

Married.

At Sandwich, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, Rector of St. John's Church, William Johnson Esq., to Eliza Jane, daughter of George Bullock Esq.

Special Notices.

Sir. Astley Cooper's Pills.

The whole of our system is built up from the Solid—Nerves, Sinews, Muscles and even Solid Bone, this being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity disease will short itself in some way or other. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will purify and cleanse the blood better than any other Medicine.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will be found a safe and admirable remedy for Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago and Depression of Spirits. Invalids should make an immediate trial of this excellent, long tried and successful medicine.

They have been amply tested in the most distressing of nervous affections, and thousands who have been afflicted, in every possible way are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefits they have received from their constant use, and who are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health, after having long despaired of ever possessing it again.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.—To prevent imposition, be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, prepared in London and New York; if you ask for Sir Astley Cooper's Pills *only*, you will get a spurious compound, which will not have a beneficial effect. The Genuine Pills have a likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, MacPhail & Co. London and New York on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson, Hall, Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents; by whom Country Druggists and Dealers will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber will purchase any quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay five and a half cent per pound. Apply at the Oxford Mills.

DANIEL ROWE.

Oxford, October 7th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms, For $3,50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Daily Clevelander" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander' is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished us by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 for the "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. *Parts* of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should this meet the proprietors notice, he is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY.

Lot, 27. S. Middle Road

Rochester.

Dated Sept. 26th 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots forming part of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Twentieth day of October next, at the hour of noon.

These prize two shillings and sixpence per acre.—One fifth to be paid down at the time of sale, and balance by four yearly instalments with interest on each as it becomes due. Patents to issue as soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island and field notes of the Surveyor may be inspected during business hours.

Concession II.—Nos. 1, 3, (100 acres each,) 5, [99 acres,] 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession I.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession K.—No. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 200 acres each.

Concession L.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 100 acres each, 19, 96 acres, 21, 100 acres.

Concession M.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each 17, 98 acres, 19, 60 acres, 21, 124 acres.

Concession N.—Nos. 1 3 5, 100 acres each, 7, 84 acres, 9 11 13 15 17, 100 acres each, 19, 90 acres 21, 77 acres.

Concession O.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession P.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession Q.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 111 acres.

Concession R.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 74 acres.

Concession S.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11, 100 acres each, 13, 92 acres, 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession T.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession U.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession V.—Nos. 6, 105 acres, 8, 107 acres, 10, 170 acres, 12, 180 acres, 14, 13 acres.

Concession W.—Nos. 3, 115 acres, 5, 99 acres, 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each, 17, 125 acres.

Concession X.—Nos. 7, 49 acres, 9, 116 acres, 11, 46 acres, 13, 100 acres, 15, 100 acres, 17, 56 acres.

Concession Y.—Nos. 13, 100 acres, 15, 82 acres.

Concession Z.—Nos. 14, 92 acres, 16, 102 acres.

Grande Pointe Concession.—Nos. 14, 47 acres, 16, 50 acres.

Pointe aux Graviér Concession.—Nos. 3, 113 acres, 5, 154 acres.

Neebish Concession, Nos. 21, 39 acres, 23, 57 acres, 25, 81 acres, 27, 124 acres, 29, 148 acres, 168 acres, 33, 138 acres, 37, 76 acres, 39, 34 acres.

Concession A.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37, 39, 100 acres each, 41, 182 acres, 43, 172 acres, 45, 130 acres, 47, 105 acres, 49, 140 acres, 51, 125 acres, 53, 117 acres, 55, 56 acres.

Huron Concession.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29, 31 33 37 39, 100 acres each.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

C. C. L.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1856.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856.

To Emigrants & Others Seeking Land for Settlement.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities, to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Fernill's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskoka,) and "Hawkins' Line," by which last line it will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming a "Bell's Line" as a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 177 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides on Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country under the French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road!

Commencing in the Township of Addington, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 35 miles, which is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The agent for the disposal of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINTS MILLS. The outlines of the township Plans of this road are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska. The Lots in these Plans are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Angleses, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of KINGSTON, Canada West, thence to NAPANEE, either by land or Steamboat, and thence North by the Tamworth Road to Kaladar, at the Village of FLINTS MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

The Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 30 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and forming the entrance of the Bay of Quinte, and thence due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, lately called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is already laid out, and will be opened out by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of Hastings.—The Land in this district is easily settled, and is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require.—Attendance at the Office can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

We direct way to reach this Section, which is easily accessible, is by KINGSTON, Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to BELLEVILLE, 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to HASTINGS, 20 miles.

In order to facilitate the settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government has authorized the Commissioner of Crown Lands to sell, for cash or Military Scrip, these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS:

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years.—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed: after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live) provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these condi-

tions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such a description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for new Settlers, and hence, without any charge, when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone-house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, and also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much better than others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these Locations will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and others with soft wood.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—will take case of and covered from one—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency.

The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, can build himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment.—The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at those seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labour.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication while the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, whether Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ratio of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened by settlement, has increased FIVE-FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, HOURISES EVERY TEN YEARS in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa District, stretching from the navigable waters on the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country which is rapidly now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

THE OTTAWA COUNTRY,

lying South of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of EIGHT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, and is attracting very special attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake Huron to the City of the United States, and to open the same.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken, and will be completed in the present year—the practical object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Ontario, so that suitable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. The projected works are alluded to, in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

TO THE

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE

Counties of Essex and Kent.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time has now arrived when it becomes my duty to address you briefly upon the great change made in the Constitution of this Country by our Sovereign's gracious permission for us to Elect our Legislative Councillors, by which she has been pleased to wave Her Royal Prerogative to create them as heretofore. For that boon we should be grateful; and I doubt not that, if properly exercised by the people in a like manner to the increased prosperity of Canada as accomplished in those Electric Institutions which have so much contributed to our internal advancement and prosperity. It, however, behoves us to consider well and to reflect calmly upon what the qualifications of a Legislative Councillor ought to be, and what the duties of that Councillor are. It is or ought to be an *honourable* Body, in every sense of the word. It should consist of men not famed for being Party men, of violent political feelings, or ready to aid in factious opposition to the Government of the day; but men who are well known to the community as men of character and experience in the world, men who can be relied on as such, for the honour and independence of demeanour in the Senate as for their ability, and of men too who, by their experience in Legislation, can bring their knowledge to bear upon those Enactments which come up to them from the popular branch of the Legislature for their deep and solemn consideration. To such men you have, during your interests, and, in my opinion, at least, it would be dangerous to confide in any others. Moreover, the duties of the Council are most important. They are a check upon the vague, hasty, imperfect, and ill-digested legislation which sometimes emanates from the Lower House; and their deliberations should be conducted with that dignity and cool reflection which in a popular assembly it is next to impossible to maintain. I do not address you as a stranger or as a new man soliciting your support for the distinguished honour to which, by your favour, I aspire. But I address you as an old friend and neighbour who has lived amongst you continuously for nearly twenty-four years, through good report and evil report, and who was your chosen representative in Parliament for more than eighteen years! And you have, by your requisitions, told me that I and I alone am your choice to represent you in the new Council, that is to be. You know my abilities, humble though they are; you know my experience in Parliament, and you know my character; and upon that knowledge you have been pleased to base your requisitions that I become your Representative in that Council. I do not profess to be a Politician—a bigotted Partizan with any set of men—but I do profess to know and ever will maintain the principles of an honest and independent public character, wherever I am placed; and I will yield to no man in liberality of sentiment or action; and I refer to my constituents, and it is most gratifying to receive that by appearing at the day of election, and receiving a vote, he is guilty of a violation of the law, and that (no matter how many votes he has) he cannot take his seat in the Legislative Council, and the votes you give him will *therefore be absolutely thrown away!* I have given him notice as to the consequences of the illegality of his proceedings, and, I now beg leave to respectfully warn you against casting your votes in favor of a man who places law at defiance, and whose aim appears to be, the sacrifice of your valuable suffrages at the shrine of his own personal vanity and ambition.

The Park Farm, }
15th Sept. 1856. }

JOHN PRINCE.

I, William Crosby, for twelve months past residing at the Village of Windsor, in the County of Essex, at present a prisoner in the close custody, of the Sheriff of the County of Essex, and being a Baker by trade do hereby give notice that I intend to present a petition to Alexander Chaswell Esquire Judge of the County Court of Essex, praying to be examined touching my debts, estates, and effects, and to be protected from all processes upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects, for payment of my full and lawful debts, and I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard is to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *Maple Leaf* Newspaper, one month at the least after date hereof.

As witness my hand this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

WILLIAM CROSBY.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.
Township of Sandwich, Sept 23rd 1856

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES MAURI, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found in almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that, have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any other I possess my knowledge. For many years I have realized marked benefits from them, and consider with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They have cured many of their sick and journeys to be taken in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make and distribute the best medicines I know, and I feel it a pleasure to recommend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. HEATH, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1853.*

"SIR: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Westminster, Vt., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify with pleasure that they are a most efficient cathartic. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, jaundice, dyspepsia, and the many kindred evils of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any I know. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as possessing the best qualities I have ever found. They are worthy their reputation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them the best physic for the people. For years I have known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in every instance to be commended for the treatment of diseases."

Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.

"DR. J. C. AYER—DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been entirely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be understood by those who realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and nearly or almost blind, besides the unendurable pain and others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and then I kept the scalp all of my days, sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced growing. It is now a thick head of which nature has first already a new person.

"Hoping the statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MERRYE.

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. ISAIAH DAVIS, Worthy of the Ship Master's Society, Boston, 30th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed to get relief by my frequent use of various every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have also given them to members of my family with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend afflicted with Dyspepsia. He had been sick for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. He is now in the best health he ever enjoyed in his life. I say no more."

From the late distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

New Orleans, 9th April, 1854.

"SIR: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have often since been cured from attacks of the influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for children. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has given me, for some years,—in spite of all care in such matter important, from the fact that I had failed to obtain in the New Orleans market, and many other of the country affords, and from my of the numerous cures I had seen effected.

"You seem to me, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,

LAFAYETTE THANTER."

Senate Chamber, Colo., April 25th, 1854.

"DR. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a free use of your CATHARTIC PILLS, both in my family and myself, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism and erysipelas, which for years afflicted me. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely cured me of the same. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known whom they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

And sold by Geo. & Geo. A. Bullock, Sandwich; D. Ouellette, Windsor.

NOTICE.

To the Electors of the Counties of Essex and Kent in Canada West.

GENTLEMEN:

You are aware that Arthur Rankin, Esq., (who is a member of the House of Assembly in this Province) aspires to represent you in the Legislative Council, and has proclaimed himself a Candidate for that distinguished honor. By the statute Law of the land, (namely, the Legislative Council Act, under which the election is about to take place,) it is enacted that *no member of one house shall be elected a member of the other*; and is therefore perfectly clear that by appearing at the day of election, and receiving a vote, he is guilty of a violation of the law, and that (no matter how many votes he has) he cannot take his seat in the Legislative Council, and the votes you give him will *therefore be absolutely thrown away!* I have given him notice as to the consequences of the illegality of his proceedings, and, I now beg leave to respectfully warn you against casting your votes in favor of a man who places law at defiance, and whose aim appears to be, the sacrifice of your valuable suffrages at the shrine of his own personal vanity and ambition.

The Park Farm, }
15th Sept. 1856. }

JOHN PRINCE.

FOLSOM'S

MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, A.B., Principal, Professor of Theoretical and practical Book-keeping.
W. H. HOLLISTRIC and LAFAYETTE YORGER, Assistant Professors in Book-Keeping Department and Secretary.
A. J. PHELPS, Professor of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
R. F. HUMISTON, Lecturer on Commercial History, and Art of Computation.
JOHN B. WARING, Lecturer on Mercantile Custom, Banking, Exchange, &c.
Hon. JOHN CROWELL, ex-member of Congress. Lecturer on Commercial Law.
Rev. J. A. THOME, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
ERASTUS HOPKINS, President of the St. Louis Air-Line Railroad, Lecturer on Railroading, Commerce, etc.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. G. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Proose,
T. C. Sweatnam, John Sheman,
H. M. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
A. L. Severance,
S. E. Marble,
G. W. Sharrod,
T. F. Ray.

TUITION PER IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 30
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been greatly enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* Courses ever published, and is adapted to the public in any similar Institution in the United States.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT

embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING.

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Personal* and *Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*; made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual forms. By so doing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTEND COURSE.

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business Firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering upon special business.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP. PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual branches of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmenograph or Spencerian System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now in the Public High Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchanging, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit-rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, and which makes me first already a new person.

"Hoping the statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MERRYE.

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. ISAIAH DAVIS, Worthy of the Ship Master's Society, Boston, 30th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed to get relief by my frequent use of various every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have also given them to members of my family with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend afflicted with Dyspepsia. He had been sick for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. He is now in the best health he ever enjoyed in his life. I say no more."

From the late distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

New Orleans, 9th April, 1854.

"SIR: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have often since been cured from attacks of the influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for children. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has given me, for some years,—in spite of all care in such matter important, from the fact that I had failed to obtain in the New Orleans market, and many other of the country affords, and from my of the numerous cures I had seen effected.

"You seem to me, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,

LAFAYETTE THANTER."

Senate Chamber, Colo., April 25th, 1854.

"DR. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a free use of your CATHARTIC PILLS, both in my family and myself, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism and erysipelas, which for years afflicted me. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely cured me of the same. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known whom they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

And sold by Geo. & Geo. A. Bullock, Sandwich; D. Ouellette, Windsor.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being the East half of Lot No. 25 on the west side of and in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Number 6 on the west side of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Innis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Versais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Monday, 6th October next, at half past three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y, }
Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856. }

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

NOTICE

A Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, agreeably to the Statute, will be held at Sandwich, on Thursday the Thirtieth day of September, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

PAUL JOHN SALTER
Secretary to the Board.
Sandwich, 19th Sept., 1856

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
NORTH **1856** SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, thoroughly fitted

WESTERN WORLD,

" J. H. BARKER, *Commander*,
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" "Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

" P. J. RALPH, *Commander*.
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

" S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander*.
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" " Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and otherwise thoroughly manned of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, unsurpassed, if not equalled, in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will afford the most rapid dispatch to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable the Merchant to forward goods with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East should mark packages to the care of J. L. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice HAGARTY.

Perth, on Wednesday, 24th September.
Ottawa, Tuesday, 30th "
L'Original, Thursday, 9th October.
Cornwall, Monday, 13th "
Brockville, Monday, 20th "

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Picton, on Tuesday, 23rd September.
Belleville, Monday, 29th "
Kingston, Tuesday, 14th October.
Cobourgh, Monday, 27th "
Peterboro, Wednesday, 5th November.
Whitby, Monday, 10th "

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN.

Sydenham, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Berrie, Monday, 29th "
Milton, Wednesday, 8th "
Merrittville, Tuesday, 16th "
Niagara, Tuesday, 7th "
Hamilton, Wednesday, 29th "

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

Cayuga, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Simcoe, Tuesday, 30th "
Brantford, Monday, 6th October.
Guelph, Tuesday, 14th "
Berlin, Monday, 20th "
Stratford, Tuesday, 28th "
Woodstock, Monday, 3rd November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. P.

Goderich, Wednesday, 24th September.
London, Monday, 29th "
St. Thomas, Tuesday, 6th "
Chatham, Wednesday, 15th "
Sarnia, Wednesday, 22nd "
Sandwich, Monday, 27th "

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice BURNS.

Toronto, on Monday, 13th "

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 30th August, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 18 Vic., Chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound under Oath or Affirmation to remit to the Receiver General, a true and circumstantial statement of the number of Ratepayers appearing on the Assessment Roll of such Municipality, on 31st December last, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the balance of moneys remaining in the hands of the former Upper Canada Reserves Funds, to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of Rate payers; and notwithstanding that Circulars have been sent by mail from this Department to all Municipalities, many of the Clerks neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the same to this Department on or before the 20th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at which time the circulations required to be made for the contribution of the Fund will take place, and consequently those Municipalities who do not comply with this notice, will have to be excluded.

[Signed] JOS. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and others who may require Grisling to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

on all its Branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court
of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON,
TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTURES, STORES, &c., and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAID

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

CALL IN

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris,
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. Lafleche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE.
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Fattening Swine.

The period when farmers pen their swine is now approaching and a few words thereon will prove at least the feature of appropriateness.

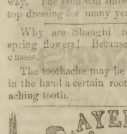
The first requirement to success in this department of farm economy is—a good *unobstructed stricture* on which to build the flesh. Razor-backs shave their owners and the community at large. Long legged,—subsided animals may answer for the purpose of "making good time," on the way to the trough, but for filling pork barrels they are totally indequate. If a farmer has no other cribs in which to place his corn, two or three pigs of this description will allay any anxiety on that score. Further, more, the only ears to which a hog should run are ears of corn,—these appendages may give to a donkey a grave look—but on a pig! *Good breeders deliver.* ta!

TO TAKE OUT SUNBURN.—If the sperm oil has fallen on the dress or floor and but a quantity as to stand up in a lump, you may gently remove a part of it with a knife. But do not attempt to scrape it all off as that will injure the fabric of the article.—You need only try to dislodge a little from the surface, and even this may be omitted. You have merely to hold the article before a fire, (not near enough to scorch,) spreading it out on your hands.—You will soon see the spermaceti begin to evaporate, a small vapor or smoke rising from it, and the grease disappearing rapidly; so that, in a short time, no trace of it will remain. We know, by experience, that this method is ways successful. Spots may also be removed by laying a white paper over it, and pressing the place with a warm iron; but heated irons are not always to be had, and it is more convenient to hold the article to the fire.

SHEEP MANURE OR MEADOWS.—Sheep manure is No. 1, for grass lands, which can easily and effectually be manured by building light movable sheds, open on one end; the soils to be made ilk shed runners on the ends; put them in the lots to be manured, and when the sheep occupy it for a night or two, long enough to give the ground in and around it a good coat of manure, hitch a team to it and remove it two or three rods, and so on. When you get across the lot, hitch on to the other end and, draw it back over a new strip of land, and so on until the whole lot is manured in this way. The land will show the effect of the top dressing for many years.

Why are Shanghi roosters like early spring flowers? Because they are crowcuses.

The toothache may be cured, by holding in the hand a certain root—the root of the aching tooth.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown that all the various diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the supposition of untruth, their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently operate in the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while either a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it is a, matter of importance.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *Secretions*, sodiptess, and sordors of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NATURAL *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight Pills, going to bed, by which the cure is more effectually, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system and bear testimony to their good effects in orders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all *Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon follow the cleansing of the blood. Any decadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the same treatment, purifying the blood, which is the source originating diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, and gave the sufferer a new state of health. Patients' your duty to society forbids that you should pollute yourself around you with vexed with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently and the impurities which now in the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system, preventing and saving life. By this purity they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arising from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity is the first stage—congestion the next—and the under it ends for disease. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by their cause. A single dose will show you the result.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillet's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do May 7	do	June 7
do May 21	do	June 21
do June 4	do	July 5
do June 18	do	July 19
do July 2	do	Aug. 2
do July 16	do	Aug. 16
do July 30	do	Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do	Oct. 26
do Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26		Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24		do Jan. 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857		do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "		do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "		do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency,
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do

Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.

JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, } Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, } Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghies, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.

Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WARMINGTON are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Collars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nelles' Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without 22 ½s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and turn out down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London, C. W.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for ronting Buildings of a superior quality.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. H. LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament, on or before the 1st day of April next, and all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two runs of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillet's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE.

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANJE.

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above well-known premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Lake Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to receive a liberal satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler calculated to meet their wishes.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A good Sample Room, and accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich Street, Proprietor.

29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. RIGGERS,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to receive a share of the patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,

Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.

7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARM BRICK

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furnitore, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ As few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at the Courter. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having procured new furniture for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, is indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK.
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,

7th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

SANDWICH

AND ITS

VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typographic and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,

Illustrated Horticulturist

208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promotor of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1846, having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WINAN & Co, Publishers

Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Piuett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stable. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TOWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,

Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Peart Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Piuett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order. for cash very cheap, subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILFING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,

No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected

STOCK OF

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Pert Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pocket combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices from Retail Cheap.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery, Receiving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns, Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutes, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Cut and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece: in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, to Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the River Detroit, upon which is a PAYING FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to

STANISLAS LASALIN,

Sandwich, May 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 3, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1856. NO. 34.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, }
J. C. PARSONS, } DETROIT.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
THOWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentleme of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets, Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FOLSOM's
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, A. B., Principal, Professor of Theoretical and practical Book-keeping.
W. H. HOLLISTER and LAFAYETTE VORCE, Assistant Professors in Book-Keeping Department.
A. J. PHELPS, Professor of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
R. F. HUMISTON, Lecturer on Commercial History, and Art of Computation.
JOHN B. WARING, Lecturer on Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, &c.
Hon. JOHN CROWELL, ex-member of Congress, Lecturer on Commercial Law.
Rev. J. A. THOME, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
ERASTUS HOPKINS, President of the St. Louis Air-Line Railroad, Lecturer on Railroading, Commerce, etc.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
T. C. Severance, John Sheman,
H. M. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
J. L. Severance,
S. H. Mather,
G. W. Shafrod,
T. F. Ray,

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING.

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions;* and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTEND COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

What is Life.

BY HENRY NEELE, ESQ.

Tell me, what is Life, I pray?—
'Tis a changing April day,
Now, dull as March, now, blithe as May;
A little cloud, a little light,
Nought certain, but th' aproach of night,
At morn and evening, dew appears,
And life begins and ends with tears.

Yet, what is *Life*,, I pray thee tell?—
'Tis a varied-sounding bell,
Now a triumph, now a'knell;
At first, it rings of hope and pleasure,
Then, sorrow mingles in the measure;
And then a stern solemn toll,
The requiem of a parted soul.

Yet, tell, prithee, what is Life?—
'Tis a tale with wonder rife,
Full of danger, full of strife;
A tale, that first enchants the ear,
Then fills our souls with doubt and fear
At last, with grief bows down our heads,
And sends us, weeping, to our beds.

Yet, what is Life?—That insect vain
Lur'd, from the heav'n it might attain,
To wed the glow-worm on the plain;
Wealth, pleasure, fame, at distance seen
Shine brilliant as the glow-worm's sheen
Life weds these seeming glorious forms,
And finds them blind and grov'lling
worms.

Yet, what is Life, again declare?—
Oh! 'tis an arch of promise fair,
Built, like the rainbow—in the air;
Many a hue, but none that last,
Many a ray, but each soon past,
Form'd of things that soon must sever
Swiftly gone,—and gone for ever.

Early Times in Indiana.

Said Major Oudesley, as he casually dropped in on us yesterday morning and commenc- talking away in his usual, quiet, chatty and peculiar manner—

"I'm sick and tired of this artificial way of doing things in these days."

"Why so, Major?"

"There is an eternal sight too much parade about everything that is going on."

"I was at a wedding last night; the daughter of an old and much esteemed friend was to be married, and I was so urgently invited, that I couldn't help going; there was so much fuss and parade that I was perfectly disgusted. I couldn't help comparing the proceedings when a couple was married in Lawrenceburg many years ago, when Indiana formed part of the great Northwestern Territory. At that time the settlements of the emigrants were mostly confined to the rich bottom lands of the water-courses. Lawrenceburg was a small village of a few log cabins. My father was acting magistrate for the district, and very promptly attended to all the various duties of that office, in addition to which he was in the habit of doing a good deal of manual labor on his own hook."

"That was when you wasn't big enough to do much, Major."

"Exactly; I was a tow-headed brat of some eight or ten years old when the incident I am about to relate occurred, but I remember all the particulars as well as if it occurred yesterday. You see it was about dinner time one day in the fall of the year, when the old man, being engaged in laying in a supply of wood for the winter, drove up his ox team with a pretty solid load of fuel.

Just then a young and unsophisticated couple entered the village, hand in hand, inquired for the Squire, and were duly directed to the house. The youth was barefooted, and wore a coarse but clean tow linen shirt and pants, and rough hat of home manufacture. His fair companion was dressed in a blue cotton frock, pink cotton apron fine bonnet and coarse brogan shoes without stockings.

These were their wedding-dresses, and their severe simplicity and the thorough Independence they manifested made an impression upon my mind not to be effaced.

"We come to get married," said the young man to the old lady, my mother, who was properly busy among the pots and kettles."

"That's a very good 'business," said she, smiling graciously, "though you appear to look very young; but there's the Squire, just drove up; he'll splice you in less then no time." So out she bolted to give the fortunate functionary due notice of the business in hand.

"I can't stop till I unload this wood," said the old man; "tell them to come out here."

Out they come.

The old man was on top of the cart, and every time he threw off a stick he asked a question. Before he was fairly unloaded, he had the youth's whole story, having ascertained the names, ages, and residence of the parties, how long he had known the young woman; if he really loved her, and was willing to labor honestly to promote her happiness, &c.

The youngster gave simple and satisfactory answers to all the questions propounded.

In the meantime the old lady, perfectly understanding Dad's way of doing things, had sent out to say to the people that a wedding was coming off at the house; and by the time the wood was unloaded, quite a crowd had collected to witness the ceremony.

The old fellow, having pitched out the last stick, and picked up his long goad, stood up in the cart and commenced the performance.

"Jest jine hands," said he to the young couple. It was done accordingly.

"I am satisfied with both of ye, continued he, "you've a perfect right to get married;" and he united 'em in short order,

"As the rafters on this house are joined together, so I jine you—you are man and wife—salute your bride. I don't charge you anything for the operation.

"Whoa haw, Buck; get along, Bright!" and with an eloquent flourish of his long stick, he started for another load of wood, leaving the newly wedded pair amid the villagers kissing each other with a very distinct and particular evidence of satisfaction.

"That was a wedding worth having," said Major Oudesley: "I knew the couple afterwards, and know them yet, for they are both living in a high state of prosperity.—And I knew their children after them, too, and mighty fine children they are, for one of them is at this very time Governor of the State of Indiana.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Remarkable Ærolite.

We find in the Lake Superior *Miner*, of Aug. 30th, the following account of a remarkable Ærolite.

An Ærolite of a most remarkable character appeared in the heavens, just after sunset on the evening of Friday, the 15th inst. We have heard of its having been seen at Marquette, Copper harbor, Eagle harbor, the Cliff Mine, off Misery Bay from the propeller Manhattan, at this village, at the Norwich Mine, and at Superior. The first and last named points are about 250 miles distant in a right line, and this fact may aid us in forming some conception of the immense magnitude of this object. The most minute observations of the phenomenon which have come to our knowledge were made at the Norwich Mine, and on board the propeller Manhattan.

The passengers and crew of the vessel observed a fire ball of the most dazzling brilliancy, about half the apparent diameter of the sun very high in the heavens, moving towards the south, attended by a roaring or rushing sound, terminating with explosion. It remained in sight for about thirty seconds when it suddenly disappeared or faded away. A line of smoke or cloudy vapor was thrown off from the fiery nucleus as it moved along, which remained visible in the heavens for half an hour or more, after it had disappeared. At first this lay in a right line marking the path of the meteor.—But it soon began to wind itself itself into a sinuous or serpentine from, and finally coiled up. Some of the crew of the Manhattan remarked that the "sea serpent must have got up into the air and *busted*."

At the Norwich Mine it appeared to be about north, and to move in a south westward direction. Its motion was first observed, and as it disappeared the time was noted between the disappearance and the sound. The persons on the ground computed its distance to be about 46 miles. There were two or more loud reports following each other in quick succession like the booming of distant cannon, four minutes after it disappeared. The phenomenon was witnessed by twenty or thirty persons on this location. It appeared very high in the heavens from this point.

It was also seen by a great number of persons at Marquette, and appeared from there to be quite near the horizon, and a little to the north of west. From its course when seen from these various points, we conclude the object must have occupied a place very high in the atmosphere between our village and the Porcupine mountains—or perhaps over the lake to the north of the coast lying between those points.

Miscellany.

CRICKET.—Eleven English against Eighteen Americans.—This exciting match was was commenced yesterday morning at 10:40, and when time was called at 5:30, each side had played one inning, with the following result:—Americans went in first—they only played fifteen men, three players having disappointed them—but hopes are entertained they will turn up to-day, and give a different colour to the game. At present the Americans got 64 to the English 128, just double. The American players consisted of Messrs. Shonnard, Stedwell and Bashford, of Yonkers; Baker of Newark; J. and W. Wisser, Richards, Johnson, Kuhn and Howe, of Philadelphia; James, of New York; Chapin and Cutles, of Albany and Oddie, of Brooklyn. The English comprised Messrs. Cuyp, Sharp and Fletcher, of the New York Club; Gibbes, Walker, Wright and Earnshaw, of the St. George's Club; Facon, of the Philadelphia Club, and Hobbs and Smith, of the Albany Club.—The weather was beautiful and the ground well covered with visitors. *Play* will be resumed to day at 10 o'clock precisely on the Hoboken ground.—*N. Y. Tribune Octo.* 7

THE BARRISTER MATCHED.—At a late quarter session a man was brought up by a farmer and accused of stealing some ducks. The farmer said he should know them and where and went on to describe their peculiarities.—"Why," said the counsel for the prisoner, "they can't be such a rare breed—I have some like them in my yard."—"That's very likely, sir, said the farmer, "they are not the *only ducks* that I have had stolen lately."

THE TRUE WOMAN,—The true woman for whose ambition a husband's adoration is suficient; who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and whose legislative faculties exercise themselves in making laws for the nursery: whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her husband; and whose heart asks no other honors than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilette, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of glossy hair, and well fitting gown, and eschews rents and raveled edges, slip shod shoes and audacious makes up; a woman who speaks low and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, intellectual and industrious; who loves more than reasons, and does not love blindly; who never scolds and rarely argues, but adjusts with a smile; a woman who is the wife we all dreamed of once in our lives, and who is the mother we still worship in the backward distance of the past. Such a woman as this does more for human nature, and more for woman's cause, than all the captains, barristers, judges, and members of parliament, put together.—God-given and God-blessed as such a one is.—*Dickens.*

SLEEP.—Observation and scientific experiment constantly confirm the fact that *the brain is nourished, repaired, during sleep* If then, we have not sleep enough, the brain is not nourished, and like everything else, when deprived of sufficient nourishment, withers, and wastes away, until the power of sleep is lost, and the whole man dwindles to skin and bone, or dies a maniac!

By all means, sleep enough, by requiring them to go to bed at some regular hour, and to get up the moment of spontaneous waking in the morning. Never waken up any one, especially children, from a sound sleep, unless there is urgent necessity to do so; it is cruel to do so: to prove this we have only to notice how fretful and unhappy a child is when waked up before the nap is out. If the brain is nourished during sleep, it must have most vigor in the morning, hence the morning is the best time for study; then the brain has most strength, most activity, and works most clearly. It is the midnight lamp which floods the world with sickly sentimentalists, false morals, rickety theology and all those harum scarum dreams of human elevation, which abnegate Bible teachings.—*Dr. Hall's Monthly.*

"My dear Jerusha Ann, may I see you home from singing school to-night?" "No, Jonathan," pettishly answered the down-easter. "I don't want you—I'd sooner the dogs would bite me." "Perhaps you did't hear what I said?" asked Jonathan, stepping up to her. "Yes I did. You asked me if you could see me home." "No I didn't, bawled Jonathan, "I asked you how your mother was!"

WHAT WAS IT CUT WITH?—A party of friends had assembled one evening, and after discussing the various topics of the day, one of them remarked:—"Well, boys, I suppose you've heard of Dave Duncomb's marriage?" Some of them had heard of it, and some had not. "Well," continued the speaker, "he is married, and I was at the wedding. A right merry time we had of it too, I assure you; but there was one thing that surprised me very much, and that was the manner in which they cut the wedding cake; I can't help thinking on it. Now what do you suppose they cut it with!" "The wedding ring," said one. "No," answered the speaker, "you must guess again." "A string," said one. "No." "A stick whittled to an edge," suggested a third.—"No." "A piece of tin," ventured the fourth, thinking thathe had hit it. "No." "Well, what was it?" exclaimed they all in one breath, after guessing every imaginable article they could think of except the right one, that could either possibly or impossibly be put through such a cake. "Why" said the quiz, "they cut it with a *knife* to be sure."

ACCIDENT.—TWO MEN KILLED.—We regret to learn that on Wednesday last, a fatal accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad, between Trenton and Smithfield.—From what we can learn, the railroad runs nearly parallel with the travelled road, and two men were driving along the road, and being desirous of crossing the railroad track, before the Engine and ballast train overtook them, whipped their horses into a run, but, unfortunately, when upon the track, the horses became frightened, and refused to proceed, but stood and reared upright. Dology was killed almost instantly, and the other, whose name is Saxon, had both his legs taken off, and died shortly after. The former, we learn, leaves a wife and 9 children, and the latter a wife and 5 children. Both men were in a state of intoxication. The engine was thrown from the track, and struck a stump, smashing it to pieces. Fortunately, the engineer though thrown from the engine some distance, was not materially hurt,—*Bellville Intelligencer.*

A FINNISH VIEW OF THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.—A traveller recently from Finland gives rather an amusing account of the opinion of the Fins on Russian aggression:

"A Fin came to me the other day and told me that the Czar had sent to the King of Sweden and told him that it was no use to resist any longer, for that he, the Czar, was determined to annex Sweden and Norway to Russia. Upon this, the King, in a great fright, applied to Queen Victoria.—Her Majesty immediately sent to the Czar and told him he should do no such thing. Upon this the Czar, in a rage, wished to fight with her directly, but she said she would do so next year. The Emperor, in a tremendous passion, sent Queen Victoria a sack of barley and said: "You see all the grains in this bag—can you count them? I will bring an army to fight you, as many as these are in number, and if that won't do, I will bring as many more." And what did Queen Victoria answer to that? I asked. Why, said the Fin, she sent the Czar one grain of pepper and told him to put it in his mouth. "My army," she said, "is small, and so is this grain of pepper; but this grain bites sharp; so my army will bite sharp, much sharper than you like." Upon this the Czar put off fighting for another year. This was in 1853."

In the Court of Quarter Sessions at Montreal, his Honour Mr. Justice McCord delivered an important judgment in the case of the Queen vs. Samuel Cochrane *et al*, charged with conspiracy to defraud John McDonald. The defendants were indicted under four counts for conspiracy to defraud one John McDonald of a certain lottery ticket, No. 7,436, in a certain lottery set on foot by one Joshua Bates, wherein several prizes were portions of real or immoveable estate. This species of lottery is known as a "tirage au sort." To this indictment the defendants demurred, on the ground, generally, that even supposing the facts alleged against them to be true, no offence in law has been committed, and no indictment will lie for conspiring to take that which is in law a nullity. The Judge held, in accordance with decisions of the English Law Courts, that where a cause of action arises *ex turpi causa*, or a transgression of a positive law of the country, the plaintiff has no right to be assisted. The demurrer, therefore was maintained, and the indictment quashed.—*Globe.*

CANADIANS AT N. Y. STATE FAIR.—The following Canadian exhibitors took prizes at the New York State Fair, held last week at Watertown, in the class—"from out of the State:"—W. Davis, Toronto, diploma and $15 for best short horn bull, two years and upwards. Richard Coates, Oakville, diploma and $15 for best Devon bull, two years and upward; and $15 for best blood stallion, four years and upward. A. C. Palmer, $15 for best stallion, horse of all work, four years and upward. Henry Battell, $15 for best brood mare, horse of all work, four years and upward. Peter Archdeacon, $15 for best draught stallion, four years and upward. In sheep, C. A. Jordison, Port Hope, took two prizes of $10 each, one for the best long-wooled buck, the other for the best pen five long-wooled ewes John Spencer, Whitby, took $10 for the best middle wooled buck, and $10 for the best pen five merino ewes. W. Roddick, Cobourg, carried the $10 prize for the best merino buck.—*Globe.*

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—"Well," said the old lady, the other day, as she was engaged at her knitting work, "I wonder if I ever *shall* be able to express myself correctly. It seems to me I never can use the right word. Every time I undertake to say something I make some blunder or other. Whenever I open my mouth I am sure to put my *foot into it!*"—And she drew a sigh as she spoke, indicating that her mortification was inexpressible,

GRAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The imports of grain into Great Britain, for the calendar year of 1853, was equivalent to 85,619,532 bushels of wheat; in 1854 it was 63,567,240 bushels; in 1855, 50,227,608 bushels. The estimate for the next year is that 40,000,000 bushels will be wanted; of which Russia, it is supposed, will supply 10,000,000 bushels, Prussia 10,000,000, and other European countries 5,000,000; leaving 15,000,000 bushels to be furnished by the United States.

Mirth is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gleam of clouds and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

The London (C. W.) *Free Press*, of the 3rd inst, says, that on Saturday last, while several children were playing on the 6th concession of Zorra, the youngest child of Mr. Andrew Emerson, Farmer, was stung to death in the following manner:—The children in their play, had disturbed, near the woods, a yellow wasp nest, and been attacked, ran away, its face was found completely covered with wasps. The poor little sufferer lingered until Monday morning.

Queen Victoria has eight children, four sons and four daughters. Their names and titles are as follows: Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, now fifteen years of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, fourteen years old; Alice M. and Mary, twelve years old; Helen Augusta Victoria, nine years old; Louisa Caroline Alberta, seven years of age; Arthur William Patrick Albert, five years of age; and Leopold William Duncan Albert, two years old.

A wag says—"Tying a mackeral to your coat tail and imagine yourself a whale" constitutes codfish aristocracy."

"Julius, why didn't you prolong your stay at the Spring?"
"Kase, Mr. Snow, they charge too much."
"How so, Julius?"
"Why, de landlord charged bis colored individual wid stealing spoons."

☞ *Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, OCTOBER 16, 1856.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

THE contest for the Election of a member to represent the Western Division in the Legislative Council, has resulted in a glorious majority for the Candidate whom we considered it our duty as well as pleasure, to support, and that Candidate is Col. Prince. His majority over the other two candidates is of such a nature as to prove most clearly, that the electors have lost confidence in Mr. Rankin as a public man, and that the course he has pursued, in relation this election, has met with any thing but a favourable reception from his former constituents, We are inclined to believe that Mr. Rankin will feel himself bound to resign his seat in the Lower House when so large a majority has been obtained against him, in his own County, and go back to the people for re-election. Mr. Dougall, the third candidate, polled very few votes in Essex, but polled more in Kent than either of the other candidates.

The following figures shew the number of votes polled for each of the candidates, and are as nearly correct as can be, we believe they will not vary half a dozen when the official reports will be made. They shew a majority for the now Honorable John Prince of 543, as far as returns have been received.

Next week, a full report will be given, which we regret cannot be given this week.

	Prince	Rankin	Dougall
Windsor,	45	20	24
Sandwich,	319	354	6
Amherstburg,			
Anderdon,			
Malden,			
Colchester,	799	269	162
Gosfield,			
Mersea,			
Tilbury West,	60	84	2
Rochester,	63	87	3
Maidstone,	78	117	8
Chatham Town			
Hawkich,			
Chatham,	346	250	403
Dover,			
Orford	30	20	145
Howard,	117	49	309
Romney,	000	000	000
Raleigh,	91	61	127
Tilbury East,	000	000	000
Camden & Zone,	17	82	146
	1945	1402	1135

Majority for Prince, 543.

☞ We are this week unavoidably obliged to issue only half a sheet, and hope that our readers will overlook our shortcomings in this number, when it is remembered that the victory gained on Monday and Tuesday was the cause of a general rejoicing in this neighborhood, and we could not deny to all hands a participation in them.

☞ We beg to direct attention to the Sale of Lots in Collingwood on the 25th of this month. Collingwood is the terminus of the Northern Railway, and affords an opportunity of real property investment, of which few places can boast.

MARRIED.—In the City of Detroit, on Wednesday the 8th inst, Daniel O. Beere to Mrs. Leopold Boydell, both of Petite Cote near Sandwich.

In accordance with an old established custom, the Sandwich boys had determined to give the "happy pair" a *chivaree*; and on Tuesday night, they went, accompanied by fife and drum, &c., to their residence at Petite Cote, where they were received by the bridegroom with genuine English hospitality. The health and prosperity of Mr. Beere and his blooming bride was drunk with three times three. Several speeches were made and songs sung, after which three cheers were given for the Queen, and this party, led by the *music* returned home, highly pleased with the manner in which they were received.

Terrific Collision on the Great Western Railway.

THREE CARS BURNED, AND FIVE SMASHED TO ATOMS.

From the Extra of London Free Press.

A frightful accident, which might have resulted in appalling consequences, occurred about one mile west of London about 1 25 a. m., October 9th. A train of seventeen cars, heavily laden with horned cattle, was coming east, which it met the night train going west. The result was a collision, entirely destroying five cattle cars by the violence of the shock, while one passenger car, the baggage car and post office were burnt. On visiting the scene of disaster, we found the line strewn with the *debris* of the two trains. The engine of the cattle train—curiously enough called the "Bison"—was much shattered in the fore part of the work, massive machinery being twisted, bent and broken in a manner that gave one a good idea of the force of the concussion. Proceeding a little further, we saw the charred remains still smouldering of a passenger car and baggage car, both of which had been precipitated down the embankment. Further on were three cattle trucks and upwards the poor beasts being strewn around, dead and wounded, forming a sickening spectacle. To the left were two other cattle trucks rolled down the embankment, with many dead beasts inside. We counted no fewer than 27 head of cattle lying dead or maimed. In addition, the line was covered for a distance of many yards, with broken iron, splinters, &c. A gang of men were immediately despatched to clear the line, which was effected by ten o'clock. The engine of the night train, "Mazeppa," was not so severely damaged as the "Bison." The mail train consisted of four passenger cars, baggage car, and post office.

An incident showing the force of the collision on the front part of the cattle train may here be mentioned. Four bullocks were precipitated through the roof of the truck in which they were confined, and deposited in a confused mass in the tender. Fortunately no lives were lost, and little personal damage done; but taking into account the severity of the accident, it is little short of miraculous how any escaped. The Conductor of the passenger cars, Mr. Atkinson, received a severe contusion on the head and body, but had no bones broken. The Express Company's agent, Wheaton, had also a narrow escape, one car was thrown completely over him, and when found the car above was but six inches from his chest, with the left eye nearly destroyed. Mr. Macdonald, in charge of the Canadian Mails, badly escaped with his life. The post office car in which he was at the moment of the accident, was forced into the first passenger car, while that car was jammed into the post-office.

The American mail consisted of from fifteen to twenty bags, and the Canadian of about six. Every bag of the latter was found—not a letter saved. The train caught fire from the ashes scattered from the four or five stoves used for heating the cars. Nearly the whole of the passengers baggage was burnt, together with the Express Company's baggage, two tons in weight, so furiously did the fire spread. The Express Company's private chest and documents fortunately escaped uninjured. With respect to the causes which led to the accident many rumours are afloat. It appears that the cattle train was on time in passing Wardsville station, and a telegraph was sent to London that it was on the first place and the Great Western London station the cattle train lost 45 minutes of time, being due at 12.35 and not arriving till 1.25. The night Express for the west was up to time. It is the duty of the Station master to start the train when freight or cattle trains are known to be up in the train. The night Station Master on duty was Mr. Jas. Manby. The blame would appear, therefore, to lie between the station master and the conductors.

From information we have received, there can be no doubt but that Mr. Manby, the station master on night duty is exonerated from blame, and the conduct of the two trains must explain the matter. It appears that there are two ways of working the trains, one "on time," and the other "by telegraph." It is usual for the night trains to be working on time, by which it is arranged that if a train cannot make its time, it must lie over at the nearest siding to allow next train to pass, and not block up the track. Now it seems that the cattle train was due at London at 12.35, but it did not reach the spot on which the accident occurred till 1.25, forty-five minutes behind time.

THE RAILWAY CELEBRATION.—The Grand Trunk Railway Line is to be opened to Toronto at an early day in October. The length of this line is 333 miles, or 12 miles less than the former estimates of this distance.

The completion of this link forms a continuous line to Lowa City, 1,372 miles from Portland as follows:

Portland to Montreal	292 miles.
Montreal to Toronto	333 "
Toronto to Hamilton	28 "
Hamilton to London	76 "
London to Detroit	111 "
Portland to Detroit on Broad Guage line	850 "
Narow Guage lines—	
Detroit to Chicago to Mississippi River at Rock Island	182 miles
Rock Island to Iowa City	58 "
	522 miles.

Total length of road from Portland to Iowa City 1,372 miles.

From Toronto (west) the Grand Trunk line is completed to St. Mary's 91 miles, which is to be extended to London, 19 miles, the coming year, making a double line between Toronto and London. From London a single line will be extended to Sarnia, operated for the use of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Companies.

From Toronto (north) a line extends to Lake Huron at Collingwood, on the 5½ feet guage, a distance of the railway to Toronto furnishes a perfect connection between the seaboard at Portland and the far West. We hope to see at the proposed celebration at Portland, a full representation of the business men of Canada and the Western States. —*Portland Paper.*

The revolutionary faction in Canada are rapidly sinking into insignificance, and not even the thunders of that unscrupulous portion of the press in its interest can further succeed in raising a respectable howl. It is true, in a few backwood villages, where as yet the reaction so rapidly obtaining has not quite pendetrated, a few Grits continue to get together, to "keep the ball rolling," and, without exciting in the least the notice of their neighbors, proceed to pass the *resolutions* so liberally scattered over the country by the clique at Toronto. But even these little escapades have become fewer and lesser, till we fancy we have heard the last of them. In no place where a general County Meeting has been held, although called by the political gamblers themselves, for their own purposes, and every means of success adopted, has that success attended—"Glorious Old Norfolk" refused to come at the call of the disappointed; Huron—where every attempt was made to keep the meeting from the knowledge of their opponents, the Grits sustained a most disgraceful defeat; Perth—positions in favor of Wm Cayley and the Ministry adopted by overwhelming majorities. But it remained for the County of Brant to inflict the *coup-de-grace* on the prospects of that unfortunate faction. Saturday last will be long a day to be remembered by the Opposition, as forever blighting their hopes and utterly frustrating their fondest desires. On that, to them, inauspicious day, the golden vision of official plunder ceased to tempt them, and disappeared from their longing eyes. Brant—the constituency of the "blood-wading" Christie, has dealt the blow involving the doom of "a tall game," and puts the *Globe* and its minions in mourning. With the aid and influence of the said Christie, Wilson of London, the *Herald*, the *Expositor*, and an obscure religious sheet of Brantford, pressed in the service, the Grits, in a most ing of Queen Brant, have been defeated by nearly two to one! Is not this a very fair index to the general feeling of the Province.—*Conservative Standard.*

Arrival of the Persia.

The Persia arrived at her dock at half past nine this A. M., and brings Liverpool dates to the 4th. The steamer City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool on the 1st, the Cambria on the 4th. The Ericson sailed on the 15th. The subjects of interest are the demonstration against Naples.—The Belgian Boundary and the Right of Possession of the Isle of Serpents.

Advices from Naples the only information from the Brussels Nord which says that the Austrian Ministers at Paris and London have urgent orders from that government to entreat France and England to abstain from any demonstration at least until the return of Martino's Meditorial Mission to Naples further it is said that the Western Powers in consideration of Austrian assent There is considerable letter writing but no facts respecting the Belgrade Boundary.

German papers assert that Great Britain has addressed a second note to Russia on the subject of the Isle of Serpent, more peremptory than the first. The result is unknown.

Great Britain has proposed as a plan of adjustment of the Montenegro difficulties, that Turkey cede an extension of boundary to Montenegro, and that Montenegro acknowledged the sovereignity of the Porte.

A royal decree removes the confiscation by Queen Christina's property in Spain.

Napoleon has returned to Paris.

There are rumors of intrigues between the Austrian and French troops in Italy.

The Ministerial crisis still continues in Denmark.

The steamship Fulton arrived at Southampton.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Oct. 15, 1856.

Flour,—New warranted, $6 50. Old do $5 25 to $6.

Buckwheat Flour,—$2

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed,—$4.

Clover,—$10.

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.

Oats,— do do 25c.

Potatoes,—40c

Wheat, 60lb, $1 25.

Barley—48 lb, 95c to $1.

Hay—per ton, $10.

Straw—Per load, $1 50 to $2.

Pork—Per 100 lb, $7.

Beef— do $7

DETROIT October 15, 1856.

FLOUR—No Sales, buyers and sellers continuing wide apart in their views.

WHEAT—since our last a sale of 10,000 du red has been made at $1 22, free on board; also a cargo white on private terms. No receipts from street to day.

Corn—Nominal at 34a35c.

Oats Held and nominal at 34a35c.

Freights—The propeller Sandusky and Mary Stewart carry wheat to Buffalo at 5c ⅞ bu.

NEW YORK, Oct, 13.

Flour—Without important change. Sales 7000 bbls at $6 30a6 60 for common to choice superfine state; $6 65a choice extra western.

Wheat—In brisk export demand at 1a3c advance. Sales 60,000 bu at $1 33a1 35 for Chicago spring; $1 42 for Milwaukee club; $1 50a1 54 for red winter western; $1 62 a $1 65 for white western; $1 62a1 67 for white Canadian.

Rye—dull at 90c.

Corn—Dull at 66c for mixed western.

Oats—Quiet.

Pork—Quiet. Sales 300 bbls at $20 62 a 20 75 for mess; $17 87 25 for prime.

Beef—Steady.

Lard—Firm at 11a11¼c.

Whisky—Quiet at 28½c.

TORONTO Oct. 13, 1856.

The supply of produce this morning on the market was extremely limited, owing to the unfavorable appearance of the weather in the morning, and to the fact that to-day was the first business day of the week, when there is always a comparatively small number of farmers in the market.

Wheat to the extent about 5000 bushels changed hands from 6s 6d to 6s 11d per bushels. The demand appeared as active as usual, but competition was hardly as keen. The average for the day would be rather lower perhaps about 6s 1d, or less. Farmers seemed much inclined to accept the current rates, moved off freely.

Barley in good request, and prices are better. We note sales of choice, to considerable extent, at 3ls, and a small lot at 31s 3d. Fancy is held at 32s, and extra 33s a 33s 9d per barrel

Barley is inactive. We note sales of a few lots at 5s per bushel.

Oats 2s 6d by wholesale, and 2s 6d by retail, per bushel.

Peas 3s 6da3s 9d, and very few coming in

Potatoes not in good supply, at 3s 6 a4s per bush.

Pork not so plenty, and selling at $7 a$7½ per 100 lbs.

Beef coming in freely, and selling at $6 a $6½ for prime, and $5½ a $6 for common

In other articles we observe no change.

DIVISION COURTS ESSEX.

1st.	Division, Sandwich,	Tues. 11th Nov.
2nd.	do Amherstburg,	Tues. 7th Oct.
3rd.	do Kingsville,	Sat. 11th do
4th.	do Colchester,	Thurs. 9th do
5th.	do Mersea,	Thurs. 23th do
6th.	do Simon's Middle R'd	Sat. 15 Nov.

(Signed) A. CHEWETT
Judge.

Special Notices.

Sir. Astley Cooper's Pills.

The whole of our system is built up from the Blood—Nerves, Sinews, Muscles and even Solid Bone, this being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity disease will show itself in some way or other. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will purify and cleanse the blood better than any other Medicine.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will be found a safe and Solid Remedy for the following Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago and Depression of Spirits. Invalids should make an impartial trial of this excellent, long tried and successful medicine.

They have been amply tested in the most distressing of nervous affections, and thousands who have been afflicted, in every part of the world are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefits they have received from their constant use, and who are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health, after having long despaired of ever possessing it again,

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.—To prevent imposition, be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, prepared in London and New York; if you ask for Sir Astley Cooper's Pills *only*, you will get a spurious compound, which will not have a beneficial effect. The Genuine Pills have a likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on each box; also the fac-smile of the signiture of the Proprietors. Mac'Phail & Co. London and New York on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at Office prices. New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

AN

AUCTION SALE

OF

LOTS

ON THE

GOYEAU FARM

IN THE

VILLAGE OF WINDSOR,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Tuesday, October 21st, 1856.

At Two o'clock, P. M.

IN THE

TOWN HALL,

AT

WINDSOR.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Windsor, September 30th, 1856.

REMEMBER!

THE SALE OF

Collingwood Lots,

AT

PILKEY'S HOTEL,

MARKHAM VILLAGE,

TAKES PLACE ON

Saturday, 25th of October, 1856

This, we have no hesitation in saying, will afford the best opportunity for making a paying investment in *REAL PROPERTY* ever offered in Markham.

Remember, also, that only $25 is required down on each lot sold, and, if required, a deed will be given and good notes taken for the balance.

Remember, too, that we are authorised to sell a certain number of lots without reserve so that there is sure to be some great bargains.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WILSON & PATTERSON,
Auctioneers.

Markham, October 2, 1856.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber will purchase any quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay five and a half cent per pound. Apply at the Oxford Mills.

DANIEL ROWE.

Oxford, October 7th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3.50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3.50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Merchant Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander" for one year and send the *Publisher's* receipt to any address.

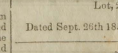
The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect only $3.50 for the "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. *Paper* of a corresponding may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should this meet the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY.
Lot, 27, S. Middle Road
Rochester.

Dated Sept. 26th 1856.



CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots forming part of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered for Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Twentieth day of October next, at the hour of noon.

Upset price two shillings and sixpence per acre—One-fifth to be paid down at the time of sale, and balance by four yearly instalments with interest on each as it becomes due. The rate to be less so soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island and field notes of the Surveyor may be inspected during business hours.

Concession II.—Nos. 1, 3, (100 acres each,) 5, [99 acres,] 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession I.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession K.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 200 acres each.

Concession L.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 100 acres each, 19, 96 acres, 21, 100 acres.

Concession M.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each 17, 98 acres, 19, 60 acres, 21, 124 acres.

Concession N.—Nos. 1 3 5, 100 acres each, 7, 84 acres, 9 11 13 15 17, 100 acres each, 19, 90 acres 21, 77 acres.

Concession O.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession P.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession Q.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 111 acres.

Concession R.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17, 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 74 acres.

Concession S.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11, 100 acres each, 13, 92 acres, 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession T.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession U.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession V.—Nos. 1 3 5 6, 105 acres, 8, 167 acres, 10, 170 acres, 12, 180 acres, 14, 183 acres.

Concession W.—Nos. 3, 115 acres, 5, 96 acres, 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each, 17, 125 acres.

Concession X.—Nos. 7, 49 acres, 9, 116 acres, 11, 106 acres, 13, 100 acres, 15, 100 acres, 17, 56 acres.

Concession Y.—Nos. 13, 100 acres, 15, 83 acres.

Concession Z.—Nos. 14, 92 acres, 16, 103 acres.

Grande Pointe Concession.—Nos. 14, 47 acres, 16, 50 acres.

Pointe AuGravier Concession.—Nos. 3, 119 acres, 5, 154 acres.

Neebish Concession.—Nos. 21, 39 acres, 23, 57 acres, 25, 81 acres, 27, 124 acres, 29, 148 acres, 168 acres, 33, 138 acres, 37, 76 acres, 89,[34 acres.

Concession A.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37, 39, 100 acres each, 41, 182 acres, 43, 172 acres, 45, 180 acres, 47, 105 acres, 49, 145 acres, 51, 125 acres, 53, 117 acres, 55, [53 acres.

Huron Concession.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29, 31 33 37 39, 100 acres each.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
C. C. L.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1856.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856.

To Emigrants & Others Seeking Land for Settlement.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD, now in course of construction, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Ferrall's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch) at the Township of Brudnell, Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa; and with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskake, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of Upper Canada Proper Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country now for settlement, the Settler will proceed from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles Westward to the Village of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road!

Commencing in the Township of Angiesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 25 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINTS MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of KINGSTON, Canada West, thence to NAPANEE, either by land or Steamboat, and thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINTS MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

The Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 35 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the Township of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, lately called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order.—The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the County of Hastings.—The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend 10 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without dimduity, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever they require.—Sufficient guidance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Section, which is easily accessible, is by KINGSTON, Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to the VILLAGE OF HALLOWELL, and hence by Land Road to HASTINGS, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government has authorized Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS:

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month after put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years,—build a house (at least 20 by 16 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of residence, (except upon the location of the lot on which they live) provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be erected is of the description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone-house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, in the sections of Canada West, are capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, and also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

The soil, of course, varies in large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £4 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the Rates rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon be in a state of comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment.—The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can locate a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication, and is of use as material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from all the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication, but is the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber factories, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ratio of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once cleared and cultivated, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, doubles EVERY TEN YEARS in the above lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, which extends from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

THE OTTAWA COUNTRY.

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and containing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of EIGHT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. And it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken, and will be completed in the present year; its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Huron so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to, in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

I, William Crosby, for twelve months past residing at the Village of Windsor, in the County of Essex, at present a prisoner in the close custody of the Sheriff of the County of Essex, and being a Baker by trade do hereby give notice that I intend to present a petition to Alexander Chewett Esquire Judge of the County Court of Essex, praying to be examined touching my debts, estate and effects, and to be protected from all process upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects, for payment of my full and lawful debts, and I here by further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *Maple Leaf* Newspaper, one month at the least after date hereof.

As witness my hand this first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

WILLIAM CROSBY.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. G. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris,
John Torrance, Esq. F. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles Ellstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 37, on the Russell Street: Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 5th November next, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby to wit: } given that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Delivery and Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff C. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

on all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Store of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1856. NO. 35.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. Od. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 7½
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE.
Office Hours, S. A. M. to 6. P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c., &c., &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Soddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; and the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, A. B., Principal, Professor of Theoretical and practical Book-keeping.
W. H. HOLLISTER and LAFAYETTE VORCE, Assistant Professors in Book-Keeping Department.
A. J. PHELPS, Professor of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
R. P. HUMISTON, Lecturer on Commercial History, and Art of Computation.
JOHN R. WARING, Lecturer on Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, &c.
Hon. JOHN CROWELL, ex-member of Congress, Lecturer on Commercial Law.
Rev. J. A. THOME, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
ERASTUS HOPKINS, President of the St. Louis Air-Line Railroad, Lecturer on Railroading, Commerce, etc.
VISITING COMMITTEE.
A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
T. C. Severance, John Sheman,
H. M. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
J. L. Severance,
S. H. Mather,
G. W. Shafrod,
T. F. Ray,
TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 30
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.
THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Introductory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING,
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great naturnl twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *Inheritance* of accounts, those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mystories*, made such each by *learning and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions, designed to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest detail* to the *learning and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTEND COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.
By taking in additionthe Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirkythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular and recommended by our best Educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirkythmography as soon as they can be qualified.
DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.
The new suit of rooms which this College occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for many of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

To My Wee Son.

Wee, happy, canty, pawky thing,
Young bud o' life's uncertain spring,
How dear thou art I canna bring
My mind to say;
Though half I fear thou'lt cause me sin
To lo'e the sae.

Dear, laughing imp o' joy, thy een,
Blue, like an heaven's rain scarce sheen,
Glower in my face wi' rapture keen—
What can I do
But clasp thee in my arms again,
And prie thy mou'?

Thy wee, sweet mou'? O! how I hain
Wad kiss thee o'er and o'er again!
Een when thou'rt cross I scarce can blame,
But tak' thy part;
For, oh! thou tak'st reproof o' mine,
Right sair to heart.

Delighted is my heart, I trow,
To hear thee mimic pussy's mow:
Then thou canst read and whistle too,
Syne dance and sing.
Wee pranks that help to tell us thou
Hast mind within.

And, oh! how grateful should I be
To that great God who gave thee me,
That reason's power was gi'en to thee,
And perfect health,
Twa gifts that couldna purchased be
Wi' mines o' wealth.

O; Heaven! protect my darling child
Frae sin and sorrow's pathway wild,
And let him never be beguiled
Frae virtue's road.
I gi'e him frae my heart's deep core
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - 5
"Thy blessing, my God!

Make him a child o' thine, whate'er
May be his lot or station here;
Gi'e baith thy grace, and kait us near
To thee in love;
Sae when we close life's brief career
We'll meet above.

Prevention of Smoke.

In all our Atlantic cities and villages where wood and anthracite coal are used for fuel, no smoke fill the atmosphere, and the houses have that clean and fresh appearance which excite the surprise of persons arriving here from England, where bituminous coal is employed for fuel. In various parts of our country, however, bituminous coal is now used for fuel, and it will yet become the great fuel for manufacturing and domestic purposes, owing to the magnitude of our bituminous coal fields, in comparison with which the anthracite beds are mere specks. Where bituminous coals are used(as in Pittsburgh, and cities and villages on the Ohio river,) the atmosphere is redolent with smoke, and the houses have a sooty, chimney-sweep appearance.—If the smoke from such fuel could be prevented it would be a very desirable thing to all those who use it. Two inquiries, therefore arise in regard to it, namely: what is the cause of the smoke; can it be prevented.

Fairburn, C. E. and M. E., of Manchester, Eng., in his lectures to engineers, presents some very useful information relating to these two questions. He says:—

"Perfect combustion is the prevention of smoke, and whenever smoke makes its appearance we may reasonably infer that there is imperfect combustion, and probably the want of attention to a few simple rules is the cause. From well-known chemical facts, 1 atom of coal gas requires 8 atoms of atmospheric air for its complete combustion; when that quantity is at its maximum, or in excess, there is no smoke; when this condition is not fulfilled, smoke is invariably present. In order to render the residue of the products of combustion transparent or smokeless, a supply of air, amounting to fifteen times that of the gases evolved, must be admitted. Should it exceed that quantity, the effect will not be smoke, but an additional expenditure of fuel to supply the loss of heat which this excess of air would require for absorption, rarefication, &c.—Hence the necessity which exists for power to regulate the admission, if not the exact, at least of an approximate quantity of air.—On the other hand, should the supply be deficient in quantity (which is often the case) a dense volume of smoke is then visible, accompanied with all the defects annoyances of imperfect combustion.

The variable changes which accompany perfect and imperfect combustion are not only visible, but may be proved by experiment. Let any one apply his hand to the tube of an Argand gas-burner, and he will find that the instant the aperture is partially closed, the flame immediately becomes elongated, and instead of a clear brilliant light, a dull red flame with a dark volume of smoke, is the result. This shows the effect of a diminished supply of air; and the same may be applied to a steam engine furnace when imperfectly supplied with oxygen, when the gasses pass off in opake volumes unconsumed and where a considerable portion of heat is entirely lost from that cause. It has been stated that we cannot have fire without smoke, but this is not the case in steam boilers, as a well constructed furnace, properly managed, furnishes many examples where bituminous coal is consumed in large quantities, and with little, if any appearance of smoke. In attempting the total suppression of this nuisance two important considerations require to be attended to as essential, the first of which is, an abundance of boiler space, and the second, a sufficient supply of air."

The reason why wood emits but little smoke is that it contains within itself a great amount of oxygen, to produce perfect combustion. The reason why anthracite coal emits no smoke is that it contains no hydrogen, like bituminous coal; it is mostly composed of carbon, which is not volatile and only becomes so when it unites with its combining proportions (C. O. 2) of oxygen in perfect combustion, producing carbonic acid gas. Bituminous coal is a hydro-carbon, that is, it contains hydrogen, a very volatile gas, which at a comparatively moderate heat escapes, and lifts up some of the carbon with it, thus producding carbonic oxyd (smoke.) The addition of more oxygen to it at a high heat will produce perfect combustion, prevent smoke, and increase the quantity of heat. The prevention of smoke, therefore, not only involves the removal of a disagreeable evil, but the saving of fuel also.—*Scientific American.*

An Alabama Justice.

When the Creek Indians inhabited Alabama, there were several magistrates appointed who had extensive jurisdiction.—Their power, and the extent of territory over which they spread, made these magistrates in power equal to a petty Governor. One of these magistrates was a well known "character," who resided in "Turkey Town," an Indian village on the Coosa river. He had a "marshal" who was known in his tribe as "Moneycries. The magistrate was remarkable for his contempt of legal opinions and judicial forms. "Equity" was his hobby; and when his notions of right and justice came in contact with "law" the latter was forced to give way. He thought the customs of the Indians more "equitable" in many cases than the laws of Congress, and he never failed in such cases to set aside the latter. "Moneycries" co-operated heartily with "the court"—and by their combined efforts they managed to deal out justice with certainty, but sometimes with real Indian severity.

The following scene once ocurred in court.

Magistrate—This court is held to try a case in which "Little Chubby," a Creek Indian, is defendant, and Tom Dale, a grocery keeper, is plaintiff. Dale claims $20 from Little Chubby, and Chubby says he paid it in beaver skins. "Gentlemen," continued the magistrate, addressing the bystanders, "Injins ain't likely to lie when they owe white men; but white men will lie when they trade with the Injins. This is the experience of my court. Proceed, gentlemen, with this case."

The attorney for Tom Dale proceeded to make out his case, and he swore that his debt was just, true and unpaid." He then introduced a witness to prove that Little Chubby had caught only ten beavers in the last month—and that he had sold them to deponent. The Indian had no witness, and the case was thus fully made out.

The attorney remarked, addressing "the court," "May it please your honor, I claim a judgement for my client. There is no defence except the averment of Chubby, and this the court can't regard."

"Gentlemen," said the magistrate, "I ain't satisfied, and I ain't going to allow this Injin to be swindled." He then addressed Moneycries:

"Mr. Marshal, hand me that book. I'll take a swar in this case myself," and suiting the action to the word, he kissed the book, and addressing Moneycries, remarked—"Mr. Marshal, summon you this court, and will take a swar in this case. May it please the court," said he, "there's cheaten around this bard, I intend to expose it to the court. I'd rather take an Injin's word than a whiskey seller's oath, any time. But court can't decide in favor of an Indian without a swar in his behalf, and that swar I am now, Mr. Marshal, going to take."

He then proceeded to state that Little Chubby had come to his house, and he offered to buy from him ten beaver skins.—Chubby declined selling them, as he had promised them to Mr. Dale, to pay a debt of twenty dollars due him. He saw Chubby go into Dale's and leave the skins, and when he came out Chubby told him he had paid his debt. When he had concluded, he resumed his seat.

Dale's attorney protested against his *"taking a swar in his case,"* but he was interrupted by the magistrate, who informed him that this was his mode of dispensing equity.

Lawyer—May it please the court, I will take an appeal in this case.

Magistrate—The court is satisfied that the evidence is in favor of Little Chubby, and no appeal will be allowed.

Attorney—May it please the court, I consider this proceeding a ——— farce.

Magistrate—The court considers this a case of contempt, and will fine Mr. ——— $20 for swearing in court.

Attorney—Then our court may go to perdition, if your honor pleases.

Magistrate—Mr. Marshal will take Mr. M——— into custody till he pays $20; and whenever he pays it, the marshal will summon a posse of Injins, and tie him up, there upon inflict upon him twenty stripes, according to Injin custom, and then inform him that it will improve his health to get out of the reach of my court in twenty-four hours.

Attorney—May it please the court, I will give my note for the fine, if the court will agree to it.

Magistrate—The court won't be hard, provided the character of the court is here after respected.

A new Irish peer has been created in Mr. Burke Roche, who now holds the title of Baron Fermoy.

Speed of Railways.

Dr. Lardner adopts some ingenious arguments, or rather, illustrations, to show the velocity with which Express trains move in England. The Great Western Express to Exeter runs at the rate of 43 miles an hour, including stoppages, or 53 miles, not including stoppages. To attain this rate, a speed of 60 miles an hour is adapted midway between some of the stations, and in certain experimental trips, 70 miles an hour have been reached. A speed of 70 miles an hour is equivalent to 35 yards per second—35 yards between the beats of a common clock. All objects near the eye of a passenger travelling at this rate will pass by in the 36th part of a second; and if 35 stakes were erected at the side of the road a yard asunder, they would not be distinguished one from another if painted red, they would appear collectively as a continuous flash of red color. If two trains with this speed passed each other the relative velocity would be 70 yards per second, and if the train was 70 yards long, it would flash by in a single second. Supposing the locomotive which draws a train to have driving-wheels 7 feet in diameter these wheels will revolve five times in a second. The piston moves along ten times in a second, but as there are two cylinders which act alternately, there are two puffs, or escapes, of steam in a second. The locomotive can be heard to "cough" when moving slowly, the cough being being occasioned by the abrupt admission of waste steam up the chimney, but 20 coughs per second cannot be separated by the ear, their individuality becoming lost. Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly one-fourth of that of a cannon ball, and the momentum of the whole train, moving at such a speed, would be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon balls equal to one-fourth the weight of the train. That a smash should follow a collision is no object for marvel, if a train, moving at such speed, or anything like such speep, should meet with any obstacle to its progress.—Dodd's Curiosities of Industry.

Miscellany.

A BEARD FIFTY YEARS OLD.—An eccentric character at Hanover, N. H., named Increase Kimball, died on the 16th inst., at the age of 80. He had allowed his beard to grow for half a century in consequence of a religious vow, and was generally considered an amiable and harmless lunatic. In 1804, he invented the first machine for cutting wrought nails, for which he obtained a patent; but he refused to sell the right, and his machine was superseded by others. The graduates of Dartmouth College for the last half century well remember "the Jew."

HERBERT'S RECEPTION.—Herbert the murderer of Keating who was kept in his seat in Congress by the votes of the Filmore Know-Nothings and Bogus Democracy has reached his home in California, and met a freezing reception. The day after his arrival a committee of gentlemen waited upon him, and presented to him the petitions which had been numerously signed, asking him never to make this State his residence again. He accepted the documents, and promised to give them a respectful consideration.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The great scheme of the Honduras Railroad company, with a capital of 10,000,000 dollars, under a British charter, is about to be brought out under the most favorable auspices. The directors are divided between England and the United States, and some of the influential firms give countenance to the project, and appear in the directory as agents to procure subscriptions. The difference of the distances between New York and San Francisco, as compared with the Panama route, is 1,103 miles, and the difference from Liverpool to San Francisco, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, is 841 miles. It is estimated that at the present rate of speed by steam and rail, the time between New York and San Francisco can be accomplished in thirteen days four hours, and that steamers can be built, and with increased railway speed, the time can be reduced to eleven days six sixteen hours. The accomplishment of this work will bring San Francisco within speaking distance of New York.

The following instance of dueling on a large scale we copy from the New York *Times*:—General Lane of Kansas has sent a challenge of a rather remarkable character to the Governor of Missouri, to meet him in a single combat, with a hundred followers on each side, and settle the Kansas difficulties by a free fight, and so put an end once for all to the matter; the question of Slavery or Freedom for the new State to be determined by the issue of the combat.

A young lawyer who had long paid his court to a young lady, without much advancing his suit, accused her of being "insensible to the power of love." "I does not follow," she archly replied, "that I am so, because I am not sworn to the power of an Attorney." "Forgive me!" cried the suitor, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are solicitors."

General D'Orgoul, says the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, ambassador of the King of the Burmans, has just arrived. The general has been at Alexandria for the last two months, waiting for information from Paris as to whether he would be received. It appears that the last packet from Marseilles brought the requisite information, and that an aid de camp of the Emperor would receive the Burmese mission at Marseilles.

M. Meyerbeer is now in Paris, waiting, it is said, the result of the *debut* of Madame Borghi-Mamo, in "Le Prophete," ere he determines whether to give to the great musical theatre "L'Africaine,"—or failing this, this new comic opera, without chorus, and with only three vocalists, which he has completed, to the Opera Comique. Of any intention on his part to essay an oratorio we hear no longer a whisper.

A Yankee being an inveterate hater of every thing British, is living in a neighboring city with a Colonist's family. He takes every opportunity to have a slap at Brother Bull, and the Colonist does what he can to defend the venerable gentleman.

"You are arguing," said the Colonist, against your ancestors.

"No I'm not."

"Who was your father?"

"A Yankee."

"Who were your forefathers?"

"Yankees."

"Who were Adam and Eve?"

"Yankees, by thunder?"

FRENCH WOMEN.—The French woman's characteristics are generally that she is unexceptionably shod; that she wears inimitable gloves; that she has a toilette of two colors only; with a distracting way of wearing a shawl; that her manners are bewitching, full of small graces and delicately shaped coquetries, but never wanting in the nicest appreciation of external proprieties, to which her flirtations are always subordinate; that she has a marvellous faculty of walking clean through the dirty streets of Paris, and as marvellous a knack of holding up her skirts with one hand over her left hip; that she has a supernatural preservation of youth, a bewildering habit of mistaking her friend's husband for her own.

A French woman cleans her gloves, light hoops, ribbon, silks and laces, at the cost of a few cents, and with surprising success.—They keep fresh in any imaginable but the closest, and are worth to do so. A French woman never buys a lining for a new gown; she cuts up her old gowns and worn out petticoats instead. She unpicks and stitches up again, turns, irons, and renews, until every inch of the stuff has served, half-a-dozen times over, and there is not an unwoven thread in the whole garment. A French woman is always noticeable for her clean linen. Napkins at breakfast, napkins at dinner, and fresh table cloths or upper napkins constantly renewed.

SMILES AND FROWNS.—Which will you do—smile, and make your household happy, or be crabbed, and make all those young ones gloomy, and the elder ones miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you show a smiling face, a kind heart and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasant countenance; let joy beam in your eyes, and let a glow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed; and you will feel it at night when you rest, in the morning when you rise, and through the day when about your businesss.—*Home Journal.*

The *Moniteur* publishes the return of the principal merchandize importer into France, together with the Customs' duties levied thereon during the seven months of 1856, ending on the 1st instant, and which amounted to 100,522,391f. Compared with those of the corresponding period of 1855, there is a diminution of 20,008, 089f. The tax on salt produced in the same period 18,022,-257f.

ELECTRIC CANNON.—An electric cannon has been invented—fired without a touch-hole, by means of electricity. The conducting and non-conducting wires are introduced into the cannon during its manufacture, and cut off close to the surface; so that, in the event of the gun falling into the hands of the enemy, they would fail to discover, at least for some time, how the cannon was discharged.

He that flings off a peevish temper on things around him, will overlay with it the most blessed sunshine that ever fell on terrestrial objects, and make them reflect the hues of his own heart; whereas he whose soul sings out itself the sunshine of a benevolent disposition, will make it gild the darkest places with a heavenly light.

GENTILITY.—Gentility is neither in birth wealth, manner, or fashion—but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy and politeness towards those with whom we have dealings, are its essential characteristics.

A CURIOUS FACT.—It is an inexplicable fact that men buried in an avalanche of snow, hear distictly every word uttered by those who are seeking for them, while their most strenuous shouts fail to penetrate even a few feet of the snow.

LOVE FOR TREES.—We love trees. They seem like things of life. They stand like sentinels while we sleep, and whisper to us through the day. It seems as though they were kindred, and we hold converse with them as we watch their swaying branches through the long summer days.

King Leopold and the Duke of Brabant attended the International Free Trade Congress at Brussels on the 17th of Sept.

New South Wales.

THE NEW GOLD FIELD.

By the packet ship Sardinian we have advices from Sydney of the 23rd of June, date of 14 days later than that previously to hand. The chief intelligence from New South Wales is that of the discovery, in the first week in June, of a New gold field in the Wellington district which promises to become one of great importance. The *Sydney Morning Herald* states that for some months previously parties had been digging on Stoney Creek, and the Sydney Gully there paid very well, as also did the surfacing in several places; but owing to the small population the place never got properly inspected, a hole was put down here and there, and this place pronounced to be good." About fifty people were on the Creek when the new diggings were struck; by June 10 the population was over 300 people were arriving from all directions daily, and a great deal of gold was being got. The locality of the new "rush" is the head of the Stoneyard Creek, about twenty six miles from the old Muckawa Diggings, and twenty five miles from Wellington. In the first hole bottomed was found a nugget weighing eight ounces, and several ounces of smaller gold; the next hole down got nine ounces off the bottom, about four feet square (the sinking is about five or six feet): in the latter claim in a day or two afterwards was found a most magnificent specimen, weighing 25 ounces, and containing, at the very lowest, 18 ounces of pure gold. Nuggets are found in all directions up and down the principal gully, varying from a pennyweight to 13 ounces; and so far as the gully has been opened, a distance of over a mile, five holes in every seven will pay for working. Besides the chief diggings, several other gullies have been tried and very handsome prospects obtained. Water will be in abundance for the next few months, and there is every prospect of a very extensive and rich field for the enterprise of the miner.

Death of Mr. Christie, late M. P. P.

We regret to learn the very sudden death of Robert Christie, Esq., for many years the representative of Gaspe in the House of Assembly, prior to, and in the Legislative Assembly, since the Union. He was in excellent health yesterday morning, when the writer saw and conversed with him in Quebec, and shortly before one o'clock, P. M., returning from a walk, he died on entering his house.

Mr. Christie is well known for his literary productions, as well as for his Parliamentary career. Most of our readers will recollect the circumstances of his being expelled from the House of Assembly in 1829, on the ground of his having misadvised the Governor to dismiss certain Magistrates from the commission of the peace, for their political opinions and votes in the Assembly. He was again returned by his constituents, and again expelled, and continued deprived of a seat until the Union, after which he was again elected by the same constituency and remained a member until the General Election of 1854.

Mr. Christie was at various times a contributor by his pen to the Quebec Gazette, when conducted by the late hon. J. Heilson, and subsequently to the Quebec Mercury. His writings were vigorous, and showed an intimate acquaintance with the political history of the country. He was rather a violent and crotchetty politician, and his hot temper generally impaired his political utility.

His principal literary labor is his History of Canada; rather valuable as a compilation, but otherwise not deserving the name of history, nor even entitled to the credit of being a connected and clear narrative of events.

Mr. Christie must have been nearly 70 years of age, but his florid and healthy appearance betokened a considerably length ened period of existence.—*Montreal Argus* 14th.

Clergy Reserve Fund.

The effect of the commutation clause of the Clergy Reserves Act is beginning to be felt, in the shape of a pecuniary benefit to each municipality. Had the views of the Clear Grits prevailed, there would not have been a single penny coming to the municipalities for a generation yet to come. The following is the circular addressed by the Receiver General to the heads of the municipalities:

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st October, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that in accordance with the provisions of the 19th Vic. 43rd chapter, and the Act of the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund for the year 1855 being the monies arising from the Clergy Reserves. Your municipality is entitled to receive ——cy, which sum will be paid to the Treasurer of your Municipality, or to such person as he may appoint as his Attorney to receive the same. In the event of your Treasurer not attending at the office in person, I enclose blank Powers of Attorney, to be signed in duplicate. The Powers must be executed as stated in the margin.

If the Treasurer apply in person, he must produce your certificate of the Deputy Reeve's, as to the fact of his being the Treasurer. I enclose a form for that purpose. You will please also inform the Treasurer, that if he act by attorney, he will so advise this department by mail, as the money will not be paid until the receipt of such advice. These precautions are obviously necessary to ensure regularity, and protect the Municipality against fraud.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. C. MORRISON.
Receiver General.

The Dean Richmond.

Mr. W. Kernaghan, of Chicago, who went out with the Dean Richmond to Liverpool, enclosed to the Times the logbook of the voyage, thinking it might be useful to British Shipowners and Shipmasters. Appended to it we find the following interesting particulars. It already appeared in most of the provincial papers that the Dean Richmond sailed from Chicago the 17th August last and entered the Mersey on the 17th September:

"Dean Richmond,—Keel, 125; over, 145; beam, 26 feet 2 inches; hold, 11 feet 9 inches; tons, 387; draught, empty, 5 feet; 150 tons, 7 feet; 350, 9½ feet; 500, 10 feet; mainmast, 90 feet; diameter, 25 inches; tops, 60 feet; diameter, 13 inches. Foremast, 87 feet; diameter, 26 inches; tops, 60 feet; diameter, 12 inches. Mizzenmast, 70 feet; diameter, 19 inches; gaff, 36 feet. Foreboom, 56 feet diameter, 18 inches; gaff, 36 feet. Bowsprit, 22 feet; Jibboom, 56 feet; diameter, 15 inches each. Centre board, 25 feet by 12 feet 7 inches. Incidental charges on Dean Richmond, from Chicago, ship and cargo.

Towages on Welland Canal	$35
" Between St. Lawrence Canal	50
" Through one canal	6
" Through two canals	9
" Through three canals	9
Montreal to Quebec	60
Pilotage, Quebec to sea	30
Towages on Welland Canal	$199
Tolls on ships and cargo	£1,600—$359
	Miles
Chicago to Quebec	1,600
Quebec to Cape Race	800
Cape Race to Cape Clear	1,713
Cape Clear to Liverpool	2,010
New York to Cape Race	1,010
New York to Liverpool	3,020

"No port charges, light dues, or pilotage on the lakes.

"Canal navigable by vessels 146 feet long and 26 feet beam, drawing 9½ feet water."—*Ex.*

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH—RETURN OF THE 'ARTIC FROM HER SOUNDING EXPEDITION.

The United States steamer *Artic*, which, it will be remembered, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 18th of July last, to make soundings across the ocean, from Newfoundland to Valencia Bay, on the western coast of Ireland, with a view to laying an Oceanic Submarine Telegraph, connecting those points, returned from her expedition on Monday. She comes back having completed her undertaking in a manner eminently satisfactory. The best nautical apparatus in use for the purpose was brought into requisition and the fact fully established that there was no physical obstacle to the laying of a submarine cable to connect the American and European Continents. The existence of a plateau along the line sounded was learned by Capt. Berryman from two soundings, previously taken by himself across the ocean from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Valencia Harbour, Ireland. In the recent sounding expedition specimens of the bottom of the ocean have been taken up where each sounding was made, through quills attached to the bottom of the sounding instrument. The highest depth found was 2,070 fathoms. In the deeper parts the bottom was found to be a very fine mud of greyish colour, and so soft that the instruments used for sounding not unfrequently sank several feet in the mud. In nearing the shores on each side a change to a green ooze was observed in the mud. No rock or any other substances were encountered, endangering in the slightest the laying of a submarine telegraph wire.

The whole sounding has been completed in much less time than was anticipated, and without the occurrence of a material accident to record the work. Capt Berryman will at once make to the Department at Washington an extended report giving the results of the soundings not only as bearing upon the practicability of laying down a telegraph wire, but imparting all facts of interest learned in reference to the mutations of the sea currents prevailing here, and the different barometrial and various physical phenomena evidenced.

No doubts remain now but that the Newfoundland, Newport and London Telegraph Company will shortly enter upon laying a submarine telegraph coil, to connect Europe and America.—*N. Y. Times*, 16th.

THE MCKENZIE HOMESTEAD.—Poor little Mac,—after years of toiling drudgery, and now in his old age, he for the first time makes the discovery that he has spent his time, talent and treasure on a worthless and thankless party. In the *Message* he has published his doleful plaint, and certainly, if all he says is true, he is much aloused man. Nevertheless, the base ingratitude of his friends of the present day, and the mean treatment he has just experienced in the homestead matter, exceeds in injury the whole evils of his chequered life. Much of his past sufferings have been the result of his own folly. His estate and consequent pecuniary loss was brought about solely by his own rashness; but as we have reason to believe, the offer to him by his party of a home in his old age, as a token of gratitude by a party for long services, was not of his seeking, but *spontaneously* offered by the *kind hearted* portion of the party spoke out for their *liberality*, the utter failure of that party to fulfil that promise,—may even the apathy with which they now look upon his embarrassments, is a cool, keen, cutting and deliberate insult—too much, indeed, to be borne. We all remember with what *enthusiasm* the party spoke out for the endorsement that "Homestead," and with what powerful *energy* the party rallied into public meetings and formed committees. Foremost in this was Haldimand County, but yet *not one cent* from it *ever reached* poor Mac. Committees were formed, much printing (at McKenzie's expense) was done. Months passed away, and the whole affair ceased to be talked about; and when all was over, the total amount received by the Treasurer was found to be *Ten pounds!* Not enough to pay for the printing!! And so ends the ridiculous farce of the homestead.

Of that £10 ten dollars was given by a Ministerial Member of Parliament, and the balance from other parties. It is probable that more dastardly conduct has never been practised towards any long-tried partizan by his *party* that McKenzie has experienced at the hands of the Clear Grits of the present day. He says—and we fully believe it—that were his party sufficiently honest to pay him his just due—that which they owe him for subscriptions to his paper in arrears, he would not require a homestead to-day. Let his people take the hint, and learn to be just before they make *generous* offers.

New Appointments and Promotions in the Army.

The deaths of the General officers which have just taken place will involve several new appointments and a large amount of promotions in the army. By the decease of Sir Colin Halkett, the Governorship of Chelsea Hospital and the Colonelcy of the 45th regiment and by that of Lord Hardinge the colonelcy of the 57th regiment, are rendered vacant. Coupled with the recent deaths of Lieut.-Gen. Gordon and Gen. Sir H. G. Campbell, the decease of Sir Colin Halkett also creates a vacancy on the fixed establishment of general officers, to which Colonel William Booth, half-pay 42st Regiment, the senior on the list, an officer who has served in the Nepaulese and Burmese wars, will succeed: Lieut-Col Raymond, now in command of the depot battalion at Winchester, will become Colonel, and Major Bradshawe, on the staff in Australia, lieut-colonel. These deaths will also cause the promotion of Lieut-Gen. Aylmer to be general, and major-general Cochrane to be lieut-general, by which the latter officer will have to resign the command of the Dublin district. The Duke of Cambridge will also, probably, have an opportunity of placing three officers on the list of those receiving rewards for distinguished services in place of Sir Henry Somerset, who has been appointed to the colonelcy of the 25th regiment, vice Sir H. F. Campbell; and of the two next names to be appointed to the 45th and 57th regiments. It is, we believe, usual to promote the Lieutenant-General of Chelsea Hospital to the Governorship when an opportunity arises, and the present lieutenant governor, Sir Edward Blakeney, will there fore, be most likely to have the appointment. The next name among the general officers will, along with those of Lord Hardinge and Major-General James Jones [which occurred on Monday], make Colonel Greaves, later deputy-quarter-master-General in Ireland, a major general.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, OCTOBER 23, 1856.

☞ We have delayed our issue this week beyond the usual hour of publication, in order to furnish our readers with a description of the proceedings at the Declaration in Chatham.

THE DECLARATION.

On Wednesday, [yesterday], the Returning Officer for the Western Division attended at the Court House in the Town of Chatham, for the purpose of declaring the successful Candidate elected. He commenced by giving a statement of the number of votes polled in each Municipality for the respective Candidates, which is as follows:

Amherstburg,	119	14	49
Anderdon,	99	4	44
Colchester,	168	26	62
Gosfield,	169	50	52
Malden,	96	23	38
Maidstone,	78	8	117
Mersea,	118	62	43
Rochester,	63	2	87
Tilbury West	42	12	66
Sandwich,	326	6	358
Windsor,	45	24	29
Chatham Town,	110	74	90
Chatham,	93	87	19
Camden & Zone,	17	145	82
Dover, E. & W,	38	46	96
Harwich	107	194	44
Howard,	117	308	55
Raleigh,	91	127	61
Romney,	20	36	3
Oxford,	30	145	20
Tilbury East,	19	61	38
	1965	1454	1457

Majority for Prince, 511.

Col. John Prince was then declared duly elected by a majority of 511 votes over James Dougall, Esquire, and 512 over A. Rankin, Esquire.

The HON. JOHN PRINCE then rose amidst the cheers of the assembly., and stated to the Electors that he felt this the proudest day of his life; that he had not experienced so much pleasure as he now felt in the whole sixty years of his existence. We did not go about the streets trumpeting our success. He said that it became his duty to return his sincere thanks to the Electors who had gained the day. He could not expect that Kent would support him, where he was but little known, but to Essex he looked for it, and they came out nobly to support him. He had been opposed by the reigning powers of the day and by men in office, but they had failed, and he was elected by the intelligence of the people, and all the power and corruption which was brought to bear against him, and by which his enemies sought to destroy him, only served, by their influence to illuminate his cause. But the battle is won, and he had little more to say and now that the contest was over he hoped all would be forgotten and all animosity would cease. He was elected by a large majority, and his course would be to watch over the interests of the public at large, and to do everything in his power for the benefit of these two counties. As long as we preserved freedom of action, and proved true to our Sovereign and the Empire to which we have the honor to belong, we cannot but prosper. Nothing will be more gratifying than to have an opportunity of holding communication with his constituents, for whom he would be happy to do all in his power. He again thanked the electors for the honor they had done him.

MR. DOUGALL then rose and stated, that he did not intend to inflict upon them a long speech, but would address himself more particularly to the Electors of Kent. The men of Kent had acted conscientiously, and that none of his party had used other than legitimate means to obtain his election. The reason why Essex did not go for him was that most of the electors of the Southern Townships were pledged to the other Candidates before he came out, and he could not expect the support of the Roman Catholics who opposed him upon the question of the schools; this accounts for his want of support in Essex. He returned thanks to those Electors who had supported him.

MR. RANKIN said that he came forward as another of the defeated candidates. The race has been won and the old Colonel is the winning horse. He felt no jealousy whatever against the successful candidate, but would have been better pleased had he (Rankin) been elected. Did not regret the stand he had taken in this election. He had listened with pleasure to the speech of the winning candidate, and was now prepared to enter into a new struggle, and that is the struggle to see who can render the greatest possible good to the people; every effort would be used by him to advance the interests of this his native county.

Three enthusiastic cheers were then given for the Queen, and the assembly retired with the greatest good order.

THE ELECTION.

The election is over, and the attempt to prove that Col. Prince had lost his former popularity in this county has resulted, as we all along predicted it would, in its utter discomfiture. the Colonel has been elected by a majority of 511, which majority is mainly made up by his old county, and, as is admitted on all hands, would have been doubled had Mr. Dougall kept out of the field. And it must be gratifying to our representative in the Council, to find that even his retirement and long absence from public life could not efface from the minds of his constituents the remembrance of his long and faithful services.

But our gratification at the result of this struggle must not lull us into forgetfulness of the lessons which its progress has taught us. We have found that there are those who, while professing sincere regard for the sanctity of private life, have yet dared to profane it by introducing into public discussion, that no action, personal or political shall be *known*, without being dragged into the light of day and blazoned forth for the benefit (or otherwise) of the people, to suit the purposes of a *professedly* purely *political* opponent.

Now this is a new element in Canadian electioneering, and one which, as a journalist, we desire to see exposed in all its infamy to the public gaze. Long since, through the pages of Martin Chuzzlewit, have we learned to detest the authors of such iniquity, in Dickens' immortal portrait of the editors of the "New York Stabber;" and long since did we learn to hold in detestation the principle, or rather want of principle, which can tolerate such a course. Let the County of Essex take warning. As long as such men as Mr. Rankin are the representatives of its opinions, so long will those opinions be deemed by the right-minded of this country to be either the opinions of the Col. Divers and *Hannibal* Chollops of the Great Republic, pourtrayed by Dickens, (in a word, of the bullies and loafers of the United States,) than of a free, independent and enlightened people, who exercise their elective rights from a consciousness of their importance, and not from a desire of individual benefit.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a list of members now returned to the Council:

Burlington,	H. Smith.
Queen's	Simpson.
Western,	Col. *Prince*.
Rideau,	Vankoughnet.
Wellington,	Hollis Smith.
Luzon.	Duchesnay.
De Salaberry,	Renaud.
Rougemont,	Dessaulles.
Mille Isles,	E. Masson.

☞ The Grand Trunk Railway is completed from Montreal to Toronto. The first train arrived through from the former place on Monday last.

THE CANADA DIRECTORY FOR 1857.—We have received the prospectus of a new Directory about to be published by Mr. John Lovell, Montreal: and from the specimen pages furnished with it, we are inclined to believe that it will be a work of the very greatest benefit to the public, containing, as it will, a short description of every City and Town, and the principal Villages in the Canadas, in which mention will be made of the chief characteristics, population, &c., of the places, and of all the Railways passing by or through them. The want of a work of this kind has been much felt, and Mr. Lovell in supplying this want deserves great credit. Subscription Twenty-five Shillings.

☞ The "Canadian Agriculturist" is again upon our table, and contains as usual a number of excellent articles, which are worthy of being read by every agriculturist in the country.

Archdiaconal Visitation.

The Venerable Archdeacon of York recently held his visitation in St. John's Church, Sandwich. His charge contained a feeling allusion to the probability of this being his last official visit, in consequence of the approaching division of the Diocese of Toronto. In the course of the evening the clergy and churchwardens, assembled at the Rectory, presented the following address, to which the Archdeacon made a suitable reply, the substance of which is added:

ADDRESS.

Rev. and dear Sir,

As this may possibly be the last occasion on which we shall be summoned to meet you in your official capacity, we cannot separate without conveying to you the expression of our heartfelt gratitude, not only for the valuable counsel and instruction which on this, as on former similar occasion, you have afforded to us, but also for the courtesy and kindness which you, in common with all the clergy and laity of your archdeaconry, have uniformly experienced at your hands.

While, however, we thus take leave of you as the Archdeacon of York, we are not without the hope that, upon the division of the diocese, you will be called upon to fill a higher and more responsible office in Christ's Church,—one to which your distinguished services and long experience entitle you no less than for which, we are persuaded, you are eminently qualified.

We have the honour to be,
Reverend and dear Sir,
Your faithful servants
And brothers in Christ.

FREDERICK MACK, Rector of Amherstburg.
GEORGE I. R. SALTER, B.A., Incumbent of Moore and Sarnia.
ANDREW J. HARRISON, Missionary at Walpole Island.
EDWARD H. DEWAR, M.A., Rector of Sandwich.
F. G. ELLIOTT, Incumbent of Colchester.
ALEX. WILLIAMS, Assistant Minister at Moore.
THOMAS PAXTON, Churchwarden of Christ Church, Amhersburg.
ALFRED K. DEWSON, M.D., } Churchwardens
THOS. PERKINS, } of Windsor
T. WOODBRIDGE, } Churchwardens of
JOHN ADLEY. } Saint John's Church, Sandwich

REPLY.

I could wish, my reverend brethren and gentlemen, that opportunity had been afforded me of preparing an answer letter worthy than any I can now offer, of the kind Address you have just presented to me. But perhaps my genuine feelings of thankfulness and regard will be best spoken without the formality of a written reply.

I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to fulfil the duties of the office I have the honour of holding in the Church of God; and to make it as practically useful as possible, I have on several occasions visited every parish, and I believe every missionary station, within this Archdeaconry, besides frequently meeting my brethren of the clergy and laity on occasions like the present.

If our official connexion, from the probable duration of this portion of the diocese into a distinct see at no distant period, should soon be severed, we shall still be one in brotherhood and affection, and not, I trust, without many opportunities of "taking sweet counsel together" for the welfare of the Church. The performance of my duties will have been rendered pleasant by the courtesy and kindness I have in every quarter, received; and I shall ever entertain a happy recollection of our fraternal intercourse and your warm hospitalities.

You are kind enough to express a wish for my further advancement in the Church; and in doing so, you are more partial judges of my qualifications than I can allow myself to be. Though I should, in the humbler position I now occupy, perhaps best secure my own individual comfort and happiness, and certainly best meet my own estimate of qualification, I am not, as a minister of God's Church, at my own disposal but must endeavour with faithfulness to discharge whatever duty may in His Providence be allotted to me.

I have again to thank you for your kindness; to offer you every affectionate good wish; and to pray that we may each of us be found to labour diligently and successfully for God's glory, the extension of His kingdom, and the good of souls.

LETTER.

Sandwich, 18th Oct.

EDWIN LARWILL Esq. M. P. P.
My Dear Sir

To me as Chairman of Col. Prince's Committee, has been deputed the very agreeable task of tendering you the sincere and hearty thanks of Col. Prince's friends throughout this county; for the very valuable services rendered by you in the Colonel's behalf, in the political contest which has just ended, and particularly for the exceedingly able, manly and independent letter addressed by you to the Electors of Kent. To that letter and your unceasing exertions in the Colonel's behalf, we are satisfied that we are indebted for the large number of votes polled by Col Prince in Kent, and believing, in fact, knowing such to be the case, Col. Prince's friends here considered it but an act of courtesy due to yourself to come forward and acknowledge those services which are the more highly prized by Col. Prince and his friends, because they are well aware that they were the voluntary offering of an honorable, upright and independant man. Permit me therefore to again thank you on behalf of the County of Essex, and to express a sincere wish that you may long live to occupy the proud position of M. P. for Kent,

Believe me to remain,
My dear Sir
very sincerely yours,
THOS. WOODBRIDGE,
Chairman.

Chatham, Oct, 21st 1856.

To THOS. WOODBRIDGE, Esq.
Sir:

I have received your communication as Chairman of Col. Prince's Election Committee, thanking me for the part I have taken in the recent contest.

Assure yourself and friends that I simply discharged what I thought to be my duty.

I appreciate the compliment paid to me, and will endeavour to deserve, by upright conduct, the confidence of the men of Essex.

Very Respectfully yours,
EDWIN LARWILL.

To the Electors of the Counties of Essex and Kent. Western Division.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been this day lawfully DECLARED the successful candidate in the late contest, and you have conferred upon me the highest honour in your power to bestow—a seat in the Legislative Council of this Province. For your noble support of me during the severe struggle just ended, I beg you to accept my best and warmest thanks; and I repeat the assurance I have so often given, that I will serve you faithfully, zealously, and honestly; and my chief object shall ever be to promote the welfare and prosperity of this my adopted country, according to the best of my judgment ability and power.

Believe me to remain,
Gentlemen,
your obliged and faithful
Friend and Servant
JOHN PRINCE.

Chatham, Kent, }
22nd Oct. 1856. }

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Paddy Hoofs the celebrated pedestrian, but better known at Lord's, and the various commons in the neighborhood of London, as the "Ammer with the whiskers," is still carrying on his Herculean feat of walking round a lady in full dress 100 times in 100 consecutive days. He is now in his second week, and looks as fresh as when he first started. There seems to be a considerable amount that Paddy will never be able to complete his arduous undertaking. What makes it all the more difficult is that a fresh lady is substituted every day. It has been observed that the dresses of these various ladies, instead of decreasing, are actually getting bigger almost every week. What the size, therefore, will be before the 90th, much less the 100th day, be completed, the most elastic imagination snaps, like an overstretched piece of India rubber, in its vain efforts to comprehend. It is also feared that there will be no open space large enough in the vicinity of the metropolis to admit of the experiment, as soon as it has expanded to its fullest dimensions, being fairly tried. In the meantime, however, Paddy displays uncommon pluck. His unfailing good humor and cheerfulness under his trying labors, such as would exhaust the oldest and worst paid postman of St. Martin's-le-Grand, win smiles of approval even from his fairest ramparts. We wish Paddy well to follow out his task, and shall from week to week make a point, or somepoints rather, of recording the onward march of his iron tipped blushers and undaunted perseverance.—*Punch.*

OBITUARY.—The Charleston *Mercury* is in deep mourning on account of the death of Wm. Elder Esq., one of the Editors of that paper. The deceased, says the *Mercury* fell " at the third fire, in a duel with Edward Magrath, Esq., in consequence of the peremptory challenge of the latter for the publication of alleged offensive matter in this paper, the author of which was not called to the communication complained of, had reference to the candidacy for Congress of Hon. A. G. Magrath. It is not now that we are called upon to pursue the merits of the question involved. In the presence of death,—the death of one who has been intimately associated with us for years, and who breathed as true a heart as ever beat on the soil of Carolina,—we have our hearts in sorrow and in suffering, and pass by all considerations of partly conflict, in the sense that we have a friend, true and tried, and a brother in the hard duties that make up our connection with the public life. It will not be easy to find a brave and more self-sacrificing spirit—it will not often that the community will be called upon to mourn over the extinction of a more brilliant and generous intellect."—*Ex.*

DISTRESSING OCCURENCE.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man named DEAN, had been indulging in liquor, to what extent we have not learned, but sufficiently so to make him feel in humor to tease. He had been teasing some of his fellow-workmen when Mr GRUNDY came into the shop, and he immediately commenced upon him, when finding he was annoying Grundy, he seemed to relish the fun a little more. Grundy made to go out of the shop, and he was passing, Dean gave him a shove, still in good nature, whereupon Grundy turns round, seizes a stick, and strikes him a blow across the head, splitting the skull to the corner of the eye, and then striking him while down, a blow across the back and another across the shoulder. Dean is in a very precarious condition.

Since the above was in type we have learned from Dr. Wilson, who was called in to attend to the case, that the wound was of a most dangerous character, and presented the appearance of a piece of ice, when a person's head had been pressed upon it. The Dr., assisted by Dr. Lord, commenced to operate by trepanning the skull. The Dr. says that considerable of the brain was lost by oozing out at the wound, rendering it altogether very doubtful whether or not the patient recover.—*St. Mary's Journal.*

GREAT SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Surveys and estimates are now being made for the construction of an immense suspension bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.—We understand that J. W. Bissell, of St. Johns, has received the appointment of engineer to superintend the work. This bridge will be over a mile in length, and 54 feet above high water mark, so that all steamers can pass under. The greatest distance between the towers will be 1800 feet. The bottom of some of the towers will be 60 feet below the surface of low water. The cost of the bridge will not fall much short of two millions of dollars. It is not designed for a railroad bridge, although several railroad companies are largely interested in the enterprise. The work will be a splendid one, and worthy of the enterprising people who have undertaken to accomplish it.

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.—A patent has been recently granted to Mr. Aitro, of Burybampkin, N. Y., for a novel contrivance for cooking without fire. The required caloric is generated by the employment of lime and water. Between these two substances there is a strong chemical affinity, and when they are brought in contact, in the proper proportions, they unite with such rapidity and energy as to develop an intense heat.—No decomposition takes place, and therefore no gas escapes; thus heat is produced without combustion. The inventor turns this phenomenon into a highly useful purpose in the present improvement. During an experiment made in our office the other day with one of these contrivances, we cooked a slice of ham; stewed a couple of apples, boiled some other apples, and boiled a quantity of water, all at once, at a consumption of perhaps a quarter of a cent's worth of lime. The inventor makes several different sizes; the largest does not exceed a lady's bandbox Among them is a dinner-pail pattern, so arranged that the mechanic when noon time arrives, has only to pour a half a pint of water in the pail in order to cook a warm dinner. The lime and edibles are, of course, arranged at home.—*Farm Journal.*

The Military Excursion that was expected to take place on Queenston Heights on Monday, was postponed in consequence of the unfinished state of the Monument and the absence of Sir J. B. Robinson, Sir Allan McNabb and others, of the Building Committee in England. The inauguration of the Monument will take place next summer, when a grand Provincial celebration will be held suitable to the occasion.—*Mail.*

MARKETS

—

SANDWICH, Oct. 22, 1856.

Flour,—New warranted, $7 00. Old do $5 25 to $6.
Buckwheat Flour,—$2
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb. 50c.
Oats,— do do 25c.
Potatoes,—40c
Wheat, $1 23.
Barley—no sale, 90c to $1.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load, $1 50 to $2.
Pork—Per 100 lb, $7.
Beef— do $7

Toronto, Oct. 21. 1856.

The supply of produce on the market this morning, considering the disagreeable weather and the day of the week, was large, especially in the article of wheat. About 6,000 bushels changed hands at prices slightly lower than on Saturday. Farmers, however, anticipating a further decline, moved off rapidly. The range of prices extended from 6s. 10d to 7s per bushel, the latter being only realized for the choicest samples. The demand was active, and competition, although not general, was brisk between two or three of the buyers.

Flour market unchanged. We quote superfine at 30s a 31s; fancy 31s 3d a 32s; and extra at 32s 6d a 33s 9d.

Rye is in active request and very little is coming forward. It has been bou't at 3s 9d per bushel, but 4s would be paid for a good sample.

Barley is inactive at 5s per bushel,

Oats unaltered. Sell in store at 2s. 6d, by retail at 2s. 9d per bushel.

Pork not so plentiful. We quote it at $7 a $7½ per 100 lbs.

Wood from the wharves is selling very freely at $3½ a $6 per cord; on the market it is bought at $5 a $5½ per cord.

Detroit, October 21, 1856.

Flour—Receipts are large, and receivers are anxious sellers. The only sales reported are 288 bbls at $5 87½, and 60 bbls double extra at $6 37½.

Wheat—Considerable offering on change, and more doing. The transactions sum up 38,500 bus, as follows:—22,500 bush white winter, free on board, at $1 35, and 16,000 bush red winter, free on board, at $1 24. Streets receipts are light, and reach about 400 bu at $1 25 a 1 28.

Corn—Sales 3000 bu at 53c, and 2000 bu 52c.

Oats—In demand and quick at 33c per bu. We note sales of 1500 bu at 32c, free on board, at this figure.

Barley—Is in request. We note sale of 150 bus at $2 40 per 100 lbs.

Potatoes—Are moving freely, and sell from wagons at 35c per 50 lbs, according to quality.

Salt—Sells at $1 75 per bbl for fine; $2 30 for coarse, delivered at R. R. Depots.

Freights—Engagements to Oswego in canal boats to load wheat to Oswego on private terms. The Patrick Henry cleared for Ogdensburg this afternoon with 5700 bush wheat, and 800 bbls flour.

New York, Oct. 21

Flour—Without change. Sales 6000 bbls at $6 40 a 6 60 for common to choice superfine state; $6 60 a 6 90 for extra state; $6 50 a 6 70 for common to choice superfine Western; $7 a 7 40 for common to good extra do. Sales 400 bbls Canadian at previous prices.

Wheat—Dull and prices drooping. Sales 18,000 bush at $1 42 a 1 44 for Milwaukee club; $1 55 a 1 60 for white Canadian, $1 54 for red Indiana.

Rye—Heavy at 87c.

Corn—Inactive. Sales 15,000 bushels mixed western at 67 a 67½c.

Oats—Quiet.

Pork—Steady. Sales 400 bbls at $21 25 a 21 50 for mess; $19 for prime.

Beef—Very firm, and in fair demand. Cut meats a shade easier. Sales small.

Lard—Heavy at 13½ a 14c.

Whisky—Sales 150 bbls at 35½ a 36c.

Special Notices.

Sir. Astley Cooper's Pills.

The whole of our system is built up from the Blood—Nerves, Sinews, Muscles and even Solid Bone, this being the true, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity disease will show itself in some way or other. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will purify and cleanse the blood better than any other Medicine.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will be found a safeand admirable remedy for Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago and Indigestion Spirits. Invalids should make an immediate trial of this excellent, long tried and successful medicine.

They have been amply tested in the most distressing of nervous affections and thousands who have been afflicted, in every possible way are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefits they have received from their constant use, and who are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health after having long despaired of ever possessing it again,

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.—To prevent imposition, be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, prepared in London and New York; if you ask for Sir Astley Cooper's Pills *only*, you will get a spurious compound, which will not have a beneficial effect. The Genuine Pills have a likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on each box; also the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, MacDhail & Co. London and New York on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

DIVISION COURTS ESSEX.

1st. Division, Sandwich, Tues. 14th Nov.
2nd. do Amherstburg, Thes. 7th Oct.
3rd. do Kingsville, Sat. 11th do
4th. do Colchester, Thurs. 9th do
5th. do Mersea, Mon. 13th do
6th. do Simon's Middle R'd Sat. 15 Nov.

(Signed) A. CHEWETT
Judge.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by *Public Auction*, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 P. M., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. RITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon, for a planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

AN

AUCTION SALE

OF

LOTS

ON THE

GOYEAU FARM

IN THE

VILLAGE OF WINDSOR,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Tuesday, October 21st, 1856.

At Two o'clock, P. M.

IN THE

TOWN HALL,

AT

WINDSOR.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Windsor, September 30th, 1856.

REMEMBER

THE SALE OF

Collingwood Lots,

AT

PILKEY'S HOTEL,

MARKHAM VILLAGE,

TAKES PLACE ON

Saturday, 25th of October, 1856

This, we have no hesitation in saying, will afford the best opportunity for making a paying investment in *REAL PROPERTY* ever offered in Markham.

Remember, also, that only $25 is required down on each lot sold, and, if required, a deed will be given and good notes taken for the balance.

Remember, too, that we are authorised to sell a certain number of lots without reserve so that there is sure to be some great bargains.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WILSON & PATTERSON,
Auctioneers.

Markham, October 2, 1856.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856.

To Emigrants & Others Seeking

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferrall's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this Road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskake, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable lands.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. *P.* French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Allenger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North 36 miles to the Village of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 13 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings*. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinto to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorise Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—and build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which see emolument only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in a few days, by the time the neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the house is small: the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the *Province*, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timber found in almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £9 to £7 currency. Any small required to make Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the owner at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering of the ground, and consequent communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that the Settler will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

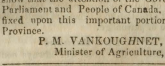
The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass from the Ottawa country from the shores of Lake *Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year: its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River, Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.



CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots forming part of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Second day of October next, at the hour of noon.

Upset price two shillings and sixpence per acre—One fifth to be paid down at the time of sale, and balance by four yearly instalments with interest on each as it becomes due. Patents to issue so soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The Timber on the Island and field notes of the Surveyor may be inspected during business hours

Concession H.—Nos. 1, 3, (100 acres each.) 7, (99 acres,) 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession I.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession K.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 200 acres each, 23, 100 acres.

Concession L.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 100 acres each, 19, 96 acres, 21, 100 acres.

Concession M.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each 17, 98 acres, 19, 60 acres, 21, 124 acres.

Concession N.—Nos. 1 3 5, 100 acres each, 7, 84 acres, 9 11 13 15 17, 100 acres each, 19, 90 acres 21, 77 acres.

Concession O.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession P.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession Q.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 111 acres.

Concession R.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 74 acres.

Concession S.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11, 100 acres each, 13, 92 acres, 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession T.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each,

Concession U.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession V.—Nos. 6, 105 acres, 8, 167 acres, 10, 170 acres, 12, 180 acres, 14, 183 acres, 23, 84 acres.

Concession W.—Nos. 3, 115 acres, 5, 96 acres, 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each, 17, 125 acres.

Concession X.—Nos. 7, 49 acres, 9, 116 acres, 11, 106 acres, 13, 100 acres, 15, 100 acres, 17, 56 acres.

Concession Y.—Nos. 13, 100 acres, 15, 83 acres.

Concession Z.—Nos. 14, 92 acres, 16, 103 acres.

Grande *Pointe* Concession.—Nos. 14, 47 acres, 16, 50 acres.

Pointe AuGravier Concession.—Nos. 3, 112 acres, 5, 154 acres.

Nesbish Concession, Nos. 21, 39 acres, 23, 57 acres, 25, 81 acres, 27, 124 acres, 29, 118 acres, 168 acres, 33, 158 acres, 37, 76 acres, 89, 34 acres.

Concession A.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37, 39, 100 acres each, 41, 182 acres, 43, 172 acres, 45, 130 acres, 47, 105 acres, 49, 146 acres, 51, 125 acres, 53, 117 acres, 55, 253 acres.

Huron Concession.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29, 31 33 37 39, 100 acres each.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
C. C. L.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1856.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber will purchase any quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay five cents a half cent per pound. Apply at the Oxford Mills.

DANIEL ROWE.

Oxford, October 7th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3,50 we will send with the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to your address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 for the "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

I, William Crosby, for twelve months past residing at the Village of Windsor, in the County of Essex, at present a prisoner in the close custody, of the Sheriff of the County of Essex, and being a Baker by trade do hereby give notice that I intend to present a petition to Alexander Chewett Esquire Judge of the County Court of Essex, praying to be examined touching my debts, estates, and effects, and to be protected from all process upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects, for payment of my full and lawful debts, and I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *Maple Leaf* Newspaper, one month at the least after date hereof.

As witness my hand this first day of Oct. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

WILLIAM CROSBY.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compay

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. Sewell Harris, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS FOR MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J. Fotheringham, Esq. E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles Gillespie.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in certain Mortgages to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 29 & 30 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Malahstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field survey of the Township of Sandwich, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Versais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 5th November next, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y, }
Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856. }

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court
of Oyer and Terminer and General Gool Delivery and Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are required to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

on all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N-B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.

Dated Sept 25th 1856.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice HAGARTY.

Perth, on Wednesday, 24th September.
Ottawa, Tuesday, 30th "
L'Orignal, Thursday, 9th October.
Cornwall, Monday, 13th "
Brockville, Monday, 20th "

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. Rossos, C.J.

Picton, on Tuesday, 23rd Septem ct
Belleville, Monday, 29th "
Kingston, Tuesday, 14th October.
Cobourgh, Monday, 27th "
Peterboro, Wednesday, 5th November.
Whitby, Tuesday, 11th "

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN.

Sydenham, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Barrie, Monday, 29th "
Milton, Wednesday, 8th "
Morrisville, Monday, 13th "
Niagara, Tuesday, 7th "
Hamilton, Wednesday, 29th "

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

Vienna, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Simcoe, Tuesday, 30th "
Brantford, Monday, 6th October.
Guelph, Tuesday, 14th "
Berlin, Monday, 20th "
Stratford, Tuesday, 28th "
Woodstock, Monday, 3rd November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. J.

Goderich, Wednesday, 24th September
London, Monday, 29th "
St. Thomas, Tuesday, 6th "
Chatham, Wednesday, 15th "
Sarnia, Wednesday, 22nd "
Sandwich, Monday, 27th "

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. M. Justice BURNS.

Toronto, on Monday, 13th "

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chemist Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and entertain with me the highest opinion of their extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effective and pleasant to be taken, but the qualities which must make them valued by the public, when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Batchtimore, 18th April, 1854:

"DR. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and bilious headache, which has of late years rendered me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral with great success in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which cure, and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

AGENT for the Ex. Ex. Co. of the Penn. Railroad Co.

1859. "DR. *R. R. Offee, Philadelphia, Dec.* 13, 1853.

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of your Pectoral and your CATHARTIC Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while they can be procured for money."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Went Nassau, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing fever, inflammation, costiveness, and other diseases of the kind, they are superior to any other remedy I have used. They are sure to operate, and operate well, which makes me feel almost as much an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* to be the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that unrivalled preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov.* 25, 1853.

"DR. J. C. AYER — DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how

"Absent nine weeks ago I commenced taking your CATHARTIC PILLS, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced growing again. I feel as well, which makes me feel already a new person.

"Such a statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named MARIA RICKER from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

MERVEY, Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which more than a hundred dollars could not cure. Many of my servants have found great benefit from their use."

"DEAR SIR: I had filled of any relief to my Physician, and from your Pills I took very little, but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have also used your Pills in the case of worms, with the best of effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. He now makes the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"*New Orleans, 5th April,* 1854.

"SIR: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous illness, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the bilious complaint by your CATHARTIC PILLS, which have relieved them from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for some years,—indeed, this cure of costiveness alone, from the first time I had used it, is to me of more value than all the money I have ever paid for medicine. I had taken, in the way of medicine, more than enough to physic a dozen men, and was never relieved, but rather injured, until I used your PILLS. Yours with great respect,

JACOB B. MCLEAN."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and whose statements, and the facts they state, merits without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

And sold by Geo. & Geo. A. Bullock, Sandwich; D. Ouellette, Windsor.

NOTICE

A Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, agreeably to the Statute, will be held at Sandwich, on Thursday the Thirtieth day of September, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

PAUL JOHN SALTER
Secretary to the Board.

Sandwich, 10th Sept., 1856.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th day of September 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should this meet the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY.
Lot, 27, S. Middle Road
Rochester.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 30th August, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19 Vic., Chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound under penalty to transmit to the Receiver General, a true return under oath, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of each Municipality on the 31st December last, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the balance of monies transferred from the former Clergy Reserves Funds, to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of Rate payers; and notwithstanding that Circulars have been sent by mail from this Department to all Municipalities, many of the Clerks neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required Return on or before the 20th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at which time the circulations required to be made for the contribution of the Fund will take place, and consequently those Municipalities who do not comply with this notice, will have to be excluded.

[Signed] JOS. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
OF **London.**

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hanly, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and Goods or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent for Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES &c.

This Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE
LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Tuesdays and Fridays.

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit, Wednesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete and elegant style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the Line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East should mark packages to the care of C. I. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
WINTER
HOSIERY, and GLOVES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,
SATINETTS
TROWSERINGS,
FLANNELS,
GREY KERSEYS,
GALA PLAIDS
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES
TICKINGS,
CARPETING,
WINTER
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN
AT CURRENT PRICES.
SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

CHINESE POTATO (*Dioscorea batatas*).—C. A. Peabody, Esq., the "great Strawberry man," and Horticultural editor of the *Soil of the South*, published at Columbus, Ga., does not appear to entertain a very favorable opinion of this proposed new esculent. He says:

"That new horticultural wonder, the Chinese Yam, proves a delicate and slow grower. We are satisfied that in this climate it will take two years, at least, to get a tuber large enough to eat. The vine resembles our wild potato, but is half as large as an ox. We have no idea that we shall have to move our fence round the Chinese Yam patch, in consequence of the enlargement of the tubers."

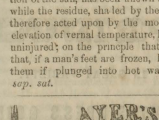
SALT AND GUANO.—Recent experiments stated in the Mark Lane Express, go to show that common salt is a valuable addition to all applications of guano to the soil. It not only has a tendency to give strength and hardness to the straw, (which guano weakens) but prevents the loss of ammonia, which is constantly going on even in a dry atmosphere.

Mr. Saral, the editor of a French agricultural journal, says: "We left in open air, in plates, during 15 days, equal weights of the pure guano and guano previously mixed with salt. At the end of that time we examined anew the amounts of nitrogen, and found that the pure guano had lost 11. 6 per cent, of nitrogen, while that mixed with salt had lost only 5 per cent." The Express recommends the use of refuse salt from fish packers for that purpose, and any refused salt would probably answer the purpose.

To Thaw Frozen Plants.

To preserve vegetable life, after having been frozen the same precaution is necessary as in the case of animals. Sudden elevation of heat, proves fatal in both cases.—When the noses of French soldiers became frozen and lost all feeling, in their retreat from Moscow, they were preserved by rubbing them wi h *snow*. The restoration of vegetables frozen while alive is to be accomplished by the application of cold water, but not when the soil is shiving on them. For reasons that here made obvious, early Yorks and other things should be planted on the north side of ridges.

That portion of trees standing on the north side of a wall and rising above it, so as to be exposed in early spring to the action of the sun, has been known to be killed, while the rest, shaded by the wall and therefore acted upon by the more gradual elevation of vernal temperature, has escaped uninjured; on the principle that is known, that, if a man's feet are frozen, he will lose them if plunged into hot water.—*Verb. sep. sal.*



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians and Patients, has proved that the most serious diseases almost beyond belief, were they not administered by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints to which they have been found useful.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as gently moves the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well who suffers a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, generally relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *Smarting, Sulphurous*, and *swollen* feelings will readily disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a *Foul Stomach*, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NEURALGIA, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system of Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effects of these Pills, and some alarming diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence. Leave the sufferer in despair to health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself disfigured by running sores, with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the uncleun diseases of the skin, because your system will not purify.

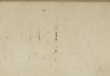
TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like rubbish before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is followed by the head-ache, and the constitution is frequently undermined in other cases, the whole body is affected. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces jaundice, a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternate costiveness and looseness, are common. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes fatal ability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become yellow; sometimes the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which usually ends in bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer sick headaches when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
Sandwich.



STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal,		From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do May 7	do	June 7
do May 21	do	June 21
do June 4	do	July 5
do June 18	do	July 19
do July 2	do	Aug. 2
do July 16	do	Aug. 16
do July 30	do	Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.	From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26	Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24	do Jan 24, 1857
do Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do Feb 25, "	do Mar 27, "
do Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do

Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All cabins furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 82 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. A. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Huntsville Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they effect much greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Rooling Tiles and Press Bricks for ronting Buildings of a superior quality.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new) is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and car ried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

SANDWICH, 16th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESSES, made in the most fashionable style.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Gullot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56: JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the most style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY, C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n3ly

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . . . L. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President . . . . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howett, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Riley Brown, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE TREE MAGEE'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it study to see that his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure . . future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 20th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warren, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 20th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross. Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travelers that he has taken the above well known and commodious establishment, and has made extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the first brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it rented throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate Board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb, 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the New Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Textural Centre of Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of readering it attractive to the public.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

SANDWICH

AND ITS

VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages; devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, demands such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateurs of Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to secure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to all the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the work, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM EVANS, Esq., who has now resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD in the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash or very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON.
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Coat Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosba fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Shell and Bone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, Gold Pins, Gold and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see two doors from Crawford, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the River Detroit, being the FARM IN THE TOWN of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to STANISLAN LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 17th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1856. NO. 36.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, ey
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPER,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, A. B., Principal, Professor of Theoretical and practical Book-keeping.
W. H. HOLLISTER and LAFAYETTE VORCE, Assistant Professors in Book-Keeping Department.
A. J. FIELDS, Professor of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
R. F. HUMISTON, Lecturer on Commercial History, and Art of Computation.
JOHN B. WARING, Lecturer on Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, &c.
Hon. JOHN CROWELL, ex-member of Congress, Lecturer on Commercial Law.
Rev. J. A. THOME, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
ERASTUS HOPKINS, President of the St. Louis Air-Line Railroad, Lecturer on Railroading, Commerce, etc.
VISITING COMMITTEE.
A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
T. C. Severance, John Whitman,
H. M. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
J. L. Severance,
S. H. Mather.
G. W. Shafod,
T. F. Ray.
TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simple course - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.
THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.
THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's New Method, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.
THE METHOD OF TEACHING,
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.
THE INITIATORY COURSE.
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than mere routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.
THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.
THE EXTEND COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.
By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.
PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West, at least in the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular and recommended by many of the colonial men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.
DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.
The new suit of rooms in this College occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for many of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

Old Church Bells.

BY JONATHAN SPREE SLINGSBY.

Ring out merrily,
Loudly, cheerily,
Blithe old bells from the steeple tower,
Hopefully, fearfully,
Joyfully, tearfully,
Moveth the bride from her maiden bower.

Clouds there are none in the fair summer sky;
Sunshine flings benison down from on high;
Children sing loud, as the train moves along,
"*Happy* the bride that the sun shines on."

Knell out drearily,
Measured and wearily,
Sad old bells from the steeple grey;
Priests chanting lowly;
Solemnly, slowly
Unseth the corse from the portal to-day.

Drops from the leaden clouds heavily fall
Dripping over the plume and the pall;
Murmur old folk as the train moves along,
"*Happy* the dead that the rain raineth on."
Toll at the hour of prime,
Matin and vesper chime,
Loved old bells from the steeple high—
Boiling, like holy waves,
Over the lowly graves,
Floating up, prayer-fraught into the sky,

Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach;
Stern is the preaching your iron tongues preach;
Ringing in life from the bud to the bloom,
Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.

Peal out evermore—
Peal as he pealed of yore,
Brave old bells, on each sabbath day,
In sunshine and gladness,
Through tones and thro' sadness,
Bridal and burial have passed away.

Tell us life's pleasures with death are still rife;
Tell us that death ever leadeth to life;
Life is our labor, and death is our rest,
If happy the living the deadare the blest.

A Secret Worth Knowing.

Truth is strange—stranger than fiction

A young grocer, of good character and correct habits, commenced business in a good and improving neighborhood. His stock was small, as were his means, and his stock of customers still smaller.

His sales hardly met his expences, and he was evidently going "down hill," and *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

At the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between

A few have rims of iron, very much decayed around their tops. The beads are coarsely and inelegantly made. The shells are those usually found in such places and are much worn. As Professor Wilson has lately shown in the *Canadian Journal*, they must have come from the Gulf of Mexico, and thus exemplify the existence of an extensive traffic between the northern and southern portions of our continent. The presence of the hair is involved in mystery. It does not belong to any of the skulls, but seems to have been either a talisman or an ornament. While standing amid the relics of decaying bones and mouldering skulls, the question naturally arose, "Who and what are these? What were their joys and sorrows, their occupations and pleasures?—did they come to an untimely end, and how long have they lain in their earthly resting-place, till disturbed by the insatiable curiosity of the white man?" Alas! from those grinning skulls and those discoloured bones, not even the voice of echo is heard. Perpetual silence mocks all our inquiries.—Without presuming to offer any very decided opinions, the writer is inclined to believe that the remains are those of warriors, slain in battle. The chief grounds for this are as follows:—

1. In the spring, a skeleton was found a short distance from the burrow, with every evidence of having been struck down by a tomahawk.

2. In the bright, where the remains were found, is one admirably battle-field

3. The bodies seem to have been hastily interred. Most of them had on their ordinary dresses. A few remains of these were found with the fur yet perfect, the skins neatly sewn, and evidently belonging to some people of Indian dress, still distinct and undecayed. The corpses appear to have been hastily thrown in, and little or no earth thrown over them, as the only covering found over them was that formed by the accumulation of leaves that have fallen since their interment.

The time when this interment took place will never be known, but it must have been after the French began to occupy the country.—*Globe.*

Miscellany.

THE APPLE.—"I wish you had been Eve," said an urchin to an old maid, who was proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?" "Because," said he, "you would have eaten all the apple, instead of dividing it with Adam."

A gentleman asked a little girl what it was that made a person feel so when another tickled him. "I suppose it is the laugh creeping over him," was the instant reply.

Why is a lover like a knocker? Because he is bound to adore (a door.)

A land speculator, out West, in defending his "tract" against the charge of insalubrity, declared it was so healthy "around," and so difficult for folks to die, that all the inhabitants had to draw their last breath with a corkscrew.

A MAMMOTH SQUASH.—Mr. Samuel Hoard, of this city, has raised a squash in his garden this season, which weighs one hundred and eighty-six pounds. It is probably the largest squash ever grown in this country.—*Chicago Times.*

Our devil says if all he hears of speculation, high living, extravagance, enormous rents, prostitution and gambling in Chicago, be true that we may hear, ere long, of another great squash in that city. "May be so!"

The entire island now comprising the city and county of New York, was once purchased for the astounding sum of twenty-four dollars! A friend of ours wishes that his great-great-great grandfather had been the purchaser, and that his descendants had "held on to the property."

Louis Napoleon has issued an edict, forbidding the nurse of the little Napkin from calling him "*my little rabbit, my little squairel, my little dickey-duckey*, and such like appellations, as they would hereafter interfere with his dignity as Emperor of France!" What paternal solicitude and foresight!

"Talk of the inferiority of the female mind!" exclaimed an excited Woman's Rights orationan, "why, Mr. President, woman possesses infinitely more of the divine silliness than man, and any one who attempts to get around her, in these days, *will have to start very early in the morning!*"

The Abington [Mass] Standard tells the following: The Rev. Mr. G., a clergyman of a neighboring town, being recently absent from home on business, his little son, a youth of four years, calmly folded his hands and asked the blessing usually pronounced by his father at morning meal. At noon, being asked to pronounce the blessing, he replied with a grave face, "No, I don't like the looks of them taters."

FOREIGN INVENTIONS.—An Italian journal states that a capenter has discovered a new method of constructing a locomotive engine, which may be set in motion without the aid of steam, human labor, or fuel. Its daily cost is limited to the value of the grease required to diminish friction, and its use is free from any danger whatever. The inventor, Giochino Papa, living at Brescia, proposes to dispose of his secret. The engine will cost 20,000 francs, if of 100-horse power.

THE ELECTRIC SPARK.—At the London Royal Institution, lately, the instaneous duration of an electric spark and the means ingeniously contrived by Professor Wheatstone to measure it, were illustrated by the original apparatus employed by the Professor; from which it was ascertained that the duration of the spark does not exceed the twenty-five thousandth part of a second.—In a narrow hall, if illuminated in its flight by a flash of lightning, would in consequence of the momentary duration of the light, appear to be stationary; and even the wings of an insect that moves ten thousand times in a second, would seem at rest.

NATURAL SILK FABRIC.—A remarkable circumstance is said to have occurred in the silk factory of M. Garibaldi, at Cremona.—It is positively stated that, in the factory, a quantity of silk worms, instead of forming the cocoon as usual, actually wove a kind of silk ribbon, of the breadth of an inch, and of length of upward of twelve feet. In the course of inquiries made in this matter, it has been elicit ed that a similar phenomena, only on a much larger scale, took place in Alexandria, in 1836, in the silk factory of Dr. Grillo, where the silk worms wove a ribbon five hundred, and upwards of seven feet in length, and part of which remarkable product is now preserved on exhibition in the Museum of Natural History at Turin.

The editor of a paper out west who has just failed, says he did it with all the honors of war, and retired with flying colors—the Sheriff's flag floating from two win dows on the door of the office!

PRINTING VS. PUBLISHING.—A young lady explained to a Printer the other day, the difference between printing and publishing; and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration she said, you may print a kiss upon my cheek, but you must not publish it.

A letter from Petersburg gives the following bill of fare of the great dinner given by the Czar to 200,000 peasants at the gates of Moscow:—240 sh eep, roasted wholly; 480 tuns, 28,800 litres of broth, 480 dishes of jelly, 7,200 fowls, 1,000 turkeys, 1,000 ducks, 24,000 loaves of white bread, 9,600 loaves of brown bread, 9,600 hams, 40,000 apples, 40,000 pears, 40,000 plums, 4,000 pails of beer, 4,000 pails of mead, 2,800 pails of white and red wine. At the head of every table there was a sheep roasted whole, the horns gilt and the nose tipped with silver. All the fruits were hung upon Christmas trees.

Why is the letter E like a child's first sin? —Because it is the begining of error.

A BLOODY INDIAN WAR APPREHENDED IN THE NORTH WEST.—The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 18th instant, gives the intelligence of a threatened war between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, partly growing out of the recent murders committed by the Chippewas among the Sioux, their hereditary enemies, and partly from a misunderstanding between the Indian agent and the Sioux in regard to the delivering over of certain young men engaged in forays into the Chippewa country. The superintendent demanded those men; on the refusal to comply, the annuities were suspended. Afterwards they complied, but for some reason they have not received their money. The consequence is, a bad state of feeling exists. The Sioux demand the young men, and threaten a war of extermination against the Chippewas.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ELECTRIC CABLE has been lost. It was taken out by the Dutchman, steam ship, to be laid down between Sardinia and the coast of Africa, in connection with the submarine line now in service. The steamer had got safely out with it, and we believe, had commenced paying it out from Cape Spartivento, and the vessel had nearly reached Calate Island, when a tremendous storm burst forth. Every effort was made to hold on the cable, but in order to save the ship and lives of those on board, they were compelled to drop it. The distance between Spartivento and Tunis is about 109 miles. The cable was insured at Lloyd's for nearly £30,000.

REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—Yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by his own personal staff, and the Military and Militia Staff, reviewed the whole of the active Volunteer force of Montreal, on the Champ de Mars.

The day was very fine and the ground densely crowded with spectators to the number of fully 15,000.

The whole event through the various evolutions of a field day with great steadiness and precision, and were highly complimented for their appearance and discipline. —*Montreal Advr. Oct.* 8.

The smoke from burning woods and marshes is felt severely at Saginaw. These fires are very general this fall, and we fear will prove very destructive to fences, hay-stacks and other property.

WILLIAM RUSSEL, who was sent to the Crimea as special reporter to the *London Times* and who fulfilled his mission with considerable skill, has been writing from St. Petersburg to the same paper, an account of the coronat on of the Emperor of Russia. The rare descriptive skill which he exhibits in his letters almost brings the gorgeous pageant before the eye. Mr. Russell is an Irishman and a short, stout, jolly one too. He is a great favorite with everybody except those whose abuses he exposes; and it was quite a common saying with the soldiers before Sebastopol, during his temporary absence when they suffered any needless privation or hardship—"Oh, this would'nt be so if Billy Russell were only here." His letters have already given him rank among masters of the English language, such as has been attained by no living men save Ruskin and DeQuincy.

THE TURF.—A trotting match took place over the Union Course, Long Island, on Thursday between Lady Moscow and Tacony mile heats, best in five, to harness. Tacony took the first heat, and Lady Moscow the three next. Time— 2.25½, 2.30½, 2.35½, 2.41½.

A LARGE PIECE OF TIMBER.—John Gilchrist, Esq., of Peterborough, C. W., numbers among his lot of masts now at Sillery Cove a huge white pine mast, 101 feet in length, and girthing 40½ inches. This splended denizen of the forest is perfectly straight, and is of excellent quality of wood.

THE NEGRO AND THE NEEDLE.—The earliest record of needle making in England is in the year 1545, in the reign of Henry VIII., and it is supposed that this useful branch of industry was introduced by a Moor from Spain. Needles were sold in Cheapside and other busy streets in London in the reign of Queen Mary, and were at that time made by a Spanish negro, who refused to discover the secret of his art. Another authority states that the art of making steel needles was lost at the negro's death, but afterwards revived by a German in 1556. Probably these facts may account for the needle maker's coat of arms being the head of a negro.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN ROSS.—The English papers contain intelligence of the death of the celebrated Arctic navigator, Sir John Ross, Rear Admiral in the British navy, at the advanced age of 80. Having entered the navy in 1788, he took an active part in the war of the last and beginning of the present century. In 1818, he accompanied Sir Edward Parry in his expedition to the Arctic Seas, and subsequently spent upwards of four years there, from 1829 to 1833, in command of another expedition to those inhospitable regions, and on his return received the honor of knighthood from William IV., for his distinguished services.

A man in Wisconsin recently advertising his farm for sale, winds up as follows:—"The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial, divine; also two waggons to sell and yoke of steers."

By the Arabia.

From the Correspondent of the Globe.

LONDON, October 10, 1856.

Italian affairs are as involved as ever, and doubt begins again to creep over the people's minds here whether, after all that has been said, anything will be done by the Western Powers towards liberating the political victims of Ferdinand of Naples, and promoting the general amelioration of the social condition of the country, by enforcing a change of policy upon the cruel king and his savage ministers. All sorts of rumours, with reference to this question, have been afloat this week. But one statement has been no sooner made than it has been contradicted by another, to be itself disposed of by a third. The last, and one in which the best informed people here are disposed to rely, is that the king is at length prepared to do something in the way of making the reforms required of him. The *Austrian Gazette*, a ministerial paper, of the 6th inst is the first authority for this. It states that the King of Naples has sent autographic letters to the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Victoria, announcing that he is willing to send a representative to the Paris Conference, and to communicate his intentions respecting organic reforms and an amnesty. This intelligence from Vienna, is thus given in another telegraphic despatch:—"The *Correspondence Autrichienne* publishes a letter of the 29th from Naples. The King has addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon, and another to Queen Victoria, asking that the coming Congress of Paris should consider the conditions of an amnesty, and of the abolition of the reforms advised by the two Powers. The official *Gazette de Verona* says that at Vienna a firm belief is entertained that the King of Naples will comply with the friendly remonstrances of Austria, which are entirely in harmony with the views of the French Cabinet."

The *Vaterandsy Gabette*, under its Vienna head, says:—"Although the utmost silence continues to prevail with respect to the affairs of Naples, we can state positively that diplomatic negociations are being quietly pursued, which will probably have the effect of causing the Western Powers to abandon the projected exhibition. We learn from a good source that Russia has not confined herself to the protest expressed in the circular despatch but that Baron de Morenheim lately brought to Vienna a pressing note, in which the necessity of preventing the Western Powers from carrying out their intentions is unequivocally expressed. The manner in which that will be done it is not difficult to divine. Russia will try to send the whole question to a diplomatic congress, and certainly Austria will do all she can to promote the object in that footing."

RUSSIA.

The *Moniteur du l'Armee* gives the following as the results of the census of the Russian empire taken by the order of the Emperor at the time of his accession to the throne:—

"The total number of the population amounts to 63 millions, the principal elements of which give results unknown to the rest of Europe. The clergy of the Russian Church stand for the enormous number of 610,000; that of the tolerated creeds, 33,000; the hereditary nobility, 500,000; the petty bourgeoisie, including discharged soldiers, 425,000; foreigners residing temporarily, 40,000; different bodies of Cossacks colonised on the Oural, the Don, the Wolga, the Black Sea, the Balkal, the Baschkirs, and the irregular Kalmucks, 2,000,000; the population of the towns, the middle and lower classes, 3,000,000; the population of the country parts, 45,000,000; the wandering tribes, 500,000; the inhabitants of the Trascaucasian possessions, 1,400,000; the kingdom of Poland, 5,200,000; the Grand Duchy of Finland, 1,400,000; and the Russian colonies in America, 71,000. At the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, the census then taken only gave a population of 51,000,000. This large increase in the space of 30 years may, however, be readily understood when it is considered that the Russian territory has now an extent of 22 millions of square kilometres (a kilometre is the of a mile), and a line of coast of 27,000 kilometres. If the population continues to increase in the same proportion, it will by 1900 amount to 100 millions. The Russian empire, according to the same document, contains 112 different peoples, divided into 12 principal races, the most numerous of which is the Sclavonian, including the Russians properly so called, the Poles, the Cossacks, and the Servian colonies of Dnieper. These populations inhabit the finest and the most important provinces of the empire."

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 2nd Oct. states that the marriage of Prince Frederick William with the Princess Royal of England will take place on the 18th October, 1857, the anniversary of the Prince's birthday.

From Berlin we have accounts which state that the question of Neufchatel will be taken into consideration during the sojourn of the King of Prussia at Hohengelern; and in the conference which will take place on the subject, it will be discovered more particularly to draw out the positive propositions which Prussia will have to make upon the question, the powers which signed the protocol of May 2, 1852, having admitted in principal the rights of Prussia over the Principality.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico are to the 2d inst. The difficulty between Great Britain and the Republic seems to be rapidly approaching a crisis.—The British Legation was closed on the 2d inst., the Mexican Government failing to comply with the requisition respecting the Tepic affair. The British Charge had removed to Tacubaya' there to await further instructions from his Government. In the meantime British squadrons are to be in readiness to act both on the Gulf and west coast of Mexico, should it be decided to push matters to that extremity in enforcing reclamations. Large sales of confiscated church property had been made, and it was expected that the treasury would soon be replenished. Attempts to subvert the Government, and a conspiracy to assassinate President Comonfort, had been detected and frustrated. The Government had suspended payment on the Vera Cruz Custom House. Accounts from the Northern department confirm the news of the defeat of Vidaurri's partisans at San Luis Potosi, at Mier, and at Villareal. The pros ects of success are completely destroyed.

Nicaragua.

The N.Y. *Herald* of Monday, gives the following summary of the latest news from Central America:—

"We have important news from Nicaragua, brought by the steamship *Texas*, at this port, from San Juan del Norte, about the 7th inst. The Texas encountered violent gales on the voyage, which delayed her passage and rendered it necessary to put into Norfolk for supplies. She brought $156,563 in treasure, and between seven and eight hundred passengers from California. Our dates from Granada (Nic.) are to the 4th inst. Walker had ordered the evacuation of Massaya, and concentrated all his disposable force at the capital, before which the allied army pitched their camp on the 2nd inst. Several skirmishes had taken place at the outposts, and an eventful battle was hourly expected. The belligerents were, all things considered, not very unequally matched in point of numbers. Parties of recruits from California, New Orleans and New York, were on the march for Granada. The Americans were in excellent spirits and confident of victory, while Gen. Walker was resolved by a decisive blow to annihilate the enemy in the field and paralyze the native opposition, which was being actively organized against him. The administration of the civil affairs of the government was prosecuted with vigorous rigour. The decree of the Constituent Assembly abolishing slavery had been revoked and that domestic institution is now virtually re-established in the republic. It is expected that this act will attract a large number of emigrants from the Southern section of the United States. A large number of valuable estates, confiscated by executive decree, will be sold by auction on New Year's day, affording a fine chance of profitable investment, as the government scrip, which will be received in payment, can be now obtained at a merely nominal price. Major Heiss has been commissioned to proceed to Washington, and ratify the commercial treaty recently concluded with our Government. The fees for distillery licenses had yielded quite a considerable sum of money. Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, at a public dinner, freely expressed the sympathy which the present administration feel towards the establishment of Walker's government. Lieutenant Jennings Estelle, a native of Tennessee, had been shot by sentence of court-martial. He confessed to many homicides committed by him, both in California and Central America. Trade was dull in Granada, and although provisions were cheap, board and lodging were high."

Important from Mexico.

RAPTURE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Withdrawal of the British Legation from the Capital.

ENGLISH FLEETS ON THE EAST AND WEST COASTS.

Correspondence of the New-York "Daily Times:"

City of Mexico, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856

Fearing that I shall not have an opportunity of writing you by our *regular* mail line to New-Orleans this month, I send you by the British packet, by way of Havana, a piece of important news.

I have it from unquestionable authority, that at the very time this leaves the capital, *the British Legation closes its doors.* The cause of this proceeding is the Barron, Forbes & Co's case. This, however, is but a hobby; for it is well known that the British Government has been endeavoring for a long time to settle the financial claims of its subjects against Mexico quietly, if possible. But all such attempts have been abortions, and it only required some act on the part of the Mexican Government to demonstrate that all her pleas were groundless, and that sympathy had been wasted on the country, for the British Government to adopt coercive measures. The Barron, Forbes & Co's case has furnished abundant pretext, and I cannot for my part see why the Mexican Minister is going to escape from the difficulty without getting a drubbing.

The British Charge here has acted under the most positive orders from his own Government in his case and the charge which has been rushed on by Mr. Barron's great wealth and political influence, has not the least shadow of foundation. Such could not be the case—the assertion of a lot of editors and brokers in Mexico to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Admiral of the fleet in the Gulf is under orders to hold himself in readiness for any alternative, and Admiral Bruce, of the Pacific squadron, is ordered on the west coast of Mexico.

Thus the country stands at present. For my own part I regard it as being in rather tight quarters. They certainly will find that they have taken the wrong pig by the ear, and be taught what a lesson that will be them serving as their future dealings with countries, where a pledge given in good faith is never broken, except at the sacrifice of all character for honor.

The balance of the news in this capital is of little import. Everything thing promises well at present, but it may be regarded that a month is shower-y weather. The fact that three or four large States are in revolution does not seem to create the least feeling here. The officers of the army chiefly amuse themselves in going about abusing the Government for not paying them off, a performance which they have not witnessed for the last three or four weeks.

Her Majesty in Scotland.

A few scraps we glean of the Royal bearing. The Duchess of Kent found certain biscuits supplied by an Edinburgh baker to be peculiarly nice, and ordered the host of her hotel to continue to supply. On Sunday the landlord found he had none left, and sent for a fresh consignment. The baker indignantly replied he would not serve the Queen herself on Sunday. Mr. Barry represented the case to the Duchess just as it stood, whereupon Her Royal Highness called in person on the Baker, and ordered twelve dozen biscuits to be sent to her every week. The Queen to whose ears the story came, gets every week a similar supply.—Her Majesty, in her walks about Balmoral dropped into the hut of an old Highland widow, and talked very familiarly, upon ordinary topics. At last the widow ended: "Ye ne'er say anything about the Queen: I reckon ye're Mrs. Albert herself?" Calming in at another bothy, Her. Majesty found a very aged woman alone at tea. In the course of the chat, she observed, "You are very old to be alone!"

"O," was the reply, "I've wrath (plenty) o' folk to take cars o' me; but they're a cot to see the Queen." "Tell them," rejoined Her Majesty "when they return the Queen was out to see you." Subsequently Her Majesty took shelter in the same hut from an evening shower and received a very few but very kindly scold for venturing out so late.

Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, OCTOBER 30, 1856.

On Thursday last, the *Essex Troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry* marched into Sandwich from Kingsville, (where they had been drilling) for the purpose of finishing their ten days' exercise. Their appearance, as they marched into town was certainly most creditable, and the order which they kept reflects the greatest credit upon the men, as it will be remembered that the troop had then been only seven days on drill. Their uniform is of blue cloth, with white facings, and looks very neat and becoming. The men are mostly from the Township of Gosfield, and a finer-looking set of fellows it would be difficult to find; and all being independent farmers, have taken a pride in appearing as they did.

Their soldier-like appearance, and the accuracy with which they went through their drill, speaks well for Sergeant Spinks, who drilled and brought the troop to its present very efficient state. The following is a list of the officers and men:

OFFICERS.

Captain Theodore Wigle.
Lieut. J. H. Wilkinson,
Cornet Jas. McKee.

Sergt. John Flood.
" William Maynard.
Corpl. Adam Wigle.
" *Hugh* Ruthven.
" Thomas Conkin.
Trumpeter William Barrett.

PRIVATES.

Angus McDonald	Wm. Boe
Peter McDonald	Windle J. Wigle
David Wigle	Robert Wigle
Fredrick Carter	Thomas W. Wigle
George Cowan	Michael Wigle
Edgerton Scratch	John J. Nutson
William Wigle	George Cooper
John McDonald	William McDonald
Charles Sales	Zachariah Sales
Archimedes Scratch	James Foster
Deniel Wigle	John Lott
Hugh Gillespie	Jonathan Lane
Levi Loveless	Simon Wigle
Andrew Wigle	James Loveless
Francis Belford	Joseph Black
James Nevill	William Archer
Rudolph Ulch	Colin Fox
Samuel Nutson	James Flood
William Fox	John Malott
Henry Scratch	Alexander Ouellotte
Ezra Malott	Henry Fox

On Friday morning, Col. McDougall inspected the troop, and paid them a high compliment for their appearance, and for the excellent manner in which they drilled

In the afternoon, Col. Rankin, in appropriate speech on behalf of Mrs. Rankin, presented to the troop a beautiful silk flag which she had made. In presenting it, the Colonel said that he felt certain that in their hands it would never be disgraced. Capt. Wigle, on behalf of the troop, returned thanks to Mrs. Rankin and Miss McKee for the honor they conferred upon them, and assured those ladies, that should occasion require their services, the flag which had been made and presented by their fair hands, would never be disgraced. Three enthusiastic cheers were given for our gracious Queen, three for the ladies, and three for Col. Rankin. The Col. drank to the health of the troop in a stirrup cup, which was passed from hand to hand until all had drunk.

They then re-formed and marched to the Windsor Castle, where they were entertained in a very handsome manner by the Colonel. A regular soldier's feast was spread, and the troopers felt themselves competent to do good service upon the different good things set before them, after so severe a field day as they had experienced.

When the cloth had been removed. Col. Rankin gave the health of the Queen, which was drunk with three times three. The health of Capt. Wigle was then proposed and drunk most heartily. Col. Rankin's was next proposed, and drunk with all the honors. The health of Col. Askin, (who wore the medals which he had won in defence of his country,) was now proposed, and responded to by all present with a hearty cheer. This closed the labours and pleasures of Friday.

On Saturday, His Honor the Mayor of the city of Detroit, came to Sandwich, and invited the troop over to that city, which kindness the Captain could not refuse. At one o'clock the troop crossed the river in the steamer Argo, and was met by the Mayor and a large number of the citizens who had assembled to greet them. After marching through the principal streets they were taken to His Honor's office, where a sumptuous lunch was prepared and awaiting their arrival. The very best feeling prevailed, which we were happy to see. The Mayor proposed three cheers for the Queen, and Col. Rankin returned the compliment by giving three for the President of the United States. This day will long be remembered by the troop, for their kind reception by the citizens and the courteous treatment of Mayor Hyde. We hope that such friendly interchanges of hospitality may increase, and that the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent may learn to pledge each other's prosperity—rather than the encouragement of a hostile feeling which is both unnatural and unhallowed for. On their way to the ferry more than a thousand of the citizens had assembled along the line of their march, and as the troop again entered the ferry boat Argo, a deafening cheer was given by the crowd to their Canadian guests. They then marched to Sandwich and were dismissed, having completed their ten days' drill.

The Assizes for the County of Essex were opened in this town on Monday last by Mr. Chief Justice Draper. The following is a list of Grand Jurors sworn in:—Cornelius R. Quick, Esq., Foreman; Sam. Atkins, John Bray, James Borrowman, Richard Bertheume, Patrick Conway, William Hunt, Henry Harris, Peter Malott, John Maloney, Pierre Marantette, Michael Maloney, Johnson Richardson, Edmond Smith, Robert Taylor, John S. Wigle, George Wilson, Henry Whaley.

The civil docket is unusually small. The number of records tried up to the time of going to press are six, viz.:

The Trust and Loan Co. *vs.* Salmoni—Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff, and 1s. damages.

Jones *vs.* Bartlett—Assessment. Left to arbitration.

Richmond *vs.* Ferris—Ejectment. Verdict for Plaintiff and 1s. damages.

Leonard *vs.* Ferris—Issue. Verdict for plaintiff, £69 14s.

McLeod *vs.* Mercer, Sheriff—Assessment Damages assessed at £130 15s.

Joseph Mark *vs.* John Morris—Malicious Arrest. Verdict for plaintiff, £12 10s.

The criminal docket is very large. The following prisoners have been tried:

Phoebe Greaves—Larceny. Not guilty

Nancy Munroe—Larceny. Guilty; sentenced to 6 weeks imprisonment.

James E. Pomeroy—Felony. Not guilty.

Our Iron Manufactories.

(From the Kingston Com. Adv.)

CHEWETT AND CO'S IRON AND AXLE FACTORY

This firm as our readers are aware was awarded a special prize for the arrices of Pa manufacture which it exhibited, namely, Bar Iron manufactured from scrap, and iron axles and boxes suitable for light and heavy wagons, carriages, buggies, &c. The iron received the most unequalified approval from the judges as also from the many experienced iron masters and practical mechanics who examined it, being pronounced by them equal if not superior to the best imported. The axles and boxes attracted general admiration, not less from the completeness, beauty and finish of the workmanship, than from the minuteness of their adjustment, and the smoothness and easiness with which the axle worked in the box. It required not the eye of a mechanic to discern their merits at a glance, and consequently we were by no means surprised to hear that Mr. Alfred Perry the Provincial commissioner, whenever he cast his eyes upon them at once engaged the entire collection for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—This is a triumph of enterprise of which Kingston has just reason to be proud, for in this branch of Manufacture we believe she stands alone in the Province. Having got the start of other places, and being already able to manufacture articles superior to those imported, at prices equally low if not lower, there is every probability that she will be able to maintain her prestige in the Provincial market. In these circumstances we look upon Messrs. Chewett and Company's iron and axle factory as being the nucleus of a manufacturing establishment, which, if it goes fair play from those who ought to be most interested in its success, namely our provincial tradesmen and mechanics, cannot fail to become one of the most extensive and valuable nurseries of domestic industry within our borders. We are gratified to hear that the impression made at the recent exhibition in favor of the manufactures of Messrs. Chewett & Company, is having a legitimate effect upon mechanics as well as the iron trade throughout the Province, and the orders coming in daily, being an index that they are taking that position in the Provincial market over similar descriptions imported, goods which is universally accorded to them by all judges, and which they certainly merit.

Appalling Burning of a Ship.

The following details of a horrible case of piracy and burning of a ship at Macao have been received at Lloyd's:—

The Dutch ship *Baaca*, Capt. Heymans, 700 tons burthen, with between 300 and 400 emigrants (coolies) for Havana, put back to Macao with provisions since the 23rd ult. She had on board, (August 10), when her water casks leaking and cargo shifted, having encountered boisterous weather, and on reaching the outer roads brought up to an anchor. There she remained repairing, her officers exercising strict vigilance in preventing the coolies going ashore, as they should make their escape. For the three weeks, whatever discontentmay have prevailed no fears of an outbreak would seem to have been entertained until a Chinese doctor warned the captain that mischief was brewing. In preparing for such a contingency as a rising of the coolies, the small arms were placed on the poop and two guns were loaded with grape and pointed forward. About nine o'clock of the night of the 8th, the disturbance commenced, and the crew took refuge on the poop. The captain first fired a shot or two, overheard, but as that had no effect, and the coolies advancing towards them, yelling frightfully, armed with belaying pins, bricks torn from the cooking places, &c., the captain gave orders to his men to fire, and immediately a volley was poured into the infuriated mass from the two guns, and also from the small arms. This had the effect of checking and pardering down the rioters, and the coolies were driven below, but they sought revenge by setting fire to the ship, and in a few minutes the captain was appalled by seeing flames issuing up from the fore hatch. A frightful scene of carnage followed the coolies rushed up on deck, and no doubt murdered all the officers of the ship. The ship was soon in blaze, fore and aft. In about an hour the mainmast fell with a crash, then the mizzen, and about midnight the magazine blew up with a tremendous explosion. The ship was instantly shivered to fragments, and a vast number of poor creatures who clinging on the chains perished with her. Of the number who were on board, including crew and passengers, about 500, only 150 escaped with their lives; the remainder were either burnt in the ship or drowned. The affair has produced a great sensation in Hong Kong.

Shocking Occurrence--Two Women eaten by Wolves.

Our pen has seldom had to record a more heart-rending circumstances than we are about to relate. Some ten days ago, in the Southern portion of the Township of Mornington, two females went out in the evening in search of their cows, and not returning that night, search was made in the morning, when, sad to relate their skeletons were only to be found, their flesh having been completely devoured by the wolves.—We are yet unable to record the particulars —the sad outcome only having as yet reached us. Our informant also states that a man in that locality has been missing for the last ten days. No trace can be found whatever, as fears are entertained that he met the same lamentable fate as the unfortunate women.

The wolves were never before known to be so numerous or so ravenous as they are this season in this section of the country.—It is regarded as unsafe to be alone on the public highways after dark. Reports are reaching us almost every week of some of their ravages. The other night previous they killed twelve belonging to the same man.

Bears are also numerous and remarkably saucy. A Mr. Bennett of Mornington, was attacked a short time ago, in his own field, a little after dark, by an old bear and three cubs. He fought her off till some of the neighbours came to his relief. An immense one was killed in Mornington a few day ago. —*Dumfries Reporter, 15th.*

Military Departments and Corps in the B. N. A. Provinces.

Captain General and Governor Chief—Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart.

Aide de Camp—Lieut. Retallick, 16th foot, (Lt. Douglass, 16th foot, acting)

HEAD QUARTERS MONTREAL.

Commanding Division — Lieut.-General Sir W. Eyre, K. C. B.

Military Secretary—Bt. Lt. Col. J. E. Thackwell h. p.

Col. on the (commanding R. A.)—[w] Col. Bell.

Col. on the Staff Royal Engr—C. W. R. Ord.

Major of Brigade—Capt. E. A. Williams, R. A.

Asst. Adjt. General—Lieut. Col. Hon. K. Rollo, Kingston.

Dep. Asst. Adjt. Gen.—Capt G. T. Mc. Donald, 16th foot.

Dep. Qr. Mr. Gen.—Lieut. Col. W J. D. Urban, h. p. 26th foot, Montreal.

Asst. Qr. Mr. General.—Lieut Col. C. T. Forbes, unattached, Kingston.

STAFF AT QUEBEC.

Major Gen. C. Trollope, C. B.
Major Tryon, 8th Fusileers, A. D. C.
Capt. Percy, 9th foot Brigade Major.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS IN B. N. A.

9th foot,	Kingston, C. W.
16th "	Quebec.
17th "	Quebec.
30th "	Montreal, (Head Qr's.
32nd "	Halifax.
63rd "	Halifax.
76th "	New Brunswick.

Royal Canadian Rifles, Head Quarters, 2 companies, Toronto, Lieut Col W. H. Bradford, 2 companies, Kingston, Major George Seton, 2 companies, St. Johns, C. E., Capt. R. M. Moffatt. Subaltern, Niagara, C. W., Lt. W. Melville. Subaltern, Isle aux Noix, C. E., Lieut. W. Cunnyngham.

ROYAL ARTILLERY,

Commanding Royal Artillery, Canada, Col. W. Bell, Montreal. Brigade Major, Capt. E. A. Williams, Montreal.

Quebec.—Lieut. Col. C. J. Dalton, Commanding. Capt. E. A. Williams, Company No. 1, 10th bat., Capt. F. W. Hamilton, do No. 2. do do.

Nova Scotia.—Lt. Col. F. Dicks, commanding. Capt. W. H. Cox's Company No. 3, 10th bat., Capt. T. C. Du Piatt's Co No. 4, do.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Commanding Royal Engineers in Canada Col. Ord; Asst. do Capt. Galleway.

Montreal District.—Com. Royal Engineers, Lt. Col. Bouchier, R. E.; Lt. Garnier, R. E.

Canada East, District Quebec.—Commanding Royal Engineer, Lt Col. Renwick, R. E.; Lt. Savage Staff Officer, Montmorency.

Canada West District.—Com. Royal Engineer, Lt. Col. Clayton, R. E.

COMMISSARIAT.

Head Quarters, Montreal.

Dep. Commanding General Clark, Asst. General Salwey, Deputy A. C. G. Irvine.

Quebec.—Deputy Asst. Com. Gen. Goldie, Deputy Asst Com. Gen Turner.

Kingston,—Asst. Com Gen Staunton.

Toronto,—Assistant C. J. Goold, Commanding; Clerk, Matthews.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Montreal Head Quarters.

Storekeeper, A. Gun. Deputy Storekeeper, W. H. Blenkarne, [Acting Barrack Master.]

Established clerks, R. Fawr, John Greig E. Wilgress, G. Wilgress,] Cattel.

Kingston,—Storekeeper James Harvey, Deputy Storekeeper, John Turnford [Acting Barrack Master,] Established Clerks, Glen, Dupuy.

Quebec,—William A. Holwell, Storekeeper, Established Clerk Henry Rogers, do. vacant.

Barrack Masters.—Qubec, F. W. Smith; Montreal, W. A. Blenkrne, pro tem; Toronto, Hogg.

Halifax,—Storekeeper, Andrew Pringle, Deputy, do, W. H. Tapp; Established Clerks, L. Poole, H Bigenall, E. V. Raynes, W. Marvin, G. E. Stothens.

New Brunswick,—Deputy Storekeeper, P. C. Frith; Established Clerks, J. Huygue, L. S. Odell.

Sydney,—Deputy Storekeeper, P. Wilkinson; Established Clerk, T. Lawery.

Town Majors,—Captain Knight, unattd., Quebec; Bt. Lieut. Bourchier, h. p. 19th Dr.—Kingston. [w] Ensign McDonald h. p. 50th foot, Montreal.

Fort Adjutant,—Michael Dowd, Isle aux Noix.

CANADIAN STOCK.

Mr. Southam, well known in the United States as a practical agriculturist and breeder of Hereford cattle, has just returned from a visit to some of our Canadian stock-breeders, and expresses surprise at the excellent quality of the Short Horns and Leicester sheep he has seen in this part of the province. He says that Mr. Miller, of Markham has a herd of Short Horns which, taken as a whole, is quite equal to any he has seen either in England or the United States.—This is high praise; and coming from a thoroughly practical man, who has been accustomed to see, as an exhibitor and a judge, the best stock of both countries, should encourage our breeders to greater efforts, and more care in the selection of animals. There are several herds in Canada that compete closely with that of Mr. Miller, and individual specimens that are—according to recent awards—superior to the best of his.—We need only mention those of Mr. Stone of Guelph, the Messrs. Wade of Port Hope, Miller of Pickering, and others, whose names will be seen in the prize lists of our Provincial and County Shows.

Mr. Southam speaks highly of the quality of the sheep he has seen, not on one, but on many farms. He has purchased several animals for neighbours, as well as for himself, paying very liberal prices. We have no doubt that, with proper management, a very profitable trade in thorough-bred stock may be carried on with the adjoining States.—*Globe.*

NAVIGATION OF THE LAKES.—The Halifax (N. S.) Sun says in a recent issue:—A noteworthy feature in the shipping on the great Canadian lakes is the rapidly increasing substitution of steamers for sailing vessels. The first craft ever launched on Lake Erie, was built by the French for the celebrated expedition of Ms Salle, so far back as 1679 (Raynal,) but it was only in 1797 that the first Anglo-American vessel was launched upon the lakes. The first Steamer launched in America was built in Lower Canada, to run between Montreal and Quebec; this was about the year 1812, the Legislature of that Province having in the session of 1811, granted a monopoly of the route to one Molson. The first steamer on Lake Ontario was built at about 1813; two years previously a like event took place on Lake Erie. In 1851 the proportion of tons of steam craft to sailing craft was as 74,000 to 138,000. The whole tonnage on the lakes in 1820 amounted to only 5,200 tons; in 1840 to 70,000 and in 1850 to 167,387 tons. In five years last past the ratio of increase is stated to have been much greater; but even this hardly gives an idea of the vast commerce of which these great inland seas are destined to become the scene, even before the closing of the current century.

MALICIOUS ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.—On Sunday evening, shortly after eight o'clock, a ballast train, between Newcastle and Port Granby on the Grand Trunk Railroad, was thrown off the track, over an embankment, some malignant wretches having placed pieces of timber across the line. The train was only going at the rate ten miles an hour, or the consequences might have been more serious than they were, some sixty men being upon it. As it was, a breaksman received some slight injuries. We understand that one of the contractors passed over that part of the road about an hour previously and found the track quite clear. No effort will be spared to discover the miscreants, who placed the obstruction; and, if they are found, it is to be hoped that the law will have penalties to impose in some degree adequate to the atrocity of their crime.—*Globe.*

The agents of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company have entered into arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, by which they undertake to land goods in any place in Canada along the line, the same bill and rate, freight carrying them through to their destination. This will much facilitate the speedy and safe delivery of goods, and Upper Canada merchants should avail themselves of it.—*Ex.*

The influence of the French ambassador at Constantinople has been sensibly felt in the repression of outrages against the Christians, and the punishment of those who had been leaders in the recent fanatical attacks. A decree has been issued by the Sublime Porte condemning Musselmen to pay 300,000 piastres for damages committed at a Catholic church and seminary, and fifteen of the most dangerous characters have been exiled into Asia. The state of Turkey will require a vigilant watch on the part of the representatives of Christian powers, and it will be necessary strongly to insist on the Porte fulfilling the many promises of reform with sincerity.

The Mount Clemens Advocate, Michigan, mentions a remarkable explosion of subterranean gas from the bottom of a well seventy-five feet deep. The men engaged in boring it were fortunately at dinner when the explosion took place. Sand and gravel were thrown up with immense force, covering the ground an acre in extent, a stone weighing sixteen pounds was thrown up about 150 feet in the air, and the augur was found 150 feet from the well. The gas is said to burn beautifully.—*Ex.*

A WARNING TO BAKERS.—On Monday morning the City Police seized three hundred loaves, the property of five different bakers, in this city, which were under weight, and distributed them to various charitable institutions. We are informed that some of the loaves were half a pound under weight.—*Mont. Pilot.*

QUEER REASON FOR KISSING.—A gentleman, on parting with a lady, gave and received—as he supposed—a kiss of friendship. After the door was closed, he overheard the following: "Why, Lucy, aint you ashamed to kiss a man, all alone with him?" "No, ma, I am not," answered Lucy; "for I only kissed him to smell his breath, to see if he hadn't been drinking."

At the horse show in Manchester, N. H., on Wednesday last, the mare 'Lady Sutherland' made a mile in 2 2-23, and took the purse of $75.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Oct. 29, 1856.

Flour,—New wasnot sampled, $7 00. Old do $5 25 to $6.

Buckwheat Flour,—$2
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.
Oats,— do do 25c.
Potatoes,—do do
Wheat, 60lb, $1 25.
Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load, $1 50 to $2.
Pork—Per 100 lb, 80.
Beef— do $5

TORONTO Oct. 27.

Owing to the disagreeable weather this morning the supply of produce on the market was exceedingly small.

Wheat to the extent of about 3,000 bushels was bought at prices ranging from 7s to 7s 4d—the ruling figure for the day being 7s 3d. The demand was not so active, waggons moved off freely at these quotations. Farmers who can bring in their wheat conveniently during the present week had better do so, as it is altogether likely that the demand will become inactive after the first of next month.

Flour is not active. We quote No 1 superfine 30s 6d a 31s, fancy 31s 3d a 32s and extra 33s 9d.

We notice no shange in other articles.

DETROIT, Oct. 27.

Flour—Holders above buyers views. Sales 400 bbls at $6.

Wheat—Heavy at $1 30 a 1 36. A cargo offered at the latter figure, and not taken.

Corn—demand good. Sales 2600 bu at 50 a 52c.

Oats—Dull at 35c.

Freights—The propeller Republic, for Dunkirk, takes 2000 bbls flour at $1 05, 60 tons copper and 20 tons ashes at $12 per ton, through to New York. The propeller Mary Stewart, barque Fame, and brig Alma, the first two for Buffalo and the latter for Toronto, take nearly 40,000 for wheat—last to Buffalo at 5c per bu, on an old contract

New York, Oct. 27.

Flour—Scarcely so buyant, and prices are without special change. Sales 6500 bbls at $6 55 a 70 for common to choice superfine state; $6 80 a 7 10 for extra state; $6 60 a $7 40 for common superfine to choice extra western. Sales 300 bbls Canadian at previous prices.

Wheat—Unchanged and demand active. Sales 10,000 bu at $1 45 1 46 for Milwaukee club; $1 42 for Chicago spring; $1 55 a 1 56 for red Illinois; $1 60 for red Indiana; $1 70 a 1 73 for white Canadian.

Rye—Steady at 86c.

Corn—Dull. Sales 20,000 bu mixed western at 68c.

Oats—Steady.

Pork—Better. Sales 300 bbls at $20 75 a 21 for mess; $18 a 18 25 for prime.

Beef—Very firm, and in fair demand. Cut meats a shade easier. Sales small.

Lard—Heavy at 13¾ a 13¾c.

Whisky—Sales 150 bbls at 35¾ a 36c.

Special Notices.

Sir. Astley Cooper's Pills.

The whole of our system is built up from the Blood—Nerves, Sinews, Muscles and Solid Bone, this being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity disease will show itself in some way or other. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will purify and cleanse the blood better than any other Medicine.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will be found a safe and admirable remedy for Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago and Depression of Spirits. Invalids should bear in remembered that they are excellent, long tried and successful medicine.

They have been amply tested in the most distressing of nervous affections, and thousands who have been afflicted, in every possible way are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefits they have received from their constant use, and who are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health, after having long despaired of ever possessing it again,

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.—To prevent imposition, be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper Pills, prepared in London and New York; if you ask for Sir Astley Cooper's Pills *only*, you will get a spurious compound, which will not have a beneficial effect. The Genuine Pills have a likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on each box; also the fac-simile of the signiture of the Proprietors, MacPhail & Co. London and New York on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Danspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich.

DIVISION COURTS ESSEX.

1st. Division,	Sandwich,	Tues.	11th Nov.
2nd. do	Amherstburg,	Tues.	7th Oct.
3rd. do	Kingsville,	Sat.	11th do
4th. do	Colchester,	Thurs.	9th do
5th. do	Mersea,	Mon.	13th do
6th. do	Simon's Middle R'd	Sat.	15 Nov.

(Signed) A. CHEWETT
Judge.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE 74th LOAN MEETING will take place on Wednesday, 5th November next, at half-past three o'clock, P. M. £250 for sale.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sec.-Tr. E. B. S.

To the Electors of the Counties of Essex and Kent. Western Division.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been this day lawfully DECLARED the successful candidate in the late contest, and you have conferred upon me the highest honour in your power to bestow—a seat in the Legislative Council of this Province. For your noble support of me during the severe struggle just ended, I beg you to accept my best and warmest thanks; and I repeat the assurance I have so often given, that I will serve you faithfully, zealously, and honestly; and my chief object shall ever be to promote the welfare and prosperity of this my adopted country, according to the best of my judgment ability and power.

Believe me to remain,
Gentlemen,
your obliged and faithful
Friend and Servant
JOHN PRINCE.

Chatham, Kent. }
22nd Oct. 1856. }

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 P. M., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. RITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon for a planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

REMEMBER

THE SALE OF

Collingwood Lots,

AT

PILKEY'S HOTEL,

MARKHAM VILLAGE,

TAKES PLACE ON

Saturday, 25th of October, 1856

This, we have no hesitation in saying, will afford the best opportunity for making a paying investment in *REAL PROPERTY* ever offered in Markham.

Remember, also, that only $25 is required down on each lot sold, and, it required, a deed will be given and good notes taken for the balance.

Remember, too, that we are authorised to sell a certain number of lots without reserve so that there is sure to be some great bargains.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WILSON & PATTERSON,
Auctioneers.

Markham, October 2, 1856.

FOR SALE.

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856.

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the *HASTINGS ROAD*. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order, The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings* The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE *HUNDRED ACRES*, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the *Land* allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG *HOUSE* required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men, The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small: the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the *Province*, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake *Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year: its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. *Lawrence* and the Ocean, These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

CR WN LAND DEPARTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots forming part of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Twentieth day of October next, at the hour of noon.

Upset price two shillings and sixpence per acre—One-fifth to be paid down at the time of sale, and balance by four yearly instalments with interest on each as it becomes due. Patents to issue so soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island and field notes of the Surveyor may be inspected during business hours

Concession H.—Nos. 1, 3, (100 acres each,) 5, [99 acres,] 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession I.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession K.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 200 acres each,

Concession L.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 100 acres each, 19, 96 acres, 21, 100 acres.

Concession M.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each 17, 98 acres, 19, 60 acres, 21, 124 acres.

Concession N.—Nos. 1 3 5, 100 acres each, 7, 84 acres, 9 11 13 15 17, 100 acres each, 19, 90 acres 21, 77 acres.

Concession O.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession P.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession Q.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 111 acres.

Concession R.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 74 acres.

Concession S.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11, 100 acres each, 13, 92 acres, 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each-

Concession T.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each,

Concession U.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession V.—Nos. 6, 105 acres, 8, 167 acres, 10, 170 acres, 12, 180 acres, 14, 183 acres.

Concession W.—Nos. 3, 115 acres, 5, 96 acres, 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each, 17, 125 acres.

Concession X.—Nos. 7, 49 acres, 9, 116 acres, 11, 106 acres, 13, 100 acres, 15, 100 acres, 17, 56 acres.

Concession Y.—Nos. 13, 100 acres, 15, 83 acres.

Concession Z.—Nos. 14, 92 acres, 16, 103 acres.

Grande *Pointe* Concession.—Nos. 14, 47 acres, 16, 50 acres.

Pointe AuGravier Concession.—Nos. 3, 112 acres, 5, 154 acres.

Neebish Concession, Nos. 21, 39 acres, 23, 57 acres, 25, 81 acres, 27, 124 acres, 29, 148 acres, 168 acres, 33, 138 acres, 37, 76 acres, 89, 34 acres.

Concession A.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37, 39, 100 acres each, 41, 182 acres, 43, 172 acres, 45, 130 acres, 47, 105 acres, 49, 146 acres, 51, 125 acres, 53, 117 acres, 55, 253 acres.

Huron Concession.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29, 31 33 37 39, 100 acres each.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
C. C. L.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1856.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber will purchase any quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay five and a half cent per pound. Apply at the Oxford Mills.

DANIEL ROWE.

Oxford, October 7th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3,50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander" for one year and send the *Publisher's* receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 forthe "Daily Clevelander" and the "Coummercial Gazette" for one year. *Parts* of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

I **William Crosby**, for twelve months past residing at the Village of Windsor, in the County of Essex, at present a prisoner in the close custody, of the Sheriff of the County of Essex, and being a Baker by trade do hereby give notice that I intend to present a petition to Alexander Chewett Esquire Judge of the County Court of Essex, praying to be examined touching my debts, estates, and effects, and to be protected from all process upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects, for payment of my full and lawful debts, and I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the *Canada 'Gazette* and in the *Maple Leaf* Newspaper, one month at the least after date hereof.

As witness my hand this first day of Oct. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

WILLIAM CROSBY.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq,, F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street: Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Luis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 5th November next, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy., }
Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856. }

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, to wit: } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice HAGARTY.

Perth, on	Wednesday,	24th September.
Ottawa,	Tuesday,	30th –
L'Original,	Thursday,	9th October.
Cornwall,	Monday,	13th –
Brockville,	Monday,	20th –

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Picton, on	Tuesday,	23rd September.
Belleville,	Monday,	29th –
Kingston,	Tuesday,	14th October.
Cobourgh,	Monday,	27th –
Peterboro,	Wednesday,	5th November.
Whitby,	Tuesday,	11th –

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN.

Sydenham,	Tuesday,	23rd September.
Barrie,	Monday,	29th –
Milton,	Wednesday,	8th –
Merritville,	Tuesday,	16th –
Niagara,	Tuesday,	7th –
Hamilton,	Wednesday,	29th –

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

Cayuga,	Tuesday,	23rd September.
Simcoe,	Tuesday,	30th –
Brantford,	Monday,	6th October.
Guelph,	Tuesday,	14th –
Berlin,	Monday,	20th –
Stratford,	Tuesday,	28th –
Woodstock,	Monday,	3rd November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. P.

Goderich,	Wednesday,	24th September
London,	Monday,	29th –
St.Thomas,	Tuesday,	6th –
Chatham,	Wednesday,	15th –
Sarnia,	Wednesday,	22nd –
Sandwich,	Monday,	27th –

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice BURNS.

Toronto, on	Monday,	13th –

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which must make them valued by the public when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:

"DR. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which cure; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co. says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough medicine in the world; and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"DR. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for some years,—indeed, this cure is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT THAXTER."

"*Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.*

"DR. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the CATHARTIC PILLS, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism under which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

And sold by Geo. & Geo. A. Bullock, Sandwich; D. Ouellette, Windsor.

NOTICE

A Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, agreeably to the Statute, will be held at Sandwich, on Thursday the Thirtieth day of September, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

PAUL JOHN SALTER
Secretary to the Board.

Sandwich, 19th Sept., 1856

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should this meet the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY,
Lot, 27. S. Middle Road
Rochester.

Dated Sept. 26th 1856.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 30th August, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19 Vic., Chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound under penalty to transmit to the Receiver General, a true Return under oath, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assesment Roll of each Municipality, on 31st December last, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the balance of monies transferred from the former Clergy Reserves Funds, to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of Rate payers; and notwithstanding that Circulars have been sent by mail from this Department to all Municipalities, many of the Clerks neglected to transmit the necessary returns: the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required Return on or before the 20th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at which time the circulations required to be made for the contribution of the Fund will take place, and consequently these Municipalities who do not comply with this notice, will have to be excluded.

[Signed] JOS. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customers that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East should mark packages to the care of C. L. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, Agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

SOWING WHEAT ON CLOVER SOD.—In one of the back volumes of the *Ohio Cultivator*, (vol. 2, 175, an experienced farmer, "as the result of repeated experiments," recommends the following mode of preparing clover sod for wheat. We should like to hear from any of our readers who have tried this plan. In this region, unless the land is very clean, we should stand a chance to get more grass than either wheat or clover:

"If I had a good clover sod, (not bine grass,) I would not feed a man and his horses to plow it more than once for me.—My mode is, to mow the first crop of clover, then let the second crop grow up, and as soon one-third of it get ripe, put the plow in and sow the wheat immediately. In plowing, I do not want my ground 'cut and covered,' but all of it stirred. By this mode of turning in half-ripened clover, I have my ground well seeded with clover—better than where I have sown the seed in the spring. I cannot be persuaded to plow ground before harvest, and then stir it several times before seeding. Even if the crop of wheat may be better, I believe it is injurious to the ground."

WHEAT ON OAT STUBBLE.—An experienced farmer says he has had very good wheat after oats by adopting the following mode of preparation of crops: Manure each ground well in the spring, which he believes is the best time to apply manure, plow it in deep; work the corn shallow, so as not to disturb the manure; plow shallow the next spring for oats; and in the fall plow deep, so as to bring up the manure, (which has now become fully rotten,) for wheat. Let the oat stubble lie thick enough, and and dry enough, burn it off; which will make the ground in first rate order for plowing, and kills the seeds of noxious weeds. If the seeds of weeds get in with the manure by putting it on the corn ground, there is a better chance of killing them than when plowed in with stubble for a crop of grain.

LOOK OUT FOR EARLY FROSTS.—Tender flowers for green houses and parlors must be removed from the earth by the last of September, that they may begin their season fresh and free from discoloration or weakness from early *frosts*. Hardy and half-hardy annuals, that are yet blooming in open beds in the time of the first frosts, will be much longer in flower, by throwing a light covering over them nights, as netting or sheets, supported by chairs, or props, or branches, from breaking the stems. Those plants suffer first from frosts, that have most succulent (juicy) stems, (except those naturally *tender*,) and those in the damp est ground. This why Dahlonni and professional gardeners drain the subsoil of their parterres, and use light, dry upper soils, and build rockeries from which water naturally escapes. Some herbaceous plants may be kept along many weeks later than usual in flower by protecting them as above; and lawns can more nights, and strewing a little leaves, or straw, to retain heat, and throw off water. These protectors, or sand, or ashes laid carefully over the roots and about the collars of delicate ligneous plants, will preserve them from year to year, through ordinary winters.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed by any.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Gallioti's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Rifles, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The running of which is propelled by water with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two sets of stones, two Bolts and a new pair of Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—OR,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. McCARTHY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, on or before the 1st day of January, next to the undersigned, Executor to the said Estate, and all persons who were indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

TILES, TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of $4 per 1000, at the Kiln or Baltimore, without Add 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate gentle in the inlet, also in the easy use of Draining, and rendering a Drain the width of the spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received by the Store of Mr Rixon, corner of Richmond and Dundas Street, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do May 7	do	June 7
do May 21	do	June 21
do June 4	do	July 5
do June 18	do	July 19
do July 2	do	Aug. 2
do July 16	do	Aug. 16
do July 30	do	Aug. 30
do Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26		Saturday, Dec. 27
do Dec. 24		do Jan. 24, 1857
do Jan. 28, 1857		do Feb. 28, "
do Feb. 25, "		do Mar. 27, "
do Mar. 25, "		do April 24, "

First Class,	$80 or £20	0 0	currency.
Second Class,	60 or 15	0 0	do
Third Class,	30 or 7	10 0	do

Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

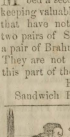
For terms of freight or passage apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN GLASS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 22 St Enoch Square, Glasgow
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Pootras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.

Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive field for their virtues, by all classes, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by evidence of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take small doses — from one to four — to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do, and the *Sanothaxy, Sodyhorn*, and *soudown* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Bad or Sick*, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until the above complaints disappear.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions and sores usually soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many discarded ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purifying and searching effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have been completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society and to God requires you to shield yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the endless diseases of the skin, when your own system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which now the seeds of horrible diseases will be completely yielded to the influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society and to God requires you to shield yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the endless diseases of the skin, when your own system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which now the seeds of horrible diseases will be completely yielded to the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement — either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the whole system, because the food remains in the stomach undigested by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, or cholera. A medicine or two or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove in most cases all these troubles. It is unwise to bear such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

REMEMBER, GENTLE, *and all Infallibleatory Pills* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of those Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but regular.

AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.,

AND SOLD BY

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,

Sandwich.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to

April 18, '56: JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

March 28, 1856. n51y

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,

TORONTO.

President.	I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President:	T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer:	R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor:	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howsett, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Anderson, Esq.
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR.
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Spring Goods.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, Februrary 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
20th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and no trouble or exertion and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. HOPTIER, Manager.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotallers visiting Buffalo will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive for visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1853

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co. IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware. "Sign of the Big White Pitcher." No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

MESSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

SANDWICH

AND ITS

VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers.

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square foot of ground, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1856. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SCOWDEN and R. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,

Illustrated Horticulturist

208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogism from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the Editorial Department of the same, this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to render the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers

Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD in the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and cedar rails for fences, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plan statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and sable, which are all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,

No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Scales, Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Coi Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Ross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come out, Cashing, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Desert and Short Knives, Cake Knives, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosba fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gift Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tapo Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Fancy Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece not all sorts from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to

STANISLAS LASALIN,

Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted by a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1856. NO. 37.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, S. A. M., to 9, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentleme of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit fit the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE, THE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, A.B., Principal, Professor of Theoretical and practical Book-keeping.
W. H. HOLLISTER and LAFAYETTE VORCE, Assistant Professors in Book-Keeping Department.
A. J. PHELPS, Professor of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
R. F. HUMISTON, Lecturer on Commercial History, and Art of Computation.
JOHN B. WARING, Lecturer on Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, &c.
Hon. JOHN CROWELL, ex-member of Congress, Lecturer on Commercial Law.
Rev. J. A. THOME, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
ERASTUS HOPKINS, President of the St. Louis Air-Line Railroad, Lecturer on Railroading, Commerce, etc.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
T. C. Severance, John Sheman,
H. M. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
J. L. Severance,
S. H. Mather,
G. W. Shafrod,
T. F. Ray,

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 35
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.
THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING,

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this now roughest and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire cover a routine of accounts as embodied in ac.ual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Actbe study, rather than more routine and retail formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results by principles, so his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTEND COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.
By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of Reading Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.
The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentleman, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.
N.B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

Paddy Aroon---A ballad.

(From Godey's Lady's Book.)

"Now don't you now, Paddy! be easy Aroon!
My mother will scold me for staying,
We met in the daylight and yonder's the moon,
And the faries will soon be a playing,
So don't you now Paddy Aroon!

Now don't you now, Paddy! keep coaxing me so,
I'll have to do penace for staying,
'Twas so the last time that I met you, you know,
For a week I went fasting and praying.
So don't you now, Paddy Aroon!

So don't you now, Paddy, my own Bouchal dear,
For the bridal be keeping a bother,
Sure you've been my own boy, for a day and a year,
And won't be constant another?
So don't you now, Paddy Aroon?

Good night to you, Paddy; don't trouble your mind,
For the bridal; the more is the sorrow,
We've a cow --and a cabin---and all things to find?
And the money's not easy to borrow,
So don't you now, Paddy Aroon?

Terrific Balloon Adventure.

"You are about to witness Monsieur G's ascension," said a gentleman to me as I entered the enclosure devoted to the aeronatic display. He was an entire stranger to me but not being superstitious in matters of etiquette, we might suppose "a gentleman of distinction" to be, I did not object to this brusque mode of introduction, and so civilly answered "Yes."

"But, I shall go farther to see in than you will, continued the gentleman; "I intend to ascend with Monsieur G."

"You may go farther and fare worse," said I.

"You are pleased to be witty," said he; "But I intend to make some examination of these upper regions for myself—to ascertain whether stars celestial are on duty during the day, or whether theirs is as much a sinecure as the office of our terrestrial stars' terrestrial. Would you like to ascend with us?"

"No thank you kindly," said I; "In getting into the clouds one might lose oneself—the way is likely to be mist! Every one to his taste, the earth has such charms for me that I would not change a spaleful of it for cubic miles of the blue emphyreon. I'm no poet."

Vain declaration! How little did I imagine the horrors that awaited me! How little did I forsee my dreadful fate in hanging between the heavens and the earth a spectacle to laughing men, giggling women, and hooping boys!

We entered the enclosure. There was the vast silken bubble, puffing out its hollow cheeks like the face of a fat clown when laughing, and rising and tugging away at the ropes as if impatient to leave our society.

"You will not accompany me said my friend; to which I replied in the negative.

"Perhaps the gentleman would assist in cutting the ropes said the aeronaut, in French which similarly enough I understood at that moment, though I never before or since ventured to exhibit my knowledge."

"Certainly," said I" with pleasure."

"Thank you" said the aeronaut; "please take your station."

He and my friend entered the car. I grasped one of the ropes and awaited the order. In a moment more it came.

"Cut," said one voice. "No hold on," said another.

I was bewildered, and did both. When the others cut I did the same, and with the direction to hold on, I grasped the end of the rope still near me, and "held on." In a moment more I was fifty feet from the ground.

Imagine my "suspense!" There was I, like a freshly caught fish, dangling as the end of the line, with the balloon representing the float. I cried out to my friend and the aeronaut but in vain. The spectators below thinking I was some aerial acrobat, who was about to turn fifty double somersets and then alight upon his feet before them, cheered sufficiently to drown my voice. The parties in the car could not see me. But, by the last that swung occasionally over the side, I knew they were bowing to the crowd below. Meanwhile I was swinging like a pendulum below them with only ten fingers to sustain the weight of one hundred and eighty pounds (I'm rather stout) and to preserve me from being thinly spread over the ground beneath, from "hailing the lean earth" with my human form divine. What an age of terror! The dome of St. Paul's became a parcel; men became nine pins; and fine gothic churches began to look like so many chicken-coops.

In the meantime my fingers stiffened but I clutched the rope with the energy of despair. I had long ceased calling; I had exhausted myself. Suddenly a cold perspiration broke out upon me; I knew my hour had come. My fingers were slowly slipping down the rope! Oh! these agonizing moments! inch by inch I approached my doom. First the left hand lost its hold; and then as I felt the end slipping by the little finger of the right, I gave a brief prayer and fell——OUT OF BED!

Being as I before observed, a corpulent man, my fall had shaken the whole house and the alarmed inmates aroused from "sweet slumbers" were violently knocking at the door, which had the effect of restoring me to consciousness, when I discovered that my "very terrific balloon ascent" was nothing more than a nightmare, superinduced, I am led to believe by the festivities usual on Christmas day, in which I may say I indulged somewhat on Monday last, in——No! I will not betray my friends; but allow me to tell you, dear reader, that such a Christmas dinner as they gave is not to be sneezed at.

Mahometan Honesty.

Mahometan honesty strikes the Christian in the East more forcibly than any other trait of character. There seems to be no distress so deep, and no temptation so great as to induce a follower of the Prophet to take want does not belong to him, or in any pecuniary way to wrong friend or foe.—The history of human society does not show an instance where the teachings of any one man has made such lasting impressions as Mahomet's in this particular. Centuries have passed since he has gone, but his standard of honesty has not been lowered among his followers—and no Christian community in Europe or America, can in this begin to compare with them. Theft is a crime unknown to them; and but one single instance of robbery has happened in Turkey for twenty years. A recent writer, speaking on this point says:

"While traveling, it is not uncommon to see a Janissary enter the Cafine, heave several bags of gold in the corner and go out to sleep with his horse! A merchant returning from Smyrna, traveling early in the morning, saw a horse tied to an olive tree, and several bags lying on the ground. Curiously led him to examine them—he found that they all contained gold and that several pieces had nearly worked through the cloth. On looking around he saw a Janissary at some distance in a profound sleep. 'Friend,' said the Merchant, on waking him, 'whose gold is that?' 'I have charge of it,' was the reply. 'But are you not afraid to leave it there?' 'No,' said the Janissary, 'it can't run away.' 'But travelers may steal it,' said the Frank. *They can't steal it!*' replied the Turk, *'for it belongs to a man in Smyrna.*

Singular Bottle Stories.

Capt. Beecher, editor of the English *Nautical Magazine*, has compiled, within the last ten years, the following curious voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by unfortunate navigators: A good many bottles thrown into the sea next to the African coast, found their way to Europe. The bottle seems to have anticipated the Austral Panama route, having travelled from the Panama Isthmus to the Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlantic from the Canaries to Nova Scotia. Three or four bottles, thrown into the sea by Greenland mariners on Davis's Strait, landed on the Northwest coast of Ireland. Another one made a very curious trip; it swam from the South Atlantic Ocean to the West coast of Africa and passed Gibraltar, where long the Portuguese of France, passing Brest, and was finally picked up on Jersey Island; the direct line touches at least all these places, and make it more than probable that it took this route. One bottle was only found after sixteen years swimming; one after fourteen, and two after ten years. A few only traveled more than one year, and one only five years.—This last was sent off by the captain of Race Horse, on the 17th of April, in the Carribbean Sea, and was found on the 22d, after having gone through three degrees of longitude in a Western direction. Capt. McClure, of the Investigator, well known since his discovery of the Northwest Strait, threw a bottle into the sea in 1850 on his way to Behring's Strait. It swam 3,600 miles in 209 days, and was picked up on the Honduras coast. A work like that of Capt. Beecher's must fail to throw some light on the many different observations of the current of the sea.

Miscellany.

LOVE TO US.—Love is the great principle of Christianity, and the peculiar strength of it lies in this, that it is *love to us*. It is not merely that our feelings are excited towards a lovely being, but that they are excited in us through experiences of his having first loved us.

SKULLS IN COPPER KETTLES.—A correspondent informs us that, one day last week, on the Coldwater Road, in North Simcoe, a pit was discovered by two men who were walking through the woods. Having come to a hollow place in the ground which attracted their attention, and which, upon further examination, turned out to be a bed of human bones, they procured spades, and the men went to work in right earnest, and exhumed, after digging about five feet deep, fifteen copper kettles, or pots, in a good state of preservation. One of the kettles contained twelve skulls, and in another was found a conch shell. Quantities of bun an hair, parts of Indian dresses, wampum, and other crues of the aborigines, were also dug out—besides part of a dress, which indicated the possessor to have been a French man. The hole was about ten feet in circumference, and five feet deep.—*Leader.*

"Little boys should be seen and not heard," as the boy said when he could not reach the cake.

The reason that the organ in Dr. S——'s church did not "play," last Sabbath, says a Boston paper, was caused we learned, by its having a new "stop" put to it. It was added, we believe, by the deputy sheriff.

A man died of apoplexy, the other day, in Michigan. The next morning the coroner held an inquest, when the following verdict was returned: "Died from a visitation of one bedstead, eight cold potatoes, and a fried pie." Sensible jury that.

A PUZZLE—I tied a knot in a cord of wood, ‖ I caused the wood to grow, ‖ I now would like to see the man, ‖ That made a hay-cock crow.

MEETING HIS MATCH.—Huntington, the great forger, now in the Tombs in New York was placed in the cell with another prisoner a day or two since. The chap succeeded in robbing him of $200, and was detected in the act of counting it in a letter. When discovered he threw the letter and money into the Croton water pipe in the cell, from which it was recovered. The thief was locked up in another cell, and will be tried for this larceny.

ARRIVAL OF MONSTER SNAKES.—The brig Planet, just arrived from Africa, the Boston Traveller says, brought to Salem, Mass., several monster snakes—anacondas; one eighteen feet long, and another thirty-five feet in length. These snakes, when at liberty, are ravenous and dangerous, and will seize animals of large size, and after crushing them so as to break all their bones, will swallow them whole. The crew of the Planet report that the largest of these snakes had devoured a woman and a child before it was taken. On Saturday they were preparing to feed it with a good sized dog.

MRS. King near Kingston (N. Y.) was recently taken sick, and her husband seized the opportunity to elope with a handsome servant girl named Miss Martin. Arrived in Albany, Miss M. eloped with a young man named Cornelius, and Mr. King's money.—Mr. King being penitent, returned home and found that his wife had eloped with a dry goods clerk named Jeffers, and all the moveable articles in the house. Whereupon Mr. K. started off in pursuit, considering himself a deeply injured man. We don't know about that. [So says the Oswego Times].

MORE ARRIVALS OF PURE BREEDS.—On Saturday last our enterprising townsmen, F. W. Stone, Esq., had another arrival of Stock, purchased by him in England, viz: 1 Durham Bull; 2 Durham Cows and Calf; 1 pure-bred Cotswold Shearling Rams; 21 Shearling Southdown Ewes, and 2 do. do. Rams and 14 pure-bred Berkshire Pigs.—*Galt Reporter.*

"Don't act so, Isaac, dear," said Mrs Partington, as Ike was raising particular fuss about the kitchen, and throwing everything into confusion in a vain attempt to find his hat. "People won't by will say you are a non pompous mentis, as they did about poor Mr. Smith—the doctor says you are of the rebellious sanguinary temperature, and heaven knows what you would do if it should have a tendency to the head—per, haps you'd die of a suggestion of the brain."

IMMENSE ENGINE CRANE.—At the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, at Liverpool, there has been made the largest double-throw or locomotive crank ever forged, which, when complete, will weigh some seventeen tons. It consists of masses of wrought iron welded together, and completed by steam hammer of nine tons weight. The forging of the crank in detail—each end of it being subject to operation separately. The masses of iron were suspended by a crane, and the portion to be wrought was inserted in an immense furnace and completely surrounded by a fierce heat.—The glowing metal was then moved by a crane, and guided by thirty-five men to the anvil beneath the steam hammer, the ponderous strokes of which brought it by degrees to the required solidity and structure.

We find the following notice of changes of Bank officers in the Brantford Courier:—

We understand that the following changes will shortly take place in the Commercial Bank. Mr. Campbell, Cashier of the office at Montreal, will receive the appointment of Inspector of Agencies; Mr. Kerby succeeds him as Cashier, Mr. McKinstry retires from the Cashiership at Hamilton, and Mr. Park takes his place. Mr. Finley, Agent at Belleville, is to be transferred to Brockville, and the present Agent there goes to Belleville.

It is rumored that important changes are about to take place in the Bank of Upper Canada. It is said that Mr. Ridout, the Cashier, will retire on the 1st of January next, and that Mr. Hinds, the Cashier of the Kingston office, will take his place.

DEATH OF LADY O'BRIEN.—The Irish press announce the decease of the Dowager Lady O'Brien, at an advanced age. By this event Mr. William Smith O'Brien receives an increase to his already large patrimonial possessions. And should he survive his brother, Lord Inchiquin, the inheritance of him would also come into his possession. Lady O'Brien, we are happy to add, saw, before her death, that son, for the commutation of whose punishment she supplicated, in '48, at the very foot of the British throne, restored to his native country, and to his family.

A ragged individual was saluted by a little urchin thus, "I say, you sir, don't you belong to the army?" "No!" was the indignant reply." "Well," said the boy," I thought you did as you are out under arms.

We learn in the Echo Universal, published at the Hague: "Correspondence from London informs us that our manifest plenipotentiary at the English Court has received instructions from the Hague to make overtures of a project of marriage between the heir presumptive of the crown of Holland —the Prince of Orange—with a princess, daughter of the Queen and Prince Albert. This project is connected in people's minds with the excursion recently made by the Prince of Orange in England.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The San Francisco Bulletin gives an account of a returned Filibuster:—"The personal appearance of our informant is probably the most truthful representation that could be given of the country and its effects upon the Anglo-Saxon race. He is the very picture of death itself, and has escaped from the country barely with his life, which a majority of his comrades will never be able to do. He says that of the 125 who went down with him only 61 are now living." The filibuster admits:—"The course pursued by Walker and his army has engendered a most deadly hatred in the minds of all classes of natives, and they entertain the worst of feelings toward all Americans, and desire opportunities to seek revenge, and wreak their vengeance upon all they can get hold of."

"Sir," said a lady to the Rev. Wm. Romaine of London, "I like the doctrine you preach, and think I can give up everything but one." What is that, madam?" "Cards, sir." "You think you could not be happy without them?" "No, sir, I could not." "Then, madam, *they are your God*, and to them you must look for salvation." This pointed and faithful reply is said to have led to her conversion.

A CHARITABLE MAN.—Rev. Mr Siggens said, "I am a charitable man, and think every one entitled to his opinion—and never cherish malice against Mr. Mulberry, who has indirectly called me a sinner; but, sir, if the Lord has a thunderbolt to spare, I think it would be well bestowed upon dear brother Mulberry's head."

Life passes imperceptibly; you see not that it approaches to its limit; and yet it is approaching. The night cometh. Let it pass; but let not the steps of time be swifter than the steps of our obedience; let not moments succeed more quickly than generous and kind affections shall spring up in our hearts; let us be diligent in proportion as the time is short; let our life, brief as it is in duration, frail as it is in tenure, be strong in its bold of virtue—belong to the series of good deeds—and long endure in the remembrance of the good and the just.

The Boston Post says that a young man a member of an evangelical church, advertises for board in a pious family where his christian example would be considered a sufficient compensation.

An old lady in Pensylvania had a great aversion to rye, and never could eat it in any form. "Till of late," said she, "they got to making it into whiskey, and I find that I can now and then worry down a little."

THE NEW YORK FORGERIES.—Every day, literally, adds to the amount of Huntington's forgeries brought to light in New York. The total, up to Wednesday inclusive, was $544,361 57c.; nor was this all, for the papers promise "stupendous developments" for the next day, to swell the sum. The New York Times says:—

"The sufferers by this great fraud—the parties who discounted the notes—are not known to the public, and probably will not be, as they refuse to prosecute in their own names, fearing that by so doing they would injure their financial standing. The spurious notes are all poorly executed, and scarcely any of the signatures resemble the genuine, but so well was Huntington's position regarded, and so shrewd did he manage, that a doubt did not for a moment pass the minds of his victims. Some are evidently very heavy losers, but so far we have heard of no embarrassments occasioned thereby."

The California Mining Journal says, that the Gold fields of Australia are producing more gold than ever, and that California is likewise adding considerably to her former products of precious metal.

UP OR DOWN.—In going on board a Mississippi steamboat the other day, Mr. Jones met Mr. Smith. "Which way are you going, Smith—up or down?" "That depends on circumstances. If I sleep over the boiler, up—if in the cabin, down."

BEAT THIS WHO CAN!—We have now in our possession a sample of Wheat, which we venture to affirm cannot be beat in this Province. It is of the bluestem variety, and weighs over 68 lbs to the bushel. The kernel is plump, and in fact, the whole appearance of the grain is par excellence. It was grown by Mr. John Rose, near Glenmorris, who informed us the other day that the yield of wheat on his farm this season averaged over thirty bushels per acre. We invite our agricultural friends to bring in their samples of wheat and compare them with what we have in our office.—*Ayr Observer.*

Imperial Decorations.

From the Montreal Transcript.)

It may not perhaps be generally known that Lord Clarendon has declined to permit the jurors and exhibitors who received from Louis Napoleon the decoration of the Legion of Honour, permission to wear the order. Such, however, is the case. A memorial was presented to his Lordship, signed by thirty-two of the Legionaries, and among others by Sir W. E. Logan, and T. S. Hunt, Esq., enclosing copies of three decrees of his Majesty, appointing the subscribers and other members of the Imperial Order. The memorialists also represented that this was in recognition to the public services they had rendered to science and industry; that there was no order of merit established in Great Britain for the reward of civil services of persons who are not the immediate servants of the Crown; and that the acceptance of the Queen's approval, shown by her granting permission to the recipients to wear the insignia of the order conferred upon them, would much enhance the approval of their services so honourably acknowledged by her august ally—by acknowledging the memorial, and declining to accede to its prayer, Lord Clarendon refers the subscribers to the established regulations respecting foreign orders. According to these, no British subject can be allowed to accept or wear the insignia of a foreign order, unless they shall have been conferred for active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field, or unless such British subjects shall have been actually and entirely employed beyond her Majesty's dominions in the service of the foreign sovereign by whom the order was conferred. These regulations, Lord Clarendon says, admit of no exception, and he regrets that it is not in his power to comply with the wishes of the memorialists.

The same rule holds good in regard to the Italian Orders conferred by the Pope upon Mr. Viger and Mr. Wilson: and these Orders they are thus not entitled to wear. Mr. Hunt, too, must relinquish "the little bit of red," which is attached to the breast of his coat, and excited so much attention at Albany in September last.

But the fact of this refusal on the part of the Home authorities, for reasons of etiquette, to recognise the appointments, has directed public attention more firmly to the subject of the want of an English Order of Merit. This must be felt more strongly than ever; and institutions which have logic and State necessity in their favour, must sooner or later answer to the need. We cannot believe that men will have to wait in vain for the order of Victoria.

Census of Ireland

The sixth and concluding part of the Census of Ireland for 1851, has just been issued from the Registrar-General's Office. We find a careful abstract of the tables in the Irish correspondence of the *Morning Herald*. The report gives a picture of the present condition of the people, notwithstanding that it purports to relate to the census of 1851; and we learn that, instead of a recovery of the population from some of the loss by the dire famine of 1848-9, the number of people in this year, 1850 is lower by nearly half a million than it was in 1851. There is no speculation in this. On the first of March 1851, the population amounted to 6,552,385, and on the 1st of January last it numbered but 6,065,783—The falling off is attributed, to a certain extent, to emigration, but there are other causes as well. The estimated number of births far exceeds the number of deaths, and more than this difference is accounted for by emigration. In reference to the increase of English and Scotch residents in Ireland, between the years 1841 and 1851, the Census Commissioners say "of those born in England and Wales, there were resident in Ireland in 1841, 21,552 persons, whilst in 1851, the numbers were 84,454. Of natives of Scotland there were in Ireland 5,884 persons in 1841, whilst in 1851 numbers were 23,209. The greatest number of English was found in the city of Dublin, which contained 7,582 persons in 1851, who had been born in England, whilst in 1841 there were only 4,264; in the town of Belfast the number of English increased from 888 in 1841, to 2,226 in 1851; in the town of Drogheda it increased from 95 in 1841 to 269 in 1851; in the city of Cork from 923 in 1841 to 1556 in 1851; and in the county of Cork from 1468 to 3653 in the same period; an increase having taken place in 1851 in the number of English residents in Ireland in every county, city, and large town. The greatest number of Scotch was found in 1851; the city of Dublin contained the largest amount in 1841. The following places show a decrease in the number of Scotch in 1851 compared with 1841: Carrickfergus town, Drogheda town, and the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Galway, Kilkenny, Kings, Louth, Mayo, Monaghan, Roscommon, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow. The number of persons born in foreign countries resident in Ireland in 1841 was 4471; in 1851, 5583. In four of the counties the number of persons living in them, who were natives of foreign countries, decreased between 1841 and 1851; these were Cavan, Meitrim, Longford, and Sligo. The report embraces some interesting statistical facts relating to the number of military serving in Ireland in the time of taking the Census, the occupations of the men before they joined the army, and the religion of each individual; it also contains tables relating to the farm stock, houses of the people, education, &c.; and in concluding observations, addressed to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, it is dwelt upon as a gratifying fact, that although the population had been diminished in so remarkable a manner by famine, disease and emigration between 1841 and 1851, and had been since decreasing, the result of the Irish census of 1852 are, on the whole, satisfactory, demonstrating as they do the general advancement of the country—that the extent of arable land and the value of farm stock have increased since 1841—that the worst class of houses is being replaced by better—that a smaller proportion of families is dependent on their own manual labor for support—and that the education of the people has favourably progressed.

Alarming State of Paris.

Each day brings forth its fresh alarm; and reports, some of of them founded on appearance alone, others possessing no foundation whatever, have been rife throughout the city during the whole week. On Thursday last, it was ascertained that the Faubourg St. Antoine had given tokens of uneasiness during the whole day, and that the police were on the alert. Towards evening it was reported that groups of workmen had been dispersed upon the Place de la Bastille, that they had disappeared in the most mysterious manner, and that the police, with all its tact and cleverness, had not been able to learn why the Faubourg St. Antoine was completely deserted that evening, scarcely any of the workmen having returned home, although the *ateliers* were well attended as usual, the next day. The only thing known in relation to this fact those drives from the Place de la Bastille look to the Barriere du Trone, and thence the road to Vincennes.—The next morning, in spite of the vigilance which had been exercised during the night, the walls were found placarded with inflammatory appeals, such as—*A bas l'Empereur! Mort aux Spectateurs! Le pain a deux sous!* and other propositions of the same unpleasant nature. On Saturday the woods of Vincennes were all alive with merriment—groups seated on the grass were singing, in every direction, the song of "Gilligeh," which is the one forbidden song of the hour. At last as the gendarmes approached a particular group, the strains became low and was taken up by another at a little distance, in the midst of much laughter and jeering at this ridiculous aspect under which authority was displaying itself. The day passed away thus, but at night the merry-makers laughed no longer. The whole 460 of the number were marched off to the various prisons, whence to be despatched we cannot tell. It is evidently against the workmen and students that the choler of Indefatigable One is mostly directed, for in the case above-mentioned the singers of the offensive poem were arrested, while its author, although well known to all Paris, goes scatheless and unharmed. At nights the Boulevard muttering to himself snatches of treasonable melodies—and from the pockets of his paletote may be seen sticking corners of papers upon which is written rebellion enough to condemn a whole legion of jolly carpenters and sailors. The measure of Sunday last is condemned by all—even by the Bonapartists themselves—and it is looked upon as equivalent to an acknowledgment on the part of the Government that the lists are open and the combat begun.—It is, indeed, regarded as the myst impolitic step which has yet been taken, and as proof that it has already brought forth its bitter fruits, it is whispered about town this morning that few if any of the cabinet-makers of the Faubourg St. Antoine had appeared at their work this morning. Many things are bruited about concerning this desertion of the *ateliers*, each trade as it were by turns—the carpenters first, then the tailors, and now the cabinet-makers. Some say the masters know well enough where to find their truant workmen, all the while they are pretending such consternation and dismay at their defection and the loss to trade which it causes.—*Paris Correspondent of the Atlas.*

Storm on the Lake—Loss of the Steam Tug O. N. Chaplin.

(From the London Free Press, 3rd)

On Friday afternoon another disaster took place at Port Stanley, which resulted in the loss of the steam tug *O. N. Chaplin* which has been employed in hauling out the small fleet on the Lake. It appears that the tug, with a crew of nine men, went out as usual, when by some accident a chain connected with the machinery became entangled in one of the wheels and deranged the rudder so that the tug became unmanageable. A heavy sea running at the time swept over her and put out the fires, so that it was left entirely at the mercy of the waves. The distress of the vessel having been noticed from the shore, Captain Barrow put off in the *Telegraph* to render assistance, accompanied by Captain Kinney, of the *Empress*, Captain Varner, of the *Everett*, and Captain Goodeve, of the *Frontenac*. They were delayed some time in consequence of the obstruction offered by the wreck of the *Royal Oak*, which was sunk at the mouth of the harbour on Wednesday night, and which had to be nearly cut through before the *Telegraph* could get out. On getting to sea, Captain Barrow found it running very high, but proceeded on his search with fearless and praiseworthy manner. After cruising about for some hours they were unable to see anything of the tug, and returned to Port Stanley, when to his great satisfaction, as well as that of those with him, he found that the crew of the *O. N. Chaplin* had got safe and sound to Port Stanley. It seems that after the tug had been taken out to a considerable distance in the Lake she began to drift in shore, and eventually went aground at a place four miles east of the harbour, and against a bank about fifty feet high. Here all the crew jumped out and managed to scramble up the cliff, and so reached home. The steam tug was now dashed violently against the shore and has become a complete wreck. It was valued at $7,000 and was owned by Captain Forbier, of Buffalo, who has a partial insurance to that amount. So great has been the stress of weather on Lake Erie that the *Telegraph* had been detained in port during six days, and though she is uninsured, and was placed in considerable danger by leaving the harbour in the manner stated, Captain Barrow did not hesitate to imperil his vessel and his life in the attempt to save those of the tug. The other men who accompanied him also displayed very praiseworthy conduct.

Arrival of the Canadian.

QUEBEC, Nov. 3, 1856.

The screw steamship Canadian arrived here this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22nd ult.

The steamship Catradian arrived out on 19th ult.

News, commercially speaking, is of considerable importance.

Breadstuffs declining.

Excitement in the Liverpool cotton market.

The ministerial crisis in Denmark has resulted in the reinstating of the old ministry.

The French commercial crisis was assuming a more favorable aspect.

Persia solicits the mediation of France in her difficulty with England.

New York, Nov. 2.

The steamer brings three days later news from the continent of Europe.

The Paris Conference was to reassemble on the 15th of November.

NAPLES.—A German paper states that the King of Naples has urged the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, to conclude in favor of the integrity of the kingdom.

Latest advices state that the preparations for the defence of Naples redoubled. No modification of the ministry has taken place, all remain zealously looking for the allied fleet.

The French squadron was anchored in the roads at Toulon ready to depart. Four Sardinian ships are also ready at Genoa.

An English steamer arrived at Yarcio on the 12th with orders to Admiral Dumas to sail on the 13th. Accordingly 2 steam frigates put to sea the next morning and the remainder of the squadron sailed in the evening.

The decrees which appoint the other members are countersigned by Marshal Narvarrez. The decree declares, as is usual on such occasions in Spain, that the Queen is well satisfied with the distinguished and extraordinary services, zeal, intelligence and devotion of late minister O'Donnell.

Gen. Dulce returns to London on pretext of ill health.

A terrible accident occurred at London while Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the famous Baptist preacher, was preaching at Concert Hall in the Surrey Gardens, a false alarm of fire was raised, creating a stampede, and several persons were trampled to death.

The statement that France had summoned Austria to evacuate the principalities, is not credited.

The Cologne Gazette says all the powers excepting the United States have assented to the original Protocol respecting the Sound dues.

A ministerial crisis and financial difficulty exists at Constantinople.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, NOVEMBER 6, 1856.

A number of the supporters of the Hon. John Prince met at Amherstburg, for the purpose of celebrating the victory which they had gained, in the contest just closed, by *roasting an Ox*. A splendid animal had been procured; and had the weather proved favorable, would have been roasted in splendid style. The day was, unfortunately, most disagreeable, but for all that, the assemblage was very large—larger than could be expected, for there were not less than five hundred persons collected, for the purpose of showing how much they rejoiced in their victory. A number of excellent speeches were made, and the Colonel, in his usual happy manner, addressed those of his supporters present. It being impossible to remain long in the open air, as it was intended had the weather been more propitious, as many as could find room, adjourned to the SAYMOUR HOUSE, where an excellent dinner was prepared—for which, by the way, the gentlemanly proprietor is fully competent to provide—every thing that could be wished for to satisfy the inner man, was spread with a liberal hand, and the arrangements connected with the day's rejoicing went off with the very best of feeling, and if we may judge from the tone of the speeches, the hearty cheers that made the house ring again, after each toast, and the jovial songs—the assembly must have enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. Among those present were, Edwin Larwill, Esq., M. P. P., and a number of gentlemen from Kent. Upon the whole there could not have been a pleasanter or more enthusiastic meeting than was witnessed on that day.

The trial of George Brogden, of Port Hope, for the murder of Thomas Henderson, came off before Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson, on the 31st October, at the Cobourg Assizes. The circumstances connected with the whole matter created quite an interest in the trial, and no small degree of sympathy for the prisoner Brogden. He has been tried and acquitted by a jury of the country. This verdict will be regarded with general satisfaction, not from the fact of the country being in favor of parties redressing their own wrongs, but from the circumstance that there is no penalty attached to the crime of which the deceased Henderson was guilty. And can it be wondered at, that Brogden, after having his happiness destroyed and his home made desolate, and seeing the object that was the cause of it going unpunished, that he should take the law in his own hands when the law of the land failed to give him the redress which the nature of the circumstances demanded. Such was undoubtedly the position which Brogden was placed in with regard to Henderson.

The application of steam to produce musical sounds, is destined at no distant day, to operate in a manner that will greatly increase the pleasures of the Railway-Travelling community. Nothing can be more grateful to the ears of that class, than to hear that Locomotives can be supplied with a *Musical Calliope*, which will discourse sweet notes, instead of the very unpleasant rumbling sounds to which they are obliged at present to listen, when travelling by rail. We learn by one of our Exchanges that,

"An engine with the musical calliope attached, passed over the Union Railroad a day or two ago. The arrangement by which the sounds are produced consists of a series of dummy bells, varying in size and length according to the depth or tone of the sound desired to be produced, and running to four or five octaves. The steam is admitted to the interior surface of these bells by a series of slender corresponding tubes, which have been inserted in a small cylinder connected with the boiler. A small wire connects the valve in each of these tubes with a key on the finger board in a small car in the rear of the tender of the engine. This fingerboard resembles that of a piano forte or an organ, and is operated in the same manner."

We are happy to state that a subscription is on foot, for the purpose of procuring some suitable reward for the active services of Samuel Post, Philip Knight, and J. B. Ryan, in detecting and bringing to justice the gang of burglars who have been the terror of the village of Windsor and neighborhood. Subscriptions will be received by Jas. A. Ford, John McCrae and J. H. Wilkinson.

We hope that the public will come forward liberally with their subscriptions, and show that the services of those persons have been appreciated, in ridding the country of a great pest.

From English papers we learn, that rumor says, that James Sadlier is still in Ireland and is daily gaining belief.

"A writ of *certiorari* has issued from the Court of Queen's Bench, directing the ill formations, &c., upon which a bill of indictment was found at the last assizes by the grand jury as well as the indictment itself, to be forwarded to Dublin the first day of term, Monday, the 3rd of November. This has given rise to the report that it is the intention of Mr. Sadlier to surrender and stand his trial before a metropolitan jury, for conspiring to defraud."

We have noticed in many of our exchanges that Robert Cooper, Esquire, of London is to be appointed to the Judgeship of Huron and Bruce, vacated by the death of Mr. Strachan. Mr. Cooper is known to many in this neighbourhood, who will no doubt be highly pleased when they hear of the selection made by government in this instance. The very best feelings are entertained by the inhabitants of those Counties towards that gentleman, and we learn, have petitioned the government for his appointment to that high office. The Clear Grit journals have, as a matter of course, made a great hubbub at the appointment of a conservative to the Bench, but from the thorough want of principle in that class of journals, we are not at all surprised, that so good a selection should be condemned by them, and particularly as that gentleman has exposed through the columns of the *Herald* Clear Gritism in its true light.

An Exchange says that there is good sleighing in Oswego, there being from six to eight inches of snow.

The Montreal *Herald* says that the Governor General has accepted an invitation from the Montreal Railway celebration Committee.

We learn by the Kingston (Jamaica) *Colonial Standard* of the 8th inst., that it was reported shortly after the arrival of the *Parana* yesterday, that a revolution had broken out in Hayti against the Emperor Soulouque, which was likely to result in the latter's deposition. No particulars had transpired.

☞ At the Bazaar recently held at Windsor, in aid of the new Episcopal Church, being built there, the very handsome sum of nine hundred dollars was realized, over and above all expenses.

FIRST SNOW.—On Tuesday evening last, snow fell in this neighborhood, for the first time this season.

Five prisoners, sentenced at the last Assizes, left here on Monday, for the Provincial Penitentiary.

White Fish have commenced to run, within the last few days, and are being caught at the numerous fisheries upon the Detroit River in great numbers.

☞ The sales on account of the Essex Building Society are postponed until Wednesday the 3rd December.

BOYDELL'S ENDLESS RAILWAY ENGINE.—A trial of Mr. Boydell's patent endless railway traction engine was made on Tuesday, the 14th instant, in Woolwich Marshes, in the presence of a large body of gentlemen.—Colonel Tulloch, Royal Artillery, directed the experiments on behalf of Government one of the heaviest guns, a 98 pounder weighing 113 cwt 14lb. having been mounted on a wagon, to which were attached eighteen artillery horses, was conveyed to the proposed machine. The traction engine having picked up a gun of equal calibre which, together with the engine and carriages weighed 20 tons 5 cwt., followed and proceeded steadily for some distance; when, from the soft state of the roads, and the small power of the engine—being only eight horses' power—the experiment could not be completed. It was, however, considered that the object of the experiment had been sufficiently realised. The difficulty had been considerably increased by the passage of the preceding wagon, drawn by eighteen, and occasionalle twenty-four horses. This was accompanied by a number of labourers carrying handspikes, with which they assisted in lifting the wheels. It was stated that the Russian Government were prepared to enter into a contract with the patentee to supply them with a large number of these engines.

TELEGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. G. H. Ingall, of London, has made some improvements in telegraphic apparatus and communication, which are favourably noted in that city. The action of the apparatus is described by the inventor as follows:—Upon the train leaving the terminus, a wheel is lowered sufficiently to strike a boss placed near the rails on its passing over it, and on the boss being struck, a copper plate on the top of a spring is depressed sufficiently low to break the electric current, which is passing through certain wires; and the circuit being broken, the magnet in a dial apparatus is moved, a tooth wheel thus released, and a needle moved one division, thus indicating the passage of the train.

Great Western Railway.

At a recent meeting of the Shareholders of the Great Western Railway, in London, England, resolutions were passed unanimously pledging upon Mr. Harris the President, and Mr. Radcliffe, the Vice-President, to resign. Great dissatisfaction exists among the English shareholders at the doings of the Canadian Board to the running expenses of the Road, and the application of the *earnings* to purposes where the *capital* of the company should be employed. An effort is to be made to transfer the head quarters of the Company to England. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, of Toronto, was present, and advised the shareholders to transfer the Sarnia Branch either to the Grand Trunk, or unite with them in the construction of a line which should be a rival line. We hope to have more full information by this week's steamer.—*Herald*

Death of Judge Strachan

We regret to have to chronicle the decease of John Strachan Esq., Judge of the County and Division Courts of Huron and Bruce, which after a lengthened and painful illness took place in his father's residence in the city of Toronto on Wednesday the 22nd inst. Mr. Strachan, was the second surviving son of a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Canada. He was bred to the Law and settled in Goderich several years ago, where besides being Solicitor to the Canada Company and to the Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, he commanded a very respectable practice in his profession. He was what is called a hard worker, and by industry and assiduous attention to business, gained a very general confidence as a sound Lawyer. Mr. Strachan was appointed Judge of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce in 1855, but a disease of the brain with which he had been afflicted for a number of years, was gradually getting worse, and the death of his eldest son, a fine boy of about nine years old, which occurred a few months ago, seems to have broken his spirit and aggravated that careless malady that was hastening him to the grave. He was only forty-one years of age and leaves a wife and two fine little girls, besides a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances to lament his death.—*Huron Signal.*

An Important Produce Case.

The Assize Court yesterday was occupied with an action for damages, of much interest to produce dealers. The case was instituted by Mr. Thos. Brunskill against Mr. R. L. Goodenough of Dundas, an extensive flour dealer, and the latter a broker. The facts of the case elicited were, that in April Mr. Goodenough offered on change 10,000 barrels of flour at $4.75, which was purchased by Mr. Brunskill, through Mr. Grier, of the firm of Heward & Grier, brokers. The conditions of contract were, that the flour was to pass inspection at the usual surprime in Montreal, Boston and New York, and was to be delivered f. o. b. (free on board) at Hamilton, July 1st. These were the original conditions, but as soon as Mr. Goodenough learned that the purchaser was the plaintiff, he said his principal was not satisfied that delivery will occur, and offered to pay for the flour on delivery and accordingly demanded a dollar per barrel down at the time of the making of the contract; this Mr. Brunskill refused to accede to. The contract was not fulfilled, and Mr. Brunskill demanded of Mr. Goodenough damages to the extent of one dollar and a quarter per barrel—12,500. It was proved that the contract might have been fulfilled, as flour from western wheat could be had at Detroit at $4 and $4½, and might have been laid down at Hamilton with profit, at $4.3. The price of Canadian flour at the time of the sale, and the maturity of the contract, was $6 per barrel. A verdict of $4000 was given in favour of the plaintiff Brunskill.—*Globe.*

We beg to call attention to the letter from Mr. Evans, and to remind those favourable to the application of the Lay endowment for this western portion of Canada, that the adjourned meeting will be held in London on 20th inst. When it is hoped a large number of Laymen will attend.—The Election of Bishop will depend upon a two-third vote of the Clergy and a two-third vote of the laity, that is, suppose there were 90 Clergymen qualified to vote, it would require 60 to vote for the successful candidate, and if there were 300 Laymen qualified to vote, it would require 200 of them to vote also to ensure the success of their candidate. It would not be at all likely to elected if every one of the 90 clergymen voted for him, unless the 200 laity above referred to voted for him, so whoever is bishop, he must be elected by both Clergy and Laity conjointly. In the list of subscriptions to the endowment fund we are surprised to see the very large proportion of the laymen's contributions bear to that of the Laity, knowing how scanty their incomes generally are.—*Herald.*

CHILD CARRIED OFF BY A BEAR.—One of those fearful incidents occurred near the village of Newboro, on Saturday week, which go so far as to create the thrilling interest in written romance of pioneer's life. Just before sunset, a child five years old was seized in presence of its mother, by a full grown bear, and in spite of its screams, and the frantic efforts of its mother, was borne into the thicket. The alarm was given, and the men, with clubs and fire-arms, commenced searching the woods, but up to Tuesday nothing had been found of it, upon which to base a conjecture with reference to its fate. Bears are quite plenty in this neighborhood, but this is the first instance where human life has been sacrificed by them, though they have frequently carried off stock from the farmers, coming up as in this case, to the door of the house.—*Mashtowoc (Wis.) Tribune.*

A despatch from Washington says:—Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, cousin to the present Emperor of France, has been stopping at Willard's for several days. It is understood here that he is pressing some propositions upon Secretary Davis, by which he wishes sufficient inducements to be held out to his (Bonaparte's) son to induce him to re-enter the American army.—*Leader.*

AMONG the arrivals at New York on Wednesday last, were thirty-six soldiers of the British Foreign Legion, who had served in the Crimea. The *Tribune* says:—"They came in uniform and landed with their knapsacks on their back. At Castle Garden they were received by Mr. Webb of the British Consulate, who accompanied them by way of Troy and Montreal, to the bounty lands in Canada granted to them by the British Government.—*Globe.*

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.—At the grand review of the British troops in Turkey, previous to their embarkation to the Crimea, the Sultan asked Lord Raglan to point him out some particular regiment. His Lordship immediately called attention to the "Guards," I mean a fighting regiment." Lord Raglan, rather a little nettled replied that all British regiments were fighting ones; "But," said he, "if you want to see a regiment very remarkable in that way, please ride this way, and I shall let you see the Connaught Rangers."

ADVICE GRATIS.—Be civil to the woman who bites the end of her gloves. In a balloon don't sit opposite a man with long legs. Take care of your pockets when you go to Exeter Hall! The loan at a loss Office had better be let alone. Tell a woman nothing but what you wish to be told again. Those who live in glass houses had better pull the blinds down. Before washing see that there is a towel at hand. If you have a lawyer for a next door neighbor, you had better not throw your weeds over into his garden.

On Monday evening three large Schooners the *Elk*, *Antelope*, and *Arcadian*, which had been loading wheat off Bayfield entered our harbour being compelled to seek shelter from a strong South westerly gale that sprung up. The first deeply laden, on entering, struck near the north pier and for a few moments seemed in great danger, but succeeded in gaining the harbour in fine style.—*Signal.*

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW FOR 1857.—At a meeting held at Hamilton, on Wednesday, to make some preliminary arrangements in reference to the provincial exhibition of 1857, it was stated that the County of Brant would contribute to the expenses of the show, £1,000, and the Town of Brantford from £500 to £750.

THE MURDERER MCGARRIE.—The Fergus Freholder, of Saturday says:—The murderer McGarrie was brought to town last evening. He was caught after a good deal of difficulty, near Caledonia. After he was caught, many offered to swear that he was not McGarrie at all; but that his name was Johnson. He tells the story of the murder, with the same unconcern as he would narrate the particulars of a fishing excursion. He appears totally thoughtless of consequence; but does not attempt to deny his guilt. He has been committed to jail to await his trial.

From the Chicago Business Directory recently published, it appears that there are in that city, 62 schools, public and private; 10 daily newspapers, 12 weeklies, 4 monthlies; 22 printing offices; 70 clergymen, 151 physicians, and 273 attorneys.

FIGHTING ON EQUAL TERMS.—Judge A. a celebrated duelist, who had lost his leg, and who was known to be a dead shot, challenged Colonel D., a gentleman humor and attainments. The friends tried to prevent the meeting but to no effect. The parties met on the ground, when Col. D. was asked was he ready.

'No,' he replied.

'What are you waiting for, then?' inquired Judge A's second.

'Why, sir,' said Col. D. 'I have sent my boy into the woods to hunt a bee gum to put my leg in, for I don't intend to give the Judge any advantage over me. You see he has got a wooden leg!'

The whole party roared with laughter, and the thing was so ridiculous that it broke up the fight.

Col. D. was afterwards told that it would sink his reputation.

'Well,' he replied, 'it can't sink it lower than a bullet can.'

'But,' urged his friends, 'the papers will find about it.'

'Well,' said he, 'I would rather fill fifty papers than one coffin.'

No one ever troubled the Colonel after that.

CUNARD LINE TO CANADA.—The Quebec Colonist mentions a rumor that Capt. Lang, of the Cunard steamer, Canada, has been in that city to make arrangements for the purchase of property, to build a warf for the line of steamers to be sent there by the Cunard Company next year.

A GOOD RULE.—The practice of promoting colonial governors appears to be becoming general. Governor Darling of Newfoundland will be the successor at Jamaica, of Sir Henry Barkley, appointed Governor of Victoria.

GOVERNMENT LAND FOR SALE.—The Official Gazette announces that a large number of town and park lots in Southampton, township of Saugeen, will be offered for sale by auction, by the resident Crown Lands agent, A. McNab Esq., at Southampton, on and after the 20th of November.—Also a sale by Auction of two lots in Holland township, County of Grey, by the resident agent, William Jackson, Esq., at Durham, on the same day.

The young man who was crossed in love last week, says if it were not for getting wet he would drown himself.—He probably compromises the matter by shooting himself in a looking glass.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Nov. 6, 1856.

Flour,—New warranted, $7 00. Old do $5 25 to $6.

Buckwheat Flour,—$2

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed,—$4.

Clover,—$10.

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb. 50c.

Oats,— do do 25c.

Potatoes,—40c

Wheat, 60lb. $1 25.

Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 72.

Hay—per Ton, $10.

Straw—Per load, $1 50 to $2.

Pork—Per 100 lb, $6.

Beef— do $5

New York, Nov. 4.

Flour Market 5 a 10 cents lower. Sales 6,000 barrels, at $6 40 a $6 60 for superfine state; $6 60 a $6 80 for superfine Western: $6 70 a $7 30 for extra do. Canadian Flour unchanged. Sales 200 barrels.

Wheat market without important change. Sales 30,000 bushels. Milwaukee club $1 45; Chicago spring $1 37½, Red Indian $1 40 a $1 65; $1 70, for White Canadian. Corn dull. Sales 20,000 bushels mixed Western at 75 a 74 cents.

Provisions—Pork unchanged. Sales 300 barrels. Lard heavy at 13a 13¾c.

Stocks lower, with rather more doing. Money is exceedingly tight, and will be all this week. Short first-class paper ranges 10 a 12, and long do 12 per cent. Sterling exchange very dull.

It is stated the Sultan of Turkey has determined to pension off all his wives except one, who is to bear the title of Empress, and that Turkish women are to go unveiled in public. The young women, it is said, received the news with great joy.

Special Notices.

To Nervous Sufferers.

The invigorating action of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills on the constitution is really marvellous, and a single trial will convince the most sceptical of their power to restore the most feeble and debilitated to full health and strength, and no language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change, produced by making use of this wonderful medicine in the enervated, debilitated and shattered nervous system; the relaxed and debilitated body is at once relieved, restored, enlivened and built up; the mental and physical symptoms of disease vanish under their influence, the stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step, his mind which was previously sunk in gloom, becomes bright, buoyant, active, and he goes forth refreshed regenerated, and conscious of new vigor to his accustomed occupations; and the effect is not temporary, on the contrary the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restores it in the first instance in all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs they never fail. They also remove depression, excitement, restlessness, want of sleep, dislike to society, incapacity for business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood in the head, melancholy, mental debility; they increase and restore the appetite, purify the blood, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and give such energy and vigor to the constitution as must be felt to be believed.

To elderly persons, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are invaluable; strengthening the system against the attacks of age; they cause a continued cheerfulness and prolong life to the latest possible period.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.—None are genuine without the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail and Co., Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on each box and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also a correct likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thomas, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Tues. 13th Jan. '57
2nd do Amherstburg, Thurs. 11 Dec. '56
3rd do Kingsville, Monday, 15th Dec. do
4th do Colchester, Saturday, 13th Dec. do
5th do Mersea, Wednesday, 17th Dec. do
6th do Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th January 1857.

(Signed) A. C. SHEWETT,
Judge.

NOTICE

COUNTY OF ESSEX } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the 18th day of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Grolers, Bailiff, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich }
Oct. 30th, 1856.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

Sandwich, 5th November, 1856.

DIVISION COURTS ESSEX.

1st. Division, Sandwich, Tues. 11th Nov.
2nd. do Amherstburg, Tues. 7th Oct.
3rd. do Kingsville, Sat. 11th do
4th. do Colchester, Thurs. 9th do
5th. do Mersea, Mon. 13th do
6th. do Simon's Middle R'd Sat. 15 Nov.

(Signed) A. CHEWETT
Judge.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE 74th LOAN MEETING will take place on Wednesday, 5th November next, at half-past three o'clock, P. M. £250 for sale.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sec.-Tr. E. B. S.

To the Electors of the Counties of Essex and Kent. Western Division.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been this day lawfully DECLARED the successful candidate in the late contest, and you have conferred upon me the highest honour in your power to bestow—a seat in the Legislative Council of this Province. For your noble support of me during the severe struggle just ended, I beg you to accept my best and warmest thanks; and I repeat the assurance I have so often given, that I will serve you faithfully, zealously, and honestly in any office which shall ever be to promote the welfare and prosperity of this my adopted country, according to the best of my judgment ability and power.

Believe me to remain,
Gentlemen,
your obliged and faithful
Friend and Servant,
JOHN PRINCE.

Chatham, Kent, }
22nd Oct. 1856. }

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 P. M., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. RITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registry Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 77 in the Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon for a planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

THE SALE OF

Collingwood Lots,

AT

PILKEY'S HOTEL,
MARKHAM VILLAGE,

TAKES PLACE ON

Saturday, 25th of October, 1856

This, we have no hesitation in saying, will afford the best opportunity for making a paying investment in *REAL PROPERTY* ever offered in Markham.

Remember, also, that only $25 is required down on each lot sold, and, if required, a deed will be given and good notes taken for the balance.

Remember, too, that we are authorised to sell a certain number of lots without reserve so that there is sure to be some great bargains.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WILSON & PATTERSON,
Auctioneers.

Markham, October 2, 1856.

FOR SALE,

(ON TIME.)

AN Eighteen-Horse Power Engine and Boiler complete. Apply to

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856.

To Emigrants & Others Seeking

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out some great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Forrat's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake of Nipissing, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.

To reach the Section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL, up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs due North to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 38 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are nearly surveyed and is ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massaroka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Perth to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of 40 miles, is the *HASTINGS* ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings*. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE *HUNDRED* ACRES, upon application to the Land Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of it within the succeeding three months, build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building, and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-performance of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode are hereof been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built of each description as the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will give a potash, worth from £20 to £30 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establisments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labour.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords much of the best travelling during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—from the village of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

With regard to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the more large of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part, of the great Ottawa Region stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake *Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year: its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.



CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots forming part of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Twenty-third day of October next, at the hour of noon.

Upset price two shillings and sixpence per acre—One-fifth to be paid down at the time of sale, and balance by four yearly instalments with interest on each as it becomes due. Patents to issue so soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island and field notes of the Surveyor may be inspected during business hours:

Concession II.—Nos. 1, 3, (100 acres each,) 5, (99 acres,) 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession I.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession I.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 100 acres each, 19, 96 acres, 21, 100 acres each.

Concession M.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each 17, 68 acres, 19, 60 acres, 21, 124 acres.

Concession C.—Nos. 1 3 5, 100 acres each, 7, 84 acres, 9 11 13 15 17, 100 acres each, 19, 90 acres 21, 77 acres.

Concession O.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession P.—No. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession Q.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 111 acres.

Concession R.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 74 acres.

Concession S.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11, 100 acres each, 13, 92 acres, 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession T.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession U.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession V.—Nos. 6, 105 acres, 8, 167 acres, 10, 170 acres, 12, 180 acres, 14, 183 acres.

Concession W.—Nos. 3, 115 acres, 5, 96 acres, 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each, 17, 125 acres.

Concession X.—Nos. 7, 49 acres, 9, 116 acres, 11, 106 acres, 13, 100 acres, 15, 100 acres, 17, 56 acres.

Concession Y.—Nos. 13, 100 acres, 15, 83 acres.

Concession Z,—Nos. 14, 92 acres, 16, 103 acres.

Grande Pointe Concession.—Nos. 14, 47 acres, 16, 50 acres.

Pointe AuGravier Concession.—Nos. 3, 113 acres, 5, 154 acres.

Neebish Concession, Nos. 21, 39 acres, 23, 100 acres, 25, 81 acres, 27, 124 acres, 29, 148 acres, 168 acres, 33, 138 acres, 37, 76 acres, 89,534 acres.

Concession A.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39, 100 acres each, 41, 182 acres, 43, 172 acres, 45, 130 acres, 47, 105 acres, 49, 146 acres, 51, 125 acres, 53, 117 acres, 55, 253 acres.

Huron Concession.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29, 31 33 37 39, 100 acres each.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
C. C. L.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1856.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber will purchase any quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay five and a half cent per pound. Apply at the Oxford Mills.

DANIEL ROWE.

Oxford, October 7th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3.50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms:—For $3.50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander for one year, and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and contains nearly, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the same amount of reading matter as the Daily Tribune, Herald or Times, and will furnish every information to the intending Settler. Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3.50 forthe "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Five or more dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

I William Crosby, for twelve months past residing at the Village of Windsor, in the County of Essex, at present a prisoner in the close custody of the Sheriff of the County of Essex, and being a Baker by trade do hereby give notice that I intend to present a petition to Alexander Chewett Esquire Judge of the County Court of Essex, praying to be examined touching my debts, estates, and effects, and to be protected from all process upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects, for payment of my full and lawful debts, and I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *Maple Leaf* Newspaper, one month at the least after date hereof.

As witness my hand this first day of Oct. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

WILLIAM CROSBY.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bannerd, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. T. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles Magrath, Esq.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows, to wit:

Lots numbered 19, 23, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 26 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situated in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Verais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 5th November next, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy., }
Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856. }

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court
of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and others concerned are requested to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

on all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN

Dated Sept. 24th 1856.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows :—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice HAGARTY.

Perth, on	Wednesday,	24th September.
Ottawa,	Tuesday,	30th "
L'Orignal,	Thursday,	9th October.
Cornwall,	Monday,	13th "
Brockville,	Monday,	20th "

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Picton, on	Tuesday,	23rd Septem
Belleville,	Monday,	29th "
Kingston,	Tuesday,	14th October.
Cobourg,	Monday,	27th "
Peterboro,	Wednesday,	5th November.
Whitby,	Tuesday,	11th "

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN.

Sydenham,	Tuesday,	23rd September.
Barrie,	Monday,	29th "
Milton,	Wednesday,	8th "
Merrittville,	Tuesday,	16th "
Niagara,	Tuesday,	7th "
Hamilton,	Wednesday,	29th "

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

Cayuga,	Tuesday,	23rd September.
Simcoe,	Tuesday,	30th "
Brantford,	Monday,	6th October.
Guelph,	Tuesday,	14th "
Berlin,	Monday,	20th "
Stratford,	Tuesday,	28th "
Woodstock,	Monday,	3rd November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. P.

Goderich,	Wednesday,	24th September
London,	Monday,	29th "
St. Thomas,	Tuesday,	30th "
Chatham,	Wednesday,	15th October.
Sarnia,	Wednesday,	22nd "
Sandwich,	Monday,	27th "

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr Justice BURNS.

Toronto,	on Monday,	13th "

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULIUS HALLEY, Esq., of the Tobacco Factory, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I have used your CATHARTIC PILLS, this, I have found them a better family medicine, for common ills, than any other with which my knowledge. They and my friends have realized marked benefits from them, and cheerfully join with me in recommending them to community virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are the only physical pills I have ever found to be taken as qualities which must make them valued by the public. Yours, JULIUS HALLEY."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Columbia, 15th April, 1854:

"DR. J. C. AYER.—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and bilious headache, which are the effects of overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me, and I have since found that they keep me free from my family for couple and colds with unfailing success. You make the best pill I am acquainted with, and it is a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., the well known Penn. Railroad Conductor, says:

"PHILA. R. R. OFFICE, *Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"SIR: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived great benefit from the use of your Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall ever consent to do so while my means enable me to procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Went worth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify that I consider them a superior family purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a sure remedy; they are other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever used. They may be relied on in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have found for many years, and still find, your Cherry Pectoral the best remedy for colds that administered in time, checks the threatened progress of disease."

"Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.

"DR. J. C. AYER.—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in the worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be appreciated by those who have suffered, and now feel long."

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and I was for months shut out from the light of day; sometimes it appeared on my limbs, and then settled upon my face. About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, and from that time entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has come out a beautiful growth. In short, all scrofula symptoms are fled already a new person.

"To those this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. SHERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship BARNES, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which none else could relieve. They are the best physic for the liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every family I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children, with the best of effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. I have got them into use on board my ship, and I am ready to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.

"SIR: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and many friends have derived great benefit from your medicines. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for many years—indeed, the cure is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from any of the Physicians in this city, and in the country offices, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You will, I am sure, excuse me, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,

HEZEKIAH THAYXTER."

"Senate Chamber, Olive, April 5th, 1854.

"DR. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a fair copy and of the first, of my letter to you, which you have and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism under which I had been suffering for years. The first one relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I had been afflicted with it for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. I remain yours respectfully,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known and whose every word and act would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, *Lowell, Mass.*

And sold by the Agents, A. Philbeck, Sandwich; D. Ouellette, Windsor.

NOTICE

A Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, agreeably to the Statute, will be held at Sandwich, on Thursday the Thirtieth day of September, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

PAUL JOHN SALTER
Secretary to the Board.

Sandwich, 19th Sept., 1856.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should this meet the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY,
Lot 27, S. Middle Road
Rochester.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DE PARTMENT.

Toronto, 30th August, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19 Vic., Chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound under penalty to transmit to the Receiver General, a true Return under oath, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of each Municipality, on 31st December last, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the balance of monies transferred from the former Clergy Reserves Funds, to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of Rate payers; and not withstanding that Circulars have been sent by mail from this Department to all Municipalities, many of the Clerks neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required Return on or before the 20th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at which time the circulations required to be made for the contribution of the Fund will take place, and consequently these Municipalities who do not comply with this notice, will have to be excluded.

[Signed] JOS. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. I.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Hartz, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Charleson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire.

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MARCHANDIZE, MILLS, &c, and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

J.AS. WOODBRIDGE,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Begs to inform his Customs rs that, as he is desirous of devoting the whole of his attention to the TANNERY, he has determined on relinquishing the

SADDLERY BUSINESS,

and in order to dispose of his Stock of

Harness and Saddlery,

Both at Sandwich and Windsor, with as little delay as possible, he will from this date commence

SELLING OFF

at reduced prices, either for cash, or approved notes at 3 or 6 months' date, according to amount of goods purchased.

J. W. wishes it to be understood that no further Book accounts will be kept, and that all debts owing him must be settled immediately, either by cash or notes, in order to save costs.

LEATHER of all kinds will be kept for sale as usual, both at Sandwich and Windsor, and the highest price will be paid for

HIDES & SKINS.

The Shop in Sandwich will be to let, either to a saddler, or for any other business that may be approved of.

Sandwich, July 3rd, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
NORTH SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander,*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of long experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most reliable and commodious Boat upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having made arrangements with parties in Detroit, New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attempted.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East should mark packages to the care of C. B. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

IN THE NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETINGS.

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

BROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS,

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

To RENEW AN INDIGO DYE.—After much use an Indigo dye becomes dead and will color only a dingy blue. To remedy this—take a quart of ashes, spread upon a thin cloth over a vessel, pour the dye upon it and allow it to drain through. Squeeze it all out, and never mind if some of the finer part of the ashes pass through with it.—Slice up a large onion and throw in; put in a suitable quantity of Indigo in a close bag, and a few ounces of madder on another, and you will have a bright lively blue. It will color faster if kept moderately warm.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

To MAKE FRUIT PIES.—No under-crust should be made to apple or any fruit pies. It is always heavy and not fit to eat. Place a narrow rim of paste around the edge of the plate, and fill with the fruit either raw or stewed, and cover it. The juices will be retained much better, and it will save a sight of butter and flour, which is no trifling consideration in these days, and what is of more consequence, save dyspepsia, which costs more. After cutting, they are taken out with a spoon.

PRESERVING EGGS.—The North-Western Farmer has tried the following method of preserving eggs, and recommends it:

Take a seive, and cover the bottom with eggs; then pour boiling water upon them, sufficient to give them a thorough wetting, permitting the water to pass off through the seive. Take them out and dry them; then pack them in bran, the small end down, and your eggs will keep tender.

CLEANING STOVES.—Stove lustre when mixed with turpentine and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy and durable than if put on with any other liquid. The turpentine prevents rust—and when put on any old rusty stove will make it look as well as new. The odor of the turpentine passes off quickly.

TO DESTROY MITES IN CHEESE.—A piece of woollen cloth should be dipped in sweet oil, which should be well rubbed on the cheese. If one application is not sufficient to destroy the mites, the remedy may be used as often as they appear. The cheese shelves should be washed with soap and water.

VEGETABLE SEASONERS.—Parsley, celery sage, thyme, onions, garlic, and other seasoners, should not be put into soups or stews until the soup is nearly done; chop fine, and put in five minutes before the soup is taken from the fire.

MOULDINESS.—Fruit jellies may be preserved from mouldiness, by covering the surface one fourth of an inch deep with finely pulverized loaf sugar.

SODA CAKE.—One pound of flour, four ounces of butter, six ounces of sugar, three eggs, one spoonful sour cream, with one of saleratus, spices and fruit to taste. Bake in a very slow oven at first.

DEAD SWIFT hearing of a carpenter falling through the scaffolding of a house which he was engaged in repairing, slyly remarked that he liked to see a mechanic go through his work promptly!

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done as cheap as can be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 10th July 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

PILLS, PILLS.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Pills, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Pitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also flooring Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada..

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.
Wednesday	April 23	Saturday, May 24
do	May 7	do June 7
do	May 21	do June 21
do	June 4	do July 5
do	June 18	do July 19
do	July 2	do Aug. 2
do	July 16	do Aug. 16
do	July 30	do Aug. 30
do	Aug. 13	do Sept. 13
do	Aug. 27	do Sept. 27
do	Sept. 10	do Oct. 11
do	Sept. 24	do Oct. 25
do	Oct. 8	do Nov. 5
do	Oct. 22	do Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool
Wednesday, Nov. 26		Saturday, Dec. 27
do	Dec. 24	do Jan. 24, 1857
do	Jan 28, 1857	do Feb 28, "
do	Feb 25, "	do Mar 27, "
do	Mar 25, "	do April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do do.
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

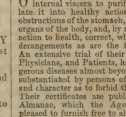
For terms of freight or passage apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co, Montreal.
GEO. BURNS, SYMES & Co., Quebec.
JOHN ELLIS, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, } Glasgow
32 St Enoch Square, }
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool
MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including a pair of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.

Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and restoring their energy to action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases beyond belief, when such have substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all inquirers.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should, if it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR INDIGESTION, which sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, sinkdown,* and *sourbreath* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NEURALGIA, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, and all Derangements of the Stomach and Liver*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The emptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful diseases are here beset nipped up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seem to torture the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, having the sufferer in perfect health. Purified blood will always forbid disease, and you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all array of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To PREVENT THE RISING, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which are the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good to prevent sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or inflammation of the liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it acrid and poisonous. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction is the fact which causes the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes fitful ability to sleep, and sometimes great restlessness, sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acids; the bowels are to be touched; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
Sandwich.

THE QUESTION,
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 233, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 85 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56: JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

March 28, 1856. n51y

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . L. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howatt, Esq., George Gibbie, Esq.,
Roger Lewis, Esq., W. Hendrie, Esq.,
M. F. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, or Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Active Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

DR. KENNEDY'S CELEBRATED AGENT at Windsor.

New Spring Goods,

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, May 23rd, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE.

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which go to make up one with the first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately erased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

CURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above House, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by strict attention and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER HOUSE.

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Ontario Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. York Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalism visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are required to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses. Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "Canada," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

SANDWICH

AND ITS

VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who feel an interest in the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following eminent, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SCOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, as well as portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the position of Agriculture here this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co. Publishers

Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 2, on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

LOTS numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esq. These Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and improved kind of Ploughs, Clay Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c., Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in vogue, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Pocket and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Pearl Shirt Buttons, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* piece for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN.

Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. The cottage is well adapted for a genteel family residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1856. NO. 38.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Belford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Belford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Belford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Belford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
F. H. MORIN, Post Master.

S. . ELWOOD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PAPERS,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS STOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders for Lithographed Letter and Bill Heads, Maps, Drafts, Stock Certificates, &c., &c., &c.,
EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.
192 Jefferson Avenue,
S. D. ELWOOD, } DETROIT.
J. C. PARSONS, }

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.-CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. two doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD, Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. B. JUDD, Teachers of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN, PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS, Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILKEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL, Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. BOLLES, REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON, JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME, Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES, W. W. BARDER, Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.
A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mather, C. Brasburn.
J. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on FOLSOM'S NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is established a proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of conditions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such by *arbitrary and infallible rules*, *unrecognized by the nations*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.
embraces a regularly progressive series of management in cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.
By taking in addition to the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.
Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for the benefit of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.
DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Insurance, Forwarding, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.
The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

Courtship and Matrimony.

From Punch.

CANTO I.—COURTSHIP.

Fairest of earth if thou wilt hear my vow,
Let at thy feet I swear to love thee ever;
And by this kiss upon thy radiant brow,
Promise affection which no time can sever;
And love, which e'er shall burn as bright as now
To be extinguished—never, dearest, never;
Wilt thou that naughty flutt'ring heart resign?
Thou shalt have pearls to deck thy raven hair—
Thou shalt have all this world of ours can bring,
And we will live in solitude, nor care
For ought save for each other. We will fling
Away all sorrow—Eden shall be here!
And thou shalt be my queen and I thy king!
Still coy, and reluctant? Sweetheart, say,
When shall we mourchs be, and which the day?

CANTO II.—MATRIMONY.

Now, Mrs. Pringle, once for all I say,
I will not such extravagance allow!
Bills upon bills, and larger every day,
Enough to drive a man to drink, I vow!
Bonnets, gloves, frippery, and trash—
Nay, nay, nay.
Tears, Mrs. Pringle, will not gull me now.
I say I must allow ten pounds a week.
I can't afford it; madam, do not speak?

In wedding you I thought I had a treasure,
I find myself most miserably mistaken?
You rise at ten, then spend the day in pleasure;
In fact, my confidence is slightly shaken.
Ha! what's that uproar? This ma'am is my leisure
Sufficient noise the slumb'ring dead to waken.
Seek retirement, and I find—a riot;
Confound those children, but I'll make them quiet.

Elective Governors.

From the Quebec Mercury.

The Spartans used to make the Helots drunk, to teach their youth to loathe and despise a vice which, in robbing man of reason, places him somewhere below the brute creation. Just so we intend to use the present contest for the Presidential Election in the United States, as a warning to those Canadians who may dream of such an addition to our constitutional fabric as an Elective Governor. The election of a new President every four years, is the occasion of a continual strife, and electoral agitation. No sooner is one contest terminated—hardly is a candidate installed, before factions begin to look round for his successor. Nay, the President himself, who should be solely occupied with the measures of State demanded of the ruler of a vast, and now populous empire is involved in the schemes and manœuvres of statesmen, and his character very frequently goes to wreck in the war of intrigues, which is, as it were, forced upon every public man in the States.

We can hardly conceive it possible that any one in these Provinces can be insensate enough to wish to copy this part of the "institutions" of the United States; even Americans themselves look upon this particular feature in their constitution as its great blemish. But there are Canadians, and we regret to add, French Canadians, who make this idea part of their political creed. We invite simply the attention of these men to what is now passing in the United States—we have recently copied one or two extracts from speeches of some of the contending parties in which alarming threats of disunion, violence, and bloodshed abound.—Serious riots, accompanied with loss of life, organised engagements of rival parties, arrayed to the teeth, mark the progress of electioneering excitement, and in all human probability the contest will not close without efforts and convulsions which will be downright civil war. From any intimation of such a state of things, heaven defend us! But before appealing to heaven for help, it may be well to examine the nature, feasibility, and objects of an Elective Governor for Canada, or if any change in the present system be desirable. We presume the proposition contemplates an election for a brief period, say 4 or 5 years. Now, in what respect would this be more advantageous than the present plan of a Governor appointed by the Queen, for the same period? Can it be urged that an elective system would produce a man better suited for such a high post, or whose views and political life would be more in accordance with those of the inhabitants of Canada If this be the plea, we have every reason to believe it unsound. Why should it be so? Let us suppose that after a contest some Canadian be elected to the high position of Governor, probably by a bare majority, is he likely to represent truly the feelings and opinions of the country—at least it must be allowed that he will not represent those of the minority who opposed him. His will carry into his high station a bitter remembrance of the opposition, with all its excitement, taunts, cavils and insults a candidate is liable to be exposed to; is this likely to make him a better arbiter of the lives and fortunes of the people committed to his charge? Can a more pure and unbiassed view of the decision of justice be expected from a successful candidate? And will his power to appoint to office and posts in the state not be used for the support of the party whose influence has brought him to power? No—entirely the reverse of all this. There would be then but one mode of obviating these objections, and that would be by electing a Governor for *life*. But would this be a step forward in the democratic race? Far from it, it would invest an individual with an almost arbitrary and irresponsible power. Besides, what becomes of the prerogative of the Sovereign of the mother country? Such an act as a life elective Governor, is "ipso facto" Independence, and in any case we are long way from that. There might, however, be a mode of improving the present tenure of the office of Governer, and reconciling both the views of the Canadians and the rights of the crown. Complaint has been made in almost every British colony of the brief tenure office which every Governor is permitted to enjoy. People say that no sooner does a man so appointed begin to know the country, the people, and the peculiarities of the distant colony he rules over, than he is forthwith removed to some other in every way different, and that he has to begin as it were, a new course of political schooling The question is also asked, could not this course of things be remedied? We think it could by the appointment of Governors of Provinces and Colonies by Her Majesty for life, and as a guard against anything like misconduct or oppression, there should be granted to the people governed the right of addressing the crown for a removal of the obnoxious Governor by a vote of say two-thirds of the Legislature, with which the Crown should undertake to comply. We believe that men so appointed would be found the best safe guard of the interests and welfare of the people and dominions entrusted to their rule, all their sympathies, hopes, and interest being bound up with theirs; their legislative and administrative acts being a life long work would be zealously and heartily prosecuted; and they, their families and their descendants, looking on the country as theirs by adoption, would have their hearts bound up in its prospects, happiness and welfare.

For such a proposition as this all classes might agitate, and we think with every prospect of success.

Big Brindle.

In Nashville, many years ago, there resided a gentleman of great hospitality, large fortune, and though uneducated, possessed of hard knot sense. Col. W. had been elected to the Legislature and had also been judge of the county court.

His elevation, however, had made him somewhat pompous, and he became very fond of using big words, On his farm he had a large mischievous ox, called "Big Brindle," which frequently broke down his neighbor's fences, and committed other depredations much to the Colonel's annoyance.

One morning, after breakfast, in presence of some large gentlemen who had staid with him over the night, and were on their way to town, he called the overseer, and said to him:

"Mr. Allen, I desire you to impound Big Brindle, in order that I may hear no more animadversions on his eternal depredations."

Allen bowed and walked off, sorely puzzled to know what the Colonel meant.

So after Colonel W. left for town, he went to his wife and asked her what Col. W. meant by telling him to "impound" the ox.

"Why," said she, "the Col. meant to tell you to put him in pen."

Allen left to perform the feat, for it was no inconsiderable one, as the animal was very wild and vicious, and after a great deal of trouble and vexation he succeeded.

"Well," said he, wiping the perspiration from his brow, and rolloquizing, "this is impounding, is it? Now I'm dead sure the old Colonel will ask me if I have impounded Big Brindle, and I'll bet I'll puzzle him as bad as he did me."

The next day the Colonel gave a dinner party, and as he was not aristocratic Allen, the overseer, sat down with the company. After the second or third glass was discussed, the Colonel turned to the overseer, and said:

"Eh, Mr. Allen, did you impound Big Brindle, sir?"

Allen straightened himself, and looking around at the company, said:

"Yes, I did; but old Brindle transcended the impanel of the impound, and scatterlo phisticated all over the equanimity of the forest."

The company burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, while the Colonel's face reddened with discomfiture.

"What do you mean by that, sir," said he."

"Why, I mean, Colonel," said Allen, "that old Brindle being drognosticated with an idea of the cholery, ripped and raved, snorted and pawed, jumped the fence, tuck to the woods, and would not be impounded no how."

This was too much; the company roared again, in which the Colonel was forced to join, and in the midst of the laughter, Allen left the table, saying to himself as he went "I reckon the Col. won't ask me to impound any more oxen."

Jilts.

The extermination of this class of females would be a most useful work. The coquette is bad enough, but the jilt is abominable; the heart of the former is bent on admiring herself and giving false hopes to others; but the latter, not content with exhibiting a coquettish amiableness, must add to that advantage a certain delight in being in full expectation of success, the jilt meets him with sudden indifference, and wonder in her face at his being surprised that he is received like a stranger, and a cast of her head another way with pleasant scorn of the fellow's insolence.

The lover goes home utterly astonished and dejected, sits down to his desk, sends her word, in the most abject terms, that he knows not what he has done, that all which was so desirable in this life should so suddenly vanish from him—that the charm or life of his soul should withdraw the vital heat from the heart which pants for her. He continues a mournful absence for some times, pining in secret, and out of humor with all things that he meets with. At length he takes a resolution to try his fate, and resolutely to seek an explanation with her upon her unaccountable behavior. He walks up to her apartment with a thousand inquietudes, and doubts in what manner he shall meet the first glance of her eye; when immediately on his appearance she flies towards him, wonders where he has been, accuses him of his absence, and treats him with familiarity surprising as her former coldness. This pleasant intercourse continues until the lady observes the lover grow happy in it, and then she interrupts it with some new inconsistency of behavior; for (as we have said) the happiness of a jilt consists only in the power of making others uneasy.

A Curious Case.

We frequently read accounts of the strange freaks of animals and fowls, but nothing like the following, which occurred on a farm a few miles from this town, has ever met our eye. A goose had, after a great deal of labor and trouble, hatched and partially reared a brood of goslings, when one day some reprobate dogs put an end to her existence by biting off her head. The goslings being left in this desperate and orph an state placed themselves under the protection of a pig, who at once assumed the responsibility of raising the whole breed, and every day the goslings could be seen paddling about in the adjacent water places, their porcine friend grunting satisfaction close by; keeping strict watch over the poor orphans. They all eat out of the same trough, and at night the goslings would nestle down to sleep in the most cosy manner imaginable beside their friend. The goslings are now full-grown matured geese, but they do not forget their old friend and the friend of their youth, and occasionally they can be seen holding a friendly conversation in their own peculiar language.—How they manage to understand each other without the assistance of an interpreter is something beyond our ken, and which we will leave the learned to determine.—*Post.*

Miscellany.

A great subject of conversation in the military circles of Berlin is a new kind of small field piece, capable of carrying correctly a thousand yards, mounted on wheels, and so light that it can be manœuvered by a single man. The infantry and the guards are to be provided with them as soon practicable.

A Chaplain was once preaching to a class of collegians about the formation of bad habits, 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'close your ears against bad discourses.' The scholars immediately clapped their hands to their ears, and the chaplain looked rather funny at so practical a demonstration.

It is reported that an English Earl, who was engaged in the Crimean war, is about to lead to the hymenial altar the noble hearted and self-sacrificing Florence Nightingale.

The soldiers of the Zouave regiments who gave theatrical performances during the siege of Sebastopol, having obtained their discharge from the army, have formed a theatrical troupe into a company, with intention of giving their Crimean performances in London and Paris.

SOMETHING CURIOUS.—An American paper gives a curious incident of a late thunder storm;—"A little girl was standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash, a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind, but it is a singular phenomenon."

On election day the 4th, at Baltimore, there was considerable rioting in the various wards, and pistols were freely used. Several persons were shot, and one, it is reported, fatally.

The Montreal *Gazette*, notes another triumph of our Canadian line of steamers, viz: The *Indian*, of the Canadian line, and the *Baltic*, of the Collins line, left this side on the same day. The *Indian* reached Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd ult., the *Baltic* not until 5 P. M.

HEADS AND TAILS.—An Irish soldier passing through a meadow near Cork a large mastiff ran at him, and he stabbed the dog with a spear he had in his hand. The master of the dog brought him before the magistrate, who asked him why he had not rather struck the dog with the butt end of his weapon. 'So I should,' said the soldier, 'if he has run at me with his tail.'

AN OLD ONE.—The Newburyport Herald says: "Mr. Solomon P. Felker, in cutting a stick of white-oak timber the other day, opened upon a tree toad that had "come down to us from former generations," as Webster said to his fish. Over him had grown sixty-seven grains or rings of the oak, indicating that that had been his home for sixty-seven years at least, where he had existed without air, food, or water. At first he paid no attention to being turned out in the world again and remained perfectly torpid. But, after lying in the sun a few moments, he marched off 'hopping mad,' and just as fresh and vigorous as a new one."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The amount exported of the products of the forest in Canada in 1854, was $10,000,000 in value: of mineral products in the same year, $400,000; of the sea in 1855, $500,000; of animals and their products, about $1,600,000: of agricultural products about $13,000,000; of manufactures $500,000; and other articles, $70,000. Making in all nearly $27,000,000, in one year. The amount of goods imported into Canada in the year 1854 was $40,000,000, of which $4,500,000, was imported through the United States in fund nearly $1,000,000, purchased in the United States in bond and nearly $17,000,000; the produce of the United States. The balance being the growth and manufacture of their countries imported direct into the United States.

AN AWFUL SUPPOSITION.—Some editor says that the destiny of the world often hangs on the smallest trifles. A little miff between Charles Bonaparte and his love Letitia might have broken off a marriage which gave birth to Napoleon and the battle of Waterloo. The Chicago Advertiser says—"Yes, that is the fact. Suppose a 'little miff' had taken place between Adam and Eve! What then?"

PARITY OF REASONING.—Lately, at a distribution of prizes in a German village, a little girl seven years old, whose parents had just been turned out of their lodgings, because they had failed to pay their rent, was asked by the rector:

"Have you studied sacred history, my child?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know the history of the creation?"

"I know that God made all."

"Why were Adam and Eve turned out of Paradise?"

The child hesitated a moment, and then fixing her eyes on the examiner, replied—"*Probably they were turned out because they could not pay their rent!*"

A Bremen journal contains the following advertisement:—"A young gentleman on the point of getting married, is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from such a step.—Address, &c."

"Madam," said an old Roger to his boarding house keeper, "in primitive countries, beef is often legal tender; but, madam, said he, empha ically, thrusing his fork into the steak, "all the laws in Christendom couldn't make this beef tender."

COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.—The Prescott *Telegraph* says that on last Monday morning a tall smart looking man passed a $10 counterfeit bill of the Commercial Bank of M. D., on Mr. Mundle, a tailor of that place. Not liking the bill, Mr. Mundle took it to the Bank where it was pronounced counterfeit. The gentlemanly operator was accordingly, nabbed and over $100 in base money were found concealed in a woodpile where he had concealed it. From papers found on his person he is supposed to be Peter Branch, of the big Rapids, Michigan. He was to be tried at the assize then in session at Brockville.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—W. L. MacKenzie was asked by an elector, what he was worth. "Time was," said little Mac, "that I was worth a *thousand pounds*—at all events that sum was offered for me but it being in my opinion below the value of the article I kept out of the way." (*Great Laughter.*)

A TRUTH.—The homeliest female in the world may render herself more attrctive, by the exhibition of delicacy and refinement, than the prettiest vulgarian that ever smiled.

Without decision of character, no man or woman is ever worth a button, nor ever can be. Without it a man becomes at once a good natured nobody, the poverty-stricken professor of but one solitary principle—that of obliging every body under the sun, merely for the asking.

Beggar—Can ye help a poor man to-day, yer "onor?" Shopman—"I'll remember you next time, Beggar—" Sure, sir, I never trust; I'd be ruined entirely if I did."

An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady, who was present, declared that she knew a rock of which he was totally ignorant. Named it, madam, cried Cœtebus, in a rage. It is *rock the cradle* replied the lady.

AUTHORS.—Hood, in an article of singular humor, states that the phrase "*republic of letters*" was hit upon to indicate that taking the whole lot of authors together, they had not got a sovereign amongst them.

Japan.

We read in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*—"Our last accounts from the China Seas mention a highly interesting fact. The Emperor of Japan, being anxious to adjust various questions connected with the recent treaties he has concluded with the several Governments of Europe and America, held on the 22nd of June, at Jeddo, the capital of his Empire, a solemn assembly of the principal lords and most influential personages of his court. It was decided at the meeting that two ports of the empire, those of Nangasaki and Bakodadi, should be open to the vessels of all nations. There they might repair, take in provisions, establish depots of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, however, are to be accessible to vessels in distress, which may take refuge in them, but which will have to put to sea the moment the danger is over. No foreigner is to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission of the Chief of the State. No decision had yet been come to with regard to the Commercial question. The right of trading with Japan is still maintained in favor of the Dutch and Chinese, who have long possessed it on very onerous terms, having but one market open to them, that of Nangasaki. This new policy adopted by the Government of Japan will be productive of incalculable results. Hitherto no foreign vessel could enter the ports of the country to refit or take in provisions. The last decision of the Court of Jeddo accordingly constitutes a great progress. Should China, Cochin China, the Empire of Siam, and all other neighboring States follow the example of Japan, the intercourse between the extreme East and the rest of the world would be competely changed."

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser thus speaks of the state of affairs in Paris:

The financial panic of Paris arrived at its apogee on Saturday last. On that day all sorts of rumours were afloat, and at the close of the Bourse the excitement was intense. A revolution on Sunday would have astonished nobody, for to this excitement of the financial world must be joined the griefs of the poor, whose quarter's term of rent came due yesterday, and who found all their rents advanced for the next term to a figure beyond their means. Many of these poor families have been unable to find any residence within their means, and have made no provision whatever for moving day. A large police force was stationed yesterday and to-day in the populous quarters, but no disturbance occurred. But the rent day crisis is not yet passed. Under any circumstances the question of rents is a grave one for the Government, and is still unsolved. The Government receives a tax of eleven per cent. on all the rents paid in the city. These very rents are one of its best sources of revenue, and the higher they are maintained the better financially for the Government. The proprietors hold the wealth of the country in their hands, and are thus all powerful either for or against a Government. As there can be no interference of the Government with this class or with the prices they fix upon their property, no resources are left the Government in its management of the poor, but conciliation and force. Direct means of relief it has none. As I have before stated, a quantity of cheap houses are to be built by Government, to be let at low rates to the poor, but it is not anticipated, so far as I can learn, that this system can be extended to a point to effect much good. Great hopes are held out, but this is only a conciliatory scheme.

An English paper record the odd replies forwarded by some of the depositors in the Royal British Bank to the circulars sent out requesting the "name, residence and description" (meaning occupation) of each depositor, with the amount of claim and the composition which would be accepted. One gentleman, it appears, lives in "railway carriages, but has a friend in London whose address is——." In the column headed "Description" we have the following replies: "Nothing particular." "I am a maiden lady," "fair but muscular," "Out of health, and not likely to be better for receipt of your—circular." "Five feet seven," "Dark, of gentlemanly appearance," "aged 28, rather corpulent." "I am surprised at such question." Among the answers to the question, What composition would be accepted? it is reported that the following were read amid much laughter:—"What composition do you mean?" "I don't want any composition rub bish! I want my money."

The Czar's Naval Foresight.—On Saturday we pointed out the ingenious scheme by which the Czar expects to obtain a well arranged steam fleet in the Euxine; and what renders the project still more alluring, at the expense of his late opponents. By offering subsidies to the amount of between £400,000 and £500,000 per annum, he hopes that the capitalists of France and England may be induced to take shares in a variety of Steam Navigation Companies in the Black Sea—the single condition being that all vessels engaged *should be so constructed as to be able to carry guns*; or in other words, they should be vessels of war without the armaments, which could, however, be added on short notice, whenever it suited the Autocrat to cast aside the mask, and to press into his own service the navy so considerately provided for him by the enemy. It is true that few if any of these companies could hope to pay the mere working expenses, to say nothing of a dividend on the capital embarked. But the *liberal* Czar provides for all that. He offers a subsidy of nearly half a million per annum—25 per cent on the two millions required—so that the pecuniary interests of the shareholders will be secured, so far as they can be by a Muscovite guarantee. A judiciously contrived excitement which, by various contrivances well known in the city, has run the quotations up to 10 premium, and the object of the Autocrat may be regarded as accomplished, for no amount of Capel Court protection could resist so tempting a prize.—*London Sun, Oct, 6.*

The Bessemer Process.—It is computed that on every ton of malleable iron produced the saving will amount to 50s.; or bar iron, for example, now costing £8 10. a ton, will be sold a £6. Now as the whole quantity of malleable iron at present produced is considered to exceed one half of all the iron, that is, to exceed 2,000,000 of tons, the annual saving to the nation will come to not less than £5,000,000, equal to the amount of the tea or malt duties. The invention will do far more than this for steel, for it will reduce its price to the level of that of iron, or bring it down from £20 to £6 a ton, enabling us to apply it to uses for which its high cost forbids it to be at present employed; as, for example, in railway sleepers. Mr. Bessemer's lordship is 10s. a ton, and his invention has already made considerable progress in Scotland and South Wales. The iron lords of Staffordshire, more incredulous than the Spanish grandees who had the grace to admit that an egg might be made to stand on its end when they saw it standing alone resist, but they too will in due time become believers, unless they desire to be undersold by some 40s. a ton. Mr. Bessemer is a native of London, by profession a civil engineer; and although known among men of science as an ingenious mechanician, heretofore little known to the world at large. He is now in possession of a well earned reputation, dating from the day on which he read to a section of the British association at Cheltenham a lucid account of his simple, ingenious, and most useful discovery.—*Examiner.*

Earthquake at Malta.

Malta, Oct. 15, 1856.

On Sunday, the 12th of October, at precisely 11 minutes before 1 a. m. the Islands of Malta and Gozo were visited by shocks of an earthquake, so voilent in their nature, and so long in their duration, that the oldest inhabitants do not remember ever to have experienced anything so severe. The first shock made itself perceptible by a tremulous motion similar to that caused by the passing of a heavy gun carriage, a thousand times repeated, accompanied by a rumbling noise as it were of distant thunder, which rapidly increased in violence, until every building shook and trembled. Scarcely a minute had elapsed when a second and still more violent shock, accompanied by a louder noise, occurred. The alarm occasioned was general throughout the town and country. Men, women and children, of all classes, suddenly aroused from their slumbers, issued from every house, some in their night dresses, others enveloped in a sheet or blanket, and others in the first articles of clothing they could hurriedly catch up, and rushing into the streets made the best of their way to the squares, the line walls, and other open spaces, which soon became full of people who had quitted their dwellings fearing to be included in a general destruction. The sentry at the Treasury left his post and ran to the main guard, which he turned out, under the impression that shells were being thrown into the town by an enemy, from some steam fleet. The two shocks, the interval between them being so brief as to be incalculable, lasted fully two minutes. In the city of Valeta scarcely a building has escaped injury, and all corner structures have more particularly suffered from having no support on one side.

Sunday Bands.

A Parliamentary return has been issued showing the number of memorials to the Queen for the stoppage of the Sunday bands It appears that there were 111,309 signatures to 542 memorials, seven only of which came from public meetings, and but two from "associations." From different varieties of kirks in Scotland, assembly, free, synod seceder, and presbyter, there were twenty-six memorials. While the Wesleyan Methodists sent no less than ninety-eight memorials the Primitive Methodists sent but one. The Church seems unrepresented in the list, unless that be done by two memorials from "clergy;" and from "clergy and others" twenty-eight memorials. The "female inhabitants" of various places sent 377 different memorials. London, it might be supposed, would be largely represented, but twenty-eight memorials, with under 8,000 signatures out of the 111,309, are all that stand to the account of London. The report show that forty-two memorials, while asking for the stoppage of the military music on Sunday, ask also that the museums and Crystal Palace may be kept closed. Five only of these forty-two memorials come from London and its neighbourhood, and two out of the five are described from "mothers at Camberwell." There are some twenty-seven memorials which pray her Majesty not only to withhold her sanction from the Sunday opening of the Museum, &c., but also "to put a stop to the assemblage of the higher classes in their equipages in the parks on Sunday." For some unexplained reason, the "drive" in Hyde Park seems peculiarly interesting to the county of Derby, for of the twenty-seven memorials on the subject, over twenty are from various places in that county; the rest, strangely enough, are from Scotland. Only thirty four memorials add to their prayer for the stoppage of military bands on Sunday one for the closing of New Gardens; and two of these emanate from the pleasure-loving city of Bath, one with 3,639 signatures; the thirty two others come from all other parts of Suffolk.

Queen Victoria Coming to Canada.

(*From the Daily News*)

Canada has yet a large and useful part to play in the politics of America—larger in all probability with its now free and settled institutions, its rapid prosperity, and above all its confirmed monarchical dispositions, then we can yet properly estimate. Her Majesty will, it is said, at no very distant day pay a visit in person, accompanied by some of her family, to this, the greatest and most populous of her transmarine possessions. The Queen could do no more useful or patriotic act; and richly does Canada merit the compliment of a Royal visit. It has outlived all the calumnies of its Tory detractors, and has demonstrated that colonial self government is far more compatible with the provocative of loyalty than the rule of a family compact or government from Downing Street. Canada, we cannot doubt whether it continue its present connexion with England—and there is now no reason why it should not—or resolve itself into an independent monarchy, is destined to have large influences over North America. In either contingency, nothing is more desirable than that the influence of English civilization should continue to prevail in Canada, and through Canada diffuse itself more generally over the [illegible]; and a visit from Queen Victoria, surrounded by her family, would do more to promote that influence and secure all its blessings, than any other step that could be suggested. Why, then, should it not at some early and convenient time be taken? That, indeed, would be a visit worth recording.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, NOVEMBER 13, 1856.

Mr. Rankin, through his paper, still persists in heaping the most vulgar, low and silly abuse upon Col. Prince, although the electors of this constituency have decided by their votes in electing that gentleman to the Council, over the head of Mr. Rankin, that of the two, the Col. is far before him.—Now, if Col. Prince is made out to be so very bad, how low indeed must Mr. Rankin be, for with all the evil deeds laid to the door of the Colonel, the electors have decided that he is better than Mr. Rankin. No person can read the foolish articles that are continually being brought forth to injure the Colonel, without perceiving that they are the fruits of a sore disappointment, engendered by the defeat of Mr. Rankin in the late contest—a sore that burns to the very quick, and, no doubt, has been the cause of many uneasy and uncomfortable moments. Mr. Rankin, seeing that he has lost the confidence of the electors, now tries to gain popularity by the abuse of another. This policy, instead of serving the end that he designs it for, will only tend to make him appear more ridiculous and narrow-minded in his views. He placed himself before the public in opposition to that gentleman, for the purpose of obtaining a popular verdict—and that verdict has been most unmistakeably rendered against him. This should have been sufficient to convince any man of only ordinary reason, that the vile and slanderous accusations which have been concocted and published against him have only tended to heap burning coals upon his (Rankin's) head.

The Presidential Etection has resulted in favor of Mr. James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, over Col. Fremont, the Republican one. What the foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan will be, it is difficult at present to say. Some are of opinion, from the course pursued by that gentleman, in signing the Ostend Manifesto, and its favorable reception by the party which has placed him in the high position which he now occupies, may be taken as an example of what his future policy will be. There are many, no doubt, in that party who are unprincipled enough to wish for the adoption of a line of policy which would inevitably involve the States in a war; yet we are inclined to believe that the experience gained by Mr. Buchanan as Minister to the Court of St. James, and from the length of time that he has occupied prominent positions in the Government, will have sufficiently tempered his mind as to prevent him from carrying out those doctrines which are unfavorable to the enlightened portions of the States.

The following was clipped from a letter of a correspondent at the Indiana State Fair, and if the machine spoken of is capable of being applied to so many uses, it is certainly a most useful one, and should be in the possession of every farmer:—

The somewhat novel machine of a Corn Sheller and an Apple Mill combined, to which I have already alluded, collects crowds of people, and is considered one of the greatest novelties on the ground. It has already taken two premiums, (at Paris, Kentucky, and Carthage, Ohio,) and the experiments performed with it here show that it will crush apples or shell corn thoroughly and with most remarkable rapidity. The change from one mill to the other is very simple, and can be very quickly made. It is accompanied by a press, which renders the machine controvertible into a wine, lard, or cheese press, apple mill, potato, turnip or carrot crusher or corn sheller! It is certainly an ingenious affair, and seems likely to come into very general use. Mr. Samuel Miles, 93 Everett Street, Cincinnati, is the proprietor. The Hall devoted to machinery presents a good collection for a State whose manufacturing interests are in an early stage of development."

We take great pleasure in publishing the following letter from the Rev. E. H. Dewar, Rector of Sandwich, in relation to the establishment of a new Bishoprick, in answer to an article copied by us from the *London Herald*, which we supposed would not have been published by that journal without authority. We are, however, happy to have this opportunity of correcting the error.

The Western Bishoprick.

Sir,—The last *Maple Leaf* contains an article from the *London Herald*, respecting the future Western Bishoprick, which may lead your readers, and especially subscribers to the Episcopal Endowment Fund, to two erroneous conclusions. The first is that the future Bishop is to be elected on the 20th inst. A meeting is to be held in London on that day for the purpose of receiving the report of the three clergymen, Mr. Evans, Mr. Boomer and myself, who were charged with the duty of raising the Endowment Fund. If, as I hope, a sufficient amount has been raised, we shall then formally seek the sanction of the Government to our proceeding to an election. But some weeks and probably months, will elapse before it can take place.

The second erroneous conclusion to which the article in question is likely to lead, is that the person to be elected must obtain two-thirds of the votes of both clergy and laity. Whereas the fact is that nothing at all has yet been decided respecting the mode of election. When the clergy and lay-Delegates assemble for the purpose of holding an election, then, and not until then, they will themselves decide upon the manner in which that election shall be conducted. At the same time it appears to be the general impression, that some such rule, as that which the Herald takes for granted, will be adopted.

I have the honour to be,
Yours &c.
Edward H. Dewar, M. A.

We clip from the Michigan *Argus*, the following spicy piece of Electioneering wit:—

Michigan Erect

But wrong end up.

The result of the election in Michigan is a

"GLORIOUS VICTORY"

of Fusionism.

The Democracy Triumphant!!!!

"over the left!"

OUR ROOSTER WONT CROW

WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY.

and are theirs.

We are not disposed to comment *at length* on the result of the Tuesday election. The unterrified Democracy of the Peninsular State are nowhere. Reason has been dethorned from her accustomed seat, and fanaticism "rules the roost." Fremont carries the State by a majority of 10,000, *or more.* The demogogue Bingham is re elected, and the State Administration is to be continued in the hands of the Philistines yet another while. Lothrop, Barry, Luttlejohn and Peck have all gone up Salt River; the Legislature will be largely fusion,—and we, the Democracy of Washtenaw County are "whipped to death." We confess our disappointment and yet our Republican friends are as much disappointed at their success as are the Democracy. It is useless to speculate upon the causes. There was "a nigger in the fence," and hereafter we may designate the location of the "colored gentleman.

Married,—In the city of Detroit, on Thursday last, the 6th inst., Mr. John Hill, to Mrs. Elizabeth De Gau both of this place.

Folsom's Mercantile College

On perusing the new Catalogue just issued, one cannot fail to be impressed with the growing and increasing importance of this Institution. Its big list of students the past year, the present large array of able Professors and Lecturers, and many marked features of improvement in the Course of Study, all bespeak rare and ample faculties, as well as energy and a progressive spirit. on the part of the Principal.

Among its list of Lecturers, we notice some of our first literary and legal men, as well as several of the first clergymen of the city.

We learn that several of our prominent bankers, railroad men and others have consented to contribute to enhance the interest and importance of a thorough and practical commercial education.

In addition to a thorough elementary theoretical training, this College has introduced an extended Course of Practical Sets of Accounts, direct from the more important business houses, which sets are not only composed by business men from actual records of their own routine of affairs, but explained by them and embracing the more prominent features of their peculiar departments of trade.

Among the new sets about to be introduced into the course of study, is one composed by E. L. Jones, Cashier Commercial Branch Bank, who has been long conversant with banking institutions. It is designed to illustrate cleariy and fully, every kind of transaction and its proper record that is known in Banking operations, and embraces all the books in use, such as ledgers, journals, discount and collection registers, domestic and foreign bill books, &c.—Mr. Jones will explain to the students the set, as well as lecture on the customs and usages of banking houses.

A set on Manufacturing has heen arranged by Mr, T. Dwight Eells, an experienced and accomplished accountant. The set is a complete illustration of the best form of keeping all manufacturing accounts, embracing all the principal and auxiliary books, some ten in number.

The set of Railroading is prepared by Mr. W. W. Harder, an accomplished teacher, and practical accountant. It is taken in a condensed form from copies of actual records of one of our first railroad companies, and embraces all the principal and auxiliary books, and accompanied with the original forms from the various sources from which they spring, being carried through their proper channels, until they arrive at the general ledger.

As railroad book-keeping is giving thousands of young men lucrative employment, this new set will afford rare advantages, especially as Mr. Harder is to lecture before the class on Railroad book-keeping, and give a general detail of this gigantic department of commerce.

These are a few of the many sets of accounts and other improvements being constantly introduced into this College, as it is the oldest in Northern Ohio, its Principal is resolved that its age and experience shall not be outdone in the length and thoroughness of the course taught, nor in numbers attendance.

Eating Fast.—Napoleon was a very fast eater. At a *grand concert* at the Tuileries, from the moment he and his guests sat down, till coffee was served, not more than forty-three or four minutes elasped. They were then bowed out. With Napoleon the moment appetite was felt, it was necessary that it should be satisfied; and his establishment was so arranged, that in all places, and at all hours, chicken, cutlets, and coffee might be forthcoming at a word. This habit of eating fast and carelessly is supposed to have paralyzed Nopoleon on two of the most critical events of his life—the battles of Borodino and Leipsic, which he might have converted into decisive and influential victories, by pushing his advantages as he went.—On each of these occasions, he is known to have been suffering from indigestion. On the third day of Dresden, too, the German novelist, Hoffman, who was present in the town, asserts that the Emperor would have done much more than he did but for the effect of a shoulder of mutton stuffed with onions.

Trent Election.

Mr. Murney has been elected by a good majority over Mr. Short, the Clear Grit candidate. We are enabled this morning, through the kindness of the Returning Officer, W. H. Ponton, Esq., to give the final state of the poll. Mr. Murney's majority is 238.

The following is the state of the poll:

	Murney.	Short.
Asphodel	120	144
Belmont	13	25
Dummer	8	157
Douro	125	81
Otanabee	57	453
Smith	28	275
Ennismore	67	26
Monaghan	10	132
Peterborough	92	258
Rawdon	351	112
Huntindon	258	98
Hungerford	302	21
Madoc	345	51
Marmora	195	0
Adolphuston	65	37
Fredericksburgh	224	102
Richmond	145	143
Napanee	97	59

RECAPITULATION.

Votes for Mr. Murney	2,412
Do. Mr. Short	2,174
Majority for Murney	238

APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary's Office.
Toronto, 8th Nov. 1856.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

George S. Jarvis, of Osgoode Hall, Esq., Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County Court of the United Connties of Stromont, Dundas and Glengary, in the room of William Ross, Esq, resigned.

Robert Cooper, of Osgoode Hall, Esq., Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, in the room of John Strachan, Esq., deceased.

Theophilus Mack, of St. Catherines, Esq. E. D. to be Associate Coroner, for the County of Lincoln.

William A. Cambell, of Toronto, Esq., Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada,

---

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, Nov. 9th.

The steamer Baltic arrived at her deck at 9 o'clock. She left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 29th.

The Africa arrived on the morning of the 28th.

The features of news which has excited most attention is an official paragraph in the Montieur that the English press publish calumnies against the French Corts, and holding out a measure that a continuance of this conduct will break up the Anglo French Alliance.

This paragraph has caused excitement in England and France having even affected the Bourse and it is reported that the English government will ask an explanation of the threat of dissolving the alliance.

Respecting the Neapolitan difficulty the only additional progress that the French Embassy as also the English left Naples on the 26th.

Count Walewski's official correspondence with the Neapolitan Govt is published.

The English fleet is at Malta and the French at Toulon.

German papers state Synudron will go to Naples in three weeks if the matter is not settled.

There is nothing really new in respect to the complicated relations of the Danubian principalities.

It is denied from Vienna but re-asserted from France that the Porte has summoned the Austrians to quit, In this connection are two reports: First, that the Congress of Paris is not likely to meet soon owing to the non assent of England. Secondly, the Russia inspired, but suspicious of a secret understanding between England and Austria respecting the principalities demands a Russian squandon to enter the Black sea upon the same terms as the English fleet now in those waters.

The entire Turkish ministry have resigned. The event is attributed to the intrigues of Lord Stratford to bring in Redschild Pacha as Vizier.

No news from Spain, except a contemplated increase of the aamy.

Letters from France are not satisfactory, the demand for money containuing unabated.

The Circular of Richardson, Spence & Co., dated Liverpool, Oct. 28th, says: The grain trade has been dull since Friday, but at to-day's market there was an improved demand for wheat, which, however, was checked by the advance in prices generally asked there.

Buyers mors unwilling to pay and business was only moderate at 1d a 2d per bushel over the prices of Friday on prime wheat. Flour was at slow sale and rather easier.

Suicide at a Gaming Table.—A letter from Wiesbaden of the 1st inst., says:

"About two o'clock to-day when players and lookers on were ranged round the roulette table of the Kursaal, at this place, the report of a firearm was suddenly heard, and one of the persons standing at the table was seen to stagger and fall dead on the ground. It was a melancholy spectacle, and rendered still more so by the gloom and obscurity of the place, caused by a violent thunder storm which was raging at the time. The deceased, who was a man in the prime of life, evidently belonged to the higher ranks of society.—His identity has not yet been ascertained, but he is supposed to be a native of Holland, as he wore a decoration of the country. He had recently arrived, and a few moments before that fatal act, he had staked and lost his five florin note. Some of the players at the table appeared much affected by the scene, and left, while others resumed their play in another room, and in an hour afterwards a military band struck up, and everything was life and gaiety."

The Journal de Frankfort tells the following rather improbable story:—"A few days since a foreigner presented himself at the office of a merchant at Hamburg to receive cash for bill of 2,000 double Louis, and received 10,000 francs too much. He did not perceive the mistake until he learned to the fact. The merchant looked at him, and then said, 'It is impossible.' The foreigner persisted, and said, 'Your cashier has certainly made a mistake.'—'That is not possible,' replied the merchant in a decided tone. 'Take your money—no mistakes are made at my office.' The stranger then pocketed the money and left the place, when the merchant turning to the bookkeeper, told him to enter 10,000 francs to the account of profit and loss, adding that the cashier would never hear a word of reproach from him on the subject, but that he would not allow any one to imagine that a mistake could occur in his office."

Mr. Buchanan's family circle consists, for their present of Mr. and Miss Lane, (his nephew and neice,) Mrs George Pitt, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Appleton, his late secretary of Legation in London. Colonel Ramsey is also on a visit with him. Miss Lane, a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady, does the honors of the mansion with the same grace and affability which gained her so much popularity at the head of her uncle's establishment at London.

Terrific Hurricane at Montreal.—Montreal, Nov. 5.—A terrific hurricane passed over this city last night, tearing down chimneys and fences and doing great damage to buildings. The steamer Prince Albert, from St. Lambert, was driven on St. Helen's Island by the violence of the wind. The passengers received every hospitality from the garrison stationed there. Much damage has been done in exposed parts of the country.

Statistics of Divorce in France.—The Minister of Justice has addressed to the Emperor a report on the administration of Justiee in 1854. The following statistics of divorce are of interest:—The suits for *separation de corps* by married couples fell from 1722 in 1853 to 1681 in 1854. Of these 1681, 1510 were brought by women, and 171 by men, and 45 were based on the fact of a condemnation to what the French calls *a peine infamiante*; 1410 were founded on ill-treatment 116 on the adultery of the wife, and 109 on that of the husband. On the whole number, the tribunal granted 1242 rejected 174, and the remainder were abandoned by the reconcilation of of the parties. The number of demands for a *Separation de bien* disposed of was 4293 or 10 per cent more than in the preceding year, and all were granted except 128.

Splended Investment: Wise Scottish Caution.—"Russia has resolved on the formation of 3,000 miles of railway, which are conceded to an Anglo French company, with a capital of of five millions sterling.—Upon this sum the Czar guarantees five per cent." Who guarantees the Czar is not stated, nor what security is to be tendered that double or trebie the amount be not called for, seeing that £1,666 13s. 6d. per mile would scarcely in this country pay the rails—but this we will ourselves warrant that if the profits do not equal the promised interest, the Czar's guarantee before five years will not be worth the paper 'tis written on. We trust our countrymen will steer as clear of this juggle as they did of the Royal British Bank, a scheme, by the way, which the English papers take great trouble to inform their readers was founded on "the Scotch system," omitting to add—as they well might—that the most powerful and successful banking establishments now in London are formed upon precisely the same iniquitous mismanagement always excepted.—*Alan's Circular.*

MARKETS

Sandwich, Nov. 13, 1856.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 50. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour,—$2
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.
Oats,— do do 25c.
Potatoes,—50c
Wheat, 60lb, $1 25.
Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load, $1 00.
Pork—Per 100 lb, $5 50.
Beef— do $4 to $5

Toronto, Nov. 8, 1856.

Wheat.—The market this morning was still depressed. There was but a small supply and a limited demand, which made it a dull day throughout. The price paid ranged from 6s 2d to 6s 7d—the latter figure being paid only once or twice. Good loads were purchased at 6s 4d. Some holders, dissatisfied with the price, carried it home again.

Flour.—There is but little doing, and prices are lower. We note sales of Inspected Fancy at 31s 3d. Superfine may be nominally quoted at 31s 3d, and Extra at 32s 6d.

New York, Nov. 8.

Flour.—Market a shade firmer; sales 100 brls at $6 25 a $6 50 for common to choice superfine state: $6 60 a $6 75 for extra do; $6 40 a $6 70 for superfine eastern $6 75 a $7 20 for extra do; Canadian quiet, prices nominally the same. Rye flour dull at $1 35. Corn meal nominally the same.

Grain.—There is only a very little supply of wheat offering; market nominally the same; sales small parcels, at $1 37 for Chicago spring; $1 45 for Milwaukee club; $1 65 for white Canadian. Corn quiet; sales small parcels Western mixed at 70c a 71c, the latter at outside prices.

Provisions.—Pork dull; sales 300 brls at $20 for mess; $18 for prime. Lard easier; sales 200 at 12½c a 12⅝c.

Ashes—Small sales at $7 50 for pots; $6 50 for pearls.

Special Notices

To Nervous Sufferers.

The invigorating action of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills on the constitution is really marvellous, and a single trial will convince the most sceptical of their power to restore the most feeble and debilitated to full health and strength, and no language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change, produced by making use of this wonderful medicine in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system; the relaxed and debilitated body is at once relieved, restored, enlivened and built up; the mental and physical symptoms of disease vanish under their influence, the stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step, his mind which was previously sunk in gloom, becomes bright, buoyant, active, and he goes forth refreshed regenerated, and conscious of new vigor to his accustomed occupations; and the effect is not temporary, on the contrary the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restores it to its first condition. In all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs they never fail. They also remove depression, excitement, restlessness, want of sleep, dislike to society, incapacity for business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood in the head, melancholy, mental debility; they increase and restore the appetite, purify the blood, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and give such energy and vigor to the constitution as must be felt to be believed.

To elderly persons, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are invaluable; strengthening the system against the attacks of age; they cause a continued cheerfulness and prolong life to the latest possible period.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.—None are genuine without the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail and Co., Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on each box and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also a correct likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

FRED. TURNT,

Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

London Herald will please copy for one year, and send account to Mr. Turnt.

In the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CROSBY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

WHEREAS a Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Baker, has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex, and the Interim Order for Protection from Process has been given to the said William Crosby, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Crosby is hereby required to appear in the Court before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex acting in the matter of the said Petition on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, at ten o'clock of the forenoon precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his Debts, Estates and Effects, and to be further dealt with according to law. And all persons indebted to the said William Crosby, or that have any of his effects are not to pay or detain the same but to PAUL JOHN SALTER, of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the Official Assignee nominated in that behalf by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said petition.

Dated 6th November, 1856.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

ALBERT PRINCE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 P. M., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from William A. Ritchie to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon for a planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 3rd December next.

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Tues. 15th Jan. '57
2nd do Amherstburg, Thurs. 11 Dec. '56
3rd do Kingsville, Monday, 15th Dec. do
4th do Colchester, Saturday, 13th Dec. do
5th do Mersea, Wednesday, 17th Dec. do
6th do Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th January 1857.

(Signed) A. CHEWETT,
Judge.

NOTICE

COUNTY OF ESSEX } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given that a court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the 18th day of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Clerks, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich }
Oct. 30th, 1856. }

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

Sandwich, 5th November, 1856

To the Electors of the Counties of Essex and Kent, Western Division.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to-day this day duly DECLARED the successful candidate in this to contest, and you have conferred upon me the high honour of your choice to become a seat in the Legislative Council of this Province. For your noble support of me during the severe struggle just ended, I beg you to accept my most sincere thanks; and I repeat the assurance I have once given, that I will serve you faithfully, zealously, and honestly; and my chief object shall ever be to promote the welfare and prosperity of this my adopted country, according to the best of my judgment ability and power.

Believe me to remain,
Gentlemen,
your ob ged and faithful
Friend and Servant
JOHN PRINCE.

Chatham, Kent, }
22nd Oct. 1856. }

TILES, TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. Whitehouse are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Purposes, at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Noble's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of $4 per 1000 with Solos or Bottoms, without $2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they will save greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fazell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

N.B. Flooring Tiles and Press Bricks for framing Buildings of a superior quality.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILLS, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new) is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, one Bills and the new patent Stanttzer, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mills.

The Mills can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856.

To Emigrants & Others Seeking

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settlers, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferrall's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part, of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," between Lake Muskaka, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskaka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. *P.* French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 36 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Masanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the *HASTINGS ROAD.* This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely settled Madoc, about 25 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings.* The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Section, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads in this section, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE *HUNDRED* ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler or he eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in two of the four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed, after which are multiplication of the Settler shall be entitled to obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from obligation to build a house and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing or the lands be made on each lot, and the other conditions of those conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

Roads having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSES required by the Government to be built in each section of land can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The Roads thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable of producing about Cliff. 1 of grain during abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best districts of the Province, and districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber, such as maple, birch hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres will produce a barrel of pearl, from wot will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is easy and simple of working.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments, can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is genial. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settler.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the more lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land specified for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the shores of Lake *Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year; its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These important works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots forming part of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Twentieth day of October next, at the hour of noon.

Upset price two shillings and sixpence per acre—One tenth to be paid down at the time of sale, and balance by four yearly instalments with interest on acres as it becomes due. Patents to issue so soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island and field notes of the Surveyor may be inspected during business hours

Concession H.—Nos. 1, 3, (100 acres each.) & 5, 99 acres.] 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 27 acres each.

Concession I.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession J.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 200 acres each.

Concession L.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 100 acres each, 19, 96 acres, 21, 100 acres.

Concession M.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each 17, 98 acres, 19, 60 acres, 21, 124 acres.

Concession P.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession Q.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 111 acres.

Concession R.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 74 acres.

Concession S.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11, 100 acres each, 13, 92 acres, 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession T.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession U.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession V.—Nos. 6, 165 acres, 8, 167 acres, 10, 170 acres, 12, 180 acres, 14, 183 acres.

Concession W.—Nos. 3, 115 acres, 5, 96 acres, 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each, 17, 60 acres.

Concession X.—Nos. 7, 49 acres, 9, 116 acres, 11, 106 acres, 13, 100 acres, 15, 100 acres, 17, 36 acres.

Concession Y.—Nos 13, 100 acres, 15, 83 acres.

Concession Z.—Nos. 14, 92 acres, 16, 103 acres.

Pointe Pointe Concession.—Nos. 14, 47 acres, 16, 50 acres.

Pointe Augravier Concession.—Nos. 3, 112 acres, 5, 154 acres.

Neebish Concession.—Nos. 21, 89 acres, 23, 57 acres, 25, 81 acres, 27, 124 acres, 29, 148 acres, 168 acres, 33, 138 acres, 37, 76 acres, 89, 34 acres.

Concession A—West.—21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37, 39, 100 acres each, 41, 182 acres, 43, 172 acres, 45, 130 acres, 47, 165 acres, 49, 146 acres, 51, 125 acres, 53, 117 acres, 55, 33 acres, 57, 100 acres.

Huron Concession.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29, 31 33 37 39, 100 acres each.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
C. C. L.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1856.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber will purchase any quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay five and a half cent per pound. Apply at the Oxford Mills.

DANIEL ROWE.

Oxford, October 7th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and Liverpool markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3,50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Cleveländer" for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Cleveländer" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the boats markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither chances nor skill will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press; and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Cleveländer" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 for the "Daily Cleveländer" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

I William Crosby, for twelve months past residing at the Village of Windsor, in the County of Essex, at present a prisoner in the close custody, of the Sheriff of the County of Essex, and being a Baker by trade do hereby give notice that I intend to present a petition to Alexander Chowett Esquire Judge of the County Court of Essex, praying to be examined touching my debts, estates, and effects, and to be protected from all process upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects, for payment of my full and lawful debts, and I hereby further give notice that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *Maple Leaf* Newspaper, one month after the last of the insertions.

As witness my hand this first day of Oct in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

WILLIAM CROSBY.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
High Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Ross, Esq. R. Longuet, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, St. Francois Xavier Street.

Wm. Linn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fothergillham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. Lalleche, Esq. A. T. Gal, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows:

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid; & of Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Front Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field Notes of the Survey of which are witnessed, conveyed by one John Prince and one Thomas Joseph Finott, to one Joseph Angus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 5th November next, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y. }
Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856. }

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Grinding to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

on all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

wil always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Shorts Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept., 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their now old established Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice HAGARTY.

Perth, on Wednesday, 24th September.
Ottawa, Tuesday, 30th "
L'Original, Thursday, 9th October.
Cornwall, Monday, 13th "
Brockville, Monday, 20th "

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Picton, on Tuesday, 23rd Septem ber
Belleville, Monday, 29th "
Kingston, Tuesday, 7th October.
Cobourgh, Monday, 27th "
Peterboro, Wednesday, 5th November.
Whitby, Tuesday, 11th "

HOME CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice MCLEAN.

Sydenham, Tuesday, 23rd September.
Bereer, Monday, 29th "
Milton, Wednesday, 8th "
Merrivville, Tuesday, 16th "
Niagara, Tuesday, 7th
Hamilton, Wednesday, 29th "

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

Cayuga, Tuesday, 23rd S ptember.
Simcoe, Monday, 29th "
Brantford, Monday, 6th October.
Guelph, Tuesday, 14th "
Berlin, Monday, 20th "
Stratford, Tuesday, 28th "
Woodstock, Monday, 3rd November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. P.

Goderich, Wednesday, 24th September
London, Monday, 29th "
St. Thomas, Tuesday, 7th "
Chatham, Wednesday, 15th "
Sarnia, Wednesday, 22nd "
Sandwich, Monday, 27th "

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice BURNS.

Toronto, on Monday, 13th "

AYER'S

PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUSE, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Philadelphia, whose Cheveux Jessamin Pomade are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I can bear testimony to your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a better family medicine, for removing one, than any other I have ever known. Many of them have realized marked benefits from them, and no incide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to take. I recommend them, and shall use them myself as my physician when they are known."

The Reverend Alexander WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 19th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and bilious derangement which has of late overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral with my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which cure and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. HEATTY, Esq., of the Penn. Railroad Co. says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very materia benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I hesitate to do so, while the means of procuring them are accessible."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify that I have found them to be an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, and bilious cases, and generally in all of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I unhesitatingly recommend your Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and safe in all cases—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have used for many years Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as the best Cough medicine in the world, and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that unfortunately well known and efficacious preparation."

"*Akron, Me., Nov. 26, 1853.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with sore eyes, which in worst form, and now, about twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be understood by those who have suffered from blindness as long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me as blind as a mole, and unbearable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and kept me partly bald all my days, sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Pills. In that time I was entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has already restored to it a handsome head. Truly, health makes me feel already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with many favors, dear Sir, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

CAPT. ELIJAH FRATHER'S CASE.—Capt. Frather from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. After trying many things, I was induced, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have restored me once more to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best of effect. Their mild operation makes them a favorite with me. I am much more impressed, from the fact that I had failed in my relief which had been of the same kind, and much used in the country affords, and from my of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to me, Doctor, like a providential blessing to your family, and I will express who are not in the immediate of it. Yours respectfully,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are personally known to us, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

And sold by Geo. & Geo. A. Bullock, Sandwich; D. Ouellette, Windsor.

NOTICE

A Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, agreeably to the Statute, will be held at Sandwich, on Thursday the Thirtieth day of September, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

PAUL JOHN SALTER
Secretary to the Board.

Sandwich, 19th Sept., 1856

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should this meet the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY,
Lot, 27. S. Middle Road
Rochester

Dated Sept. 20th 1856.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 30th August, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19 Vic. Cap. 15, the balance of monies transferred from the former Clergy Reserves Funds, to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of Rate payers; and notwithstanding that Circulars have been sent by mail from this Department to all Municipalities, many of the Clerks neglected to transmit the desired Returns, and it is therefore hereby 65th—upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required Return on or before the 20th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at which time the Circulars are required to be made for the contribution of the Fund will take place, and consequently these Municipalities who do not comply with this notice will have to be excluded.

[Signed] JOS. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic, Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald,
James Morton, Esqui re.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hartt, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Chattels in this same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays,

" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays

" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, and commanded throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, unsurpassed by any and in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will keep them in store, thereby facilitating with greater despatch *I an has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandize from the should mark packages to the care of C. L Sherman, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable style.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done to a single job to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Good Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL persons to whom the late JOHN ARCHIBALD HERBERT was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims either to Mrs. La Laberge, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor of his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 16th July, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY ERSEYS.

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c. &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR,

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Make your Hens Lay.

As we are social beings, let us talk about poultry a few moments. Now my caption First make a house 8 by 10 feet; put in a window on the south side; a double door on the west; a ventilator 8 inches square on the top, let in run up two and a half feet above the ridge board; line the inside of the building with boards, leaving a space of four inches and fill it with sawdust; let the room be six feet between joints, lath, plaster and whitewash it: bank it up on the outside with horse manure five feet high.—Now you have a room that will not freeze. This room is sufficiently large for twenty-five hens and one cock, put in the corners a box one foot square, with five partitions for nests; place the box on the end, let the front be open except a four inch trap for protection of each nest. Let the roosts be in the shape of a ladder—your house is finished.

Keep two inches of sand upon the floor, put in a box of ashes, another with slacked lime, one with gravel, one with old lime mortar. Occasionally throw upon the floor dry muck, plaster, ashes, and lime dust, sparingly.

Feed as nature requires, corn, oats, buckwheat, cabbage, screenings, boiled potatoes, Indian meal ground with cob, apples, cut hay, wash feeding with a little sulphur mixed with it, and "many other things too numerous to mention."

Fresh water or milk always, as well as feed on hand, Give them fresh boiled meat three times a week; fail not at your peril.

In cold days let them stay in. In warm days "spin street yarn." Follow these directions and your hens will lay in winter as well as in summer. I have fifteen early pullets kept as per directions. The 14th of December I found the first egg, and the 14th of March, three months, we have have sold five hundred and fifty-two eggs, for ten dollars, minus two cents, and the hens continue laying.

Hens kept in this way will lay in the summer as well as if they lay idle in the winter, but they can well use up a hen's diet then sell the old and keep the young. I have kept from three hundred to five hundred hens for years, and if rightly managed they are profitable, if not *vice, versa.*—*Rural American.*

Compost for Fruit Trees

Fruit trees must be fed, if we would have them thrive and bear. Decaying leaves or the scrapings from the forest form one of the best ingredients for compost designed for any kind of fruit trees. Mr. Downing, a distinguished fruit culturist and the editor of the Horticulturist, gives it as his opinion that the best compost adapted for general use, with fruit trees, is that composed of swamp muck, or the black, decayed vegetable matter to be obtained from low grounds, mixed with wood ashes, at the rate of five bushels of fresh ashes or twice that quantity of leached ashes to a waggon load. This furnishes not only the requisite vegetable matter, but also those mineral manures which are essential to the production of fine fruit. This compost he would modify as follows, to adapt it to the different kind of fruit trees:

For Apple Trees.—To every cart load of the muck and lime mixture, after it has lain a fortnight, add two bushels of air slacked lime.

Pear Trees.—To every cart load of the muck and ashes mixture, add a bushel of ground or dissolved bones, and two bushels of leached ashes.

Plum Trees.—To every cart load of the muck and ashes mixture, add half a bushel of lime, half a bushel of ashes, and a peck of salt

Grape Vines.—To every cart load of the muck and ashes mixture, add a bushel of lime, a bushel of ashes, and a half bushel of gypsum or plaster.—*Maine Farmer.*

The best Cow feed. — The vegetable we wish to recommend, all things considered for milch cows in the winter, is white flat turnips. Some persons will object to turnips because they will affect the taste of the milk and butter. So they will if fed raw; this can be avoided by boiling. For each cow boil a half bushel of turnips soft: while hot, add five or six quarts of shorts, which will swell, and you will get the worth of it. A mess like this to a cow once a day, will produce more milk of a good quality, and better feed at the same cost. Turnips fed in this way, do not taint either milk or butter.

One thing in favor of turnips, as feed for cows is, that they can be sown in August, as late as September. We sowed some as late as September, which were very fine. Turnips are also very profitable food for pigs boiled in the same way as for cows.

Chilblains.—To cure chilblains, simply bathe the parts affected in the liquor in which potatoes have been boiled, at as high a temperature as can be borne. On the first appearance of the inflamed, indicated by its inflammation and irritation, this bath affords almost immediate relief. In the more advanced stages, repetition prevents breaking out, followed by a certain cure; and an occasional adoption will operate against a return, even during the severest frost.

Bread from Spring Wheat. — One great difficulty with our ladies in changing from winter to spring wheat flour, requires more labor; the dough should be made stiff or harder, worked longer, and a little more care taken to keep the dough from rising, and baked a little longer in an even evenly heated by hard seasoned wood.

Æration of the Soil.—This is one of the most important principles involved in hoeing. It is an undoubted fact that the roots increase their fibres every time the earth is stirred about them, and, consequently, the plants themselves grow faster, provided, of course, fair judgment is exercised in directing the operation. This manifest advantage can only be rightly appreciated in the supply of food thus communicated to the plants by promoting the admission of atmospheric influences into the soil and by minute disintegration of the soil, its subdivision and repeated stirring; makes a new and plentiful "internal supply" to it.

"I dont believe it is any use to vaccinate for small pox," said a back-woods Kentuckian, "for I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of the wagon and broke his neck."

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships,
NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,
Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.	
Wednesday	April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do	May 7	do	June 7
do	May 21	do	June 21
do	June 4	do	July 2
do	June 18	do	July 19
do	July 2	do	Aug. 2
do	July 16	do	Aug. 16
do	July 30	do	Aug. 30
do	Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do	Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do	Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do	Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do	Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do	Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool.	
Wednesday,	Nov. 26	Saturday,	Dec. 27
do	Dec. 24	do	Jan 24, 1857
do	Jan 28, 1857	do	Feb 28, "
do	Feb 25, "	do	Mar 27, "
do	Mar 25, "	do	April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 60 or 15 0 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooked provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

For terms of freight or passage apply to H. & A. Allan, Montreal.
Geo. Burns, Symes & Co., Quebec.
John Glass, Ontario Hall, Toronto.
James & Alex. Allan, 82 St Enoch Square, } Glasgow
Allan & Gillespie, } Liverpool
Montgomery & Greenhorne, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown that the most dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not too inveterately rooted, yield to their combined power and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we publish a few of those in use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

For Costiveness.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as will operate like benefit. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the best of cure complaints is more or less of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it may be easily relieved.

For Dyspepsia, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, small doses — from one to four — to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and relieve the heartburn, headache, and gloom of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When this has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a Foul Stomach, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and loss of appetite, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength are restored to the system.

For Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nausea, *Pain in the Stomach, Bath, or Side*, take from four to eight Pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be found to arise from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

For Scrofula, Erysipelas, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the blood pure. The eruptions will presently soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purifying and powerful influence of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have entirely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients, your duty to society forbids that you should any longer parade the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the many diseases of the skin, for which these pills system wants cleansing.

To Purify the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of scrofula in the system will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the immediate cures which they are making every where.

For Complaint, Jaundi e, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, excitement, inflammation, or obstruction of the liver. Forcible congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the consequences will be frequently remembered by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the bowels, which engorge the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and distressing train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, hungor, low spirits, wretchedness, confusion, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach, and the bowels next to the bowels, the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

Rheumatism, Gout, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in full doses, as they operate more gently, but freely.

As Dinner Pill, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK, Sandwich.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

FARM FOR SALE.

No. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to
April 18, '56. JOHN GEARY.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects.]

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Office in Sandwich and Windsor.
C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n5ly

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, or Welling on Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.
ISAAC C. GILMOR, President.
ROBERT STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.
JOEN MCCLAE, Agent at Windsor.

New Spring Goods,

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK beg leave to notify their Customers, that they have received a portion of their

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS,

which they are determined to sell very low for cash, in fact, ten per cent lower than the same kind of Goods were ever sold before in this neighborhood. But for Credit, the

OLD PRICES

will be kept up, and the utmost time given will be three and six months, and only to those who have paid their accounts regularly when called upon.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, May 23rd, 1855.

HENNELL HOUSE,
Late Fred Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor trusts that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found in hot-post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856. D. RAILCOCK, Proprietor.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. COMPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo. 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.
Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & CO., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.
T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF
SANDWICH
AND ITS
VICINITY.
L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE.
Sandwich, 18th July 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs of eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a spot of ground, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is affordgeb, placed within the reach of every subscription, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. Knight, James Snowden and D. W. Ray.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, Broadway, New York.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,
The Churchman's Friend,
For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.
Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Peter Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to encumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Atty for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortmen of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sauguen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Peter Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to
JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 18th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jewled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL & DIPLOMA
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Straw Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a
WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,
And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of
Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils Paints, &c., &c., &c.
To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesa. Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monnaies, Razors, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Pepper Box Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watchesas of two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite Horse Shoe Court Room. J. W JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the River Detroit, and adjoining the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, now a most *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1856. NO. 39.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:
If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.
Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.
JOSEPH WINTERS.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER,
HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. BOLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES
W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.
VISITING COMMITTEE.
A. C. Brownell, Jno. B. Waring, H. L. Chapin, S. H. Mather, J. L. Severance, T. P. Handy, Andrew Freese, D. P. Eels, C. Bradburn, Geo. Willey.
TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.
THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar institution in the UNITED STATES.
THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on FOLSOM'S NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS OF Cleveland.
THE METHOD OF TEACHING.
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.
THE INITIATORY COURSE.
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.
THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, &c., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.
THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.
By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.
PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.
DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-Keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.
The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for many of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

She Smiled as I Passed Her.

She smiled as I passed her
So sweet and benign,
That I almost could fancy
Her features divine;
As that sunbeam of gladness
Played merrily there,
An angel could scarcely
Be pictured as fair.

She smiled as I passed her,
But still I could see
That her look was averted
In coldness for me;
Can coldness and pleasure
Thus blend in a smile?
Or can love its own death-blow
Thus soon reconcile?

She smiled as I passed her,
But can I believe
That her smile was intended
My heart to relieve?
She ranks with the highest
In wealth and esteem,
Whilst I am but lowly
And glide with the stream.

She smiled as I passed her;
And if 'twas in scorn.
Such slights have by others
Been frequently borne;
And shall I surrender
Ere yet well begun?
I'll woo her and win her,
As others have won!

INCOGNITO.

Reconciliation.

I.

'Tis true that you and I fell out,
Yesterday!
I've no idea what about,
Johnnie Gray!
I only know the sun shines on,
Though sweet May be dead and gone,
And through the trellis at the door
The light comes dancing as before—
Johnnie Gray!

II.

The evening follow'd glowing now,
Yesterday!
And driving clouds obscured the moon
Johnnie Gray!
But night is past and morn is here—
The fields are green—the sky is clear—
The rose and lily gleam with dew—
And I've two loving lips for you,
Johnnie Gray!

Don't Waste Your Time.

An Anecdote for Persons seeking their Fortunes.

This caption is applicable to all, but more especially to young men; and the incident we are about to relate is one of so forcible a character, that we think it will be productive of good.

Two young clerks in a large American and French house in Pearl Street, were particularly intimate, so much so, that although they boarded in different houses, yet they were constantly together during the hours of recreation from business.

One of them had been presented with a little French poodle, and he at once set about instructing it to perform all those little tricks for which the breed is famed.

For some days his companion witnessed his persevering efforts to make 'Grotto' bring his handkerchief, catch pennies, stand upon his hind legs, and do many other trifling but amusing tricks. At length he got tired of being a looker on at so much waste of time, and resolved that while his friend was being the tutor of Grotto, he himself would be a pupil to a French teacher, and endeavor to master the French language by the time Grotto's education was completed.

Without saying a word to his friend, he commenced his studies, and being diligent, fast acquired a knowledge of the language; he also improved from hearing a good deal of French spoken in the store, though he carefully avoided uttering a word. At length Grotto was finished, and had very truly acquired a knowledge of an infinite number of amusing games, and his owner pride him no little on his acquirements.

The owner of Grotto was a little the senior in the store, of the other, and of course ranked him in promotions. One morning he came out of the private room of the principal members of the firm, and, looking very much downcast, approached his friend.

"Tom," said he, "the firm want to send one of the clerks this summer to France to buy goods, and they have offered the chance to me, provided I could speak French, but as 'Oui' is about the extent of my French it is no go for this child. What a fool I was in not studying it when I was a boy."

"Well," said Tom, "whose chance is next?"

"Why, yours, of course. Ha, ha, ha! they will put the question all around, out of politeness, and as none of us can *parley vous*—ha, ha, ha—why somebody will be engaged, and all of us headed off."

In the course of the morning Tom was called before the firm, and in glowing terms were the advantages set forth, if he could only have spoken the language of the country they wished him to go to. Tom listened with delight and inwardly chuckled at the surprise he would give them.

"Of course," said one of the firm, "you should have the situation if you could only speak French; but as you cannot we shall have to employ some one else. Very sorry, great pity," &c.

"Well," said Tom "it can't be helped, and there is no time, I suppose, to study now, so I must do the best I can. Mr. Toutette, shall you and I have a little chat and perhaps I may pass muster?"

Mr. Toutette and Tom entered into an animated conversation, very much to the surprise of all present, which having been kept up, in double quick time, for some fifteen minutes, Mr. Toutette very candidly told his partners that Tom was fully competent for the place.

Tom was a great favorite, and the firm were heartily glad that he was capable of holding the situation; and he was instructed to prepare himself for departure by the next steamer, with the privilege of peeping into the World's Fair.

Tom now returned to his friend, who met him with a right good ha, ha, ha.

"Well, Tom, no use; I told you so."

"Ah," replied Tom, "you are out this time. My French has been approved of, and I am done here—I sail in the next steamer."

"You don't say so! But, Tom, when did you learn French?"

"When you were teaching Grotto."

A new light flashed across the vision of Grotto's master.

"What," said he, "while I was fooling over that dog, you were studying!"

"Just so; and you now know with what success our time has been rewarded."

By the judicious disposal of time, one young man is in the high road to mercantile fame and fortune, whilst, by throwing away time, another, equal is abilities, is doomed to drudgery and clerkship all his days.

An Elegant Cuisine.

The following account of a splendid kitchen, is furnished by a Paris correspondent of an English paper:—

There resides in the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, in Paris, a worthy lady who makes a single apartment in her house more elegant than all the rest combined. This grand apartment—is the kitchen. Whenever this lady receives company, all sorts of ingenious plans are formed and every description of little artifices employed to induce the fond guests, without asking them to have a peep at this den, generally kept as much as possible in the background, for obvious reasons (Nothing is so disgusting to a true epicure as the smell of cookery.) In most houses, therefore, the kitchen is as far distant from the drawing-room as possible.

In this instance, on the contrary, the local topography is so arranged that many persons wishing to go out, mistake the door, and just as they are about hastily backing out are accosted by the most dazzling of cooks who arrives, in a smiling air, "It's the kitchen, Monsieur (or Madame,) there's no harm! Walk in, if you please!" By this time the glance of the visitor has taken in all sorts of unexpected things hung around the room, and he is induced to enter this curious boudoir-kitchen. The walls and the floor are composed of music bricks of numerous colors. The prevailing being blue and white. Gas burners issue from rare and beautiful china saucers, or burn through the artificial wicks of antique lamps.

The dressers and closets are covered with burnished copper, and contain the thousand and one utensils of the cuisine, all shining with dazzling polish; the kitchen girl being a Highland lass, who spares neither brick dust nor muscle in keeping up the proud reputation for cleanliness of her country.—What is most surprising in this model kitchen is to see the saucepans and grid irons, bright as so many new watches, hung up with rose colored ribbons. Evidently these utensils consume more ribbons than even Madame's bonnet.

A short time ago the friends of the proprietress of this simple establishment begged her to give a breakfast is this elegant kitchen She consented on one condition; the guests should, themselves, cook the breakfast they were to eat, and afterwards they were to wash the dishes and put every thing back in the same order in which they found it. The stipulations were stoically accepted. Two ladies who have four or five hundred thousand francs a year, to spend, the lady of an admiral, a duchess, and the wives of two foreign ministers, were present on the occasion and took part in the novel proceedings. The dish washing of these fashionable butterflies must have been amusing.

Extradition Under the Ashburton Treaty.

About two months since a burglary was perpetrated on the premises of Messrs. William & Thorndike, Seneca Falls, N. Y., and a considerable quantity of plated ware and other articles valued at $300 carried off. Soon afterwards a colored man offered goods to Mr. O'Donohoe, auctioneer, in this city, to dispose of for him; but that gentleman, from the appearance of the man and the quality of the articles offered him for sale, (they being all new) immediately suspected they were stolen. After some conversation with the man, Mr. O'Donohoe took the articles and desired him to call next morning for payment. The fellow was most urgent to get some cash, but notwithstanding his plausible stories, he was unsuccessful In the meantime Mr. O'Donohoe waited upon Mr. Hutson and told him he suspected that the goods offered to him were the fruits of a robbery. His surmises proved correct, as the Deputy Chief had shortly before received a telegraphic despatch giving particulars of a burglary effected in New York State, and also a description of the stolen goods. When the coloured man, whose name is Daniel Drayton, called next morning, he was arrested by Mr. Hutson.—Several of the articles were found by the Deputy Chief in the house where Drayton boarded, in Centre street. Subsequently Mr. Williams (the firm having offered a reward of $50 for the recovery of the goods or $25 for the apprehension of the thief,) came over and identified the goods as the property of their house. The prisoner Drayton was committed to gaol by Mr. Gurnett, to await an application from the United States Government for his surrender under the Ashburton Treaty. On Thursday last the Sheriff of Seneca county arrived in this City with a writ of extradition from his Government to ours, and the prisoner will be delivered up to his custody on Monday next. There were several difficulties in this case which caused a little delay, the chief of which was that the prisoner being coloured, due precaution had to be used by our Government that his extradition might not subject him to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Moscow Fetes.

THE ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND.

The newspaper correspondents at Moscow continue to supply long letters describing the balls, reviews, and other entertainments that followed the coronation. At one of the reviews 40,000 soldiers defended and 60,000 attacked Moscow. The weather was to the last degree unfavorable, and the troops —all bedecked in finery for exhibition—were wet to the skin. The protracted gayeties of the coronation had fatigued everybody, including the Emperor.

But amidst this lassitude says the *Daily News* correspondent, writing on the 15th ult., "the British Ambassador keeps standing on the even tenor of his hospitable way, and greatly dines, or merrily dances, or courteously receives, with that unflinching pluck and bottom which are the proud characteristics of his race and nation. I think I mentioned in a former letter the anticipations of the St. Petersburg English, that at Moscow Lord Granville would overtake his French competitor in the festive race, and in the long run maintain for the "roast beef of Old England" its traditional supremacy; and they have not been disappointed. The Count de Morny has been distanced in the race, fairly dined and danced down; and to Lord and Lady Granville is now universally conceded the palm for dinner, for balls, for receptions, and, best of all, for unflagging graciousness and courtesy of demeanor.

I do not say this in any ungenerous spirit towards the French Embassy, who have well and spendidly represented both the wealth and proverbial taste of their great country; but then the Hotel de Morny is bachelor's hall, while at the British Embassy the wives and daughters of England offer a "material guarantee" to the wives and mothers of Russia, and consequently the latter find themselves as much at home there as in their own domestic circles. This, I can assure you, is no exaggeration. The Provincial nobility of Russia the great boyards of the rich and fertile South are primitive, almost patriarchal, in their habits; their empires; and the warmth of affection exhibited by the different members of a family for each other is quite touching and refreshing to the English stranger. The old princesses cluster their fair daughters about them "as the hen gathereth her chickens under her wings;" and the latter while educated to the highest pitch of modern refinement, speaking fluently "the four languages," and being well acquainted with English literature—in which, I am proud to say, they take unaffected delight—dancing, singing, and playing with lady like grace and skill—have all the freshness and modesty of deportment that foreigners so much admire in our island girls. It is not to be wondered at, then, that ladies such as I have attempted to describe find themselves emphatically "at home" with Lady Granville, and Lady Stafford, Lady Emily Peel and Lady Marleveson Gower—that they should grace the receptions, and go gladly and freely to the balls."

Miscellany.

Letters from France state that the accounts from the districts respecting the results of the crop are very contradictory. In some parts of the Bordelais the produce will be indifferent, while in others, and particularly in the direction of Blaye, it will exceed by one third that of last year. Near Cannes the yield will be double the quantity expected, and the quality excellent. In the Maconnais some districts have been completely ravaged, but in other the vintage promises well. In Burgundy and champagne the result will be satisfactory.

WIT DEFINED, OR THE PENSION ASKED —In a private conversation, the late Earl of Chatham asked Dr. Hentiker, among other questions, how he defined wit? The Doctor replied: "My Lord, wit is like what a pension would be, given by your Lordship to your humble servant—a good thing well applied."

AN INTELLIGENT ECHO.—What must be done to conduct a newspaper right?—Write. What is necessary for a farmer to assist him?—System. What would give a bride the greatest delight?—Light. What the best counsel of the peace?—Peace. Who commit the greatest abominations?—Nations. What cry is the greatest terrifier?—Fire.

A jury out west, commiserating the case of a poor woman who was charged with a very trifling theft, agreed to the following sagacious verdict:—"Not guilty; but we hope she won't do so again."

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—At the Wentworth Assizes, on Tuesday last, Dennis Sullivan, was convicted of the murder of his wife, about 5 miles from Hamilton, on the line of the Toronto Railway, on the 16th of May. He has been sentenced to be hanged on the 29th instant, and no hope of mercy held out to him.—*Freeholder.*

On a recent trial for murder in Watson county (Mo.) a boy who was instigated by his father to fire the gun which caused the death of the victim, was acquitted, and the father and an adult accomplice convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years, imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The *rationale* of this verdict is, that these parties, being of mature years, induced the boy to commit the murder, but that a greater punishment than that of murder in the second degree could not go against them.—*Advertiser*

The Troy *Times* wants to know why ladies who play the coquette to perfection, seldom play the fiddle? Our devil at his considering cap on his head, and after due reflection comes to the conclusion that the reason why ladies do not play the fiddle is owing to the want of a *beau.*

Ex Judge Haliburton, author of Sam Slick the clock pedlar, has taken a final farewell to Nova Scotia as a place of residence. Clifton, his beautiful seat at Windsor, was sold some weeks since, and the old judge has taken his passage for Liverpool to make his home in Great Britain for the remainder of his days.

APHORISMS.—The more true merit a man has the more does he applaud it in others.—As daylight can be seen through small holes, so by little thing show a person's character. The end of learning is to know God, and out of that knowledge to love him, and to imitate Him, as we may the nearest, by possessing our souls of true virtue.—*Milton.*

PAPER FROM SUNFLOWERS.—Near Erith a crop is about to be gathered of about four acres of sunflowers. The seeds will be used for oil, and to feed cattle and poultry, as in the South of France; but the chief object is to obtain the fibre of the stalks for paper-making. If the cultivation succeeds, it will supply abundant materials for fine writing and printing papers, as well as fine and coarse for paper hanging.

Such is the encouragement given to flattery in the present times, that it is made to sit in the parlor, while honesty is turned out of doors. Flattery is never so agreeable as to our blind side; commend a fool for his wit, and a knave for his honesty, and they will receive you into their bosom.—*Fielding.*

NOTHING TO SPEAK OF!—*Old Gent*—"Pray, my good man what is the matter? *Constant individual*—"Matter, sir! genuine ass run away with a broom, sir! Never see anything like it in all my born days! Down he comes the 'ill with the sharves a-dangling all about his leg—knocks a butcher's cart in to a linendraper's shop—bangs again a carriage and pair, and smashes the panuel all to bits—upsets a drayton, and if he hadn't a-run up again this here cab and dashed it right over, and stopped himself, blowed if I don't think there'd a *bin some accident.*—*Punch.*

ANTS.—Take a large sponge and wash it well and after it is dry lay it near any spot frequented by ants, and sprinkle fine white sugar over it. In a short time the meshes will be nearly filled with the minute insects, which can be destroyed by dipping the sponge into hot water, and after washing and drying it may be replaced again. Thousands are often destroyed at a time, and by repeating the process the locality will soon be free from them.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post writing from Rome, Oct. 13th, says that Colonel Hiram Pearson of San Francisco, was fined one thousand piasters for seating himself on the throne of the Pope.

An eminent teetotaller being requested by "a few of his admirers" to sit for his portrait, consented, on condition, that it should be taken in water colors.—*Punch.*

The bill of fare of a Chinese Saloon at San Francisco, is as follows: Grimalkin steaks 25 cents; bow wow soup, 12 cents; roasted bow wow, 18 cents; bow wow pie, 6 cents; stews ratified, 6 cents. The latter dish rather bothers us. What is meant by stews *rat*-ified? Let us *paws.*

MARINE DISASTERS.—The *Mohawk* had a narrow escape of being lost on her last trip from Buffalo to Port Stanley. She lay beating about, and quite at the mercy of the waves for twelve hours, and a part of her cargo, including several hogsheads of sugar, had to be cast overboard. She is now lying for repairs at the Port. So great was the violence of the storm on Friday last that as many as twelve vessels were ashore at the mouth of the Grand River at one time. The *Isaac Buchanan*, which was reported yesterday to have been ashore at Presque Isle, has been heard from; a letter from Capt. Williams states that, after discharging a portion of her cargo only, he expects to get her afloat. He does not anticipate any damage to either vessel or cargo.—*Free Press.*

It is estimated that the loss of property by the recent gale on Lake Ontario was at least $150,000.

☞ *Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, NOVEMBER 20, 1856.

GRAND TRUNK CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL.

All available space in this week occupied with the proceedings of the celebration just closed, and which was got up and carried through with so much *eclat*! Involving so many considerations in the prosperity of this Province, as does the subject from which these rejoicings originated, and so interested must every member of the community feel in the accomplishment of this great and national undertaking, that too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the energy and patriotism which have been displayed in bringing this noble work, which will be a lasting monument in after generations, as exhibiting the progressive spirit of this age, to its present state.

The Grand Trunk Railway is a work of such magnitude that many older countries than Canada could hall boldly entering upon so great an undertaking. And when we consider the vast benefits that will result from its completion, when we trace its huge length up on the map, extending from one extremity of the Province to the other, and reducing to hours, where formerly it required as many days to accomplish the same extent of travel, we cannot but feel proud when contemplating this vast iron chain of over 850 miles in extent, which will carry the incalculable resources of the fertile interior to the sea board. The following is from the *Globe* and *Leader*.

Wednesday's Proceedings: The Procession.

The whole city was alive this morning with preparations for the first event of the day. At half past eight o'clock the tradesmen, mechanics, firemen, members of public bodies, &c., who were to take part in the grand procession to which the early part of the day was devoted, began to assemble in the Haymarket Square. While order was being brought out of confusion, and the committee men and officials were engaged in arranging the vast mass into the places and ranks prescribed in the programme, the Square presented a most interesting spectacle. Precisely at 10 o'clock the procession began to move, proceeding out of Commissioners Square, through Great St. James Street, round Place d'Armes, through Notre Dame Street to Dalhousie Square; down St. Paul Street to Jacques Cartier Square, into Commissioners Street to McGill Street, up McGill Street to St. Joseph, through St. Joseph to Mountain, up Mountain to St. Antoine Street, down St. Antoine Street; and back to the point of starting in Commissioners Square, where it dispersed. The spirit with which the citizens entered into this portion of the proceedings, and the extensive scale on which the procession was got up, may be understood when we say that the time occupied in passing any point in its progress, at a somewhat rapid pace, was not less than fifty-five minutes. We should say that the number who took part in it amounted to at least 4,000.

Captain Hays, with a body of mounted police, led the way, followed by a division of the City police on foot. Next came a body of upwards of fifty Caughnawaga Indians, whose gaudy caps, painted faces, and other symbols of aboriginal barbarism, some relics of which still exist in spite of their contact with the white man, formed one of the most interesting features in the procession. They were accompanied by a number of their squaws, attired in their characteristic costume. Next in order came the several companies of firemen, under the direction of Capt Bertram, Chief Engineer, with their bands, engines, hose, waggons, &c.—The turn out of the firemen, as regards number, accoutrements, and general appearance, was in the highest degree creditable to the City of Montreal.

Following the firemen came the Horticultural Society, with a banner representing our first parents in the Garden of Eden, and bearing the motto, "The First Occupation of Man," and a waggon, displaying a great variety of fruits and vegetables, tastefully decorated with evergreens.

Hardy's band came next, heading procession of the various trades; the department of FINE ARTS taking the lead. Three or four cars were filled with MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Melodeons, Pianos, &c., from T. D. Hood; Seeholl, Manby &co.; Abner Brown; and S. R. Warren. The PAINTERS next claimed attention, with a four horse waggon displaying a large surface of canvass, with suitable inscriptions—one of them putting the pertinent question—"What would the procession to-day be, only for our Art?"

The MONTREAL INDIA RUBBER FACTORY made a great show; four horses drew a waggon bearing an enormous boat, that seemed to have been made expressly to order for the leg of Brobdignag. Behind the waggon marched some hundred and twenty of the workmen in the factory, each wearing a sample of goods they produce, in the shape of weather proof capes and caps.

The CANADA SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY had a large Model of their Works—the miniature chimney smoking away as vigorously as if it were really engaged in some *bona fide* useful employment. The workmen walked behind, presenting a clean, tidy appearance, in their white cotton caps and pants, and white silk sashes.

The SONS OF ST. CRISPIN next came along in great force; nearly a score of the *elite* of the profession occupied a monstrous waggon, and, being supplied with suitable materials and implements, worked during the whole time at the several branches of their business, with an industrious activity that was pleasant to look upon. The Sewing Machines, not long since coming into fashion, where in busy operation. Following the waggon, marched some hundreds of workers in leather, each wearing a badge.

The next section was that of the SOAP and OIL Dealers, under the marshalship of P. M. Clerihs, Esq. Messrs. John Mathewson & Son had two waggons from W. Christie's St. Lawrence soap and candle factory.

The fourth section in the Trades' procession was that of the COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—J. Galbraith, Esq., Marshal. Mr. S. R. Scott, of the Canada SHIRT AND COLLAR Factory, filled the first carriage, with some of his workmen. F. W. Harris, of the ST. LAWRENCE MILLS, had a waggon filled up with the inscription, "*Cotton for Ever!*" The TAILORS turned out in good numbers—a banner being carried in front commemorative of the profession in which their art was called into requisition. It bore the Latin inscription. "*Consuetudinem sequitur, qui fortem vestes sibi?*" A magnificent display of a considerable variety of FURS, tastefully arranged on a waggon by G. W. Reed.

The fifth section was that of the WORKERS IN LEAS—one peculiarly appropriate to the day. It was under the charge of W. P. Bardley, Esq. A small LOCOMOTIVE, drawn on a waggon by six horses, headed this part of the procession, followed by a CONDENSOR from G. W. Reed. The BOOKBINDERS, under charge of Bartley & Dunbar. Some hundred workers in iron marched in the rear, each wearing a badge. Rogers & King came next, with a specimen of CAST IRON RAILING.—The workmen of R. Mitchell & Co., BRASS FOUNDERS, turned out in strength, each carrying a specimen of their handiwork. And there was a waggon laden with ENGRAVINGS and displaying the quaint inscription "*We Sharpen everything except people's consciences.*" Mr. W. H. Rice followed with goods from the WIRE CLOTH factory.

After the Iron department, came the CANADIAN INDEPENDENT BAND, led by Mr. J. McPherson. Then followed the workers in WOOD, marshalled by A. Larose, Esq.—Two waggons were filled with LUMBER, &c., from Brewster's Steam Saw and Planing Mills. Mr. J. Smith, St. Gabriel Locks, and Messrs. Johnson & Co., Cazaretti &c., united in filling a gigantic waggon with the PLANING MACHINE and a WOOD-CUTTER'S MACHINE, all in actual operation by horse power. There were exhibited a NAIL CUTTING MACHINE from Bigelow's city nail and spike works, and working models of BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, by Mr. Lindley. The Carriage department was well represented by vehicles, and workmen from the establishments of J. Tees & Eusebe Guimet. The mysteries of planing, turning and other branches of the trade were all displayed in active operation. The Banners of the Carpenters made a grand appearance.

Section seventh was that of the WORKERS IN STONE, and like the Joiners and Carpenters, they made a good display. A. Wand, Esq., had charge of this section.—The MASONS had a number of stalwart fellows engaged with mallet and chisel on a large block of stone. Messrs. W. C. Hyatt & Co. and W. Gorman, exhibited specimens of working in marble. A waggon filled with bricks displayed a pretentious motto in verse, claiming for the bricklayer greater usefulness to society than either the carpenter or mason could boast of. The MASONS followed the procession as far as No. 90, Reed and Rayner and a number of men at work in a way, whose planing mill was made a splendid turn out, having a large Steam Engine, working a number of machines in a long shed, drawn by two horses.

The PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS came next, under the care of A. A. Stevenson, Esq. The Printers had a waggon with presses at work, and boys distributing the printed bills, as they came out, amongst the crowd. They displayed a number of inscriptions, claiming a high rank for their art, such as "*We Rule the World.*" "*Monarch's Power in fetle when compared with this,*" &c. The number in their procession was not very great. The BOOKBINDERS had a van, displaying ladgers, &c., in various styles of binding.

The last section of the Trades' Procession was composed of a variety of different pursuits. S. P. Tilton, Esq., Marshal. Mr. C. Fitts, Baker, had a van of BISCUITS. The Messrs. Lyman had three vans filled with medicines, paints and oils, followed by their employees in procession, to the number of thirty or forty. The procession of THE BUTCHERS was very effective They wore the blue aprons of their craft, and were mounted on spirited horses. They presented a dazzling appearance. They were preceded by an eight horse vehicle, which made a fine display of beef, pork, mutton, &c., and they had raised aloft on their pole, the words "*We kill to keep alive!*" The GLAZIERS came next, in a waggon in which several men were at work making putty, cutting glass, &c. A waggon, containing a variety of Iron Castings, followed.

The Trades' Procession was closed by the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, under the Marshalship of Captain E. Roy and Aides. S. Desrivieres and J. B. Duhamel, Esquires. Then came the Sarsfield Band, preceding the Grand Division of the NATIONAL SOCIETIES. Each Society was marshalled under its appropriate Banners, and accompanied by a Band of Music. The NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY made a good show, having their ranks swelled by many of the guests from the United States. The ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY turned out in great strength, each member wearing a green ribbon as badge. The procession of the ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, in its several divisions, was very numerous. It embraced, we should say, not fewer than 1500 persons, old and young. They marched, arranged under the following divisions:

St. Antoine.
St. Joseph.
St. Francois Xavier.
L'Institut Canadien.
L'Union St. Joseph.
St. Jacques Section.
St. Michel.
Temperance Society.
College de Montreal.

AND

The Officers of St. Jean Baptiste.

A large number of the scholars attending the Schools of the CHRISTIAN BROTHERS walked in front of the procession, under the charge of their instructors. The ST. ANDREW'S, ST GEORGE'S and GERMAN SOCIETY made most respectable appearances. Their numbers, however, were not very considerable.

The MERCANTILE LIBARY ASSOCIATION, the HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF TRADE and the MUSICAL AND CORPORATION OF MONTREAL preceded by the RIFLE BAND, closed the vast procession. Crowds were assembled along the whole of the route, in order to witness it. The windows of the different houses were filled with well-dressed and beautiful ladies, and flags and banners were displayed in every direction.

THE BANQUET!

The grand Banquet was given last evening, and was a most splendid affair. One of the great workshops of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at Point St. Charles, was fitted up for the occasion, and a magnificent apartment of over 300 feet long by 70 feet broad, affording ample accommodation for 4,000 guests, was thus obtained. Everything that could be done to embellish this noble banquet hall was effected by the committee in their commendable profession of taste, and in which their art was called into requisition. It bore the Latin inscription. "*Consuetudinem sequitur, qui fortem vestes sibi?*" A magnificent display of a considerable variety of FURS, tastefully arranged on a waggon by G. W. Reed.

The fifth section was that of the WORKERS IN LEAS—one peculiarly appropriate to the day. It was under the charge of W. P. Bardley, Esq. A small LOCOMOTIVE, drawn on a waggon by six horses, headed this part of the procession, followed by a CONDENSOR from G. W. Reed. The BOOKBINDERS, under charge of Bartley & Dunbar. Some hundred workers in iron marched in the rear, each wearing a badge. Rogers & King came next, with a specimen of CAST IRON RAILING.—The workmen of R. Mitchell & Co., BRASS FOUNDERS, turned out in strength, each carrying a specimen of their handiwork. And there was a waggon laden with ENGRAVINGS and displaying the quaint inscription "*We Sharpen everything except people's consciences.*" Mr. W. H. Rice followed with goods from the WIRE CLOTH factory.

After the Iron department, came the CANADIAN INDEPENDENT BAND, led by Mr. J. McPherson. Then followed the workers in WOOD, marshalled by A. Larose, Esq.—Two waggons were filled with LUMBER, &c., from Brewster's Steam Saw and Planing Mills. Mr. J. Smith, St. Gabriel Locks, and Messrs. Johnson & Co., Cazaretti &c., united in filling a gigantic waggon with the PLANING MACHINE and a WOOD-CUTTER'S MACHINE, all in actual operation by horse power. There were exhibited a NAIL CUTTING MACHINE from Bigelow's city nail and spike works, and working models of BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, by Mr. Lindley. The Carriage department was well represented by vehicles, and workmen from the establishments of J. Tees & Eusebe Guimet. The mysteries of planing, turning and other branches of the trade were all displayed in active operation. The Banners of the Carpenters made a grand appearance.

Section seventh was that of the WORKERS IN STONE, and like the Joiners and Carpenters, they made a good display. A. Wand, Esq., had charge of this section.—The MASONS had a number of stalwart fellows engaged with mallet and chisel on a large block of stone. Messrs. W. C. Hyatt & Co. and W. Gorman, exhibited specimens of working in marble. A waggon filled with bricks displayed a pretentious motto in verse, claiming for the bricklayer greater usefulness to society than either the carpenter or mason could boast of. The MASONS followed the procession as far as No. 90, Reed and Rayner and a number of men at work in a way, whose planing mill was made a splendid turn out, having a large Steam Engine, working a number of machines in a long shed, drawn by two horses.

The PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS came next, under the care of A. A. Stevenson, Esq. The Printers had a waggon with presses at work, and boys distributing the printed bills, as they came out, amongst the crowd. They displayed a number of inscriptions, claiming a high rank for their art, such as "*We Rule the World.*" "*Monarch's Power in fetle when compared with this,*" &c. The number in their procession was not very great. The BOOKBINDERS had a van, displaying ladgers, &c., in various styles of binding.

The last section of the Trades' Procession was composed of a variety of different pursuits. S. P. Tilton, Esq., Marshal. Mr. C. Fitts, Baker, had a van of BISCUITS. The Messrs. Lyman had three vans filled with medicines, paints and oils, followed by their employees in procession, to the number of thirty or forty. The procession of THE BUTCHERS was very effective They wore the blue aprons of their craft, and were mounted on spirited horses. They presented a dazzling appearance.) They were preceded by an eight horse vehicle, which made a fine display of beef, pork, mutton, &c., and they had raised aloft on their pole, the words "*We kill to keep alive!*" The GLAZIERS came next, in a waggon in which several men were at work making putty, cutting glass, &c. A waggon, containing a variety of Iron Castings, followed.

The Trades' Procession was closed by the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, under the Marshalship of Captain E. Roy and Aides. S. Desrivieres and J. B. Duhamel, Esquires. Then came the Sarsfield Band, preceding the Grand Division of the NATIONAL SOCIETIES. Each Society was marshalled under its appropriate Banners, and accompanied by a Band of Music. The NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY made a good show, having their ranks swelled by many of the guests from the United States. The ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY turned out in great strength, each member wearing a green ribbon as badge. The procession of the ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, in its several divisions, was very numerous. It embraced, we should say, not fewer than 1500 persons, old and young. They marched, arranged under the following divisions:

St. Antoine.
St. Joseph.
St. Francois Xavier.
L'Institut Canadien.
L'Union St. Joseph.
St. Jacques Section.
St. Michel.
Temperance Society.
College de Montreal.

AND

The Officers of St. Jean Baptiste.

A large number of the scholars attending the Schools of the CHRISTIAN BROTHERS walked in front of the procession, under the charge of their instructors. The ST. ANDREW'S, ST GEORGE'S and GERMAN SOCIETY made most respectable appearances. Their numbers, however, were not very considerable.

The MERCANTILE LIBARY ASSOCIATION, the HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF TRADE and the MUSICAL AND CORPORATION OF MONTREAL, preceded by the RIFLE BAND, closed the vast procession. Crowds were assembled along the whole of the route, in order to witness it. The windows of the different houses were filled with well-dressed and beautiful ladies, and flags and banners were displayed in every direction.

THE BANQUET!

The grand Banquet was given last evening, and was a most splendid affair. One of the great workshops of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at Point St. Charles, was fitted up for the occasion, and a magnificent apartment of over 300 feet long by 70 feet broad, affording ample accommodation for 4,000 guests, was thus obtained. Everything that could be done to embellish this noble banquet hall was effected by the committee in their commendable profession of taste, and in which their art was called into requisition. It bore the Latin inscription. "*Consuetudinem sequitur, qui fortem vestes sibi?*" A magnificent display of a considerable variety of FURS, tastefully arranged on a waggon by G. W. Reed.

The fifth section was that of the WORKERS IN LEAS—one peculiarly appropriate to the day. It was under the charge of W. P. Bardley, Esq. A small LOCOMOTIVE, drawn on a waggon by six horses, headed this part of the procession, followed by a CONDENSOR from G. W. Reed. The BOOKBINDERS, under charge of Bartley & Dunbar. Some hundred workers in iron marched in the rear, each wearing a badge. Rogers & King came next, with a specimen of CAST IRON RAILING.—The workmen of R. Mitchell & Co., BRASS FOUNDERS, turned out in strength, each carrying a specimen of their handiwork. And there was a waggon laden with ENGRAVINGS and displaying the quaint inscription "*We Sharpen everything except people's consciences.*" Mr. W. H. Rice followed with goods from the WIRE CLOTH factory.

After the Iron department, came the CANADIAN INDEPENDENT BAND, led by Mr. J. McPherson. Then followed the workers in WOOD, marshalled by A. Larose, Esq.—Two waggons were filled with LUMBER, &c., from Brewster's Steam Saw and Planing Mills. Mr. J. Smith, St. Gabriel Locks, and Messrs. Johnson & Co., Cazaretti &c., united in filling a gigantic waggon with the PLANING MACHINE and a WOOD-CUTTER'S MACHINE, all in actual operation by horse power. There were exhibited a NAIL CUTTING MACHINE from Bigelow's city nail and spike works, and working models of BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, by Mr. Lindley. The Carriage department was well represented by vehicles, and workmen from the establishments of J. Tees & Eusebe Guimet. The mysteries of planing, turning and other branches of the trade were all displayed in active operation. The Banners of the Carpenters made a grand appearance.

Section seventh was that of the WORKERS IN STONE, and like the Joiners and Carpenters, they made a good display. A. Wand, Esq., had charge of this section.—The MASONS had a number of stalwart fellows engaged with mallet and chisel on a large block of stone. Messrs. W. C. Hyatt & Co. and W. Gorman, exhibited specimens of working in marble. A waggon filled with bricks displayed a pretentious motto in verse, claiming for the bricklayer greater usefulness to society than either the carpenter or mason could boast of. The MASONS followed the procession as far as No. 90, Reed and Rayner and a number of men at work in a way, whose planing mill was made a splendid turn out, having a large Steam Engine, working a number of machines in a long shed, drawn by two horses.

The PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS came next, under the care of A. A. Stevenson, Esq. The Printers had a waggon with presses at work, and boys distributing the printed bills, as they came out, amongst the crowd. They displayed a number of inscriptions, claiming a high rank for their art, such as "*We Rule the World.*" "*Monarch's Power in fetle when compared with this,*" &c. The number in their procession was not very great. The BOOKBINDERS had a van, displaying ladgers, &c., in various styles of binding.

The last section of the Trades' Procession was composed of a variety of different pursuits. S. P. Tilton, Esq., Marshal. Mr. C. Fitts, Baker, had a van of BISCUITS. The Messrs. Lyman had three vans filled with medicines, paints and oils, followed by their employees in procession, to the number of thirty or forty. The procession of THE BUTCHERS was very effective They wore the blue aprons of their craft, and were mounted on spirited horses. They presented a dazzling appearance.) They were preceded by an eight horse vehicle, which made a fine display of beef, pork, mutton, &c., and they had raised aloft on their pole, the words "*We kill to keep alive!*" The GLAZIERS came next, in a waggon in which several men were at work making putty, cutting glass, &c. A waggon, containing a variety of Iron Castings, followed.

The Trades' Procession was closed by the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, under the Marshalship of Captain E. Roy and Aides. S. Desrivieres and J. B. Duhamel, Esquires. Then came the Sarsfield Band, preceding the Grand Division of the NATIONAL SOCIETIES. Each Society was marshalled under its appropriate Banners, and accompanied by a Band of Music. The NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY made a good show, having their ranks swelled by many of the guests from the United States. The ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY turned out in great strength, each member wearing a green ribbon as badge. The procession of the ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, in its several divisions, was very numerous. It embraced, we should say, not fewer than 1500 persons, old and young. They marched, arranged under the following divisions:

St. Antoine.
St. Joseph.
St. Francois Xavier.
L'Institut Canadien.
L'Union St. Joseph.
St. Jacques Section.
St. Michel.
Temperance Society.
College de Montreal.

AND

The Officers of St. Jean Baptiste.

A large number of the scholars attending the Schools of the CHRISTIAN BROTHERS walked in front of the procession, under the charge of their instructors. The ST. ANDREW'S, ST GEORGE'S and GERMAN SOCIETY made most respectable appearances. Their numbers, however, were not very considerable.

The MERCANTILE LIBARY ASSOCIATION, the HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF TRADE and the MUSICAL AND CORPORATION OF MONTREAL, preceded by the RIFLE BAND, closed the vast procession. Crowds were assembled along the whole of the route, in order to witness it. The windows of the different houses were filled with well-dressed and beautiful ladies, and flags and banners were displayed in every direction.

THE RETURN TO TOWN.

The Machinery at the Wheel-house having been examined, the excursionists were conveyed back to Montreal by railway and steamboat, as they came. When the vast concourse landed at Island Wharf, a process ion was formed to Commissioner Square, where the Water Works were to be inaugurated. Some delay took place, waiting for the Governor General to grace the ceremony with his presence. His Excellency had come at the appointed hour, and finding that the city authorities were not there punctually, had departed.

INAUGURATION OF THE WATER WORKS.

A quarter of an hour having elapsed after the Mayor and the leading citizens of Montreal took their places on the platform without his Excellency again making his appearance, the proceedings were commenced at about one o'clock by an address from his Worship the Mayor.

The fountain then began to play, throwing the water to a height of at least 150 feet. A number of lesser jets, surrounding the main fountain, were opened at the same time, and other streams were thrown up by firem n with their hose. The spectacle had a striking effect, and seemed to give unbounded satisfaction to the crowd of thousands who filled the surrounding square.

THE MILITARY REVIEW!

The next spectacle of interest was the Grand Military Review, in the Champs de Mars, by General Eyre, Commander of the Forces. It commenced at half-past two, and continued for about an hour and a half.—The 39th Regiment and the Montreal Volunteer Rifles went through a number of military evolutions sham skirmishes, &c., which afforded great delight to the spectators. A number of militia officers, from a distance, were present in their uniforms. A few accidents occurred from persons being struck by the wadding of the guns, but none of them were serious.

THE FIREWORKS!

A great display of Fireworks commenced shortly after eight o'clock last night, on the Island wharf, and lasted for a couple of hours They were of great variety—some of them exceedingly beautiful.

We need hardly say that these Fireworks were witnessed by a very large crowd.—Masses of eager spectators were scattered along the wharves and perched on every height. Several balloons were sent up, apparently from the roof of the Montreal House, and soared out of sight.

The Exhibition commenced with a grand Discharge of Rocket of various garnitures, and was followed by the following demonstrations:—

Salute of Floral Shells, which burst at an altitude of several hundred feet, and dis played clusters of Coloured Stars, Showers of Gold Rain, &c.

Grand Flight of Rockets, which consisted of a simultaneous discharge of numerous Rockets,

Illumination of Bengal Lights, which changed to beautiful Crimson fires. Discharge of Rockets with White Stars.

Triple Salute, which commenced with a vertical wheel of brilliant fires, decorated with crimson and green—and changed to a spendid Cross of Malta, ending with reports. Discharge of Rockets with Gold Rain.

Palm Trees, which changed from a base of three revolving wheels to three beautiful Palm Trees, filling the air with stars of various colours. Discharge of Tourbillions.

Morning Glory, composed of large revolving wheels, mingled in their evolutions with coloured reflections crimson and green, forming a gorgeous change piece. Discharge of Rockets with Serpentaus.

The Mechanics Arm, (dedicated to the Mechanics' Institute) composed of lance, work, which showed the uplifted *arm, hammer*, &c.—decorated with a beautiful *green wreath*, in *imitation of Nature*. Discharge of Rockets with streamers.

This design was very striking, and went off admirably. After it came:—

Telegraph Illustration.—pigeons or Courantines, which traversed lines 300 feet from various points. Discharge of Parachute Rockets, suspending in the air beautiful Colourel stars.

Grand Battery, composed of Roman Candles which filled the air with stars of various colours, and terminated with a heavy explosion of Mines, and discharged serpents in every direction. Discharge of Tourbillions.

Georgeous Ring Piece, which showed four beautiful revolving rings, and produced a magic effect. Discharge of Floral Shells.

Aurora, which commenced with a brilliant wheel and mutated to a halo of Chinese Garbs, Battery of Shells, Crimson lights, representing the Morning Sun. Discharge of Rockets and Tourbillions.

Polka Piece, which mutated from a wheel of Crimson and Green, to Double Contra Revolving Polkas, decorated with various colours. Discharge of Rockets.

Grand Battery of Shells, of heavy explosions. This produced a simultaneous discharge of numerous Shells, which filled the air with serpents, gold rain, coloured stars, &c., at an altitude of several hundred feet. Discharge of Tourbillions

Peruvian Cross. This opened with a vertical wheel of splendid colours, which mutated to brilliant diamond cross fires, decorated with coloured lights, and ended with reports. Discharge of shells.

Zenia Peruvia, which commenced with a wheel of crimson and green, spreading to variegated Saxons and Chinese sun fires, forming the Flower of Peru. Discharge of Tourbillions.

Yew Tree, which mutated from a decorated wheel to Chinese Garbs, forming a beautiful tree, and terminating with explosions. Discharge of Rockets.

But perhaps the finest of the whole exhibition (except the final one) was that described as the Emblem of Union. A novel local design, representing the City Seal, showing in their appropriate colours the Rose Shamrock, Thistle and Beaver, and flanked upon either side, enclosing in beautiful Scroll Work the initials G. T. R. and C. W., emblematic of the Union of Canada East and Canada West. The whole arched by the familiar motto, "Concordia Salus," in letters of fire, and surmounted by the English Crown. Discharge of Rockets.

The Grande Finale consisted of a magnificent Temple, composed of three beautiful Arches. The central arch bore the motto of "God save the Queen"; and below glittered the Crown of England, studded with jewels. Beneath the arch was seen a Steamship, in coloured fires, and upon the arch were the words "Montreal Ocean Steamships." The arch upon the left bore the motto, "Success to G. T. R." and beneath was seen, in coloured fires, a Locomotive.

This elaborate design emblematic of Loyalty, Commerce and Prosperity terminated amid the bursting Mines, Candles, and Flights of Rockets.

THE BALL!

The Ball last evening was with very many of the visitors the chief attraction, and was looked forward to with high anticipations by the ladies. It was held in a large Concert Room in the Bonsecour buildings—the Council Chamber and other offices of the Corporation being thrown open for the use of the guests as retiring-rooms, refreshment-rooms, wardrobe-room, &c.

The hour fixed for throwing open the doors was nine o'clock, and no sooner was this done than vast crowds began to pour in. The crush was very great Hoops suffered considerably.

In the Ball-room, except in a few clear spaces kept partially open for dancing, there was scarcely standing-room. The number present was estimated at from seven to eight thousand persons. Large numbers holding tickets turned away fromt he door, through sheer unwillingness to endure the pressure.

The Governor General entered the Ball Room with the ladies of his family about 10 o'clock, and left very shortly afterwards.

The Music was excellent, furnished by the Military, Portland and local Bands.

The Supper Room was small and much squeezing had to be undergone before it was possible to enter it; but once in, the guests received most liberal entertainment.

Steamer Superior Wrecked.

35 LIVES LOST! 16 SAVED!

On the night of the 29th October, the Steamer *Superior* was wrecked off the Pictured rocks upon Lake Superior, Capt. Hiram Jones and 24 others met with a watery grave, only 16 have succeeded in reaching the shore.

☞ We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in anothe column of a new Medical Work, entitled the "New Illustrated Hydropathic Encyclopedia, by R. T. Trall, M. D, published by the well-known firm of Fowler & Wells, of New York. It will contain Three Hundred Engravings, and nearly one Thousand Pages. Price free by mail only Three Dollars.

The Presidental Election.

The New York *Tribune* summing up the result of the Presidental election says:—"We have returns decisive of all the States except California, and they show that Buchanan is elected by just *ten more votes* than were required. Indians alone could have stopped him, provided California is not for him. Here are the figures:—

For Fremont.	*Vote.*	*For Buchanan.*	*Vote*
Maine	8	New Jersey	7
New Hampshire	5	Pennsylvania	27
Massachusetts	13	Indiana	13
Rhode Island	4	Delaware	3
Connecticut	6	Virginia	15
Vermont	5	North Carolina	10
New York	35	South Carolina	8
Ohio	32	Georgia	10
Michigan	6	Alabama	9
Wisconsin	7	Mississippi	7
Illinois	11	Florida	3
Iowa	4	Texas	4
		Arkansas	4
Total	125	Kentucky	12
For Fillmore.		Tennessee	12
Maryland	8	Missouri	9
		Louisiana	6
Doubtful as yet			
California	4	Total	159

Arrival of the Steamer City of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

The Steamer City of Washington arrived below the mooring with Liverpool dates to Nov 5th.

Private letters from Paris do not indicate any decided change in financial matters, although the confidence of the bank is improved. There is no return of confidence.

The *Times* correspondent says that the influence of Russia in the Danubian principalities increases from day to day.

The same writer says that England is quite as inclined for the purposed Conference as Austria.

Constantinople advices state the ultimatum of England has been forwarded to Shah of Persia.

The Persian besieging army at Herat had taken possession of the environs of that city, and were fortifying them.

A later despatch says that the Afghans have been defeated by the Persians and 600 prisoners taken.

A Vienna dispatch of 2nd inst. states that on Oct, 23, the Porte together with England and Austria had settled that the occupation of the Black Sea and Danubian Provinces should be prolonged.

The British squadron at the Isle of Serpente had been reinforced.

The Morning Herald's correspondent says that commercial accounts agree in admitting the greatest abundance of money and the certainty that no money crisis is to be found through necessity to meet engagements.

Discontent prevailed among the manufacturing Districts of France from apprehended commercial crisis. Corn was declining at various points, although at London, Bordeaux, and Marseilles the average price was maintained. The Neapolitan Squadron had not sailed from London. The Neapolitan Minister remained at Paris, and showed no disposition to leave.

SPAIN.—A decree has been published in Spain establishing the law of 1844 regarding the Press.

A Telegraph from Washington, dated 13th inst., states that Captain Hartstene, in command of the English bark *Resolute*, has been fully instructed by the Navy Department relative to the course to be pursued by him in the execution of his trust; and takes out a letter to Lord Clarendon from the State Department, inclosing the joint resolution of Congress for the purchase of that vessel from the American crew who found it, and presentation of it the British Government; and expressing the gratification of the people of the United States, in tendering this token of the friendly feelings by which the country is actuated. The time for this national courtesy is considered to be opportune in view of the settlement of the Central American question.—*Globe*

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.—At the recent annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society in England, a field locomotive (Mr. Boydell's) dragged seven Ploughs connected together in one frame, with considerable ease and speed over quite undulating ground. The boiler, engine, wheels, &c., in short, the whole locomotive, including an endless railway on which it runs to give it a broad, firm bearing on the earth, weighs about nine tons, and with steam at sixty pounds (about the usual pressure, by the way, on English locomotive, instead of 110, as with us), works up to twelve horse power. The fuel used was coal. Two other exhibitors rivalled each other in drawing ploughs by stationary engines, employing 1inch wire ropes for the purpose. Anchors have to be placed on the opposite side of the field from the engine, and the ploughs were drawn back light by means of pulleys. One used for anchors simply heavy loaded waggons, with sharp-rimmed wheels which cut into the ground, so as to offer great resistance to being dragged sideways, while they were easily moved lengthways along the side of the field as the ploughing progressed.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, NOV. 19, 1856.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 50. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour.—$2
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.
Oats,— do do 25c.
Potatoes,—50c
Wheat, 60lb, $1 25.
Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load, $1 00.
Pork—Per 100 lb, $5 50
Beef— do $4 to $5

Toronto, November 15.

There was a fair attendance of farmers in the market this morning, and all the produce offering moved off freely at full prices. Demand seems unusually active.

WHEAT.—The market was more buoyant and better prices were realized. For good samples 6s 10d was readily paid; while none but very inferior was purchashed below 6s 9d. Competition was more prevalent, and waggons moved off the market freely. There is also a good deal doing in the wholesale line, and we quote sales to the extent of 15,000 bushels; 10,000 on private terms, and 5,000 at 6s 10d in store.

FLOUR.—The market continues depressed, and having heard of no sales we refrain from altering our quotations which are merely nominal No. 1 28s 9d; 2nd 28s 9d; Fancy 30s; Extra 31s 3d a 32s 6d.

BARLEY.—Not so much in demand, but worth 4s 6d a 5s.

RYE.—Active request at 3s 9d a 4s.

PEAS.—In demand for both home consumption and export at 3s 9d; a large lot might bring 4s.

OATS—Quiet; holders seeking to advance prices to 2s 9d. Retail 3s per bushel.

POTATOES are in better supply, but held firmly at 4s a 4s 6d per bushel.

DETROIT, NOV. 15, 1856.

FLOUR—The only sales reported are 600 bu at $5 37½. The market is dull, and prices tend downward.

WHEAT.—In the streets selling at $1 12 a 1 15.

CORN—Sales 12,000 bu, free on board, at 50c.

OATS—Sales 19,000 bu at 36c. Three shillings is charged for retail lots.

FREIGHTS—The propeller Saginaw sails for Buffalo with wheat at 8c ₱ bu, and flour at 40c ₱ bbl.

NEW YORK, NOV. 15 1856.

FLOUR—5 a 10c lower. Sales 6500 bls at $6 40 a $6 65 for superfine state; $6 80 a 7 25 for extra state; $6 55 a 6 85 for superfine western; $6 90 a 7 20 for extra do. Canadian nominally the same.

WHEAT—Market rules in favor of buyer. Sales 35000 bu at $1 35½ a 1 37 for Chicago spring; $1 41 a 1 44 for Milwaukee club; $1 66 far white Illinois; $1 66 a 1 69 for white Canadian.

RYE—Quiet at 85c.

BARLEY—Steady and in good demand.

CORN—Steady. Sales 45,000 bushels mixed western at 68 a 69.

OATS—Steady.

Died.

In Amherstburg on the 28th ult., after a long illness which she bore with christian fortitude, Thersilie Lafferty, wife of the late Romain Barron, and sister to F. A. Lafferty Esq., Reeve of that place.

Special Notices.

To Nervous Sufferers.

The invigorating action of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills on the constitution is truly marvellous, and a single trial will convince the most sceptical of their power to restore the most feeble and debilitated to full health and energy. Indeed, they have given many an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change, produced by making use of this wonderful medicine in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. the relaxed and debilitated body is at once relieved, restored, enlivened and built up; the mental and physical symptoms of disease vanish under their influence, the stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step, his mind which was previously sunk in gloom, becomes bright, buoyant, active, and he goes forth refreshed regenerated, and conscious of new vigor to his accustomed occupations; and the effect is not temporary, on the contrary the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restores it to its first condition. In all

diseases of the stomach and digestive organs they never fail. They also remove depression, excitement, restlessness, want of sleep, dislike to society, incapacity for business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood in the head, melancholy, mental debility; they increase and restore the appetite, purify the blood, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and give such energy and vigor to the constitution as must be felt to be believed.

To elderly persons, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are invaluable; strengthening the system against the attacks of age, they cause a continued cheerfulness and prolong life to the latest possible period.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.—None are genuine without the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail and Co., Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on each box and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also a correct likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Tues. 13th Jan. '57
2nd do Amherstburg, Thurs. 11 Dec. '56
3rd do Kingsville, Monday, 15th Dec. do
4th do Colchester, Saturday, 13th Dec. do
5th do Mersea, Wednesday, 17th Dec. do
6th do Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th January 1857.

(Signed) A. CHEWETT.
Judge.

In the Insolent Court of the County of Essex.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CROSBY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

WHEREAS a Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Baker, has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex, and the Interim Order for Protection from Process has been given to the said William Crosby, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Crosby is hereby required to appear in the Court before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex, acting in the matter of the said Petition on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, at ten o'clock of the forenoon precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County of Essex, in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his Debts, Estates and Effects, and to further deal with according to Law. And all persons indebted to the said William Crosby, or that have any of his effects are not to pay or detain the same but to L. P. ST. AMOUR, of the Town of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the Official Assignee nominated in that behalf by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said petition.

Dated 6th November, 1856.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

ALBERT PRINCE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

A Great and Good Book for Everybody.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dietics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theoretic and Practical Water-Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Hydropathy Adapted to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Therapeutics, Dietetics is briefly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy briefly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One, Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Relations of Muscular Action; Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind; Mesmeric Phenomena; the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Secretion, Excretion, Retention, Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Diet, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and development of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity.

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Adaptation of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food for Dietetic Purposes.

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Dietaries of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure applications, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

☞ All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, delivered to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 P. M., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. RITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex together with the buildings erected thereon for a planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 3rd December next.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows, to wit:

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Front Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Versais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 5th November next, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Society, Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,

TORONTO, 25th July, 1856

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Land through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities, afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferrall's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskalo, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudenell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskalee, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. *P.* French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Angleson, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kalada, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for the purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and to be continued thence for the distance of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanokn, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Angleson, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladay, and to the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the Hastings Road. This road runs from beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, on the River Moira, about 22 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under the Hastings Road extends from 18 to 20 miles north of the Village of *Hastings.* The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for purchasing such articles of which they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.



The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Public Roads, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in the way of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are fully complied, after which no other payment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preference will be made on a location, not exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot.

The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

A LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops remarkable for description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is no unfoundness of any kind of land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighborhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with the same variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best land of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler and family at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be found in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords materials for sleighing during the winter season, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future.—And this very frost in the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the more large of cases, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Settlers of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the country from the shores of *Lake Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year: its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots forming part of the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron, will be offered at Public Auction, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the Twentieth day of October next, at the hour of noon.

Upset price two shillings and sixpence per acre—One fifth to be paid down at the time of sale, and balance by four yearly instalments with interest on each as it becomes due. Patents to issue so soon as the purchase money shall be paid up in full.

The map of the Island and field notes of the Surveyor may be inspected during business hours

Concession H.—Nos. 1, 3, (100 acres each,) 5, (99 acres,) 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession I.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession K.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 100 acres each.

Concession L.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 100 acres each, 19, 96 acres, 21, 100 acres.

Concession M.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each 17, 98 acres, 19, 60 acres, 21, 124 acres.

Concession N.—Nos. 1 3 5, 100 acres each, 7, 84 acres, 9 11 13 15 17, 100 acres each, 19, 90 acres 21, 77 acres.

Concession O.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession P.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19, 100 acres each.

Concession Q.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 74 acres.

Concession R.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each, 25, 74 acres.

Concession S.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11, 100 acres each, 13, 92 acres, 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession T.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession U.—Nos. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23, 100 acres each.

Concession V.—Nos. 6, 105 acres, 8, 167 acres, 10, 170 acres, 12, 180 acres, 14, 183 acres.

Concession W.—Nos. 3, 115 acres, 5, 96 acres, 7 9 11 13 15, 100 acres each, 17, 123 acres.

Concession X.—Nos. 7, 49 acres, 9, 116 acres, 11, 106 acres, 13, 100 acres, 15, 100 acres, 17, 56 acres.

Concession Y.—Nos. 13, 100 acres, 15, 83 acres.

Concession Z.—Nos. 14, 92 acres, 16, 103 acres.

Pointe au Gravier Concession.—Nos. 3, 112 acres, 5, 124 acres, covered with a variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Pointe Concession.—Nos. 21, 39 acres, 23, 57 acres, 25, 81 acres, 27, 124 acres, 29, 148 acres, 168 acres, 33, 138 acres, 37, 76 acres, 89, 74 acres.

Concession A.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37, 39, 100 acres each, 41, 182 acres, 43, 172 acres, 45, 130 acres, 47, 105 acres, 49, 146 acres, 51, 125 acres, 53, 117 acres, 55, 253 acres.

Huron Concession.—Nos. 21 23 25 27 29, 31 33 37 39, 100 acres each.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
C. C. L.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1856.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber will purchase any quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay seven and a half cent per pound. Apply at the Oxford Mills.

DANIEL ROWE.

Oxford, October 7th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3.50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3.50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and $4.145 more for the Daily Cleveländer for one year and send the *Publisher's* receipt to any address.

The "Cleveländer" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Cleveländer" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3.50 for the "Daily Cleveländer" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

I, William Crosby, for twelve months past residing at the Village of Windsor, in the County of Essex, do present a prisoner in the close custody, of the Sheriff of the County of Essex, and being a Baker by trade do hereby give notice that I intend to present a petition to Alexander Chewett Esquire Judge of the County Court of Essex, praying to be examined touching my debts, estates, and effects, and to be protected from all process upon making a full disclosure of my estate and effects, for payment of my full and lawful debts, and I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *Maple Leaf* Newspaper, one month at the least after date hereof.

As witness my hand this first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

WILLIAM CROSBY.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Cr.ft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

SECRETARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR N.W.A. COUNTRIES,
Charles P Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

on all its branches at the **Sandwich Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N.B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about ten days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Sept. 1856.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 30th August, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19 Vic., Chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound under penalty to transmit to the Receiver General, a true return under each, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of such Municipality, on 31st December last, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the balance of monies transferred from the former Clergy Reserves Funds, to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of Rate payers; and notwithstanding that Circulars have been sent by mail from this Department to all Municipalities, many of the Clerks neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required Return on or before the 20th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at which time the circulations required to be made for the contribution of the Fund will take place, and consequently these Municipalities who do not comply with this notice, will have to be excluded.

[Signed] JOS. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered by gentlemen of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *Pan has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandise from the L should mark packages to the care of C. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Card Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. BELL LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

NEW

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY ERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Garden Manure Applied in Fall and Winter.

Frequent complaints are being made by those who are limited in their gardening operations, that whatever manures they apply to their gardens, burn up their crops when the heat of summer comes on. We have felt this inconvenience too, and in looking around to find a remedy have come to the conclusion that whenever a garden requires active stimulating manures, they should be applied in the fall or winter; in this way rank stable manure may be applied, and spaded or ploughed under immediately. It will have become by spring the proper food of plants, and as all manures leach upwards, the surface soil will be in fine condition for vegetables; whereas if the manure is applied in planting time, especially the crude manures generally applied here, just as vegetables are most required, they are fired by action of the sun on the manure, and the gardener has the mortification to find his labor and money thrown away. Whatever manures are applied in the spring should be well rotted, or of a cooling nature. There are many families that annually waste a barrel or two of leached ashes, when had it been applied to the garden patch, they would have had "early yorks" as well as their neighbors.

The soap suds from the wash is a manure that may be applied with safety and with profit in the spring, and yet how few ever use them except to enrich the earth around their kitchens, and make loathsome mud holes, when flowers, luscious fruit and many such vegetables, might be there made by them. We do not yet properly appreciate the importance of a garden. The bearing it has upon the happiness and health of a family is plainly perceptible whenever we find a well conducted garden; how highly important, then, that we should understand the proper food of plants. We would certainly be a mad physician who would give his fevered patients stimulants to raise the fever higher and higher, until vitality was consumed. Our garden soil can scarcely be too rich, but it must be richness restorative to moisture, and not as would be the case if the stable manure was applied in the spring, be a richness which burned every thing in contact with it. Ho then, for your waggons and wheelbarrows, load them up, and cover your gardens quickly; plough them up, turn the manure under, and when the early seed time comes you need not fear but a harvest will follow.

We copy the above from the *Columbus Enquirer*, and we highly approve of the advice given. Many manures have too intense an action when first applied to be used with safety; among these may be enumerated—Peruvian guano, sulphate and saltpetre, and many others. Any or all these may be applied safely in the fall or winter, and by being slightly covered, they will be carried into the soil at a season when the temperature is not sufficient to evaporate the volatile portions, and hence, they become divided before spring, so that the young spongiotes at first starting, do not come in contact with any material quantity.—*Working Farmer.*

Oat Fodder for Horses.

At a discussion had at a meeting of the Darlington (Eng.) Farmer's Club, December 8th, on the best and cheapest mode of keeping draught horses during the winter; Mr. Trotter said:

"I have paid some attention to the subject of draught horses during winter; for the last three years I have adopted quite a different mode to what I previously followed. "My method formerly, was to allow my horses each two bushels of beans, and as much hay as they could eat, generally oliver hay. For the last three winters I have fed them almost entirely on cut oat sheaf—cut into half inch chaff—which has been a great saving to me.

"In an oat crop of about forty stocks per acre, which might yield near sixty bushels. The field of a dressing of compost is the core of both. No person can feel well while under a coative habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

For Dyspepsia, which is sometimes the cause of drowsiness, and always uncomfortable, a mild dose—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what caused it.

For a Foul Stomach, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression, of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

For Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nausea, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These occasional doses will be found from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

For Scrofula, Erysipelas, and *all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to cleanse the system. The eruptions will very generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many painful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients of your family or society from whom you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To Purify the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

Liver Complaint, Jaundi e, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the liver. In most cases this organ vitiates the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstructions of the liver which cause the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. The produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of their attendant ills, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, loss of appetite, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach and the bowels seem to be the bench; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

Rheumatism, Gout, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a Dinner Pill, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.,

AND SOLD BY

GEO & GEO A. BULLOCK,

Sandwich.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

Liverpool and Canada.

Under Contract with the Provincial Government of Canada,

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMship Company's First Class powerful Screw Steamships

NORTH AMERICAN,
ANGLO SAXON,
INDIAN,
CANADIAN,
SARDINIAN,

Scheme of sailing of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, for 1856.

From Liverpool to Montreal.		From Quebec to Liverpool.	
Wednesday	April 23	Saturday,	May 24
do	May 7	do	June 7
do	May 21	do	June 21
do	June 4	do	July 5
do	June 18	do	July 19
do	July 2	do	Aug. 2
do	July 16	do	Aug. 16
do	July 30	do	Aug. 30
do	Aug. 13	do	Sept. 13
do	Aug. 27	do	Sept. 27
do	Sept. 10	do	Oct. 11
do	Sept. 24	do	Oct. 25
do	Oct. 8	do	Nov. 8
do	Oct. 22	do	Nov. 22

From Liverpool to Portland.		From Portland to Liverpool	
Wednesday,	Nov. 26	Saturday,	Dec. 27
do	Dec. 24	do	Jan 24, 1857
do	Jan 28, 1857	do	Feb 28, "
do	Feb 25, "	do	Mar 27, "
do	Mar 25, "	do	April 24, "

First Class, $80 or £20 0 0 currency.
Second Class, 50 or 10 10 0 do
Third Class, 30 or 7 10 0 do
Children under 12 years half price. Infants under one year free. All classes furnished with cooking provisions. Third class find their own bed and bedding.

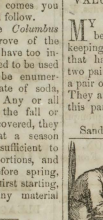
For terms of freight or passage apply to Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal.
Geo. Burns, Symes & Co., Quebec.
John Orlebar Hall, Toronto.
James & Alex. Allan, 82 St Enoch Square, Glasgow
Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool
Montgomery & Greenhorne, London.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

DAVID H. DEWAR.

Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has proved the dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not authenticated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. These certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give a few *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

For Costiveness.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of any complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a coative habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

For Dyspepsia, which is sometimes the cause of drowsiness, and always uncomfortable, a mild dose—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what caused it.

For a Foul Stomach, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression, of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

For Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nausea, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These occasional doses will be found from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

For Scrofula, Erysipelas, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to cleanse the system. The eruptions will very generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many painful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients of your family or society from whom you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To Purify the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

Liver Complaint, Jaundi e, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the liver. In most cases this organ vitiates the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstructions of the liver which cause the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. The produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of their attendant ills, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, loss of appetite, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach and the bowels seem to be the bench; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

Rheumatism, Gout, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a Dinner Pill, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.,

AND SOLD BY

GEO & GEO A. BULLOCK,

Sandwich.

FARM FOR SALE.

NO. 293, on Sandwich Street, Maidstone Cross, consisting of 48 acres, 35 acres cleared and under fence, a good Dwelling House and two good Barns. The property is situated at the corner of the Plank and Stage Roads.

The purchaser can be supplied with every requisite implement for agricultural purposes, which are now on the Farm.

Apply on the Farm to JOHN GEARY.
April 18, '56.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY, C. PINNEY.
March 25, 1856. n5ly

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,

TORONTO.

President . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Perth, on Wednesday,	24th	September.
Ottawa,	Tuesday,	30th "
L'Original,	Thursday,	9th October.
Cornwall,	Monday,	13th "
Brockville,	Monday,	20th "

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Hon. J. B. Robinson, C. J.

Picton,	Tuesday,	23rd September.
Belleville,	Monday,	29th "
Cobourg,	Tuesday,	14th October.
Cobourgh,	Monday,	27th "
Peterboro,	Wednesday,	5th November.
Whitby,	Tuesday,	11th "

HOME CIRCUIT—Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.

Sydenham,	Tuesday,	23rd September.
Barrie,	Monday,	29th "
Milton,	Wednesday,	8th "
Merriville,	Tuesday,	16th "
Niagara,	Tuesday,	7th "
Hamilton,	Wednesday,	29th "

OXFORD CIRCUIT—Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

Cayuga,	Tuesday,	23rd September.
Simcoe,	Tuesday,	30th "
Brantford,	Monday,	6th October.
Guelph,	Tuesday,	14th "
Berlin,	Monday,	20th "
Stratford,	Tuesday,	28th "
Woodstock,	Monday,	3rd November.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Hon. Chief Justice C. P.

Goderich,	Wednesday,	24th September
London,	Monday,	29th "
St. Thomas,	Tuesday,	6th "
Chatham,	Wednesday,	15th "
Sarnia,	Wednesday,	22nd "
Sandwich,	Monday,	27th "

TORONTO CIRCUIT.—Hon. Mr Justice Burns.

Toronto, on Monday,		13th "

NOTICE

A Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, agreeably to the Statute, will be held at Sandwich, on Thursday the Thirtieth day of September, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

PAUL JOHN SALTER
Secretary to the Board.
Sandwich, 19th Sept., 1856

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white on the breast, and has small to the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients of your family or society from whom you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To Purify the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

Liver Complaint, Jaundi e, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the liver. In most cases this organ vitiates the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstructions of the liver which cause the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. The produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of their attendant ills, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, loss of appetite, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach and the bowels seem to be the bench; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

Rheumatism, Gout, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a Dinner Pill, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.,

AND SOLD BY

GEO & GEO A. BULLOCK,

Sandwich.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit : } given that a Court
of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Assize and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, Monday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice, and to attend to do and perform all duties, which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, Sept. 1st, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,

Late Free Mason's Tavern,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hope, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNERS

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accomodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense with the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John A. McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 234 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MORE GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

SANDWICH

AND ITS

VICINITY.

L. P. St. Amour

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has returned from the

EASTERN MARKETS,

where he has purchased an extensive Stock of Goods of the latest and newest Styles, and will sell them at such prices as cannot but suit his numerous Customers

L. P. St. Amour is now opening, and will continue to open for the next month, a great variety of Goods.

No. 1, CHEAP HOUSE

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tilled earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. Knight, James Sowerby and D. W. Ray.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, Broadway, New York.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., relating to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will occasionally favor us as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WILMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lot No. 48, adjoining the residence of J. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. ALLKINSON,
Atty for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sta.geen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 18th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the presen. year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils Paints, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKenzie, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crochet Boxes of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces, prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery, Double and Single Barreled Guns, Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Books and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a pin point; nothing shall be wanting; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Peche Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, and the FARM AND FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1856. NO. 40.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Firearms repaired at his shop on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.

Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Sandwich Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A.M., PRINCIPAL

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.

A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.

THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER,
HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.

DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLARKSON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.

JOHN D. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES
W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring,	Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin,	D. P. Eels,
S. H. Mather,	C. Bradburn.
J. J. Severance,	Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Introductory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on FOLSOM'S NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is open the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property*, and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the various classes in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such since by *arbitrary and childlike rules, cumbrous forms and false notions*; and hence enables them to commence corr ct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.
embraces a regularly progressive series of mercantile cards, classified somewhat after the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and menial formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so qualifies him for his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (but graduate thoroughly) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably occupied six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, a Chirbyhographic system will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirbyhography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

Speak Gently.

BY DAVID BATES.

Speak gently! It is better far
To rule by love, than fear—
Speak gently—let not harsh words mar
The good we might do here!

Speak gently! Love doth whisper low
The vows that true hearts bind;
And gently friendship's accents flow;
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently to the little child,
Its love be sure to gain;
Teach it in accents sweet and mild,
I may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young, for they
Will have enough to bear—
Pass through this life as best they may,
'Tis full of anxious care.

Speak gently to the aged one,
Grieve not the care worn heart;
The sands of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace depart.

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor;
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word.

Speak gently to the erring—know,
They may have toiled in vain;
Perchance unkindness made them so,
Oh! win them back again.

Speak gently! He who gave his life
To bend man's stubborn will,
When elements were in fierce strife,
Said to them, 'peace, be still.'

Speak gently! 'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy, which it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

From a Correspondent of the London Star.

The Mysteries, Miseries, and Delights of a Turkish Bath.

I alighted at the door of the head bathing establishment of Grand Cairo.

Behold me, now in the vestibule of a genuine Eastern hammum. Two tall Nubian slaves assist me to disrobe, and in the place of my multiplied garments attire me in a piece of loose cloth buttoned just above the hips. Thus denuded, I am mounted on a pair of clogs; or pattens about ten inches in height. I am then supported on either side while I make my way over the glassy marble floor to a bathing saloon, number one. Here I am stretched upon a plank, covered by a white cloth, and recline at an angle of forty-five. The room is then filled with vapor, and, in about ten minutes I am perspiring profusely through every pore. I grow faint, the vapor is turned off, a few buckets of tepid water is thrown over me, a cup of coffee is administered, and a few whiffs at a chibouque, and I am shrouded, and straightway conducted into bathing saloon number two.

Here sitting on the side of a marble reservoir of hot water, I am drenched with buckets of the scalding liquid. I am then laid down and scrubbed from head to foot with woollen gloves and a sort of fuller's earth. Then drenched again. I am next submitted to the operation of pealing, a process which removes all accumulation of dirt and cuticle—the latter, when, in fact seems to take off an outer skin. This peeling over I am drenched again. The next stage is that of pumice stoning—applied to the inside of the hands, the soles of the feet, and the heels, until all horny and hard parts are rubbed down to a delicate softness. Now comes a season of cooperative leisure and repose. While I am on my back the operator is cutting my finger and toe nails, and carefully extracting from every part of my body whatever is extraneous, unsightly or inconvenient.

I am next made to sit up, and in my sitting posture am shaved—the hairs are carefully pulled out of my nostrils—my ears are picked—my hair is cut—my whiskers and moustache are trimmed, and my head is, at last, declared to be finished. To these processes succeed that of shampooning; namely, moulding the flesh, cracking the joints, and loosening every integument in every socket through the frame. Then a lathering all over with a peculiar kind of emollient soap and then another drenching. The time is now come to be introduced into bathing saloon number three. The atmosphere of this is, after the temperature of the last, gratefully cool, and here I am permitted to immerse myself in a large cistern of moderately cold water. Oh! how refreshing and restoring after the sweatings, rubbings, pullings, pinchings, kneadings, crackings, hair tweakings, beatings, and pumice-stonings, of Nos. 1 and 2.

I am reluctant to quit my present quarters, but am commanded to get out. I do so, put my tender and new born infant like skin, (as susceptible as the surface of a shinned eel,) is gently wiped down, and enveloped in a sheet—then, mounted once more on my lofty pattens, and supported as at first, I am led back to the robing saloon, where laid upon a mattress on the floor, with my head raised by a pillow, and with a quilt over me, I am presented with a cup of coffee and a *Persian Kullian*. I sip, and puff, and dose; and dose, and puff, and sip, and am of opinion that, after all I have undergone, my present bliss has been cheaply purchased. I am roused from my reverie by a polite inquiry if I will be a second time shampooned; to which I answer—"Certainly not." In half-an-hour, or thereabouts, I rise and dress, and leave the hammam. And now I feel the benefit of my bath. I seem to have gone back to the days of my childhood. My body is lighter and more elastic than a feather. My spirits are exuberant. I am conscious of breathing the circumambient air through millions of pores. I am ready to shake hands with the donkey, and caress the boy. The external world never looked so beautiful. The future never so cheering. I am ready to do any person in the universe a good turn. So ends my Turkish bath.

Lord Norbury.

So ferocious an expositor of the law was this judge, that scarcely a line can be found to show that he had any of the better elements of humanity in him. Under such circumstances we are surprised at meeting the following anecdote, which we have never seen in print, showing, as it does, that he did not in every instance deserve the character, which his blood-thirsty demeanor towards the lamented Emmet has won for him.

During the time Norbury was on the bench in Ireland, there happened, what was by no means rare, a season of great scarcity. A man, who was one of the middling class of farmers, found himself surrounded, with a family of 8 children—no bread—no money, no employment. In such a strait he betook himself to one proprietor here, and another there; represented his situation to them, asking a loan till the pressing times were over. But in every instance he met with rejection. What was he to do? work there was none. Beggary found no success. "There is enough upon the earth," said he, "God in his mercy and love will forgive me. My children shall not die." That night he drove from the enclosure of a neighboring farm, two fat heifers—killed and packed them before morning. The next day the steward discovered the loss, which he at once reported to his master, a search was obtained, and every place in the vicinity was inspected. But no well known, and so unfortunately respected in the integrity of this man, that, though acquainted with his poverty and his necessities, his house was left unentered. The search meeting with no success, £100 reward was offered for the offender. For a time no development took place till one day by a chance the road, the man was acquainted in the neighborhood, called to light his pipe. The good woman offered him one of the stools which make the seats of the Irish cabins. In stepping back the stool fell over, and the traveller thrown upon the floor was amazed to behold the hides of two cows nicely rolled up and stowed under the bed. He recognized the brand upon the horns. Without apprizing the occupants of his discovery, he immediately proceeded to obtain the reward, and an examination of the master of the house was had before a magistrate, which resulted in his being bound over to await the Wexford assizes. But so strong was the belief in his innocence, that bail, though for a large amount, was readily obtained. His sureties paid no regard to his case, suffering him to go whither and when he chose.

Before the commencement of the term, and, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, he started on foot to the assize town, determined to be there before the opening of the Court. In his way, coming to a point in the road where it was intersected by another, he met several carriages, preceded by an escort of bailiffs, police officers &c., and which were following the same direction. A personage dressed in a scarlet robe, whom he observed was the most important functionary in the procession had left his carriage, and was walking leisurely behind. This individual observing the haste with which our friend was measuring the distance, so unusual was it upon a day so intensely warm, accosted him.

"What is your haste, my good man," said he.

"I am going to Wexford to take my trial," replied our pedestrian, "don't you know there is to be an assize there. Old Norbury, the walking gallows, is coming down, and there is no hope for us, as he never lets a prisoner go if he can hang him."

"Indeed my friend, what is your crime?"

"I stole two cows."

"You stole them! Why do you admit it? By no means deny it."

"No sir, I shall not. I stole them, and I wont buy my life with a lie. I did steal them, and I'll say so. I had reasons though."

Here the honest fellow repeated the story we have given, as he left the last advice of the stranger was for him to plead not guilty. "It will go hard enough with you then," said he, "but there is no chance for you, if you confess."

Punctual to the hour, the prisoner surrendered himself to the sheriff at the opening of the Court. Conceive his astonishment when he saw upon the bench the very man he had conversed with on the road. It struck him that it made slight odds what he pleaded or what was proved. He required no great exercise of the imagination, to consider himself already a dead man. The prisoner was arraigned, and after the indictment was read, the judge, recapitulating the specifications addressed him:

"You are here charged with stealing on such a night, from such an enclosure, two cows of such a size and color, are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Oh, you big villian, why do you ask me? you know all about it your self." But jury, and spectators were amazed. Lord Norbury, Chief Justice of the King's Bench charged with connivance at a felony! But it flashed upon the ready mind of Norbury that a way to the prisoner's deliverance was Providentially opened.

"Mr. Sheriff," said he, in a voice of thunder "take that man away! Why do you bring a lunatic here! Never let such a case occur again. A lunatic brought here! If ever happens again I will have the whole county punished for the contempt of this Court."

This was at once done, so fortune were the commands of the arbitrary Judge observed; and thus did Norbury's presence of mind save the life of an honest man and furnish materials for the only story that can be told to his credit.

Miscellany.

A NATURAL ALMANACK.—By counting knuckles on the hand, with the spaces between them, all the months with thirty-one days will fall on the knuckles, and those with thirty days or less will come in the spaces. January, first knuckle; February, first space; March, second knuckle; April, second space; May, third knuckle; June, third space; July, fourth knuckle; August, first knuckle; September, first space; October, second knuckle; November second space; December, third knuckle.

George W. Johnson, one of the large sugar planters of the Mississippi below New Orleans, who died recently, has left an estate valued at not less than $7,000,000. He has, by his will, manumitted all his slaves, 200 in number. They are to be sent to Liberia 4 years from his death, and each one is to be furnished with 50 dollars.

There is more sunshine than rain, more joy than pain, more smiles than tears, in the world. Those who say to the contrary, we would not choose for our friends or companions.

MOZART AFRAID OF TRUMPETS.—Mozart's exquisite organization for music was such, that a false, rough note; was a torture to him. When a child, he had an insurmountable horror of the trumpet; the sight of this instrument produced upon him the same impression as that of a loaded pistol does upon other children, when pointed at them in sport. His father thought he could cure him of this fear, by causing the trumpet to be blown in his presence, notwithstanding his sons entreaties to be spared that torment; but at the first blast he turned pale, fell upon the floor, and would probably have been in convulsions had they not immediately ceased.

The rapid increase in the consumption of paper, especially in this country, is well known, but its whole extent may not fairly be anticipated. The amount of paper produced annually in France is about 150,000,000 pounds, of which 17,000,000 are exported. England produces about 177,000,000 pounds, of which 16,000,000 are sent abroad, and 161,000,000 used at home.—The United States consume about 270,000,000 of pounds, or an amount greater than England and France combined. A large proportion of this is manufactured at home, and the remainder imported from Europe, chiefly from France and England. The consumption of paper in England and France is about four and a half pounds for each person, while in the United States it reaches ten pounds for each individual. The rags required to make the 270,000,000 of paper consumed in the United States, amount to 337,000,000 pounds—one and a quarter of rags being required to make one pound of paper.

TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKE IN EGYPT.—At Alexandria, and throughout Egypt, earthquakes have been felt. At Cairo, 200 houses have been overthrown. 800,000 inhabitants have taken to the fields and encamped.—There are but few killed or wounded.

Smyrna and the Greek Archipelago were shaken by simultaneous shocks. The Isle of Rhodes has been devastated, and one of its largest forts rent open and thrown down.

There was a violent shock of an earthquake on the 12th at Malta, which has seriously damaged the fortifications.

At Corea, the capital of the Isle of Candia, the destruction has been enormous.—The city and mole are partially destroyed.

IMPORTANT FOR ST. CATHERINES.—The *Constitutional* understands that a private letter received by the Mayor, per last English Mail, from the Hon. Wm. H. Merritt, intimates that all the Stock necessary to complete the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railroad to Port Colborne, has been subscribed, and that as soon as he returns the contracts will be let, so as to push the work through with all convenient speed.

The Russian Government intends to make Sebastopol a magnificent city. A letter from Constantinople says the attempt made to get up the fragments of the vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbor appears likely to prove successful.

The London *Canadian News* of the 15th ult., says:—"We understand that it is the intention of the present Ministry, as soon as the necessary arrangement and details can be completed, to propose a liberal and extensive emigration scheme which will in all probability be found more suitable for the generality of the emigrating classes in this country than the Free Land Grants; for as we have pointed out, the latter require certain physical qualities, and some practical experience, although undoubtedly there may be persons in the United Kingdom who could successfully embrace this opportunity."

During a learned lecture by a German adventurer, he illustrated the glory of mechanics as a science thus:—"See ting vat is made is more superior dan de reader. I show you how in some ting. Suppose I make the round wheel of de coach. Very, well: das wheel roll round five hundred mile, and I cannot roll one myself! Suppose I am a cooper, vat you call, no? I make de big tub to hold wine. He hold tens and gallons; and *I cannot hold more than five bottle!* So you see dat what is made is more superior dan de maker."

A RICH ELOPEMENT.—TWO BARRELSFUL TO ONE BABE.—A St. Joseph, Mo., correspondent writing on the 23rd of October, says: Last night our gossips were thrown into ecstacies by an elopement, which certainly was of an extraordinary character. It appears that three gentlemen were wedding a belle up town and that the smiled equally on both. Yesterday she was married to one, and last night to the other, and strange to say, she kept both engagements. At 9 a.m. one bridegroom was made happy by the pledge of hand and heart, and at 9 p.m the other was made happy by the possession o her person. They fled it dusk and were wedded at Bloomington, just twelve miles distant, and continued on their way to realms unknown.

A witty lawyer once jocosely asked a boarding house keeper the following question:—"Mr. M——if a man gives you $500 to keep for him and he dies, what do you do? Do you pray for him?"

"No sir" replied Mr. ——I pray for another like him."

ORIGIN OF THE EPITHET "TURNCOAT."—The opprobrious term turncoat took its rise from one of the first dukes of Savoy, whose dominions lying open to the incursions of the two contending houses of Spain and France, he was obliged to temporize and fall in with the power that was most likely to distress him, according to the success of their arms against one another. So being frequently obliged to change sides he humorously got a coat made that was blue on one side and white on the other, and might be indifferently worn either side out. While on the Spanish interest he wore the blue side out, and the white side was the badge of the French. From hence he was called Emmanuel, surnamed the Turncoat, by way of distinguishing him from other princes of the same name of that house.

NOT A BAD SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* says, that as the abolishing of duty seems now pretty generally acknowledged, and as there is no doubt less many who would eschew the use of the use of the razor were it not for fear of appearing singular—a feeling which few can withstand, he would suggest to those who are in favor of wearing the beard, that on the first of January next they simultaneously give up shaving. An impulse would at once be given to the movement, and singularity be obviated.

From the *Colonist* we learn that the French iron Screw steamship *Le Lyonnais*, which sailed from New York to Havre on the first of November, was run into on the 2nd by an unknown vessel, and abandoned on the next day in a sinking condition.—Only five passengers out of forty in the cabin have been rescued, together with eleven of the crew. The remainder of the ship's company, near one hundred and fifty souls, is supposed to have been lost. They put to sea on a raft, which those who have been saved say did not possibly weather out the storm which prevailed at the time.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE MUNIFICENCE OF THE QUEEN.—We are happy to be enable to announce that her Majesty, upon learning the straitened circumstances in which the two unmarried daughters of the late Mr. Salo, formerly her Majesty's musical instructor, have been left by his decease after a lengthened illness, which incapacitated him for many years from the exercise of his profession, has in the most kind manner granted them a pension of £50 a-year out of her privy purse.—*London paper.*

THE LIMBS.—On examination the lungs will be found full of innumerable little holes, like a sponge. These holes are the cells into which the air enters when we breathe. So great is their number that they have been calculated to amount to 170,000,000, forming a surface thirty times larger than the human body. Every one of these cells is provided with a net work of blood vessels, by which means every portion of the blood is brought into immediate contact with the air. When this great amount is taken into consideration, we shall at once feel how necessary it is to supply pure air to the lungs with every breath we breathe.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

In our last issue, a mischevious person some time discharged from this office reversed the Royal arms, which we did not discover till too late to remedy. A better look out in future will be observed against such malpractices. We understand he left by the cars for Hamilton, 'twixt the evening of Monday and Tuesday morning. Printers and the proprietors of newspapers had better be on the outlook, as it is supposed the same person has been guilty of the same pranks before.—*London Herald*

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Niagara* from Liverpool, arrived.

The steamer *Persia*, from New York, reaches Liverpool at 7 p. m. on the 7th inst.

The steamer *Washington* sailed from Southampton, for New York, on the 5th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston delivered an address on Education, before a large assembly in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. He also made two speeches in defence of his foreign policy, and then went to Liverpool, where, in an address to him by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the following passage occurred:—

"It would not be doing justice to the commercial community of Liverpool were no mention made of that question which most deeply affected it—the late difficulties or threatened difference between this country and the United States. There is, my Lord, but one expression of feeling amongst us as to the manner in which your Lordship and her Majesty's advisers settled that question. You not only consulted the dignity of this country, but, in spirit and fact, satisfied all the interests concerned. My Lord, for this we feel deeply indebted to your Lordship and her Majesty's Government."

To this Lord Palmerston replied with considerable embarrassment of manner—

"I was sure, gentlemen, that the policy which we recently accepted in our difference with the United States, must meet with your approbation. We felt, that while on the one hand, in order to maintain the dignity of the country, it was necessary to show that even the calamities of war between their neighbouring races would be encountered if there was a necessity for it. We felt that, while it was necessary to show this, we ought to waive all minor and party considerations, which might perhaps, have justified the expression of angry feelings, that it was more dignified to look to what we believe to be the friendly feelings of the great mass of the people of the United States, than take too much notice of circumstances in a remoter sphere that might perhaps have justified feelings of irritation. The result has fully borne out, I think, the wisdom of this course. I am sure that in proportion as your enterprize is developed, in the same proportion we may look to cementing permanently those ties of friendship and good will which exist, and ought to be perpetuated between the people on the two sides of the Atlantic."

In Lord Palmerston's speech at Manchester he used the following expression, which has been the subject of much remark:—

"I hope the peace will be lasting, but its endurance must depend on the fidelity with which its conditions are fulfilled. If that power which provoked hostility, faithfully carried out the treaty, then, doubtless, peace will be long preserved."

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst, the Directors of the Bank of England held a protracted sitting, in the course of which they deliberately considered the expediency of making a further change in the rates of discount, with the view to improve the exchanges, and to arrest the continued outflow of gold to the continent. The withdrawal of a considerable amount during the last few days, and the certainty that the demand must continue unless it be interrupted by large arrivals from America, no doubt stood to have engaged the attention of the court, and the resolution not to make any change for the present was arrived at only by a majority of one.

The British Government advertises at Lloyd's, for a ship to convey some hundred emigrants to Nova Scotia, it being the intention to grant free passages to laborers and their families to that colony.

FRANCE.

The condition of the Bank of France shows no improvement.

Rumours continue of a probable modification in the Ministry.

M. Persigny's visit to the Emperor is connected with those rumors.

The event of the week is a semi-official Editorial in the *Constitutional*, on the question of alliance between the French and English Governments. This article speaks plainly, and says the presence of the naval squadron of England in the Black Sea, or the Austrian troops in the Principalities, are henceforth only an arbitrary and violent means of preventing a solution of the difference which Russia has been the first to propose in offering to submit the question to its natural judges. Is it decided rather to have recourse to arms? Is war again declared? Does the English Ministry itch to enter again upon hostilities without France? Not certainly to insure the execution or the treaty of Paris, but imprudently to rend it in pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the moment disguised. We repeat that it now depends upon the cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending dispute and to terminate the anxieties to which the present situation subjects. Let them consent to the reassembling of the Plenipotentiaries, without making arbitrary and inadmissable exclusions a condition—exclusions which would completely change the character, and be an additional breach of the treaties. Let us add that, if a peaceful solution is desired, this is the only proposal for that purpose which can decently be made.

It has been rumoured in Paris that the French fleet was about to proceed to the Black Sea. This, however, is not certain. The fleet may perhaps leave Toulon, but it is not probable it will go so far. Should it go to the Black Sea it is difficult to suppose that its object could be co-operation with the British squadron.

Count Kisseleff would proceed to Cam piegne, on Tuesday, to deliver to the Emperor an autograph letter from the Czar.

A good deal of discontent is prevailing in the manufacturing districts of France, owing to apprehensions of commercial reform, even without the immediate agency of legislation.

The *Times* (Paris) correspondent says that the tariff question is likely to add to the difficulties of the Imperial government, and the manufacturers express their dissatisfaction, and affirm that the Emperor initiated the prohibitive system, for which they voted for him for the Presidency as well as the empire.

Corn was falling, but there would be no marked difference until next year's crop was sown. At Toulon, Bordeaux and Marseilles the average price was maintained at the latest dates.

The *Morning Herald* (Paris) correspondent states that commercial accounts agree in admitting a greater abundance of money, and the certainty that no money crisis is to be feared through inability to meet engagements.

In the Paris corn market little was done during the past week.

Louis Napoleon continues at Campaigne, where he has had lengthened interviews with Baron Hummer, Austrian Plenipotentiary.

The *Morning Post* correspondent writes, on Monday evening, that Mr. Peere had arrived from Naples, and would leave on Tuesday for London. Lord Granville was in Paris and would visit Compeigne. The Neapolitan minister had not left Paris.

The funds showed some flatness, and closed quiet, the expression of feeling amongst us as to the manner in which your Lordship and her Majesty's advisers settled that question. You not only consulted the dignity of this country, but, in spirit and fact, satisfied all the interests concerned. My Lord, for this we feel deeply indebted to your Lordship and her Majesty's Government."

To this Lord Palmerston replied with considerable embarrassment of manner—

"I was sure, gentlemen, that the policy which we recently accepted in our difference with the United States, must meet with your approbation. We felt, that while on the one hand, in order to maintain the dignity of the country, it was necessary to show that even the calamities of war between their neighbouring races would be encountered if there was a necessity for it. We felt that, while it was necessary to show this, we ought to waive all minor and party considerations, which might perhaps, have justified the expression of angry feelings, that it was more dignified to look to what we believe to be the friendly feelings of the great mass of the people of the United States, than take too much notice of circumstances in a remoter sphere that might perhaps have justified feelings of irritation. The result has fully borne out, I think, the wisdom of this course. I am sure that in proportion as your enterprize is developed, in the same proportion we may look to cementing permanently those ties of friendship and good will which exist, and ought to be perpetuated between the people on the two sides of the Atlantic."

In Lord Palmerston's speech at Manchester he used the following expression, which has been the subject of much remark:—

"I hope the peace will be lasting, but its endurance must depend on the fidelity with which its conditions are fulfilled. If that power which provoked hostility, faithfully carried out the treaty, then, doubtless, peace will be long preserved."

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst, the Directors of the Bank of England held a protracted sitting, in the course of which they deliberately considered the expediency of making a further change in the rates of discount, with the view to improve the exchanges, and to arrest the continued outflow of gold to the continent. The withdrawal of a considerable amount during the last few days, and the certainty that the demand must continue unless it be interrupted by large arrivals from America, no doubt stood to have engaged the attention of the court, and the resolution not to make any change for the present was arrived at only by a majority of one.

The British Government advertises at Lloyd's, for a ship to convey some hundred emigrants to Nova Scotia, it being the intention to grant free passages to laborers and their families to that colony.

FRANCE.

The condition of the Bank of France shows no improvement.

Rumours continue of a probable modification in the Ministry.

M. Persigny's visit to the Emperor is connected with those rumors.

The event of the week is a semi-official Editorial in the *Constitutional*, on the question of alliance between the French and English Governments. This article speaks plainly, and says the presence of the naval squadron of England in the Black Sea, or the Austrian troops in the Principalities, are henceforth only an arbitrary and violent means of preventing a solution of the difference which Russia has been the first to propose in offering to submit the question to its natural judges. Is it decided rather to have recourse to arms? Is war again declared? Does the English Ministry itch to enter again upon hostilities without France? Not certainly to insure the execution of the treaty of Paris, but imprudently to rend it in pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the moment disguised. We repeat that it now depends upon the cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending dispute and to terminate the anxieties to which the present situation subjects. Let them consent to the reassembling of the Plenipotentiaries, without making arbitrary and inadmissable exclusions a condition—exclusions which would completely change the character, and be an additional breach of the treaties. Let us add that, if a peaceful solution is desired, this is the only proposal for that purpose which can decently be made.

It has been rumoured in Paris that the French fleet was about to proceed to the Black Sea. This, however, is not certain. The fleet may perhaps leave Toulon, but it is not probable it will go so far. Should it go to the Black Sea it is difficult to suppose that its object could be co-operation with the British squadron.

Count Kisseleff would proceed to Cam piegne, on Tuesday, to deliver to the Emperor an autograph letter from the Czar.

A good deal of discontent is prevailing in the manufacturing districts of France, owing to apprehensions of commercial reform, even without the immediate agency of legislation.

The *Times* (Paris) correspondent says that the tariff question is likely to add to the difficulties of the Imperial government, and the manufacturers express their dissatisfaction, and affirm that the Emperor initiated the prohibitive system, for which they voted for him for the Presidency as well as the empire.

SPAIN.

A plan of finance will be laid before the Council of Ministers without delay.

Nothing is yet decided as to the creation of a Minister of Colonies.

The law of the Press, requiring a heavy deposit of surety money from editors, was re established.

A meeting of political notabilities had been held in the house of Gen Rom, for the purpose of re-organizing the Progressista party. Result was not known.

The *Espana*, a ministerial paper, decries the Anglo-French Alliance, and recommends the alliance of Spain with the Northern Powers.

It was said that despatches received by the Government from Rome represented that the negotiations about to be entered into by the Holy See would be conducted in a friendly spirit by the latter.

ITALY.

Respecting Neapolitan difficulties we have nothing more definite than the following from the Paris *Patrie*:—"The Neapolitan difference, if we may believe reports published by the Belgium journals are upon the point of retiring upon a better phase, and although the King of Naples, it is said, has ordered his representative in France and England to demand their passports as soon as they should be informed of the return of Baron Besnier and M Petre. It is thought an arrangement will be come to by the friendly interference of the Russian Minister at Naples. We shall soon know what we may expect on this subject, for a manifesto from the Neapolitan Government is expected, and if that document should not be of a conciliatory character, it is probable that the Neapolitan envoys will take their passports."

According to a recent agreement with the Pope, the Austrians are withdrawing their troops from several towns in the Papal dominions which they have for some time past occupied. At the same time they are making preparations for an overwhelming display of military force in Lombardy and on the frontier. The posts evacuated are immediately re-occupied by Papal and Swiss regiments. Bologne and Ancona are now the only posts held by the Austrians.

AUSTRIA.

The concession of the France Joseph Eastern Railroad is published, in addition to the lines already conceded. The company may construct a line from Urchacks to Temphenhow. The whole line must be completed within 10 years.

The commission on the navigation of the Danube is about to be re-assembled at Vienna. Turkey will send a representative.

PRUSSIA.

Letters say the relations between France and Prussia are drawing closer, there being talk of but two policies, that of France, Russia and Prussia, against England and Austria; such talk, however, is of little value.—It is also said that a new treaty of commerce is settled between Russia and Prussia, with a view to an international railroad communication. Private statements say that Prussia agrees with France and Russia in requiring that the Austrians should evacuate the Danubian Principalities and the English fleet shall leave the Black Sea.

RUSSIA.

The concession of the Russian railways to the credit Mobilier was signed Oct. 23rd. The Company undertakes the construction of 3,800 vers on 4 roads. These lines must be completed in 10 years, and the Russian Government guarantee 5 per cent. The capital of the Company is 270,000,000 of silver roubles.

By a letter from Vienna, we learn that the dispute with reference to the new Russian fortifications on the French coast, has come to an amicable settlement as far as France is concerned, but the Government is said to maintain that on these fortifications there is an evasion of the article of the treaty of peace.

THE NEAPOLITAN TROUBLE.

The Neapolitan affair remains as before. The recalled French and English Ambassadors have landed at Marseilles, and a ship or two from the fleet will occasionally visit Naples to see that all goes on quietly.

The Neapolitan Minister had not left Paris, and he held language as if he intended to remain. The same writer remarks that the advent of Rudchid Pasha secures a minister not likely to be influenced by Russian intrigue.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes on Monday evening that M. Brenier had arrived from Naples.

A despatch from Toulon says the Neapolitan squadron does not stir; nevertheless it is taking on board provisions and munition of war for six months.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

The monopoly exercised by the Hudson's Bay Company is at length calling into action that antagonism of their usurped privileges, which has slumbered or been repressed for so many years. Not only is Canada being now aroused to this monstrous imposition, but in England also, we see that movements are being taken against their usurpations, and the exercise of supposed exclusive trade so contrary to every British feeling. The Hudson's Bay Company reads the signs in the lowering clouds, and are preparing to trim their sails to the coming gale, and soud above the surges. The pilot's cunning art they hope will save the barque from breakers which they dare not brave.

We understand that within a few days past, application has been made to the Crown Land Department to purchase for the Hudson's Bay Company numerous tracts of land situate within and along the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior—tracts of land contiguous to their numerous forts and posts throughout the country, and at the mouths of the chief rivers emptying into those lakes, commanding the most important points for traffic and trade.

Will our commissioners of Crown Lands blindly accede to the application of the Hudson's Bay Company, and give to them the power to perpetuate their exclusive monopoly in Canada?

We shall have something more to say upon this subject; meanwhile we would like to know if the Hudson's Bay Company propose to pay 2s per acre, as did the Montreal Company for their 100,000; or are they to pay the same price as the poor man, namely 8s per acre, the upset price.—*Globe.*

☞ *Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, NOVEMBER 27, 1856.

European news this week is full of interest, from the fact that there appears to have been a greater intimacy of relations between France and Russia, for a short time past than is altogether consistent with the terms of the Anglo-French alliance. There can be no doubt that Russia will resort to every means within her reach to cause an estrangement between the allies. Russian diplomacy will stick fast to the object which is to be attained, and will not stop at trifles, and if by deceit and treachery she can gain her ends, they will not be left untried. It remains however to be seen if the Emperor Napoleon will sacrifice the alliance with Great Britain to obtain that of a false and treacherous power like Russia.—We believe that the sagacity of the Emperor would be underrated to suppose for a moment that his most trusty and powerful ally would be given up for one on whom no dependence whatever could be placed.

It was hoped that Russia, had been taught a lesson, which would have long been remembered; and that the disasters of the late war would have restrained her in her aggressions, but no sooner is peace restored and a treaty entered into, than she attempts to evade by quibbles, the performance of the portion which she had to fulfil. Though defeated in three battles Russia still declares that she is not vanquished, and still adheres to her traditional system of future aggrandisement. To the success, however, of this system, a break between England and France is an indispensible necessity. No effort then we repeat will be left untried to sever a union which is an impediment to Russian success. In France her agents will insinuate to the ears of the fidelity and loyalty of England, and on the other hand in England they will disclaim against the perfidy and fickleness of France; but to the wisdom of the people of England and France alone must we trust, whose instructed classes see through the Machiavelian policy of the Russian autocrat and his Cabinet, and discovering their dishonest policy and devices will guard against their dangers.

An alliance between Austria and England is likely to be concluded; and the firm and determined manner in which Lord Palmerston gave expression to his views in relation to the conduct of Russia in a speech at Manchester, in which he said, "I hope the peace will be lasting, but its endurance must depend upon the fidelity with which its conditions are fulfilled; if that power, which provoked hostility faithfully carries out the treaty, then, doubtless peace will be long preserved," is worthy of remark and shows clearly that there is a determination to compell Russia to perform her part in the treaty of peace.

The Steamer "Clifton," owned by O. Maclane, Esquire, of Chippewa, has been placed upon the route between Detroit and Sarnia. The Clifton has made a few trips this fall, and the success with which she has met, speaks well for the encouragement which the owner may expect during the next season, for his swift and staunch craft —a very model of perfection—She may be seen gliding swiftly through the water, carrying a broom with which she has so successfully swept the palm as far, as regards speed, from the boats running upon the *same route*, having made the run in 1½ hours less than either the Forester or Forest Queen.

So tired have the people upon the St. Clair become, with the monopoly of the Wards, that her arrival was hailed with the greatest pleasure, and nothing could have been more grateful to the ears of Mr. Maclane, that the cheers which greeted him as the *Clifton* passed up the River.

We hope, and have no doubt that when she commences to run in the Spring, that she will meet with a liberal support, that will enable the proprietor to continue hupon that route, and effectually destroy the monopoly which the Wards have heretofore enjoyed, and which has been so severely felt by the public.

We take from the *Sarnia Observer* the following in relation to a most infamous attempt to injure the Clifton, and which might have resulted in a serious loss of life, showing a recklessness in the Captain which is reprehensible in the extreme—

While on this subject, we cannot omit to notice a piece of very reprehensible conduct which occurred on Tuesday last, on the part of the *Forest Queen* towards the *Clifton*. While down the upward passage the boats happened to get very close to each other at the upper end of Lake St. Clair; and at the entrance of the River, where the channel is narrow, the *Queen* was steered so as, if possible, to crowd the *Clifton* out of the channel, and drive her on the shoals in order to prevent her from passing the *Queen*. The *Clifton*, however, kept on her course, and soon would have been out of the reach of the *Queen*, but just at this crisis, the wheelsman of the latter was ordered to port the wheel, so that the *Queen* ran into the *Clifton*, seriously damaging one of her paddle-boxes; the injury, however, was not sufficient to disable the *Clifton*, and she soon got out of the reach of her opponent. This is an evidence that the same spirit which actuated the Ward family when in the *Canadian* last season, still exists in a latent form, and will be exhibited towards all who dare to interfere in navigating the St. Clair, which they seem to look upon as their own especial and inalienable privilege.

They will find, however, that the system of crowding which they have followed hitherto in their success, will not enable them to remain masters of the river always. It will have a direct contrary effect. We believe the occurrence to which we now refer, has already awakened a spirit of opposition which will only increase with every additional instance of the exercise of similar despotism, and instead of effecting the object the Wards seek to accomplish, it will have an effect directly the reverse

CANADIAN TRADE WITH CHICAGO.

For the following interesting table, showing the trade that has sprung up within the last two years, we are indebted to a Chicago Journal. And under the present growing relations between this country and the United States, the character and amount of our trade in that direction become a question of considerable interest. These figures only show the trade carried on in British vessels to and from Chicago, and which are no doubt considerably increased, when we add that carried in their own vessels, which must be of some extent.

Abstract of Imports and Exports into and from the Port of Chicago, by British vessles, during the navigation seasons of 1855 and 1856.

IMPORTS.	1854.		1855.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Steam vessels entered	2	244	14	2528
Sail vessels entered	3	849	63	14092
	—	—	—	—
Total	5	1193	77	16619
Pig Iron, tons		1153		818
Lime Stone, tons		10		—
Coal, tons,		—		167
Fish, bris.		—		1402
Oil, bris.		—		70
Salt, bus.		—		75757
Firewood, cords		—		—
Lumber, ft.		—		7209494
Oatmeal, bris.		—		5
Peas, bris.		—		100
Total value Stlg. £5178 2s 6d. £28856 6s. 8d.				
Do do Fed'al $24855			$138520.	
No. of vessels entered in 1856				95
Total value of Imports, Stl'g £40692 8s 4d				
Do do do Fed'al, $194243.				

EXPORTS.	1854		1855.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Steam vessels cleared	2	344	14	2646
Sail vessels cleared	7	1138	16	11274
	—	—	—	—
Total	6	1492	61	13010
Wheat, bus.	34533			402780
Flour, bris	—			2633
Corn, bus.	34750			139893
Pork, bris.	1674			6091
Beef	—			2271
Tallow	51			420
Hams, lbs.	—			27053
Lard	65644			31460
Hemp, tons.	25			33
Total value St'lg £16429 7s 6d.				£173922
Do do do Fed'al				
Total value Federal $79101				$834826.
Number of vessels cleared in 1856				96
Total value exported, Sterling £174838 5s 6d				
Do. do do Fedral $830223.				

The New York *Herald* in writing upon the subjects of Railways, in the United States, presents rather a sad picture of their condition. The number of frauds that have been committed against many of the Railway Companies, have tended to destroy confidence in these stocks, notwithstanding the many efforts that have been made, to prevent a decline in them. The Toledo and Cleveland Railway Company, it is reported has been defrauded and a large amount in the issue of much more stock than permitted by their charter. This has enabled the company to declare large dividends, and put the public to suppose that they are in a prosperous condition, when in reality they areon the brink of ruin, the *Herald* says:—

It is the belief of the highest financial authority that not one, but several of the enterprises which are classed as prosperous, and whose scrip is dealt in at the board of Brokers on Change, are in fact rotten to the core, and that, like bloated beer-drinkers, they owe their flush of seeming health and soundness to the very canker that is devouring them within. We need be no pains to designate instances. Every business man's experience will point out to him enterprises which, for years past, have been paying regular dividends of six, eight and twelve per cent per annum, when it is mathematically demonstrable that no such profits can have been earned; when a close analysis of the receipts and expenditures (not the public accounts, but the private ones, in the private books, seen only by the directors) would in reality show an annual loss far greater in amount than the alleged annual gain."

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column, of the "Building Society's Sale of Lands, to take place on Wednesday, 3rd December next, at the office of the Secretary of the Society.

ONE-TENTH OF A SECOND FROM DEATH —It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Sellwood, of the Episcopal Church, missionary to Oregon, was in the Panama massacre and reported among the dead. In a letter just received from him he says that he received four wounds, and is disfigured for life. His narrow escape from death is thus described: After I had recovered, and previous to leaving the hospital, one of my medical attendants said to me: "I took upon your escape as a miracle; the ball passed so near the heart, that it must have passed at the instant of its contraction, for had it passed at its expansion, you must have been killed. Just the one-tenth of a second made all the difference in your case betwixt life and death."

The labors of colonial Governor are recorded in the statistical summary of the Registrar General of New South Wales for the year ending 18th of March last. During that period the Governor General has written 582 despatches to the Secretary of State, 407 messages or speeches of the Legislative Council, and 13,600 letters, notes or memoranda or, a host of topics, public or private, delivered 40 addresses on various subjects—religious, charitable, scientific, or literary and held 1,766 interviews with as many different people.

COMMUTATION OF ANN SAUNDERSON'S SENTENCE.—We have much pleasure in giving able to inform our readers that His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, in the exercise of the prerogative of extending mercy to the condemned, which is vested exclusively in the Executive, has been graciously pleased to grant a favorable reply to the petition sent from the inhabitants of this town and County, praying the commutation of the sentence of death passed at the late Assizes upon Ann Saunderson, *alias* McDowall. The sentence has been commuted to seven years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. This favorable answer has given very general satisfaction, more particularly to those who have had an opportunity of observing the young woman's very exemplary behavior since her trial. She has evinced the most deep contrition and sorrow for the crime she was the means of committing, and an honest simplicity and guilelessness of character, and at the same time the most perfect consistency, in every relation she has given of the unfortunate circumstance which formed the ground of her conviction, which evidently indicate that she was the victim of the diabolical advice and prompting of the man whom she had taken as her husband, and who ought to have been the protector, instead of the destroyer of her and her child.—*Sarnia Observer.*

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.—We understand that Mr. Richardson, one of the attaches to the Geological Survey of Canada, has recently returned from the Island of Anticosti, after three months examination of the Island. Mr. Richardson has brought with him one of the most striking collections of fossils that has ever been made. In addition to that he has ascertained by various examinations to a considerable depth in the Island, that a large portion of it holds a good deal more than its extent is capable of cultivation. There is no reason to suppose that the climate there is less favourable for the growth of cereals and plants than the shores of the St. Lawrence, in other parts of the province. The position of the Island is well known from *Les Emboulements* on the south side of the St. Lawrence beyond Riviere du Loup and as far as Temiscouta road, excellent farms exist, producing all that is required for comfortable existence. The large section of rock forming Anticosti is in the course of examination, and we understand that Professor Hall, of Albany, is here aiding in the investigation. Quite a large number of strangers present at the celebration visited the museum, among others His Excellency and Lady Head and Lady Eyre spent a considerable time in going carefully over the collection, and seemed much highly delighted with it.—*Montreal Herald.*

FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF A FALSE ALARM.—On Sunday, the 19th ult, about 10,000 or 12,000 people were assembled in the immense Music Hall at the Surry Gardens, London, listening to the ministrations of an extremely popular Dissenting minister, the Rev. Newman Hall, when three persons rose in the body of the hall, and simultaneously arms aloft called out in a loud voice, "Fire Fire!" "The building, the building!"—Instantaneously the panic stricken Audience rushed to the doors, and in the tremendous crush seven or eight persons were trampled to death, and others were severely and mutilated. At first it was supposed that the false alarm had been raised in wicked frolic or malignant jealousy at the extraordinary success of Mr. Spurgeon; but the enquiries which took place have elicited the fact that some youths had been seen exploding small quantities of gunpowder in one of the galleries, and it is now more charitably supposed that the flashes may have led to the apprehension which found such quick and fatal expression. Nevertheless, one of Mr. Spurgeon's deacons, addressing the congregation which assembled in the chapel on the following evening, insisted that the alarm arose from wicked and designing men, and affirmed that, if ever Satan was permitted to take human appearance and walk the earth, it was on Sunday night. Mr. Spurgeon was so affected at the fearful occurrence that it was at one time feared he would lose his reason. Several additional cases had come to the knowledge of the police, who state that there were not less than 200 persons more or less injured.

Episcopal Fund.

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting took place at St. Paul's School room, in this city to receive the report of the deputation appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the above fund, Rev. Dr. Cronyn in the chair Amongst those present were the Rev. Messrs Evans, Caulfield, Boomer, Fequeir, O'Neil, Brough, Dewar, Usher and Rothwell, Hon. J. G. Goodhue, Messrs Lawson-on, Shade, Taylor, Gill, Buckley, Dr. Phillips, Capt. Cronyn, and others. The report of the deputation was so satisfactory, and the liberality of the contributors, such as to induce the meeting to adopt a resolution unanimously of applying to the proper authority for liberty to hold the elections. Considerable discussion took place upon the wording of some of the by laws after which the meeting terminated as it commenced, in prayer.—*London Herald.*

Awful Calamity.

The Town of Leia washed off the face of the Earth. The town of Leia, in the Punjaub, has been almost washed off the face of the earth by a most extraordinary deluge. We are indebted to the "Lahore Chronicle" for the following official particulars of the catastrophe: In consequence of the unprecedented fall of rain, and the great floods of the Indus, the town of Leia has been nearly destroyed, and much loss of life and property has occurred in the low lands between the Thul, and Main Cbannels in the Indus, from the latter of which the town lies at a distance of about nine miles. Unusual drought prevailed until the 15th of last month; the fall of rain was unexpected, and no precautions on the part of the people could have prevented the misfortune which has occurred. At midnight the waters overtopped the bund above the lock-gate, then made a breach through it, and submerged the whole place. The families of all residing within the civil station have resorted to the Thul, and are reported placed in safety. The low-lying portions have been submerged; cattle have been drowned and the inhabitants obliged to take shelter on machans, or trees, from which many dropped exhausted into the water, or perished on endeavoring to reach higher ground. The local authorities have made, and are making every effort in their power to extricate the people from danger. Floods of unusual magnitude occurred in 1851 and 1853, but none equal to the present one for many years.

Tremendous Explosion and Loss of Life.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

CARDIFF, Monday, Oct. 27.

It is my painful duty to report to you a fearful coal explosion, which took place at an early hour this morning, and which resulted in a serious loss of life and property. Such an explosion on shipboard has probably never been known in this port or elsewhere, and it is to be hoped than an accident attended with such fatal consequences will be the means of calling the attention of shipmasters to guard against it, as much as lies in their power, in future.

So far as I can learn in the present confused state of affairs, it appears that, about half-past five o'clock this morning, a most tremendous explosion was heard, followed immediately by a large bright flame ascending to the skies, as if an eruption of the earth had just taken place, or was going to the spot, it was found that the Norwegian barque, *Frederick Retzdorff*, of about 500 tons, Captain (and part owner) Dubell, of the port of Stettin, had been blown into atoms by an explosion of coal. The decks were literally rent in pieces, the beam timbers were blown out, the mizenmast was split up, the foremast broken, the rattines and other ropes carried away, and altogether the vessel presented such a mutilated appearance as is seldom witnessed. The heavy and massive coaltip, capable of throwing in six tons of coal at a time, was smashed to pieces—the large iron bolts and support being snapped like a piece of small wire. A pilot who was in Penarth Roads, and whose eyes were directed towards the dock at the time, describes the scene as one very much like a grand spectacle at a theatre at christmas time. He says the report was so loud that at the moment it occurred to him that an earthquake had taken place, and before he was able to count a dozen, a deep bloodred flame shot up into the air, illuminating the country for miles around. A number of shops in the Bute Road, a distance of nearly 300 yards from where the vessel was lying, had a number of windows broken. Dogs barked, as if instinctively aware that that something serious had happened. The cause of this fearful accident is stated to be as follows:—About twenty five o'clock this morning, one of the coal-trimmers who had been engaged in loading the vessel went alongside, and, having obtained a light from a lucifer-match, he proceeded into the hole with a candle in his hand, for the purpose, it is said, of procuring a shovel which he had left behind him after leaving off work on Saturday night, and immediately afterwards the explosion took place. From what we can learn, the main hold was full of coal, and the hatches were battened.

The crew of the vessel, including the Captain and first and second mates, consisted of fourteen in all. The striking of the match was distinctly heard by some of these and directly afterwards they were thrown from their berths either on to the deck or ashore. We regret to say that three or four of themare dead, and all the rest, except the captain and the two mates, are in the Cardiff Infirmary, suffering more or less from broken limbs and other injuries.

Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

The steamship Persia from Liverpool Nov. 15th arrived at 1 o'clock to-day with a week's later news than the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.

Since Friday last the grain trade has been dull at London market.

The sales of wheat were only to the most limited extent, Red at former prices; white at a decline of 2d per bushel. Flour scarcely enquired for, but no sales. Indian Corn in some speculative enquiry and realised an advance of 6 a 9; prices per quarter on mixed and yellow, business was inactive for wheat, prices very irregular, and showed a considerable anxiety to realize. Prime red wheat from scarcity, not more than 2d per bushel lower, but white could be had at a decline of four pence per bushel.

Flour was unsaleable, and quotations, which are nominal, must be reduced 6d a 1s per bushel. Indian Corn — quite limited demand at Tuesday's prices. We quote red Wheat at 8s a 9; white 9s 3d a 9 10; per 70 pounds. Flour—extra Ohio 35s a 36 6d. Western Canal 30s a 33s. Indian Corn—mixed 33s 0d yellow 34s; white 34s a 35s. Pork large arrival of American transhipped from London, and depressed the market to 65s a 67s 6d per bbl, for fair qualities.

The agricultural markets had all given way in price without any immediate symptoms of recovery.

Scotland and the East of England had procured liberal imports from the north of Russia but that source would soon be cut off by the ice in the Baltic.

The result of the presidential election expected by the Arabia was anxiously looked for.

The position of the bank of France is not improving. The bullion is about 282,000 pounds less than it was announced on the 9th of October.

There is also reason to believe it fell off at last to the further amount of 120,000 pounds.

The Bank of France has been compelled to increase its discounts, but on the other hand it has consistently followed the policy of calling in at loans on security. Gigantic frauds had been committed in the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Redpath being one of the guilty party. His defalcations amount to 15,000 pounds sterling.

He has fled—He was the principal register of stock. Though Mr. Redpath had to issue a 100 pounds stock it appears that he added a cypher to the amount making it 100 pounds in the company's books. This operation was not confined to 100, but extended to stock of 2-3 and 500 pounds so that one of every hundred pounds stocks transfered he gained 100 pounds.

Parliament is prorogued until the 16th of Sept. The London Ministerial Journals publishes in conspicuous types the announcement that the Alliance between France and England is as close and cordial as ever.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, NOV. 26, 1856.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 50. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour,—$2

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed,—$4.

Clover,—$10.

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.

Oats,— do do 25c.

Potatoes,—50c

Wheat, 60lb, $1 25.

Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.

Hay—per Ton, $10.

Straw—Per load, $1 00.

Pork—Per 100 lb, $5 59

Beef— do $4 to $5

TORONTO Nov. 23, 1856.

At to day's market, the attendance of farmers was again large, and the prices for some articles, under a heavy supply, were not so firm.

WHEAT—was slightly better, 6s. 10d. being freely paid for choice samples. The range extended from that down to 6s. 6d.; the average price being about 6s. 8½d. per bu shel. There is little or no change to note in aspect of the flour market. Nominal quotations are—for superfine, 28s. 9d.; Fancy, 30s.; and Extra, 31s. 3d. a 32s. 6d. per barrel.

BARLEY—Not so much in demand, but is worth 4s. 6d. a 5s.

RYE—in active request at 3s. 9d. a 4s.

PEAS—In demand for both home consumption and export, at 3s. 9d.; a large lot might bing 4s.

OATS—Quiet at 2s. 9d. Retail 3s. per bushel.

POTATOES are in better supply, but hold firmly at 4s. 6d. a 5s. per bushel.

APPLES of good quality were scarce at 3s. a 3s 4d per barrel. From farmers' waggons they bring 3s. a 4s. per bushel.

BUTTER in fair supply, and selling at 1s. 4d. a 1s. 6d. per lb. Tub No. 1, 1s. 1d. a 1s. 2d.; No. 2, 11d. a 1s.

EGGS scarce, and in demand at 1s. 4d. per dozen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1856.

FLOUR — Market heavy, with only a moderate demand—Sales 8000 bbl at $6 10 a 6 35 for superfine state; $6 50 a 6 70 for extra do; $6 30 a 6 55 for superfine western; $6 60 a 7 15 for extra do. Canadian quiet at $6 40 a 7 75.

WHEAT—Buoyant, Sales 50,000 bu at $1 39 a 1 37 for Chicago spring; $1 40 for Milwaukee club; $1 50 a 1 53 for red winter Illinois; $1 58 a 1 58 for do Indiana; $ 1 68 a 1 70 for white Canadian.

RYE—Firm at 90c.

BARLEY—Steady.

CORN.—Firmer. Sales 20,000 bushels mixed western at 73 a 73½c.

OATS.—Dull at 49 a 50c for state and western.

PORK—Steady. Sales 400 bbls at $17 50 a 17 95 for mess; $17 00 a 17 12 for prime.

BEEF—Very firm, and in fair demand Cut meats a shade easier. Sales small.

LARD—Heavy at 12½ a 12¾c.

WHISKEY—Sales 200 bbls at 32½c

DETROIT Nov. 24. 1856.

FLOUR—Market rather dull, with a difference between buyers and sellers' views. Sales range from $5 50 a 6 25.

WHEAT—No sales for shipment. Street sales at $1 12½@$1 15.

CORN—Active and firm at 45c.

OATS—Steady at 45c.

MARRIED

At the Catholic Church, Sandwich, on the 25th inst, Cleophas Banatto to Josephine Dugre, both of this place.

At the Catholic Church, Sandwich, on the 25th inst, Cesare Marantette to Sarah Parent, both of Windsor.

On the 19th inst, by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, Henry Marshall, of this place to Miss Sarah Ann West, of Windsor.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE next LOAN MEETING will take place on Wednesday, 3rd December next. £150 for sale.

GEO. MALLOCK,
Sec Treas. E. B. S.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
William Fleming,	Peter Skilley,	Non-performance of Statute Laoour,	26th June,	Duncan Grant and Andrew Patillo,	5s	26th June,	Pathmaster,	
Charles Hodges,	William Ryan, James Ryan, William Farrell, Patrick Godfrey, Michael Ryley	Non performance of Statute Labour,	15th Dec, 1855	do do do	5s each,	15th December,	Pathmaster,	
Robert Lewis,	Dolney Purvis,	do do	10th June,	do do do	5s	10th June,	do	
John Sheridan,	Thomas Benn,	Trespass,	19th August,	do do do				Bound to keep the Peace and pay costs.
Francis Tribur,	Jacob Cummings and Innis Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do do				do do
Joseph Hill,	Patrick Flanigan,	Fraud,	10th April,	Dennis Downing,	Pltff paid costs Costs & damages,	Forthwith,		Dismissed,
John Sullivan,	Joseph Morasse,	Non-payment of Wages,	12th July,	do do	£1 15s 6d	21 days,	Plaintiff	Paid
Thomas Mulligan,	Joseph Morasse,	Assault,	16th do	do do	1s Fine and costs,	14 days,	Township Treasurer	Left the country
Lindsey Little,	Richard Lawson,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th August,	do do	15s and costs,	14 days,	Plaintiff,	Paid Paid
Mary Sexton; wife of John Sexton,	Edward Sexton,	Assault,	9th do	do do	5s Fine,	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer	Bound to keep the Peace
William Hickey,	John Lundy,	do	18th September,	do do	Pltff paid costs,	Forthwith,		Dismissed
Robert McCormick,	John Merchant, Henry Snider, George Foolmeter, Benjamin Lanyer, Francis Anstey,	Non-performance of Statute Labor,	7th July,	Lennox Thompson,	1st, 10s; 2nd, 5s; 3rd & 4th, 10s; 5th, 15s	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer	Paid Left the country Paid Paid
Mary Reed,	Shadrack Bruce and Elizabeth Bruce,	Assault and Battery,	21st July,	John Brush,	5s each,	10 days,	do do	Paid
Joseph Emlech,	Joseph Bondy,	Refusing to perform Statute						
John Lucis,	Isaac Fairfax, Dure Quixot, John Butler, Joseph Thusman, Ed. Mason, Bushrod Taylor, Silas Green,	Labor,	19th July,	Cornelius R. Quick,	15s 10s; 10s; 15s; 15s;	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid
John G. Bruce,	James Mulder,	Assault and Battery,	28th do,	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s; 10s; 10s;	2 weeks,	Treasurer,	Paid
George Tofflemise,	Peter Thrasher,	do do	4th August,	do do	£1 0s. 0d	1 month,	do	Not paid, left country
Joshua W. Crosby,	Henry Johnston,	do do	13th September,	do do	£1 0s 0d	1 month,	do	Paid
William Bex,	Thomas Cornwell,	do do	do	C. R. Quick and Asa Wilcox	5s. 10s	2 weeks,	do	Paid
Philip Louna,	Timothy Shay,	do do	2nd October,	Cornelius R. Quick,		1 month,		Not paid, left country
John M. Lawson,	John Hutchins,	do do	18th do	do do	10s.	Forthwith,	do	Parties settled, paid costs
Daniel Moran,	George Hammond,	Assault,		S. S. Macdonell,	£1 5s 6d fine;	£3 4s 6d costs,	Township Clerk of Tilbury West,	Paid
Patrick O'Brien,	John Grey,	do		do	10s fine, 10s costs		Treas. of Windsor,	
Joseph L. Marantette,	Thomas Johnston,	do		S S Macdonell & Fr. Carron,	£2 „ 12s 6d „		do	
John Webster,	William Williams,	do	16th May,	Thomas Hawkins,	5s	14 days,		Not yet paid,
Dennis Reaume,	Peter Knight, Reuben Bentley, Strothwell Taylor, James Tolover,	Assault,	5th August,	Thomas Hawkins,	£1 each	Forthwith,		Knight gone away Warrant in Constable's hands to collect
J. H. Lockheart,	George Fox, David Carter, James Mulder,	Neglecting to do Statute Labor,	1st July,	John G. Buchanan,	5s; 10s; 5s	15 days,	Township Treasurer do 2s 6d	Carter left country. Mul
Henry Hall,	Patrick Dawson,	Trespass,	13th August,	F. A. Lafferty,	£1 10s 0d	18th August,	Not yet paid,	fs imprisoned
Robert Anderson,	Charles Goble,	Obstructing the Highway,	2nd September,	do	£1 0s 0d	17th September,	do	Very poor
Gilbert Lafferty,	James Campeau,	Assault,	11th October,	do	15s 0d	11th October,	Treasurer,	
Gilbert Lafferty,	Albert Brown,	do	do	do	10s 0d	18th do		Left the place
Gilbert Lafferty.	James Ridsdale,	do	do	do	5s 0d	18th do		Not yet paid
The Queen,	John Williams,	Contempt of Court,	do	do	1s 3d	11th do	Town Treasurer,	
Thomas Peterson,	Henry McKauney,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th November,	F. A. Lafferty & J. B. Greiner,	£1 12s 9½d	10th November,		Appealed to Sessions
Edward McGrath,	Israel Blanchette,	Trespass,	3rd August,	Duncan Grant & A. Patillo,	Deft paid Costs,			Bound to keep the Peace
Francis Tribune,	Innes Larkins, Jacob Cummins, Henry Hunter,	Trespass,	23rd do	do do				Paid costs
Edward McGrath,	Elier Planchette,	do	4th September,	do do				do
D. R. Munford,	James Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do	£1 5s 0d		Defendant,	
Henrietta Smith,	Alfred Smith,	Articles of the Peace,	27th do	Thomas Woodbridge,				Bound to keep the Peace
Joseph Venkler,	William Joseph Miller,	Assault and Battery,	18th August,	do do	£2 10s 0d		20s to Prosecutor, 30s to Municipality	for one year Bound to keep the Peace

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

ffice of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 24th November, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

Special Notices.

To Nervous Sufferers.

The invigorating action of Sir Astley Cooper's Pills on the constitution is really marvellous, and a single trial will convince the most sceptical of their power to restore the most feeble and debilitated to full health and strength, and no language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change, produced by making use of this wonderful medicine in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system; the relaxed and debilitated body is at once relieved, restored, enlivened and built up; the mental and physical symptoms of disease vanish under their influence, the stooping trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step, his mind which was previously sunk in gloom, becomes bright, buoyant, active, and he goes forth refreshed regenerated, and conscious of new vigor to his accustomed occupations; and the effect is not temporary, on the contrary the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restores it to its first condition. In all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs they never fail. They also remove depression, excitement, restlessness, want of sleep, dislike to society, incapacity for business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood in the head, melancholy mental debility; they increase and restore the appetite, purify the blood, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and give such energy and vigor to the constitution as must be felt to be believed.

To elderly persons, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are invaluable; strengthening the system against the attacks of age; they cause a continued cheerfulness and prolong life to the latest possible period.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.—None are genuine without the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail and Co., Solo Proprietors, London and New York, on each box and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also a correct likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunn-paugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Gait; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Tues. 13th Jan. '57
2nd do Amherstburg, Thurs. 11 Dec. '56
3rd do Kingsville, Monday, 15th Dec. do
4th do Colchester, Saturday, 13th Dec. do
5th do Mersea, Wednesday, 17th Dec. do
6th do Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th January 1857.

(Signed) A. CHEWETT. Judge.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 P. M., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. RITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon for a planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 3rd December next.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should this meet the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY.
Lot, 27, S. Middle Road
Rochester.

Dated Sept. 26th 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.

Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

A Great and Good Book for Everybody.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dietics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the department of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is breifly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated to controverted, and the why and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind; Mesmoric Phenomena the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion' Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and development of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined; the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

In the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CROSBY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

WHEREAS a Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Baker, has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex, and the Interim Order for Protection from Process has been given to the said William Crosby, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Crosby is hereby required to appear in the Court before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex, acting in the matter of the said Petition on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, at ten o'clock of the forenoon precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his Debts, Estates and Effects, and to be further dealt with according to law. And all persons indebted to the said William Crosby, or that have any of his effects are not to pay or detain the same but to PAUL J. DU SALTER, of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the Official Assignee nominated on that behalf by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said petition.

Dated 6th November, 1856.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

ALBERT PRINCE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—OR,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 10th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Jane Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Angus Verais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 5th November next, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy., Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH 1856 SHORE LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandize from the South should mark packages to the care of SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

THE QUESTION IS NOW SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES AND PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,
SATINETS
TROWSERINGS,
FLANNELS,
GREY E R SEYS,
GALA PLAIDS
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES
TICKINGS,
CARPETING,
WINTER
SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,
GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Coughs in Horses.

In all disorders accompanied by a cough the true cause should be ascertained. Sometimes the cough is only a consequence of a choked or clogged lung, or in the case in heaves, &c. At other times it is symptomatic of recent inflammation in the throat or lungs. Sometimes it is brought on by hoarseness, which is an inflammation of the mucous membrance of of the head and glands about the throat. We have found salt, given freely together with an occasional dose of saltpetre, to be an excellent remedy in cases where a horse has had the horse ail and the cough holds on after the original disease seems to have gone. For a dry, husky cough not attended with the heaves, green or hunting food, such as roots or bushes of scalded bran, in which is put the pulverised root of Elecampogne and Lovage, has been found beneficial. If there should be found indications of heaves, put a spoonful of ginger once per day in his provender and allow him to drink freely of lime water.—Horses that are kept on musty hay will very soon begin to cough. The best remedy for musty hay cough, is to change the diet to good sweet clover.—*Maine Farmer.*

Wind-Galls on Horses.

Messrs Editors:—I noticed an inquiry in the August No. of the *Cultivator*, for information on the subject of wind-galls on horses. With your consent I will give what information I am able.

Wind-galls are situated in the neighborhood of the fetlock, occasioning more or less enlargement, thicker found on the hind leg than the fore one. When they first appear, they sometimes occasion lameness but generally, except when they attain a great size, they do not interfere with the action of the horse. They were in old times supposed to contain wind, hence their name.—Opening a wind-gall occasions inflammation, and in many cases will injure the horse, and in no case can this remedy be considered safe. A blister will sometimes cause the wind gall to disappear, but it will return as soon as the horse is put to hard work. The iodine and mercurial ointments—three parts of the former to two of the latter—have afforded relief in some hard cases.

Iodine Ointment.—Two parts of the iodine of potassium, with four of the sulphate of copper.

Value of Sheep to the Farmer.

It is of more importance to the farmer than is generally supposed, that a certain proportion of his farm stock should consist of sheep. Speaking on this point, R. S. Fay of Lynn, recently remarked at an Agricultural meeting in Boston (as reported in the *N. E. Farmer*), "Sheep are gleaners after other stock, and will help keep the cattle pastures in good condition by being turned into them occasionally, to eat the coarser plants which have been left. They will enrich by their droppings, and are excellent fertilizing as that of sheep, and it does not so readily waste by exposure as that of other animals. Sheep may be made exceedingly useful in helping to prepare land for a crop. A German agriculturalist has calculated that the droppings of one sheep, one sand sheep during a single night would manure an acre sufficiently. By that rule a farmer may determine how long to keep any given number of sheep on a particular piece of land. Mr. Fay said he was accustomed to fold his sheep upon land which he designed for corn and other crops, and in so doing he shut them upon half an acre at a time, keeping them there by a wire fence, which was easily moved from place to place. In this way his land was very well manured without the labor of shovelling and carting. These facts are worth reading by the farmer. We believe any farm will bear a certain number of sheep, in proportion to the other stock, not only without loss to the amount of grazing which it will yield to the cattle and horses, but to the increase of the same. Mr. Fay, by his management, makes the lambs and manure pay for keeping the sheep, and the wool is clear profit.

Ground Oats.

Ground oats furnish more nutriment, and keep the bowels in better condition, than when served out whole. By grinding the oats we separate them into a myriad of particles, and present them to the gastric solvents in a form calculated to secure their speedy digestion—for any thing in a condition favorable to speedy insalivation.

Ground oats are more nutritious than whole, for the same reason that flour is more so than unground wheat.

Ground oats contain more of the nitrogenous, or flesh-making portion than any other kind of horse food; at the same time they furnish a mixture of coarse and fine food — the husk of oats constitute the first, and meal the latter. The coarse material serves to keep the bowels in a soluble condition —irritate and excite the mucous coat, and thus obviate the necessity for drinking water.—This kind of food is decidedly the healthiest for working horses. They require, however, a certain quantity of sweet hay, in view of distending the stomach to a healthy capacity.

How much should a Cow Eat?—Cows to give milk, require more food than most farmers imagine. J. W. Johnstone, writing from Munich to the *Country Gentleman*, gives an interesting report of some experiments which have been made in Bavaria, from which the following is an extract:—"Our trials have confirmed the view that cows, to give the greatest possible quantity of milk, must daily receive and consume one-thirtieth of their live weight in hay, or an equivalent therefore. If more food be given it goes to the formation of flesh and fat, but not to following a corresponding increase in the yield of milk; but if, on the contrary, less food be furnished, the amount and value of the milk will be greatly diminished."

The Columbia, (Pa.) Spy acknowledges the receipt of a sample of what it considers very superior molasses, manufactured by a gentleman near that place from the Chinese corn stalk.

The Widow who was buried in grief, is now alive and doing well. It was a case of premature interment.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 24th July, 1856.

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

These Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferrol," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction through the Township of Bromley and part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Dutt's Line," leading to the Lake Muskake, or Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 56 miles from the River Ottawa; forming, by this "Dutt's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskake, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL to the Village of Ottawa, the place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township or Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the Southern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawagion, a distance of 25 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. These townships are known respectively as Dungannon, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, and thence due North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

astings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and extending a distance of 36 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The distance between these places is in good order.

The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road passes through a large section of fine land for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty. The land is of the best description for production, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat to the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 16 by 20 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of Free Deed. Should the Settler lose or forfeit his location ticket or land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as any settler may put up for himself in five minutes, neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the remainder is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated district of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, to be found a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavy timbered Lands, varying the price of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The capital required for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to his own habits and size of family, will soon be comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his provisions, during the season devote to the cultivation of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labour.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it is often of great service in the spring, as a manure, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to bring in supplies of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—forming a rich investment which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased TEN FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the same period, and is the calculation of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Government of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, by way of Nipissing and the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain population.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session passed an Act to Incorporate for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year —when the important bearing to accrue by the means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Huron so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the shores of the Western Waters to the St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, and the public, is now being directed to that fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 25, 1856. n51y

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICES,
TORONTO.

President: I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: W. Hamilton Haworth, Esq.
Secretary, Office, Toronto, & Treasurer: R. Stanton.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howett, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Silas Lewis, Esq., Robert Stinson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office of Company, or at Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Nagle, Esq. Henry Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabet, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lonn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fothergingham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart, Esq.*

GENERAL AGENT FOR C.W. & CONSUMPS,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand a good assortment of everything to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

JOHN MCGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a considerable share of patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations, and is now complete. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by sending the House a share of the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARM BRICK
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C.W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in through repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comfort of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloon

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

THOMAS LEE HOLCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & Erie Rail Road.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Protestant visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 9th, 1856

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are required to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATTHEWS & CO., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

TWEEDLES, & FLAX & COTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, Newburgh and other markets, should send immediately on the following terms. For $3.50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, which is incorporated with the Daily Gazette for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, printed on good paper and large type, and an heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3.50 for the "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing twenty-three large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; and the number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Cultivating Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and general ability, renders it one of the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged in the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address,

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
"Illustrated Horticulturist"
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the Province, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and intend to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM EVANS, Esquire, M.A., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and who has been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluet, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. ROBINSON.
At's for J. A. Verrais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 20th August, parties requiring Shipping Clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address said subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluet, Esq. These Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for each very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted exception time keepers; do. Swiss full Jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be carefully attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Straw Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction all seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c. &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

T. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Studs; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Great Saving in all Kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good—Silver plated Spectacles, wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knives, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlars attending is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbins, Carpet Rugs, Umbrellas, Sunpunbrella Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinas, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing will be refused. Call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Heron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There is a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more suitable place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to

STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the 1st side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1856. NO. 41.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office.
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that no will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

PRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.
JOSEPH WINTERS.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND,
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business, Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER,
HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.
DRS. SAM'L C. AIRIN, JAS. B. BOLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, RON'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES
W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.
VISITING COMMITTEE.
A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin, D. P. Eels,
S. H. Mather, C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.
TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimit ed - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.
THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar institution in the UNITED STATES.
THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Secondary and Finished Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.
THE METHOD OF TEACHING,
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, reversing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing laws of Trade. In order, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.
THE INITIATORY COURSE,
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and Philosophy of Accounts, rather than mere routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of qualifying himself and arriving at results and so pushes on in his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.
THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.
THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces long the practical, and seldom various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, and thus gratuitously preparatory to entering some special House
By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.
PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West. Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.
DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.
The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are newly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having had extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

Beauty Everywhere.

There is beauty in the skies,
When noonday suns are bright,
It glances with ten thousand eyes
Thro' shadows of the night;
When morn with rosy bloom is seen
To wake—there's beauty there—
And evening's garlands deck its precinct,
We, too, of beauty share.

Old ocean's swelling tide,
The placid lake and still,
The rivers rolling in their pride,
The ever sparkling rill;
The mountain top, the verdant plain,
The desert rude and bare,
Attest by every varied scene,
That beauty dwelleth there

The opening line of joyous spring,
Its chords hymns of praise,
The velvet bloom on summer's wing,
Its bright and cloudy days;
The autumn clad in russet shroud
With treasures rich and rare,
Old hoary winter shouts aloud,
There's beauty there

There's beauty in the lot and hall,
Where sweet contentment dwells.
Should science more or knowledge call,
The voice of beauty swells;
With childhood's eden looks 'tis blent
With manhood's proud career;
While age mature in virtue spent,
Both heavenly beauty share.
FREDERICK WRIGHT.

The Neighbors.

BY JOHN THORNBERRY.

MRS. BUTTS had just dropped in a few minutes to see how Mrs. Tubbs did. It was in the morning, and Mrs. Tubbs was still engaged about her work. So Mrs. Butts sat down just where she could find a place, and proceeded to make herself altogether at home.

"You're despite busy, this mornin'," said she to her neighbor.

"O, no more'n common, 's I know of," answered Mrs. Tubbs. "But we can't exactly get a livin' and be idle too, you know."

"I don't calculate to be over and above *idle*, myself," said Mrs. Butts. "I generally carry my knittin'-work, when I go a visitin'. I guarantee to set as good an example as *most folks*. But I wanted to tell you about what my husband said."

Mrs. Tubbs looked up, looked down, and went on with her work again.

"What did *he* say say?" said she.

"Well, you remember that last quarter of veal he had o' Mr. Tubbs, to pay for the quarter Mr. Tubbs had o' him?"

"Yes, I guess I do seem to remember something about that. Why?"

"O, nothing. Only Mr. Butts said about that veal, that he guessed 'twas pretty near ready to die before it did! That was all."

Mrs. Tubbs stood erect.

"Did he mean to say anything against my husband's honesty, I'd like to know? Because if he did—"

"I don't know, I'm sure. I can't protend to tell what he *meant*. I shouldn't think he did, though. Yet I can't say. At any rate, that was what he said."

"And that's enough, I should think!—What more could he say? And a neighbors too! So mean to my husband of selling meat that died! It's a shame and an insult! I'll never put up with it in the world!"

Hot and out of breath in consequence of the protracted discussion that ensued, Mrs. Butts took herself off home, to put another stick under the pot and set it boiling hard er.

Of course, when her husband came in to dinner, the conversation with Mrs. Tubbs was detailed with wonderful precision, and more too. Mr. Butts got a good story out of it. He declared he never would stand it, being a neighbor so: and thought it was a burning shame that people allowed themselves to slander their neighbor in this sort of way.

"As say rate, I kn w one thing!" said he, in a threatening way.

"What's that?" asked his wife.

"Tubbs never'll come off so well again, if his cattle get into my mowin'! I'll drive them straight to pound!"

"Do they ever get into your mowin'?" inquired his wife.

"Well, I shouldn't wonder if I'd turned them critters out of my piece into his'n, as many as a dozon or twenty times this summer! I'll not do it any more."

"That's what I would'n't, I'm sure, Mr. Butts. I wonder you never drove 'em to pound before."

"Because I never wanted to make any difference with a neighbor," said he. "But you don't catch me hangin' back any longer, I tell you!"

Pretty soon afterwards, therefore, the pound-keeper stopped Mr. Tubbs on his way home.

"I've got three head of your cattle shet up in the pound," said he.

"Three head of my cattle!" exclaimed the astonished Tubbs. "Who drove them over?"

The pound-keeper laughed, and took advantage of the laugh to hesitate. The answer was fairly corkscrewed out of him:

"Wal, I s'pose Mr. Butts drove 'em."

And he laughed again.

Tubbs could hardly keep in his boots, he was so moved with indignation.

"Butts drive my cattle to pound!" said he, lowering his brows and setting his teeth.—"I'll teach him a lesson yet! Mebbe some of his own critters 'll get out one of these days. Then we'll see how the account stands!"

He paid the usual pound tax with a great deal more of such grumbling as this, and drove off his three head of cattle. The old pound keeper couldn't help laughing, as he went away, and wondered in truth what would come of it.

"It's a thing I never knew Butts to do the like of before," muttered he, trudging along homewards. "What in the name of Satan has got into him lately? He hardly spoke to me, the last time he met me. Don't appear as he used to. But I'll fetch him yet. I never'll stand this, not the longest day I live! never!"

Only ten days or two weeks after that, Mr. Tubbs came into the house in a great glee.

"See here, wife," said he, chuckling to himself, "I've got old Butts's cattle shut up in my yard, and just as quick as I can eat my dinner, I'm goin' to drive them off to pound. I can't very well spare the time, but I'm going to do it, for all that. He took *my* critters to pound, and to pound shall *his* go! There's no two ways about ways about that. What's good for *me*, is good enough for *him!* See if there aint a squirmin' this time!"

And before night, a couple of Mr. Butts's most staid and maronly old cows were ruminating by themselves on the changes and changes of this mortal life, within the ancient enclosure called the "pound." Just so long as they remined, the keeper would be at liberty to make use of the fruits of their udders. There they stood and looked at each other, and chawed their cuds, as innocent as children of the intentions of the one who caused their imprisonment.

When night came on, two of Mr. Butts's best cows were not to be found. They didn't come home from the pasture. He hunted and hunted everywhere—but no cows. He looked over the walls, in the meadow, and in every other place where a cow might stow herself away—but nothing like two cows yet.

At last, after he had finally given them up for the night, a little boy came running down the road, who hurried up to him and told him where his stray cattle were.

"And Mr. Mulkey says," added the boy, "that if you don't come after 'em pretty quick, he'll milk 'em himself!"

In less than fifteen minutes, Mr. Butts made a like demand upon the pound-keeper for his cows. And when he had got them safely out, he turned and demanded to know who drove them there in the first place.

Mulkey laughed as before, and hesitated; and then he told Mr. Butts that his neighbor Tubbs was the author of the mischief.

"Tubbs drive my cows to pound!" said he to himself. "Then, by jinge, he shall pay back for it, just as soon as I can make pay-day come round!"

And he started off home with his pair of cows, convinced that a game that two could play at, was not exactly the game for *his* money.

From this date, intercourse between the families was suspended. There was a broad lake between them, which neither could pass over. At meeting on Sundays, or on any day through the week, it was all the same. Neither party seemed to be conscious that the other still remained in existence—with a single exception. For all this time Mr. Butts's son Sam had been paying his particular attentions to Mr. Tubbs's daughter Susan. Up to this point, Sam and Susan had been making out very well. But close up on this outbreak followed something of an estrangement between themselves.

Says Susan, one evening, to Sam:

"I don't exactly like the way your folks talk about oars—I don't. What is the meaning of it, I want to know?"

"I guess they don't say worse things than what your folks say about us," rejoined Sam with the Butts blood flowing swift in his veins.

"Umph!" retorted Susan. "What did your father drive our cattle to pound for?"

"And what did your father drive *our* cattle to pound for, too? It's a pretty piece of business, I think!"

Beginning there, the two lovers got a good start. Then they went on at a rate that astonis! ed even themselves. They twitted.—Then they used satire. Then they threw mud at one another's names. Then they had an out-and-out spat about it. An l at last, the quarrel was far in to be got out of at all.

Sam said he was as good as anybody, and so were his folks. Susan declared that hed always thought he was a little better, but he'd find now that he was mistaken. Sam thought there was no use in twatting, for *two* could perform that kind of work. Susan was not to be frightened, she would have him to know, and so she went ahead.

He asked her about that veal that died! She flew like a cat with her back up. She never knew anything about any veal. At any rate, she go-sed her father could; and thereupon advised him to go home and eat some off his own family bone.

This was too much. Sam got as mad as he could be, and then left. He wasn't seen in Tubbs's parlor again for a long while—Susan lived on "shut," and people thought she grew pitton it. And so *that* match was broken off!

Things continued in this situation for a long time, till finally, as good or ill luck would have it, Mr. Butts happened to be riding homeward one afternoon in the stage-coach, all alone and unmolested, when who should get in, at a little town some dozen miles from home, but Mrs. Tubbs! This accident threw things into confusion straightway.

Mr. Butts could not well avoid speaking to Mrs. Tubbs; neither could Mrs. Tubbs refuse, under any color of decency, to accost Mr. Butts. There they were, mental enemies to each other, boxed and hooked for a good twelve-mile together. Unless the road was unusually smooth, it would not be a strange matter to find that the bounced and bumped against one another. And in some way like that, perhaps, they might manage to pound off the sharp angles that now kept them at such a distance.

Mr. Butts spoke of the weather. It was rainy, and the coach had to be shut pretty closely. Mrs. Tubbs thought as her companion did too, that it was rainy. Mr. Butts suggested that it might rain in upon her. Mrs. Tubbs thought it wouldn't, and changed her seat over to that of Mr. Butts. This was an admirable beginning surely!

Well, from one thing to another they went on—not because they had any hope or wish of reconciliation, but *because they couldn't help talking*—till at last Mr. Butts came out with a big, plump and round as ever a man did in his life, and asked Mrs. Tubbs what was the occasion of all the trouble between the families!

Put to in this way for a categorical answer, Mrs. Tubbs could not do less than hesitate. And when she did reply, it was by no means satisfactory, shuffling, evasive sort of an answer that could be offered by any one. Perceiving the absolute weakness of the enemy, Mr. Butts began to think that his own cause might be just about as strong. As a consequence, he hastened first to make explanations, then concessions, then apologies. That was enough. In such a case, as soon as one begins to withdraw his pretensions, the other hastens to be before him in the good work, if possible.

"Then it's all about nothing, after after all," said Mr. Butts.

"Nothing in the living world," said Mrs. Tubbs.

"And I'm dreadfully mortified to think I've been caught in such a scrape," said he.

"And I've mad to think I've been such a fool," said she.

"Then we'll make it all up again!"

"I'd be glad enough to."

"From beginning to end?"

"Yes, and forever and ever."

A silence of a few minutes.

"But then," asked Mrs. Tubbs, "I would like to know one thing of you first!"

"Well, Mrs. Tubbs—anything in the world."

"Did you say that my husband sent you a quarter of *dead veal* to pay for yours?—Because that was what your wife told me and the rest who began it. I never'd believe that Mr. Tubbs would do such a thing in this world. He aint small enough."

"H-h, ha, ha!" laughed out Mr Butts. "And so it all sprung out of that quarter of veal, ha! Well, if that don't beat the Dutch taking Holland! Did I say that your husband sent me back dead veal?—Why, yes, it's most likely I said so, for I didn't calculate *he was going to send me a quarter alive!* And I got up the jobs just to see what my wife would say!"

There it was. It all grew out of his innocent disposition to see what his wife would have to say; Jefferson was elected President by means of a quarrel over a pig, down in Rhode Island; and here was a quarrel over a quarter of veal that might, but for this accidental stage-ride, have led to the dismemberment of the church, and possibly the demolition of the town itself.

Sam and Susan rushed back into one another's arms, and in three months were the happiest groom and bride to be seen on the hither side of sundown. The very first family meal to which they sat down together was made up of vegetable and such dishes with a piece of stuffed baked veal in the centre. Sam declares he will have a coat of arms, and that *a leg of veal* shall be found in the same—not couchant, nor rampant, but *pendant*.

Evaporation of the Sea.

The most important quality possessed by the water of the sea, is its *capacity of evaporation*, or of changing its form by the influence of heat, and becoming converted into an invisible elastic vapor, which mixes with the atmosphere, and being transported by the winds into distant regions, fall again in the form of rain; then collects again into channels, giving rise to the mountain torrent and the majestic river, and thus returns to the ocean it was drawn from, have completed a circuit, during every part of which it had enriched and benefitted the earth. But the accomplishment of this circuit depends upon some curious and remarkable peculiarities attending the process of evaporation. We discover, on a very superficial observation, the obvious fact, the quantity of water which can be held suspended in the air depends upon the *heat*, and increases with it; but the principle so far as developed, is not sufficient to account for the phenomena which are exhibited in nature: since, the only cause of the fall of rain is the cooling of the air, which would not retain its moisture as the temperature diminished, how could we account for the frequent storms which are as continually occuring at the very time that the heat of the weather is increasing? or how, indeed, could we ever find rain falling except during night, or on the approach of winter, while the warmth of the earth was decreasing? We must look in fact, and observe more accurately, in order to obtain an explanation, and at lenght we reach it, for we find that the quantity of vapor formed from the water not only increases the heat, but increases in a greater degree than it; that is, that for every addition to the temperature, a greater and greater addition is made to the proportion of watery vapor held suspended; and it follows, as a necessary consequence, that two masses of air, saturated with moisture, and differing in temperature, can never unite without precipitating rain; for the heat of the combined mass will be a mean between that of the two portions, and this will not suffice to retain the water which they held dissolved, shd the surplus will fall to the earth.

Miscellany.

A MILITARY FAMILY.—General O'Donnell, of the United States army, arrived in Limerick this week from America, on a visit to his cousin, Major-General Sir Charles O'Donnell, K. H. It is 38 years since the above veteran was on a visit to his near relative, the late Colonel Henry A. O'Donnell, C. B., in this city. Of this ancient and distinguished Celtic family there happen to be now four general officers in the service of America, Great Britain, Spain, and Austria. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has consented to become patron of the society established at Aberdeen, for the relief of the destitute children of deceased clergymen of the Church of Scotland, and has given £100 to the funds.

RETURNING TO LIFE; AN AWKWARD POSITION.—It is reported that an officer who was supposed to have been killed in the Cabul campaign more than 13 years ago, whose place has long been filled up in the *Army List*, whose wife has contracted a second marriage, and given birth to a second family, has suddenly turned up. He has been a prisoner during this long period in Kokan. His name is no secret, and his brother has in the meantime become a general officer.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

We are glad to hear that our townsman Sir Alexander Bannerman has been appointed to the governorship of Newfoundland.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

WHEELBARROW BET.—Boston archives of the 7th inform us that Major Benjamin Perley Poore, the late Fillmore candidate for Congress in the Sixth District arrived in the city that afternoon with his wheelbarrow and barrel of apples, which he had wheeled all the way from Newburyport, a distance of thirty six miles, in two and a half hours. The job was in fulfilment of a bet with Colonel Barbank, the Fremont State Senator elect, that Filmore would get more votes in Massachusetts than Fremont. The Major, wheeling his apples, was escorted up State Street, about two o'clock, by the Fillmore Club of Boston and Charleston, a military company and a mounted cavalcade of citizens. The novelty of the performance collected many thousands of the people, and the Major was greeted with tremendous and tumultuous applause on all sides. He delivered the apples to Colonel Burbank on the steps of the Fremont House, where both gentleman delivered congratulatory speeches, mounted on the barrel. Ten thousand people were present.

THE CANADIAN LINE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—The *Canadian* which sails from Quebec on Saturday was the last steamer to the St Lawrence during this season. The next steamer of this line leaves Liverpool on the 26th instant for Portland. A monthly steamer only will be dispatched to that port during the winter, unless sufficient addition of freight should offer, to induce the owners to send out an extra vessel or two, which is not unlikely. The *City of Washington* brings news of the arrival of the *Anglo-Saxon*, in her eleventh day out. No tidings having reached us of the arrival of the Collins steamer, which sailed the same day, she has probably beaten her again.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—When the judge of the election were counting out the ballots of the Hagerstown box they discovered a love letter among them, which some deceitful swain had deposited instead of his ticket. As there was no such candidate before the people as the one whose name was attached to the letter, the vote was of course lost.

The Montreal *Transcript* learns that the sentence of death pronounced upon Maroney for cutting his wife's throat, and Gallagher, the soldier, for attempting to poison a servant girl with croton oil, have been commuted to 5 years imprisonment each.—Marconey's wife, who has been in constant communication with her husband since his trial, visiting him daily, it is said, principal supplicant for the commutation of his sentence.

A WHOPPER.—One day last week, a boy by the name of Murray went to a small lake in the neighborhood of Glenmorris to shoot wild ducks, and when near the edge of the water took aim at a flock of six ducks that happened to be within shot. His gun not being in good order, did not go off, and the ducks taking wing, he lowered the gun to cock it a second time, but before doing so it went off of its own accord, and killed the whole six ducks! Our readers may be perfectly satisfied of the truth of this statement.—*Galt Reporter.*

The Emperor Napoleon's pocket money is $2000 a day.

Further by the Persia.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

From the London Post (Ministerial)

It is of the highest importance, at a moment like the present, to dispel the exaggerations of rumor, and to record the truth simply. We therefore emphatically state that we have reason to believe that never at any time was the alliance between England and France more solid and faithful than it is now.

It is true that of late, though no dispute ever occurred, different views and different positions, apparently of trifling importance, have been assumed by the two governments. This was, perhaps, the result of accident,—Certainly it was not attributable to any real divergence of sentiment or opinion between the Emperor Napoleon and her Majesty's government.

We believe that there is now the certainty that the two governments will act together as in the past; and that together they will insist on the fulfilment of the treaty for which both England and France bled.

There is no doubt that the people of England and France are animated by the strongest feelings of good will towards each other, no less than by a conviction of mutual interests and common aims. There never in this world was an alliance in which the parties to it had such strong motives for abiding themselves firmly together. Free from selfish ambition—desirous of securing the equilibrium and the peace of Europe—anxious to promote social and commercial progress and the cause of good government—England and France, their policy concluding, shall, if the light of prophecy be not wholly their union, dominate for the prosperity and happiness of themselves and their neighbours than has ever yet been achieved by any political combination.

The nations and the monarchs are free in whom it would be, indeed, a difficult enterprise to displace—now which has defied, why which will fail again if attempted. The public opinion of this country has never for one moment doubted the sincerity of the Emperor Napoleon, and cordially ratifies the high opinion which the sovereign has so much reason to entertain of his strict honour and unswerving truth.

(From the London Globe.)

The alliance between the Emperor Napoleon and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, is as close and cordial as ever it has been at any four since it was first established. Moreover the alliance has been unbroken, and has at no time been interrupted or even impaired. We have persevered in that statement throughout. We did so when all our contemporaries were against it; and when even the course of events appeared to cast a doubt upon our assurance. The truth of our assertion is confirmed by the general knowledge.

Prosperous State of Trade.

Another month's return of the national commerce serves but to disclose another month of buoyant activity and vigorous prosperity. The exports of British produce in the month of September last amounted in value to £9,216,000*l.* against £7,072,000*l.* for the same month of 1855, and £7,261,000*l.* for that of 1854. The increase on the last-named year is therefore about a million sterling, and that on 1855, 1,144,000*l* in round numbers. During the first nine months of the present year the value of our exports was £64,968,000*l.* being more than fifteen millions and a half in excess of the corresponding period of 1855, and more than eight millions over that of 1854.

These results we find chronicled in the trade and navigation returns which have just reached us, and the general tenor of which is of an equally satisfactory character. Turning to the list of articles of foreign food for home consumption, and comparing the month of September, 1855, we find a considerable increase in those commodities whose consumption may be supposed to indicate the extent of material domestic enjoyment. Spirits, by reason of duties, the increase on the people specified was as follows:—Cocoa, 263,000 to 309,000lbs; coffee, 2,663,000 to 2,836,000lbs; foreign spirits of all kinds, 355,000 proof gallons; sugar; superfined, 574,000 to 667,000 cwts; tea, 4,018,000 to 5,221,000lbs; tobacco of all kinds, 2,484,000*l.* to 2,737,000*l.*; wine, 524,000 to 642,000 gallons.

In the returns more immediately relating to navigation we find also a substantial increase under each head. The tonnage of foreign vessels that entered inwards in September, 1855, and of those cleared outwards, is 1,035,000 tons, against 825,000 respectively. The coasting trade shows continued buoyancy, and looking through the returns, we do not see a single feature that affords ground for any feeling but that of gratification.—*English Paper.*

Paris Winter Fashions.

The Winter Fashions have at length appeared. We have observed mantelettes, or cloaks, for the season, and several new materials for ladies' dresses. These splendid articles have received the fantastic appellation of mantelettes, no doubt as a compliment to the opulent ladies of Russia, who have given very extensive orders at the different warehouses in Paris. We were shown the other day, at Delisle's a *sortie de bal*, named Oursikoff, composed of a kind of sealskin, long shaggy silk, resembling fur, around the shoulders of which are the heads all in light colours. Another, called Muscovite, is of white plush spotted with red; and has a deep border, red spotted with white. Other costumes are entitled, Duchess de Bavière, Princess Bonaparte, Finlandais—in short, a great variety in name, but very little in the costume itself, except in the cape, the colour, or fringe with which it is trimmed.

Another dress, *effile groupge de groseille*, is remarkable for the strangeness of its taste. The mantelettes are worn rather long, with very wide sleeves. We have observed the following names:—Cresus—a very badly-chosen denomination for *la Mode*, as persons of refined taste seek not so much the richness of the material as the elegance of the fashion. This rich mantelette is of velvet, with a deep trimming of Chantilly lace, which falls round and covers almost the skirt of the dress. It is also richly embroidered in silk and jet beads. La Reine d'Oude is nearly same, but rather fuller; La Princesse Olga is trimmed with rows of lace of different sizes.

The winter mantelettes will be of very thick woollen material, striped or checkered black and white, bound with fancy galloon, and trimmed with fringe, or bound with a plain piece of velvet in bright colours—for instance, scarlet or red. This mantelette is closed over the chest with one or several rows of double silver clasps. The mantelette bears different denominations—as Breton, Tyrolien, or Norman.

Bareges are also in great demand; these fit to the shape fastened straight in front down to the waist, and then left open. The Basques are very long, and over the skirt of the dress. The *Basquine Montespan* is much admired; it is of black velvet embroidered, with a deep lace falling from it over the skirt of the dress. The *Basquine d'Aulignay* is of black velvet, simply trimmed with richly-figured galloon. There is also another novelty, but we do not answer for its being much adopted, it being too heavy to be worn by any other than ladies of the greatest fashion. This costume is composed of a piece of black velvet, cut in a point, so as to form a shawl; it is embroidered in silk and jet, but the two sides must be embroidered differently, which makes it resemble what is called a kind of *chale Burtone.—London News, Nov. 1.*

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.—We are already able to point out the first results of the vintage, and are glad to be able to state that the yield almost generally is above what was expected, and that the quality will scarcely be inferior to that of last year. The grape disease, does not present very calculating, that if the light, as sometimes, is not always the case, the vintage will be abundant. In the gallery of pictures in the Louvre, the third more than last year will be obtained, and at Perigueux and the neighborhood, the yield will be better than was hoped for.—The same may be said of the Gironde, particularly at Baiye. In Dourraine, and the Upper and Lower Char, the crop will exceed the general expectation; in Gers, particularly round Condom, the vintage will be abundant. In the south the gathering has been or terminated, and it is about to commence in the Chalonnaise; though scanty in several points, it will be abundant in others, and the average will be satisfactory, and everywhere of superior quality. In the north, and particularly in the neighborhood of Paris, the crops are very poor; in fine, the whole, the result of the vintage up to the present time is rather advantageous than unfavorable.—*Journal de Berey et la l'Entrepot.*

We have news from Rio Janeiro to the 10th of October. The stock of coffee is increasing, owing to the dryness of the weather, which enabled planters to send in large supplies. The orders from France, Belgium and England are very large, and but few vessels are loading for the United States.—You will not be a little surprised when I tell you that emigration is rapidly increasing here; the government is using every effort to make its great advantages, and have succeeded in attracting the attention of European settlers. The French and Portuguese are increasing rapidly, and the English, Irish and Scotch are coming in thousands and settling on the finest lands in the world. Brazil will assume a position of great importance among the nations very soon.—*Leader.*

A Southern View of Thanksgiving Day in the Northern States.

The Baltimore Sun, alluding to the fact that Thursday, November 20, has been fixed upon by most of the Governors of the Northern States for the annual Thanksgiving as such: Where are the Governors of the States South of Maryland? The enquiry has provoked the following rather snappish reply from the Carolina Times;

"We are impressed that the Governors of States south of Maryland, are all at home and competent to look after themselves, and when it will be proper to fix upon a day to offer up thanks to the Almighty for past blessings. The movement on the part of Northern Executives is no criterion for Southern men. We are subject to law, common and divine, and say with

"No bleeding bird or bleeding beast,
Nor hyssop branch, nor sprinkling priest,
Nor running brook, nor flood nor sea
To wash a dismal stain away."

"It is most and proper that the miserable sin stricken, polluted and ungodly population of the North should beg pardon for their black sins recorded, committed against God, their country and fellow men. As a generation of vipers, they ought to be warned to flee the wrath to come; yet we believe that the waters of Jordan, Abana and Pharpar would fail to wash them and heal their leprous sin though they were to dip seven thy times seven. They have much to be forgiven, and we would advise them to pray often—pray long and pray loud. Baltimore, especially, ought to be, covered with sackcloth and ashes."

Jonathan on his Aristocratic Horse.

Nothing so much identifies a large class of Yankee writers, of whom Napoleon About is fair swatch and sample, than to have a fling at what they term "the insolence of the British aristocracy." It rejoices the cockles of their hearts to describe an Anglican Peer turning up his Right Honorable nose at the shoemakers or snyders who chance, at an odd time, to "come between the wind and his nobility." And never are they weary in singing the lauds of that transcendental republic where, in the words of Paddy Finnerty "every man is as good as another and a mighty sight better too, bedad!"

To such worthies, Solomon commendeth an attentive perusal of the following excedingly juicy and toothsome paragraph which adorned a recent number of the *Muscogee (Alabama) Herald*:

"Free society! We sicken at the name. What is it but a conglomeration of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small fisted farmers, and mean souled theorists! All the Northern, as I especially the New England States, are devoid of society fitted for well bred gentlemen. The prevailing classes one meets with is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drudgery and yet who are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentleman's body servant. This is your free society which the Northern borders are endeavoring to extend into Kansas."

Many a savoury piece of Duperation and *fytino* have we met with in our day and generation, but most assuredly none of them ever came within five thousand miles of the above most delectable handful of *gaur*. If mine Uncle Toby had been conversant with the lucubration of the Alabama fourth estate, he would not have made such a coil and pother about the Billingsgate of the army in Flanders."—*Streetville Review.*

☞ Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 4, 1856.

The *St Catherine's Post* speaks thus in a manner that is anything but flattering of the Railway Schemers Buchanan and Zimmerman.

Messrs. Buchanan and Zimmerm an having enjoyed themselves to their own satisfaction in England over the Southern Railroad, have transferred the scene of operations to Canada, and each pretends to be playing into the other's hand, but very little penetration is required to see at a glance that the first favorable opportunity to upset this opponent will be embraced by these adepts in humbug. Neither party is sincere. Mr. Buchanan's pet scheme is to have the terminus of the Southern Line at Hamilton, while the Dock and some other little matters engage Mr. Zimmerm an's efforts for old Niagara. On Mr. B's return to this country he sent a report of the Directors of the Woodstock & Lake Erie Railway, in which he states that he had made the best arrangement possible with the Zimmerman party and the only one in fact under which it was possible to get that line an alignmated with the Southern. The condition of this arrangement is, "that the municipalities shall immediately pass the By Laws giving up three years interest, and that they and the W. & L. E. R. will cordially co-operate in all measures required for the amalgamation of the Southern charters into one Company." He congratulates himself and the Company on being able to affect this arrangement, and very coolly informs them that their road has a bankrupt character in English.

Mr Zimmerman visited St. Thomas on Saturday last, and a meeting of the inhabitants was held. Mr. Z. stated what he had done in England, also stated that he wanted a through Southern line from Niagara to the Detroit River, unincumber by any cross lines, and expressed great doubts about making Amherstburgh the terminus. Thus completely ignoring the W. & L. E. Road. The people of Amherstburg folks the ply. How Mr. Buchanan will accept this statement of Mr. Z's it is hard to say. Zimmerman is, perhaps, fooling him still, and as he is not up to the various dodges railway speculators resort to, although no doubt learning very fast, he may discover that no calculations are so far astray as those as when he depended on his false friends in England. In the meantime the Amherstburg people are determined to defend the suit brought in Chancery by Mr. Zimmerman, which, Mr. B, having changed sides is very anxious should go in favor of the plaintiff by default. They say if Mr. B. has made a fool of himself, that is no reason why their interest should be sacrifice', and are resolved to fight it out with Mr. Z.—While this state of affairs continues nothing can be done, and the Great Southern Railway is likely to afford work and amusement for some time to come.

While Mr. Z. and his cronies are fighting up west his poor chickens at the northern terminus are famishing for lack of something to do, but, as formerly, body and soul is kept together by the hope that out of all this wrangling and scheming a few crumbs may come to their share. If Sandy don't "hurry up the cakes" and get his pet charter through Parliament, the consequences will likely be very disasterous to his "pocket borough."

The *Leader* says, "that SULLIVAN, the man sentenced to be executed to-day at Hamilton, for the murder of his wife has been respited. The unfortunate man has alleged in a petition to the Governor-General that the proceedings against him are illegal and void, inasmuch as none of the Associate Judges named in Commission were present when sentence of death was upon him; and that the Clerk of Assize, who is *ex-officio* an Associate Judge, was also absent.

We understand that evidence in proof of this allegation has been laid before His Excellency; and that the case now stands over in order that the opinion of the legal tribunals may be obtained as to the validity of the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer."

The Ottawa *Citizen* says that, "there is a rumour here to the effect that Mr. Cooke is about to resign the representation of the County of Ottawa, and that Mr. Rose, Advocate of Montreal, is to be proposed as a candidate for that honor. Rumour says further, that this is a pre-arrangement for the purpose of giving Mr. Rose a seat in the house. We have received an anonymous address to the electors of that county on the subject, which we presume to decline to publish. We mention the subject merely as a rumour. Should it turn out to be well founded we might have something to say on the matter hereafter."

THE CANADA DIRECTORY.—With our issue of to-day a supplement is published, containing the Propectus of the Canada Directory for 1857, and descriptions of the Press thereupon. The publisher of this directory as we have already informed our readers, is Mr. John Lovell, of this city. He is so well known throughout the Province, and his efforts in the same direction have hitherto been so successful, that his forthcoming work requires no commendation at our hands. He ought to be well supported, because the Directory is for the information and benefit of the public, not his own. Of course the labourer is worthy of his hire. And Mr. Lovell expects to be paid for his time and the pecuniary sacrifices he must make before the work is *fait accompli*. But the risk he is running is a large one; the difficulties he has to encounter are considerable and the prospective gain from the publication, even if a large sale be realized, must be but small. We hope, therefore, that our merchants, professional men and citizens in general will patronize the work, and not only subscribe themselves but obtain for it the patronage of their friends. To all who move in the busy scenes of life, the Directory will prove invaluable; while the correctness with which it will be got up, and the reliable character of its information, are additional inducements to becomme its purchaser.—*Transcript.*

Grand Trunk Railway.

List of the Stations and Distance on the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Stratford.

From Station to Station.	Total Miles.	Stations.
		Montreal
5	5	Blue Bonnets
10	15	Point Clare
6	21	St Anne's
3	24	Vaudreuil
6	30	Cedars
7	37	Coteau Landing
7	44	River Baudett
10	54	Lancaster
6	60	Summerstown
8	68	Cornwall
5	73	Toulinotie
4	77	Dickson's Land
7	84	Aultsville
8	92	Williamsburg
7	99	Matilda
6	105	Edwardsburgh
7	112	Prescott Junction
1	113	Prescott
7	120	Maitland
5	125	Brockville
4	129	Lynn
8	137	Mallorytown
9	146	Gananoque
9	155	Gananoque
14	169	Kingston Mills
3	172	Kingston
1	173	do
7	180	Collin's Bay
8	188	Ernestown
11	199	Napanee
10	209	Tyendinega
4	213	Shannonville
7	220	Belleville
12	232	Trenton
10	242	Brighton
7	249	Colborne
7	256	Grafton
7	263	Cobourg
7	270	Port Hope
4	274	Port Britain
6	280	Newtonville
6	286	Newcastle
4	290	Bowmanville
9	299	Oshawa
4	303	Port Whithy
7	310	Dutfin's Creek
2	312	Frenchman's Bay
4	316	Port Huron
4	320	Scarborough
7	327	East York
4	331	Toronto East
4	335	Toronto West
2	337	Weston
2	339	Brampton
8	347	Georgetown
2	349	Acton West
8	357	Rockwood
6	363	Guelph
9	372	Guelph
13	385	Berlin
7	392	Petersburg
6	398	Ironsberg
6	404	Shakespeare
7	411	Stratford

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Dec. 3, 1856.

Flour,—Last warranted, $8 50. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour,—$2
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to 92.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.
Oats,— do do 25c.
Potatoes,—50c
Wheat, 60lb, $1 25.
Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load, $1 00.
Pork—Per 100 lb, $5 50
Beef— do $4 to $5

Toronto, Nov. 29.

There was a poor attendance on the market this morning, owing to the disagreeable weather.

Wheat came in slowly to the extent of about 700 bu.h. and was in great demand, the wintry aspect of the weather causing buyers to fear a stoppage to navigation before the cargoes in progress are completed. For good samples fair to fine, a ready sale, which farmers readily accepted.

FLOUR.—The flour market continues without animation, and as we have heard of on sales we refrain from quoting.

Detroit Nov. 29

FLOUR.—The sales since our last reach 512 bbls at $5 25, and 60 bbls of red winter at about $5.

Wheat—No sale for shipment, and none coming forward by teams.

Corn—Sales 3000 bu. in bags, at 53c.

Oats—By the waggon load, command 37½c, at which figure there is a good demand.

Barley—Nominal at $2 44a2 50 per 100 lbs.

Dressed Hogs—We hear of sales 60 dressed hogs, averaging 220 lbs, in three different lots, at $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Potatoes—Nominal at 50 a 60c, according to quality.

Salt—Sells at $1 75 for fine, and $2 20 for coarse, delivered at Railroad Depots.

New York, Nov. 29.

Flour—Market without change, and demand is limited. Sales 3500 bbl at $6 15 a 6 35 for superfine state; $6 50 a $6 75 for extra do; $6 30 a 6 55 for superfine western $5 85 a 7 20 for extra do. Canadian flour quiet.

Wheat—Unchanged. Sales 20,000 bu. at $1 40 for Milwaukee club; $1 36 for Chicago spring; $1 70 for prime Canadian.

Rye—Quiet at 70c.

Barley—Steady.

Corn—Dull. Sales of small parcels mixed western at 72a73c.

Oats—Dull at 36a39c for state and western.

Pork—Dull. Sales 600 bbls at $17 00 a 18 00 for mess; $17 00a17 50 for prime.

BRITISH CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENT.—A list of consul generals, consuls vice consuls and consular agents at present in the service of her Majesty has been issued. There are 21 in Sweden, 22 in Norway, 14 in Denmark, 8 in Prussia, 11 in Hanse Towns, 1 in Saxony, 2 in Hanover, 13 in the Netherlands, 4 in Belgium, 45 in France, 67 in Spain, 30 in Portugal, 1 in Switzerland, 17 in Sardinia, 3 in Tuscany, 7 in the Roman states, 30 in the Two Sicilies, 4 in Austria, 13 in Greece, 62 in Turkey, 8 in Egypt, 7 in Tripoli, 9 in Morocco, 2 in Persia, 1 in Abyssinia, 1 in Muscat, 23 in the United States, 9 in Mexico, 6 in Guatemala, 1 in Mosquito, 5 in Hayti, 3 in St. Domingo, 5 in Venezuela, 10 in New Granada, 2 in Equador, 5 in Peru, 1 in Bolivia, 6 in Chili, 3 in Buenos Ayres, 2 in Monte Video, 1 in Paraguay, 17 Brazil, 1 in the Sandwich Islands, 1 in the Georgian Islands, 11 in the Society Islands, in the Navigation Islands, 1 in Sarawak, 1 in Comoro Island, 2 in Sherbro River, 2 in the Bight of Benin, 1 in the Bight of Biafra, 1 in Liberia, and 10 in China.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW YACHT. — The *Victoria and Albert* has been in constant requisition since she first launched by Her Majesty; indeed her Majesty lives much on board, for such are the comforts and attractions of the yacht that they outrival those of the palace ashore. The yacht is truly a triumph of marine beauty, skill and science; she glides as easily over the surface of the water at an average speed exceeding 18 knots per hour; there have been no dodging and undoing, no docking, no locking, redocking, tinkering, adapting, or expensive experimenting, but from the moment her fires were first lighted to the present she has been a perfect love, never out of order, and ready to start for anything afloat.—*London paper.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We understand that an important discovery has recently been made by Sir William Logan. It is the presence, in the Township of Chatham, on the Ottawa, of a very extensive deposit of the—we believe volcanic formation of what is popularly called Burr Stone—the scientific name we cannot now remember. Sir William has, we believe, expressed an opinion that in the qualities which gives this mineral its commercial value—that of its adaption for the grinding of flour and meal—corn mills—it fully equals that of the best French Burr stone, which is imported into every market in the world, and forms no inconsiderable item in the exports of France. —*Herald.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.—The Queen has, we understand, conferred the title of Honorable upon those gentlemen who have been elected to the Council. It will be remembered that this journal raised the question some time since as to their right to this distinction. It would seem that the imperial law officers took the same view of the case that we ourselves fully taken for granted of this country, and that a special letter of license from the crown was necessary to confer the title.—*Ibid.*

ST. JOHN'S BREAD.—At the Chalnsford cattle show an article was exhibited which at once call consis erable attention at the Paris Exhibition. It is known as the Locust, or St. John's Bread, and is thought to be the same kind of food that St. John lived upon in the wilderness. It has been very effective in fattening cattle, and there is every probability that it will soon become the staple food for horses, to which purpose it is applied in various parts of the continent.—The locust grows on the side and shape of a large bean, and contains so much saccharine matter, that it is used abroad for making both sugar and spirits.

It is not generally known that Governor Brigham Young, of Utah, holds his authority in defiance of the United States Government. His term of service expired about four years ago, and President Pierce then resolved to remove him. A new Governor, Mr. Stepton, was accordingly sent out from Washington to take his place, but Brigham refused to yield, and Mr. Stepton had to step home again, leaving this Mormon Chief master of the field, while he holds his sway. Further than this, Brigham lets no opportunity pass of reviling the United States Government, and holding it up to contempt. Pierce now says that he will leave the pleasant duty of dealing with him to his successor in the Presidential chair.—The Mormon leader will prove a troublesome customer to Buchanan.—*Leader.*

The final tug at the election in New York city were enormous. Some wards returned more votes for Buchanan than there were legal voters in the wards. Such rascalities make a mockery of the rights of suffrage and are a reproach to republican Government.

DEATH OF HER MAJESTY'S HALF BROTHER.—Her Majesty received intelligence on Thursday evening, of the death of the Prince of Leiningen, son of the Duchess of Kent by her first marriage. The Prince has left two sons—one in the English army and the other is in the Austrian service.

NEW NICARAGUAN DEVELOPMENTS.—A quarrel between President Walker, of Nicaragua, and his late confidential friend, General Goicouria, has brought to light the fact that Walker, on the 11th of January last entered into a contract with one Captain F. A. Lasala, agent of General Goicouria, to make common cause with the Honduranean party of Cuba, in attempting to overthrow the Spanish authority in that Island and obtain possession of the same. The same quarrel also discovers another design of Walker, which is to head off the "expansion" movement in favor of the North, by a powerful and compact Southern feder ation, based on military principles," and also on Slavery, of course. The Filibuster President of Nicaragua is rather magnifi cent in his plans.—*Tribune.*

SINGULAR WHALE FIGHT.—A whale sixty-two feet long, says the northern (Scotland) *Banner*, was picked up at sea about three weeks ago, and taken ashore at Nybster, some twelve miles from Wick. It seems that the whale was not drifted dead from the Greenland Seas, but that he had fallen in single combat with another monster of the deep. The conflict, which took place about a mile and a half from the shore, and which was witnessed from the land by a number of fishermen and others, is described as having been protracted and bloody. The two monsters kept battling with each other, at times with their heads and at times with their tails, raising a tremendous spray for a distance of many yards. After a fierce and close encounter they would each retreat for a considerable distance, and after a brief rest would again meet in collision, approaching each other with locomotive speed at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour. On receiving from the stunning effect of such an attack they would again resume the fight, rising up into the water, springing up from ten to twenty feet and coming down on each other with fearful violence. Meanwhile the sea for some distance round about assumed a red color, indicating that an immense quantity of blood had been shed. For two hours the battle was prolonged; at the close of which one of the whales became motionless, and the other swam off from the field of battle. Next morning the whale referred to was found not far from the spot where the engagement took place, and from various marks in his body including a broken jaw bone, there is no reason to doubt that he was one of the two belligerents of the previous afternoon.

THE TAILBIT MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD.—Col. Waugh, surveyor general of India, has discovered a mountain in the Himalayan Range, which turns out to be the highest mountain in the world. The first and Deswalgon had already fix some years yielded the precedence to Kinchinjunga and the latter must now yield to the newly discovered mountain which Colonel Waugh proposes to call Mount Everest, in honour of the late surveyor general of India Sir Everest.

WOOD VS. COAL.—Coal, as is generally known, is the produce of buried trees. A Traveller Underground has calculated that an acre of coal, three feet thick, is equal to the produce of 1,240 acres of forest? The first coal mines were worked in Belgium in the year 1168, and very soon after in England. —There is now raised 5 times as much coal in Great Britain as in any other country; and it is now estimated that there is in these is ex more than 4000 square miles of coal field yet to cut out.

POST OFFICE REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—A notice has been recently received from the General Post Office, London, which the public ought to be acquainted with. In consequence of the frequency with which letters marked "Registered" have been put into the letter-box, an order has been issued to charge ONE SHILLING in addition to the postage, on every such letter, which if not paid by the sender, will be charged on the letter when delivered. The object of this heavy charge is avowedly to check the habit above alluded to. All letters for registration should be handed directly to the proper clerk in the Post-office, to be marked and entered in a proper manner.

CURIOUS WOLF TRAP.—The Hartford Times says: "A very ingenious and a peculiarly effectual contrivance, for catching and killing wolves, foxes, &c., has been invented by Frederick Reathe, of this city, a workman at Colt's pistol factory. It is small and compact, being but twelve inches long by six inches wide, with much strength and precision. Two steel prongs fitting into a close steel case, are provided with four barbed points, upon which the bait is fixed.—The little thing is completed by two small tubes or pistol barrels, running lengthwise, with the cases on either side, and provided with cocks for percussion caps. When the animal seizes the meat he pulls out the two prongs upon which it is fastened, and in doing so, opens them by a powerful spring, thus forcing his jaws wide apart and holding them firmly by the steel barbed points, while at the instant the pistol barrels are simultaneously discharged down his throat. It finishes him completely. Even without the pistol shots, no wolf could well get away with those barbed points in his jaw. An experiment tried on a dog succeeded admirably. The inventor goes to Canada with his trap to sell it in that wolf swarming region."

AN EXAMPLE TO YOUNG MEN.—Some years ago a young man endeavouring to obtain his living in Holland saw usher. He was far from being successful in his profession, so he determined to try Batavia. He succeeded in obtaining a situation there as a private teacher, but was soon obliged to leave it on account of his utter inability to teach. In this difficulty he sought and obtained a situation as a clerk in the Government office. He here proved to possess administrative tact, and great application. He soon rose to a higher appointment, and subsequently to one which will fill three years. He was trusted with a very important charge in the colonial department. About five years ago he became minister for the colonies, and proved himself an able administrator. The young man was M. Pahuis, the present Governor-General of Dutch East India.

Recently—on what we hope is a gentleman who without provocation, would insult with invincibility the humblest of his species. It is a vulgarity for which no attainments or dress can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one happy around him, and whose general demeanor attitude is never to give just offence to any one, and I will show a gentleman by nature and practice, although he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, nor never heard of a lexicon.

ROYAL CLEMENCY FOR REBELS.—The Queen has signified her pleasure that a full and free pardon should be granted under the Great Seal of Great Britain and of Ireland respectively, to all persons suffering under conviction for political offences. This measure will be of the greatest consequence to many of those suffering punishment on account of political acts—especially those like Smith O'Brien, O'Doherty, &c., in Ireland, and Frost, Williams and Jones, in England, who were convicted of high treason and sentenced to death, with all the accompanying disqualifications consequent upon so serious a crime. What had hitherto been done no-fully remitted the punishment inflicted in each case, but a pardon under the Great Seal restores the individual to all their civil right and station as they stood before trial. They can now possess and inherit lands and enjoy all the dignities in the state. This act of clemency of course does not include those who broke their parole, or incurred the additional penalty of flying from the sentence of the law.

TEA.

The culture of the tea plant is extremely simple, Provided it be protected from the wind, it will grow in stony and barren ground. Small holes having been made in the ground at a distance of about three feet apart, a few seeds are dropped into each hole. The plant does not appear above ground in less than two or three months; but no sooner has it done so than it begins to shoot up with great rapidity. If all the seeds germinate the weakest are pulled up. The plant usually grows from two to three feet high, and never higher than five feet, with a bushy top. At three years old the leaves are cut, each tree usually yielding about three ounces of dry tea. Black tea and green tea are both obtained from the same tree. There are two species of the tea plant, but they are not exhibited in the colour of the leaves. The black tea is produced from the young. Tea was first introduced from China into Russia in the year 1638. Forty years later the Russian government entered into a direct treaty with China to promote and regulate the commerce in this article. This treaty was concluded by Peter the Great, and he permitted a service of caravans to be regularly established by the Siberians between Makarieff and the Chinese frontier. Teas are distinguished by the proprietors, and sometimes, also, the manufactories—about two hundred families at present existing who enjoy the preference among merchants. Tea is drunk among all the nomadic tribes of Central Asia, who infuse it in milk, adding a little maize or millet, and thus eat rather than drink it.

LARGEST CLOCK IN THE WORLD.—The dials of the English Parliament clock are twenty-two feet in diameter, and are the largest in the world with the minute hand. Every half minute, the point of the minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days and strike only for seven and a half, so as to indicate by its silence any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding of each of the striking parts will take two hours.—The pendulum is 15 feet long; the wheels are of cast iron; the hour bell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter, weighing about fifteen tons. The weight of the hammer is four cwt.

A HYPOCRITICAL MOUSE.—An Albany editor says that a mouse, which had several times been caught in the act of nibbling the nice things in his pantry, was the other day traced to its nest, which was found to contain seven or eight young mice "responsibilities." The parent rogue was arrested, and executed for larceny. On one side of the nest a piece of an old Bible was found, on which the following words were distinctly visible: "Thou shalt not steal." What a hypocrite!

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Tues. 13th Jan. '57
2nd do Amherstburg, Thurs. 11 Dec. '56
3rd do Kingsville, Monday, 15th Dec. do
4th do Colchester, Saturday, 13th Dec. do
5th do Mersea, Wednesday, 17th Dec. do
6th do Simcoe, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th January 1857.

(Signed) A. CHEWETT,
Judge.

Special Notices.

To Ladies.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are especially efficacious in all the variety of ailments incidental to the fair sex. They mildly and speedily remove all Skin Eruptions, Sallowness, Pimples, Blotches, Nervous Irritability, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Depression of Spirits, Irregularity, or General Derangement of the System and by assisting the Secretions, give tone and vigour to all the Organs as to give the color of the Rose to the complexion, and tone and vigor to the whole frame. Married Ladies, even of the most delicate constitution, will find them particularly beneficial both before and after confinement, and for the general use they cannot be too strongly recommended. They possess the eminent advantage of all other approved medicines, that while they operate gently and without pain, they pr duce neither debility, costiveness, nor irritation, which is so apt to produce or aggravate the Piles.

No medicine ever introduced to the public has become so universally popular with Ladies as Sir Astley Cooper's Pills. They are of most astonishing efficacy, and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these Pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.

BEWARE AT CAUTION.—It frequently occurs that Druggists *impose* on their customers a spurious compound called Sir Astley Cooper's Pills generally put up in a red or pink wrapper and labelled *Compound* or in imitation of Apothecaries Hall, London, when the fact is, they are prepared by themselves.—Beware of such trash as you would of poison. The Genuine Pills have the likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co. London and New York, on the directions.

Sold at 25 cents and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Junspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the BOARD of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for the County of Essex, will be held at Sandwich, on the twenty-sixth of Dec., and at Amherstburg on the day following, at the hour of 12 o'clock of both days, for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates for 1857.

Those Teachers who received first class certificates for the past year can have them renewed, without further examination, upon application to the Secretary, and the same privilege will be extended to second class Teachers, who are about to continue to teach in the same school sections.

By order,
PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Sec., Board Pub. Instruction.
Sandwich, 29th Nov. 1856.

Wood!

☞ Those subscribes to the Maple Leaf who wish can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveyors' boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are requested by the 62nd, 63rd and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the Canada "Gazette," to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office, Toronto.

ALFRED TODD,
Clerk of Private Bill Office
Toronto, Nov. 7, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & O. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE next LOAN MEETING will take place on Wednesday, 3rd December next. £150 for sale.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sec-Treas. E. B. S.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hartv, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTURIES, MILLS, &c. and Goods or Merchandize in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE

LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequaled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West could be to the care of JOHN HOSMER & SON, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED.

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS, SATINETTS TROWSERINGS, FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,
WINTER
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR,

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN
AT CURRENT PRICES.
SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

NAME of PROSECUTOR.	NAME of DEFENDANT.	NATURE of CHARGE.	DATE of CONVICTION	NAME of CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
William Fleming,	Peter Shilley,	Non-performance of Statute Labour,	26th June,	Duncan Grant and Andrew Patillo,	5s	26th June,	Pathmaster	
Charles Hodges,	William Ryan, James Ryan, William Farrell, Patrick Godfrey, Michael Ryley	Non performance of Statute Labour,	15th Dec, 1855	do do do	5s each,	15th December.	Pathmaster,	
Robert Lewis,	Dolsey Purris,	do do	10th June,	do do do	5s	10th June,	do	
John Sheridan,	Thomass Benn,	Trespass,	19th August,	do do do				Bound to keep the Peace and pay costs.
Francis Tribur,	Jacob Cummings and Innis Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do do				do do
Joseph Hill,	Patrick Flanigan,	Fraud,	10th April,	Dennis Downing,	Phil paid costs Costs & damages,	Forthwith,		Dismissed.
John Sullivan,	Joseph Morasse,	Non-payment of Wages,	12th July,	do do	£1 15s 0d	21 days,	Plaintiff	
Thomas Mulligan,	Joseph Morasse,	Assault,	16th do	do do	1s Fine and costs,	14 days,	Township Treasurer	
Lindsey Little,	Richard Lawson,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th August,	do do	15s and costs,	14 days,	Plaintiff,	
Mary Sexton, wife of John Sexton,	Edward Sexton,	Assault,	9th do	do do	5s Fine,	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer,	Bound to keep the Peace
William Hickey,	John Lumly,	do	18th September,	do do	Phil paid costs,	Forthwith,		Bonds of Paid
Robert McCormick,	John Merchant, Henry Snider, George Foolmeter, Benjamin Lanyer, Francis Anstey,	Non-performance of Statute Labor,	7th July.	Lennox Thompson,	1st, 10s; 2nd, 5s; 3rd & 4th, 10s; 5th, 15s	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer	Left the country Paid Paid Paid
Mary Reed,	Shadrack Bruce and Elizabeth Bruce,	Assault and Battery,	21st July,	John Brush,	5s each,	10 days,	do do	Paid
Joseph Enisch,	Joseph Bondy,	Refusing to perform Statute						
John Lucis,	Isaac Fairfax, Dure Quixot, John Butler, Joseph Thusman, Ed. Mason, Boshrod Taylor, Silas Green,	Labor,	19th July,	Cornelius R. Quick,	15s 10s; 10s; 15s; 15s;	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid
John G. Bruce,	James Mulder,	do do	19th July,	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s; 10s; 10s;	2 weeks,	Treasurer,	Paid
George Toffemise,	Peter Thrasher,	Assault and Battery,	28th do,	do	£1 0s 0d	1 month,	do	Not paid, left country
Joshua W. Crosby,	Henry Johnston,	do do	4th August,	do	£1 0s 0d	1 month,	do	Paid
William Beck,	Thomas Cornwall,	do do	13th September,	do	5s.	2 weeks,	do	Paid
Philip Lonna,	Timothy Shay,	do do	do	C. R. Quick and Asa Wilcox	10s	1 month,		Not paid, left country.
John M. Lawson,	John Hutchins,	do do	2nd October,	Cornelius R. Quick,			do	Parties settled, paid costs
Daniel Moran,	George Hammond,	Assault,	18th do	do	10s.	Forthwith,	Township Clerk of	Paid
Patrick O'Brien,	John Grey,	do		S. S. Macdonell,	£1 5s 6d fine;	£3 4s 6d costs,	Tilbury West,	
Joseph L. Marantette,	Thomas Johnston,	do		do	10s fine, 10s cost		Twns. of Windsor,	Paid
John Webster,	William Williams,	do	16th May,	S S Macdonell & Fr. Carron,	£2 " 12s 6d "		do	
Dennis Reaume,	Peter Knight, Reuben Bentley, Strothwell Taylor, James Tolover,	Assault,	5th August,	Thomas Hawkins,	5s	14 days,		Not yet paid, Knight gone away Warrant in Constable's hands to collect
J. H. Lockheart,	George Fox, David Carter, James Mulder,	Neglecting to do Statute Labor,	1st July,	Thomas Hawkins,	£1 each	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer	Carter left country. Mulder paid tax to make div.
Henry Hall,	Patrick Dwson,	Trespass,	13th August,	John G. Buchanan,	5s; 10s; 5s	15 days,	do 2s 6d	Imprisoned
Robert Anderson,	Charles Goblis,	Obstructing the Highway,	2nd September,	F. A. Lafferty,	£1 10s 0d	13th August,	Not yet paid,	Very poor
Gilbert Lafferty,	James Campeau,	Assault,	11th October,	do	£1 0s 0d	17th September,	do	
Gilbert Lafferty,	Albert Brown,	do	do	do	15s 0d	11th October,	Treasurer,	
Gilbert Lafferty,	James Rilsdale,	do	do	do	10s 0d	18th do		Left the place
The Queen,	John Williams,	Contempt of Court,	do	do	5s 0d	18th do		Not yet paid
Thomas Peterson,	Henry McKenney,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th November,	F. A. Lafferty & J. B. Greiner,	1s 3d	11th do	Town Treasurer,	
Edward McGrath,	Israel Blanchette,	Trespass,	3rd August,	Duncan Grant & A. Patillo,	£1 12s 0½d	10th November,		Appealed to Sessions
Francis Tribune,	James Larkins, Jacob Cummins, Henry Hunter,	Trespass,	23rd do	do do	Deft paid Costs,			Bound to keep the Peace
Edward McGrath,	Elier Planchette,	do	4th September,	do do				Paid costs do
D. R. Munford,	James Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do	£1 5s 0d		Defendant,	
Henrietta Smith,	Alfred Smith,	Articles of the Peace,	27th do	Thomas Woodbridge,				Bound to keep the Peace
Joseph Venkler,	William Joseph Miller,	Assault and Battery,	18th August,	do do	£2 10s 0d		20s to Prosecutor, 30s to Municipality	for one year Bound to keep the Peace

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 24th November, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 p. m., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage Deed bearing the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. RITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon for a planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 3rd December next.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast should this meet the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY,
Lot, 27, S. Middle Road
Rochester.

Dated Sept. 26th 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghoes, (one pair black) one pair of Arabina-Pouters, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

A Great and Good Book for Everybody.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE.

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME,

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dieties and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is briefly presented, those of practical utility will always be prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, in which almost every thing pertaining to the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind; Mesmeric Phenomena; the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion; Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and development of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity.

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food.

Dietaries of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances; a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases Illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficit nt guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatmen of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price one paid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 16th July, 1856.

In the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CROSBY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

WHEREAS a Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Baker, has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex, and the Interim Order for Protection from Process has been given to the said William Crosby, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Crosby is hereby required to appear in the Court before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex, acting in the matter of the said Petition on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, at the hour of ten o'clock of the forenoon precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, or in such other place or places as may be examined touching his Debts, Estates and Effects, and to be further dealt with according to law. And all persons indebted to the said William Crosby are hereby required not to pay or deliver any of his effects are not to pay or detain the same but to PAUL JOHN SALTER, of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the Official Assignee nominated in that behalf by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said petition.

Dated 6th November, 1856.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

ALBERT PRINCE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £2 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and Orders left at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two runs of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

☞ The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this Office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hands.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Good Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows:

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russel Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 27 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Verveis, by deed dated 17 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 5th November next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 1st Sept, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery. Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE QUESTION IS NOW SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March, a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.

Wood Ashes.

The virtue of ashes as a dressing for all crops, is, we think, not properly appreciated by a great many, who live by tilling the soil. It is everywhere and on all crops, except perhaps clover, worth as much as plaster, and, on some, far exceeds it as a solvent and stimulant of vegetation. Its action is palpable to the most careless observer in its effects, and the manner in which it acts, is of easy explanation, which is more than can be said of plaster.

In the first place, potash is one of the most deliquescent salts, or has ability to attract moisture. A lump of potash, when dry, is as solid and hard as a well burned brick, but when exposed to a damp, or night air, it nearly doubles its weight and becomes a liquid, so great is its attraction for watery vapor. This is one of its features, but its great and important function is the silicate of pot ash—silex or sand dissolved in potash—to form the glazing of straw, hay, cornstalks and various other vegetable structures, without which no cereal crop can be perfected.

Some soils, particularly clays, contain a sufficient portion of this material, they become worn and effete. Ashes are most beneficial on sandy, loamy and gravelly soils, that do not contain mineral potash, or its elements. When compared with plaster, the only objection to the profitable use of ashes is its cost solubility—heavy rains dissolve and carry off the potash beyond the reach of the plant; while plaster being insoluble its action is not destroyed by water.

In this region, wood ashes are about eight cents per bushel; while the price of plaster at the mill is about twelve cents, and that drawing it several miles to be added to its cost; which if our position is correct as to the value of the two manures, it behoves the farmer to make and save all the ashes he can; especially for the corn crop, for which it is unanimously admitted to be worth more than plaster. The custom of corn growers generally, to mix them together, producing a very striking effect. It has been suggested that broad-cast sowing of ashes is equally efficacious with application to the hills, and we are disposed, from some experiments exhibited, to give credence to that course if double the quantity is not applied.

With *leached ashes*, the effect is not as quick, nor as apparent on crops as unleached; but their action is longer felt when treble the quantity is used. They contain silex in a firm and impalpable state, and some potash and lime, ready for solution. Silex or flint being undissolvably nearly insoluble, except by the fluoric acid, a substance very sparingly produced by nature, and then being in a neutral and combined state. That silex is dissolved and taken up by the sap, is evident from the fact that canes, bamboos and rushes are so strongly covered with this material, that they will strike fire with the steel. The leaf of the wheat plant in its earliest stages, when burned in the candle carefully, will leave an ash that will contract and melt into a globule of glass, often as perfect as the microscopic lens; all which goes to prove the benefit of potash in the shape of ashes, to produce the silicate so imperiously necessary to plants as well as the grasses. —*Moore's Rural New-Yorker.*

SUPERIOR MODE OF CURING HAMS.—Agreeably to your request I here with send you the process of curing the hams I sent you in March, which called forth the admiration of the American Agricultural Association and the Farmer's Club, at New York.

Take a pickle of two quarts of salt, to which I added one ounce of summer savory, one ditto sweet marjoram, one ditto allspice, half ditto saltpetre, and one pound brown sugar; boiled together and applied the mixture boiling hot to one hundred pounds of hams, and kept them in the pickle three or four weeks.

My process of smoking was not the most expensive, but may not be the less available on that account. I smoked the hams in a seed cask, with one head in, with a small hole for the smoke to pass out, hung my hams to the head, and used about a peck of unbarnty sawdust for fuel, which I happened to have on hand for packing goods. I smoked but one week.

LINIMENT.—I send you a receipt for a liniment, which has been long in use, and has been found highly efficacious in all cases of sprains, bruises, and wounds, external or internal, on man or beast. It has been used with great success in severe cases of rheumatism, often affecting a positive cure, and no farmer should be without it who has not something better to substitute in its place.

One half oz. spirits hartshorn;
Two oz. camphor gum;
One gil spirits turpentine;
One-half pint sweet oil;
One-pint alcohol.

Shake it well together and apply, rubbing it in smartly with the hand.—*Alb Cult.*

EFFECTS OF DRAINAGE.—All the rain that falls upon our fields must be carried away either by *natural* or *artificial* drainage, or, having thoroughly saturated the soil on which it falls, be left upon the surface to be carried off by evaporation. Now, every gallon of water thus carried off by evaporation, required as much heat as would raise five and a half gallons from the freezing to the boiling point! Without going to extreme cases, the great effects of the heat thus lost upon vegetation cannot fail to be strikingly and I have frequently found the soil of a field well drained, higher in temperature from 10° to 15° than that of another field which had not been drained, though in every other respect the soils were similar. I have observed the effects of this on the growing crops, and I have seen not only a much superior crop on the undrained field, but that crop harvested fully three weeks after the other, and owing to this circumstance and the setting in of unsettled weather, I have seen that crop deteriorated fully ten per cent in value.—*Journal of Royal Ag. Society.*

POETRY.—Among the choice writings of Jean Paul, may be found the following beautiful analysis of the subtle essence of poetry:

"There are so many tender and holy emotions flying about in our inward world, which, like angels, can never assume the body of an outward act; so many rich and lovely flowers spring up, which bear no seed, that it is a happiness poetry was invented which receives into its limbs all incorporeal spirits, and the perfume of all these flowers.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of Roads now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferrall's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskoka and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming what is called "Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Canada Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. *P.* French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to the small Steamboats Point, and there take land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 27 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of this agency, lying north of Lake Mazinaw, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Ellingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the *HASTINGS ROAD*. This road beginning at the Town of Belleville, County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles North of the Village of *Hastings*. This Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get to it without any difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the County, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case, fifty *HUNDRED ACRES*, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Sett or be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put it in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the land until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several sons, are entitled to land, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and cut of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live previous to the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the land allotted, which will be sold or given to another Settler.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The *LOG HOUSE* required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed, and then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada well capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timb red land is almost always the best, and of it, the sales of three acres, well taken care and covered from axe—will produce nearly the same profit, as twenty acres of ordinary land. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small and the process is very simple and easily understood.

Any person or persons, not possessing heavily adhered Lands, visiting the labour of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR TONNES Currency per Acre, which is the first, wheat crop, the average crop, will nearly repay cost. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £5 to £20, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his provisions for a season, as he devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labour.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords materials during the winter season, for enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the following season. The fertility of the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it next to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that the ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa District, extending from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to this Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Government of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year, its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean, These projected works are alluded to in order to show the interest which the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, have so fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
C. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 25, 1856. 1y

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £100, 000.
In Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J. KNOWLTON McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. C. De Symes, Esq.
Joseph Gurney, Esq. R. Sneyd, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. Francis Fuller, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Pothergingham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocque, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HENNELL HOUSE;
LATE FIRE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which can be generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study to treat his visitors that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.
JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in thorough repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance so as to accommodate all. A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

JOHN L. McGEHEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now open for the reception of the Public, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETTINGS which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are respectfully solicited for inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3.50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3.50 we will send the "Cleveland Herald and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, or if will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander for one year and send the Publisher's receipt in any other paper.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3.50 for the "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months

WARM HORSES
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it renovated throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention will make it his study to treat his visitors that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair, and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate Board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to with good Liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at moderate charges. Pedestrians visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON.
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, February 29th, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their amounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF RURAL ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an indispensable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of its kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. R. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the forthcoming and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM EVANS, Esq., who will have resumed the practice of Agrienlure near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having always been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3, on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Finett, Esquire, with dwelling house and Out Houses. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TOWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Finett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to
JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted exact time keepers; do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in this market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Pencil Dusters, Segar Cases, U. S. Court Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watchesat two dollars a piece. Do set all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and conch house attached and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1856. NO. 42.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d. cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 8, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that no will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.
JOSEPH WINTERS.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A.M., PRINCIPAL

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. DE HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. BOLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, REV. ROB'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOMS,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring,	Andrew Freese,
H. L. Griffin,	D. P. Eels,
S. H. Mather,	C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance,	Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 30
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *highly, thoroughly and completely* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING,
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Art of Book-keeping, and *the proper line of demarcation* between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting *the two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mystery*, made such both by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire CORRECT notions of accounts as embodied in ACTUAL practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces long the practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.
By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.
DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Composition, Commercial Correspondence, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.
The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

The Shadow on the Pillow.

At the Edinburgh Crimean banquet the following song by Mr James Ballantine, founded on an instance related by Sir John M'Neil, was sung:

Borne helpless from the field of fight,
Hown deep with wound and scars.
I prayed—"Heaven come and help the night,
And end the cruel wars."
I swooned, I dreamt an angel band,
Bore me o'er ocean billow;
I woke, and lo! an angel hand
Was smoothing down my pillow.
Was smoothing down my pillow.

'Twixt death and life, through day and night,
My wounds unconscious kept me,
Of all, except those eyes so bright
That kindly watched and wept me.
And over me, in yon far land,
Had waved the weeping willow,
Had it not been the angel hand
That smoothed the soldier's pillow.
That smoothed the soldier's pillow.

O! earth but once heard such a tale,
So heavenly and so human,
As that of Florence Nightingale,
The angel type in woman.
What marvel that a soldier tell,
A poor but grateful fellow,
He kissed her shadow as it fell
At midnight on his pillow!
At midnight on his pillow!

Hearts' Fancies.

Hearts too often pine and languish,
When by fancied woe oppressed;
Features wear a look of anguish,
And in vain we seek for rest.
Though it is but fancy's dreaming
Pressing on the troubled heart:
Though the sorrow is but seeming,
Yet we feel the bitter smart.

Hopes that once were bright and cheering,
Then seem lost in sad despair:
No bright gleam of hope appearing
To dispel each seeming care.
Fear of some impending danger
Oft times dwelleth in the mind,
And the heart, no place a stranger,
In this world no joy can find.

When such thoughts are o'er us stealing,
In their darkest gloom arrayed,
We should check the rising feeling—
We should summon reason's aid.
Strength of mind in truth possessing,
Without fear of care or woe,
We can truly prize each blessing
Sent by heaven here below.

P. HANLEY.

How Pat Burke arrested his own Corpse--A Curious Case.

From the New York Times.

Not often does one see his own funeral. Charles V. of Spain did, and so did Pat Burke of Eleventh Avenue; but he arrested his corpse while on the way to the cemetery!

Pat's is a strange story, but it is veritably true.

Pat is a laboring man, and when work is not brisk in the city, he goes to the country in search of it. He went out of town on Friday, and on Saturday his loving wife, Catharine, was brought the painful news that he had been killed on the Hudson River Railroad, at Tarrytown. She hastened to the place indicated, and there beheld and fully recognised the mutilated remains of her darlin' Pat. She put the body in a handsome mahogany coffin, and had it conveyed to her residence in the city. Here friends and neighbours assembled mournfully. The pipes and baccy were brought, the snuff passed round, and the corpse was "waked" in the "rale ould style."

The funeral was to take place on the Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, and at that hour the hearse and a large number of nice carriages, well filled with mourners, drove up to the residence of the widow Burke.—The widow wept, and would not be comforted. She kissed the cold lips of her departed husband again and again, and it was with difficulty she could be prevented from taking one last lingering look at him who was no more.

The coffin was placed in the hearse, and the cortege moved slowly along towards Calvary Cemetery.

* * * * * * *

In half an hour after Pat Burke appeared in the flesh in his own house. He saw at once that something had taken place.—Thoughts of elopement and murders rushed wildly through his brain. Greatly frightened he bolted up stairs and into the apartments of a neighbor, without as much as saying "by your leave." Two women to whom he was well known, fainted when they saw the apparition, and were with difficulty revived. At last when they had sufficiently recovered to speak, they were asked by Pat, in a loud and exciting tone:

"What's the matter! Where's me wife! Spake quickly!

"She's gone to yer funeral, sure, [Pat—ain't ye dead?"

"Amn't I dead!—what in the——de ye mane, woman! amn't I here!"

"Arrah, Pat, jewel, you know yer dead! Sure, wasn't I at yer wake mesilf!"

"Then, where's me corpse?"

"Gone to the burrying ground half an hour ago, amock, but——"

Pat stopped for nothing more. He fancied how things stood, and rushing wildly from the house pursued his corpse up the avenue. He ran fast and long, and had the satisfaction of overtaking his funeral just as it was about to go on board the ferry boat that plies to Calvary Cemetery.

"Stop there," he cried, springing forward and seizing the head of the horse attached to the hearse. "Sthop there I tell ye, or by the powers, I'll massacree every mother's son of ye!"

Then rushing back to the next carriage, which contained his wife, he pulled open the door, and exhibited himself freely perspiring and greatly agitated.

The scene that ensued (as the magazines say) may be imagined but cannot be described. The widow Burke fainted, as did all the other women in the carriage, while the men struggled for exit by the other door. The uproar spread, and the aid of the police would have been called, had not the widow recovered from her swoon and fully recognized the presence of her dead husband.

As it was, many were not a little angered at Pat's unwarranted interference, while Pat, on seeing the corpse, was greatly chagrined that his wife should mistake "such an ugly spalpeen for her purty Pat," but when he saw his wife's pale face and tearful eyes, he thanked his stars that he had such a loving wife and that he was not yet dead.

The hearse and its contents were turned round and driven to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, while those who left the wake-house mourning returned to be merry.

All admitted the joke to be a good one, except Pat, who avers that it is no joke to be buried before one's time!

At inquest upon the corpse was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner Hills, and a verdict rendered "That the unknown deceased came to his death by being run over on the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown." It was then interred in Potter's Field.

The Four Henrys.

One stormy evening, as the rain fell in torrents, an old woman who lived in a miserable hut, in the Forest of St. Germain, and who passed in the surrounding country for a kind of witch, heard a loud knocking at her door. She opened it, and a young man on horseback presented himself and craved hospitality.

By the dull light of a lamp which she held in her hand she perceived him to be a young nobleman. He appeared to be quite young, and his dress denoted rank. The old woman lighted a fire, and inquired of the stranger whether he was hungry and desired food. The appetite of a youth of sixteen is like his heart at the same age, craving, and not difficult to please, and he immediately accepted her offer. A morsel of cheese and a loaf of black bread from the cupboard was all the old dame could produce.

"I have nothing more," said she to the young nobleman; "this is all that your grinding rents and taxes leave a poor creature to offer a traveller; the peasants, too in this country, call me a witch and sorceress, and make that excuse to their conscience for stealing from me the little that my poor old field produces."

"*Ma foi!*" said the young man; "if ever I become King of France, I will suppress the tithes, and teach the people better."

"God grant it!" replied the old woman.

At these words the gentleman drew to the table to commence his repast; but at the same moment a fresh knock at the door arrested him.

The woman opened it, and perceived another horsemen drenched with rain who also begged for shelter. The same hospitality was granted him, and on the stranger's entrance, she perceived that he too was young, and judging from his appearance, of noble descent.

"What! is it you, Henry?" cried one.

"Yes Henry," replied the other. Both were named Henry.

The old woman discovered from their conversation that they were of a large hunting party conducted by the King, Charles IX., which had been dispersed by the storm.

"Mother," said the second comer, "have you nothing better to offer us?"

"Nothing," replied she.

"Then," said he, "we will go shares."

The first Henry demurred, but glancing at the resolute eye and strong frame of the second Henry, said in somewhat a chagrined tone—

"Agreed; we will share equally."

He dared not express his secret motive, but he feared, if not sharing equally, his companion would appropriate the whole.—They accordingly sat down on either side of the table, and one had already begun to cut the bread with his dagger, when a third knock was heard at the door. The meeting was indeed singular. It was again a youth, a nobleman, and a Henry. The old woman looked at them with amazement.

The first comer wished to hide the bread and cheese. The second replaced them on the table, and laid his sword by the side.—The third Henry smiled.

"You do not wish then that I should share your supper?" said he. Well! I can wait; I have strong stomach."

"The supper," said the first Henry, "belongs by right to the first comer."

"The supper," said the second, "belongs to him who knows best how to defend it."

The third Henry became red with anger, and said haughtily—

"Perhaps it belongs to him who knows best how to fight for it."

These words were scarcely uttered when the first Henry drew his poignard; the two others their swords. As they were just beginning the affray they were startled by a fourth knock at the cabin door; a fourth young man, a fourth Henry is introduced. At the sight drawn swords he produced his own, and attaching himself to the weakest party, he joined in the combat.

The old woman, terrified, hid herself, and the weapons struck everything in their reach The lamp fell down and was extinguished, but they continued to fight in the darkness. The noise of the swords lasted some time, and then gradually became less, and at length ceased altogether. Then the old woman ventured to issue forth from her hiding place, and rekindling the lamp, she perceived the four young men stretched on the ground, each having a slight wound. She examined them carefully, and found that fatigue, rather than loss of blood, had overcome them.

They rose from the ground one after the other, and ashamed of what had transpired in the heat of their passion, they began laughing, and exclaimed:

"Come let us now sup together without any more fighting."

But when they came to look for their supper, they found it on the ground, all trodden under foot, and stained with blood. Meagre as it was, they regretted it. In addition to this, the cabin was destroyed, and the old witch, seated in a corner, fixed her pale red eyes on the four young men.

"Why dost thou stare on us thus?" said the first Henry, who was troubled at her gaze.

"I am reading the fates written on your foreheads," replied she.

The second Henry commanded her sternly to disclose them, and the two others laughingly acquiesced. The old woman replied.—

"As you have all four met in this cabin, so shall you all meet in a like destiny. As you have trampled under foot and with blood the bread offered you by hospitality, so will you trample under foot and stain with blood the power you might mutually share. As you have devastated and impoverished this cottage, so will you devastate and lay waste France. As you have all four been wounded in the darkness, so you will all four perish by treason and a violent death."

The four young noblemen could not refrain from laughing at the old woman's prediction.

These four noblemen were the four heroes of the Ligue—two as its leaders, and two as its assassins.

Henry of Conde; poisoned by his wife at Saint Jean d'Angely.

Henry of Guise; assassinated at Blois, by the Forty five.

Henry of Valois; assassinated by Jacques Clement, at Saint Cloud.

Henry of Bourbon; assassinated at Paris by Ravaillac.

The First Locomotive.

In 1784, in Redruth, England, as a worthy pastor was returning from a visit to his flock, late in the twilight, he saw before him a strange nondescript, as large as a black ram with eyes flashing fire, and breathing very hard, running furiously towards his shins. Providentially he sprang aside, and before his astonished eyes could turn upon him, he had run such a distance as gave hope of deliverance, when he came full butt against a man running in the opposite direction. "Run for your life! back! back!" cries the parson. "Have you seen my steamer?" asked the stranger. "I have been the evil spirit himself; run! run!" "By Jove!" exclaimed the stranger; "how far ahead is he?"

The tone of this question, and the company of a human creature, in some measure dispelled the fright of the faithful man, and assured him that he, if any one, should have courage to face the powers of darkness; so he turned and ran after the stranger, who, as he thought, by mistake had taken the wrong direction. They soon came up to the object of their pursuit, which had got into a ditch, and was roaring terrifically. To the astonishment of the parson, the stranger seized and dragged the fiery monster to the road.

"She got away from me, sir. I was giving her a try; the bit of road being for a run."

"O, goodness! well, she is yours, then.—Pray, what is she?"

"A steamer, sir, I call her. She is a little experiment of mine, got up to try whether Mr. Watt's idea of running coaches by steam can be carried out. I think it can, sir, if capital can be got for it."

"Indeed! indeed! Pray, my dear sir, who may you be?"

"I am William Murdoch, at your service; a mechanical engineer, superintending the erection of pumping engines for Boulton & Watt, in the mines hereabouts."

Great was the relief and satisfaction of the worthy parson on discovering that what he imagined to be something broke loose from an unsafe place, was but a bit of honest mancraft—a lunatic conceit it might be, but harmless, except when it ran away, and might frighten children, perhaps hurt them.

This miniature engine was the first embodiment of the idea of locomotion on roads by steam.—*Railroad Advocate.*

Getting past the North Star.

A year or two since, an ebony individual, answering to the name of "Bob," (in fact no one knew whether he had any other name), was employed by a skipper, to assist him in sailing a small schooner on the waters of Chesapeake Bay. Bob did't understand, and couldn't be made to learn, the compass; so the skipper never dared to trust him to manage the craft, except during a very light night, when he could point out to him some hen land to steer for. On one occasion, however, the captain, who had been up two nights previously, concluded he would trust the schooner to Bob, and take a little nap on the deck; so he pointed out the North Star to his fat companion, and told him to continue steering for it until he waked up. After watching him a short time and finding that he could keep the vessel headed right, the skipper stretched himself upon the deck and was soon asleep. Shortly afterward, a squall arose from the North, and blew the craft completely away from her course. After it had cleared away somewhat, Bob looked around and found the North Star at his back. He sailed along an hour or so, doing the best he could, and cogitating over how he should get out of his difficulty. But at last he gave it up, and shoving his slumbering master into wakefulness with his foot, shouted, "Cap'n! Cap'n! Give me another star to steer by! I've got clean by that one!"—*California Pioneer.*

Miscellany.

ANOTHER CHICAGO VESSEL FOR EUROPE.—The Chicago *Press* says that a British Canadian barque, Chisholm, has been cleared by parties in that city to go to Europe and back from that port early next season. She will take out wheat and bring back salt or pig iron. The price agreed upon, for the voyage is $18,000—a penalty of $2,000 to be incurred in case of failure to carry out the contract.

A Quaker lately popped the question to a fair quakeress, as follows: "Hum—yea and verily, Penelope, the spirit urgeth and moveth me wonderfully to beseech thee to cleave unto me, flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone." "Hum—truly, Obadiah, thou hast wisely said, inasmuch as it is written that it is not good for man to be alone, lo! and behold, I will sojourn with thee."

GREEK SONS AND DAUGHTERS.—The birth of a daughter is as much a subject of condolence, as the birth of a son is one of congratulation. A foreign resident at Athens, the father of a large family of girls, is looked upon by his neighbors as the most unlucky of men. They wonder at his failure to appreciate their superior gifts. He is told of an Athenian, who had set his heart on obtaining a son to perpetuate his name. Upon learning the disappointment of his expectations, he endeavoured to conceal his chagrin, and shame also, in the grove of the Cephisus; where he skulked for three days. Before he could regain sufficient assurance to meet his acquaintance. The anecdote may be somewhat exaggerated; but the fact that such feelings exist cannot be doubted.

A traveller in Canada writes to the N. Y. Tribune from Toronto that he had not met a single man in the Provinces who advocated annexation to the Stars and Stripes, although he had met many who derided the idea in a contemptuous spirit.

A WARNING.—An eminent physician in this neighbourhood, says the Ulverstone Advertiser, was called to perform a rather curious operation on a man who had drank too deep in discriminate between the flesh and bone of a dainty duck. The operation being successfully performed, the worthy surgeon thought to improve the occasion.—"Well my man," said he, "this will be a warning to you not to get drunk again."—The answer was characteristic—"it will be a warning to me not to eat ducks when I am drunk."

CAUGHT AT LAST.—A friend of ours, who resides in North Pearl Street, went a fishing the other day, and among other things that he hauled in was a large-sized turtle. To enjoy the surprise of his servant girl, he placed it in her bedroom. The next morning the first thing that bounced into the breakfast room was Biddy, with the exclamation of—"Be jabbers, I've got the divil."—"What divil?" exclaimed the head of the house, feigning surprise. "The bull bedbug that has been ateing the childer for the last month." As this is a new name for the nocturnal assassin, we thought we would let it out. Bull bed bug is good.

A professor of Magic, who recently gave an entertainment in an English seaport, was bragging pretty largely of his sleight of hand in the public room of one of the hotels, after his performance was over. A gentleman present offered to bet him that he would make everything on the table disappear in less than a minute. The professor at once booked the wager, when the other screwed out the gas. The disappearance was complete, and the professor confessed himself "sold!"

TURKISH DOCTORS.—What a frightful revolution it would cause in America if the Turkish law were put in force with us!—Nobody would be able to hear himself speak for the unceasing ringing of bells in the streets. The medical profession is subject to a singular responsibility in Turkey. When one of its followers—from ignorance—causes the death of a patient, he is compelled to carry a wooden frame round his neck, hung with bells—he appears a sort of perambulating mosque. In this state he is paraded round the town, and every time he asks permission to rest himself he has to pay a sum of money—The ringing of the bells gives notice to the passers-by how important it is to remember the features of the criminal, lest they should confide their existence to a man who would inevitably shorten it.

Advertisments must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 11, 1856.

A short time since, the body of a man, dreadfully mutilated, was found in the woods on lot No. 154, in this township, and near Lake St. Clair; it was supposed that the remains had been mutilated by hogs, and from what was left of the body it appears to have remained exposed for some time. No mark or paper was found upon the dress which would lead to the discovery of the party's name; he was evidently a stranger in this part of the Country, as he would have been identified; had he been a resident, and no one having been missed about the time when this person must have come to his death, also leads us to that belief. An inquest was held in view of the body by Dr. Guichard, Coroner, and as nothing then appeared to charge his death upon any person, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

His dress is thus described: the coat was of brown linen, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of blue calico; brown kerseymere trousers, with narrow raised rib, gaiter boots, ribbed socks, black silk neckcloth, and flat crowned straw hat, with black ribbon, and a ribbon to attach it to the coat.

As a somewhat strange coincidence, we copy from the *Montreal Advertiser* what appears to be a solution of the mystery in regard to the person's name; for in the month of September last, a person by the name of Hippisley Justins, was advertised in the columns of that journal as follows:—

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of Hippisley Justins, eldest son of Hippisley Justins, Attorney and Solicitor of the Great Northern Railroad, London, England. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height; light complexion; light hair; small blue eyes; very large nose, but small between the eyes. He is near-sighted, and very nervous. When last seen he had on a brown linen coat, light pants, boots (lacing at the side), and blue and white neckerchief, and a coarse straw hat, with black ribbon around it.

Any information will be thankfully received by his wife at the Bonegana Hotel.

Other papers will confer a kindness by copying the above notice.

Sept. 9, 1856

The points of identity in the clothing are strong and obvious. The dress proves that the deceased was above the ordinary walk of life; the fine linen shirt, that deceased was an immigrant. If our conclusions are correct, we have a sad solution to a very sad history. Hippisley Justins came to the United States with his wife to seek his fortune. In one of the western lake cities—Detroit, we believe—failing to obtain employment, his means were exhausted, and the family had to part with the greater portion of their clothing. For a while his wife managed to obtain a bare subsistence by her own labor. The unfortunate man, whose intellect appears to have been naturally weak, rendered desperate by the misery of his family, which he was unable to relieve, became mad and wandered away. His wife, by the assistance of the neighborhood, had helped on her journey by the charitable, followed him through a considerable portion of Upper Canada, here and there obtaining traces of him. The last trace was near Niagara. Supposing he might have taken a steamer there for Lower Canada, she came here, making enquiries in the different cities, advertising for him, and laboriously pursuing the faintest indication, but without success. It is probable that the unfortunate man perished where he was found in a state of actual starvation. Mrs. Justins, we believe, returned to Detroit, after her ineffectual search.

Three yet remains a mystery to be cleared away in regard to the manner in which he came to his death. After the inquest had been held and all had apparently forgotten the subject, a man by the name of Lewis, (colored,) was arrested for a violent assault, and while in custody told the constable that he knew who had killed deceased, and that it was one Marshall, (colored,) Marshall was then arrested upon this charge and brought up before John Prince and Thomas Woodbridge, Esquires. A number of witnesses were brought forward and examined, but from their contradictory statements, it was impossible for the Magistrates to obtain evidence sufficiently strong to warrant them in finally committing the prisoners for trial. Marshall was discharged, but Lewis still remains in custody upon the other charge of aggravated assault.

There were many circumstances brought out in the examination which increased the suspicion of guilt against Lewis, but were not of a nature that the magistrates could take cognizance of.

The clothes found upon the deceased are in the possession of the gaoler at Sandwich, for the inspection of any person who may be interested in their identity.

One witness in the examination stated that the clothes found on deceased were similar to those worn by a person from Michigan, who had purchased a horse from him in September last. He was a horse dealer; but the witness did not know his name.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

This building has at length been completed, and the contractors have given up the key. We may now congratulate the County of Essex in possessing as handsome a Court House as the one just finished, and a goal so complete in all its parts, both as regards strength and convenience. Prisoners will not be compelled to occupy small and confined cells as in the old one, and will, during the day, have ample room for exercise, which in a sanitory point of view, is a great improvement. The day wards are large and airy, and so arranged as to afford a thorough classification of prisoners, so that young and inexperienced persons may not be compelled to associate with old and hardened criminals.

The Court Room is large and conveniently arranged, and is finished in a style that does credit to the Architect who planned it, as well as to the Messrs. McKenzie who carried out the design.

This splendid building is a credit to the intelligence of the County, and will be a lasting monument, as shewing the enterprise of those who have taken an active part in securing it's erection.

FERRY BOAT "WINDSOR."

This splendid new boat has just commenced running as a Ferry between Detroit and Windsor, and is, without exception, the best one that has ever been used for that purpose. She has been fitted up in a style that will combine comfort with elegance. Her cabin is large—being placed upon the upper deck—and passengers are spared the annoyance of being obliged, as formerly, to pass and repass among horses and teams. The enterprising proprietor is deserving of every encouragement.

Many of the large cities in the States appear to be striving hard to open up a trade with Canada of late; in fact, our commerce has increased with such rapid strides within the last few years, that to obtain a share of it, is worth working for, as may be seen by the *Philidelphia North American*. We are compelled to abridge the article; the part which has been omitted speaks in the most laudatory terms of the progress which Canada has made, and gives figures to prove its assertions:

"There is one region which the Catawissa and Elmira railway connection has rendered accessible to Philadelphia enterprise, not at present properly appreciated here. We allude to Canada West. Most of the population of this province is located in a peninsula formed by Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Georgian Bay, and Lake Simcoe. This peninsula is a tongue of land projecting southward into the otherwise compact mass of territory composing the United States. It is in a large degree isolated from the rest of the British provinces, its nearest neighbours being the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and New York. It is a great deal easier and much more natural for the people of Canada West to obtain their supplies of merchandize from and though the United States, than to depend upon the long transportation between England and their own cities. Moreover the commercial marts in the States have the advantage of more speedy communications, greater capital, &c. Owing to these facts there is a large trade maintained between Canada and the United States. The ports on Lake Erie are all prospering by it.

Canada communicates with the commercial ports of the United States in two ways —by water and by railroad. The Hudson river and the Erie canal afford New York city the means of uninterrupted water commerce, except in winter, with Canada. For, on the arrival of the canal boats with their cargoes at any of the lake ports, the latter can be re-shipped on lake propellers or brigs and conveyed to almost any part of Canada. The opening of the North Branch Canal, throughout its entire length, has afforded also complete water communication between Philadelphia and Canada. But as yet the event is so recent that it is impossible to say whether the palpable advantages it offers our merchants will be profitted by. We speak not at this matter, however, more at length hereafter.

The land communication with Canada is by means of the New York Central and New York and Erie Railways to New York city, and by the Reading, Catawissa, Williamsport, Elmira and Canadaigua railway to Niagara Suspension Bridge. An erroneous impression has prevailed here that the Catawissa route connects with, and is tributary to the city of New York. So far as the trade of western New York and Canada are concerned, this is a great mistake. The principal connection of the Catawissa and Elmira road is with the Canandaigua and Niagara railway, which is made at Elmira, no portion of the Erie road being used for it.

On reaching Niagara the Canandaigua Railroad meets the Great Western Railroad of Canada. On reaching Buffalo, by the Buffalo and Batavia Railroad, another Canadian line is met—the Buffalo and Brantford. These lines ramnify through the most populous districts of Canada West, and render the people of that region the natural trade customers of the American marts.—It is, therefore, clear that our Catawissa connection affords an admirable facilities for reaching the Canadian trade, and it will be our fault if we do not profit thereby. It has been shown repeatedly that our line is the shortest one between Buffalo or Niagara and the seaboard.

* * * *

From these figures it will be seen that the trade of Canada is something worth striving for, and if our Philadelphia merchants and manufacturers will but enter into a competition for it, we do not doubt of their securing a liberal share of it. To accomplish this they must make themselves and their business known extensively in Canada. For this purpose, an agent of good character is now about to commence travelling through northern and western New York and Canada, for such Philadelphia houses as engage in the undertaking."

In the report of the United States Secretary of war, the following appears to be the authorized strength of the Army—17,893. The actual strength on the 1st of July was 15,562. The number of enlistments during the twelve months ending Sept. 30 was 4,440; the number of persons offering to enlist, but who were rejected for minority or unfitness, was 5,594. The number of casualties during the last fiscal year, by deaths, discharges and desertions, was 6,096, of which 3,223 were by desertion.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY

If we may judge from the language used by President Pierce in his message, it is not the desire of his cabinet to disturb the existing treaty between the two governments, but on the contrary, speaks of its beneficial results in the strongest terms, and gives figures to prove the advantages it affords to the extension of commerce between the two countries.

"The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit in connection to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than twenty-two millions of dollars, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly seven millions of dollars; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than twenty-one millions —an increase of six millions upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above-mentioned treaty."

From the New York *Herald* we are enabled to give a table of the votes cast at the recent Presidential Election, as far as the returns have yet been received. Of these Buchanan received, 1,589,009—Fremont, 1,194,605 and Fillmore, 783,460. The full vote of Texas, Arkansas, and California is still to come in. Four Free States went for Buchanan, Illinois—Buchanan, 105,344; Fremont, 96,180; Fillmore, 37,451; Indiana—Buchanan, 83,732; Freemont 55,644; Fillmore, 19,817; New Jersey Buchanan, 47,412: Fremont, 23,569; Fillmore, 24,091; Pennsylvania—Buchanan 230,500; Fremont, 147,548; Fillmore 82,220. The total vote thus far is 3,567,074. The total vote in 1852 was 3,162,800

The New York *Tribune*, says in relation to the Cabinet which Mr. Buchanan is likely to form:

"One of our Washington correspondents, who is apt to see as far into a milestone as the next man, telegraphs that Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, though not definitely selected, will be composed substantially as follows:—

Sec'y of State.	Lewis Cobb, Michigan.
do of Treasury.	Howell Cobb, Georgia.
do of Interior.	Jesse D. Bright, Indiana
do of War.	C. J. Faulkner, Virginia
do of Navy.	Wm. Preston Kentucky
Postmaster Gen'al	Cave Johnson, Tennessee
Attorney-Gen'al.	Isaac Toucey, Con'ticut

"There is one thing to be said in favor of this cast—there is not a fire-eating Disunionist in it. Four of the seven members are taken from the Slave States, but they all belong to the "Union" as opposed to the South Carolina school. Two of them (Faulkner and Preston) were Whigs nearly as long as there was any Whig party to hold on to. Cobb and Bright were the two master-spirits in this Cabinet. Gen Cass, always indolent, is now too old for a Cabinet post, but the State Department is not a post of excessive labour. Cave Johnson is probably the least fit man ever thought of for Postmaster-General. On the whole this would be a fair average Cabinet, with fewer ciphers than are found in the present."

We notice by the Canada *Gazette* that the following post-offices have been discontinued:—Comber, County of Essex, 30th September, 1856; Wicklow, County of Northumberland, N. R., 31st October, 1856 Moravia, County of Kent, was closed on the opening of the Bothwell P. O.

The *Leader* says that there will not be a dissolution of Parliament, as has been confidently asserted by many journals in the opposition, and declares that all the stories in circulation in regard to this subject, are inventions pure and simple.

We have received the Work entitled, "*Canada at the Universal Exhibition of 1856*," neatly bound; containing a world of information in regard to the resources of the Province, as well as an excellent description of the Exhibition. A full list of articles sent from Canada is given. In giving a brief sketch of the efforts of this Province, it says that, from the list mentioned, it appears that Canada has carried off 93 prizes, among which we find one Grand Medal of Honor, one Medal of Honor, thirteen silver (first class) Medals, thirty bronze (second class) and forty-eight *honorable mentions*. To enable the reader to judge of the aggregate, as well as the comparative amount of success obtained in the several exhibitions in which Canada has entered the lists as a competitor, as marked by the number of prizes received, we here show the total numbers of such prizes awarded at the Exhibitions of London, New York and Paris. At London 67; New York 63; at Paris 95.

The work is published by order of the Legislative Assembly, and circulated by the office of *Routine*.

We have been favoured by Mr. John Lovel, with a pamphlet entitled. "Montreal in 1856," being a sketch prepared for the celebration of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and from the hasty manner in which we have been obliged to glance over it, believe it to contain a very interesting description of the ancient city of Montreal. Mr. Lovel intends publishing a work upon the above subject, with a large map of Montreal. Price five shillings, neatly bound.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Dec. 11, 1856.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 0. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour.—$3

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed,—$4.

Clover,—$10.

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs. $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.

Oats,— do do 30c.

Potatoes, 50c

Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.

Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.

Hay—per Ton, $10.

Straw—Per load, $1 00.

Pork—Per 100 lb, $5 50

Beef— do $4 to $5

TORONTO Dec. 6.

There was only a moderate attendance of farmers on the market to-day, and business was limited. The demand for all kinds of produce is active, and full prices continue to be realized.

Wheat came in rather more freely, but moved off the market very slowly at yester day's quotations. The demand is better, at the reduction, purchases to a considerable extent being made for local millings—also for storage for spring shipment. The export enquiry appears to have altogether ceased. The ruling figures to-day were from 5s 3d @ 5s 10d. The average price for the day might be set down at 5s 9 per bushel.

Flour is tending downward, and, as an instance, we make mention of 250 brls inspected Fancy at 27s 6d; Superfine, except for local consumption, is almost unsaleable.

Oats are scarce and held firmly at 3s on the wharf. Farmers hold them at 2s 2d per bushel. Substitutes, such as corn, carrots &c., are coming into more general use.

Peas are in active request at 4s @ 4s 2d. As high as 4s 4½d has been paid for a large lot of marrowfats.

Potatoes are in rather better supply, and by the bushel sell at 4s 6d. They are retailed at 5s by the farmers.

Apples are held at $3 @ $3½ per brl, and 3s 6 @ 4s 6 per bushel, and in fair demand.

Butter is cheaper, fresh selling at 1s 4d @ 1s 5d. Tub (No. 1) by the firkin, sells at 1s @ 1s 1½ per lb.

Eggs held at 1s 4d and 1s 6d per dozen.

Poultry is not so plentiful and prices are better. For chickens 2s and 2s 3d was paid. Turkeys 3s 9d and 5s, Geese 2s 9d and 3s 3d each.

Pork—The demand forpork is active, and for good dressed hogs $7 per 100 lbs is freely paid inferior brings $6d.

Beef—Common Canadian sells a $5½ @ $6½. Prime American $8 @ $10 pes 100 lbs. Two droves of 150, from Kentucky, are daily expected.

Sheep $5 @ 6s each, and in better supply. Sheepskins 4s @ 5s each. Wool 2s 3d @ 1s 4d per lb.

Detroit Dec. 8, 1856.

Flour In good demand at full prices. We have to report sales 100 bbls at $5 50, and 200 bbls, made from red wheat, at $5 00.

Wheat—comes forward very sparingly by teams. About 150 bu have been bought at $1 25.

Corn—Better, and in brisk demand for the trade. Sales 750 bu, in bags, at 54c.

Oats—Not much doing in oats. National at 45c.

Dressed Hogs—We hear of a sale of 15, averaging a trifle over 200 lbs at $5 75 per 100.

Horse Thieves Caught.

Two horse fanciers, Thos. Bissell, (the son of a man residing near the Ten Mile Creek,) and Frederick Robinson, are now in limbo here for abstracting a couple of horses from the premises of two Germans near Tonawanda, in the State of New York. On Friday night last a fine bay mare was stolen from Mr. Jacob Kohler, and a gray horse from a brother-in-law of his, but the latter horse, being rather old and decrepid, the thieves decided to swap for a fine sorel horse belonging to another brother-in-law of Mr. Kohler's named Louis Zeiger, taking a new bridle and some other articles of "horse furniture" to boot. The thieves then went to Cayuga Creek, thence to the Niagara River, crossing the suspension Bridge to Queenston, and put up at Mr. Bryce's Inn, where they left the sorel in pawn for their night's lodging, $1. They then proceeded to Chippewa, and here the bay was disposed of, returning again to Bryce's paid their bill, and started for Dunville, with the sorrel where he was sold. Mr. Durham met them at Chippewa, and from the low price which they asked for the horse they wished to sell, he suspected all was not right and followed them to Bryce's and to Dunville, and then came to this town, as he supposed the horses if stolen, had been taken from the neighbor hood of Ten Mile Creek. The two Germans, who had traced the thieves to this town, arrived on Wednesday, about the same time as Mr. Durham, and had bills printed, describing the stolen property, and were in the act of putting one up in May's Hotel, when Mr. Durham, who was in the house at the time, said he thought he knew the guilty parties. Mr. May at once volunteered to go in search of the culprits, and started in company with Mr. Durham in pursuit, found Bissel and Robinson near Bail's Mills, on the St. Catherines & Pelham Road, and arrested them. They were brought before Mayor Adams and J. F. Mittleberger, and the horses having been identified by Messrs Kohler and Zeiger (the latter cannot speak English) were restored, and are now confined in the lock up awaiting a requisition for their extradition from the Governor of New York.—*St. Catharine's Post.*

IMPORTANT SUITS.—Two suits are now pending in the U. S. Court before Judge Wilkins, that involve questions of the highest importance to owners of water lots in the river, and the owners or lessees of wharves. They are brought in the shape of a libel for wharfage against the Ferry boat Asa R. Swift owned in this city, and the schooner Empire State owned in Oswego. The facts are simply that Dr. Russell leased the dock at the foot of Woodward avenue, of the city, for the use of his ferry boats, running between this city and Windsor, and owns the dock just above the foot of that street and below the Custom House. The Schooner came to the Woodward Avenue dock and lay there two days discharging and receiving cargo the ferry meanwhile being compelled to land just above or below. Wharfage is demanded and refused: 1st because the wharf in question is declared to be public being the front of a street being publicly laid out: 2nd that the law of constant use makes the wharf a public street, 3rd that no owner of water lots has the right to build wharves in the navigible waters of Detroit River and charge for use. The wharves in question it is admitted are built out into the navigible bank, and in what are known as "navigable waters."

It is contended that their owners own the lots to the centre of the river subject to such regulations as shall prevent them from becoming obstacles to the free navigation of the river.

The suit against the ferry boat is for wharfage on the dock above the foot of the avenue which the plaintiff owns This is resisted on the ground that under the ordinance of 1767, and also by the Ashburton treaty, the public have not only the right to navigate the river, but to land and that docks are free to the public who wish to use them.

It may be some days yet before the questions will reach an issue but when they do we will advise our readers duly.—*Tribune.*

MOVEMENT IN THE FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH —The gun boat Actilla at Portsmouth, lately ordered to be laid up, is now to be fitted out again on special service, with all dispatch. It is also reported that a Channel squadron is to be organised forthwith. The new screw line of battle ship *Victor Emmanuel*, 91, is ordered to be commissioned immediately.

Prospect of Dear Sugar---The Crop Failing in Louisiana.

The Plaquemine [La] *Sentinel* says:

The sugar making season will be of short duration in this parish the present year. A friend who has taken some little trouble to inquire into the state of the sugar crop in a district embraced within four miles above Plaquemine, and eight miles below it, (including the bayous Plaquemine and Jacob,) says that in this portion of the parish there are eight plantations that will make no sugar at all, three that will make "a little," and ten that will make forty or fifty hogsheads, and two that will make about one hundred and fifty. These are mainly large planters. Our friend however, does not enumerate all the planters in this section. We feel assured, nevertheless, that this statement will give a pretty correct idea of sugar making or the sugar crop in the Iberville for the year 1856.

The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* says: —

One of the heaviest frosts we have ever seen fell on Saturday night last. Our planters are stirring themselves to get their cane under ground. We notice that several in the upper part of the parish had commenced grinding. Some three months ago it was calculated that 2,500 hogsheads would be made, but we will be content if our parish yields $1,500. Seed cane whenever it can be found, sells readily for $270 per acre, and none but we have seen sold at that price would not, if ground, make a hogshead to the acre.

REPORTS OF NEGRO INSURRECTION.—ONE WHITE MAN SHOT AND ANOTHER HANGED.—Much excitement exists in time rumors, of intended risings of slaves in Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas. The New Orleans *Bulletin* of Nov. 18th, contains the following paragraph in regard to the insurrection plots in Arkansas and Louisiana:

The papers in the Northern portion of the State have the frequent statements of late, in regard to insurrectionary rumours, and insurrectionary plots, both in that part of the State, and over the line in Arkansas. A few weeks ago a man named Hancock was arrested in Union county Arkansas, on suspicion of being engaged in trying to incite the slaves to insurrection. He made some confessions, and managed finally to escape, but was re-arrested, and taken to ElDorado, tried and shot, not, however by regular process. He was not found guilty in his trial, but subsequently he said he knew all about it but would not tell. This so exasperated the people, as we learn from the Chicot *Press* [La] *Advocate* they seized him, and being then convicted of his guilt, shot him in the woods. A man by the name of Martin, was tried in ElDorado on a similar charge, convicted and hanged. There was to be a general concentration of about 3000 negroes at a given point, and on Hancock and several others. The town of ElDorado was to be attacked, its inhabitants murdered, and money and provisions obtained by force.

The excitement extended down into Louisiana, and several planters have been examining their premises, but they have discovered, as yet nothing to implicate any one. It is to be hoped the matter will rest where it is. In all such circumstances excitement is apt to be carried too far, and innocent persons, in consequence, are liable to be punished for the guilty. We depreciate all hasty and illegal judicial proceedings, where it is possible to avoid them.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2nd.

The President, in allusion to the recent election, says that the result has emphatatically condemned the idea of organising mere geographical parties; and he considers that such an organization could have had countenance in no part of the country had its aims not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind induced by temporary causes and transient. He hopes in their influence after some bitter invectives against those who, under the guise of preventing the extension of slavery, seek to interfere with the institution where it exists under State Law.

He comes to the territorial question in relation particularly to Kansas and Nebraska; and argues at length upon the policy, and defends the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He charges that the revolution disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention deliberately arranged by members of that Congress, which enacted the laws for the organization of the territory. He condemns the incursions both from the North and South, which have been made into the territory, and the exaggeration and inflammatory reports which have been circulated; refers to the efforts which have been made to correct abuses, and rejoices at the peaceful condition of things which now prevail. He then proceeds to review the course of events in Kansas generally, and to defend the action taken by the Government in the premises; concluding with the hope that reflection and wise legislation, either in the Assembly of the territory or Congress, and that the latter will see that no Act remains on its Statute Book violative of the provisions of the Constitution or calculated to interfere with the due exercise of the privileges of citizens.

After referring to the several reports of the Cabinet officers, the President refers to our foreign relations. The various questions at issue between the United States and England are in a fair way of being amicably adjusted, and there is reason to believe that when the question of the Sound Dues is finally adjusted between Denmark and the maratime powers of Europe, the pending negotiation on the same subject with the United States will be settled in a satisfactory manner. The subject of the maratime propositions are dwelt on at some length. The proposed amendment offered by our Government has been favourably entertained by all the Governments who have replied to it, and the present aspect of the question leads the President to hope that the American principle will eventually be incorporated into the Code of International Law.

Our affairs with Mexico and Central America are briefly alluded to. With regard to Nicaragua the President says, that being unable to decide which of the two contending parties in that State is the Government *de facto*, he has refused to receive a Representative from either, and is now awaiting further developements.

In reference to the Panama massacre the President says he has demanded the punishment of the guilty parties, with full indemnity to the families of those who were killed in the affair, as well as for the property destroyed.

In conclusion the President expresses his congratulations in view of the peace, greatness, and facilities, which our country now possesses and enjoys, and says he is preparing to surrender the Executive trust to his successor, and retire to private life, with sentiments of profound gratitude to providence, which has during his administration vouchsafed to carry the country through so many difficulties.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6th, 1856.

The Steamship Atlantic arrived at her wharf about 12 o'clock—brings Liverpool dates of November 26th.

The Steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool at 6 P. M. on the 22nd. Her advices from N. Y. had no perceptible effect upon the Liverpool market, which continued to the sailing of the Atlantic, extremely quiet.

The London market was slightly easier.

The bullion in the Bank of England continued to increase.

Consols for money were quoted at 94¾ a 96¼ and for acct. at 94¼ a 94⅝; closing steady.

The affairs of the Bank of France and the continental markets were generally unchanged.

The various Liverpool Circulars quote the markets generally as very quiet, but without any material change in prices.

Mr James Wilson had addressed to Cyrus W. Field of New York, an official notification that the British Government engages to furnish ships to take additional soundings in the Atlantic Telegraph, and to verify those a ready made to furnish ships tossist in laying the cable, and undertakes to guarantee four per cent on the capital of £350,000 equal to £14,000 sterling until the company's earnings reach 6 per cent. After which the guarantee will be ten thousand per annum for 25 years, or such larger sums as the Government messages may amount to if charged at the ordinary rates of Tariff, and the United States Government made a similar arrangement. The messages of the two Governments are to be sent in the order of priority of receipt.

The Kilkenny Moderater, under the heading of "A Military Mystery," announces that orders have been issued to the Colonels of Militia regiments in Ireland to complete the quota of their respective corps The Moderator remarks that the objects of this filling up the regiments will be ten thousand men for the Government.

Affairs in Spain were quiet and unchanged, and the news from other parts of the Continent was wholly devoid of interest.

By account of the 14th from Constantinople, it appears that 600 wooden houses had been destroyed by fire at Perot. Another extensive fire had broken out at Adrianople. A catastrophe at Rhodes occurred by the lightning having struck the immense store of gunpowder destroying the whole Turkish Quarter completely, and many lives were lost. The Journal de Constantinople says that the Russian company in the Black Sea has purchased 40 steam vessels.

The news is confirmed that the Yenekalo affair has been fully explained between the English and Russia Representatives at Constantinople, and that no English ships were ordered into the Black Sea in consequence of it.

According to the intelligence from Glatz, on the 4th, the European Commission on the Danube was officially constituted, on that day, under the provisional Presidency of M. Bertier, the Russian Commissioner.

In confirming the official accounts from Spain it was stated that Malaga was perfectly quiet, but vigorous measures of punishments had been resorted to, notwithstanding the previous accounts that the affair had no public object, but was merely got up for smuggling purposes.

The Gazette states that it took place at the moment at which the Garrison was being changed and it admits that the insurgents cried Vive La Republique. The Espana say that the number of soldiers wounded was 8 and that the insurgents had from 15 to 20 wounded and three killed. Accounts from Athens to the 16th announce that the elections have turned in favor of the ministry and that the allied troops would leave Greece soon after the return of King Otho.

MARRIED

On Saturday the 6th inst., at Detroit Robert, second son of Mr. George Lee of Sandwich, to Miss Mary Jane Irwin, of Maidstone Cross.

Died.

In this Town, on the morning of the 4th inst., after a painful and lingering illness Fanny ⸗, the beloved wife of William Hunt, aged 27 years.

In Maidstone, on Tuesday, 25th ult., after a short illness, John Costagan, aged 23 years.

On Sunday the 7th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Simon L. Due, in the Township of Sandwich Mr. J. B. L'Duc late of the Township of Colchester, aged 81.

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Tues. 13th Jan. '57
2nd do Amherstburg, Thurs. 11 Dec. '56
3rd do Kingsville, Monday, 15th Dec. do
4th do Colchester, Saturday, 13th Dec. do
5th do Mersea, Wednesday, 17th Dec. do
6th do Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th January, 1857.

(Signed) A. CHEWETT.
Judge.

Special Notices.

To Ladies.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are especially efficacious in all the variety of ailments incidental to the fair sex. They mildly and speedily remove all Skin Eruptions, Sallowness of Complexion, Nervous Irritability, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Depression of Spirits, Irregularity, or General Derangement of the System, and by assisting the Secretions, give such a healthy action to the Organs as to give the color of the Rose to the complexion, and tone and vigor to the whole frame. Delicate females, of all the most delicate constitutions will find them particularly beneficial both before and after confinement, and for the general use they cannot be too highly recommended. They possess the eminent advantage over all other apperient medicines, that while they operate gently and without pain, they produce neither debility, costiveness, nor irritation, which is so apt to produce or aggravate the Piles.

No medicine ever introduced to the public has become so universally popular with Ladies as Sir Astley Cooper's Pills. They are of most astonishing efficacy, and they are confidently recommended to the fair for general use. A trial of a box of the Pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It frequently occurs that Druggists *impose* on their customers a spurious compound *called* Sir Astley Cooper's Pills generally put up in a red or pink wrapper and labelled *prepared*, or, as *prepared* at Apothecaries Hall, London, when the fact is, they are prepared by themselves.—Beware of such barefaced attempts to impose. The Genuine Pills have the likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co. London and New York, on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For Sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, Wholesale Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others are accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	$5 00
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$2 50 to $3 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 50 do
Corn Meal,	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of E. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

IN THE INSOLVENT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

IN the matter of the Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make final order and discharge, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at Sandwich, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of December instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated this 5th day of December, A.D. 1856

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at the residence of D. A. McMULLIN, Esquire, on Saturday the 20th December inst., a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Stoves, (Cooking and Parlor,) Sofas, Wardrobes, Crockery, Dinner and Tea Sets complete, (China,) and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION

"BEN MARY."

TERMS:—All sums under £5, cash; over £5 and under £12 10s, three months; all over £12 10s, four months' credit, by furnishing approved endorsed paper.

P. H. MORIN, Salesman.

Sandwich, Dec. 10th, 1856.

NOTICE.

A MEETIN I of the BOARD of PUBLIC INTRUCTION, for the County of Essex, will be held at Sandwich, on the twenty-sixth of Dec., and at Amherstburg on the day following, at the hour of 10 o'clock of both days, for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates for 1857.

Those Teachers who received first class certificates for the past year will have them renewed, without further examination, upon application to the Secretary, and the same privilege will be extended to second class Teachers, who are about to continue to teach in the same school sections.

By order,

PAUL JOHN SAUER.
Sec., Board Pub. Instruction.

Sandwich, 29th Nov. 1856.

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parti s, are hereby notified that they are requested by the 62nd, 63rd and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the Canada "Gazette," to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office, Toronto.

ALFRED TODD,
Clerk of Private Bill Office
Toronto. Nov. 7, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.
Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE next LOAN MEETING will take place on Wednesday, 3rd December next. £150 for sale.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sec-Treas. E. B. S.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor, for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
NORTH **1856** SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander,*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
COTTONS & SHEETING
WINTER
HOSIERY, and GLOVES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
IN VARIETY.
COATINGS, TWEEDS,
SATINETTS
TROWSERINGS,
FLANNELS,
GREY KERSEYS,
GALA PLAIDS
KOSSUTH HATS,
COTTON WARP,
BOOTS AND SHOES
TICKINGS,
CARPETING,
WINTER
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
TOGETHER
WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
TEAS, SUGARS,
GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS
ALSO,
THE BEST BRANDS OF
FLOUR.
BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN
AT CURRENT PRICES.
SCOTCH MADE
Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

NAME of PROSECUTOR.	NAME of DEFENDANT.	NATURE of CHARGE.	DATE of CONVICTION	NAME of CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
William Fleming,	Peter Skilley,	Non-performance of Statute Labour,	26th June,	Duncan Grant and Andrew Patillo,	5s	28th June,	Pathmaster	
Charles Hodges,	William Ryan, James Ryan, William Farrell, Patrick Godfrey, Michael Ryley	Non performance of Statute Labour,	15th Dec, 1855	do do do	5s each,	15th December.	Pathmaster,	
		do do	10th June,	do do do	5s	10th June,	do	
Robert Lewis,	Dolney Purvis,		19th August,	do do do				Bound to keep the Peace and pay costs.
John Shendan,	Thomass Benn,	Trespass,						do de
Francis Tribur,	Jacob Cummings and Innis Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do do				Dismissed,
Joseph Hill,	Patrick Flanigan,	Fraud,	10th April,	Dennis Downing,	Plff paid costs	Forthwith,		
John Sullivan,	Joseph Morasse,	Non-payment of Wages,	12th July,	do do	Costs & damages, £1 15s 6d	21 days,	Plaintiff	
Thomas Mulligan,	Joseph Morasse,	Assault,	16th do	do do	1s Fine and costs,	14 days,	Township Treasurer	
Lindsey Lattie,	Richard Lawson,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th August,	do do	15s and costs,	14 days,	Plaintiff,	
Mary Sexton, wife of John Sexton,	Edward Sexton,	Assault,	9th do	do do	5s Fine,	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer,	Bound to keep the Peace
William Hickey,	John Lundy,	do	18th September,	do do	Plff paid costs,	Forthwith,		Dismissed
Robert McCormick,	John Merchant, Henry Snider, George Foolmeter, Benjamin Lauyer, Francis Anstey.	Non-performance of Statute Labor,	7th July,	Lennox Thompson,	1st, 10s; 2nd, 5s; 3rd & 4th, 10s; 5th, 15s	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer	Paid Left the country Paid Paid Paid
Mary Reed,	Shadrack Bruce and Elizabeth Bruce,	Assault and Battery,	21st July,	John Brush,	5s each,	10 days,	do do	Paid
Joseph Emlech,	Joseph Bondy,	Refusing to perform Statute						
John Lucia,	Isaac Fairfax, Dure Quixot, John Butler, Joseph Thusman, Ed. Mason, Bashrod Taylor, Silas Green,	Labor,	19th July,	Cornelius R. Quick,	15s 10s; 10s; 15s; 15s;	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid
	do do		19th July,	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s; 10s; 10s;	2 weeks,	Treasurer,	Paid
John G. Bruce,	John Mulder,	Assault and Battery,	28th do,	do	£1 0s. 0d	1 month,	do	Not paid, left country
George Tuffemise,	Peter Thrasher,	do do	4th August,	do	£1 0s 0d	1 month,	do	Paid
Joshua W. Crosby,	Henry Johnston,	do do	13th September,	do	5s.	2 weeks,	do	Paid
William Box,	Thomas Cornwell,	do do	do	C. R. Quick and Asa Wilcox	10s.	1 month,	do	Not paid, left country,
Philip Lonna,	Timothy Shay,	do do	2nd October,	Cornelius R. Quick,			do	Parties settled, paid co ts
John M. Lawson,	John Hutchins,	do do	18th do	do	10s.	Forthwith.	Township Clerk of	Paid
Daniel Moran,	George Hammond,	Assault,		do	£1 5s 6d fine;	£3 4s 6d costs,	Tilbury West,	
Patrick O'Brien,	John Grey,	do		do	10s fine, 10s costs		Treas. of Windsor,	
Joseph L. Marantette,	Thomas Johnston,	do		S S Macdonell & Fr. Caron,	£2 „ 12s 6d „		do	
John Webster,	William Williams.	do	16th May,	Thomas Hawkins,	5s	14 days,		Not yet paid,
Dennis Reaume.	Peter Knight, Reuben Bentley, Strothwell Taylor, James Tolen,	Assault,	5th August,	Thomas Hawkins,	£1 each	Forthwith,		Knight gone away Warrant in Constable's hands to collect
J. H. Lockheart,	George Cox, David Carter, James Mulder,	Neglecting to do Statute Labor,	1st July,	John G. Buchanan,	5s; 10s; 5s	15 days,	Township Treasurer	Carter left country. Mulder paid tax to short'r dir.
Henry Hall,	Patrick Dawson,	Trespass,	13th August,	F. A. Lafferty,	£1 10s 0d	18th August,	Not yet paid,	imprisoned
Robert Anderson,	Charles Goble,	Obstructing the Highway,	2nd September,	do	£1 0s 0d	17th September,	do	Very poor
Gilbert Lafferty,	James Campeau,	Assault,	11th October,	do	15s 0d	11th October,	Treasurer,	
Gilbert Lafferty,	Albert Brown,	do	do	do	10s 0d	18th do		Left the place
Gilbert Lafferty,	James Riddalls,	do	do	do	5s 0d	18th do		Not yet paid
The Queen,	John Williams,	Contempt of Court,	do	do	1s 3d	11th do	Town Treasurer,	
Thomas Peterson,	Henry McKenney,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th November,	F. A. Lafferty & J. B. Greiner,	£1 12s 0d	10th November,		Appealed to Sessions
Edward McGrath,	Israel Blanchette,	Trespass,	3rd August,	Duncan Grant & A. Patillo,	Defd paid Costs,			Bound to keep the Peace
Francis Tribune,	Innes Larkins, Jacob Cummins, Henry Hunter,	Trespass,	23rd do	do do				Paid costs
		do	4th September,	do do				do
Edward McGrath,	Elier Planchette,	do	25th do,	do do	£1 5s 0d		Defendant,	
D. R. Munford,	James Larkins,	do	27th do	Thomas Woodbridge,				Bound to keep the Peace
Henrietta Smith,	Alfred Smith,	Articles of the Peace,	18th August,	do do	£2 10s 0d		20s to Prosecutor,	for one year
Joseph Venkler,	William Joseph Miller,	Assault and Battery,					30s to Municipality	Bound to keep the Peace

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 24th November, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 P. M., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. RITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon, the planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 3rd Decdmber next.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should the owner of the same not notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY,
Lot, 27, S. Middle Road
Rochester.

Dated Sept. 26th 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair Black,) a pair of Brahma-Pootras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

A Great and Good Book for Everybody.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED
Hydropathic Encyclopedia,
A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF
HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,
IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dieties and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is breifly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day are also exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the why and the wherefore of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind; Mesmeric Phenomena; the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion; Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Man, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and developement of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity.

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Dietaries of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure applinces, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill use of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

In the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CROSBY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

WHEREAS a Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Baker, has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex, and the Interim Order for Protection from Process has been given to the said William Crosby, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Crosby is hereby required to appear in the Court before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex, acting in the matter of the said Petition on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at ten o'clock of the forenoon precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his Debts, Estates and Effects, and to be further dealt with according to law. And all persons indebted to the said William Crosby, or that have any of his effects are not to pay or detain the same but to PAUL JOHN SALTER, of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the Official Assignee nominated in that behalf by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said petition.

Dated 6th November, 1856.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

ALBERT PRINCE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require renewing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Verrale, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 5th November next, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 1st Sept. 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS.

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR.

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.

The Foot Rot.

A. A. Dickinson, of Steuben County. N. Y., delivered an address some two years ago, before the Cortland county Society, in which among other things, he spoke of his mode of curing the foot rot in sheep, and in the feet of cattle. He says:

"I have had some time experience for twenty-five years with what I once considered as one of the most injurious diseases to cattle, and more especially to sheep. I now regard it as of little or no consequence, and I will trouble you with one of twenty-five years operations, and, to that end, will take the year in which the disease was most malignant, which was in 1850. I purchased in that year 30,000 sheep, and had not less than 1,000 head of cattle upon my farm. During the pasturing season, more than one half of my sheep were affected with the rot, and because they were thus diseased, I purchased so largely. Men came all the way from Ohio to sell me their sheep, expressly on this account. My remedy is simple and plain, and my cure equally sure. I make a three cornered field, and at the pointed corner I make a lane, and in this lane, or neck of the field, I set a trough, twelve feet long, twelve inches deep, of the same width, in which I fastened some scantling, substantially flaring out, then covered the scantling with boards, so that only one sheep or steer can go through at a time. In the trough I place fifty or one hundred pounds of blue vitriol, fill, and keep in, as full of water as it should be, covering the liquid over with straw, and set the sheep, or cattle, marching through. By leading a tame ox the rest will follow. A good sheep herd dog will start the sheep through, and one man, with a well trained dog, can drive 10,000 in a day. This vitriol will kill the disease. It will make and replace hoofs that have rotted off. With cattle it is not so malignant as with sheep, but either may be cured without stopping their growth, if taken in time. If it has been of long standing, feed sulphur freely in your salt."

OIL OF AMBARD IN RHEUMATISM.—Where one third of the male population complain to some extent of rheumatic pains, in the fickle climate of New-England, but more especially along the seashore, physicians have it in their power to mitigate an immense amount of severe suffering by prescribing the volatile oil of mustard. It is simply, and to rube feelers, a burning first drink with a few weight of al ohol at forty degrees. Some patients may object to its pungent odor, but that is temporary, while the remedy may in some cases prove a permanent cure. Make the application at least twice a day, and protect the part with soft flannel. Mustard mills are in operation in the cities generally, at which the oil may be procured, it being an article not much in demand in the arts. Were it not for detecting it by a pungent odor, this oil would have become a secret remedy for rheumatic pains years ago. A nostrum loses its miraculous efficiency and curative properties on becoming known. [Medical World.

PRESERVING PLANTS IN WINTER.—Nothing has more discouraged the cultivator of flowers, than the supposed difficulty of preserving them in winter; but as experience is acquired, this obstacle disappears. Many plants may be summarily dealt with. Cuttases and scarlet geraniums will do well in any dry cellar without water. More plants die in winter from the effects of damp than by frost and they should be watered sparingly, just enough to keep them from flagging. The best method of wintering them is in frames, well surrounder, with dung, and covered with a thick mat or carpet, giving plenty of air when the weather is not frosty. When plants are found frozen in windows, &c. let them thaw in a cellar, and they will often sustain no injury. In this way may be preserved Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Hydrangeas, &c., and they will come out fine and fresh after a long winter.

Fruit in Cellars.

A great deal of winter fruit suffers early decay in consequence of a deficiency of ventilation, especia ly during autumn and after the fruit is deposited. Another cause of decay, is the improper location of the cellar or bins in which are placed against or around the walls. By this incovenient arrangement, the assorting of decayed specimens must be done all from one side, and the shelves hence must be very narrow, or the operator must stretch himself in a most irksome horizontal position. The circulation of the air is at the same time, greatly impaded by the want of space next the walls. To avoid these evils the shelves should be in the centre with a passage all round. This allows circulation of air, and the shelves may be twice the width, with the same conveniences in assorting or picking. If suspended from the joists with wire on rod bars, rats cannot reach them. We have never succeeded so well by any other than this arrangement. It is said that the Germans are very successful in the ventilation of their cellars, by communication with the principal chimney, the heated air in which necessarily maintains a current, which sweeps out the noxious and stagnant gases from the vegatable and other contents.

EFFECTS OF TEA.—Dr. John Burdell, a distinguished dentist of New York, boiled down a pound of young hyson tea, from a quart to half a pint, and ten drops killed a rabbit ten months old; and when boiled down to a gill, eight drops killed a cat of the same age in a few minutes! Think of it. Most persons who drink tea, use not less than a pound in three months; and yet a pound of hyson tea contains enough poison to kill, according to the above experiment, more than seventeen thousand rabbits; or nearly two hundred a day; and if boiled down to a gill, it contains poison enough to kill 10,860 cats in the same space of time! Dr Burdell made similar trials with coffee and black tea, and found the results nearly the same.—*Sunderlan's Book of Health.*

A SCHOOL FOR MANNERS.—As George III was walking the quarter-deck of one of his men of war, with his hat on, a sailor asked his mess-mate who that fellow was who did not 'douse his peak (take off his hat) to the admiral.' 'Why it's the King.' 'Well, king or no king,' retorted the other, 'he's an unmannerly dog!' La-w d love ye!' growled Jack, 'Where should he larn manners? He was never out of sight of land in his life.'

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew, and is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, of 171 miles from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable lands.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. Gordon, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To enable the intending Settler under the French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Angleses, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships on the very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the *HASTINGS* ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Lands on these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings*. The Road through the large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agents resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboats up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement be duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to free grants, residing on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required number of the lands be made on other lots. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

A SCHOOL HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men, The neighbours generally help to build the Log cabin for each newly arrived Settler, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed, and then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best that there is any for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of his time to clearing his land, and for the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The settlers throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the settler to get to land in the Fall of the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fortilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber and Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the more lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from the Ottawa River, almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships on the very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the *HASTINGS* ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Lands on these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings*. The Road through the large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agents resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboats up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the *Land* allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement be duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to free grants, residing on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required number of the lands be made on other lots. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

A SCHOOL HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men, The neighbours generally help to build the Log cabin for each newly arrived Settler, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed, and then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the *Province*, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best that there is any for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste of his numerous customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waifers and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE'S

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.
Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3.50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3.50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Cleveland Leader one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3.50 for the "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where they will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Win dsor, July 1, 1856. tf

NOTICE, TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, is indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHEWS & CO., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties receiving Lumber and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
13th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq., these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture renders such a Journal as the Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful arrangement of Flower Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

The Nurseryman, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" is proved to be a publication of interest. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly for it, and issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, have made the conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM
25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, Designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS
Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 16th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties receiving Lumber and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
13th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq., these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted exact time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS,
I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING
Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON.
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.,

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Fancy Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large and Clothing Assortions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Cloth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached, and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL
Sandwich, 12th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1856. NO. 43.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:
If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.
Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d. cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts,
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT,
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10 A.M. to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
The Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN SURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that no will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA.
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.
JOSEPH WINTERS.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. M., PRINCIPAL
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. JAKINS, O. H. JUDD, Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD, Teachers of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS, Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. BOLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAYTON, JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.
VISITING COMMITTEE.
A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mather, C. Bradburn.
A. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.
TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - - 5
Passed on to some hour of exercise.
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.
THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and now occupies the ground as one of the *most lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar institution in the United States.
THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.
THE METHOD OF TEACHING
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as exhibited in affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, time and place. By this natural and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false* science and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.
THE INITIATORY COURSE.
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, and by studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on its investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.
THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.
THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend a longer time than required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.
By following diligently the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.
PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.
Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System, also will be taught. This System, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other Colleges are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.
DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commercial Correspondence, Railroading, &c., &c., Business Correspondence, Penmanship etc.
The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for many of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

"Run out Your Tongue, and Shut Your Eyes."

BY JOHN THORNBERRY.

Old Dr. Jennings was a man
"Twould do your soul good once to meet
So full was he of tenderness,
And yet of every odd conceit.
He had a way he called his own,
Which suited patients, rich and poor;
For this no better was than that,
And all alike went through his door.

Among the host of sickly ones,
Eat up of spleen and sluggish bile,
That sought his aid from day to day,
Was no old lady, Mrs. Guile.
In truth, she was as well as he,
Or you, good reader, if not sick;
But she was rich, and that was way
Her ailments kept collecting thick.

The doctor could not go abroad,
No matter where, or how, or when,
But he was haunted with her face,
The wretchedest of wretched men.
He knew that *hypo* was the cause,—
He knew her illness was all made;
And he resolved at last to try
And put an end to such a trade

One day she met him on the street,
On every side with people jammed;
She stopped, of course; she always stopp'd,
She coughed, and coughed; and he—
he "hem'd."
"O, Dr. Jennings sir" said she,
"I feel so bad to-day, *right here!*"
And put her hands across her chest,
And poured her troubles in his ear.

"Let's see!" the doctor gruffly spake;
"Run out your tongue, and shut your eyes!"
She did as she was bid; and he
Passed on to some new enterprise.
For full three minutes thus she stood,
Exposed to everybody's jeers,
And woke at last to find herself
A fool among her lady peers!

She called upon him for his bill,
And never took another pill.

A Man Biting off his own Nose.

We don't know whether the following story has ever appeared in print or not, but we give it at all events, as it was related to us the other evening by a person who was present at the time, promising that the main facts are literally true.

Next morning Pat was arrested on a charge of having wantonly and without provocation bit off the nose of Brother Jonathan, and brought before a Dutch Judge named Sloats. The offence was a States prison affair, and, of course, Pat was in a great sweat to clear himself of the crime laid to his charge, and applied to a pettifogger to defend him. Pat was instructed to plead "not guilty" and to maintain that the yankee had bitten his own nose off. After a variety of minor cases had been disposed of, Patrick O'Grady was placed at the bar, and the yankee was called upon to state his version of the affair, which he did clearly, showing that Pat was the identical individual who had taken off *the nose*, other parties testified to the same fact.

The Judge then said, "Mynheer O'Gradys, vat you bite dish man's nosh off for. I shall send you to Sthates prison for ash long ash never wash."

"Arrah, yer honor, be aisy, sure Misther Connor did the dade himself," and Pat here related how the feat was accomplished, telling a very plain and apparently straightforward story.

The judge, however, would not believe him, and exclaimed in a passion: "Donder and blitzen, how ter tyvels you tink a man bite off nish own nosh? Ishall send you to Sthates prison twice ash long ash never wash for one sum lie."

This brought Pat's lawyer to his feet, who knew that the judge was a member of the Dutch Presbyterian Church, and questioned him after the following fashion:

Squire Sloats, I believe you're a Presbyterian, are you not?

"Yaw, I ish a Bresbeterian."

"You believe that the doctrine of foreordination is true, and that all things are possible with God, don't you?"

"Yaw, I dosh believe in te doctrines of foreordinos, and dat all tings are possible mit God."

"Well, then, if you believe all things are possible with God, don't you think it quite possible that God might have caused this man to bite off his own nose."

"Yaw, I dosh believe dat!"

"Well, then, I maintain that God did cause this man to bite off his own nose, and I defy any person to prove the contrary; and therefore call upon you to liberate the prisoner at once."

"Py Got, you ish right. Dey can't proves dat God did not make him bite off his own nosh, therefore, Pat O'Grady's, you ish free, and you tam Yankees don't you comes before me again mit a lie in your mouths, or I will sends you to Sthates prison."

Pat kick'd up his heels, and disappeared to have a "dhrap wid the boys," while the yankee skunked off in the best way he could by the back door.

(From Harper's, Monthly.

"SAMMIVEL, bevare of the viddlers," was very good advice, but who takes advice to keep out of the way of a bewitching woman. It is an impeachment of one's own good sense to suppose that he can not take care of himself when only a woman is in the case. Yet so honest, simple, and unsuspecting was a young merchant in New Orleans, Mr. Thomas P. Dobson, formerly of Stonville, Connecticut, that he never once mistrusted that the Widow Ivason had any designs on his person. Indeed, the widow had not for herself, but being the lone mother of a lone and lovely daughter, she thought it not unmeet that young Mr. Dobson, a thriving tradesman, should often see the daughter of her home and hearth and then. how could he help but love, and woo, and win her!—Dobson was her frequently invited guest; to church and opera Dobson often was asked to go with the widow and her daughter, but the widow was subject to sudden headaches, and the youthful pair were obliged to go without her maternal company and care. The widow kept an account at Mr. Dobson's store, and in fine weather Miss Emily was sent again and again to purchase some indispensable nothing, that nobody could select but herself. The widow thought she had him sure. Other people thought so, too. While the widow was looking for him daily to call and ask for the hand of her daughter, he was looking for the widow to call and settle her bill. So matters stood when the young merchant called at the widow's one morning, and was kindly received by the young lady. After a little pleasant chat, he said he wished to see her mother, and presently the widow appeared, as pleasant as the morning of spring.

Mr Dobson began, without any hesitation; "Mrs Ivison, as I am going to the North for goods, to be gone a few weeks, I called to see you in relation to our matters."

"You are perfectly right, Sir; I admire your frankness. Have you spoken to my daughter, Mr. Dobson?"

"Why no, Madam, I have not indeed; as she is a minor, I presumed that the *business* was all in your hands."

"Oh no, Sir, not at all. It is all as she says. I leave it entirely to her."

"Well, then," said Dobson, raising and putting his hand to his breast-pocket, "*I have your account to-day!*"

"Bill! bill, Sir!" screamed the widow, forgetting herself in her disappointment and vexation. "What do you mean by a bill, Sir?"

"Only a little bill of $50 50 for things that Miss Emily has had at the store, Madam. Why are you surprised?"

"Because, Sir—because I thought it had been paid;" and showing the astonished young gentleman out, she promised to send a servant with the money in the course of the day.

During the day Pat was arrested on a charge of having wantonly and without provocation bit off the nose of Brother Jonathan, and brought before a Dutch Judge named Sloats. The offence was a States prison affair, and, of course, Pat was in a great sweat to clear himself of the crime laid to his charge, and applied to a pettifogger to defend him. Pat was instructed to plead "not guilty" and to maintain that the yankee had bitten his own nose off. After a variety of minor cases had been disposed of, Patrick O'Grady was placed at the bar, and the yankee was called upon to state his version of the affair, which he did clearly, showing that Pat was the identical individual who had taken off *the nose*, other parties testified to the same fact.

The Judge then said, "Mynheer O'Gradys, vat you bite dish man's nosh off for. I shall send you to Sthates prison for ash long ash never wash."

"Arrah, yer honor, be aisy, sure Misther Connor did the dade himself," and Pat here related how the feat was accomplished, telling a very plain and apparently straightforward story.

The judge, however, would not believe him, and exclaimed in a passion: "Donder and blitzen, how ter tyvels you tink a man bite off nish own nosh? Ishall send you to Sthates prison twice ash long ash never wash for one sum lie."

This brought Pat's lawyer to his feet, who knew that the judge was a member of the Dutch Presbyterian Church, and questioned him after the following fashion:

Squire Sloats, I believe you're a Presbyterian, are you not?

"Yaw, I ish a Bresbeterian."

"You believe that the doctrine of foreordination is true, and that all things are possible with God, don't you?"

"Yaw, I dosh believe in te doctrines of foreordinos, and dat all tings are possible mit God."

"Well, then, if you believe all things are possible with God, don't you think it quite possible that God might have caused this man to bite off his own nose."

"Yaw, I dosh believe dat!"

"Well, then, I maintain that God did cause this man to bite off his own nose, and I defy any person to prove the contrary; and therefore call upon you to liberate the prisoner at once."

"Py Got, you ish right. Dey can't proves dat God did not make him bite off his own nosh, therefore, Pat O'Grady's, you ish free, and you tam Yankees don't you comes before me again mit a lie in your mouths, or I will sends you to Sthates prison."

Pat kick'd up his heels, and disappeared to have a "dhrap wid the boys," while the yankee skunked off in the best way he could by the back door.

"Oh, Mr. Turney," said the Judge, "Mr. Green understands the whole matter; he knows he has got to be hung. You understand it, Mr. Green, don't you?"

"Certainly," said the prisoner.

"Mr. Sheriff, adjourn the Court."

Four weeks from that day Mr. Green was hung, but not so much to his own satisfaction as his appearance promised on the day of his conviction.

Four Great Men.

It is a remarkable fact that four of the most renowned men that ever lived closed with some violent or mournful death.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another for him to conquer, set fire to a city, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of the world, and stripped them of their shell of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundation quake—fled from his country—being hated by those who once exultingly united his name with that of God, and called him Hannibal—died at last by poison, administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept for in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his hands in the blood of one million of foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, who made Kings and Emperors obeyed, after having filled the earth with tears and blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, ended his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, but where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not or would not bring him aid.

Thus four men, who, from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as representatives, of all these whom the world great—all those four whom, each in their turn, made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine, one by suicide, one murdered by his friends, and one in lonely exile.

Captain Smith's Bear Story.

A correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* gives the following recipe for getting rid of one's neighbours' hogs:—About the year 1820, I settled at the Long Peach Tree, in Wilcox county Alabama, had a small potato patch, and a bit of garden, as was usual in those days. My nearest neighbour John Champion, being better off than the rest of us, had a nice gang of hogs, and finding a rich field in the corn and potatoes belonging to his neighbours on account of his wealth and owning an overbearing man, too, was not particular whether his stock broke into other people's fields or not. My stock was too small to feed my own family and John Champion's hogs too; so I complained to him several times, but could get no redress, when one day old Erasmus Culpepper's house one day, I heard him remark that if a fool, or an ear, or even a small piece of bearskin was thrown down in the place where hogs *use*, that they would never show snouts there again. I went home and cut the skin of a bear which I had killed some time before, and having supplied myself with some corn, I went out and saw about twenty fine year olds munching away in my field. I "tolled them up," and catching a good runner, sawed him up with the bear skin and then turned him loose; when he ran after the rest, and they flew from the supposed bear. The last that was seen of them was at Bassett's Creek, near forty miles from my house, only two being alive; one running from his fellow served in the skin, and he trying to catch the other; the rest were found dead in the road, having literally run themselves to death.—It is needless to add that John Champion's hogs stayed at home after that.

Miscellany.

SENSIBLE TO THE LAST.—A certain member of the society of "Friends" fitted out one of his ships from New Bedford on a short trading voyage, expecting a return in a few months; but the captain was absent over four years, neglecting to send accounts, remit no money, and, on the other hand, kept drawing on the merchant. After all hope was gone, he brought his ship into New Bedford in a shattered condition, and the "Friend" mildly remonstrated with him.—"Friend your gill early," interrupted the speaker; "she aint fit for nothing—she'll neither wear nor stay." "Friend," said the other, mildly, "for the *wearing*, thee seem to have worn her out thyself; and for the *staying*, I thought thee would *never* come back."

THE LANAUDIERE FAMILY.—Demoiselle de Lanaudiere, whose death in this city we announced on the 17th inst., was a younger daughter of the late Honorable Charles Francois Taillant, Sieur de Lanaudiere, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and Conseiller du Roi au Conseil Legislatif de Quebec, anterior to the Conquest. The Sieur de Lanaudiere was one of the one hundred and twenty six French nobility in Canada at its cession, and accepted the alternative to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, and remain in the country of his birth. At the convocation of the first Parliament in 1792 he was appointed one of the Grand Voyer of Lower Canada. His ancestor, Xavier de Lanaudiere, was an officer of the Regiment of Carignan, which was the first which arrived in Canada, about 1652 or '53. The family, after the conquest, was distinguished for steady loyalty; one of its members, Xavier Lanaudiere, was a liberal subscriber to a fund raised in the British Provinces to assist carrying on the war with France in 1799; 1811 the same gentleman filled the office of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Militia.—*Quebec Gazette.*

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Quite a rich scene was witnessed yesterday, in our quiet little village, in the marriage way. It appears that Stephen Simmons and Miss Sally Evans called upon Squire Simmons for the purpose of getting "joined together in the holy bonds of wedlock." The ceremonies being performed, the parties retired to their place of abode. In the afternoon the bridegroom was waited upon by an officer and arrested for stealing the coat in which he was married. Truly the vicissitudes of life are wonderful.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE TOOTH OF TIME.—When Nineveh has departed and Palmyra is in ruins when Imperial Rome has fallen, and the Pyramids themselves are sinking into decay—it is no wonder (sighs a French humorist) that my old coat should be getting seedy at the elbows!

Blankets were first made at Bristol, in England by a poor weaver, whose name was Thomas Blanket, and who gave his name to his peculiar manufacture of woolen cloth.

THE QUEEN'S RESIDENCE AT BALMORAL.—The furniture of the new Castle of Balmoral is of a very peculiar character; all the rooms are alike, that is, all the curtains, draperies, and coverings of the apartments are of one pattern, though differing in the costliness of the fabric. The design is a tartan, with a red and white check, and it is extraordinary how well this harmonises with the character of the building, its situation, and its associations. Another peculiarity is the absence of paint on any of the internal doors; without any exception, of all these the wood is perfectly *au natural*, though it is very highly polished; and thus the aspect of the old Scottish castle is maintained with every possible degree of modern comfort.—*Court Journal.*

A young widow was asked why she was going to get married so soon after the death of her first husband?" O, la!" she said, "I do it to prevent myself feeling to death on account of dear Tom."

AN EXPEDIENT.—A dashing and fashionable widow up town says she thinks of sueing some gentleman for a breach of promise, in order that the world may know she is in the market.

At a recent examination in Trinity College Dublin, Henry Wm. Stewart, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. E. Stewart, of Guelph, Canada West, was awarded the first Gold Medal in Ethics and Logic. We are informed that this is a prize for which there is great competition. Our young Canadian student has therefore distinguished himself greatly.

NEW PRINTING TELEGRAPH.—The new printing Telegraph of Mr. Hughs was publicly exhibited at New York on Friday last, at the office of the American Telegraph Company. It worked both ways at the same time over one wire, with great rapidity, and in other respects fulfilled al that has been claimed for it.

IMPORTATION OF CENTIPEDES.—The employees of a leather dealer's establishment in Ferry street, were not a little alarmed, a few days since, at discovering three live centipedes in a bundle of Hides imported from Maracaibo. The longest one, of course, is by the parent of the others, was of a natural size, measuring over six inches. Being somewhat torpid they were speedily secured.

The article on these venomous insects in the December number of *Harper's Magazine*, accompanied by a reduced illustration of a gigantic one 12½ inches long, obtained by an enterprising naturalist during an exploration in the interior of Venezuela, has awakened much interest in the swamp neighborhood, where most of the imported hides were examined, and keeps those well awake whose duty it is to unpack them.—*N. Y. Times.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands, who live by the sweat of their brow, in all sections rely upon this great remedy as the best protection against the disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, so prevalent in this climate during the Spring and Fall. In the crowded city, and the frontier settlements, on the sea coast, and on the alluvial soil of the western rivers, they are equally indispensible; for wherever internal disease exist, either in an endemic or epidemic form, they are taken by the cautious as a preventative, and by the sick as a means of cure.

"Pray, neighbor Hodge, what are you fencing that pasture for? forty acres of it would starve a cow." "Right," replied Hodge, "I'm fencing it up to keep the cows out."

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, December 11.

The steamer Africa has arrived at her dock. She brings Liverpool dates of the 29th.

In England business is steadily increasing, and it is the general opinion that the financial crisis is passed. It is expected that the Bank will soon alter its rate to 4 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased upwards of £200,000.

The chief feature of the political news is the firm attitude assumed by Switzerland towards Prussia's demands on Neufchatel, which are refused unconditionally. Austria, Bavaria, and Baden support Prussia.

There is nothing new respecting the issues with Russia.

It is confidently asserted that the Peace Congress will re-assemble soon.

There is a rumour in Paris that Prince Albert and German influence is backing a proposal respecting Belgrade now before the British Government, and that they are so hampering the ministry that they cannot act.

The political news from France and Spain is unimportant.

LATEST.

A despatch from Berlin says Prussia would be willing to relinquish her rights in Neufchatel, provided the political prisoners are discharged; otherwise she will act decisively.

It is announced that a strong Russian corps is advancing through Bessarabia to the Black Sea, 7 English ships of war are expected at Constantinople from Malta.

Advices from Persia state that some of the leaders of the revolt at Herat were condemned to death, but, subsequently they were pardoned.

Parliament had been further prorogued to the 3rd of February, then to meet for the despatch of business.

The subscription of £350,000 to the Atlantic Telegraph Company was closed today, having considerably exceeded the required amount. 121 shares were taken in London, 88 in America, 56 in Liverpool, and the remainder in Glasgow, Manchester, &c.

LONDON, Friday evening.—Notwithstanding the increased demand for money to day, in all quarters funds were very firm and closed at ¼ advance.

Private letters from Paris to-day, are again encouraging.

Ireland.

THE LATE BARON DEBRUCK.—The body of this ill fated gentleman has at last been found, nearly decomposed. The deceased had his life insured to an extremely heavy amount. One of the agents of the eldest London office in Dublin reports the sum to be £100,000, but the more general belief is that half, or even less than half that amount would be nearer the truth. The coroner's inquest returned the verdict of "found Drowned" and expressed a firm belief that the unfortunate man met his death by pure accident.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT attended a meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University on Tuesday, in Dublin Castle, to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors of the Cork, Belfast, and Galway Colleges. Lord Carlisle afterwards delivered an address intended to stimulate the pupils to increase exertion. It appears that the standard of acquirements is considered to have been placed too high, and that it deters youths from encountering the examinations. In stating this opinion, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who is Vice-Chancellor of the University, said that if it were so it would be better to remodel the ordinances of the University.

A MEETING HAS BEEN HELD AT TIPPERARY of the creditors of the Tipperary Bank to consider the expediency of making a composition with the shareholders, lest the law should otherwise swallow up all their property and leave the depositors no dividend at all. The official manager was present.—Mr. Gibson, one of the solicitors engaged in the winding up, advised a compromise. Let 6s in the pound be accepted as the contribution in the shareholders; a dividend of 2s has already been paid; probably John Sadleir's property will yield 2s.—making 10s. in the pound. Eventually, two depositors were appointed as a committee for the Tipperary branch to act with the representatives of other branches if any are nominated.

THE IRISH LAND REVOLUTION.—The last returns of the operations of the Encumbered Estates Court have elicited the following remarks from the *Tablet*. It is not often that the able organ of Ultramontanism condescends to write common sense upon matters of a purely temporal nature:—"It is generally supposed that the work of the Encumbered Estates Court is now nearly completed; but this, we believe, is far from being the fact. No doubt the greater part of the worst cases of embarrassed estates have been disposed of, and several millions of acres of the country have been released from the cold obstruction ' of the Court of Chancery or relieved from the blighting influence of a ruined and reckless proprietary. But fully as much more remains to be done, and the fact that owners are becoming in so many cases petitioners under the act is a proof that what remains can be accomplished without the hardship to proprietors which in the first years attended the working of the act. After all, the encumbrances on Irish property cleared away as yet hardly amount to one-third of those which were known to exist when the act was passed. Of course, it is not necessary to get rid of all those encumbrances. Landed proprietors will always continue to borrow money and to give mortgages, on their estates. But the less landed property is encumbered the better, generally speaking, it will be for agriculture and for the interests of the community. At all events, the Encumbered Estates Court has effectually swept the Augean stable of Chancery, and if allowed a few years longer to complete its work it will have conferred benefits upon Irish agriculture second only to what a good Tenant Right Bill would effect."

Our Ocean Line.

There can be now no doubt that a line of Cunarders will be started between Quebec and Liverpool next spring. The *Gazette* publishes an extract from a letter from a merchant in Liverpool to a merchant in this city, positively announcing the fact; and our contemporary adds that "the respectability and position of its informant, are a guarantee of its truth." So that Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., may make up their minds to have powerful competitors for ocean favours next season, and Montreal would do well to bestir herself if she would still be considered the great commercial emporium of Canada. Quebec will naturally do all that she can to secure the Cunarders, and keep them to herself when she gets them. In fact their size will be such that until Lake St. Peter is considerably deepened they could not attempt, were they willing to do so, to come to Montreal. It is our interest to bring them here, and certainly to support in preference the line that will come to us at all seasons. The move made by our merchants to establish a line of propellers to run between Montreal and Chicago is the first step in the right direction.—This will secure us the import and export trade of the west, if anything will; and the value of this trade is incalculable. It is said that more steamers placed on this route, the greater the traffic there will be for them, and that half a dozen different lines would find plenty for them to do. Once let us secure the trade of the west, and we may hope that such a happy result will be realized. The committee who have been appointed to push this matter forward know well its importance, and we have no doubt will set vigorously about the work. Montreal has been often hard pushed, but she has not got knocked on the head yet. Like the Irishman she been often dead, but is not dead yet. The emergencies like this which calls forth all her energies, and shows the metal her merchants are made of. We have no fear of Quebec getting the better of us, if we are only active and energetic and true to ourselves.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 18, 1856.

A melancholy tragedy is reported in the Dublin papers, by which Mr. George Little, cashier of the Midland Great Western Railway Company in that city, met with his death. The circumstances connected therewith, as yet appear to be clothed in mystery, but to all appearances, he came to his death by the hand of the assassin.

We will give the circumstances of the case as briefly as possible. Mr. Little not having opened his office at ten o'clock in the morning, as was his custom, the officials supposed that something had happened, and at his non-appearance at twelve o'clock, and the door being found locked, it was resolved to break open his office, which being done, a horrible spectacle awaited those who entered. The unfortunate gentleman was found lying upon his face quite dead, having his throat cut from ear to ear—his head in fact being almost severed from his body. It is a mysterious circumstance that no instrument was found in the room which could have inflicted the wound. The only article of the kind in the office was a small office-knife, which was found quite clean. A towel was also found which was stained with blood, and had the marks of being used to wipe some sharp instrument, with which no doubt the wound had been inflicted, as it was cut in several places as if with a razor. There were several large wounds upon his head, which must have been inflicted with some heavy instrument. The door of the office, as we before stated, was found locked, and the key, for which a close search had been made, could not be found.

Mr. Little was supposed at first to have committed suicide, but from the circumstances which afterwards transpired, and a *post mortem* examination of the body, proved beyond all doubt, that deceased had been murdered. Another mysterious circumstance is, that a large amount of money was found scattered about the room, and the amount found, corresponded accurately with the amount which he should have in hand, and which was to have been deposited, in the bank upon the following day. All his accounts were found to be completely correct; so that whatever may have been the object of the assassin, it could not have been for the sake of plunder, as none appears to have been missing. The deceased was a most respectably connected gentleman, and he had been in the employ of the company for about four years, and was so highly esteemed as to have been promoted to the important post of cashier some twelve months since. He was about forty years of age, and is a brother of Mr. Little, who for some time past has resided in Sandwich.

An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

It is thought that the murderer is likely to have walked towards the canal, and there deposited the instruments with which he had perpetrated the crime, as well as the key of the office. Rewards have been offered for information by Mr. Simon Little, to the amount of £100, and by Mr. Thos. W. Bond to the amount of £50, and it is supposed that the government will also offer a reward of £500 for the detection of the murder r.

The following further particulars appear in the Dublin papers:—

This horrible tragedy still remains shrouded in the deepest mystery. From the point at which the ill-fated cashier had arrived in the returns at which he was engaged—being the estimates of the receipts from the different stations—it has been calculated that in about twenty minutes after his clerk left, at five o'clock, he would have finished his duties. From the circumstance, it is not unreasonably inferred that the murder was committed between five and six o'clock. It is impossible to account for the fact of so much money having been left in gold and silver if the object of the assassin was to plunder, and yet no other probable motive for the foul deed can be conjectured. Every means will be resorted to in order to throw some light, if possible, upon the mysterious circumstance of the assassination. The detectives will pursue the search in every possible quarter with persevering energy. As yet, they have received no information likely to put them upon the assassin's track, although various circumstances sufficient to awaken suspicion and induce inquiry have been related; among other, that of a conversation which was alleged to have taken place last Friday between a man and woman at a public house in Stonebattery. It is said that the parties, on leaving, towards proceeded to Dunshaughlin, let fall words which would lead to the belief that they had £300 or £400 in their possession or within their reach which had not been honestly come by. The police, however, do not attach much weight to the information, but they are endeavouring to discover who the parties are.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

The draining of the canal commenced at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Up to two o'clock the afternoon nothing was found except a carriage lantern belonging to the company; but shortly after that hour, Mr. Crofton and Mr. Kinner, two gentlemen connected with the Dublin corporation, happened to be standing looking at the operations of the workmen, observed a piece of wood appearing at over the water, which remained in the basin to the depth of two or three inches. They directed the attention of the men to the object, and a search having been made, it was found that the wood was the handle of a hammer, the head of which was embeded in the mud. On being brought to the bank, an examination of the instrument took place, when it was ascertained that it was an engineer's hammer, about eighteen inches in length, the head being rather weighty, and having a highly-polished broad face on one side, and a smaller and sharper one at the other. The wood of the handle, at about two inches from the head, showed a crack which extended for a short distance lower down; this would appear to have been caused by a very heavy blow, in which the head did not fall directly on the surface struck, but rather fell slantingly, by which means the handle must have come in contact with what ever object was intended to have been struck by the blow. The opening of this crack bore evident marks of having human hair entangled in it. Human hair was also visible on the head of the hammer itself. This discovery is looked upon as of utmost importance, and, from what we have been able to gather, we are satisfied that the police are at length on the track of the murderer. The position in which the hammer was found goes to refute the idea of the assassin having proceeded up the railway, and leads to the belief that he either found his way through the car-gate, on the egress side of the platform, or over the boundry wall adjoining the Broad-Stone Basin, into the water of which he threw the hammer, if that should turn out (which is now very probable) one of the instruments with which the murder was perpetrated.

The *Freeman's Journal*, of the 25th:—"There remains now but very little doubt—as to who are likely to be arrested on the charge of being the murderers of Mr. Little From a number of circumstances which gradually transpired in the course of the investigation, the attention of the police was especially fixed on one or two individuals. Every day's inquiry served to strengthen suspicion, which has now, we understand, become all but certainty. We have already stated that the murderer must have been well known to Mr. Little, and must have been in conversation with him at the time the fatal blow was given; and we may now add that one of the persons on whom suspicion has fallen was well known to the unfortunate gentleman, and was frequently in communication with the deceased. The Attorney General visited the scene of the murder yesterday at one o'clock, and remained over two hours in the room where Mr. Kemmis is holding his investigation Dilligent search has been made for the money which was carried away by the assassin as well as for a razor to match the one found in the canal, but what the result has been we are unable to say."

DREADFUL FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Christs' Church Cathedral, on the morning of the 10th, was discovered to be on fire, which originated in the west gallery, and when perceived might have been speedily subdued had there been a plentiful supply of water; but unfortunately, when the engines, which were soon on the spot, commenced working, it was found, that there was no water—a sad state of things, when we consider that the extensive water works just completed, were supposed would furnish at all times an inexhaustable supply of water. But from some cause it had been shut off the evening before, leaving the city at the mercy of the element. So slow was the progress of the flames that it was thought at one time that they had been subdued, but from the peculiar construction of the building, which enabled them to steal unperceived from the place where they originated, to the roof. Between the plaster and the walls there was an open space, which acted as a species of flue for the conveyance of the fire to the roof. Before this was discovered the fire had obtained such headway, that all hopes of subduing it were out of the question. From the roof, in various places, the fire began to show itself, and it soon became evident that the old church had little time to stand. In a very short time the roof fell in with a tremendous crash and buried everything in the church in one common ruin. The flames at this time had reached the belfry, where it raged with fearful fury. The steeple being built of wood and covered with tin, was in a little time, in a flame. The fire running furiously up the steeple destroying every thing in its way, and bursting through the windows must have presented an awful spectacle to the beholder. The old clock which had so long marked the hour; unconscious of what was passing, still went on, amidst the tumult that was around it, fearless of the danger which was at each moment threatening it with destruction. When the hands marked the hour of two the clock struck for the last time—its fate had come—and in twenty minutes more it had ceased to go. At this time the steeple began to sway to and fro and soon fell with a tremendous crash upon the roof of Mr. Mussen's house, which was soon on fire, but now the full suppiy of water had come, and in a short time the flames were subdued by the firemen.

We are happy to learn, that the Registers, Records, and Diocesan Library were all saved, as well as the Communion Service, table cloth, cushions, prayer books and a painting which was a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's celebrated picture of the last supper.

The insurance upon the Church amounted to £217,300 leaving a loss probably of £10,000.

The Michanics' Hall has been obtained for the use of the congregation at present.

It affords us not a little amusement to read, week after week, the silly and contemptible slanders that are continually being hatched in the *Canadian* office under the tender care of the Member for Essex.—What a splendid little flock will he have to brood over! But we fear that in his anxiety, he will hatch more than his wings will cover. The fruitful imagination of the little army of writers for the *Canadian* have not failed to discover that the Hon. John Prince has been guilty of every crime from murder to robbing the roosts; in fact, each issue is only a continuation of the catalogue of crimes of which the hon. gentleman has been guilty, in the imaginations, of course, of this little army of martyrs. The *Canadian* having failed, before the election, to convince the people of his unfitness for a seat in the Council, like a bear with a sore head, now sits and shows his teeth, and with an ungracious howl at the Old Colonel, snaps and bites as if he were fighting for dear life. So fruitless have the malicious attempts to destroy the character of the Hon. John Prince been, and so utterly contemptible must be the motives that have induced them to strain, week after week, by falsehoods to injure the character of any man, that we can only pity the false position that they have assumed, and that Mr. Rankin, as the representative of this county should lend himself to such a course of action.

As to the hon. gentleman having acquired his position in the Council by fraud, misrepresentation, or treachery of the foulest kind, is as low and base a falsehood as ever was written by man, and no one but the editor of the *Canadian* would have the hardihood to assert so foul an untruth. The *Canadian* is paying the electors of this constituency a poor compliment, when he asserts that they were so ignorant, that they could not judge for themselves in the choice of a representative. Yet, ignorant as the *Canadian* would strive to prove the electors, they knew enough to elect the right man to the Council, and would not be deceived by the vile attempts that were made to injure Col. Prince's private and public character. "Truth will ever prevail over falsehood and deceit. Honest actions are the best support for a good name," says the *Canadian*. So say we; and so said the electors at the election, when they chose Col Prince as their representative in the Council. Why is it that the *Canadian* will not open his eyes and see?

☞ We are requested to state that a Concert will be given, between Christmas and New Year, by the ladies and gentlemen of this neighbourhood, kindly assisted by a number from Windsor, and we are informed, by one or two from Detroit, for the purpose of raising funds to paint and otherwise repair St. John's Church in this place. We have no doubt, from the number who have volunteered their services to assist at the Concert, that both the vocal and instrumental music will be excellent. We have also to hope that the parishioners will not be backward in procuring tickets, but come out liberally. Due notice will be given of the day when it will take place.

☞ We have received the "Globe Pictorial Supplement," containing an account of the rise, progress and present position of Toronto, embellished with numerous engravings of the most prominent buildings in that city. The Globe has always been foremost in energy and enterprise in publishing the first news, and this is only another sign of the progressive spirit which seems to be their guiding star. We will refer to the historical sketch next week.

☞ We would direct attention to the advertisement of the "Sandwich Bakery," in another column.

Almost Miraculous Escape.

A HEROIC RESCUE—The Fulton *Patriot* gives an account of an incident that occurred in the town of Granby, in that county a few days ago, which is a striking illustration of parental devotion and heroism. On the 20th ult., the wife of Mr. J. H. Suydam was brought to the door of her own house by the piercing cry of one of her little ones, and on going to the well, saw it sinking in the water, 18 feet below the surface of the ground. The hired girl was instantly sent for the nearest man, (the father being from home at that time;) the mother stepped her foot over the curb, for the purpose of descending, but on reflecting that her own life was in jeopardy, she withdrew it again, and stood watching the struggles of her prattling boy. But as he came up the last time, and threw himself on his back, he looked up at his mother, and said, in the expression of his countenance. "Ma, can't you help me?" the mother waited no longer for help, but in an instant descended into the well, and caught the little boy by the arm and held him out of the water.

Her little son, four years and a half old, went into the house, emptied the water out of the pail, hooked it on the pole, and lowered it by the sweep, which was nearly heavy enough to raise a pail of water. This proving of no use, the mother thought she must either drop the child or drown herself. After a desperate effort, she succeeded, by the slippery stones until she was near the top, when she raised him bodily over her head, when Franky lying down on the platform, caught his little brother by the arm, and cried out, "I've got him, ma, I've got him!" Thus the little sufferer was rescued some time before help arrived.—*Chronicle.*

A Practical Crichton.

TRUTH CONQUERS ALL ASSAILANTS.

The admirable Crichton, thegreatest logician of his day, was accustomed to seek a controversy with the Sophists of the French and Italian Colleges, by nailing challenges to the gates of those institutions. Thomas Holloway, the inventor of the popular medicinal remedies that bear his name, has adopted a more public and comprehensive method of defying Error and establishing Truth. He has advertised his Pills and Ointment in nearly every newspaper in the world, and fortified his proclamations with a mass of authentic testimony which no disputant has thought it prudent to attack.

Crichton was a great theorist. Holloway is a man of facts. He takes for his premises twenty years of successful practice, and innumerable well attested cures, and asks the world to draw its own conclusions. He has a simple and perspicuous theory of the origin of all diseases, and upon this theory the composition of his famous remidies is based; but he rightly deems that the experimental proofs of their efficacy constitute a better passport to public confidence than a thousand philosophical essays upon the causes which lie at the root of their astonishing effects. In argument, the ingenious and subtle caviller, may sometimes prove an overmatch for plain reasons and there never lived the man, however eloquent, that could overcome a solid array of facts. They present the same sort of impenetrable barrier to the attacks of the most brilliant declaimer, that a square of infantry presents to the charge of light dragoons. In the centre of his *chevaux de frise* of facts, stands the hero of countless victories over disease Professor Holloway, invulnerable to the shafts of envy and prejudice.

What are his credentials? Have not his preparations relieved tens of thousands of victims in every clime, upon an ante-mortem inquest of the "profession" had been held and a verdict pronounced of utterly incurable?" For a response to this question, consult the press, everywhere, the volumes of private testimonials, the records of hospitals, the complimentary letters of princes and nobles, the archives of governments, and public opinion throughout the world.—These are HOLLOWAY'S vouchers. Who is prepared to question them?—"*London Despatch.*"

Voyage From Lake Champlain to New Orleans.

(From the N. H. Herald.)

The New Orleans papers of the second of December recorded the arrival at that port of two sloops—the W. H. Wilkins and M. Canfield—from the port of Essex, on Lake Champlain, in this State.

The objects of the voyage and the route taken by it are both very curious. They started from Essex, a town on the west shore of Lake Champlain, one hundred and thirty miles northeast of Albany. It has a steamboat landing and a thriving population of about 1,200. The voyagers then proceed up the lake and passed through the Chambly Canal and entered the St. Lawrence near Lake St. Peter. Thence they sailed to Montreal, and passing onward through the Lachine and Cornwall canals, and entering Lake Ontario, ascended the Welland canal to Lake Erie. Crossing this lake to Erie, Pensylvania, they entered the Beaver canal, and passing down to the town of that name, reached the Ohio river, following it to its junction with the Mississippi, and so to New Orleans—in all a distance of about twenty-eight hundred miles. The sloops were towed to New Orleans by the steamer Lotus.

This is the first time this route has been attempted. By the canal between the Fox river and the Wisconsin small crafts have occasionally passed from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. These sloops were constructed, as we infer, for the sugar trade on the coast Attakapas; and if so, will ply, on the Bayon Teche, navigable for 200 miles above the Gulf of Mexico, which has a port named Franklin, where large steamers and sailing vessels are loaded with sugar, cotton and maize for New Orleans, New York and other markets.

We have no information as to the cost of these Essex sloops, nor of the expense attending their inland voyage. Be this as it may, it is another example of American enterprise and of the relations existing between the North and South, advantageous to both, and which it would be the greatest folly in the world to have in other form than those of peace, friendship and commerce.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Dec. 17, 1856.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 05. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour.—$3
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.
Oats,— do do 37c.
Potatoes,—60c
Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.
Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load, $1 00.
Pork—Per 100 lbs, $5 50
Beef— do $4 to $5

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

FLOUR.—Market 5c better: sales 9000 brls at $6 25 a 6 40 for common to choice superfine State; $6 55 a 6 80 for extra do; $6 40 a 6 70 for superfine western. Canada flour quiet.

GRAIN.—Wheat market firm and quiet; Sales 10,000 bush., at $1 57 for red winter Illinois: $1 60 for white do; $1 70 for white Ohio. Rye firm at 90c. Corn at 70c a 72½ for mixed western. Oats steady.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firmer; sales 300 brls, at $19 00 a 19 62 for mess; $17 a 17 50 for prime. Beef firm. Dressed hogs steady at 8¾ a 7¾.

MONEY less plenty and in active demand, at 7 per cent on call loans and 8 a 9 on short first-class paper. Foreign Exchange dull at 109 a 108½.

TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1856.

There was a fair supply of marketable produce offering to day, which found a ready sale. Hucksters are laying in stocks as rapidly as possible, and citizens have not much opportunity to compete with them.—They buy the whole load at once, at a good price, and the farmer is thus relieved from the trouble of retailing out in small lots; while the hucksters ask their own price for the articles when bought in his store.

WHEAT.—There was little or nothing done in wheat, one or two loads of poor quality only had changed hands, at 5s 9d a 6s per bushel. Good samples are enquired for at higher rates, but as there was nothing of the better quality offering, we refrain from quoting.

FLOUR remains as before noted, but with light retail sales. Nominal quotations—Superfine $6 6d, and Extra $6 9d per barrel.

CORN is worth 3s 9d per bushel by the quantity. Amount on hand, for all purposes, about 45,000 bushels.

OATS are scarce, and held firmly at 3s on the wharf. Farmers hold them at 3s 2d per bushel. Substitutes, such as corn, carrots, &c., are coming into general use.

PEAS are in request at 4s.

POTATOES are in rather better supply, and by the bushel sell at 4s 3d. They are retailed at 5s by the farmers.

APPLES are held at $3 a $4 per brl, and 5s per bushel, and in fair demand.

BUTTER is cheaper, fresh selling at 1s 4d a 1s 5d. Tub No 1, by the firkin, sells at 1s a 1s 1½d per lb.

EGGS held at 1s 6d per dozen.

Stuff your pockets with mackerel, and imagine yourself a whale, and you are a hopeful member of the cod-fish aristocracy.

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Tues. 13th Jan. '57
2nd do Amherstburg, Thurs. 11 Dec. '56
3rd do Kingsville, Monday, 15th Dec. do
4th do Colchester, Saturday, 13th Dec. do
5th do Mersea, Wednesday, 17th Dec. do
6th do Simon's, Middle Road, Saturday, 17th January 1857.

(Signed) A. CHEWETT.
Judge.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $22, payable to Wm. Hunt or Bearer and drawn by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.
Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

STRAYED.

CAME into my Barn-yard, about two weeks ago, a RED HEIFER, with a piece of her right ear cut off. She is about one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES BANWELL.
Sandwich Street Dec. 17, 1856.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Mulley Cow, with both ears slit, and short tail. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich, 13th Dec., 1856.

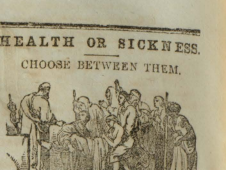
SANDWICH BAKERY,

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, and purposes to continue, his establishment for Baking Bread that cannot be surpassed in the adjoining counties; and with a good assortment of Cakes and Crackers, which will always be on hand, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage.

H. MARSHALL.
Sandwich, 17th Dec., 1856.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review" and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

* * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 P. M., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. RITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, bore even the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to secure

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon for a planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 7th January, 1857, at three o'clock p. m.

Sandwich, 9th Dec., 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums mentioned thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos, 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sangwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 7th January, 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Society,
Sandwich, 9th Dec. 1856.

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	$5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$2 50 to $3 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 50 do
Corn Meal,	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

IN THE INSOLVENT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

IN the matter of the Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at Sandwich, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of December instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated this 5th day of December, A.D. 1856

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at the residence of D. A. McMULLIN, Esquire, on Saturday the 20th December inst., a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Stoves, (Cooking and Parlor,) Sofas, Wardrobes, Crockery, Dinner and Tea Sets complete, (China,) and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION "BEN MARY."

TERMS:—All sums under £5, cash; over £5 and under £12 10s, three months; all over £12 10s, four months credit, by furnishing approved endorsed paper.

P. H. MOORIN, Salesman.

Sandwich, Dec. 10th, 1856.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the BOARD of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, for the County of Essex, will be held at Sandwich, on the twenty-sixth of Dec., and at Amherstburgh on the day following, at the hour of 12 o'clock of both days, for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates for 1857.

Those Teachers who received first class certificates for the past year can have them renewed, without further examination, upon application to the Secretary, and the same privilege will be extended to second class Teachers, who are about to continue to teach in the same school sections.

By order,

PAUL JOHN SALTER,
Sec., Board Pub. Instruction.

Sandwich, 29th Nov. 1856.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to effect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the Canada "Gazette," to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office, Toronto.

ALFRED TODD,
Clerk of Private Bill Office

Toronto, Nov. 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any
William Fleming,	Peter Skilley,	Non-performance of Statute Labour,	26th June,	Duncan Grant and Andrew Patillo,	5s	26th June,	Pathmaster	
Charles Hodges,	William Ryan, James Ryan, William Farrell, Patrick Godfrey, Michael Ryley	Non performance of Statute Labour,	15th Dec, 1855	do do do	5s each,	15th December,	Pathmaster,	
Robert Lewis,	Dolsey Purvis,	do do	10th June,	do do do	5s	10th June,	do	
John Shendan,	Thomas Benn,	Trespass,	19th August,	do do do				Bound to keep the Peace and pay costs.
Francis Tribur,	Jacob Cummings and Innis Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do do				do do
Joseph Hill,	Patrick Flanigan,	Fraud,	10th April,	Dennis Downing,	Plff paid costs Costs & damages,	Forthwith,		Dismissed,
John Sullivan,	Joseph Morasse,	Non-payment of Wages,	12th July,	do do	£1 15s 6d.	21 days,	Plaintiff	
Thomas Muligan,	Joseph Morasse,	Assault,	16th do	do do	1s Fine and costs,	14 days,	Township Treasurer	
Lindsey Little,	Richard Lawson,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th August,	do do	15s and costs,	14 days,	Plaintiff,	
Mary Sexton, wife of John Sexton,	Edward Sexton,	Assault,	9th do	do do	5s Fine,	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer,	Bound to keep the Peace
William Hickey,	John Lundy,	do	18th September,	do do	Plff paid costs,	Forthwith,		Dismissed
Robert McCormick,	John Merchant, Henry Snider, George Foolmeter, Benjamin Lanyer, Francis Ansley.	Non-performance of Statute Labor,	7th July.	Lennox Thompson,	1st, 10s; 2nd, 5s: 3rd & 4th, 10s: 5th, 15s	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer	Paid Left the country Paid Paid Paid
Mary Reed,	Shadrack Bruce and Elizabeth Bruce,	Assault and Battery,	21st July,	John Brush,	5s each,	10 days,	do do	Paid
Joseph Emlech,	Joseph Bondy,	Refusing to perform Statute						
John Lucia,	Isaac Fairfax, Dure Quixot, John Butler, Joseph Thusman, Ed. Mason, Bushrod Taylor, Silas Green,	Labor,	19th July,	Cornelius R. Quick,	15s 10s; 10s; 15s; 15s;	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid
		do do	19th July,	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s; 10s; 10s;	2 weeks,	Treasurer,	Paid
John G. Bruce,	James Mulder,	Assault and Battery,	28th do,	do	£1 0s. 0d	1 month,	do	Not paid, left country
George Tofflemise,	Peter Thrasher,	do do	4th August,	do	£1 0s 0d	1 month,	do	Paid
Joshua W. Crosby,	Henry Johnston,	do do	13th September,	do	5s.	2 weeks,	do	Paid
William Bex,	Thomas Cornwell,	do do	do	C. R. Quick and Asa Wilcox	10s.	1 month,		Not paid, left country
Philip Louns,	Timothy Shay,	do do	2nd October,	Cornelius R. Quick,			do	Parties settled, paid costs
John M. Lawson,	John Hutchins,	do do	18th do	do	10s.	Forthwith,	Township Clerk of	Paid
Daniel Moran,	George Hammond,	Assault,		S. S. Macdonell,	£1 5s 6d fine;	£3 4s 6d costs,	Tilbury West,	
Patrick O'Brien,	John Grey,	do		do	10s fine, 10s costs		Treas. of Windsor,	
Joseph L. Marantette,	Thomas Johnson,	do		S S Macdonell & Fr. Carron,	£2 „ 12s 6d „		do	
John Webster,	William Williams,	do	16th May,	Thomas Hawkins,	5s	14 days,		Not yet paid,
Dennis Reaume,	Peter Knight, Reuben Bentley, Strothwell Taylor, James Tolover,	Assault,	5th August,	Thomas Hawkins,	£1 each	Forthwith,		Knight gone away Warrant in Constable's hands to collect
J. H. Lockheart,	George Fox, David Carter, James Mulder,	Neglecting to do Statute Labor,	1st July,	John G. Buchanan,	5s; 10s; 5s	15 days,	Township Treasurer do	Carter left country. Mulder paid tax to anot'r div.
Henry Hall,	Patrick Dawson,	Trespass,	13th August,	F. A. Lafferty,	£1 10s 0d	18th August,	Not yet paid,	imprisoned
Robert Anderson,	Charles Goble,	Obstructing the Highway,	2nd September,	do	£1 0s 0d	17th September,	do	Very poor
Gilbert Lafferty,	James Campeau,	Assault,	11th October,	do	15s 0d	11th October,	Treasurer,	
Gilbert Lafferty,	Albert Brown,	do	do	do	10s 0d	18th do		Left the place
Gilbert Lafferty.	James Rilsdale,	do	do	do	5s 0d	18th do		Not yet paid
The Queen,	John Williams,	Contempt of Court,	do	do	1s 3d	11th do	Town Treasurer,	
Thomas Peterson,	Henry McKenney,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th November,	F. A. Lafferty & J. B. Greiner,	£1 12s 9½d	10th November,		Appealed to Sessions
Edward McGrath,	Israel Blanchette,	Trespass,	3rd August,	Duncan Grant & A. Patillo,	Deft paid Costs,			Bound to keep the Peace
Francis Tribune,	Innes Larkins, Jacob Cummins, Henry Hunter,	Trespass,	23rd do	do do				Paid costs
Edward McGrath,	Elier Planchette,	do	4th September,	do do				do
D. R. Munford,	James Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do	£1 5s 0d		Defendant,	
Henrietta Smith,	Alfred Smith,	Articles of the Peace,	27th do	Thomas Woodbridge,				Bound to keep the Peace
Joseph Venkler,	William Joseph Miller,	Assault and Battery,	18th August,	do do	£2 10s 0d		20s to Prosecutor, 30s to Municipality	for one year Bound to keep the Peace

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 24th November, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should the rest the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY,
Lot, 27, S. Middle Road
Rochester.

Dated Sept. 26th 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.

Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour,

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

A Great and Good Book for Everybody.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dieties and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is briefly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous influence; Philosophy of Mind; Mesmeric Phenomena the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion, Calefaction, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and development of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity.

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Specific Directions for the Preparation of Food cia

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

In the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CROSBY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

WHEREAS a Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Baker, has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex, and the Interim Order for Protection from Process has been given to the said William Crosby, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Crosby is hereby required to appear in the Court before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex, acting in the matter of the said Petition on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, at ten o'clock of the forenoon precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his Debts, Estates and Effects, and to be further dealt with according to law. And all persons indebted to the said William Crosby, or that have any of his effects are not to pay or detain the same but to PAUL JOHN SALTER, of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the Official Assignee nominated in that behalf by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said petition.

Dated 6th November, 1856.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

ALBERT PRINCE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Collars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Al. Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.

Novel Mode of Preserving Meats.

Among the dishes at the late Montreal banquet was a leg of mutton, slaughtered at Paris in the 19th July last, and preserved without ice, salt or seasoning of any description, and not even contained in a metalic box, nor by any means or utensil in present use. This leg of mutton was brought to Montreal on the very day of the banquet, immediately roasted and served up perfectly sweet, odiferous, and relishing to the taste, in every respect.

Also, a fillet of beef of even moreancient date, and, nevertheless perfectly fresh, tender, and succulent; prepared and preserved at Constantine, Africa, so far back as the 18th April last, and brought by the Mediterranean Sea to Marseilles, thence upon the railway to Paris and Havre, thence across the Atlantic to New York and Montreal, where after being roasted, it was served up in a perfect state, and for immediate use.

The great distance from which the viands were brought, and the date of their preservation, has been attested by differents witnesses upon each of the above joints of meat, which official attestation was confirmed by *proces verbaux* in due form, by the most authentic authority.

The author of this admirable discovery of preserving meats during so long a time, is Mr Appert, and by means of his writings in the journals of Paris, especially towards the close of the *regime* of the Restoration and who, since that time has devoted his best energies to the improvement of a science which has now given birth in France to a very prosperous and lucrative branch of industry.

DRAINAGE.—Of the importance of drainage as a means of ameliorating the soil, most persons are not sufficiently aware—none but those who have witnessed the good effects of this process, can properly appreciate its great benefits; for it has been well and truly said, that by draining, the soil is kept from being too wet, and also preserved from the other evil of drought—that it is rendered by the summer showers, and escapes the chilling influence of excessive moisture, and is kept from being baked by all pervading air, laden with treasures of food for the plants, while, at the same time, the cutting blasts of the winds are harmlessly over it without drying out all the moisture, and thereby from excessive cold by evaporation.—*Prof. J. A. Warder.*

The N. Y. *Courier*, of Saturday, says:—"Money has again become abundant on first class securities in this market. We hear of ocean loaning operations in such paper at 8 per cent., but the bulk is done at a fraction higher. Loans on call are readily obtained at 7 per cent, with first class collaterals. The Stock Market is not very firm. Money is still scarce on second and third class paper, and operators are rather timid as to the financial movements of the next thirty or sixty days."

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known performer, 48 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice productions are heard at almost every public soiree, says:—

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that, here, found them a better family medicine, for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends are visiting your establishment benefits from them, and fields with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for the cure of disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which make them valued by the public, when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Edgefield, 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. AYER.—SIR: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, debility, loss of appetite and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills proved, as I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with similar success, I have no hesitation in recommending them to my friends."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says:—

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"SIR: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Sarsaparilla, having derived much relief and benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I can never willingly be without them in my family, and ever commend to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. D. STEVENS, M. D., of West worth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered digestion, loss of appetite, headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a sure cure, and a blessing to any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found, or used. They act in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them invaluable antidote for pestilence. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough remedy in the world, and now find your Pills in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"DR. J. C. AYER—DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an outlay of a large amount of money, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write you can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some degree. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the running sores on all others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, rendering it bald. At times it affected my throat, and it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore. About seven years ago I commenced using your Sarsaparilla Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my hair is starting finely, and I have commenced a healthy growth, all of which makes me feel already a new man.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that should be good to others, I am, with a sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

ANDREW J. RICKER."

"I have known the above named Mark Ricker from her childhood, and his statement is entirely true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"My Pilot has received no less a bilious attack which arises from derangement of the Liver, which had become very severe. I had tried all my self in my Pilot's case, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills so completely relieved him, that I feel bound to give them to my children for worms, with the best of effects. They have promptly cured. I consider your Pills as a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; in a few days after taking your Pills he was well. You make the best medicine in the world, and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose name and character have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States:

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"SIR: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefitted by your medicines. Your Cherry Pectoral has cured, two years ago, a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then has enjoyed perfect health. Your Cathartic Pills have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Fever, by a few doses, and I consider them as a specific for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely cured me of a dyspeptic affection, with which I have been grown upon me for some years,—indeed, this cure is much more important, from that fact that I have not found any relief from the best Physicians which the section of the country afford, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"Very respectfully, Yours, &c.

"Such, Doctor, is a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we feel and call it.

LEAVITT THAXTER."

"*Scioto Chamber, Ohio, April 24, 1854.*

"DR. J. C. AYER.—Honored Sir: I have used in my family and in the CATHARTIC PILLS, left me by your agent, and know them to be the best and most effectual purgative I have ever found nor suffering. The first dose we loved out, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LEONIE B. MITCHELL."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Pembroke," in Hitle's Allowance, mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Peel's Line," leading to the Lake Muskuke, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 38 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Peel's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Huron, of 180 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is MR. P. PERRY, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country open for the French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by steamboats twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS, where the Government have numerous very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Ellingham, Anglesea, and Barvio.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 71 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and ends its opposite course.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles south of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road through this large extent of land is opened for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 20 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty. The land is good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require.—Settlers will find Mr. Hayes ready at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Ontario Weg, thence by Steamboat to the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, to the extent of 100 acres each and HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house not less than 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of purchasing the land, and then only a moiety, comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from "the obligation of building a house on each settlement lot, upon which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will subject the location to loss of the lands assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as may be erected in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the whole does not exceed $20. It can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the *Province*, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighborhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care of and covered in, will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

As regards the cultivated lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for its investment. The active man, who is also willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in his spare time to getting in his crops, which he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The winter does not fail as a bar to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, and get his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication but preserves the settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have already penetrated, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are keeping up active operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the next ten will probably more than doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

With this progression, the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the more lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish or even continue to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond the Ottawa to the river, to edge to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development to come.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of containing a population of eight mill ons of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in the last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Everett.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertak and will be completed in the present ye, the principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Huron so as to enable vessels to pass by that route into the Great Western Lakes, and the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, and through it the people of Canada, have been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us will be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

C. BARTLEY, C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. m3ly

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . . Strachan Bethune, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howatt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KIN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Cleghorn, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tebor, Esq. W. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PEARSON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. G. R. Mackenzie, Esq
J. Fotheringham, Esq. E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Gait, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Thomas.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HENNELL HOUSE;

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, he will give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Sitting and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Room, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

P. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street . . . Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, Feb. 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comfort of travellers. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. B. WALLACE, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation of usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. COPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotaller visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

HOTEL

SALOON.

Windsor, C. W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no pains to the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Windsor, July 1856 tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their Accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Wares, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Freeman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are now Selling at Importers.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3,50 we will send the Commercial, Chronicle and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander" for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any friend.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the trade markets will be reported by us, and we need not repeat that neither paper nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 for the "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the improvement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable ground, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of paper, and illustrations manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. T. BOTTAR, JAMES SAWARDS and D. W. RAY.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 75 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the Canadas Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and such portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the editorial charge, and will remain in this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with the Work from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto Normal School, will write and witness in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances; Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 2 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Atty for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

The Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSSELL, LAVEN & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sandwich, sending plain statements of Lots, Concessions, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq., these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which will be good order, for cash very cheap subject to the encumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles, warranted excellent time-keepers; do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, they find Cast Steel Shares, Cutting Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c., Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give the highest satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.,

To which he respectfully asks the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKenzie, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from a New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Agentlan style of Silver Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal use.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Pearl Dusters, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes Teeth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece and best all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are a few choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be desired.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowen, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowen, Windsor.

MARY HALL.

13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON,

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1856. NO. 44.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburgh in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburgh, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.
JOSEPH WINTERS.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, .
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER,
HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,
DRS. SAM'L G. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES
W. W. HARDING,
Lecturers on Banking, Finances, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring,	Andrew Froese,
H. L. Chapin,	D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mosher,	C. E. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance,	Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, *viz: Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.
By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West. Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our first educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of this Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fine view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

Neighbor Nelly.

From Household Words.

I'm in love with Neighbor Nelly,
Though I know she's only ten,
While I am eight and forty,
And she *married-at* of men.
I've a wife that weighs me double;
I've three daughters, all with beaux.
I've a son with noble whiskers,
Who at me turns up his nose.

Though a Squaretoes and a Buffer,
Yet I've sunshine in my heart,
Still I'm fond of cakes and marbles—
Can appreciate a tart.
I can love my Neighbor Nelly
Just as though I were a boy,
And could hand her cakes and apples
From my depths of corduroy.

She is tall and growing taller;
She is vigorous of limb;
(You should see her play at cricket
With her little brother Jim!)
She has eyes as blue as damsons;
She has pounds of auburn curls;
She regrets she gave off leap-frog
Is prohibited to girls.

I adore my neighbor Nelly;
I invite her in to tea,
And I let her nurse the baby,
Her delightful ways to see.
Such a darling bud of woman!
Yet, remember, from any teen—
I have learnt from Neighbor Nelly
What the girl's Doll-instinct means,

O, to see her with the baby,
[He adores her more than I,]
How she choruses his crowing
How she hushes ev'ry cry!
How she loves to pit his dimples,
With her light forefinger deep;
How she boasts, as one in triumph,
When she's got him off to sleep!

We must part with Neighbor Nelly,
For the summers quickly flee,
And thy middle-aged admirer
Must two sons supplanted be.
Yet as jealous as a mother,
A suspicious canker'd churl—
I look vainly for the setting
To be worthy such a pearl.

Andy's Procrastination.

AND HOW MUCH HE MADE BY IT.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Andy Sprowley was like thousands of others in this world of labor and turmoil. He had a habit of procrastination. Not only did he often 'put off' till to-morrow what might be done 'to day,' but he sometimes neglected important things altogether. Yet Andy was a hard working man, and by no means lazy,—and if he had only possessed one-half the amount of promptness that he did of will to work, he might have been well off. He was a farmer, but he owned no farm. He lived in a small hut by the roadside, which he hired of an old money lender, and supported himself by working at 'days work,' for the neighbouring farmers. There was a small garden spot attached to the house, just large enough to swing a hoe about in, and even that more than half rocks. Andy had a wife and four children. His only hope was, that at some time to come he might be able to provide better for them.

'Betsy,' he said, one evening to his wife, 'I wish I owned a little farm. Oh, if I had twenty or thirty acres, how easily we could get along. Here's Tom and Seth, both of 'em big enough to work on it; and then you could help a little havin' and plantin,'—and the like. I have a good many days that I could be workin' on such a place as that are just lost now,"

"It would be a good thing," returned the wife wistfully. She gazed down upon her knitting a few moments, and then she added, "Don't you think, Andy, if you had only kept your plans all straight, and always been up to your promises, you might have got along a little better?"

"Why—what d'ye mean?" said Andy,—looking up in surprise.

"You know, what I mean. But I don't mean to find fault, Andy, for the Lord knows your'e a good, kind, hard-workin' man; but then you know you don't always keep your promises. You don't keep your work planned out clear and straight. Don't you remember how you lost that job for Mr. Drake, just because you failed to be on hand as you promised?"

'Ah—but I didn't know he meant to give me such a job. I only thought he wanted me to do a day's work,'

'That don't make any difference Andy. —You ought to stick to your word, even though you expected no benefit from it.—How often have you read about procrastination—how folks lose by it. Why—you know that even now some of the best of men in town are afraid to trust any important business in your hands for fear you will deceive them."

'What, Betsy!—me *deceive* anybody!'

'Well—I didn't mean exactly that, Andy. I meant you'd disappoint them. You know you don't always keep your promises. You tell a man you'll certainly go to work for him on such a day, and then, when the day come, just as likely as not you have something else to do."

Andy scratched his head and said something about not being able to keep everything in his mind just like a clock. He knew he was faulty in this respect, and he didn't like to dwell upon it much.

It was early spring now; the snow being most all gone, save where here and there a dingy bank lay hidden from the sun behind some high wall or rocky hill side, and the farmers were preparing for the coming work. One afternoon as Andy was working away at his wood pail, a waggon was driven up to the door, and in it was Mr. Robert Davis.

Davis was one of the wealthiest farmers in the town—a shrewd, calculating exacting man, where duty was concerned, but very benevolent and open hearted. His name very seldom appeared upon subscription papers, and for 'society charities' he gave nothing. A simple instance will at once explain his mode of charity He always made a practice of keeping a full supply of hay and grain over one year. That is, the whole corn and hay crop of one year were stowed away and not touched till the following year. When other farmers commenced to feed from their last crop, Mr. Davis was just opening the garner of his crop of the previous year, thus keeping one annual supply ahead in case of need.

Well—one year a severe drought cut off nearly all the crops in that section, and the poorer farmers were sadly in need. Corn went up from one collar per bushel, to nearly two; wheat and other grain in proportion, while hay and potatoes also nearly doubled in price. Mr. Davis had plenty of these products to sell, and he sent word to several suffering families that they could have corn and hay at the old prices, and that he would take his pay in work at any time when convenient. Many poor men flocked to his garners, and he sent them away rejoicing. At length one of the store-keepers heard that Davis was selling corn at a dollar per bushel, and wheat for a dollar and a quarter, and hay for ten dollars a ton. He posted off to Davis's at once and asked him if what he had heard was correct. The old farmer said it was.

'Then,' said the merchant, 'I'll take all you have to spare, and pay you cash.'

'No, no,' returned Davis, 'you can't have a pint of grain from me. I keep it for those who need it.'

The merchant pleaded, and argued; and finally offered nearly double what the old farmer had been selling for; but he could'nt have a bit.

Shortly afterwards another man called.—He was a farmer, but pretty well off. He wanted to buy some grain for cash,

'No,' said Davis, firmly. 'I have no grain to sell for money. If you have money you can buy at the store.'

'But you have been selling to some of the farmers about me,' urged the applicant.

'Aye,' responded the noble man, 'I know I have; and to such as they shall I continue to sell. They have no money, and must buy at the store. I sell to them at the old prices, and they will pay me in work when they are able and I want it. I have made up my mind not to sell a pint of grain nor a pound of hay to any man who has the money to pay for it, for he can buy elsewhere, while those poor self-reliant men who have no money must suffer severely if they cannot find some one to sell to them as of old—Good morning, sir.'

Such a man was Robert Davis.

He shook hands with Andy, and asked after the health of the family, and then he said,—

'What are you going to do to-morrow forenoon, Andy?'

'Nothing only work on my wood.'

'Then I wish you would call over to my house in the morning. Can you be there by nine o'clock.'

'Yes,' answered Andy.

'Then remember. Come at seven or eight if you can, but be sure that you are no later than nine.'

And Andy promised and Mr. Davis drove off.

On the following morning Andy was up at his usual time, and about eight o'clock a couple of friends came along and stopped to talk. They talked politics and trade, and so on, Andy forgot all about his engagement, or if he thought of it, he thought that half an hour could make no difference. As the clock struck nine Mrs. Sprowle looked out and saw her husband seated on a log, as comfortably as could be. She called to him and he came in.

'O, Andy, look at that clock,' she uttered. 'What do you mean by this? You promised Mr. Davis that you would surely be at his house by nine.'

'Well, well,' said Andy, beseechingly, 'half an hour can't make much difference, I'll be off right away.'

So he started. He reached Mr. Davis's house at just ten minutes before ten, and was informed that Davis had gone away to Boston—that he left about ten minutes before Andy's arrival. The backward man felt sorry, to think that he had been so behind hand; but then it couldn't have been any thing very extra if Davis was going right off.

Andy stopped awhile to look around over the spacious and well arranged premises, and just as he was thinking of turning his footsteps homeward, he met John Davis, the host's oldest boy, a lad of sixteen years of age; and of him he learned he saw old Sam Latham at work in the largest barn.

'What's old Sam doin' here?' he asked after he had shaken hands with the youth.

'Why,' returned John, 'I believe he has taken the spring Farm and house.'

'He—what! bought it,' uttered Andy in complete surprise.

'Not exactly. Father is going to send me off to prepare for college, and as he can't have everything on his hands, he wanted a good faithful man to take the Spring Farm and live on it, and then help him about the place. You see he wants somebody who will be here all the time,'

This Spring Farm was a small homestead, of about forty acres, with a new cottage house and good barn and outbuildings. It had originally been set off from the main farm for a maiden sister of Mr. Davis who wished to live alone with a nephew she had adopted. Her brother gave her the land, and she put up the building. After living there about two years she died, and as her nephew wished to go and live with some friend in another part of the country she willed the whole property back into Robert's hands. The cottage was not far from Davis's great house, and the old farmer had been anxious to give the place to some faithful man, whose wife would help some in his dairy, and whose children, if he had any, would learn to assist him in small matters. —All this John told and then Andy uttered 'Oh, what a chance that would have been for me.'

'I believe father meant to have given it to you,' returned John. 'I know he did for he has said so last night. He said you would be here this morning to see him, and he meant to give you the offer. Sam Latham had been teasing for the place some time, but father preferred you. He waited for you this morning till half past nine, though he ought to have been off before, but as you didn't come he took with Sam's offer.—He had to go to Boston, and must be gone two weeks, and he wanted his man before he went. It'll be a grand thing for Sam, Father lets him have the Spring Farm and Cottage, and at the end of three years, if he is faithful he will give him a deed of it.'

Poor Andy turned away, and when he got out of sight of the house he sat down upon a stone and burst into tears. This was the severest blow he had ever received. When he reached home his wife was frightened at seeing tears still on his cheeks. She sat down by his side and asked him what had happened. He struggled hard with his feelings, and at first meant to swear, that he hurt himself; but finally he thought better of it, and told her the whole story.

His wife did not chide him, nor did she say a word that could wound him further. She only put her arms about his neck, and bade her cheer up.

'We can work along,' she said, 'so don't be down hearted.'

But Andy Sprowle was not so easily made happy. He knew he had lost a noble chance. In fact, he knew of no place in the whole country he would have preferred to the neat little white cottage, and rich smooth land of the little Spring Farm. It was called thus because of a gushing mineral spring upon it.

When Mr. Davis returned he learned how low-spirited and sad poor Andy was, and he tried to cheer him up, but when he knew the good man was in earnest he sank down upon his chair and burst into tears,

'Try me,' he cried. 'Try me for a while, and if I ever fail to meet my promises or if I put off till to-morrow, what ought to have been done to day, you may send me adrift at once.'

And Mr. Davis did try him; and he found in him all he could wish, and even more than he dared expect. Andy had received a good lesson, and he profited by it. At length the cottage and the farm became his own, and he was as happy as an honest man can be. He still works for Mr. Davis when he has spare time, and may be heard very often lecturing on the dangers of *Procrastination.*

Miscellany.

A CRIMEAN HERO.—It is with pleasure that we announce to our readers the fact that one of our fellow citizens, formerly in the army, has just received, though the untiring zeal of our gallant and much respected friend Town Major Macdonald, his Crimean medal, with four clasps. Michael Byrne, the recipient of this distinguished mark of favour from Her Majesty, is now one of our city police force; he was formerly a private in the 20th Regiment, in which corps he served for about seven years. It was with no small degree of pride that the gallant fellow had his medal placed upon his breast by so distinguished a veteran as Town Major Macdonald, to whose recommendation he owes speedy a recognition to his claims. Byrne, although a young man, and also a young soldier, now carries upon his breast a medal which shows that he was present at Alma, Balaclava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol; in the trenches before which latter place he received three wounds after escaping unscratched, the fearful slaughter at the three former engagements. We trust he may long be spared to enjoy his honours, and that he may soon earn his promotion in the force to which he now belongs.—*Montreal Transcript.*

JOHN FROST.—Douglas Jerrold thus speaks of Mr. Frost, the exiled chartist leader, who has recently received the royal clemency:—

"It is bad enough when, in the very arrogance of health and strength, a man amasses his power to drag the minds of the working classes with false doctrines under the blasphemed name of freedom; but for an old, old man like Frost, with the grave opening for him, to play the political mountebank,—the spectacle is pitiable, contemptible. A pardoned traitor of seventy two, an old man under whose former inspirations much blood has been shed, should think rather of his coffin than the platform. John Frost, a free man ought to be a breathing acknowledgment of mercy. He is a living monument of ingratitude.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.—A Paris correspondent of the Independence of Brussels writes:—"There is no foundation in the report of journey of Prince Napoleon to the East. The visit of the prince to the court of Wirtemberg had, it is said, for its principal object a matrimonial alliance, there being some idea of a union between his Imperial Highness and one of the daughters of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. The Carlsruhe Gazette, in alluding to the rumour of this alliance, says:—'If Prince Napoleon marries the Princess Leuchtenberg he will appear in a very large fixed star, of a bright red color, like a hot coal, which changed, first to a purple hue, and next to a deep yellow.—Resuming a bright red color, the star darted in a north-easterly direction, with great velocity, leaving a brilliant train to mark its track, and finally disappeared in the north. The time occupied during its appearance seemed to be about twenty-five seconds.—*London Herald.*

CLERK OF THE PEACE &c.—Colonel Askin has resigned the office of Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the County Court of Middlesex, and upon the unanimous recommendation of the bar, his son, Mr. Duncan Askin, has been appointed in his stead.—The colonel has filled the situation for many years with much credit to himself, and we doubt not from the experience and business habits of his son that that young gentleman will give the public every satisfaction in the fulfillment of his duties.—[Prototype.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The Ballinasloe Star states that—"A large number of the peasantry have left the neighbourhood for America during the last week. They are for the most part of the peasant class of both sexes, and from the adjoining district in the county of Roscommon. We have reason to know that still large numbers are preparing to leave the old country, not withthe high rate of wages and prosperity they enjoy.

The emigration from various parts of Ireland still progresses, notwithstanding the many inducements the people now have to remain in their own country.

The Montreal *Witness*, in its commercial review," of Wednesday, says:—"The tendency of the money market is to ease, both in New York and Montreal, Government debentures, bearing 6 per cent. interest, were sold here last week at 2½ per cent. premium. Consolidated Municipal debentures, bearing the same rate of interest, were sold at equal to 7½ per cent. discount. We also here of a sale of Montreal Harbour debentures, bearing 7½ per cent interest, at one per cent. premium."

Important from Nicaragua.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF WALKER —SUCCESS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TROOPS

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West, arrived here this morning.

The steamship *Tennessee* had arrived at Key West from San Juan, on the 4th inst., with 500 passengers and $900,000 in specie (so says our despatch). Thirteen of the passengers of the *Tennessee* had died of cholera,

The passengers state that the accounts from Nicargua were that General Walker had been driven from every place where he had obtained a footing, with the exception of the Transit route.

The last accounts reported that 400 of his force, after fighting for nine days at Granada, were surrounded by the Costa Rica, San Salvedor and Guatemala forces. General Walker was on board a steamer on the lake, without communication with his army, and his men were suffering for the want of provisions and clothing, and were dying off by disease.

A naval fight had occurred near San Juan del Sur, lasting two hours, between a Costa Rican brig-of-war and the Nicaraguan warschooner *Granada*. Among the passengers of the *Tennessee* is Mr. Wheeler, General Walker had burned Granada and Masaya.

(From the Panama Herald, Dec. 4.)

There Americans and one Englishman belonging to Walker's army, came down from La Union, on H. B. M.'s ship *Pearl*. They had been taken prisoners by the Rivas party in Nicaragua, and effected their escape into San Salvador, where they succeeded in procuring a passage to this place. They represent Walker's army as being in a state of great destitution when they left, and that several were dying daily of the cholera.—The *Pearl*, Captain Sotheby, arrived here from La Union on Monday morning (Nov. 24,) and sailed again in the afternoon of the same day, to join the Monarch, Admiral Bruce, at Punta Arenas. The West Indian mail steamer *Dee* arrived at Aspinwall, from San Juan, Nicaragua, on the 29th ult. She brings no important news, beyond the fact that President Walker had a good supply of men and ammunition, and had met with no further attack from the allies since our last accounts. No steamer had arrived either from New York or California.

The Latest.

SICILY.

TURIN, Tuesday, Dec. 2 1856.

Information has been received in official quarters that an insurrectionary movement broke out on the 22nd ult, at several points of the province of Palermo. The government officials had been driven away at every point. A number of the ex deputies of the Sicilian Parliament of 1854 were at the head of the movement. Troops had been sent against the insurgents, and a number of arrests had been made in the capital. At present the precise bearing of the movement is not ascertained.

Interesting from Spain.

THE INTRIGUES OF RUSSIA IN MADRID.

A private letter from Madrid, of the 10th mentions the following facts:—

The question of the fusion with the family of Don Carlos is advancing towards a solution. It is the desire of Russia, as clearly manifested by Count Benkendorf. The Queen wishes to treat is as an affair in which her family only, and not the nation is any way concerned. A few of her ministers are opposed to this manner of viewing the question; but the Queen laughs at her ministers, and is determined to settle the matter directly and without any intervention save that of private agents speaking in her own name and on her own behalf.—A person from London who has lately been presented to the Queen, is, it appears, charged by the Infanta Don Juan to act on his behalf at the Palace. The government has tried to intercept the correspondence, but their view of the question from abroad are examined carefully, but none have been found from the person alluded to. Eventually the ministry will be obliged to do all that the Queen, acting under the inspiration of the King, may command them. The ministers who on every occasion are thus obliged to give in, are anxious to restrain her Majesty. They wished the police to get up an *emeute*, in order to afford a pretext for strong measures of repression. The affair of Malaga has been the result; but the game is a dangerous one and ministers may be the first consumed by the fire they would kindle. The state of the public funds is bad. The government have endeavored to prevent the fall, but they are exhausted—they have not a real of money in the treasury, and they are thinking of a loan. Some days since since a *coup d'etat* in favour of an absolutist system was prepared. The Court learned that it should go on but it was assured by a certain ex minister that it was better to wait for the meeting of the Cortes and a parliamentary check sustained by General Narvaez. The Court, however, is every day more anxious for it, and the person who now possesses the great influence is said to be the Camarilla of Isabella the 2nd and the King, urged by the clergy agree in opinion with the rest of the Court. It is known that the government is on the best understanding with the King of Naples, who is the channel of communication with the Pope, and that an active correspondence is carried on between Madrid, Naples and St Petersburg.

Trade With the West-Indies--Its former Magnitude--Reciprocity.

From the Montreal. Gazette.

We desire to see trade with the British West Indies extended, and a reciprocity of navigation produced between the Provinces and them. The project deserves the attention of our statesmen. The British West Indies trade largely with the United States. These Islands comprise Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Tortola and the Virgin Isles, Dominica Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago and St. Lucia,' including Demarara, and to all these Islands we last year exported but $937,511, and imported from them only £3,533 18s. 4d. The mere statement of the fact is sufficient to justify our calling the attention of our merchants and politicians to the matter.

Last year these Islands took the manufactres of the British Islands, amounting in value to nearly two millions—£1,979,959 s.g. From the United States they took, during the U. S. fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, the products of the States, amounting in value to $4,756,398; and of products of other nations brought through the States (principally Canadian, we suppose,) only $153,277. The United States took from them their products only to the amount of $1,120,417.

Nova Scotia had a large trade in 1854, and still maintains it. In that year, the imports of Nova Scotia from Foreign West Indies employed 179 vessels, and amounted in value to $757,565. and the exports to those countries reached $308,080 in 104 vessels. The exports from Nova Scotia to the British West Indies were $911,355, the ships employed 355, and the imports $40, 590, with 128 vessels inward. Turning to the Island Colony of Newfoundland, we find that in 1851, its imports from the British West Indies were $86,100, and from the Spanish West Indies $192,910, and its exports to the British West Indies $24,863, and to the Spanish West Indies $75,245, and to the Brazils $450,560. The result of the enumeration goes to confirm the impression that Halifax, from its geographical position, is likely to be an entrepot for a considerable portion of the West Indian trade between Canada and these Islands, at least until the measures of reciprocity is conceded. There are then over a dozen British West Indian Colonies of greater or less extent, whose trade is driven to the States, where their products are brought into immediate competition with the highly protected similar products of the States themselves, when their interests and those of Canada might be mutually promoted, if we could effect a direct interchange. These British Colonies export in greater or less quantities, coffee, sugar, molasses, spices, rum, arrowroot, &c. They require flour, wheat, oats, peas, beans, lumber, shooks, staves &c. &c. Why then, should we not be permitted mutually to exchange these articles free of duty; The national principle which sanctioned Reciprocity with the States applies to the West Indies much more strongly. In 1855 a committee of our House of Assembly was appointed, the Hon. Mr. Merrit being chairman, to inquire into the commercial intercourse between Canada and other countries This committee addressed a circular to the governments of the several West Indian Colonies, to ascertain whether in the event of Canada removing its duties on their natural productions, they would reciprocate. Very favourable replies were received from many of them.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 25, 1856.

Christmas, good old Christmas, attended with so many pleasing reminiscences and happy thoughts, is again upon us. This time-honoured and Christmas holyday, as it again dawns upon the world, is greeted with thousands of merry voices, ringing their happy and joyous notes through many a household.—In the Royal Palace as well as in the humble Cottage, all appear to be moved with the same soul-stirring sensations of pleasure towards this, the greatest of Christian festivals.—

As old friends meet, the "Merry Christmas" is pledged between them—the sire again listens with pleasure to his little ones, each striving to be the first who will greet him with the same "Merry Christmas." And in accordance with this good old custom, we avail ourselves of the opportunity which is now afforded us, in wishing all our friends a "*merry Christmas*"; and a very merry one in particular to all our *Brethren of the quill*.

The time is drawing near when the Municipalities will be called upon to chose Councillors for the coming year. It therefore becomes the duty of the electors to weigh, well in their mind, the qualifications required to be possessed by those whom they elect. The duties of Municipal Councils, are becoming more arduous each year, and therefore require men who are qualified, by their business habits and education, to discharge those duties with credit; if men of this class are not chosen, we can hardly expect any great spirit of improvement to be carried out, which in these progressive times, should be so requisite.

We trust that our own Township will make a selection of Councillors, who will be competent, to fulfil the trust that will be placed in their hands. We hope all party feeling will be laid aside, and that the electors will unite, in placing only such men as are fit in office.

We have not as yet, heard who will be likely to offer themselves as Candidates and will therefore not enter fully into the matter until next week.

☞ We learn by the *Planet* that Dr. Cross has been called upon by a numerously signed requisition, to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for the Representative of the County of Kent, in the next Parliament. Dr Cross is a consistent Conservative and may be relied upon as staunch to his party, if elected.

☞ The Concert to be given in aid of St. John's Church, Sandwich, will come off at the Court House, on Tuesday next the 30th. inst.

☞ We have received the December Number of the Canadian Agriculturist, which contains as usual a plentiful supply of useful and pleasant reading for the farmer.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

SIR:

Your readers, doubtless, remember the storm of public opinion by which the clergy reserves were swept away at the period of the last general election. There were, it is true, a few old fashioned and sober minded people, who ventured to doubt the equity of the proceeding, and even hinted that the Church of England, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the Methodist body, who were then participating in the fund, might possibly be able to make a good use of the money, as the municipal councils, among whom it was proposed to divide it. Their feeble remonstrances were unheard amid the uproar of contested elections, and the measure was accomplished.

Well, as the result thereof, a considerable sum of money has been realised, and divided as proposed. To the township of Sandwich has been awarded, I understand, a sum of about twelve hundred pounds. Now the question arises, how this money shall be employed, and this is a question which has excited considerable attention throughout the country If invested at six per cent, it would bring in the magnificent sum of £72. 0. 0 per annum, and reduce my taxes perhaps about 2½d a year. The chief Superintendent of Education has come forward with a proposal, that the money in furnishing apparatus for schools, and in establishing township and village libraries — But lo! the Rev. Mr. Bruyere, a Roman Catholic priest of Toronto steps in, and inveighs with holy indignation against such a proposal. What! he exclaims, buy Protestant books with money which the nation has declared should be the property of all alike? Never; unless you consent that by the side of every copy of Macaulay there shall be placed one of Lingard, beside every D'Anbigne a Balmes, and every reader of the one shall be compelled to wade through the other!

Seriously, however, Mr. Editor, the disposal of this money is a very important subject, and one which at the approaching township elections, ought to engage the attention of the electors That it may be made the means of accomplishing much good, and that it is very likely to be misapplied, are both very obvious conclusions which few men of intelligence will deny. I have indeed been informed, but it seems almost too monstrous to be credited, that a proposal has been made to our Township Council to grant this sum of money as a loan to the Roman Catholic priests of this place, for the purpose of completing their new college. If the money is to be lent at interest, let it be a fair and open transaction; let advertisments be published that the council have £1200 to lend, and will receive tenders for the loan on unexceptionable security of real property. If then the college makes the best offer, let it be accepted; but I can, I repeat, hardly believe that the council, as guardians of the public interests, would have the assurance to favor the Roman Catholic priests, and to lend this money, granted originally for the purpose of maintaining "a Protestant clergy," and taken away from them to be applied for the benefit of all classes alike,—to lend, I say, this money to more favourable terms to the priests than to any one else, for the purpose of building up a Romish College!

Let the electors look to it before the municipal election.

EDWARD H. DEWAR, M. A.
Rector of Sandwich.

Rapid Increase of Canadian Trade with Great Britain.

The extraordinary rapidity with which Canada has advanced during the last few years, and the vast extent of her commercial transactions with this country, prove how important it is to have the means of communication with the colony as good as they can possibly be. We have on former occasions noticed the rapidity with which towns and cities spring up in Canada, how soon broad acres of fertile land are reclaimed from the forest, and how rapidly the emigrant becomes possessed of the means of ensuring an ample maintenance for himself and his dependants. No nation or community, with the solitary exception of the colony of Victoria, can boast of such extensive progress as Canada; but there is the important difference in the two cases, that the sudden rise of the Australian colony was almost solely attributable to the rush which was made for the recently discovered gold. In 1834 Canada imported goods to the amount of only £1,062,000 and exported in return produce and manufactures of her own soil to the amount of £1,018,000, but in 1854 the value of her exports and imports was not less than £13,945,000. If we analyze these figures, it will be found that the mother country supplies Canada with her manufactures to the amount of £4,622,000 the United States sent her £2,945,000, foreign countries, £268,507, and the adjoining British North American colonies, £159 000. Every person in Canada consumed, on an average, the produce of foreign countries to the amount of £3 13s 10d, while in the adjoining states the average consumption reached only £2 7s per head. The nature of the Canadian trade with foreign countries may be judged for by the following facts:—The produce of the forests of the colony—the vast timber trade which was exported, was of the value of £2,355, 000; of vegetable food, principally corn and flour, £1,993,000; animal produce, £342, 631; fish, £85,000; manufactures, £32,106; various agricultural products, £26,618; ship, £620,187. The total exports, if divided among the population, would give an average of 12s 4d to each individual, or 8s more than in the United States in 1854. The entire value of the British exports to the United States was £23,471,000, or about £1 per head of the population, while the consumption of British goods by the Canadians was at the rate of £2 6s 7d per head. —(*London*) *Canadian News.*

The Commercial Future of Canada.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following, hinted upon the supposition that Mr. Cunard is to run a line of steamers to the St. Lawrence next season:

Canada is all alive. We have mingled with no people and met with no advisers of the people and their advisers over the border. Rival cities may conflict. Upper and Lower Canada may stand seemingly hostile in alluding to each other; but neither this conflict nor this hostility can stop the progress of Canada, or its development socially and commercially—on the contrary, the geographical position of the country over-riding social jealousies and sectional feeling, will lead, ultimately, to a unity of feeling and action, which will end in making Canada one in affection and in interest.

Suppose the Cunardes as regular in arrival and departure to Quebec and Montreal as they are to Boston and New York, and what must follow! That the facilities for transit between Chicago and Liverpool will be increased.—The St. Lawrence and Welland Canals will be enlarged—river difficulties overcome—so that the direct trade between Chicago and the St. Lawrence will become a large and increasing trade. Let us look to this a little. There is now a line of propellers running between Chicago and Ogdensburgh, and we learn, that the company are building some six new propellers for the coming spring. These all will trade more or less with Canada; probably the larger portion of their cargoes go to Canada. Now, if there were a direct line to Montreal and Quebec, transhipments, at points on the line, would be entirely avoided, time be avoided, and much time, as well as expense, saved thereby. To the establishment of this commercial course, it is necessary that the St Clair flats should be deepened, and the St Lawrence and Welland Canals enlarged.—The former will be done by our people, or the Government—the latter accomplished speedily by the Canadian Government.

DISASTERS TO STEAMERS.—The year about to close will present a fearful record of lives lost on steamers, mostly navigating inland waters. Ocean steamers have thus far been more favored than for several years. The list now stands as follows:

	Lives Lost
In March, ferry boat New Jersey,	32
June, steam'r Louisiana, Longueuil,	38
July, steam'r Northern Indiana, L. E.	18
July, propeller Tinto,	18
July, steam'r John Jay, Lake George,	15
July, steamer Empire State, "	14
Aug. steam'r Nautilus, Gulf Mexico,	40
Sep. steam'r Niagara, Lake Mich.,	66
Oct. steam'r Superior, Lake Mich,	35
Oct. propeller Lady Elgin, Lake Mich.,	300
Nov. steamship Le Monnaise,	78
Nov. propeller Toledo,	41
Total.	483

The gales on the lakes during the present season have been almost unprecedented in severity. Forty-nine vessels have been lost including seventeen steam craft and thirty-but two sailing vessels, and the loss of life is estimated at two hundred, at the lowest calculation.

DRUNKENNESS IN NEW YORK CITY.—Capron at the Union Temperance Meeting held in the Tabernacle, on Thursday the 11th inst., said, as the result of his own investigations that in New York City there are 15,000 dram shops, and 400,000 drunkards at the very least calculation, each of these drink two gills of intoxicating liquors every day, being equal to 800,000, or 806 barrels per day; 300,000 barrels in a year. This quantity would make a reservoir 900 feet long, 80 feet wide and 32 feet deep equal to 3,744,000 cubic feet, and could float four large ships in full sail. At $30, per barrel it amounts $9,000,000. 60,000 children never enter the school. During the year 60,000 arrests have been made and 45,000 convictions. At the Court of Special Sessions during the last year, 6,000 cases were tried, of which there were 4,200 convictions. Not more than 94 of the subjects of these trials were sober when arrested. Not more than 194 who were habitually sober persons. Paupers cost the city $300,000 a year. With regard to the number of dram shops and drunkards, the Judge has made a very extraordinary calculation. Dividing his totals by three would come much nearer the fact especially in the number of drunkards. The entire population of the city, over 15 years of age, is hardly 400,000.

A fatal malady has prevailed among hog in the Ohio Valley during the last six months It is computed that between 60,000 and 70, 000 have fallen victims to the destructive distemper within a radius of a hundred miles surrounding Cincinnati. The disease has completely baffled the most critical investigations into its nature, and has steadily resisted all remedial agents. The malady has been vaguely denominated "cholera," from the failure to discover its true character, and probably, also from the fact that it is epidemic.

Special Notices.

To Ladies.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are especially efficacious in all the variety of ailments incidental to the fair sex. They mildly and speedily remove all Skin Eruptions, Sallowness of Complexion, Nervous Irritability, Sick Headache, Hysterics, Depression of Spirits, irregularity, or General Derangement of the System and by assisting the Secretions, give such a healthy action to the Organs as to give the Complexion the rose tint, the constitution new tone and vigor to the whole frame. Married Ladies, even of the most delicate constitutions will find them particularly beneficial both previous and after confinement, and for the general use they cannot be too strongly recommended. They possess the eminent advantage over all other apperient medicines in that while they operate gently and without pain, they produce neither debility, costiveness, nor irritation, which is so apt to produce or aggravate the Piles.

No medicine ever introduced to the public has become so universally popular with Ladies as Sir Astley Cooper's Pills. They are of most astonishing efficacy, and they are confidently recommended to the fair sex for general use. A trial of a box of these Pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It frequently occurs that Druggists *impose* on their customers a spurious compound *called* Sir Astley Cooper's Pills generally put up in a red or pink wrapper and labelled *prepared*, or, as *prepared* at Apothecaries Hall, London, whereas the fact is, they are prepared by themselves.—Beware of such trash as you would of poison. The Genuine Pills have the likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the Stamp, and likewise the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co. London and New York, on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom County Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at Apothecaries Hall, London, prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be thoroughly and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living profit upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE requires that an Imperial Penny in place of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British-West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Close Mail through the United States Post, prepayment of a second Penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be PRE-PAID —Two-pence sterling, equal to Two pence Halfpenny currency each and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via Halifax or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny Halfpenny currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich }
Dec. 19th, 1856. }

STRAYED,

INTO the possession of the undersigned, about two weeks ago, a BAY MARE, (aged) with black mane and tail, and dark legs. Stands about 16 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

TIMOTHY MOYNAHAN.
Maidstone Cross, Dec. 21, 1856.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS to let, in the Town of Sandwich. For terms apply to

A. YOUNGBLOOD.

Dec. 22, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* has been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $32, payable to Wm. Hunter Barker and drawn by Starley Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it, as the undersigned will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.

Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

STRAYED.

CAME into my Barn-yard, about two weeks ago, a RED HEIFER, with a piece of her right ear cut off. She is about one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES BANWELL.
Sandwich Street Dec. 17, 1856.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Muley Cow, with both ears slit, and short tail. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich,
13th Dec., 1856.

SANDWICH BAKERY,

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, and purposes to continue, his establishment for Baking Bread that cannot be surpassed in the adjoining countries; and with a good assortment of Cakes and Crackers, which will always be on hand, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage.

H. MARSHALL.
Sandwich, 17th Dec., 1856.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD ENANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virtues of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Sore throats, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which it heals, leave properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism Stiffness of the joints, any incorrection of the skin, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the principal hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Throats,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Scalds,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by *Public* Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 P. M., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain power of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. RITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon for a flouring mill and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 7th January, 1857, at three o'clock p. m.

Sandwich, 9th Dec., 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of the powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street: Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots No. 27 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field stamen in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Finett, to one Joseph Augus Verrais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 7th January, 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy., }
Sandwich, 9th Dec. 1856. }

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	$5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$2 50 to $3 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 50 do.
Corn Meal,	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

IN THE INSOLVENT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

IN the matter of the Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at Sandwich, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of December instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless cause to then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated this 5th day of December, A.D. 1856

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at the residence of D. A. McMULLIN, Esquire, on Saturday the 20th December inst., a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Stoves, (Cooking and Parlor,) Sofas, Wardrobes, Crockery, Dinner and Tea Sets complete, (China,) and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION

"BEN MARY."

TERMS:—All sums under £5, cash; over £5 and under £12 10s, three months; all over £12 10s, four months' credit, by furnishing approved endorsed paper.

P. H. MORIN, Salesman.

Sandwich, Dec. 10th, 1856.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the BOARD of PUBLIC INTRUCTION, for the County of Essex, will be held at Sandwich, on the twenty-sixth of Dec., and at Amherstburg on the day following, at the hour of 12 o'clock of both days, for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates for 1857.

Those Teachers who received first class certificates for the past year can have them renewed, without further examination, upon application to the Secretary, and the same privilege will be extended to second class Teachers, who are about to continue to teach in the same school sections.

By order,

PAUL JOHN SALTER.

Sec., Board Pub. Instruction.

Sandwich, 29th Nov. 1856.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes; or for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to effect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are requested by the 52nd, 53rd and 54th Rules (which are published in full in the Canada "Gazette," to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office, Toronto.

ALFRED TODD,

Clerk of Private Bill Office

Toronto. Nov. 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH **1856** SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays

" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs. Seymours, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any
William Fleming,	Peter Skilley,	Non-performance of Statute Labour,	26th June,	Duncan Grant and Andrew Patillo,	5s	26th June,	Pathmaster	
Charles Hodges,	William Ryan, James Ryan, William Farrell, Patrick Godfrey, Michael Ryley.	Non performance of Statute Labour,	15th Dec, 1855	do do do	5s each,	15th December,	Pathmaster,	
Robert Lewis,	Dabney Purvis,	do do	10th June,	do do do	5s	10th June,	do	
John Shendan,	Thomas Benn,	Trespass,	19th August,	do do do				Bound to keep the Peace and pay costs.
Francis Tribur,	Jacob Cummings and Innis Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do do				do do
Joseph Hill,	Patrick Flanigan,	Fraud,	10th April,	Dennis Downing,	Pltff paid costs Costs & damages,	Forthwith,		Dismissed,
John Sullivan,	Joseph Morasse,	Non-payment of Wages,	12th July,	do do	£1 15s 6d.	21 days,	Plaintiff	
Thomas Mulligan,	Joseph Morasse,	Assault,	16th do	do do	1s Fine and costs,	14 days,	Township Treasurer.	
Lindley Little,	Richard Lawson,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th August,	do do	15s and costs,	14 days,	Plaintiff,	
Mary Sexton, wife of John Sexton,	Edward Sexton,	Assault,	9th do	do do	5s Fine,	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer.	Bound to keep the Peace
William Hickey,	John Lundy,	do	18th September,	do do	Pltff paid costs,	Forthwith,		Dismissed
Robert McCormick,	John Merchant, Henry Sutder, George Poolmeter, Benjamin Lauyer, Francis Ansley.	Non-performance of Statute Labor,	7th July.	Lennox Thompson,	1st, 10s; 2nd, 5s; 3rd & 4th, 10s; 5th, 15s	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer	Paid Left the country Paid Paid Paid
Mary Reed,	Shadrack Bruce and Elizabeth Bruce,	Assault and Battery,	21st July,	John Brush,	5s each,	10 days,	do do	Paid
Joseph Emlech,	Joseph Bondy,	Refusing to perform Statute						
John Lucia,	Isaac Fairfax, Dure Quikot, John Butler, Joseph Thusman, Ed. Mason, Bashrod Taylor, Silas Green,	Labor, do do	19th July, 19th July,	Cornelius R. Quick,	15s 10s; 10s; 10s; 15s; 15s;	Forthwith, 2 weeks,	Treasurer,	Paid Paid
John G. Bruce,	James Mulder,	Assault and Battery,	28th do,	do	£1 0s. 0d	1 month,	do	Not paid, left country
George Toffemise,	Peter Thrasher,	do do	4th August,	do	£1 0s 0d	1 month,	do	Paid
Joshua W. Crosby,	Henry Johnston,	do do	13th September,	do	5s.	2 weeks,	do	Paid
William Bex,	Thomas Cornwell,	do do	do	C. R. Quick and Asa Wilcox	10s.	1 month,		Not paid, left country
Philip Louna,	Timothy Shay,	do do	2nd October,	Cornelius R. Quick,			do	Parties settled, paid costs
John M. Lawson,	John Hutchins,	do do	18th do	do	10s.	Forthwith,	Township Clerk of	Paid
Daniel Moran,	George Hammond,	Assault,	do	S. S. Macdonell,	£1 5s 6d fine;	£3 4s 6d costs,	Tilbury West,	
Patrick O'Brien,	John Grey,	do	do	do	10s fine, 10s costs		Treas. of Windsor,	
Joseph L. Marantette,	Thomas Johnston,	do	do	S S Macdonell & Fr. Carron,	£2 „ 12s 6d „		do	
John Webster,	William Williams,	do	16th May,	Thomas Hawkins,	5s	14 days,		Not yet paid,
Dennis Reaume,	Peter Knight, Reuben Bentley, Strothwell Taylor, James Tolover,	Assault,	5th August,	Thomas Hawkins,	£1 each	Forthwith,		Knight gone away Warrant in Constable's hands to collect
J. H. Lockheart,	George Fox, David Carter, James Mulder,	Neglecting to do Statute Labor,	1st July,	John G. Buchanan,	5s; 10s; 5s	15 days,	Township Treasurer do	Carter left country. Mulder paid tax to anot'r div.
Henry Hall,	Patrick Dawson,	Trespass,	13th August,	F. A. Lafferty,	£1 10s 0d	18th August,	Not yet paid,	Imprisoned
Robert Anderson,	Charles Goble,	Obstructing the Highway,	2nd September,	do	£1 0s 0d	17th September,	do	Very poor
Gilbert Lafferty,	James Campeau,	Assault,	11th October,	do	15s 0d	11th October,	Treasurer,	
Gilbert Lafferty,	Albert Brown,	do	do	do	10s 0d	18th do		Left the place
Gilbert Lafferty,	James Ridsdale,	do	do	do	5s 0d	18th do		Not yet paid
The Queen,	John Williams,	Contempt of Court,	do	do	1s 3d	11th do	Town Treasurer,	
Thomas Peterson,	Henry McKanney,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th November,	F. A. Lafferty & J. B. Greiner,	£1 12s 9½d	10th November,		Appealed to Sessions
Edward McGrath,	Israel Blanchette,	Trespass,	3rd August,	Duncan Grant & A. Patillo,	Deft paid Costs,			Bound to keep the Peace
Francis Tribune,	Innes Larkins, Jacob Cummins, Henry Hunter,	Trespass,	23rd do	do do				Paid costs
Edward McGrath,	Elier Planchette,	do	4th September,	do do				do
D. R. Munford,	James Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do	£1 5s 0d		Defendant,	
Henrietta Smith,	Alfred Smith,	Articles of the Peace,	27th do	Thomas Woodbridge,				Bound to keep the Peace
Joseph Venkler,	William Joseph Miller,	Assault and Battery,	18th August,	do do	£2 10s 0d		20s to Prosecutor, 30s to Municipality	for one year Bound to keep the Peace

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

ffice of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 24th November, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th, day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should this meet the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY,

Lot, 27. S. Middle Road

Rochester.

Dated Sept. 26th 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.

Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

A Great and Good Book for Everybody.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dietics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is briefly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind; Mesmeric Phenomena; the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion, Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and development of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity.

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Specific Directions for the Preparation of Food for

Dictaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified. *The Treatment of Special Diseases* illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS

No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 16th July, 1856.

In the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CROSBY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

WHEREAS a Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Baker, has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex, and the Interim Order for Protection from Process has been given to the said William Crosby, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Crosby is hereby required to appear in the Court before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex, acting in the matter of the said Petition on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, at ten o'clock of the forenoon precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his Debts, Estates and Effects, and to be further dealt with according to law. And all persons indebted to the said William Crosby, or that have any of his effects are not to pay or detain the same but to PAUL JOHN SALTER, of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the Official Assignee nominated in that behalf by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said petition.

Dated 6th November, 1856.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

ALBERT PRINCE,

Attorney for Petitioner.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Sides or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the economy of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require renewing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Fitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.

James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.

Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq

James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.

Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq

Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIVE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,

Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier

March 7, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

No. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties.

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot on the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or the same will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HE[illegible]

And no doubt very, draws one [illegible]

The Thriftless Farmer.

A contempory draws the following excellent portrait.

The thriftless farmer provides no shelter for his cattle, during the inclemency of winter but permits them to stand about during by the fence, or lie in the snow as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground or in the mud, or not unfrequently in the high-ways, by which a large portion of it and all manure is wasted.

He grazes his meadows in fall and spring by which they are exhausted, and finally ruined.

His fences are old and poor—just such as to let his neighbor's cattle break into his fields, and teach his own to be unruly.

He neglects to keep the manure from around the sills of his barn, if he has one, by which they are prematurely rotted and destroyed.

He tills or skims over the surface of the land, until it is exhausted; but never thinks it worth while to manure or clover it. For the first he has no time, and for the last "he is not able."

He has more stock than he has means to keep well.

He has a place for nothing and nothing in its place. He consequently wants a hoe or a rake, a hammer or an auger, but knows not where to find it. He sends his whole household are in search of it, much time is lost.

He loiters away stormy days and evenings when he should be repairing utensils or improving his mind reading newspapers.

He spends much time in town at the corner of the street, or in the "snake holes" and goes home in the evening, "pretty well tore."

He plants a few trees, and his cattle forthwith destroys them. He has "no luck in raising fruit."

One half of the little he raises is destroyed by his own, or his neighbor's cattle.

He has no shed for his firewood, consequently his wife is out of humour, and his meals out of season.

His plough, drag and other implements, he leaves all winter as last used, and just as he is getting in a hurry the next season his plough breaks, because it was not properly housed, and cared for.

Somebody's hogs break in and destroys his garden, because he had not stopped a hole in the fence, that he had intended to stop for a week.

He is often in a great hurry, but will stop and talk as long as he can find any one to talk with.

He has, of course, little money; and when he must raise some to pay his taxes, &c., he raises it at a great sacrifice, in some way or other, either by a great "shave," or by selling his scanty crops when prices are low.

AYER'S PILLS

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that, having found them a better family medicine, of common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have tried and proved them, and all, like myself, are incite with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which, to my mind, render them valued by the public when they are known."

The venerable Judge WARDLAW writes from Bellefonte, 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which cure: and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co. says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very decided benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them—no family, nor child ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely known Dr. S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Weathersfield, Vt., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I certify from experience that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, stomach, headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are safe in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough medicine in the world; and your Pills are but little less inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years of trial, am in the midst of anguish and suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attached my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the inveterate sores on my body. At times it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About one month ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

"Hoping the statement may be the means of conveying information that shall lead to good we shall ever feel sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood upwards, and believe her statement to be true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Falmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 30th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best of effects. They operate admirably. I recommend them often to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he took a few days ago my last box, and is cured. You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you, for myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. One of my children was cured, years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and since then we have used it in our family with the same result. I have several times been cured from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARTIC PILLS have also relieved me from a dyspepsia and costiveness, which has grown upon me for some years, and, indeed, this cure is more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best medical skill that the country afforded, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and we shall ever suppose we are not of mindful of it. Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT THAXTER."

"*Dr. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the CATHARTIC PILLS, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism under which he found me prostrate. The first dose he left relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. You may use this as you please.*

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

And sold by G. & G. A. Bullock, Sandwich.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands on each side and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Fremla," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 38 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length. Should Mount St. Patrick, next described, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. Frenell's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Ottawa a distance of 85 miles, and is about to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are named respectively Anslinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada Westward, to and to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the *HASTINGS* ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Madoc*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown and to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, from thence to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the *HASTINGS* ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Madoc*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown and to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

This Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings*. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where goods are constantly kept on hand.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 36 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the County, and provide for the keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed, after which such completion sent only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on one lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot). The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to other settlers.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG *HOUSE* required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge; and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It will then form a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, unsurpassed as to Soil and Climate, producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and most cultivated districts of that portion of the *Province*, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £5 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £50 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, will also find it easy, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he has ready employment, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to hinder communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this early in the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ratios of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any increase in value which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in a very few years, and the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the more lapse of time, excelusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa "River" —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight mill ons of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this country from Toronto, by Lake Simcoe, to *Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been under taken and will be completed in the present year; its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These are but a few items are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and correctness.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n5ly

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, E. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President, T. G. Ridout, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howourth, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.
J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING,

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles P. Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will leave nothing undone so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in thorough repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and furnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Andordon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and paying strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Freeman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3.50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the doings in New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3.50 we will send the Commercial Gazette and Marine Record a full year, and we will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander for one year and send the Publisher's receipt in two weeks.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of New York markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3.50 for the "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb, 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the present generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by many talented and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the particular circumstances of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly for the issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, have kindly consented to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. A liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST
SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need comment from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Buildings, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The experience of the country, improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of practical interest.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co., Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrines and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plan of measurements, hence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of many new and useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Stone Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experience and best cared growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may be confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the presen. year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. Mewburn, Jones & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings, Garnet Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.



Clocks at $1.25, warranted good clocks. Prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Knifes. Fancy Dressing Tools, Double and Single Barrelled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Horn and bone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Teeth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutins, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gold and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Grayson's store, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Point Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the Township of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are several choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and conch house attached and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 18th May, 1866.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1857. NO. 45.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d.''

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ ''
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS.

LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that no will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
MPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.
JOSEPH WINTERS.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALMES, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER,
HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES
W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.
VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring,	Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin,	D. P. Eels,
S. H. Mather,	C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance,	Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - 32
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.
THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.
THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, *viz: Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's New Method, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.
THE METHOD OF TEACHING
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mystery*, made such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.
THE INITIATORY COURSE.
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than mere routine, and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and to guides for such by *arbitrary and* much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.
THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *heaviest and most intricate of* Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.
THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that graduately) preparatory to entering some special House.
By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.
PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.
THE LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.
The new and beautiful rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

Canadian Sleigh Song.

BY CHAS. SANGSTER.

Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
Merrily, merrily, O,
Chime the tuneful sleigh bells,
Singing to the snow;
Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
Merrily, merrily, O,
Laughs the dimpled maiden,
Chatting to her beau.

Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
Merrily, merrily, O,
What is glorious winter
Without frost and snow,
Time may cast a shadow
O'er us as we go,
But let us, like the sleigh bells,
Sing, merrily, merrily, O.

Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
Merrily merrily, O,
Life is but a sleigh drive
Through the frost and snow;
Ever are we learning
This one truth as we go:
All sadness without sunlight
Is like winter without snow.

"Ring—ye happy bells,
Ring your last farewells
To the lying year,
He hath brought us grief:
Ye bring us relief,
For his end is near.

"Yet ring sadly, too,
For some tears are due
To the dying year,
Though mixed with annoy,
He hath brought us joy,
And his end is near!

Mingled tears and sighs—
Blessed memories
Of the dying year!
Who can tell if this
Next New Year may bliss?
Oh, the end is near!

"Thus for the last time
In this simple rhyme—
Dying—dying year,
I address thee. Bells!
Ring your last farewells,
Ring them loud and clear!

"Hark! 'tis their first knell:
Hush! 'tis their farewell
To the dying year.
One from earth hath gone—
This another one.
And the end is here!"

The Pledge Redeemed.

A TRUE TALE.

Towards the close of the reign of Louis XIV. a plant of Mocha coffee was brought to the king's garden, which very soon increased; and the genius of the government of that day thought that, by transplanting into their West India colonies this shrub an immense source of riches might be opened to the country. The carrying out of this idea was entrusted to Chevalier Desclieux, who, provided with a young coffee set out from Nantes, thence to convey it to Martinique. Imbedded in its native mould, the priceless exile was placed in an oak-wood box, impenetrable to cold, and covered with a frame so formed as to catch the least ray of the sun and double in heat; and in case the sun did not shine, a small aperture, hermetically sealed, could admit heated air when it was thought proper to do so. We can imagine all the charges Desclieux received when he entered the ship in which he was to embark; but he did not heed them; he saw at a glance all the distinctions he would gain by the expedition, which would secure to his country inexhaustible sources of riches. It was, then, with a really patriotic feeling, that he took the plant under his care promising to devote himself to it as he would to his country, and to all the duties of his profession. And when the skiff, after having quitted the vessel, returned again to renew the charge, and to remind Desclieux once more that the plant must be watered every day, and that copiously, he pledged his honor that, rather than fail in this, he would himself die of thirst.

The ship sailed, the crew was composed of one hundred men, and of some passengers about to settle in the Antilles, amongst whom was an amiable family, consisting of a father, mother, and their only daughter Louise, a beautiful and accomplished girl of eighteen. In a vessel where people are so much thrown together, meeting constantly for a length of time is required to form an intimacy which often ripens into lasting friendships; and this it proved in the case of the parents of Louise and Desclieux.

Scarcely had they passed the light-house, of Cordouan, glittering in the twilight of a lovely evening, when they were already friends. Already this fresh and delicate plant, interesting as an exile, as a flower transplanted from its own soil, as a child torn from its mother, became a mutual object of attraction. It was thus that Louise pointed it out to her parents as it lay on the deck in its glass case, exposed to the mid-day sun. She charmed the tedium of the voyage in hourly watching the progress which she believed visible in the feeble offset. She had felt interested in it from the moment Desclieux had shown her all the glory he was to gain by it for France, and then she had become attached to it; for it is a beautiful proof of the magnanimity of woman—their love for all that is glorious—Even during the five days they had been at sea, the little coffee plant had evidently increased; two small leaves of a most delicate green had appeared; and every morning Louise's first thought after prayer was the cherished plant; but she could not see it till Desclieux had left his room, for he always kept the sacred deposit with him. Every evening he watered it abundantly, and then let hot air into the frame by means of the tube, as he had been directed; he kept it so close as possible to him at night, that even during sleep he might administer heat to it. Never did a hen brood over its young more fondly, never did mother nurse or cherish more tenderly the new-born babe.

As soon as Desclieux appeared on deck in the morning to lay his precious charge in the sun, Louisa immediately ran. She delighted to point out to her mother its growth imperceptible to indifferent eyes but she had become attached to it; and as the slightest emotions are visible to us in the features of those we love, though unperceived by strangers, so she discovered the least change even in the thickness of the stalk or the length of the leaves; and Desclieux, seeing the young girl thus attaching herself to what had been confided to him, and what he so cherished, felt touched and grateful.

They met with a terrible assault when close to Madeira. It was about the middle of a dark night, though not stormy; the vessel was gliding noiselessly along: and all were asleep except the officer on watch —and indeed he too perhaps slept, or he would have heard the noise of a heel among the waves as a bird's wing cuts the air, and, he would have cried "Ship ahoy!" A ship was indeed quite close to Desclieux's vessel, and the token it gave of its vicinity was a cannonade which awoke every one in a moment, both crew and passengers.

It was a pirate vessel of Tunis, a poor chebeck, but formidable in the night—a time that magnifies every fear—and formidable, too, from the desperate bravery of the banditti who manned her. Believing themselves surprised by superior force, the ship's crew prepared for a resistance as desperate as the attack. Better far to die than to be carried slaves to Africa! All the passengers were at prayer, distracted, trembling, or half dead. Louisa alone remained calm, for she was supported by the thought that her Desclieux had entrusted his precious charge. The fight commenced; the ship fired eight cannon on the chebeck; and it was time, for already the captain had boarded the French ship, but was immediately cut down by her crew. The assault was repulsed, guns on each side, and the firing ceased. The pirate felt its inferiority, and retreated, while the conquerors continued their course.

Two hours of torturing suspense had passed since the terrible awakening, which but served to make the feeling of restored security the more delightful and the remainder of the night was spent in relating the events of the rencontre. Louisa's was not the least interesting; she had been regardless of danger during the combat, while watching over her charge; then she took it to Desclieux, who admired her the more—loved her the more—for courage, always beautiful, has a still greater charm when displayed by a woman.

It was a lovely morning; the sun was unusually bright and warm, and Desclieux left on the deck, the better to watch over it. We admit the fresh air and reviving heat, while, he with Louisa and her parents, sat near and enjoyed seeing it expand its pretty leaves, and, as it were, smiling to greet the sun's rays, which infused into it such genial warmth, and seeming to thank them for their care.

But Desclieux's brow now kindled with higher thoughts. In this feeble offset he saw the little starry flowers, then the perfumed berries, and the negroes gathering it abundantly, and then the ocean, bearing vessels to France laden with its produce.—All this he could see in the few small leaves scarcely above the ground. Enthusiastically did he tell these bright visions to Louisa, and as she kindled in her turn, the coffee plant became dearer to her, and she lavished all the tenderness upon it as she would upon a new-born brother. She seemed to have common sympathies with it, and if she felt that the heat might be too much for its slender stem, she drew over it little curtains of green silk which she had made expressly for it, just as the tender mother curtains the cradle of her infant. And then she read to Desclieux and her parents a long account of the coffee of Mocha, and pictured vividly to their imagination, the tree to grow out of the nursling whose infancy they watched over. Sometimes the conversation took a different turn, and the parents of Louisa spoke, as if to an old familiar friend, of their fortunes, of their views for the establishment of their only daughter; and Desclieux in turn imparted to them his plans. By degrees these communications led to projects of marriage between him and Louisa. It was no unpleasing thought to either, and the very day they crossed the line, a declaration was made, and an engagement formed, and it was agreed that their union should take place immediately on their return to France.

We may well think that Louisa became more attached than ever to the plant, now become a source of distinction in which she would one day share; imagine then, her consternation when one morning, she beheld it languishing. She said nothing, hoping it might revive; but the next morning found its leaves still more withered. She did not trust herself to speak it to Desclieux, who also had but too plainly seen it. At last the thought occurred to him that, while in the intense heat of the tropics, the plant would require more water, he therefore poured on it almost his whole allowance. The effect was immediate in restoring its life and verdure, and Louisa was again happy.—The ship was some hundred leagues from Martinique, when a violent tempest arose, apparently the last of a fearful hurricane which had raged through the Antilles. It was found that the ship had sprung a leak; the pumps were not sufficient; they were in immediate danger, and the necessity of lightening the vessel so urgent that they were forced to throw overboard almost all the merchandise, a part of the ballast, and even several barre's of water. This last sacrifice was an appalling one; it was with a solemn feeling they saw it, similar to that which one hears the earth fall upon a coffin, or gives to the plunged into the ocean for its tomb. Indeed these casks of water carried with them the lives of many individuals, who had now no escape from a cruel death by thirst. Desclieux, impressed like the others, with this idea, only thought of his precious coffee-plant. However they were not far from port, and, with a favorable wind, might get in in a few days; and in effect the tempest being over and the leak closed with great difficulty, a fresh breeze sprang up, and for a day and a night the ship sailed fast, and the stormy state of the atmosphere had produced on the coffee-plant the usual effect. It might almost have said to have flourished the more in the tempest. Louisa and Desclieux contemplated it with a sweet joy, as at once the emblem and omen of domestic happiness, amid the storm of life. But, alas! the wind suddenly lulled—not the least breath to fill the sails, not a wave broke against the motionless vessel; an awful calm succeeded! and what is more terrible upon this scene of continual agitation than a calm, unvoiced and too often fatal! The dead heat of the tropics was felt in all its power by the helpless voyagers; they languished and fainted with continual thirst, and horrible to relate, the water was failing, for they had thrown so much overboard that they were limited to a mere small allowance—a cupful at the very most.

If men, notwithstanding their energies, sunk under the sufferings caused by the intense heat and burning thirst, what must have been the state of the poor little plant, to which fated were Louisa's eyes! It had its allowance also, but it was not enough; and every morning and evening, Desclieux gave it his, only for which it would have died. Louisa was astonished to see the feeble plant yet bearing up; but Desclieux carefully concealed from her that he was using, lest she also would deprive herself of water for it, and that he did not wish; he preferred suffering alone, and long sojourn in the hottest parts of Arabia, had in a great measure inured him to the climate, so that he did not fear it so much as others. The claim was uninterrupted, the remainder of the water was nearly exhausted, their situation was become dreadful, and there was no hope, in their case, of any relief from another vessel, for all were alike becalmed; and it was sad to see the ocean without a sail in the horizon, or if there was one, it too was motionless. Their ration of water was now reduced to one liquor glass. One drop, only to moisten his lips, and Desclieux poured the rest on the plant, now apparently dying.

"Alas! how you are changed!" said Louisa to him one day; "how pale you have become. You are suffering; this heat is killing you."

He knew it; but he had promised to water the plant, even though he himself was to die of thirst; and he was faithful to his word. One evening, when Louisa and her parents were questioning him, he was answered in a feeble voice: "You are right; I die of thirst, that my charge may live. It was my duty. —and saying these words, he laid his parched lips upon its withered leaves, as one would kiss the hand of an expiring friend, and continued: "You have all promised to love me; if I do not live be careful of this coffee-plant, which held out to us such brilliant prospects. I ask it of you as a favor, and bequeath to you the distinction I hoped to have gained by it." At that moment they were distributing the scanty portion of water, and though he was perishing, he threw the whole of it upon the shrub—Louisa did the same. It was, as it were, a sacred bond between them —an indissoluble tie. I am convinced that many of our readers have frequently felt a lively and almost inexplicable pleasure in watering a flower dried up by the scorching sun, and, in seeing it revive, have felt as if benefitted themselves. What pleasure, then, it must have given to Desclieux and Louisa to see their plant raise its sickly leaves once more!

As length the wind began to rise lightly, and the vessel moved, though slowly. Desclieux was ill—in a burning fever—but he continued to share with the plant his allowance of water, and Louisa added hers. It increased their happiness that it owed its life to the most touching self-denial; and it seemed as if their household life had begun in a common endurance of suffering.

The breeze still freshened; and when the vessel anchored in the port of St. Pierre, there was not a single drop of water on board. But the coffee-plant was saved; the colony enriched by it; Desclieux's pledge redeemed; and three months after, Louisa was his wife.

Miscellany.

BREVITY OF ANCIENT SCOTCH LAWS.—Judging from our statute book, our ancestors must have been men of few words—men fond of deeds rather than words. It is refreshing, after reading some of our complex and lengthened modern Acts of Parliament, to turn to a Scotch Act of Parliament, in the reign of James the First, which briefly and pithily enacts that 'nae man should enter any place were there is nay with a candle, unless it be in a lantern. The whole of the Scotch Acts of Parliament passed in the reign of James the First, extending over 13 Parliaments, and amounting to 133 in number, are comprehended in 46 pages of a small duodecimo volume, and that volume contains the whole Scotch Acts of Parliament, from 1426 to 1621, being nearly 200 years. The annual Mutiny Act of Queen Victoria, for the regulation of the army, is many times more bulky than the Acts of the whole thirteen Parliaments of the first royal ancestor in the Stuart line.

AN IRISHMAN'S LOGIC.—'Pat,' said a gentleman, who keeps horses, to his groom, 'when a horse comes home off a long journey, be sure to pull his ears well—it's nearly as good as a feed of corn to him, and refreshes him greatly.' 'Is it to pull his ears, sur? Sure an' divil a ha'porth of good 'ud that do 'im, at all, at all. 'I tell you, you think it would'nt do him good?' 'Sure, sur, by the same token, that last night when I tuk yez home wid the sup of liquor an yees, the misthress thried the same pulling of ears on yersilf, an' ye didn't same a bit refreshed after it.' The gentleman walked into the 'Tunnel' for a 'refresher.'

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have a cosmopolitan reputation. In every land Christian or savage, to which commerce has carried them, they have become standard remedies for the most painful and dangerous complaints to which humanity is liable. The ointment is an acknowledged specific for all eruptive, tumorous, and ulcerous disorders, and thereis no disease of the stomach, the liver or the bowels, that may not be subdued by a persistent use of the Pills.

THE RECTORY CASE.—Another step, says the *Globe*, has been taken in this important case, which has for several years been dragging its way through the courts. During the last two days the Court of Appeals have been hearing counsel for and against the appeal from the judgment of the Court of Chancery. Messrs. Mowat, Connor, and Macdonald argued for setting aside the decision of the Court; Messrs Hillyard Cameron, and D. B. Read sustained it. As we reported the proceedings very fully when the case was last heard, we think it unnecessary to repeat them on the present occasion.—Justices Hagarty and Richards having withdrawn from the Bench, as they have both been engaged in the suit, while practising at the Bar, the appeal was heard by Chief Justice Draper, Justices McLean and Burns, and Vice Chancellors Sprague and Easton. Judgment was reserved till a future term.

"BLACK TUBE"—The *Colonist* states about two miles from the Village of Weston, an engineer discovered that a certain cedar swamp supposed to be at one time overflowed by the Humber, and containing about 150 acres, is the repository of an inexhaustible amount of turf. That some Irish laborers have prepared several waggon loads, which was found to yield a pleasanter fire than wood. It is in every respect the same as the turf found in the bogs at Ould Ireland, and will prove a source of revenue to the fortunate proprietor. As a proof of the close resemblance of this turf to that so generally used in Ireland, a story is told of a piece being shown to an old Irish laborer, who actually burst into tears at the sight of so grateful and unexpected *Sovereign* of the old sod. One can hardly imagine anything which would so strikingly recall the cherished, though perhaps dim, reminiscences of the joys and cares discussed or mused over by the old fireside at home.

Alexander Smith's humor is peerless. H under the influence of a kiss, is reckless, bloody and dangerous to all monarchial institutions. To do all he says needs only the impulse of a "timid" kiss. Just submit Alexander to a kiss as the second lady speaks about, and he would unseat the Czar and run riot over his throne in a single night. "Choke off" that fellow you who have friends among the ladies:

"My soul leaped up beneath thy timid kiss;
What then to me were groans,
Or pain! or death! Earth was round of bliss,
I seemed to walk on thrones."

A CHILD SAVED BY A DOG.—On Wednesday last, a remarkable instance of the sagacity of a dog took place in this town. A little girl about seven years old, the daughter of Mr. James Gray, was standing in the middle of the road, opposite his residence, when a person came driving along at a rapid rate in a sleigh. A dog belonging to the person in the sleigh was running beside it, and the sagacious animal seeing the child just in the track, jumped forward and in an instant dragged the child out of the way, allowing the team to pass it without injury. The act was witnessed by a number of persons in the neighbourhood; but the owner of the sleigh drove on, and it is not known who he is. There is not the slightest doubt but the sagacious dog saved the life of the child.—*Mercury.*

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.—As man is the only animal who laughs it is hardly fair to presume that the privilege was bestowed upon him for nothing. Let us laugh, then while we may, no matter how broad the laugh may be, short of a lock jaw, and despite of what the poet says of "the long laugh that speaks the vacant mind." Why should'nt the mind be occasionally vacant, as hands are sometimes suffered to lie fallow. Remember the old couplet.

"Care, to our coffin adds a nail no doubt,
But every grin, so merry, draws one out."

Great Britain.

A deputation from the Liverpool and London merchants had waited on Lord Clarendon, to ascertain what is meant by the British demonstration against New Granada.

Father Mathew died at Cork on the 9th.

Felix Orsini, the Italian exile, was lecturing in London, on Italian tyranny.

Mr. Richard Cobden has published another letter on maritime law.

The London *Times* has an editorial backing out of the Arrowsmith Georgia railroad and revolver hoax. It is reported that Arrowsmith has returned to the United States.

Dr. Livingston, the celebrated African traveller, has reached Marseilles, on his way homeward.

The corporation and citizens of Portsmouth have subscribed £1,000 to give a banquet to the American officers in command of the British ship "Resolute." The naval service at Portsmouth contemplate a similar compliment.

The English papers re-publish the correspondence between Generals Walker and Goicouria, mostly without remark.

Moussoud Bey, on the part of the Pacha of Egypt, had an interview with the Manchester Commercial Association, on the subject of growing cotton in the district watered by the river Tigris.

The British Government is about to lay a telegraph line across the Persian Gulf.

FRANCE.

It is rumoured that Cardinal Morlot's mission to Rome relates to the conversion of Napoleon, which, should peace be consolidated, will probably take place early next year.

A formal announcement had appeared in the *Moniteur*, that the Congress of Paris will re-assemble this month. It is now reported that the plenipotentiaries will be the same as before. Count Walewski represents France; Lord Clarendon, England; Count Cavour, Sardinia; and Ali Pasha, Turkey.

The *Havre Journal* has a Cayenne letter of Nov. 5th, stating that gold had been discovered in several parts of the colony.

Many shipping casualties are reported from the Mediterranean.

In anticipation of the forced sales at the end of the year, more activity has been shown in the Parisian factories, but retail trade was not so brisk as usual. Disappointment was felt at the Bank of France not relaxing its security measures. It was considered that ninety days discounts might be granted with safety. Export trade was flat. A few orders had been received from South America and Spain, and but very few from the United States; nevertheless, the position of commercial affairs was regarded as not unfavorable. Corn was falling, though but slowly, in all the markets of France. Letters from Rouen mention that the market for manufactured goods has been quiet, with but little variation in rates.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia has communicated the resolution of the German Diet on the question of the Neufchatel princes to the Court of Berlin, inviting them to join in a collective decision, with a view to secure her recognized rights. It is likely that the Prussians of Neufchatel will have been judged by the time an answer to this circular is received; but the Federal Council of Switzerland is said to have given a formal promise to the Cabinets of London and Paris that an amnesty shall be granted immediately afterward. In the course of the negotiations on this question, France and Austria have advised Prussia to abstain from military measures, but have promised positively to support her views.

ITALY.

The *Baltic* carried the intelligence that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the King of Naples on the 8th inst. The announcements of the affair differ. The first announcement said—"At noon to day there was a review, and while the troops were defiling, a soldier of the third battalion of chasseurs rushed from the ranks and struck the King on the left side, knocking him down, when the soldier was seized by Col. Latour." Another despatch says —"The bayonet of the soldier struck the King on the right side, above the waist."—A third despatch intimated that the King was slightly wounded, and a fourth despatch that the soldier fired his carbine at the King and that the would be assassin was killed on the spot. The telegraphs from Italy are wholly in the power of the governments, and hence the accounts of the affair are not reliable.

The accounts from Palermo says that the insurrection which broke out there on the 22nd ultimo, at the head of which was Baron Benbenda and a number of ex-deputies of the Sicilian Parliament, had been suppressed, and that Baron Benbenda had been taken prisoner. From Messina even worse is reported as being quiet. The police had seized a quantity of muskets which had been landed for the insurgents. Count Lovatelli, an eminent liberal of the Roman States, had been assassinated at Ravenna.

RUSSIA.

The text of the note addressed by Russia, at the end of October last, to the powers that signed the treaty of Paris, has been published. It is accompanied by a circular demanding the re-assembling of the Congress. This circular contains an exposition of the steps taken by the Russian Cabinet with a view to the fulfilment of the Articles 20 and 21 of the treaty of Paris. As regards the Isle of Serpents, the Russian Government says that the island was incontestably in possession of Russia before the rupture with respect to the Bessarabia frontier question. The memorandum mentions two instances of concession by Russia with regard to the course of the Upper Yalpuk and Bolgrad. The memorandum defines the views of Russia, and states that the map from which the frontier line was defined at the Paris conference also states that Count Walewski asked Baron Brunow whether the Court of Russia would abide by the majority of votes at the coming conferences, and that the Russian Cabinet had telegraphed an immediate reply in the affirmative, and that Russia was blameless for the present difficulty.

PERSIA.

The last despatches inform us that the alleged capture of Herat was doubtful. The conferences opened by the English Embassy with Ferouk Khhan appear likely to detain the latter at Constantinople for several months.

The *personnel* of the English Embassy had left Teheran. The statement that Russia had demanded from the Shah of Persia permission to occupy the territory of Mogania is confirmed. There is also, by way of St. Petersbug, a doubtful report that 50,000 Russian troops, under Gen. Bernloff, are ready to march to the frontier of Persia on the first invitation of the Shah.

The Latest News.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The *Debats* says, "We believe we are able to state, with some certainty, that England, in entering the Conference, distinctly declared that she would conform to the decision of the majority, whatever it might be. The relative position of the disputants is no secret. On the one side are France, Russia and Prussia, and on the other England, Austria, and Turkey. In the middle is Sardinia, which coincided originally with the opinions expressed by France. It is now stated that she is oscillating between the two.

Arrival of the Europa.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1856

The steamer *Europa* arrived at her dock at 4 o'clock this day. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 13th—one day later than by the *Canada*. She passed the *Africa* on the evening of the 25th.

News unimportant.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £75,000.

The specie in the Bank of France had increased.

The fall of Herat was confirmed. It surrendered to the Persians on the 26th October.

The English troops had arrived in the Persian Gulf.

A despatch from Vienna states that France was mediating between the belligerents, and endeavoring to persuade the Persians to yield to England.

Prussia has closed all communication with Switzerland and will make no further propositions.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.

The overland India mail arrived at Trieste on the 12th inst. Bombay dates to the 18th, and Calcutta to the 18th November.

War was proclaimed against Persia at Calcutta on the 1st. of November, and the last division of the fleet for the Persian Gulf left Bombay on the 13th November.

LONDON, Saturday.—The "Times" city article reports steadiness in the funds on Friday, until near the close, when a report of considerable depression on the Paris Bourse caused heaviness.

The French 3 per cents. closed at Paris at a decline of ¼ per cent.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JANUARY 1, 1857.

On Monday next it will become necessary, to elect a Council in each municipality. The subject is one of all importance to the public, and deserves more attention than is usually bestowed upon it. It has heretofore been generally the custom in many municipalities to elect councillors irrespective of all considerations as to their fitness for office, and the many and arduous duties which necessarily have to be performed by them, and which are becoming greater each year. Public improvements should be carried out in keeping with the spirit of the age, and only such as are willing to promote them, should be elected.

In the Township of Sandwich it is proposed to re-elect the old set of Councillors, and we have only heard of one other Candidate for the honour of Municipal distinction, and that is Mr. Joseph Mercer of this place. Mr. Woodbridge, the Reeve, has served the Town hip faithfully, and his claims should not be overlooked, Mr. Woodbridge's claims are varied and numerous; in fact, few improvements have been made in the Township, without the assistance and direction of that gentleman. His energy and perseverance as a public man, are too well known to need further praise from us, We hope therefore that so faithful a public servant will not be cast aside, but that his services will again be rewarded, by his re-election.

Mr. Mercer would, beyond doubt, make an excellent Councillor, if elected; his claims are not so great upon the public as those of Mr. Woodbridge, yet we have no fear but that he would exert himself to the utmost in promoting the public good, and with those two gentlemen in the council, we might look forward with some ray of hope, for the future, in this good old Township.

We believe we are safe in saying that the late Councillors, or rather the Councillors that will retire, possess more of the qualifications requisite, than any of the former ones, yet there is room for improvement.

It will not be out of place to say something in relation to the qualification and disqualification of persons wishing to be Councillors, as well as those of the elector. In the first place no person shall be qualified to be elected a Township Councillor who shall not be a Freeholder or House holder of such Township, at the time the assessment was taken, and at the time of such election, seized or possessed of real property held in his own right or that of his wife as proprietor or tenent thereof, which shall be rated in his name on the Collector's Roll; in the case of a Freeholder, to the amount of £100, or upwards, and in case of a Householder, £200. And in incorporated villages, no person shall be qualified to be elected a Village Councillor who shall not be a freeholder or householder of such village, seized or possessed of real property held in his own right, or that of his wife as proprietor or tenant thereof, which shall be rated on such Collector's Roll, in the case of a freeholder, to the amount of £10 per annum or upwards, and in the case of a householder, to the amount of £20; and who shall not be possessed or seized to his own use or that of his wife, of the real property for which he shall be so assessed, either in fee or freehold, or for a term of one year and upwards, situate within such Village.

The persons entitled to vote for Township Councillors are freeholders and householders of such Township or Ward, whose names shall be entered on the said Roll as rated for rateable real property held in their own right or that of their wives respectively, as proprietors or tenants thereof, and who at the time of such election shall be resident in such Township or Ward.—The occupant of any separate portion of a house, having a distinct communication with a public road or street, by an outer door, shall also be considered a Householder, provided he be rated as such upon the Collector's Roll. And when both the owner and occupant of real property shall be rated in respect of such rateable property, the owner and occupant shall both be deemed rated.

The persons entitled to vote at Village Elections, are the Freeholders and Householders of such village, whose names shall be entered in the Collector's Roll as rated for rateable real property, held in their own names or of their wives, respectively, as proprietors or tenants thereof, to the amount of £3 or upwards, and who shall be a resident of such village. It shall not be necessary that the property qualification of Councillors or voters shall consist wholly of freehold or leasehold, provided the aggregate amount at which both shall be assessed shall be sufficient as above. The occupant of any separate portion of a house having a distinct communication with a street by an outer door, will be considered a householder if rated as such. When both the owner and occupant of any such real property shall be so rated in respect of such rateable property, they may both vote. Where real property is owned or occupied jointly by more than one person, and the amount at which the same shall be so rated shall be sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a qualification to each, they may all vote, if not, no one of them, shall vote.

No judge of any Court of civil jurisdiction, no naval or military officer on full pay, *and no person receiving any allowance from the township, county or village*, except in the capacity of Town Reeve or Deputy or Councillor, or in capacities incident thereto, and no person having by himself or partner any interest or share in any contract with or on behalf of the township, county or village in which he shall reside shall be qualified to be elected for the same

☞ We are requested to announce that a Tea Meeting in aid of St. John's Church, will take place at Dobson's Hotel, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 7 p. m. Music will be in attendance. Tickets 50 cents. The children will also be entertained the next evening (Saturday,) at 12½ cents each. We bespeak a large attendance.

NEW COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—The following Gentlemen have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex for the ensuing year:—Dennis Ouellette, John McCrea, William B. Hirons, John Watson, Esquires, Windsor. Hugh McFarlain, James Devlin, John O'Connor, Esquires, Maidstone. James Bell, Gilbert Lafferty, Charles G. Fortier, George Wilson, Esquires, Amherstburg. Paul J. Salter, William Scott, Pierre Marentette, James McKee, Joseph Miller, Esquires, Sandwich. Luc Montreul, Luc Ouellette, William Flanigan, Esquires, Rochester. William Mickle, James Lafferty, Samuel Atkins, Robert Anderson John Caldwell, Esquires, Malden. Henry, Cunningham, John N. Peto, Charles Fortier, Esquires, Anderdon. Pierre Desjardins, Eranois Chovin, William Nicholson, Esquires, Tilbury. John Setherington, Francis Awikinson, Jonathan Wigfield, John Lamarsh, Esquires, Mersea. William Malott, Henry Harris, Solomon Wigle, Esquires, Gosfield. Francis Wright, Mathew Ferris, Esquires, Colchester.

In the *Gazette* it is announced that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to order and direct that cloth and other materials required for making up military clothing for the use of the Provincial Militia, be admitted *free of duty* of customs. Upon the appraiser or other competent person ascertaining the value for duty of cloth or other materials imported and used in regimental uniforms, for private, as well as officer, and that the duty thereon be ascertained and allowed to each company, through the Adjutant General of Militia and Office in charge of the Company, upon the oath of the party, that said cloth and other materials had paid duties of customs on their importation, which had not been refunded.

A notice appears in the *Gazette*, signed by Mr. Bourchette, Commissioner of Customs, that all railroad companies, having a line or lines of railway crossing the Provincial Boundary, or which have a terminus at or near such boundary, or that have a terminus upon the border of any of the navigable waters of the Province, shall be allowed to transport goods along their respective lines, without such goods being detained at frontier ports, for the purpose of being examined and entered at the Custom House, or without their being detained until frontier bonds are executed, upon such railway companies' complying with and conforming to certain regulations which are given at length. By this arrangement between the Customs Department and railway companies, a great deal of unnecessary delay will be avoided in the transportation of merchandise.

AMATEUR CONCERT.—This concert as announced in our last, came off at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, and gave general satisfaction to a crowded audience, amongst whom we observed many of the fair sex. We have no hesitation in saying, that it was the best concert we have ever had in Sandwich; and the audience, by their continued applause, seemed to entertain the same opinion. The proceeds are to be applied to painting and repairing St. Johns Church, Sandwich. A Tea Meeting, for the same purpose will take place at Dobson's Hotel, to morrow evening, Friday, to which all are invited to attend.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

SIR:

My attention has been called by many of the rate-payers of this township to a letter in your last issue from the Rev. E. Denroar, in regard to the application of the money arising from the Clergy Reserves, coming to this township, which we have implicated, as being the instigator of the letter alluded to, which has given offence to many of your readers, and for which I am not answerable. For the information of the parties interested, I will state the facts as they occurred. Soon after we received the money there was an application from the Council by the Building Committee of the new College—built as I am informed for the benefit of the public. They applied for a loan of a large portion of the funds, offering security and interest. On my opinion being asked by the Council, I stated that, however desirous the township may have been to implicate, there was nothing in the municipal statute to warrant us in lending or borrowing, unless we first passed a by-law and took the vote of the people. There was then a resolution drawn up, stating that it was not in the power of the Council to comply with the request, which was carried unanimously by the whole council, and a copy of it handed by me to one of the committee. And there the matter ended, and has not been mentioned in the council since, till the letter alluded to appeared last week. I would also add, that since then I have had a similar application for a Protestant Church. Of course gave the same reason why it could not be done, and that was satisfactory, and it ended there. For my part, I see nowrong in one application or the other,—reading, as we do, from time to time the different views and actions taken by the municipalities throughout the province in reference to the same fund. I will state for the information of the rate-payers, that there is the sum of eleven hundred pounds deposited in the office of the Bank of Upper Canada at Windsor, to the credit of the Township, unlouched, which the Council have agreed to expend during the coming summer in improving the Roads and Bridges, and opening the water courses and clearing out the Concessions, thereby improving the County without being obliged to levy a rate or the people for that purpose. The Council has expended this year nearly £600, and still there is much wanted yet, in this large and wide spread township. If the electors will give us the chance to expend the money we have thus saved, they will see Sandwich township all that can be desired. I must apologize for taking so much space in your columns.

I am, &c.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE.
Reeve.

Sandwich, Dec. 31st, 1856.

Important Document.

THE TREATY SETTLING DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

An important state document, bearing upon the relations between England and the United States, and said to have been surreptitiously obtained from some of the departments in Washington, will be found in our columns. It purports to be the terms upon which the Mosquito question was settled, giving the inhabitants of this disputed territory a large extent of country, and undisputed sway. This territory the Americans, in all probability, when Britain's hands are fairly off, expect to annex. The document stipulates also that the two Governments are to fix the boundaries of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Mosquito. If the paper is really genuine—and there seems little doubt of it—it is of unusual importance as between the two powers. The *New York Tribune* says of it:—"This Treaty is one of very grave character. It has no parallel in the past diplomacy of our Government, but that negotiated between Messrs. Clayton and Bulwer, which for five centries in all has rendered that instrument remarkable. Its singular and complicated provisions with respect to Greytown, or San Juan de Nicaragua; its express recognition of British Honduras and attempts to define her boundaries, are at least far out of the ordinary course of diplomacy, contrasted strongly with our current jeers at British assumption with regard to Mosquito. On the whole, we are inclined to approve and uphold this Treaty, though not without misgivings that it will ultimately involve us in worse complication than those it resolves. We consider its stipulations in the main fair and equal, though entangling and we are inclined rather to regret that exigencies exist which demand such a Treaty than to complain that those exigencies have not been more wisely met."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS purify the secretions which enter into the composition of the blood, and thus produce a salutary effect upon every organ; for the blood feeds and sustains every fibre of the body. The cures accomplished by this famous remedy are complete, because it expels from the circulation the *seeds of disease*. The oldest practitioners are thunderstruck at the rapidity with which chron c dyspepsia and liver complaint are eradicated by Holloway's Pills. After all the usual means and tonics in their *repertoires* have been tried, in vain. The philosophy of the matter is this—Nature is first relieved of the poisonous influences which paralyze her action, and then assisted in her efforts to recuperate the system.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Dec. 31, 1856.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 05. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour,—$3

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed,—$4.

Clover,—$10.

Corn 56c per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.

Oats,— do do 37c.

Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.

Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.

Hay—per Ton, $10.

Straw—Per load, $1 00.

Pork—Per 100 lb, $5 59

Beef— do $4 to $5

TORONTO. Dec. 27, 1856.

WHEAT.—Only about six loads changed hands this morning. The price remains as before noted, ranging from 6s 2d to 6s 4½d: for an extra sample 6s 5d may be realized. Farmers seem more inclined to accept the current rates, and move off the market with out hesitation. The demand is of a purely speculative character.

FLOUR.—There is no new feature to notice in the Flour market. Some few sales have taken place for local consumption, but we heard of no new transactions by which to the market; Nominal quotations are Superfine 25s to 26s 3d; Fancy 26s 6d; Extra 28s 9d: a 27s 6d per bbl.

SPRING WHEAT sells at 5s 3d to 3d per bush, and is in request.

RYE and BARLEY are in fair demand, the former at 3s 9d a 4d, and the latter at 5s 2d per bush.

OATS is held firmly at 3s 6d per bush. in store. Small quantities are some what dearer.

OATS.—are coming in freely by railroad, and prices are hardly so firm. There has been several transactions at 2s 9d and 2s 10d per bushel. The ruling figure by retail is 3s.

POTATOES—4s 6d a 5s per bush.

APPLES $3\frac{1}{2}$ a $3\frac{3}{4}$ per bbl.

BUTTER.—Fresh is more plentiful, and brings 1s 4d a 1s 5d per pound. Tub is worth 10½d to 2d for all grades.

EGGS selling freely at 1s 4d a 1s 5d.

PORK—The market is scarcely so firm, owing to the holidays of the weather. Good lots were offering to day without buyers at $7 per 100 lbs.

BEEF.—There is nothing doing at present in live beef. Slaughtered is worth $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ for all parts. Beef hides sell at $7 per 100 lbs, but the price is tending downward.

DETROIT DEC. 29, 1856.

FLOUR—Market quiet, and sales limited to the local trade. The only transaction we notice is a sale of 50 bbls Portage mills $5\frac{1}{4}$.

WHEAT—Sales from teams of about 150 bu at $1 20.

CORN—In slight request being principally for the Canadian trade. We hear of a sale of 900 bu at 56c.

OATS—Nothing doing. Nominal at 40c

DRESSED HOGS—Sales of 25 at $6 30; 40 at $6 37½, and 60 at $6 40.

NEW YORK DEC. 29.

FLOUR—Market lower. Sales 4500 bbls at $6 20 a $6 40 for common to choice superfine state; $6 20 a 6 80 for extra do; $6 20 a 6 40 for superfine western; $6 60 a 7 00 for extra do. Sales 200 bbls Canadian at $6 35 a 7 75.

WHEAT—Market heavy. Sales 10,000 bu at $1 57 a 1 58 for red winter Illinois: $1 78 for prime white southern.

RYE Steady at 90c.

BARLEY—Sales.

CORN—lower Sales of 10,000 bushels mixed western at 68 a 70.

OATS—Steady at 46 a 50c for state and western.

Special Notices

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills.

For the cure of Bile, Giddiness and Determination to the Head, these Pills, as well known, supersede all other medicines for the suppression of an undue secretion of Bile. They give relief to that sensation of fullness so frequent felt after eating, cure headaches, prevent pains, giddiness and determination of blood to the head. Habitual costiveness is obviated by their use, and for Dropsical complaints they stand pre-eminent. For strengthening the constitutions will find them particularly beneficial both before and after confinement; and for general use they cannot be too strongly recommended. They mildly and speedily remove all skin eruptions, sallowness of complexion, nervous irritability, sick headache, costiveness, depression of spirits, irregularity or general derangement of the system and by assisting the secretions, give such a healthy action to the organs as to give the color of the rose to the complexion, and tone and vigor to the whole frame.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.—None are genuine wi hout the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, MacPhail & Co. Lon ton and New York on each box, and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

JESSOP'S HOTEL.

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a First-Class Hotel and will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small driving advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Rates, to British West India, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States the pre-payment of a six-cent penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be PRE-PAID —Two-pence sterling, equal to Tw pence Halfpenny currency each; and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via Halifax or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny Halfpenny currency.

ROSS SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McDONAGH,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich }
Dec. 19th, 1856. }

STRAYED,

INTO the possession of the undersigned, about two weeks ago, a DARK MARE, (aged) with black mane and tail, and dark legs. Stands about 16 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

TIMOTHY MOYNAHAN.
Maidstone Cross, Dec. 21, 1856.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS to let, in the Town of Sandwich. For terms apply to
A. YOUNGBLOOD.

Dec. 22, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *General Premiums* and *future premiums* will be payable at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $32, payable to Wm. Hunter or Bearer and drawn by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.

Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

STRAYED.

CAME into my Barn-yard, about two weeks ago, a RED HEIFER, with a piece of her right ear cut off. She is about one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES BANWELL.

Sandwich Street Dec. 17, 1856.

STRAYED,

INto the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Muley Cow, with both ears slit, and short tail. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich,
13th Dec., 1856.

SANDWICH BAKERY,

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, and purposes to continue, his establishment for Baking Bread that cannot be surpassed in the adjoining counties; and with a good assortment of Cakes and Crackers, which will always be on hand, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage.

H. MARSHALL.

Sandwich, 17th Dec., 1856.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of diseases and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are remedied and put to flight by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alterratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review" and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Sick Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints	Worms of all kinds.

* Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. vln43

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 6th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 p. m., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. HITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registry Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon for a planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery used, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 7th January, 1857, at three o'clock p. m.

Sandwich, 9th Dec., 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Bedford Street; Lots Nos. 28, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russel Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one John Joseph Fleuty, to one Joseph Angus Versais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 7th January, 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y,
Sandwich, 9th Dec, 1856.

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who still can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	.	$5 50
Fine do	.	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$2 50 to	$3 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	.	2 50 do
Corn Meal,	.	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	.	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran,	.	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

IN THE INSOLVENT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

IN the matter of the Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at Sandwich, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of December instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary. Dated this 5th day of December, A.D. 1856

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at the residence of D. A. McMULLIN, Esquire, on Saturday the 20th December inst., a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Stoves, (Cooking and Parlor,) Sofas, Wardrobes, Crockery, Dinner and Tea Sets complete, (China,) and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION "BEN MARY."

TERMS:—All sums under £5, cash; over £5 and under £42 10s, three months; all over £12 10s, four months credit, by furnishing approved endorsed paper.

P. H. MORIN, Salesman.

Sandwich, Dec. 10th, 1856.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the BOARD of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, for the County of Essex, will be held at Sandwich, on the twenty-sixth of Dec., and at Amherstburg on the day following, at the hour of 12 o'clock of both days, for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates for 1857.

Those Teachers who received first class certificates for the past year can have them renewed, without further examination, upon application to the Secretary, and the same privilege will be extended to second class Teachers, who are about to continue to teach in the same school sections.

By order,

PAUL JOHN SALTER.

Sec., Board Pub. Instruction.

Sandwich, 29th Nov. 1856.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to effect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the Canada "Gazette," to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office, Toronto.

ALFRED TODD,
Clerk of Private Bill Office

Toronto, Nov. 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH 1856 SHORE LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander,*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. R. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

NAME of PROSECUTOR.	NAME of DEFENDANT.	NATURE of CHARGE.	DATE of CONVICTION	NAME of CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any
William Fleming,	Peter Skilley,	Non-performance of Statute Labour,	26th June,	Duncan Grant and Andrew Patillo,	5s	26th June,	Pathmaster	
Charles Hodges,	William Ryan, James Ryan, William Farrell, Patrick Godfrey, Michael Ryley	Non performance of Statute Labour,	15th Dec, 1855	do do do	5s each,	15th December.	Pathmaster,	
Robert Lewis,	Dolney Purvis,	do do	10th June,	do do do	5s	10th June,	do	
John Shendan,	Thomas Benn,	Trespass,	19th August,	do do do				Bound to keep the Peace and pay costs.
Francis Tribur,	Jacob Cummings and Innis Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do do				do do
Joseph Hill,	Patrick Flanigan,	Fraud,	10th April,	Dennis Downing,	Plff paid costs	Forthwith,		Dismissed,
John Sullivan,	Joseph Morasse,	Non-payment of Wages,	12th July,	do do	Costs & damages, £1 15s 0d.	21 days,	Plaintiff	
Thomas Mulligan,	Joseph Morasse,	Assault,	16th do	do do	1s Fine and costs,	14 days,	Township Treasurer	
Lindsey Little,	Richard Lawson,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th August,	do do	15s and costs,	14 days,	Plaintiff,	
Mary Sexton, wife of John Sexton,	Edward Sexton,	Assault,	9th do	do do	5s Fine,	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer.	Bound to keep the Peace
William Hickey,	John Lundy,	do	18th September,	do do	Plff paid costs,	Forthwith,		Dismissed
Robert McCormick,	John Merchant, Henry Snider, George Foolmeter, Benjamin Lanyer, Francis Anstey.	Non-performance of Statute Labor,	7th July.	Lennox Thompson,	1st, 10s; 2nd, 5s; 3rd & 4th, 10s; 5th, 15s	2 weeks,	Township Treasurer	Paid Left the country Paid Paid
Mary Reed,	Shadrack Bruce and Elizabeth Bruce,	Assault and Battery,	21st July,	John Brush,	5s each,	10 days,	do do	Paid
Joseph Emlech,	Joseph Bondy,	Refusing to perform Statute						
John Lucia,	Isaac Fairfax, Dure Quixot, John Butler, Joseph Thusman, Ed. Mason, Bushrod Taylor, Silas Green,	Labor, do do	19th July,	Cornelius R. Quick,	15s 10s; 10s; 15s; 15s;	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Paid
John G. Bruce,	James Mahler,	Assault and Battery,	19th July,	Cornelius R. Quick,	10s; 10s; 10s;	2 weeks,	Treasurer,	Paid
George Tofflemise,	Peter Thrasher,	do do	28th do,	do	£1 0s. 0d	1 month,	do	Not paid, left country
Joshua W. Crosby,	Henry Johnston,	do do	4th August,	do	£1 0s 0d	1 month,	do	Paid
William Bex,	Thomas Cornwell,	do do	13th September,	do	5s.	2 weeks,	do	Paid
Philip Lonna,	Timothy Shay,	do do	do	C. R. Quick and Asa Wilcox	10s	1 month,		Not paid, left country
John M. Lawson,	John Hutchins,	do do	2nd October,	Cornelius R. Quick,			do	Parties settled, paid costs
Daniel Moran,	George Hammond,	Assault,	18th do	do	10s.	Forthwith,	Township Clerk of	Paid
Patrick O'Brien,	John Grey,	do		S. S. Macdonell,	£1 5s 6d fine;	£3 4s 6d costs,	Tilbury West,	
Joseph L. Marantette,	Thomas Johnston,	do		do	10s fine, 10s costs		Twps. of Windsor,	
John Webster,	William Williams,	do	16th May,	S S Macdonell & Fr. Carron,	£2 „ 12s 6d „		do	
Dennis Reaume,	Peter Knight, Reuben Bentley, Strothwell Taylor, James Tolover,	Assault,	5th August,	Thomas Hawkins,	5s	14 days,		Not yet paid, Knight gone away
J. H. Lockheart,	George Fox, David Carter,	Neglecting to do Statute Labor,	1st July,	Thomas Hawkins,	£1 each	Forthwith,		Warrant in Constable's hands to collect
Henry Hall,	Patrick Dawson,	Trespass,	13th August,	John G. Buchanan,	5s; 10s; 5s	15 days,	Township Treasurer	Carter left country. Muller paid tax to anot'r div.
Robert Anderson,	Charles Goble,	Obstructing the Highway,	2nd September,	F. A. Lafferty,	£1 10s 0d	18th August,	do 2s 6d	imprisoned
Gilbert Lafferty,	James Campeau,	Assault,	11th October,	do	£1 0s 0d	17th September,	Not yet paid,	Very poor
Gilbert Lafferty,	Albert Brown,	do	do	do	15s 0d	11th October,	do	
Gilbert Lafferty,	James Ribdale,	do	do	do	10s 0d	18th do	Treasurer,	
The Queen,	John Williams,	Contempt of Court,	do	do	5s 0d	18th do		Left the place
Thomas Peterson,	Henry McKenney,	Non-payment of Wages,	5th November	F. A. Lafferty & J. B. Gregner,	£1 12s 9½d	11th do	Town Treasurer,	Not yet paid
Edward McGrath,	Israel Blanchette,	Trespass,	3rd August,	Duncan Grant & A. Patillo,	Deft paid Costs,	10th November,		
Francis Tribume,	Innes Larkins, Jacob Cummins, Henry Hunter,	Trespass,	23rd do	do do				Appealed to Sessions Bound to keep the Peace
Edward McGrath,	Elier Planchette,	do	4th September,	do do				Paid costs
D. R. Munford,	James Larkins,	do	25th do,	do do				do
Henrietta Smith,	Alfred Smith,	Article of the Peace,	27th do	Thomas Woodbridge,	£1 5s 0d		Defendant,	
Joseph Venkler,	William Joseph Miller,	Assault and Battery,	18th August,	do do	£2 10s 0d		20s to Prosecutor, 30s to Municipality	Bound to keep the Peace for one year Bound to keep the Peace

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending Nov. 18, 1856.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 24th November, 1856.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 10th day of December 1855, a large brown Ox, slightly marked with white under the breast; should this meet the proprietors notice, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOS. PEABODY,
Lot, 27. S. Middle Road.
Rochester.

Dated Sept. 26th 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping Valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR,
Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to in orm the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

A Great and Good Book for Everybody.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dietics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery, with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is briefly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and *the why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind; Mesmeric Phenomena; the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition; Secretion, Excretion; Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and development of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity.

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Specific Directions for the Preparation of Food &c.

Dietarics, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases Illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this one—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

In the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CROSBY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

WHEREAS a Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Baker, has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex, and the Interim Order for Protection from Process has been given to the said William Crosby, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Crosby is hereby required to appear in the Court before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex, acting in the matter of the said Petition on the twenty-ninth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, at ten o'clock of the forenoon precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his Debts, Estates and Effects, and to be further dealt with according to law. And all persons indebted to the said William Crosby, or that have any of his effects in their possession, are forbid to pay or deliver the same but to PAUL JOHN SALTER, of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the Official Assignee nominated in that behalf by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said petition.

Dated 6th November, 1856.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

ALBERT PRINCE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

TILES, TILES,

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. WHITEHOUSE are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nelle's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 15s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Pitzell, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on the Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c. AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hartry, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Charkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c., and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

STRAYED

CAME into my possession, about last March a Sorrel Colt, about two years old, with two white feet and a small spot in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or it will be sold to defray the same.

JOHN HERDMAN.

The Child's Grave.

To-day, when winds of winter blow,
And Nature sits in dream of snow,
With Ugolino look of woe;

Wife from the window come to me,
Now leaves were fallen she could see
The little grave thro' shred elm-tree.

With wintriness all life did ache
For that dead darling's sainted sake;
And lips might kiss but hearts would quake.

Ho, ye who pass her narrow house,
By which the dark Death sea-ward flows;
O clasp your pretty darlings close;

And if some tender bud of light
Is drooping, as the snow-drop white,
With looks that weird wild heartstrings smite;

Think of our babe will never wake,
And fold your own till fond heart's ache,
Sweet souls, for little Marian's sake.
Massey's Craigcrook Castle.

HEROIC CONDUCT.—On Saturday afternoon as Mrs. Wyatt of Toronto and her daughter, a girl about seven years of age, were about stepping on the ferry boat T. W. Olcott, for East Albany, the little girl slipped from the floating bridge and fell into the water. The cry was soon raised of a person overboard, and a general rush was made to the edge of the bridge A young German named Edward Kaut, hearing the distressing cries of the mother, plunged overboard and raising the young girl as she was sinking for the floating bridge and pushed it understand is an entire stranger in the city, and had but a few hours previously come from Suspension Bridge in quest of employment. He was immediately taken to the second District Station House, dry clothing procured and every care taken of him by the good Samaritans connected with the District, Mrs. W. and her daughter went to Boston, but not before rewarding the brave young German. Having friends at the East the officers at the second District procured a pass for Kant over the railroad to Boston, whither he went this morning.—*Albany Journal.*

ORIGIN OF THE AYRSHIRE CATTLE.—The Paris Exhibition of domestic animals, last summer, seems to have thrown some light on the long disputed question as to the origin of the Ayrshires. A breed of cattle from Denmark, exhibited on that occasion, so strongly resembled the Ayrshire, that many believed them to be descendants of that breed, as it was known that many Ayrshires had been exported to Denmark. In answer to an inquiry on this subject the editor of the *North British Agriculturist*, in that paper of Oct. 29, says: "We find appertaining to the Danish department a considerable importation of Ayrshire stock into Russia, Prussia and Denmark, and taken place for some years past. On seeing the cattle in the Paris Show, referred to, we inferred that they were descendants of imported Ayrshires; but the Professor of Agriculture in Copenhagen, M. Jorgensen, the Danish representative at Paris, Baron Delong, informed us that they were the indigenous breed of Holstein, and their additional representations satisfied us that this Holstein breed is the original Ayrshire. The early connection of this country with Denmark, fully confirms this conjecture, that the Ayrshires brought us with the name of their valuable domestic animals, and of these, the breed now known as the Ayrshire."

MAN SHOT.—A melancholy occurrence, says the Stratford *Examiner*, took place near Oman's tavern, North Bullope, on Thursday last. Mr. Wakefield of East Zorra, and his son, James, with two strangers from the State of New York, agreed to hunt together. After they had been out some time, they discovered fresh deer tracks; the father and son volunteered to go into the swamp. One of them, named Spank, thinking he saw deer running fired twice, when; horrible to relate, the last ball passed through the stock of James Waterbury's gun and lodged in the lower part of his abdomen. The young man exclaimed "I am shot, fell back, was caught in his father's arms, and instantly expired. An investigation took place before Dr. Hyde, Coroner. The jury exonerated Spank from any evil intention towards the deceased, and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. This is another sad warning to those who use guns, that they cannot be too careful of their own and other's lives.

During the gale of Sunday, an eye-witness says that "the volume of water driven over the falls of Niagara was truly appalling, carrying with it drift wood, logs and timbers from the deranged wharves and shores above. The Suspension Bridge was in great danger. The toll gates were for a time deserted, and many an anxious eye tremblingly awaited the destruction of this magnificent structure. But the winds blew in vain; the hurricane in all its terrific fury swept by, leaving the airy edifice unscathed, and falling undone hailed to the triumphant genius of the architect. The water below the Falls rose over thirty feet, entirely covering the piers of the steamboat landing, and the landing-room at the foot of the staircase to the American side.—*Globe.*

Brief Hints.

If the council be good, it matters not who gives it.

We are never too old to learn.

Fair words, accomplish more than all the scolding in the world; though he who thinks *much*, talks *little*, and writes *less*, will be least likely to make a fool of himself.

Better laugh than cry. It promotes digestion and improves the health; nots illustrating the human economy tell us that man and the poor one, is, that the poor man works to get meat for his stomach and the rich man, a stomach for his meat.

Give your friend a good character, for his reputation is yours; a man, you know, is known by the company he keeps—and birds of a feather flock together.

Finally, avoid being too sensitive. Some thin-skinned people, think—because they happen to have a wart on the nose—that every body is looking at it.

MAXIMS.—One of the difficulties of life—Talking to a deaf person in an omnibus. One of the pleasures of life, taking off new boots and putting on old slippers. One of the rarities of life—a woman thoroughly satisfied with her daughter-in-law.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settlers are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Perrad's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as the "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskuko, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 30 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskuko, 171 miles in length, passing through the Valley of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, and is few, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, take the Steamer at the new MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Masanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are all respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Ellingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running due north, also inter-sects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROADand its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order, The land to be granted by the surrender of this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of Hastings The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and is now being completed to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 66 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the land until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families consisting several sons, to receive location to the preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live,) provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the property and of fund, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally assist in the work. Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality, and all roughs, and a crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that re-ferred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others, as there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in a neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from rain—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which is the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler in the lands, possessing a capital from £35 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he finds in the neighbourhood, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to interfere with the free intercourse by Sleighing over good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to the market, and to get supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—for produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period, independently of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once the Settlement has been effected, FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time expected—of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

In the Sections of Country opened by these roads for settlement, in the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway, to run through this Ottawa country from the shores of Lake *Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year: its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. The various projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed for some time upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n5ly

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President : I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beatty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J. HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. W. S. Symes, Esq.
Augustus Prevost, Esq. R. George Shaw, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Woldbye, Esq. F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Rolland, Esq. E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocque, Esq. A. T. Gall, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANJE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately reased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public and all friends. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept in connection with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

D. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor returns his thanks for past attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The choicest Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend to the wants of Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

T. F. POWDER, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotallers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo. 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON.
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WINDSOR, FEBRUARY 29TH, 1856.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Freeman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3,50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to stay address.

ROBERT ARKELL.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the leading markets will be presented to you, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 for the "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural Arts.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the pecuniaries of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of available earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of satin surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SAWDEN and D. W. RAY.

The only dollar per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.— Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM
25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

is published Monthly, on Good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Handsome Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the position of Agricultural editor for the present volume. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS
Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to render the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,
For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.
Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3; on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to redemption.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Agt. for J. A. Verran.
Sandwich, 29th Feb. 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LESCEA & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
13th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

LOTS numbers 2 and 3 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted exact time keepers: do. Swiss full jewaled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market,

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by myself, and experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the presen. year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a
WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,
And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of
GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.
To which he respectfully invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style for coming fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Gold and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Wholesome, Fowler's Genuine Vegetable Shaker Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watchesat two dollars a piece; in fact all wares, from a needle to an anchor, and from an ancher to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Heron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are several choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more suitable place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the East side of Bedford street. This cottage is well adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached and a few choice fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowan, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowan, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 19th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1857. NO. 46.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line or the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TOWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that he will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.
THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.
MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 258 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.
FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.
JOSEPH WINTERS.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND,
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. B. JUDD,
Teachers of
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER,
HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES
W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.
VISITING COMMITTEE.
A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mather, C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.
TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.
THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.
THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.
THE METHOD OF TEACHING
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, by which the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is such the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire our solutions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.
THE INITIATORY COURSE.
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.
THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.
THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.
By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.
PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.
DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, &c.
The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

Select Poetry.

Young Again.

An old man sits in the high-backed chair,
Before an open door,
While the sun of a summer's afternoon
Falls hot across the floor.
And the drowsy tick of antient clock
Has noted the hour of four.

A breeze blows in, and a breeze blows out,
From the scented summer air,
And it flitters now on his wrinkled brow,
And now it lifts his hair,
And the laden lid of his eye drops down,
And he sleeps in the high-backed chair.

The old man sleeps, and the old man dreams,
His head drops on his breast,
His hands relax their feeble hold,
And fall to his lap in rest;
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he dreams,
And in dreams again is blessed.

The years unroll his fearful scroll,
He is a child again,
A mother's tones are in his ear,
And drift across his brain;
He chases gaudy butterflies
Far down the rolling plain.

He plucks the wild rose in the woods,
And gathers the eglantine,
And holds the golden butter-cups
Beneath his sister's chin;
And nigles in the meadow brook
With a bent and naked pin.

He loiters down the grassy lane,
And by the brimming pool,
And a sigh escapes his parting lips
And he hears the bell for school,
And he wishes it never were nine o'clock,
And the morning never full.

A mother's hand presses on his head,
Her kiss is on his brow—
A summer breeze blows in at the door,
With a toss of his leafy bough,
And the boy is a white-haired man again,
And his eyes are tear-filled now.

A Graphic Picture of Napoleon.

The personal appearance of Napoleon, in the last days of his power, is thus described by Lamartine:—

"The empire had made him old before his time. Gratified ambition, satiated pride, the delights of a palace, a luxurious table, a voluptuous couch, long vigils, sleepless nights, divided between labor and festive pleasure, the habit of riding which made him corpulent—all tended to deaden his limbs and enervate his faculties. An early obesity overloaded him with flesh. His cheeks, formerly streaked with muscles and hollowed by the working of genius; were broad, full, and overhanging, like those of Otho in the Roman medals of the empire. An excess of bile mingling with the blood, gave a yellow tint to the skin, which at a distance looked like a varnish of pale gold on his countenance. His lips still preserved their Grecian outline and steady grace, passing easily from a smile to a menace. His solid bony chin formed an appropriate base for his features. His nose was but a line, thin and transparent. The paleness of his cheeks gave greater brilliancy to the blue of his eyes. His look was searching, unsteady as a wavering flame an emblem of inquietude. His forehead seemed to have widened, from the scantiness of his thin black hair, which was falling from the moisture of continual thought. It might be said that his head, naturally small, had increased in size to give ample scope between his temples for the machinery and combinations of a mind, every thought of which was an empire. The map of the world seemed to have been encrusted on the orb of that reflective head. But it was beginning to yield; and he inclined it often on his breast, while crossing his arms like Frederic the Great—an attitude and gesture which he appeared to affect. Unable any longer to seduce his countries and his soldiers by the charm of youth, it was evident he wished to fascinate them by the rough, pensive, and disdainful character of himself, of his model in his latter days. He moulded himself, as it were, into the statute of reflection, before his troops, who gave him the nickname of *Father Thoughtful*. He assumed the *pose* of destiny. Something rough, rude, and savage in his movements revealed his southern and insular origin. The man of the Mediterranean broke out constantly through the Frenchman. His nature, too great and too powerful for the part he had to play, overflowed on all occasions. He bore no resemblance to any of the men around him. Superior and altogether different, he was an offspring of the sun, of the sea, and of the battlefield,—out of his element even in his own palace, and a stranger even in his own empire. Such was at this period the profile, the bust, and the external physiognomy of Napoleon."

Getting an Opera Ticket.

The following capital sketch is translated from a late French paper. It seems, at the early representations, in Paris, of the popular opera of "the Prophet," that tickets were very high, and it was by favoritism only that strangers could procure a chance to witness the first representations. Every species of contrivance was resorted to for the obtaining of passes to the Opera House, and among others was the following scheme of a muse-mad Russian—who had with difficulty obtained leave of absence from the Czar, who had sown the road with gold in his haste to arrive, and who drove into Paris at six o'clock on the evening of the first performance. He made his way to the door of the Opera House, and offered any sum for a ticket. It was too late. Standing in despair at the principal entrance, he saw a modest-looking gentleman approach with a ticket in his hand,

"Monsieur," said he, "you have a ticket?"

"Yes."

"Will you not part with it?"

"For what do you take me, sir?"

"I will give you five hundred francs—anything you ask for it?"

"Sir?" said the holder of the ticket, "the curtain is rising, and I have no time to quarrel with you. But I tell you that you are a very impertinent fellow!"

"He is right," said the Russian, as the man hurried in; why could I imagine that a man who had a ticket for "The Prophet" would sell it at any price?"

As he made this philosophical reflection, he felt a slight twitch in his pocket, and by a prompt movement he seized the hand of a thief with the thumb and finger pinched upon his pocket-book. Much the stronger man of the two, he held the culprit firmly in his grasp, and looked round for a police-officer, but a sudden thought struck him.

"I will let you go," he said, "rogue as you are, if you will get me an Opera ticket."

"Alas, sir!" said the thief, "there are none to be procured."

"Nor were private pocket-books, a moment ago, and yet you came very near having one."

"What, sir, do you ask me to steal it?"

"Yes!—steal the ticket of the first man you see coming towards the Opera, and I will give you five hundred francs—with the additional condition, only, that you give me the name and address of the person from whom you take it."

"Five hundred francs?" exclaimed the pick-pocket, astonished, "I only ask five minutes?"

"Away with you! and see that you are not as clumsy as you were in robbing me!"

The time had not half elapsed before the dexterous rogue returned—the ticket in his hand, and a small card case, which contained the name of the unfortunate owner, who was summarily deprived of the pleasure of the evening. The Russian took the commodities, paid the money, entered the Opera and, on the following morning sent the card-case, with the subjoined note, to its proprietor:—

"Monsieur:

"I procured and used, yesterday, your ticket to the Opera, but I must, of course, try to make you a proper compensation for the pleasure of which I deprived you. As I know that the prices for this first representation were very high, I enclose you a hundred and twenty dollars, which will probably cover the loss."

Integrity of Character.

We remember reading an account of a thread merchant of Rotterdam, who had accumulated fifty thousand dollars by his own industry, punctuality and integrity; and it was remarked of him that he never let a yard of bad thread go out of his hands, and would never take more than a reasonable profit. By these means he acquired such entire public confidence, that his customers would as willingly send a blind man or a child to buy for them as to go themselves.

We refer to the case not to intimate that we have no such instances among ourselves, but for the purpose of suggesting the great value to any business man of such a character, and the exceeding agreeableness to dealers with him of the confidence he inspires. And we affirm nothing extravagant in saying that the character for strict integrity acquired, is of as much real worth to a possessor as the pecuniary savings of his industry. Let such a man lose by any misfortune all of his money; he is still a man of capital, of weight, of influence, and is the superior, on mere business calculations of many a man of large monied means.

But the beauty of the thing is this—that any man, however small his business, and limited his capital, has as good an opportunity of winning confidence as a millionaire. Integrity in small things is even more impressive than in great things. And after all that men may say in praise of the enterprise, skill, shrewdness and tact of business men there is one character towards which all minds instinctively render their reverence —and that is, the man who had rather be honest than wealthy, and who prefers integrity to gold.

Clear Grit.

Some of our cotemporaries object to the use of the party designation "Clear Grit." Many will not be able to understand why this objection to a party designation, which has been in use for seven years, should now be made. We are told it is a term of reproach. Be it so. Let but the blame rest on the shoulders of the guilty party. The first newspaper which ever used it was the *Globe*; and the individual to whom Mr. Brown applied it, for three or four years, was the present editor-in-chief of that journal. So that the matter lies entirely between Mr. George Brown and the editor of the *Globe*. No doubts they would now be willing enough to blot out the word from the political vocabulary of public finds, that was first used as a term of reproach, has now become almost traditional party designation. No doubt the name is inconvenient to those who now complain of its use; inasmuch as it revives past antagonisms, personal and other wise, over which they are most anxious to throw a veil of oblivion.—But the public who have become accustomed to the use of the phrase, and who have lost the repulsive sense of its vulgarity by hearing it continually used for a period of seven years, are not inclined to abandon it. One reason for this disinclination is that it might be very difficult to find an equally convenient substitute. In the meantime, we beg to direct obj ctors to the proprietor and the editor of the *Globe* who will doubtless be able properly to avoid the sin of having coined and given currency to the now obnoxious term "Clear Grit," for a period of at least four years.—*Leader.*

Death of Father Mathew.

Father Mathew, the renowned Apostle of Temperance, died in Cork on the 9th of December. His career has been remarkable, and his influence among his countrymen in Great Britain and America will long be felt. Theobald Mathew was born in Thomastown, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1790. He was left an orphan at an early age, adopted by an aunt and educated in Kilkenny Academy, and at Maynooth. He was ordained to the priesthood at Dublin, having previously entered upon his philantropic labours among the poor. The curse of whiskey, brought so fearfully to his notice among these wretched people, roused him to unwonted enthusiasm, and he determined upon a crusade against the demon of Alcohol. Adopting the principle of total abstinence, he commenced a series of meetings, and soon awakened the latent enthusiasm of the Irish nature to his assistance, meeting success beyond the wildest hopes. He travelled from town to town through all the Island. His spotless fame preceded him, and his progress was one triumphal march. The authorities unbent their dignity to do him honour, and the people followed and crowded around him with adoration. He administered the pledge to thousands at a time; at Nenagh to twenty thousand in one day; at Galway a hundred thousand in two days; between Galway and Loughrea to nearly two hundred thousand. From Ireland he went to England, where even the phlegmatic Saxons were infected with a corresponding enthusiasm. Thence he came to the United States, where to some hands with the Apostle of Temperance and receive his medal with a pledge of total abstinence was the highest ambition of every worthy son and daughter of the Emerald Isle. His warm reception and gratifying success in this country are well remembered. Through all this Herculean labor he never amassed a cent for himself, but was constantly in a state of personal poverty.—When he began his good work his brother was the proprietor of a large distillery. He supported Theobald until his wonderful success had ruined the distillery, and reduced the owner to bankruptcy. To meet the wants of the good Samaritan, the British government settled an annuity of £300 upon him, which sum was just sufficient to pay the premium upon an insurance policy held by his creditors as security for their claims. Since his return to Ireland, the weight of years and the exertions of his early labours have compelled his partial withdrawal from public life, and his name has been less prominently before the public. In personal address Father Mathew was courteous, benevolent and winning in the highest degree. The news of his death will be received with profound regret by every true friend of man throughout the world.

Miscellany.

THE MILLIONAIRE BUTCHER OF LONDON.—A carriage which drove by was too fine to be elegant, and was drawn by two magnificent horses. On the box, adorned with beautiful fringe, sat a black-coated coachman; there was not a wrinkle in his white cravat—his sunny gloves were spotless. In the vehicle, on downy cushions, carelessly lounged a man without a coat, his arms bare, his sleeves turned up to the shoulders, an apron with the corners turned up served him as a girdle—so that the coachman looked like a gentleman driving a mechanic in his working dress. Mr. W. asked his neighbor who and what was the strange looking occupant of the dashing carriage? "The richest butcher in London," was the reply. "He is returning in his own carriage from the slaughter-house to his residence. His forefathers were in the same business; his father left him a fortune of two millions, and he, out of his modesty, follows his profession—a very honorable custom. This gentleman butcher possesses four millions."

PROFIT AND LOSS.—The keeper of a groggery happened one day to break one of his tumblers. He stood for a moment looking at the fragments, and meeting one his loss, then turning to his assistant, he cried out:—"Tom, put a quart of water in that old Cognac!"

A DIFFICULT TASK.—Some people imagine that they can raise themselves up by standing by their neighbors' feet. Some sons sit down upon a barrow and attempt to wheel themselves, or jump into a basket and try to lift themselves up by the handles.—Success in either case will be about the same!

A BAD SELL.—The Chicago *Journal* says, that Mr. A. of Chicago bought 20 barrels of extra beef, and advanced $150 on account thereof. He shipped the beef east, via, Michigan Southern Railroad. On the arrival of the train, one of the barrels was found to be leaking. To stop the leak it was necessary to cooper up the barrel. The head was taken out and the barrel found to be filled with water. The remainder of the lot were found to hold the same commodity. Mr. A paid the freight rather grumblingly. A similar affair, on a smaller scale, happened in this city a week or two since. Mr. Blank bought a nice keg of oysters on Saturday evening, intending to have an oyster pie for his Sunday's dinner. Stopping in at a restaurant, where practical jokes sometimes happen, he "took a nip," and then another. During his stay the keg of bivalves was quietly opened, emptied, and then filled with Niagara water. The unsuspecting victim carried home his gallon of water, and did not discover the sell until the next morning. First he was mad, then he laughed feebly, and finally, a bright idea striking him, he corked up the keg again, and despatched it by a servant to his mother, with his filial compliments. Imagine the maternal gratitude.

The Spaniards account by a quaint legend for the constant political disturbances in their country. When St. Jago, their patron, went to Heaven, he interceded for blessings on Spain. Brave men, handsome women, a fertile soil, and a fine climate, were readily granted. The saint then asked for "good government." "No no," was the reply; "if that were conceded as well, the angels would quit heaven to live in Spain."

FALSE CHARITY.—A negro preacher speaking from "What is a man profitted if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" mentioned among other things, that many lost their souls by being too charitable. Seeing the congregation astonished beyond measure at his saying, he very emphatically repeated it, and then proceeded to explain his meaning. "Many people," said he, "attend meeting, hear the sermon, and, when it is over, they proceed to divide it among the congregation—this part for that man, and that part for that woman; such denunciations for such persons, these threats for such sinners—and so," continued the shrewd African, "they give away the whole sermon and keep none for themselves."

A witty gentleman, speaking of a friend who was prostrated by illness, remarked that "he could hardly recover, since his constitution is all gone." "If his constitution is all gone," said a by-stander, "I do not see how he lives at all."—"Oh," responded the wag, "he lives on the by-laws."

ANCIENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—The Egyptian flute was only a cow's horn, with only three or four holes in it; and their harp or lyre, had only three strings. The Jewish trumpets that made the walls of Jericho fall down, were only ram's horns; the psaltery was a small triangular harp or lyre, with wire strings, and was struck with an iron needle stick; their sackbut resembled the *zaqq* used at Malta in the present day, a species of bagpipe; the timbrel was a tambourine, and the dulcimer a horizontal harp with wire strings, and struck with a stick like the psaltery—such as are seen about the streets of London in the present day. Imagine the discord produced by 20,000 of such instruments while playing at the dedication of Solomon's temple.

The cold during the two last days, says the Quebec *Gazette* of Saturday, has been intense, the thermometer, in the Upper Town being as low as 22 ◦ below zero. It is said that the ice stopped the mail before last opposite the Chaudiere, and has formed a solid bridge. If such be the case, we may shortly expect a bridge between Quebec and Point Levi.

A STRONG HINT.—"Does your arm pain you sir?, asked a lady of a getleman who seated himself near her in a mixed assembly, and thrown his arm across the back of her chair and touched her neck.

"No, Miss, it don't; but why do you ask?"

"I noticed it was out of its place, sir, that's all."

The arm was removed.

WHAT THE OPPOSITION TO THE CUNARDERS HAS COST.—The New York *Times* says:—"The Americans are now heavily taxed to support the Collins' line, in its competition with the Cunard line, paying it more than four times as much as we receive for its services, and more than three times as much, for each trip, as the British Government pays to the Cunard ships. In this immense struggle for speed, which has been going on for several years, between the Collins' and Cunard ships, the former won the victory. But at how great a sacrifice! Let that wail from the *Arctic* as she reels down into the depths of the ocean, and from the *Pacific*, as she crashes in destruction upon barriers of ice—answer!"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are administered with uniform success in inflammatory rheumatism. Warm fomentations should first be applied to the surface, in order to open the pores, and then the ointment rubbed in as briskly as possible. The aperient action of the Pills has the happiest effect in abating the fever, and it may be confidently averred that any species of external inflammation will yield to a perservering use of these two great remedies. The cases of erysipelas, salt rheum, sore legs, contusion, tumor, cancer, fistula, piles, and external injury resulting from accident, that have been cured by Holloway's Ointment, may be numbered by tens of thousands.

"Though it be not in your power," said Marcus Aurelius, "to be a naturalist, a poet or a mathematician, it in your power to be a virtuous man, which is the best of all."

The Murder in Dublin.

A brief account of the discovery of another strange clue to the assasin of Mr. Little has been discovered. The *Freeman* gives the annexed particulars of the affair. The information thus brought to light might lead to important results if the informant could only explain why it was that he kept secret from Friday night to Tuesday morning all knowledge of the extraordinary scene of which he professes to have been an eyewitness. Dowd, it is but right to add, bears a most excellent character:—

"An engine driver named Dowd, in the employment of the railway company, made a most important disclosure yesterday. He says that after midnight of Friday night last he had occasion to go into the yard at the rear of his house, which is situated near the carriage factory. While in the yard he saw a man come to one of the windows in the side of the building where the money was found, open it, and shove a parcel in through it, and next one and of it on the windowstool, and the other on a high embankment in a garden into which the window looked. Dowd says that the man was muffled up, and he saw him pass along the plank leading into the garden. He was dressed in white, and carried a bundle in his hand tied up in a red handkerchief. After reaching the garden he got over the hedge, and proceeded in the direction of Philipsborough, when the plank was pulled into the building by some one inside. Such is the statement which Dowd made to the police. It will be seen that the party has not yet given information of the circumstances earlier than yesterday, he answer d that he did not wish to bring any one into trouble, but, in consequence of a conversation he had with another engine driver, to whom he told what he had seen, and who advised him not to conceal the matter, he gave information. Dowd was subjected to close examination by the police, the particulars of which are kept strictly private for the present. On Dowd's statement becoming known at the terminus it was rapidly circulated through the city, and gave rise to all kinds of rumours and conjectures. The statement made by Dowd and the result of the police inquires have been forwarded to the Government authorities for their information. During the day a large number of persons visited the detective office, Exchange-court, for the purpose of seeing the razor and hammer (supposed to be the weapons used by the murderer of Mr. Little), which are shown to every person wishing to see them. Large bills are posted through the city exhibiting drawings of both, with the object of their being recognized by some one that might have seen them on some former occasion. The search at the terminus continued up to a late hour in the evening, and will be resumed this day."

The Accident to the Steamship Hermann.

The Hermann encountered the most terrific weather in the Atlantic, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane for the most part of the time, and the sea running mountain high. When about 900 or 1,000 miles from Southampton, the vessel labouring heavily, and but just able to make headway against the gale, the centre shaft carrying the side levers of one of the engines, broke, and the shock damaged the piston of the port engine, entirely disabling it. The ship was thus made completely dependent upon the power of the remaining engine. It is a most providential circumstance that the perfect discipline existing on board the Hermann, and in the engine department, caused this serious disaster to be of no injury to the vessel. The slightest delay in ungearing and stopping the machinery would probably have broken the other engine, and the Hermann would then have been left to the mercy of the waves. As it was, the wreck of the broken machine was quickly disengaged, and the head of the ship put about for Southampton, steaming with one engine driving both paddle-wheels. The "Hermann" arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 14th ultimo. The passengers have signed a testimonial to Captain Higgins, expressive of their admiration of the great seamanlike skill, courage, and praiseworthy conduct, displayed by him throughout the whole of this trying period. The Hermann's mails and passengers were forwarded to their destination by the Fulton, and the valuable cargo, after being surveyed, would be reshipped by the agents, Messrs. Croskey & Co., with all practicable speed.

By a most remarkable coincidence, the accident to the Hermann and that to the Canard steamer America occurred on the same day and about the same hour; the latter ship reporting a quar er to ten as the time when she was struck by the sea which almost engulfed her, and the Hermann's log naming 9.30 A. M. or ten minutes to ten, as the hour when her engine-shaft broke, both on the morning of the 9th December.

The Ocean Telegraph Company.

The Atlantic Ocean Telegraph Company has become a fixed fact under the patronage of the Imperial Government. It now only remains to be seen whether the mechanical part of the scheme can be carried into operation as effectively as the monetary. The following is from the New York *Daily Times* on the formation of the Company:

"Among the passengers by the "Baltic" are Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and family. Mr. Field has been completely successful in every respect, in relation to the Atlantic telegraph. The call of 20 per cent. on the 350 shares of £1,000 each of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was promptly met on the day when due, namely, Friday, the 5th. On the same day, the manufacture of the cable was commenced at the works of Kuper, Glass, & Co., Greenwich. On Tuesday, the 9th, the shareholders met to elect Directors, when the following were elected:—

"LONDON.—George Peabody, Samuel Gurney, Thomas Allen Hankey, C. M. Lamson, Thomas H. Brooking G. B. Carr, J. W. Brett, Esquires.

"MANCHESTER.—John Pender, Jas. Dugdale, Esquires.

"LIVERPOOL.—William Brown, M. P. George Maxwell, Crosbie, E. Johnson, H. Harrison, C. V. H. Pickering, Esquires.

"GLASGOW.—Sir James Anderson, M. P. W. Logie, Esq., Professor W. Thompson.

"UNITED STATES.—Peter Cooper, Esq., President, New York; Cyrus W. Field, Esq., New York; W. G. Hunt, Esq., New York; H. O. Aldan, Esq., New York; Watts Sherman, Esq., New York; Professor S. F. B. Morse, Poughkeepsie; Lieutenant M. F. Maury, LL.D., Washington, D.C.; A. H. Rice, of Boston; Francis P. Corbyn, Esq. of U.S., residing in Paris.

"CANADA.—Hon. John Ross, Hon. John Young, Hon. Geo. E. Cartier.

"BANKERS.—George Peabody & Co., and Hank-ys & Co., London."

Numbers Slain in Different Battles.

At Durhar , 1346, there fell 15,000; at Halidonhill and Agincourt, 20,000 each; at Cautzen and Lepanto, 25,000 each: at Austerlitz, Jena and Lutzen, 30,000 each; at Eylau, 60,000; at Waterloo and Quatre Bras, one engagement, 70,000; at Borodino, 80,000; at Fontenoy, 100,000; at Yarmouth 150,000; at Chalons, no less than 300,000 of Attila's army alone! The Moors in Spain, about the year 800, lost in one battle 700,000; in another, near Centuria later, 180,000, besides 50,000 prisoners, and in a third even 200,000. Still greater was the carnage in ancient times. At Cannæ, 70,000 fell. The Romans alone, in an engagement with the Cimbri and Teutones, lost 80,000. The Carthaginians attacked Hymera in Sicily with an army of 300,000 men, and a fleet of 2000 ships, and 3000 transports; but not a ship nor a transport escaped destruction, and of the troops, only a few in a small boats reached Carthage with the melancholy tidings. Marius slew, in one battle, 40,000 Gauls, and in another 290,000. In the battle of Issus, between Alexander and Darius, 110,000 were slain, that of Arbela, 300,000. Julius Cæsar once annihilated an army of 363,000 Helvetians; in a battle with the Usipetes, he slew 400,000; and on another occasion, he massacred more than 430,000 Germans who had crossed the Rhine, with their herds, and flocks, and little ones, in quest of new settlements."

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JANUARY 8, 1857.

The Arctic discovery ship Resolute, which has been presented to the British Government by the United States Congress, arrived at Spithead on the 12th of last month, under the command of Capt. Hartstein.—It will not be uninteresting to notice a few points in the past history of this ship. The *Resolute* formed one of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron of discovery, and in the month of May, 1853, was dispatched, under the command of Captain Kellett to the Polar Seas, in search of the long lost Sir John Franklin. She was thoroughly prepared for the voyage which she was to undertake. She was double decked and double planked throughout, in order that she might more safely withstand the pressure of the ice. It would appear that every regard had been paid to the comfort of her officers and crew to the Polar Seas: an ingenious heating apparatus had been put up, which was heated with steam—the pipes running fore and aft through the body of the vessel maintained an agreeable temperature, even when the thermometer had fallen below zero. In those regions of cold she bore her gallant crew for nearly a year, notwithstanding the hardships which necessarily must have been their lot. In the month of May, 1854, just one year after she had sailed, she became frozen up in the icebergs in the latitude 77 degrees nor h, and had to be finally abandoned. She remained among the icebergs for sixteen months, when a large portion of the ice in which she had been imbedded, became detached from the mass by a thaw, and floated off, leaving her at the mercy of the wind and waves, and hurrying her out to remote seas, when in September, 1855, she was discovered by Capt Buddington of the whaler *George Henry*, from the United States. She had then drifted over a wilderness of water nearly twelve hundred miles, and when discovered was in latitude 66 degrees, 30 min., and longitude 64 degrees, Capt. Buddington, when he took possession of the Resolute, found that all was silence on board, though the ship had sustained but little injury. The ropes and rigging were still with the frost; the tanks in the hold were burst and the iron work was considerably rusted, and there were three or four feet of water in the hold, but she had not sprung a leak. Some of the scientific instruments were injured by exposure, but others were in excellent condition; every thing was found in complete order, although for sixteen months no human foot had trod those decks. Capt. Buddington remained on board with a part of his crew until the thaw set in, then, when the ice softened sufficiently, he made ready, and set sail for New London, in the State of Connecticut, where he arrived with her in December of 1855. In a short time she was taken to New York.

The Resolute had now become the property of a citizen of the United States, the British government having renounced all claim to her.

The idea of restoring her again to the British Government was entertained, and Congress appropriated a sum of forty thousand dollars for her purchase from the whalers, which being accomplished, he it spoken to the praise of the United States for their courtesy to the British Government; she was thoroughly repaired, and every thing replaced as when abandoned in the Polar Sea by Capt. Kellett, even to a new set of colours which had been manufactured in the Brooklin Navy yard, to replace her own set which had become rotten from exposure; the muskets, swords, telescopes and, nautical instruments &c., which she carried have been put in order, and nothing has been left undone that was necessary to her complete and thorough renovation.

She was put under command of Captain Hartstein of the United States Navy, who was to convey her to Britain and present her to the Queen. Her arrival we have already mentioned,

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by some of the Royal children, paid a visit to the Resolute, which was dressed in her colours. Capt. Hartstein received the royal party at the gangway, and the officers in full uniform were grouped on either side, all presented to the Queen by Capt Hartstein, who then addressed Her Majesty in the following words:—

"Allow me to welcome your Majesty on board the Resolute, and in obedience to the will of my country and of the President of the United States, to restore her to you, not only as an evidence of a friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration and respect to your majesty personally."

The Queen seemed touched by the manly simplicity of this frank and sailor-like address; and replied with a gracious smile, "I thank you, sir." The royal party went over and examined the ship with manifest interest. After completing the inspection the royal party retired amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators.

An elegant *dejeuner* was afterwards served in the wardroom, when Capt. Hartstein proposed the health of the Queen and royal family; and a number of other friendly and international toasts were drunk.

On Monday and Tuesday last, the Election for Township Councillors in Sandwich took place. As was stated in last week's paper, the old set stood again for re-election, with a number of new Candidates, but it appeared from the beginning that the old ones would be elected, as they led the poll throughout, and at the close stood as follows:

L. Reaume, -	359
A. Ouellette -	308
J. Demouchelle, -	288
P. Bondy, -	278
Thos. Woolbridge,	241
— St. Louis, -	205
G. Maisonville, -	85
J. Mercer, -	61
— Geneac, -	47
— Langlois, -	30

By the above it will be seen that Messrs. Reaume, Ouellette, Demouchelle, Bondy and Woodbridge, have been elected Councillors for the year 1857.

There was a good deal of excitement got up on Tuesday, for the purpose of running Mr. Woodbraige out; but this failed most signally, and we were not a little surprised to see some of the townspeople exerting themselves to this end. The interests of the Town require that one member of the Corporation at least should be a Townsman, and had Mr. Woodbridge lost his election, we would have been without a representative at all in the Council.

The Tavern Inspectors are, H. Jannisse, P. Marentette and Clovis Ouellette.

COUNCILLORS FOR WINDSOR.
S. S. Macdonell,
Francis Caron,
Wm. B. Hirons,
Josiah Strong,
George Shipley.
INSPECTORS.
John Watson,
John Curry,
William Cotter.

COUNCILLORS FOR AMHERSTBURG.
Thomas Mears,
John W. Ridsdale,
G. W. Leggat,
Henry Middleditch,
T. McGuire.

COUNCILLORS FOR GOSFIELD.
Sol. Wigle,
W. M. Wigle,
Wm. Malotte,
Peter G. Malotte.

COUNCILLORS FOR ANDERDON.
H. Cuningham,
A. Bailey,
James Mason,
Wm. Brooker,
M. Dupuis.

The Tea Meeting that was announced in our last to take place in aid of St. John's Church, came off on Friday evening last, and on the whole was most successful. The attendance was very large; in fact, the rooms were crowded to excess—the fair of Sandwich and neighborhood graced the assembly in no small degree, giving it the appearance of some fairy land—the ladies never looked fairer or prettier than they did then—and if we may judge from appearances, the gentlemen were never happier.

The tables were covered most sumptuously with every thing that the heart could wish for, and after partaking of the good things provided, the assembly broke up, highly delighted with the manner in which they had been entertained. Great praise is due to the ladies, through whose exertions this sumptuous entertainment was provided.

The next evening the *Juvenites* were let in, and it was highly amusing to see the little fellows storming the pyramids of cakes and other delicacies when presented them selves to their view A looker on would almost suppose that he was witnessing the storming of Sebastopol, when the youngsters commenced the assault, and right earnestly did they carry it on until all had fallen —and they had become victors of the field. Three cheers were then given for the ladies, and the table army disbanded.

A movement is on foot to erect a new County, to be composed of portions of Lambton, Kent, Middlesex and Elgin, with either Bothwell or Wardsville as the County Town, most likely the former will be the fortunate place, as all the influence that can be brought to bear in the matter, will be used in its favor. The following Townships will compose the new County namely:—Oxford and Zone in Kent; Alborough and Dunwich in Elgin; Moza, Metcalf and Ekfrid in Middlesex; and Brooke and Euphemia in Lambton.

The Chathamites are rather *down* upon the scheme—as Jonathan would say—as it would be taking grit from their mill, to detach two of their Townships and establish a new County Town, where they would be likely to do their trading.

We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas Robertson of Windsor, son of—Robertson of Inches, came to his death by drowning on Tuesday last, while crossing the River. His body was immediately afterwards recovered, but not until life was extinct.

☞ A person by the name of Shaffer of the Township of Rochester, committed suicide by hanging himself. The cause assigned for this rash act, appears to be connected in some way with a girl that deceased had wished to marry.

The County Court and Quarter Sessions were opened by His Hon. Judge Chewett, on Tuesday last.

The following are the names of the Grand Jury sworn:—

Windle S. Wigle Esq., Foreman; Messrs. Bainsette, A. Benitesu, Thos. R. Crow, Michael Cavenah, Abraham, Halford, Laurance Kane, Jacob Lawnsbury, Pierre Marentette, Jonathan Park, Thos Quick, Jno Shay, John Wilkinson, John W. Wilkinson

A number of Civil suits are upon the Docket for trial, and will be reported next week.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GRAND TRUNK TERMINUS AT POINT LEVI.—We learn that last night, or early this morning, the watchman on duty at the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Point Levi, discovered a fire in the lumber room. He at once opened the, door, and and the flames rushed out. The alarm was immediately given, and every effort was made to save it, but in vain. In a very short time, the entire building (which was an immense one) was one mass of flame, and was burnt to the ground. In the building a freight clerk and his wife, who sleeps over the passenger portion of the depot, barely escaped in their night clothes, with their lives. The building was a wooden one, and everything in it, consisting of cars, goods, &c., were destroyed. The safe was, however, saved. The amount of loss, or the origin of the fire, is not known. The Victoria Hotel, situated but a short distance from the terminus, was with great difficulty saved.—*Mon. Pilot.*

AN ENORMOUS CARGO.—The monster ship *Ocean Monarch*, for Liverpool, completed loading at New York on Monday.—She has the following enormous cargo on board, viz: one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of wheat and corn, one hundred and fifty tierces of rice, and one hundred bushels of tustic. She has still the capacity in her upper deck for fifty thousand more bushels; but going to her heavy draught of water, being 23 feet, her owner deemed it prudent to despatch her with her main deck empty.

THE OCEAN STEAMERS.—The agents of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company have, we believe, purchased the property known as Jones' and Munn's wharves, at which the steamers of that line have moored while in this port. We are also informed that there is a good understanding between the Cunard Company and the "Allan" line, that they will run alternately and with a combined effort to make the St. Lawrence weekly line of Ocean Steamers the favorite line between the old and the new world. The purchase of the property above mentioned, is in favor of this side of the river, but on the other hand we find that a company of which Mr. William Chapman of London is the largest stock holder, has been formed and intend to ask for an Act of Incorporation from the Legislature, to establish warehouses, wharves or docks at Chapman's Cove, and at which wharves, if the St Charles Docks be not at once undertaken, the Cunard steamers will be located. The movement made, therefore by the City Council requires to be energetic, and something more than mere talk is essential.—*Quebec Colonist.*

The following advertisement appears in the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette:—

STEAM TO CANADA.—The Liverpool and Montreal Steamship Company intend to dispatch first class steamships twice in each month during the season to Quebec and Montreal, to commence in April next.

Shareholders are informed that two ships will shortly be ready for service.

Applications for the remaining Shares will be received at the office of the subscribers, No. 22 Water-street, Liverpool.

JACOB TAYLOR & TIPPER,
Liverpool;
Or to JOHN HALY & Co.,
18 Philpot-lane, London.

This new line will, we believe, be entirely devoted to the carrying of freight. The vessels will be fitted up with the auxiliary screw. This we have before contended is peculiarly applicable to the trade of the St. Lawrence. It will enable a vessel to make three trips in one season, with a comparatively small consumption of fuel; and the time is probably not far distant when it will be nearly universally applied to first class ships. Its application on the St. Lawrence route, we believe, will be an economy rather than extra expense. There is little danger of our getting too many steam lines, if we can get the western carrying trade; and there is little doubt but certainty and regularity of communication will induce sufficient importation by the St. Lawrence for the West to insure freight both ways. People now on both sides of the Atlantic, are becoming thoroughly awakened to the advantages offered by the St. Lawrence route; and this is full of great importance to us.—[Montreal Gazette.

A notice appears in the Huron *Signal*, dated "Mount Forest," to the effect that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for an act to form a new County, comprising the following Townships, viz:—Amaranth, Luther, Arthur, and Minto, now in the County of Wellington; Melancthon, Proton, Egremont, and Normanby, in the County of Grey; Garrick, in the County of Bruce, and Howick, in the County of Huron.

Fossils are said to be found in the Canadian River Thames. The *Prototype* says that the persons who are in the daily habit of gathering stone from the bed of the river, have discovered some fine specimens of this natural phenomenon. A gentleman of Delaware has lately found a petrified human hand, several large sea shells, and many collections of twigs, weeds, &c., also turned to stone. How the sea shells have got so far inland, is for geologists to decide.

Among the passengers by the steamer Africa, which sailed from New York to Liverpool, on Wednesday the 24th inst., were:—Hon. L. T. Drummond, Hon. John Ross and Miss Ross, Toronto; Messrs. H. M. Routh, Champion, Ross, Betts, Urquhart, Gzowski, George Crawford, Masson, Bruyere, L. Oliver, Francis Declaire and Gelt, of Montreal; John Patterson and John Egan, M. P. P.

MOST PAINFUL CALAMITY.—THREE CHILDREN FLOATING ON A CAKE OF ICE—TWO OF THEM DROWNED.—Two lovely little brothers, aged five and seven years, the only sons of John P. and Lydia H. Worthing, of this village, on Wednesday in the Mohawk River, near their fathers residence, on Saturday, the 2d ich inst., about two o'clock P. M. —They had permission to spend the afternoon with the children of Mr. S. Cary whose residence is situated on the bank of the river, about one mile from its mouth. Mr. Cary's children, with the two little boys, two sons of Mr. W. went down to the river, which was rising by the late thaw, and stepped on the ice, which extends some rods in the river, and in a few minutes they were floating into the current.

Their perilous condition was soon discovered and alarm given, but before assistance could be rendered, the float struck the main body of the ice extending across the river some distances below, and the two sons of Mr. Worthing were precipitated under the ice. Mr. Cary's little son jumped off a few rods above and waded to a small island near. Assistance immediately arrived in the shape of the bodies of the children, and prosecuted vigorously by a large number of citizens, removing the ice and dragging the river; but they were not found until the next morning.

AN AWFUL STORY.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the Philidelphia Enquirer writes:

It will be remembered that the late Corporation Attorney Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., was three months ago found dead in his room, after retiring the night previous in good health. The physicians reported the cause of his death to be congestion of the heart, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance therewith. The body of Mr. Shepard was placed in a receiving vault, preparatory to its final interment in the family burial ground. A few days ago Mrs. Shepard ordered the remains of her deceased husband to be taken from the vault, but those employed for the purpose were horror struck on finding the body removed several feet from the coffin, the shroud torn into shreds, and covered with blood, giving the impression that Mr. Shepard had only been lying in a trance, and had recovered after being placed in a vault. This seems almost too horrible for belief, and I understand that a relation of Mr. Shepard denies the truth of the report and asserts that such could not have been the case, from the fact that the body was packed in ice for over two days previous to its being placed in the vault. On the other hand, there are those who contend that Mr. Shepard was not dead at the time of placing his body in the vault, and that certain facts are in possession of the family which go to show that such is the case of their assertions.

PRINCE ESTERHAZY—A WALKING JEWELER. The correspondent of the London *Times* gives a portrait of Prince Esterhazy, as he appeared at his own State Ball: He was dressed with all that wonderful yet tasteful magnificence which has made his name famous; the dark, sable-trimmed pelisse, with streams and lakes of diamonds and pearls studding every fold and filtering through every crevice, the color of which, whether puce or black, or deep blue I cannot determine.—The tunic, covered from throat to waist with orders in diamonds, the sash and badges of knighthood; ribbons and stars, and precious stones; the purple or maroon coloured boots crusted with pearls and diamonds, and the sword with its hilt a very mirror of light.

The Rochester *Union* of Wednesday gives the following curious narrative of an ancdote connected with the schooner *Isabella* of Toronto:—

"RUNNING AWAY WITH A VESSEL.—CAUGHT IN A TIGHT PLACE.—Some time since the schooner *Isabella*, of Toronto, was chartered to take a cargo of grain from this port, by Messrs Rodger & Marshall of Charlotte. The contract for repairing provided for the payment of $333, but the contractors demanded something like $180 for extra work. The contract price was paid by the captain, and Mr. Beard, of Toronto, the owner, but they refused to pay the extra demand. On Saturday, Messrs. R & M., went before Justice Reed, of Greece, swore out an attachment and levied on the schooner. Finding that the process was not likely to stand a lawsuit, they came to the city and procured an attachment from the Supreme Court, and the Sheriff seized the *Isabella* and tied her up. The Captain and Mr. Beard were told that the first process was not good and that they had better leave with the vessel. In forring the Sheriff's papers were not better than the constable's—they left here yesterday morning for Toronto with the *Isabella*. A storm drove them back into port last night, and into the clutches of the Sheriff, who put them in gaol. The grand jury were in session yesterday and indicted them for a felony. They were arraigned in Court this morning and gave bail to answer. They have committed a grave offence against the laws, but, being foreigners, it is probable that they were not aware of the fact. We trust they will receive the lenity which their case seems to demand."

A NOBLE, DARING FEAT.—One of Bellot's fair daughters yesterday accomplished one of the most bold, daring and successful feats on record, and one which is not only worthy of being recorded, but which will ever be considered, among those who fully appreciate all the circumstances as almost miraculous. At about 3, p. m., the pedestrian, who cast an eye up Broadway, might have seen a gay and powerful span of West ern bays before a fine and well-robed sleigh, containing a gentleman, lady and child, dashing down the street, regardless of all restraint, at their utmost speed, which probably was not less than twenty-five miles per hour; when the lady regarding all as lost and destruction almost inevitable, with noble presence of mind and unerring fortitude, carefully prepared her little niece for a clear lunge into the first large snow drift and herself for the same. Suiting her action to the thought, she deliberately and carefully cleared herself from all entanglements, and holding the child aloft and clear over the side, quietly dropped it as intended. Then quietly drawing herself up, gave a leap which brought her nearly to her waist in snow, but on her feet, erect. Both came off unharmed, while the gentleman went the rounds and finally brought up with no serious harm. Let all beat this who can.—*Beloit Journal.*

ENGLISH POTTERY.—Staffordshire is the greatest of the porcelain and pottery manufactories. No less than 60,000 persons are employed in the work, and the annual value of the porcelain manufactured amounts to above $10,000,000 per annum—three-fourths of which are exported.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—An upholsterer in the neighborhood of Amsterdam, having received orders a few days since to make a coffin, proceeded to the house to take the measure of the body. The deceased had been a friend of his, and the man was naturally affected when he entered the room. Having removed the sheet with which the corpse was covered, he saw the man with his eyes wide open looking at him with astonishment and curosity. In a minute after, the supposed corpse sat upright, and said, "John, what on earth are you doing here?" The man, when a little recovered from his alarm, replied, "I came to inquire after your health." The man, it appeared, had fallen into a lethargy, from which he fortunately awoke in time to save himself from premature interment.—*Galignani.*

RELICS OF THE BATTLE OF FLODDEN-FIELD.—There was found, on Tuesday last, close to the base of the hill of Flodden—memorable to the scene of that battle which occupies such a conspicuous place in the history of our country—a sword and steel scabbard, imbedded about two feet below the surface of the ground. The weapon is three feet long, the hilt mounted with silver, bearing on each side the figures of a thistle, the lion rampant, and the date 1500, all quite legible. The head-piece is similar in shape to that worn by our cavalry at the present day. Although much corroded, it is apparent they have been rich and costly pieces of workmanship. It is intended to present the relics to the Museum of Edinburg.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

We learn from a New Orleans paper that a Frenchman of that city has purchased 8,000 acres of land from the Illinois Central Railroad company, and 3,000 acres from Messrs. A. J. Galloway & Co., near Leda Station, upon which he purposes to found a French Colony, and go into the sugar business. It is reported that the colony will embark in the culture of the "Sorgho Sucre," or Chinese Sugar Cane.—Ex.

The New Orleans Chief of Police has adopted the plan of affixing placards upon the breasts and backs of notorious thieves, burglars and pickpockets, on which is printed, in large letters, the nature of the offence for which they have been convicted. They are then marched through the streets, and made a public exhibition.—Ex.

INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—The *Madras Times*, of the 14th ult., says:—"The "Gorgon," steam frigate, lately arrived here from England, on her way to the Levant, has, we understand, been expressly sent out by the Admiralty on a scientific expedition to the Island of Cos.—It would appear that the British Vice-Consul of that island has discovered the remains of what is considered to be an ancient Greek city; and that he applied to the Home Government for the means of prosecuting researches, which promise to be very interesting. The "Gorgon" has on board implements for excavating, and scientific instruments to facilitate the work. A good camera obscura and photographic chemicals have also been supplied, so that any inscription or statuary which may be brought to light will be photographed on the spot. The result, we are informed, is to be carried on under the superintendence of the Vice-Consul. The expedition, if they realize the expectations formed concerning it, will probably throw considerable light on some portion of the history of Ancient Greece. Cos is one of the islands of the Archipelago, situated in the great distance from the coast of Asia Minor. The "Gorgon" left on the 13th for Smyrna."

GREAT MEN NEVER SWELL.—It is only your three per cent individuals, who are salaried at the rate of two hundred a year, and live on potatoes and dried herrings, who put on airs and wear flashy waistcoats, swell, puff, blow and endeavor to give themselves a consequential appearance. No discriminating person need mistake the spurious for the genuine article.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Jan 7, 1857.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 05. 2nd do $5.
Buckwheat Flour,—$3
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb. 50c.
Oats,— do do 37c.
Potatoes,—50c
Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 13.
Barley—do do $1 to 1 12.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load $1 00
Pork—Per 100 lb, $5 50.
Beef—do $4 to $5.

DETROIT JANUARY 5, 1857.

FLOUR Nominal at $5 50 white wheat, and $5 for red. No sales.

WHEAT—Sales in the street at $1 20 a 1 25.

CORN—Sales of small lots at 56c. Rather scarce,

OATS—Selling at 40c.

DRESSED HOGS—A few lots were sold at an advance. The supply of carcases is very good Some 20 bought $6 75, and about 60 more were sold at $6 50.

TORONTO, JAN. 5. 1857

WHEAT.—The market to day was very meagrely supplied and dull. Scarcely any competition existed, and hence the small supply offering did not influence quotations. The prices paid ranged from 6s to 6s 2d per bushel.

FLOUR offered in rather deficient quantity. The demand was slack, and prices remain unaltered. We quote superfine nominally at $5 to $5 25 per barrel; fancy $5 50, and extra $5 75 to $6.

OATS.—But little has been done since our last. Prices may still be quoted at 2s 9d to 2s 10d per bushel for oats on market. In a sc ore, quotations remain without any variation.

APPLES.—But little offered in market.—Holders were asking $3 to 3 50 per barrel, with a very limited inquiry.

BUTTER met a good inquiry at 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb. for best firkin.

EGGS were scarce, and not by any means the best., They did not meet many purchasers at 1s 4d per dozen—the price asked.

POTATOES.—Several lots of very good looking potatoes were offered at 5s per bushel.

BEEF remains steady at the rates prevailing throughout the week—$5 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

HAY has been well supplied, and is no difficult of sale at from $12 to $18 per ton

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1857.

FLOUR—Market more steady; sales 3500 bbls at $6 10 a $6 20 common to choice superfine State—$6 40 a $6 70 for extra do —$6 20 a $6 60 for superfine Western—$6 60 a $7 10 for extra do. Canadian nominally the same.

GRAIN.—Wheat quiet; sales 3500 bush. at $1 76 for white Southern. Rye steady, at $1 20 for Northern; sales 30,000 bushels, at 68c a 70c for mixed Western, afloat and delivered. Oats steady, at 45c a 51 for state and western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firmer; sales 700 brls, at $20 00 a $20 12 for mess — $19 37 a $19 50 for old mess—$16 87 a $17 00 for prime. Beef buoyant. Lard better; sales 800 brls, at 12¼ a 12¾. Dressed hogs active, at 8¾ a 8¾

MONEY is actively sought after, both on call and short first class paper, at full rates, Foreign exchange dull and lower, at 108¾ a 108¾.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 1.

The steamship Niagara arrived. The Ericsson arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 19th. The Persia arrived on the 20th at 7 A. M. The greatest speed the Persia attained was 339 miles in 24 hours.

A steam tug had arrived from the wrecked Adriatic, and reports that should the weather keep moderate, the ship may be got off without much damage.

It is still supposed that the Congress of Paris will re assemble before the New Year, but nothing official has been stated. Meantime, there are the usual variety of rumors circulating. Count Walewski is said to propose that some compensation should be given to Russia for the loss of Bolgrade, and Russia proposes to accept a piece of land beside the River Tulpuk, and one of its tributaries.

A Paris despatch says that Austria is the only power that has not named a representative to the Congress; but Baron Hubner will probably represent Austria, and Baron Brunow, Russia.

The failure of Robt. Johnston & Co., Warehousemen, of London, and Geo. Ashworth & Co., Manufacturers, of Manchester are announced.

The fall of Herat is confirmed from Persian sources. The city was only given up when all hopes of defending it successfuly was given up.

In England a strong feeling is getting up inimical to the war with Persia.

A meeting had been held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to denounce the Expedition against Persia.

On Friday night bills were posted about London warning soldiers against taking part in piratical invasion of Persia.

Transports are being taken up in England for conveying reinforcements to the India Expedition against Persia.

A great meeting was held at Birmingham against the continuance of the war income tax. The movement is spreading in other parts of the country.

FRANCE.

An Editorial in the *Monitcur* on the Neufchatel affair has attracted attention. It speaks in harsh terms respecting Switzerland, alleging against the Swiss federal government an obstinacy to be regretted, and a complete indifference to the counsels of France.

Several French papers are advocating the establishment of a Government line of steamers. The *Constitution* says that the present state of the money market is the sole barrier. The *Siecle* proposes a Government subsidy to the existing transatlantic steamers, and adds that Government is about to reconsider the subject of a transatlantic line, a question that has been adjourned so often, and which catastrophes such as the loss of the steamer *Pacific*, the *City of Philadelphia*, and the *Lyonnais* render more than ever, indispensable.

A lady remarked she would make a poor sailor. But, said the captain, "you would make an excellent mate."

Married

On January 1st., by the Rev. Mr. Mack William, eldest son of Th omasHorsaman, Esq., of Ambersthurg, to Miss Elizabeth Kirby, second daughter of Mr. William Kirby, of Yorkshire, England.

Died.

At Windsor, on Tuesday, December 30, Miss Adelia, eldest daughter of Josiah Strong, Esq., aged 19 years,

Special Notices.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills.

For the cure of Bile, Giddiness and Determination of Blood to the Head. These Pills, so well known, supersede all other medicines for the suppression of an undue secretion of Bile. They give relief to that sensation of fullness frequently felt after eating, cure headaches, prevent pains, giddiness and determination of blood to the head. Habitual costiveness is obviated by their use, and for dyspepsial complaints they stand pre-eminent. For strengthening and cleansing the stomach, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are the very best remedy ever discovered. They also increase the appetite and promote digestion, giving hilarity of feeling and buoyancy of spirits.

To Ladies.—Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are especially efficacious in all the variety of ailments incidental to the Fair Sex. Ladies even of the most delicate constitution will find them particularly beneficial both before and after confinement; and for general use they cannot be too strongly recommended. They mildly and speedily remove all skin eruptions, sallowness of complexion, nervous irritability, sick headache, costiveness, depression of spirits, irregularity or general derangement of the system, and by assisting the secretions, give such a healthy action to the organs as to give the color of the rose to the complexion, and tone and vigor to the whole frame.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.—None are genuine wi hout the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, MacPhail & Co. London and New York on each box, and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dupuy, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

LOST.

A SORREL FILLEY, rising three years of age, was lost by the Subscriber about the month of August last. Supposed to have strayed away to the back of Windsor. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return it to the subscriber.

J. H. WILKINSON.

January, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS,

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him a call and encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small driving advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,

ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

SANDWICH BAKERY,

The SUBSCRIBER has opened, and purposes to continue, his establishment for Baking Bread that cannot be surpassed in the adjoining counties; and with a good assortment of Cakes and Crackers, which will always be on hand, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage.

H. MARSHALL

Sandwich, 17th Dec., 1856.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD ENANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the inner tissue, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in any disorder of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by machinery, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This ravaluable remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the King Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 7th January, 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 9th Dec, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 p. m., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from William A. Ritchie to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, and entered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said Wm. A. Ritchie, of, in and to part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon for a planing machine and other purposes, engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 7th January, 1857, at three o'clock p. m.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Sandwich, 9th Dec., 1856.

Detroit, January, 1856.

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour, . $6 00
Superfine Flour, . $5 50
Fine do . 5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do 2 00 do
Corn Meal, . . . 0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed, . . . 1 50 per 100lbs
Bran, . . . 1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

IN THE INSOLVENT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

IN the matter of the Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, an Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given, that Alexander Chewett, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, sitting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at Sandwich, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated this 5th day of December, A.D. 1856

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at the residence of D. A. McMULLIN, Esquire, on Saturday the 20th December inst., a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Stoves, (Cooking and Parlor,) Sofas, Wardrobes, Crockery, Dinner and Tea Sets complete, (China,) and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION "BEN MARY."

Terms:—All sums under £5, cash; over £5 and under £12 10s, three months; all over £12 10s, four months' credit, by furnishing approved endorsed paper.

P. H. MORIN, Salesman.

Sandwich, Dec. 10th, 1856.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the BOARD of PUBLIC INTRUCTION, for the County of Essex, will be held at Sandwich, on the twenty-sixth of Dec., and at Amherstburg on the day following, at the hour of 12 o'clock of both days, for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates for 1857.

Those Teachers who received first class certificates for the past year can have them renewed, without further examin tion, upon application to the Secretary, and the same privilege will be extended to second class Teachers, who are about to continue to teach in the same school sections.

By order,

Paul John Salter,
Sec., Board Pub. Instruction.

Sandwich, 29th Nov. 1856.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to effect the rights or property of other parties are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the Canada "Gazette," to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office, Toronto.

ALFRED TODD,
Clerk of Private Bill Office

Toronto. Nov. 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

A PPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

NORTH 1856 SHORE LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and elegance entirely unrivalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETINGS

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N-B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

VALUABLE FOWLS FOR SALE.

MY FOWL-HOUSE having been robbed a second time, I shall discontinue keeping valuable Fowls. I will sell those that have not yet been stolen, including two pairs of Shanghaes, (one pair black,) a pair of Brahma-Poutras, and a few others. They are not surpassed by any fowls in this part of the country.

EDWARD H. DEWAR.

Sandwich Parsonage, June 18th.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c., and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Lare Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on the Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

London Herald to copy till forbid, and furnish account to this office.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 16th July, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

STRAYED,

INto the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Muley Cow, with both ears slit, and short tail. It is about 3 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.

Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich, 13th Dec., 1856.

STRAYED.

CAME into my Barn-yard, about two or three weeks ago, a Heifer, with a piece of her right ear cut off. She is about one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES BANWELL.

Sandwich Street Dec. 17, 1856.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $32, payable to Wm. Hunter Bearer and drawn by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.

Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

STRAYED,

INTO the possession of the undersigned about two weeks ago, a BAY MARE, (aged) with black mane and tail, and dock'd. She Stands about 16 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

TIMOTHY MOYNAHAN.

Maidstone Cross, Dec. 21, 1856.

NOTICE.

County of Essex, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich }
Dec. 19th, 1856. }

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States the pre-payment of a second penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be PRE-PAID —Two-pence sterling, equal to Two pence Halfpenny currency each; and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via Halifax, or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny Halfpenny currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

A Great and Good Book for Everybody.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dieties and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydrotherapeutics, based on the Natural Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery, with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view, while almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is briefly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is based, dedicated are controverted, and the why and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous influence; Philosophy of Mind? Mesmeric Phenomena the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Exoretion' Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and development of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Specific Directions for the Preparation of Food

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of the Water-cure appliances, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of children.

The whole is interwoven in a plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects, forming a complete Philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of one hundred, more economical by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, delivered to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

In the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CROSBY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

WHEREAS a Petition of WILLIAM CROSBY, of the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Baker, has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex, and the Interim Order for protection from process has been issued to the said William Crosby, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Crosby is hereby required to appear in the Court before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex, acting in the matter of the said Petition on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, at ten o'clock of the forenoon precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his Debts, Estates and Effects, and to be dealt with according to law. And all persons indebted to the said William Crosby, or that have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to PAUL JOHN SALTER, of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the Official Assignee nominated in that behalf by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said petition.

Dated 6th November, 1856.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

ALBERT PRINCE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

TILES, TILES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that M. & J. H. Whitehouse are Manufacturing and have on hand a large quantity of Tiles, for Draining Cellars, Farms, &c., at their Brick Yard, Westminster, two miles from London, and a quarter of a mile from Mr. J. Nellis's Tavern, at First Toll Gate on the Hamilton Road, which they will sell at the Low Price of £4 per 1000 with Soles or Bottoms, without £2 10s. They will be found to be much cheaper than any other Material for Draining, as they facilitate greatly in the labor, also in the expense of Draining, only requiring a Drain the width of the Spade and when put down will never require removing. Samples may be seen and orders received at the Store of Mr. J. Pitzel, corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

Also Roofing Tiles and Press Bricks for fronting Buildings of a superior quality.

CREAM CHEESE.—Take one quart of very rich cream, a little soured, put it in a linen cloth and tie it as close to the cream as you can. Then hang it up to drain for two days—take it down, and carefully turn it into a clean cloth and hang it up for two more days—then take it down, and having put a piece of linen on a deep soup-plate, turn your cheese upon it. Cover it over with your linen: keep turning it every day on to a clean plate and clean linen, and in a week, which will be in about ten days or a fortnight, or may be longer, as it depends on the heat of the weather. Sprinkle a little salt on the outside, when you turn them. If it is wanted to ripen quick, keep it covered with mint, or nettle leaves. The size made from a quart of cream is most convenient, but if wished larger, they can be made so.

WETTING BRICKS.—Few people, except builders are aware of the advantages of wetting bricks before laying them. A wall twelve inches thick, built up of good mortar, with brick well soaked, is stronger, in every respect than one sixteen inches thick built dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystalization, and, on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar, and become as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take the moisture from the mortar, leaving it too dry to harden; and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar falls like so much sand.

CHARCOAL AND SALT FOR HOGS.—One of the best articles that can be given to swine when confined, is charcoal pulverized, and common rock salt and sulphur are also very good articles, and should be constantly supplied. We would not however be understood as urging the necessity of keeping these articles continually by them, or introducing them daily into their food. The first is necessary to obviate the bad tendency of certain kinds of aliment, and be supplied in quantities varying from one pint to two quarts, as often as once or twice a week. Salt should always be introduced as a seasoning in food. When it is not so used, it should be given twice a week, it may be placed in a box in the sty to which the animals can have access whenever they wish to partake.

TO PRESERVE HERBS.—All kinds of herbs should be gathered on a dry day, just before or while in bloom. Tie them in bundles, suspend them in a dry airy place, with the blossoms downwards. When perfectly dry wrap the medicinal ones in paper, and keep them from the air. Pick off the leaves of those which are to be used in cooking, pound and sift them fine, and keep the powder in bottles, corked up tight.

PAINTING FARM IMPLEMENTS.—A great saving may be made by keeping implements constantly under cover when not in use. But this is nearly impossible; and besides, many of them must of necessity be exposed, during their employment, to many days of hot sunand occasional showers. It is therefore very important to keep them well painted. As a general average, they will last twice as long by the protection of a cost of paid renewed as it is worn off.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent writes from Rio Janerio under date Nov. 2, "that Brazil is tranquil and prosperous.—Improvments in agriculture, railroads, telegraphs, canals and ship building are progressing with a rapidity little thought of a few years ago. In a previous letter I mentioned how immigration from Europe was increasing, and still continues at a double ratio. The English, Irish, Scotch and French are coming monthly in thousands, and the Government is liberal and most encouraging. Towns are being laid out in the interior already, tanneries, factories, breweries, and manufacturing have commenced in right earnest; agriculture expanding and improving, and all give a bright prospect to the future. In a word, this country is destined to be one of the greatest in the world, should prosperity progress as indications point out.

FREEDOM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Albany Journal says:—

We chronicle another instance of proscription to day. A free white man is banished from Georgia, for writing a private letter to his father who lives in Michigan! In it he expresses his disbelief of a dissolution of the Union, and his disapprobation of Slavery; and Exile follows. There is no class of people who claim more loudly their "constitutional rights," as Slaveholders. There is no class of people who so often violate the Constitution. The constitutional right to "freedom of Speech" (Art. I) is nullified by them. The constitutional right to "be secure from unreasonable seaches and seizures of papers" (Art. IV.) is violated daily in their Post-Offices. The constitutional right of all accused persons to "a public trial by jury" (Art. IV.) is set aside, and mob assemblage and personal violence substituted in its place. A Bookseller may not sell Books they disprove of. A School Master may not speak of National questions in their daily Societies. A Lawyer may not try cases they disapprove of, in their Courts. A visitor may not speak of Slavery, unless to praise it, nor a workman write a letter home, unless, on inspection, they approve of its contents.

TOWN AND COUNTRY COURTING. — "Courting in the country" says an exchange, is altogether a different institution from the town article. In the former place you get rosy lips, sweet cider, johnny cake, 'pumpkins,' and girls made of nature; and in the latter you get starched prisses for formal manners, fine silk, jewelry, and girls got up in hoops." Always take the rural district when you want a good style of calico.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company expect to charge eight or ten dollars for a ten word message between Europe and America. If they cannot get business enough at that price they will reduce it perhaps as low as twenty-five cents a word. A message sent from London at noon would get to New York City at seven o'clock the same morning—and the proceedings of Parliament in the evening may appear in the afternoon papers of New York, and in the San Francisco of the same morning. This will not only annihilate time but get a little ahead of it.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out two great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, go known as

THE OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskako, in Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, and easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road. Any new lots from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from Montreal by the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Angleses, and passing through parts of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. R. Perry, who, for the purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles lies the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROADand its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, largely called Madoc, about 20 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order, The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency stands from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of Hastings The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 25 miles further, so that the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorized Free Grants of land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years,and build on the same not less 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; whether such accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will entail the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as to be put up in a few days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is anabundance of the very best and for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy timber.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will yield once a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing the inclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number in his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own strong arm, passing though the ordeal of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for cutting and drawing during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the summer. Around this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds finding a great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, stretching from beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of that section offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken by Government, and completed in the present year, its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Huron so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show the great attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ACCOUNTANTS,

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
C. PINNEY.
O. BARTLEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President : I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. D. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Hamilton, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.
ISAAC C. GILMOR.
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.
DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Hamilton, Esq. Charles Kennedy, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringhan, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are necessary to meet his views in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANJE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.
JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable, style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the best Liquors, and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found there.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best Liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

D. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above NEW TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Proprietor.
Maidstone Cross,
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where he hopes, by every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotallers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undesigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHIER & CO., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of
BRUSSELS, TAPE AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS
which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3,50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the "Daily Clevelander" for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The Reports of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 o re "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can lay claim to the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The Editorial department is conducted in a manner calculated: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, "must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each and every month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department:—H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus and the notice attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST
SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM
25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is now devoted to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promotor of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to the Volume as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS
Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the corres pondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO
MISCARRIAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a-dollar per annum,
The Churchman's Friend,
For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. EDWARD H. DEWAR, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.
Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of J. Brett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for J. A. Verwey.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LERCH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring Grindings and clearances for staves, timber and hoops, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Finett Esq.; these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to
JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted exce' lent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING
Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pulpers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &C., &C., &C.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposit Messrs. McKenzie, Hines & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Also, a splendid assortment of Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces: price wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers are invited to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Rags, Umbrellas, Snapenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brishes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutes, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing wanting for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and 6 rods and 6 links in front on Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are several choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Cottage and about half an acre of ground, in the Town of Sandwich, being part of Lot No. 1, on the Esa side of Bedford street. This cottage is wel adapted for a gentleman's residence, having excellent stables and coach house attached and a few choice Fruit trees are also upon the lot.

Terms easy, and will be made known by application to Mr. William Cowen, Sandwich, or Mr. Miles Cowen, Windsor.

MARY HALL.
Sandwich, 13th May, 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1857. NO. 47.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 5s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts,
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
THOWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that no will out and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.

Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. Saw doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich, is now happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

Select Poetry.

A Merry Heart.

'Tis well to have a merry heart,
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
Whate'er the world may say.
Philosophy may lift its head,
And find out many a flaw,
But give me that philosophy
That's happy with a straw!

If life but brings us happiness—
It brings us, we are told,
What's hard to buy, though rich ones try,
With all their heaps of gold!
Then laugh away—let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most, may truly boast,
He's got the wealth of earth!

If life but brings us happiness—
It brings us, we are told,
What's hard to buy, though rich ones try,
With all their heaps of gold!
Then laugh away—let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most, may truly boast,
He's got the wealth of earth!

Crossing the Pond.

I began life by running away from home. Boileau, we are told, was driven into his career by the hand of fate and the peck of a turkey, Attila started in life with no other cause or capital than an old sword, which he was all but enough to palm off for the divine weapon of Mars, and Robespierre owed his political career to wetting his stockings, and there heard 'the words which burn,' which fired his soul, and determined his course of life. My running away from home arose from a minor mortification, caused by carrying a pretty girl over a brook.

Donald Lean and myself were good friends at fourteen years of age, and we both regarded with little more than friendship, pretty Helen Graham, our eldest girl at school. We romped and danced together, and this lasted for such a length of time, that it is with feelings of bewilderment that I look back upon the mystery of two lovers continuing friends. But the time came, when come it must, when jealousy lit her spark in my boyish bosom, and blew it into consuming flames.

Well do I remember how and when the green eyed perpetrated this incendiary deed. It was on a cold October evening, when Helen, Donald and myself were returning with our parents from a neighboring hamlet. As we approached a ford where the water ran somewhat higher than ankle deep, we prepared to carry Helen across, as we were accustomed to do with hands interwoven, 'chair fashion,' thus carried our pretty passenger over the brook. Just as we were in the middle of the water—which was cold enough at that time to have frozen anything like feeling out of boys less hardy than ourselves—a faint pang of jealousy nipped my heart. Why it was I knew not, for we had carried Helen fifty times across the brook ere now, without emotion, but this evening I thought or fancied that Helen on gaining Donald an undue preference by casting her pretty arm around her neck while she steadied herself on my side by holding the cuff of my jacket. No flame can burn so quickly, or with so little fuel, as jealousy. Before we had reached the opposite bank I was wishing Donald at the bottom of the sea. Being naturally impetuous, I burst out with:

'You need na haud sae gingerly, Helen, as if ye feared a fa'. I can aye carry ye lighter than Donald can half of ye.' Surprised at the vehemence of my tone, our queen interposed with an admission that we were both strong, and that she had no idea of sparing my powers. But Donald's ire was kindled, and he utterly denied that I was at all qualified to compete with him in feats of carriage. On such topics boys are generally credulous, and by the time we had reached the opposite bank, it was settled that the point should be determined by our singly bearing Helen across the ford in our arms.

Helen was to determine who had carried her most easily, and I settled with myself privately in advance, that the one who had obtained the preference would really be the person who stood highest in her affections. The reflection stimulated me to exert every effort, and I verily believe to this day, that I could have carried Donald and Helen, one under arm, like feathers. But I anticipate.

We suffered all the rest of the party to pass quietly along, and then returned to the ford. I lifted Helen with the utmost ease and carried her like an infant to the middle of the water. Jealousy had inspired a manner love, and it was with feelings unknown before, that I embraced her beautiful form, and felt the pressure of her cheeks against mine. All went swimmingly, or rather wadingly for a minute, but alas, in the very deepest part of the ford, I trod on a treacherous bit of wood, which I rested I suppose on a smooth stone. Over I rolled, bearing Helen with me, nor did we raise until fully soaken from head to foot.

I need not describe the taunts of Donald, or the more accusing silence of Helen—Both believed that I had fallen from mere weakness, and my rival demonstrated his superior ability, by bearing her in his arms, for a long distance on our homeward path. As we approached the house, Helen, feeling it dryer and better humored attempted to conciliate me. But I preserved a moody silence—I was mortified beyond redress.

That night I packed up a few things, and ran away. My boyish mind, sensitive and irritated, exaggerated the legation which it had received and prompted me to a course which fortunately led me to better results than usually attends such irregularities. I went to Edinburg, where I found an uncle, a kind hearted, childless man, who gladly gave me a place in his house, and employed me in his business. Wealth flowed in upon me. I became his partner—went abroad—resided four years on the continent, and finally returned to Scotland, rich, educated—in short, everthing but married.

One evening while at the ball in Glasgow, I was struck by a young lady of unpretending appearance, but whose remarkable beauty and high toned expression indicated a mind of more than ordinary power, I was introduced but the Scottish, names had long been unfamiliar to my ear, and I could not catch hers. It was Helen something, and there was something in the face, too, that seemed familiar—something suggestive of mixed pleasure and pain.

But we became well a quinted that evening. I learned without difficulty her history. She was from the country, had been well educated, her parents had lost their proper y, and she was now governess in a family of the city.

I was fascinated with her conversation, and was continually reminded by the grace and refinement of manner, that she was capable of moving with distinguished success in a far higher sphere than that which fortune seemed to have allotted her. I am naturally neither talkative or prone to confidence; but there was in this young lady which inspired both, and I conversed with her as I had never conversed with any. Her opinions of the various circumstances which I was familiar, indicating a remarkable knowledge of literature, and an incredible store of information.

We progressed in intimacy, and as our conversation turned on the causes which induced me to hurry to leave their native land, I laughingly remarked that I owed my own travels to falling with a pretty girl into a ford.

I had scarcely spoken these words, ere the blood mounted to her face, and was succeeded by quite a remarkable paleness, I attributed this to the heat of the room—laughed—and at her request, proceeded to give the details of my ford adventure with Helen Graham—which I did painting in glowing colors the beauty and amiability of my love.

Her mirth during the recital became almost irrepressible. At the conclusion she remarked:

'Mr Roberts, is it possible that you have forgotten me?'

I gazed in an instant—remembered—and was dumb founded. The lady with whom I had become acquainted was Helen Graham herself!

I hate, and so do you, reader to needless ly prolong a story. We were soon married—Helen and I made our bridal tour to the old place. As we approached it in our carriage, I greeted a stout fellow working in a field who seemed to be a better sort of laborer or perhaps a small farmer, by inquiring some particulars relating to the neighborhood. He answered well enough, and I was about to give him a sixpence, when Helen waved my hand, and cried in the old style:

'Hoy, Donald, mon, dinna ye ken ye's old friend's?'

The man looked up in astonishment.—It was Donald Lean. His astonishment at our appearance, and in such a style; and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could induce him to enter our carriage and answer our numerous queries as to old friends.

Different men "start in life" different ways. I believe, however, that mine is the only instance on record of a gentleman who owes wealth and happiness to rolling over with a pretty girl in a stream of water.

The Instinct of Birds.

What can we call the *Principle* which *directs* every kind of bird to observe a particular plan in the *structure* of its nest, and *directs* all of the same species to work after the same *model*? It cannot be imitation, for though you hatch a crow under a hen and never let it see any of the works of its own kind, the nest it makes will be the same to the laying of a stick, with all the rest of the same species. It cannot be reason, for were animals indued with it to as great a degree as man their buildings would be as different as ours, according to the different conveniences that they would purpose to themselves. Is it not wonderful, that the love of the parent should be so violent while it lasts, and that it should last no longer than is necessary for the preservation of the young? So soon as the wants of the latter cease, the mother withdraws her fondness, and leaves them to provide for them selves: and, what is a very remarkable circumstance in this part of instinct, we find that the love of the parent may be heightened out beyond its usual time, if the preservation of the species require it; as we may see in birds that drive away their young, as soon as they are able to get their livelihood, but continue to feed them, if they are tied to the nest, or confined within a cage, or by any other means appear to be out of a condition of supplying their own necessities.—Yet how wide a difference is here between human reason and animal instinct! Reason shows itself in all *occurrence* of life; whereas the brute makes no discovery of such a talent, but what *immediately* regards his own preservation or the continuance of his species. Animals in their generation are wiser than the sons of men, but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compass*. Take the brute out of his instinct, and you find him deprived of understanding. To use an instance that comes under observation:—with what caution does she provide herself a nest in places unfrequented and free from noise and *disturbance*! When she has laid her eggs in such a manner that she can cover them frequently, that all parts may partake of the *vital* warmth! When she leaves them to provide for her necessary subsistence how punctually does she return before they have time to cool! In summer you find her giving herself greater freedom, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the season would destroy the young ones, she grows more assiduous in her attendance and stays away but half the time. With how much nicety and attention does she observe the clock to break its prison, not to take notice of her covering it from the *injuries* of the weather, providing it proper nourishment, and teaching it to help itself; not to mention her forsaking the nest, if the young one in due time does not make its appearance. But, at the same time, this instinct has all this seeming ingenuity, confined in other respects, is without the least glimmerings of thought or common *sense*. She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it in the same manner; she is *insensible* of any increase diminution in the number of those she lays: she does not distinguish between her own and those of another species; and when the birth appears of never so different a bird will cherish it for her own. In all these circumstances which do not carry an *immediate* regard to the subsistence of herself or her species, she is a very idiot. There is not, in my opinion any thing more mysterious in nature than this instinct in animals, which thus rises above reason, and falls entirely short of it.—*Addison.*

The Lord of Sark.

The laws of the Channel Island are more of less feudal; but those of Sark are so entirely. The seigneur has almost every power save that of life and death, and more than that, he has authority. The simple people—who are given in marriage and forbidden to marry by him, who are expatri ted to return at his pleasure, and whom the modern comforts and elegancies of his residence appear to be the possessions of a superior being—do absolutely pay homage and obedience willingly and without cavil. The present lord, as it happens, is a refined and courteous g n l man, as hospitable (we had early proof) as any lord of the isles can be; but he has large powers possesses of the same nature, and his surprise at his own power is even greater than that of the inhabitants. He employs a vast number of workmen, is building and improving in all directions, and probably has as much good in his power to do as any monarch of the most despotic dominions. He chances to be a clergyman, but he is also ti e colonel of the militia, and has the appointment of all Sark officers clerical and lay. The way in which the seigneur is addressed by his subjects in the Sark dialect (better patois) is curious. It is (Guernsey Preach) is such as would make one believe that he is a god. They have a firm faith that he is right hand-man and confi dential adviser, but at the same time quite equal in power and dignity, of Queen Victoria. All that the Crown lays claim to in England, in the way of mines and treasure trove, and Royalties, are in Sark the seigneur's. Half profits from the waifs and strays of wrecks are also paid to him, from which he derives no trifling income. The law of primogeniture is very strict; and in cases of there being no male issue, the eldest daughter inherits before the nephew. When there is no issue at all, the property reverts to the seigneur. His great trouble is with the youngest sons, who, being portionless, must needs go forth into the world to seek their fortunes, and are afterwards desirous of returning to their native shores with their wives and families. He is obliged to prevent this, or the island would be soon over-populated; and this protecti-mi principle is, under the circumstances, necessary enough. He is compelled by his charter to have always 40 men in Sark capable of bearing arms, although he has upwards of 100, the whole population being more than 700. The men are the best shots in the Channel Islands, and are provided even with two good six pounders. They had a field-d y lately; and after excellent practice at white rocks with the guns at a long range, they feigned to see Russian men-of-war's boats, and picked the supposed invaders off with their muskets very creditably. They constantly fire volleys into the caverns, to bring down any overhanging rocks which else would fall at less expected times, and destroy the links that harbor under them.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

Simplicity of English Dress.

In the families of the nobility and gentry of England, possessing an annual income which of itself would be an ample fortune there is greater economy of dress and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dw elling, than there is in many of the houses of our citizens, who are amply able to supply the daily wants of their families by the closest attention to their business. A friend of ours, who sojourned not long since several months in the vicinity of some of the wealthy landed aristocracy of England, whose ample rent rolls would have warranted a high style of fashion was surprised at the simplicity of manners practised. Servants were much more numerous than with us, but the ladies made more account of one silk dress than would be thought here of a dozen. They were generally clothed in good substantial stuffs, and a display of fine clothing and jewelry was reserved for great occasions. The furniture of the mansions, instead of being turned out of doors every few years for new and more fashionable styles, was the same which the ancestors of the families for several generations had possessed, substantial and in excellent preservation, but plain and without any pretension to elegance. Even the carpets on many suits of parlors has been on the floors for fifty years, and was expected to do service for another half century. With us how different is the state of things! We are wasting an amount of wealth in his country on show and fashion, which, rightly applied, would renovate the condition of the whole population of the world and christianize civilize, and educate all mankind.—*American.*

Miscellany.

The catch of fish upon the New Foundland and Labrador coasts is reputed greater than for twenty years past. The price of fish and oils keep up, and the prospects of the colony for the winter are considered good.

A California paper tells the following of Lieutenant Derby, "John Phoenix," the humorist:—

One evening Phoenix observed a man sitting three seats in front, whom he thought he knew. He requested the person sitting next to him to "punch the other individual with his cane." The polite stranger did so, and the disturbed person turning his head a little he discovered his mistake—that he was not the person he took him for. Fixing his gaze steadfastly on the play and affecting unconsciousness of the whole affair, he left the man with the cane to settle with the other for the disturbance, who, being without an excuse, there was, of course, a ludicrous and embarrassing scene—during all which Mr. Phoenix was profoundly interested in the play. At last the man with the cane asked rather indignantly,

"Didn't you tell me to punch that person with my stick?"

"Yes!"

"And what did you want?"

"I wanted to see whether you would punch him or not!"

THE SPHYGMOSCOPE.—A London physician has invented a noble instrument called the sphygmoscope, for indicating the movements of the heart. The instrument consists of a small chamber filled with spirits of wine, or other liquid, provided with a thin India rubber wall, where it is applied to the chest. At the opposite extremity, the chamber communicates with a glass tube which rises above the level of the chamber. The liquid is put into the instrument until it stands in the tube a little above the level of the chamber; the pressure of the liquid in the little tube acts upon the elastic or yielding wall of India rubber and causes it to protrude. When the India rubber chest piece receives an impulse on its exterior, it causes the liquid to be forced up the tube. The protruding wall of India rubber is driven inward when it is brought in contact with that portion of the chest which is struck by the apex of the heart, and a rise in the tube takes place. The tube is supplied with a gradual scale, to denote the rise and fall with exactitude; on the top of the glass tube is a collar, to prevent the egress of the liquid; when employed this collar or valve is left open for passage of the air.

We learn from New Brunswick that the new company into whose hands the "St. Andrews and Quebec railroad" has fallen, are manifesting great activity in pushing on that work. Sections of the road, extending from the 25th to the 40th mile from St. Andrews, have recently been let out to contract and notwithstanding the obstacles which our writers throw in the way of prosecuting such a work, it is expected that these sections will be completed by the time spring opens.—*Toronto Col.*

The people of London, C. W., are becoming alarmed at the prospect of injury to their city by the opening of the Grand Trunk and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroads; and in order to counteract the evils they apprehend, the propose to build a line of Railroad so as to open up the townships to the North-west of London, which, they think, would bring the trade of these townships still to their market.—*Toronto Col.*

POPULAR ERRORS.—It is astonishing to witness the degree of ignorance that prevails in the land upon the diseases of domestic animals, and the consequent barbarity that is two often practised upon them, with a view to alleviate their distresses. If we take for instance, what is termed '*horn ail*,' or a hollow horn,' we venture that more than nine tenths of those who own neat cattle regard this as a disease, when in fact it is but a symptom of disease. If the bases of the horn are cold, it is only an evidence that the animal is laboring under some disease which disturbs the natural circulation of the blood, and causes the extremities to be cold and the remedy should be applied to the seat of the disease, and not resort to that cruel and almost universal practice of thrusting a gimlet into the horn and thereby mutilating that most delicately formed organ. Another practice, no less barbarous, and also the result of the ignorance which prevails of animal physiology, is that of splitting open for 6 inches in length, the lower extremity of a cow's tail, and to complete the cruelty, cramming the incision with salt, to cure some *imaginary* disease, because that portion of the animal's tail is found for a space of 3 inches lacking of bone. This is the case with the tails of all animals of that class, whether in sickness or in health, and is only an evidence of the wisdom displayed by the Creator in so peculiarly adapting that instrument (the tail) to the purpose for which it was formed.—*Farmer's Journal.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Rush of blood to the head is often primarily caused by a bad condition of the stomach and bowels. Invigorate the stomach, regulate the excretions, and purify the fluids with this world renowned medicine, and you will be exempt from vertigo, dimness of sight, headache, and other alarming apoplectic symptoms which frequently accompany dyspepsia and habitual constipation. The impurity of the blood, as well as an excess of it in the brain, has much to do with cerebral affections, and as Holloway's Pills operate upon the chemical process which generate that fluid, as well as upon the circulation itself, they are infallible in this class of maladies.

"Boy," said a fashionably dressed young man to the servant of one of his companions, "is your master at home?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, "master is at home, but he's confined to his room. He's a growin' of moostashers, and an't allowed to see any body but his'airdresser."

CATCHING WHALES BY STEAM.—In Scotland it is proposed to fit out steamers instead of ships to engage in the whale trade. The Philadelphia Ledger, in speaking of this fact, says:

"It is but three or four years since the bomb has been in use. This saves much trouble and many lives. After the harpoons and lines are once attached to him the whale is fatally wounded, if not literally blown to pieces by the explosion of gunpowder in the deep wound made by the lance. Now, it is proposed to employ steam in the pursuit, which doubtless will pay largely, as so much more of the surface of the ocean can be scoured in quest of them, and when once perceived they will rarely escape."

VERY LAUGHABLE.—At a church of 'color' about twenty miles from Albany, the other evening, the minister noticing a number of persons, both white and colored, standing on the seats, during singing service,—called out in a loud voice. "Git down on dem seats, both white men and color, I care no more for one man dan I does de odder." Imagine the pious minister's surprise, on hearing the congregation suddenly commence singing, in short metre:

Git down off dem seats
Boff white men and color,
I cares no more for one man
Dan I does de odder.

A GOOD ONE.—The Boston *Traveller* tell sthe following story relating to the chirography of J. W. Brooks, the great Railroad Manager, who was once Superintendent of the old Auburn and Rochester Railroad: Brooks had written a letter to a man on the road, notifying him that he must remove a barn, which in some manner incon voled the road, under penalty of prosecution. The threatened individual was unable to read any part of the letter but the signature, but took it to be a free pass on the road, and used it for a couple of years as such, none of the conductors being able to dispute his interpretation of the document.

VERY COOL.—A gentleman was accosted with the words, "Do you know the time, sir?" Upon which the man pulled out his watch, and after consulting it returned it to his pocket, coolly replying to the interrogative, "Yes, sir, I do," and then walked off, leaving the questioner abashed at his own ridiculous way of inquiring the time.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Jerningham, widow of the seventh Caron Stafford in the peerage of Great Britain, died at Costessy Hall, in the county of Norfolk, England, on the 19th of November. Her ladyship was one of the three daughters of the late Richard Caton, Esq., of Baltimore, (grand daughters of Charles Carroll of Carrolton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence,) who married English peers, viz: the late Dowager Marchioness of Wellesley and the Duchess of Leeds. Lady Stafford was married May 25, 1826, and became a widow October 4, 1851.

An old miser owning a farm, found it impossible to do his work without assistance, and accordingly offered any man food for performing the requisite labor. A half starved man hearing of the terms accepted them. Before going into the field in the morning he invited his help to breakfast; after finishing the morning meal, the old skin flint thought it a saving of time if they should place the dinner upon the breakfast. This was readily agreed to by the unsatisfied stranger, and the dinner was soon dispatched. 'Suppose now,' said the frugal farmer, 'we take supper; it will save time and trouble, you know. 'Just as you like it," said the eager eater, and went at it. 'Now we will go to work, and the delighted employer. 'Thank you' said the laborer, 'I never work after supper.'

The Army.

It is with much pleasure that we call attention to the new orders of the Duke of Cambridge, which we publish this evening, with respect to Staff appointments in the army. They constitute, in effect, a full acknowledgment of the principle for which we have contended so long, and an answer to the multitude of objections which have been made to our arguments by those who support the existing system either from interest or dislike of change. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of such a measure as is likely to be promulgated. We all know what appointments to the Staff have been heretofore. Even the posts on the General Staff have been for the most part filled by men whose only claim was good interest at head-quarters, while every General surrounded himself with his sons, nephews, and personal acquaintance without shame or scruple. There is no need to go far for the many scandals which are in the memory of those who take an interest in the subject, nor to dwell on the notorious heart-burnings and discontents to which the present practice has given rise. Whatever devotion an officer may feel for the service is likely to be cooled when he sees the men who have no merit except connection with some ruling personage or his set delivered from regimental duties, from the dreary life of Ireland or India, from the hardships of Caffre warfare or the dangers of West India residence, and while yet little more than a boy, placed in extra pay and privileges in an important situation on the Staff. Infine of war the mischief is even greater, for then not only are private feelings wounded, but the public interest suffers greatly, and often irremediably. We cannot doubt that the history of every contest great or small, in which the nation has been engaged for many years, would, if known, exhibit the evils of the present system. But the late campaign in the Crimea is accepted by every one as sufficient evidence. What occurred two years since will long live in the memory of Englishmen, and the lesson has not been lost. An entire change in all the whole system of Staff appointments has nearly received the sanction of the Horse Guards.

We may briefly recapitulate the regulations which will probably be framed. Before any officer is appointed to the Staff he will have to undergo a proper course of instruction, under officers of experience, in the duties he will be called upon to perform.—In order that none but efficient officers be selected for the appointments, it is suggested that the inspecting general officers should each half-year call upon the commanding officers of regiments to bring forward the name of any one under their orders who may have given proofs of superiority in his profession. The officer so brought to notice will undergo a preliminary examination, and should this be, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, satisfactory, his name will be placed on the list of candidates for Staff appointments, and, as vacancies occur, the senior officer on the list will undergo a course of instruction, at the public expense, to qualify him for the Staff. Those on this establishment of instruction will be periodically examined, and the most efficient officer will be selected and appointed to the first vacant Staff appointment. It need not be said that these regulations, if actually adopted, well be all that the country can require. The great military monarchies of Europe, which have carried the organization of armies to the highest point of efficiency, have long made such appointments that reward of the bravest, the most skilful, and the most diligent officers. In the French army an aspirant to the Staff must have served, we believe, in the infantry, cavalry and artillery, and be moreover, a man of considerable scientific attainments, Prussia and Austria are even still more strict; and what the Czar Nicholas did for the education of his officers all the world knows. The result of such a system is seen when a campaign comes. The troops may not be as good, man for man, as our own, yet though we are always fighting somewhere or another, all the Powers educate their armies only by theory, with nothing more practical than a review, yet we get into embarrassment and disaster before we see the enemy while they can move their 100,000 men with ease and rapidity.

Horrible Particulars of the Negro Troubles in Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Canton (Ky.,) *Despatch* publishes a letter from a citizen of that place, in whose statements it says all confidence can be placed, giving some of the details of the recent negro troubles in Kentucky. The letter is dated, Pembroke, Dec. 23, and from it we make a few extracts:—

Tuesday morning. * * * * I went to Dawson, and arrived there about 2 o'clock. The people had hung four negroes at 11 o'clock that morning, and two more then in town to be hung. I got to the place of execution in time to see the last one go off. Of the six that were hung, three had been preachers. They were all proved to be ringleaders. I learn that the last negro forge were at work whipping the truth out of their negroes, so I rode out there that night, and was up with them all night. I never had such feelings in my life. I saw a list of negroes that had been whipped, and was told what they all had stated, and then I heard the balance examined. Some got five and some asking six hundred lashes before they would tell the tale — but when they did tell it, it was the same that all the others had told.

Some told the whole story without taking a lick. Those that were examined were not permitted to see those that were not; they were kept entirely separate, and a guard over each. One of the negroes of the forge died from whipping, that night several hours after the operation.

We are at work to-day. We have one negro in chains, and will hang him, I think, certain; if the committee will not, the committee are determined to do it. I think we will have quite an exciting time before we get through. I have no doubt that it is a universal thing all over the southern States, and that every negro fifteen years old, either knows of it or is into it, and the most confidential house servants are the ones that are to be most active in the destruction of their own families. The negroes, everywhere they are examined, all agree that the men, women, and children were to be slain, and that the young women are to be kept as wives for themselves, and a good many of them, about dover and the furnaces, went so far as to select their future companions.

A New Plank.

The policy of the member of Lambton and his party in reference to our commercial relations, has at length received significance in the advertising columns of the *Globe*. It is therein announced that that journal, the leading organ of the opposition, purposes to adopt "Free trade" as a plank in its platform. But instead of the bold avowal of Mr. Brown in favor of uncompromising free trade and direct taxation, we have a saving clause which runs thus "so far and so rapidly as public credit will permit." This may mean anything, while on the other hand, a proposition for direct taxation implies unrestricted free trade and the total dependence of the burden of the state upon individual liabilities.

Perhaps there is no public man in this country sufficiently well read in political economy, and at the same time who devotes sufficient consideration to its study, to qualify him as an authority on the subject so glibly stated in the *Globe*. Mr. Brown did not attempt to argue the subject at length at the Wardsville banquet. He merely took up one feature of the question, and so far he put it forcibly to his auditors. He dwelt upon the question as it related to the consumer and instanced the manner in which the present mode of taxation affected the public. Suppose, he said, an imported article costs four dollars abroad, and is subject to two dollars revenue in Canada, does not the retailer charge a profit upon the six dollars and not upon the four? This is about the sum total of the argument which the leader of the opposition brought to bear upon his case, which for some reasons best known to itself, the press in his interest did not report. It would be premature to enter into the details of this purely commercial question at present in its abstract bearing. It will be sufficient for our purpose at present—as we merely desire to show that the question is one which cannot be dealt with flippantly, nor pronounced upon, though dogmatically—that free trade and direct taxation cannot be adopted by any ministry without encountering many difficulties in its operation. Suppose, for instance, we declare a direct poll tax, we are at once met with the obstacles presented in taxing a migratory population.

How are we to make our mechanics and others pay tribute who have no settled place of residence in any particular town? And how are we to get rid of the inquisitorial tendency of direct taxation, the application whose greatest desire is to be thought no wealthy than they really are? And how are we to deal with the security or the uncertainty of the different classes of incomes? These interrogatories, embracing the practicability of the question await a decision before a conclusion in favor of the subject is arrived at.—*Herald*

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, Jan. 12.

The *Asia*, which left Liverpool at half past nine on Saturday, 27th ult., arrived here at ten o'clock this morning.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the 26th ult.

The ——— sailed from Liverpool. for New York, on the evening of the 24th ult.

The Approaching Conference at Paris.

The affairs of Prussia and Switzerland, and the difficulty between Persia and England continue to be the leading topics.

No day is fixed for the re-assembling of the Conference. As already intimated, Count Walewski will preside. There is some preliminary business to get through, but it is anticipated the day of meeting will not be far distant. A preliminary meeting will probably be held in a few days.

A statement is made in the London *Times* that England and France are now agreed upon the points of discussion with Russia. We know nothing to be finished but that relating to Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents two or three sittings will suffice. All the Plenepotentiaries, including the Turkish Minister, have now received their instructions as regards the Neufcha el question.

Prussia continues her preparations for invasion, and Switzerland for defence; but there exists a belief that the other Powers will prevent actual hostilities. There is even a rumour that England had agreed to mediate in the matter, but it is doubtful.

A large space is devoted by the continental journals to discussions on the question of peace but they contain little beyond surmises.

From other parts of Europe there is little or nothing to report.

The English papers contain a report of the Portsmouth banquet to the officers of the Resolute.

Sir John Miller, the geologist, was found shot in his house—supposed accidentally.

It is supposed negotiations are broken off between the British Minister at Constantinople and Ferout Khan, the Persian Envoy, and the latter is proceeding to Paris, having meanwhile requested further instructions from his Government. Great Britain demands the evacuation of Herat, the payment of expenses,—the dismissal of the Persian Prime Minister, and the establishment of British Consuls in various places. Persia is reported to have assented to the return of Mr. Murray, the English Minister, and to consent to the withdrawal of the other points are in abeyance. We have nothing more respecting the progress of hostilities.

The *Asia* brings 80 passengers and upwards of $100,000 in specie.

Health and Beauty.

How to Secure Them.

The tenderest care, the utmost solicitude which we can bestow upon woman in seasons of sickness, are but a light payment of the debt we owe her—a debt contracted in our cradles and constantly augmenting until we die. No man has more faithfully discharged that debt than the great English Physician, Professor Holloway. His remedies have probably done more to relieve the various diseases especially incident to the sex, than all the potions and external applications with which medical practitioners have afflicted them since the commencement of the Christian Era. Drastic aperients, pernicious stimulants, and poisonous lotions and emulsions, have ruined the constitutions and blighted the loveliness of thousands of the gentle sex; but we trust that the day when the lives of those who are desirous to please us could thus be trifled with past. At length, wives and mothers begin to understand the danger of being subjected to such treatment. The mild, soothing and restorative influence of Holloway's great internal and external remedies, in all the complaints to which women are subject, are now generally admitted. They have been administered with marked and unvarying success in those disturbances of the system which occur in the various stages of adolescence, during the season of maternity, and at a later period of life. Every disorder, bodily and mental incident to this sequence, seems to be relieved and modified by the gentle and purifying effect of Holloway's Pills.

We should not venture, in a matter of such vast importance, to hazard an opinion on questionable grounds; but we cannot hesitate to believe the testimony which has been placed before us. Ladies of the highest respectability, rightly thinking that squeamishness is out of place where health and life are concerned, have certified to the efficacy of the remedies in nearly all the complaints to which the sex is liable, and have recommended them in the strongest terms as preservatives of that external beauty which depends upon health, as well as of health itself.

If it be true—and who so insensate as to doubt it?—that

"The world was sad, the garden was a wild. And man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled,"

surely it behoves us to point out and urge upon her attention the means of relieving her suffrings and turning her sadness into joy.—*N. Y. "Sunday Times."*

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JANUARY 15, 1857.

CLEAR GRIT GATHERING.

On Thursday the 8th inst; by circular, a number of Clear Grits and ultra radicals were called together, by George Brown, and one or two more, of a like kidney, to meet in Toronto under the watchful eye of that gentleman, for the purpose it would appear of entering into a combination to forward the designs of the member for Lambton and his followers, in placing him at the head of a faction, and if possible to overthrow the present Ministry, in the hope of raising their Clear Grit leader to power. But so small was their portion of success, in this their first attempt, and so few were the members of parliament who are willing to trust themselves to Brown's leadership, that it must be evident to every thinking person, that the whole affair is a total failure; and Mr. Brown will again have, as he has heretofore done sit in Parliament as a humble member of the opposition, without power and with very few supporters. Having by this move altogether separated himself and his party from the Lower Canadian Members of the opposition, by the extreme measures which he would attempt to force upon them, and without even consulting any of their party. The opposition press of Lower Canada have taken a proper view of the matter, and have determined to denounce the faction of which George Brown would be the leader.

The whole scheme would appear plausible enough if their antecedents were not known, but the very persons alone, whose names are attached to the circular, would be sufficient to damn the cause, even were it a good one, in which they were labouring. And how can it be expected that confidence will be placed in a set of men whose political career, has been dishonest in the extreme, and who have applied themselves to disturb the peace of the country because they were unable to force themselves into power. Such men as these, are the very last, from whom we may expect reforms, as they would strive to lead the public to believe, that they are working for.

Then again representation by population they bring forward as the great inducement for supporting them—but how do they commence, they have taken the very course which will delay the accomplishment of this object, in which the Upper Province is so much interested, they would attempt to force this measure down the throates of Lower Canadian Members, without their consent, and have even now, created so strong a feeling against the measure, in the Lower Province, that every energy will be exerted, to prevent its accomplishment.

We give below the circular which was put forth by the Grits, as a bait to catch as many loose fish as were innocent enough to take.

SIR,

The undersigned are deeply impressed with the belief that an urgent necessity now exists for an efficient political movement to oppose the reckless administration of public affairs, under which Canada now suffers.—Sustained in office mainly by the Representatives of one section of the Province, the Government systematically pursues a sectional policy, humiliating to the inhabitants of Western Canada, and most injurious to the moral and material interests of the whole country. Composed of men who held opinions prior to their "cession to office, utterly antagonistic to each other,—bound together by no tie but that of office —the Administration has been unable to initiate any beneficial public policy; but has occupied itself in creating new sources of patronage to sustain itself in power, and in concealing the internal discords produced by its distribution. The expenses of the State have vastly accumulated—the public debt is enormously increased—the taxes are largely augmented—equality of Representation is denied—our noble National School system is assailed—the Provincial revenues are appropriated to local and sectional objects, sustained in other sections by local taxation—the most easterly city of Eastern Canada is formally selected as the permanent Seat of Government—and principles of Legislation have resorted to, every emergency ominous to public credit and demoralizing to our public men.

The time seems to have arrived when a vigorous, and united effort should be made to put an end to these abuses, and to secure a wiser and more patriotic administration of public affairs. From various causes unnecessary to recapitulate here, the Liberals of Upper Canada have for some time past been disunited: but these causes are now in a great measure removed, and it is thought that no serious obstacle now stands in the way of a thoroughly efficient organization for practical ends. After consultation with many friends, we have resolved to make the attempt to bring about such a union. We believe that the best remedy for the evils Canada now labours under will be found in the adoption of the following fixed principles of government and remedial measures:

Representation by Population, without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada.

No Legislation by the Representatives of the people in matters of religion, and no appropriation of public money to sectarian uses.

Uniform Legislation for the whole Province, and gradual assimilation of the local institutions of the two sections.

Nati nal education, impartial, and free from sectarianism.

Constitutional restraints on the power of the administration, to stay the rapid and alarming increase of the public debt and the reckless system of Legislation pursued of late years.

Free Trade

Administrative Reform.

Registration of Parliamentary voters.

Incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as Canadian soil.

We believe that it is on such principles that united Canada can alone advance satisfactorily and harmoniously. They involve no injustice to any one—no partiality to one section over the other, and by their adoption sectarian animosities would be banished, at least from the political arena.

We have resolved to invite six prominent Liberals from each Parliamentary constituency in Upper Canada to meet at Toronto on Thursday, the 8th of January, 1857, **for the purpose of forming an Association to put these ends.** If you approve of these principles and measures—if you are prepared to stamp them on your political banner, apd unsedduced by the temptations of office, to struggle with a single eye for their accomplishment, we respectfully invite you to join us on the 8th, and aid us with your counsel and influence in uniting all earnest men in good cause.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

J C AIKINS, M P P
N W BATES, *St. Thomas Liberal*
D BEACH, *Newburgh Indix*
GEORGE BROWN, M P P
JOS, BLACKBURN, *Lon. Free Press.*
J GORDON BROWN, *Toronto Globe.*
DAVID CHRISTIE, M P P
JOHN CLIMIE, *Bowmanville Statesman*
H CREA, *Port Hope Guide*
PATRICK CLEGHHEW, *Ber. Telegraph*
WM. DICEW, *Guyaya Sentinel*
A DINSMORE, *Welland Herald*
A DIAMOND, *Belleville Chronicle*
BILLA FLINT, M P P
F FRANK, *Elora Backwoodsman*
S B FREEMAN, M P P
ROBERT FERRIE, M P P
A J FERGUSON, M P P
E H FOLEY, M P P
JOHN FRAZER, M P P
J R GEMMILL, *Port Sarnia Observer*
G R GILLESPIE, M. D, *Picton Times*
JOSEPH GOULD, M P P
JOSEPH HARRIS, *St. Aylmer Times*
JOSEPH HARTMAN, M P P
HAMILTON HUNTER, *London Atlas*
SAMUEL I JONES, *Dundas Tribune*
E JACKSON, *Newmarket Era*
JOSEPH KELLER, *Colborne Transcript*
WM McDOUGALL, *Toronto Globe*
JOHN B McINTOSH, *St. Mary's Journal*
THOS S McQUEEN, *Huron Signal*
M MILLER *Brantford Expositor*
A McCORKINDALE, *Halton Journal*
J McWHINNIE, *Wood tock Sentinel*
A McKINNON, *Ham Reform Banner*
THOS McNACHTON, *Cobourg Sun*
J E McMANN, *Granville Star*
WM MOWAT. *Stratford Beacon*
JOHN D MURRAY *Tharold Gazette*
HENRY MUNRO M P P
S B MERRILL, *Prescott Telegraph.*
WM NILES M P P
JOHN SCATCHERD M P P
EDWARD OLIVER, *Brantford Herald*
D OLIPHANT, *Brighton Flag*
WM PATRICK. M P P
DAVID REESOR, *Markham Economis*
JOHN ROLPH, M P P
JESSE W ROSE, *Chatham Advertiser*
JOHN SCATCHERD M P P
JAMES SOMERVILLE, *Ayr Observer*
JOHN WILSON, M P P
AMOS WRIGHT, M P P
JAMES YOUNG, *Galt Reformer*
A SAWERS, *Peterboro Examiner*

The following is a report of the proceedings of the meeting held for the purpose of Electing School Trustees for the year 1857, or Separate Protestant School in the Town of Sandwich.

At a meeting of the Subscribers of the Protestant Separate School, section 3, convened by public notice, at the school room on Wednesday, January 14th, 1857.

PRESENT.

Edward Davis, Chairman.
H. C. Guillet, Secty.
L. J. Fluett,
H. Westway,
Henry Teakle,
John Astley,
J. B. Geautchier,
W. Wells,
Wm. Robinson,
George Jessop,
Thomas Overton,
Christopher Clark,
J. L. Murdoch,
Michael O'Donohen.

The Trustees submitted their report to the meeting showing a balance due from the section up to this date of £18 4 0.

It was moved by Thomas Overton, seconed by George Jessop, that the report be adopted.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Fluett, seconded by Mr. Henry Teakle, that the amount due by the section be paid by ratebill on rateable property of the section.—Carried.

The question from the chair, whether the school should be kept open during the year 1857, being put, it was moved by Mr. Westaway, and seconded by J. B. Geautchier, that the School shall be kept open.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Fluett, and seconded by J. B. Geautchier, that Teacher or Teachers and all expences of the school be paid by rate bill on the section.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Geautchier and seconded by Mr. Robinson, that Henry Teakle be elected Trustee, for the current year. Moved in amendment by Mr. Guillot, seconded by Mr. Jessop, that Edward Davis be elected Trustee for the current year.

The amendment being put from the chair. Mr. Davis was duly elected Trustee for the year.

Mr. Fluett tendered his resignation as Trustee for the School under the provisions of the act.

Mr Robison moved, seconded by Mr. Wells that Henry Teakle be elected Trustee in the place of Mr. Fluett resigned.—Carried.

H. C. Guillot, E. Davis,
Secy. Chairman

☞ We have No. 1. vol. 9 of that useful and interesting monthly the Agriculturist. Parties wishing a good Agricultural paper should not let he present opportunity pass of subscribing, in fact no one should be without it; the price is only half a-dollar. The Agriculturist is published by William McDougall, Esq., Toronto.

Municipal Election

COUNCILLORS FOR COLCHESTER

John Brush.
Adam Lidwell.
Charles Cornwall.
John Park.
George McLean.

ROCHESTER.

Wm. Flanigan.
George Hobbs.
John Canorister.
John Renneaud.
Martin Strong.

MERSEA.

Theodore Mallotte.
Ralph Foster,
F. A. Wilkinson.
George Middleton.
Walter Cowan.

Departure of Huntington, the Forger, for the State Prison.—Charles B. Huntington, the forger, took his departure for Sing Sing yesterday, in custody of the deputy sheriff, Ingles. At half past one o'clock he was informed in his cell that the officer was waiting. He heard the announcement with an air of indifference and continued smoking his cigar. In a few minutes he came down and stepped into the Warden's room, where he had a conversation with three or four of his friends. As he passed the grated door leading into the outer passage, he shook hands with three or four of the keepers, with whom he had become acquainted, and having bid them a "good bye, boys," as his farewell, he went into the street.—Huntington seemingly felt but little concern in the matter. Several of his friends, however, evinced a profound appreciation of the solemnity of the proceedings. One old gentleman who parted from him on the sidewalk, and gave him many good wishes for his future success, the prospects of which now looked so gloomy, showed much emotion; and the parting was not without effect up n Huntington himself, who manifested for the first time during the proceedings a show of feeling.—Huntington took his seat in the carriage, followed by two of his friends and Sheriff Ingles; the door was closed, the driver mounted the box, and in a minute the carriage was whistling off towards the Chambers street station.—*N. Y. Herald, Saturday.*

Important Postal Convention with France.—Washington, January 7, 1857.—An important postal convention has been tendered to the United States by the French government, which will greatly simplify our correspondence with foreign powers. This convention provides that we may transmit letters prepaid in the United States through France to all the powers with which she has postal conventions, and she has more than any other nation at present.

The postage will be per quarter ounce—for France, 15 cents; England, Belgium, &c., 21 cents; Austria, Italy, &c., 28 cents; Constantinople via Levanti, &c., 42 cents; the East Indies 38 cents, &c. This I understand to be the general scheme, though I may not have all the figures exact.

The convention was brought out by Sartiges the other day. It practically gives us the benefit of all the French postal conventions, and is regarded by those who have been made acquainted with its terms, as of the greatest national import.

The Sarnia *Observer* says that its readers will remember that a case was tried at last assizes in which Mr. Ketchum was charged with embezzlement of a sum of money belonging to a person named McDonald,—also that the Judgement of the Court was deferred on a point of law, Mr. K being in the mean time held to bail to appear at the next assizes to receive sentence. The Clerk of Assize has lately received notice from the Court of Toronto, that it has been determined by the Court that the evidence was not sufficient in law to sustain said conviction, and that no judgment thereon can or ought to be given. The case thus virtually falls to the ground.

The N. Y. *Herald* publishes a comparative statement of its receipts for the years 1855 and 1856. In the former years there were,—advertisements, $102,902; sales, $224,972; total 418,874. In 1856,—advertisements, $180,258; sales, $345,687; total, $531,945. Increase $113,071. During 1856, the highest daily circulation reached was 79, 680, and the lowest 56,000 —the average circulation during the year being something over 60,000.

Melancholy Suicide.—We are informed that Capt. Case, who commanded one of Crawford's propellers engaged in the Western trade, committed suicide at Ogdensburg on Sunday. He had lately returned from the west, and was staying at the house of Mr. Crawford. He appeared ill at ease, and a medical man was consulted, who discovered some symtoms of mania. Notwithstanding the watch that was set upon him the unfortunate man made his escape from the house during the night and was found next morning hanging by the neck from a rigging of a vessel at the dock.—*Globe*

Attempted Suicide.—Yesterday morning, a man who gave his name as New, and stated that he was lately from England, was brought into the station house, having cut his throat deeply. So determined did he seem to end his existence, that when the wound was first bound up, he tore it open again. It was then thought needful to bind him hand and foot, and in that manner he was carried to the station. Delirium (supposed to be brought on through drink) is considered the principal cause of the attempt. The wretched man said that he had no relations in Canada, though several in England. —*Herald.*

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* learns that there is some foundation for the report that Vanderbilt has deputed an agent to negotiate a loan with Costa Rica, of five hundred thousand dollars, provided the funds are used in exterminating Walker from Nicaragua. It is understood that the administration are aware of the movement, and the object of it is to defeat Walker that Vanderbilt may get possession of steamboats and other property which formerly belonged to the old Transit Company, Marcy having informed Vanderbilt that he could take his property wherever he could find it.

Steam to Australia.—One of our most enterprising Australian firms, who have hitherto restricted their operations to sailing ships, are laying down auxiliary screw steamers of 4,000 tons register. The sooner the plan is followed by others the better. *Liverpool Albion.*

The Havre journal has a Cayenne letter of Nov. 5th, stating that gold had been discovered in several parts of the colony.

Many shipping casualties are reported from the Mediterranean.

The British Government is about to lay a telegraph line across the Persian Gulf.

Export trade was dull, a few orders had been received from South America and Spain, and but very few from the United States; nevertheless the position of commercial affairs was regarded as not unfavorable. Corn was falling, though slowly, in all the markets of France.

Letters from Rouen mention that the market for manufactured goods has been quiet, with but little difference in rates.

The London Times of the 16th ult, says: —"The time will come, when apart from more economical considerations, France will become ashamed of presenting before the eyes of Europe the spectacle of a commercial system carried out in defiance of the most clearly ascertained truths, and relying on propositions so monstrous that no speculative thinker, and very few practical statesmen, can be found to support them."

Rupture of Diplomatic Relations between Prussia & Switzerland.—"Baron de Sidow," says the Berlin correspondent of the Post of Brussels, "has received orders to break off all relations with the Swiss Government and all to leave Berne."

Apprehension of the Murderer of Mr. Little.—An operative, lately employed on the Midland Railway, has been arrested on board the packet for Liverpool. He confessed to the murder of Mr Little; but he is supposed not to be the principal in that atrocious act.

The English war floating batteries have been tested and a bulkhead, 14 feet by 12, has been erected in Woolwich arsenal marshes, for the purpose of carrying out experiments. Twenty four rounds were fired from one of the heaviest guns, 68 pounder, weighing 95 cwt., and charged with 16 lb. of powder, and 8 inch shot, and twenty-one effected no damage, two fell wide of the mark, and one pierced the target.

The Paris Patrie 19th ultimo, thus takes notice of the possibity of a new war between England and Russia:—Russia, who has promised Persia, effective sur port in case of an attack, sees perhaps without repugnance an opportunity, if not to take revenge for the part she was forced to take in the seige of Sebastopol, at least to show that the colossal war from which she has just emerged has not rendered her impotent to act in favor of an ally.

It is stated by the New York *Herald* that President Comfort has made offers to the United States government to place Mexico under the control of the United States, as the surest means of security from internal and external enemies.

"There were Giants in Those Days." —A day or two since some workmen engaged in subsoiling the grounds of Sheriff Wickham at the vineyard in East Wheeling, came across a human skeleton. Although much decayed, there was little difficulty identifying it by placing the bones, which could not have belonged to other than a human body, in their original position The impression made by the skeleton in the earth, and the skeleton itself, were measured by the sheriff and another gentleman, both of whom were prepared to swear that it was 10 feet 8 inches in length. Its jaws and teeth were almost as large as those of a horse. The bones are to be seen at the sheriff's office.—Wheeling Time.

The Woodstock *Gazetteer* gives an account of a fearful accident in the Messrs. Sandwerth's Steam Saw Mill, at Sweaburg, in West Oxford, by which a man named Wm. Thompson lost his life. The deceased's duty consisted in carrying the boards as they were sawed off, and if perfect, discharging them from the saw on the well cleined plane. If not perfect, but wanted "edging," that is the slab edge sawed off, his duty then was to carry it to another small circular saw, where the operation was performed. The unfortunate man in attempting to lift the board over the large saw in order to carry it to the smaller one (as by so doing he would save himself a few steps round), touched the teeth of the large saw, which, suddenly jerking the poor man forward, flung across the saw, and he was cut completely in two across the body from a little below his right shoulder to the left thigh. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and seven children—the oldest but 14. A subscription is being taken for them.

MARKETS

Sandwich, Jan. 14, 1857.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 05. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour.—$3
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover, $10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.
Oats,— do do 37c.
Potatoes,—50c
Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.
Bar ey—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.
Hay—per Ton, $16.
Straw—per load $1 00.
Pork—Per 100 lb, $5 59.
Beef—do $4 to $5.

Detroit, Jan. 12, 1857.

Flour—There is no new feature to notice in the flour market. The only sale we can hear of was 30 bbls on private terms. The quotations are nominal at $5 a $5 25 for red winter and $5 50 for white Michigan.

Wheat—About 200 bu have been bought from teams at $1 25.

Corn—Nothing doing. Nominal at 56c.

Oats—Sales 1200 bu on terms that did not transpire, supposed to be 28½.

Dressed Hogs—Prices continue very firm, and are tending upwards. The supply is scarcely equal to the demand. We hear of several small lots being sold at $7.

New York, Jan. 12, 1857.

Flour—Better with fair demand. Sales 6000 bbl at $6 15 a $6 35 for common to choice superfine state; $6 35 a $6 67 for extra do; $6 25 a $6 50 for superfine western; $6 69 a $7 10 for extra do. Sales 200 bbls Canadian at $6 40 a $7 62.

Wheat—Market steady and quiet. Sales 3000 bu white southern at $1 72.

Rye—Firm at 87 a 93c.

Barley Sales 600 bu superior Canadian at $1.

Corn—Better. Sales of 30,000 bu mixed western at 62 a 71c.

Oats—Steady at 45 a 50c for state and western.

Pork—Dull. Sales 800 bbls at $19 37 for old mess; $20 a $20 12 for new mess; $17 25 for new prime.

Beef—Firmer. Sales 300 bbls at $10 50 a 12 50 for old repacked and new country mess; $8 10 for country prime; $15 50 for extra mess.

Dressed Hogs—8½c.

Married

At the Catholic Church, on Monday last, Antoine Robert to Lavina Leduc, both of this place.

At Detroit on the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Hogg, Mr. William M Barber, of Amherstburg, to Miss Eliza Ransom, of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S.

Special Notices

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills.

For the cure of Bile, Giddiness and Determination of Blood to the Head. These Pills, so well known, supersede all other medicines for the suppression of the secretion of Bile. They give relief to that sensation of fullness frequently felt after eating, cure headaches, prevent pains, giddiness and determination of blood to the head. Habitual costiveness is obviated by their use, and for dropsical complaints they stand pre-eminent. For strengthening and cleansing the stomach, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are the very best remedy ever discovered. They al o increase the appetite and promote digestion, giving hilarity of feeling and buoyancy of spirits.

The Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are especially efficacious in all the various disorders of stomach and bowels to which the female constitution is subject. Ladies even of the most delicate constitutions will find them peculiarly beneficial both before and after confinement, as a general use they cannot be too strongly recommended. They mildly and speedily remove all skin eruptions, sallowness of complexion, nervous irritability, sick headache, hysterics, depression of spirits, irregularity or general derangement of the system; and by assisting the secretions, give such a healthy action to the organs as to restore the color of the rose to the complexion, and tone and vigor to the whole frame.

Take care of Spurious Imitations. None are genuine wi hout the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, MacPhail & Co. London and New York on each box, and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 cents and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunnpaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John McTurnitin, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Gait; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied on the London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

EVERY BREEZE WHISPERS CHANGE.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks for past favors, would beg to inform the inhabitants of Leamington and surrounding country, that the Boot and Shoe business will in future be carried on strictly on the ready pay principle.

N. B.—All persons having unsettled accounts will please call and settle the same without delay.

WARREN KIMBALL.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT FOR POSTAGE.

Leamington, Jan. 1857.

LETTERS remaining in the Sandwich Post Office up to Dec. 25th, 1856.

Aman Miss Mary L.	Hattle, Geo. W. L.
Brown Miss Margret	Hammond, J.
Bedell Mrs. Emily	Hetolo, John
Baby Sheriff 5.	Johnson, Mrs. C. S.
Bell Miss C.	Jones, Ava
Bubier, Mr C. M.	McKilbben, Mr. James
Collins, Mr. Laban	Merrill, H. P.
Collins Mr. Laban	Nicole Mrs. William
Davis, Miss Maria	Ouellette, Thomas
Ewart Mrs. John	Paul, Daniel
Fox Mrs. Sarah,	Pomroy, James
Follys, Miss.	Peterson, C. Peter
Gregoir, Mill Deleire	Robinson, James
Garrarnon, W.	Robinson, Wm.
Gugine, Mr. Patrick,	Roi, Xavier
Howze R. M.	Spanlein, Adam
Howze, R. M.	Sutherland, Geo. W.
Howze, R. M.	Smith, David P.
Hardy, Miss M.	Shaw, W. Elizabeth
Hogath Rev. David	Tirney, Mathew
Hooper, Mr. Henry	Wilson, Col.
Harper, Mr. Anderson	

P. H. MORIN, Postmaster.

NOTICE.

A BROWN PONY, came into my Barn Yard about a month ago; with a white star in his forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Sandwich Street, Jan. 14, 1857.

LOST.

A SORREL FILLEY, rising three years of age, was lost by the Subscriber about the month of August last. Supposed to have strayed away to the back of Windsor. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return it to the subscriber.

J. H. WILKINSON.

January, 1857.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $32. payable to Wm. Hunt or Bearer and drawn by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.

Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

SANDWICH BAKERY,

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, and purposes to continue, his establishment for Baking Bread that cannot be surpassed in the adjoining counties; and with a good assortment of Cakes and Crackers, which will always be on hand, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage.

H. MARSHALL

Sandwich, 17th Dec., 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others canbe accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour, .	$6 00	
Superfine Flour, .	$5 50	
Fine do .	5 00	
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to	$2 00	per 100lbs
Rye do	2 20	do
Corn Meal, . . .	0 63	per bushel
Pig Feed, . . .	1 50	per 100lbs
Bean, ...	1 00	do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Posessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States the pre-payment of a second penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be PRE-PAID —Two-pence sterling, equal to Twopence Halfpenny currency each; and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via Halifax, or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny Halfpenny currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending Jan. 6, 1857.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVCTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any
Samuel Crew	James Dale,	Breaking Windows,	22d November,	Ralph Foster,	Damages 1s. 3d. cost 23s. 9d.	Immediate,	Damages to plff. costs to Justice	
Samuel Crew	William Buchanan,	do	do	do	Damages 1s. 3d costs 21s 9d,	1st December	Justice,	Not paid
Samuel Crew,	Walliam Dale,	do	do	do	Damages 1s. 3d. costs 23s 9d.	Immediate	Justice, Township Treasurer	
Joseph Rogers,	Silas Waynor,	Assault and Battery,	21st November,	do	2s 6d fine, costs £1 0 3	Immediate,	Justice	
Samuel Howe,	Peter Vinider,	do	27th October,	do	5s. 0d.	Immediate	Township Treasurer	
Samuel Crew,	Jeseph Dale,	Breaking Windows,	22d November,	do			Costs paid by complainant	Dismissed for want of proof
Samuel Crew,	William Pain,	do	do	do	Costs & damages £1. 5. 0	10 days		Not yet paid
Samuel Crew,	Thomas Moses,	do	do	do			do	Dismissed for want of p'f
Sarah Stokes,	James Minor,	Assault	17th October,	Thomas Hawkins,	£1 5 0	Immediately	Committed in de-	fault for 50 days.
Thomas James	Edward Green,	Throwing down fence,	17th November,	do	£1 0 0	25th December,	To be paid to Trea	Not yet paid warrant in constable's hands
Joseph Ferris,	Josiah Fletcher,	Refusing to give Road	13th December,	do	5s 0d	1 month	do	Time not expired
Eliza Cowell,	John Lamarsh,	Assault and Battery,	23d do	Ralph Foster	5s. 0d	1st Feburary,	Township Treasurer	
Hannah Howe,	Isaac Vainder,	do	5th January	do	5s 0d	do	do	
Eliza McVeaty	James McVeaty,	do	20th November,	Felix A, Lafferty	£4 and costs	1st Jan, 1857		Not yet paid
Francis S. Anotey,	Job Dunckly,	Assault	25th October,	Lennox Thompson,				Dismissed Prosecutor not appearing
Josiah Fletcher	Theodore Wright,	Assault	8th November,	Cornelius R. Quick,				Parties settled
Moses Rose,	William Huston,	Trespass	5th December,	Lennox Thompson,				Dismissed
Thomas Hawkins,	John Williams,	Assault,	15th do	C. R. Quick, & L. Thompson	£2 0 0	1 month		Not yet paid
Henry Coop,	George Ducker,	do		S. S. Macdonell,	2s 6d fine, 11s 3d costs		Treasures of Windsor	
Sarah Griffine,	Thomas Knight,	Assault and Battery,	9th do	Denis Downing,	5s. 0d	Forthwith	Township Treasurer,	
Anthony Barrett,	William Robinson	do	31st do	do	5s. 0d	2 weeks	do	To be paid

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending Jan. 6th, 1857.

ffice of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, January 12th 1857.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N·B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 5th day of November next the following property will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, in the Town of Sandwich, at 3 P. M., the said property being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage thereof, dated the 6th day of October, 1855, from WILLIAM A. RITCHIE to the President and Treasurer of the said Society, registered in the Essex Registrar Office, and a certain Chattel Mortgage thereof, between the same parties, dated the 10th day of October, 1855, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County of Essex, at Sandwich, to wit:

The term of years' estate and interest of the said W. A. Ritchie, of and in part of Lot No. 71 in the first Concession of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, together with the buildings erected thereon for a planing machine and office, and the engine, boiler and machinery thereon, and the dock or wharf built thereon, and all improvements and erections on the said premises.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 7th January, 1857, at three o'clock p. m.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

HEALTH OR SICKNESS.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each

A Great and Good Book for Everybody

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dietics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is breifly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind? Mesmeric Phenomena; the Special Senses: Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion, Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and developement of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases Illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

Michigan Central Railroad Co

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch than has ever yet been attained

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office.

Cause of Perspiration.

There are two kinds of perspiration, *sensible* and *insensible*. When we see drops of water on the surface of the body as the result of exercise, or subsidence of fever, that is *sensible perspiration*, perspiration recognized by the sense of sight. But when perspiration is so gentle that it cannot be detected in the shape of water-drops, when no moisture can be felt, when it is known to us only by a certain softness of the skin, that is *insensible* perspiration, and is so gentle that it may be checked to a very considerable extent without special injury. But to use popular language which cannot be mistaken, when a man is sweating freely, and it is suddenly checked, and the sweat is not brought out again in a very few moments, sudden and painful sickness is a very certain result.

What, then, checks perspiration? A draft of air while we are at rest, after exercise, or getting the clothes wet and keeping at rest while it is so. Getting out of a warm bed and going to an open window or door, has been the death of multitudes.

A lady heard the cry of fire at midnight; it was bitter cold; it was so near, the flames illuminated her chamber. She left the bed, hot-bed though it was, she could not feel it a moment. From that hour, until her death, a quarter of a century later, she never saw a well day.

A young lady went to her window in her night clothes to look at something in the street, leaning her unprotected arms on the stone window-sill, which was damp and cold. She became an invalid, and will remain so for life.

Sir Thomas Colby being in a profuse sweat one night, happened to remember that he had left the key of his wine cellar on the parlor table, and, fearing his servants might improvidently make free with it, drank some of his wine, he left his bed, walked down stairs, the sweating process was checked, from which he died in a few days, leaving six million of dollars in English funds. His illness was so brief and violent that he had no opportunity to make his will, and his immense property was to be divided among five or six day laborers who were his nearest relatives.

The great practical lesson which we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is this: when you are perspiring freely, *keep in motion* until you get to a good fire, or to some shelter, for you are perfectly sheltered from any draft of air whatever.

[The above is from *Hall's Journal of Health*, and we cannot but commend it to general attention. There are but few persons, we believe, who cannot recall some case within their own observation, of violent sickness, consumption and sudden death, caused by perspiration being suddenly checked. We have known many such cases ourselves. No one requires to be informed that checked perspiration is oftentimes the cause of diseases; but there are so many who are liable to forget or overlook this fact, that it is good and necessary to give frequent warnings like the above.

APPLE WINE.—Take pure ciders made from sound ripe apples as it runs from the press Put from 40 to 60 pounds of common brown sugar (according to the sweetness desired) into 15 gallons of the cider and let it dissolve then put the mixture into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up to within two gallons of being full with clean cider; put the cask in a cool place, leaving the bung out for 48 hours; then put in the bung, with a small vent, until fermentation wholly ceases and bung it up tight, and in one year the wine will be fit for use. This wine requires no racking; the longer it stands upon the lees the better.

PROTECTING DRIED FRUIT FROM WORMS.—Place it in a tin steamer, and set it over a kettle of boiling water; then cover it closely with several folds of flannel or cotton, to prevent the escape of steam. It should remain until thoroughly heated, when it can be put into a cotton or linen bag, tied up tightly, and hung in a cool place. Twice in the season, say in May and July, will be sufficient. I will warrant this to be effectual. —*Country Gentleman.*

PRESERVING EGGS.—The North-Western Farmer has tried the following method of preserving eggs, and recommends it. Take a sieve, and cover the bottom with eggs; then pour boiling water upon them a sufficient to give them a thorough wetting, permitting the water to pass off through the sieve. Take them out and dry them; then pack them in bran, the small ends down; and your eggs will keep *forever*.

BLACKBERRY DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.—The following is said to be not only an excellent and pleasant beverage, but a cure for diarrhœa, &c.

To half a bushel of blackberries, well mashed, add 1lb of allspice, 2 oz. cinnamon, 3 oz. cloves. Pulverize well, mix, and boil slowly till properly done. Then strain or squeeze the juice through homespun or flannel, and add to each pint of juice one pint of loaf sugar. Boil again for some time, take it off, and while cooling, add half a gallon of best cognac brandy. Dose—for an adult, half a gill to a gill; for a child, a teaspoonful or more, according to age.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—To *secure from cattle, mate or female progeny at will*.—According to an article in the Annals of the Luxenburgh Agricultural Society, communicated by a Belgian farmer, a heifer calf is invariably produced when the cow is put to bull before milking, and a male calf when the cow is put to bull just after milking. The compound salt, after it has absorbed all the moisture possible, is removed to be used for manure, and fresh salts applied in the same way. This is an excellent plan for keeping stables dry and healthy.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferrar's," a little above the mouth of the Madawaska River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming, with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. *P.* French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, 25 miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from Montreal up the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the Midland District of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued through the same distance, 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. R. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships or very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the vicinity of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West of it from 6 to about 36 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also inter-sects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, upon Crow River, about 36 miles due north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order, The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of Hastings The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorized Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—and a house at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a Patent to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG *HOUSE* required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days, by aid of the neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small. The roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the *Province*, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in a neighbourhood of the settled roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from axe—will usually afford a barrel of Potash, worth from £9 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

According to the rule of counting acres, enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate; is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which itself would, in many, if an average case, be a nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £500 to £300, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his axe and provisions for a year—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labour.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for sleighing for much during the winter, for farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the further season, and his covering for the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—firm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ratio of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of wild land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the great Ottawa Region, stretching from a point beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of lands are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Country from the Shores of *Lake Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring country has been completed, and will be completed in the present year; its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGH*NET*,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared on short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Office in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY, C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. nöly

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, or Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING,

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Crabb, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vingo, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HENNELL HOUSE;

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which go to constitute it a first class hotel—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he feels confident, if an average case, will be nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLER'S HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Sydner, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found there.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. HOGUE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a most convenient and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the deliencies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their encouragement and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARM HORSES

EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "Talbery Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c. and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair, and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate Board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Public will find all wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
NEARLY OPPOSITE the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John A. McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, is indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHIEU & CO., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware "Sign of the White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Marsden's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3.50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3.50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Cleveland-er for one year and send the *Publisher's* receipt to any address.

The "Cleveland-er" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Cleveland-er" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3.50 for "Daily Cleveland-er" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, flowers and Journal as a "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beauties the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove a most valuable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: P. BARRY, KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

☞ Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., relating to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the corres pondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of J. Finett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best of PINE BOARDS, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for square timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, 4 concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Finett Esq., these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and sable, which are ill in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 10th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers of me feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

He has also been appointed Agent to the Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Gold Sets, Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.



Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and others, attendance is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Gentlemen's Pocket Knives, Pocket Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Pitdles, Accordeons, Flutes, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking, call and see, two doors from Griswold street, or Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PRIOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are several choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a most *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

STRAYED,

INto the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Muley Cow, with both ears slit, and short tail. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich,
18th Dec., 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1857. NO. 48.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that no will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.
JOSEPH WINTERS.

Select Poetry.

England--Scotland--Ireland--Canada

BY WILLIAM PITMAN LETT.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for ENGLAND!
The Goddess of the sea—
The empire island of the brave,
The birth-place of the free.
The land of honor, wealth and fame,
Of lore and commerce too—
The land of many a noble name,
From Nile to Waterloo.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for SCOTLAND!
The soil of ancient worth,
Where learning her fair ensign waves,
And science had its birth;
The land of Bruce of Bannockburn,
And many a hero more—
The land of bright tradition,
And tartaned clans of yore.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for IRELAND
The land of love and song,
Where genius with a lavish hand
Flings light among the throng;
The land where minstrel warriors
First struck the deathless strain—
That made the shamrock valley ring,
With music's prestine reign,

Hurrah! hurrah! for CANADA!
The fairest, brightest gem
That graces—happy, proud, and free,
Victoria's diadem!
Prosperity extend her flag,
By enterprise anfurled—
And British Union long remain
The envy of the world.

Sunset on the Rhine.

BY MISS COTELLO.

Sunset! on the plain that spreads
Onward to the glowing Rhine:
Sunset on the purple heads
Of Alsatia's mountain line:
Red sunset on the vines that creep,
Far along the rocky steep,
Till those giant forests rise
Dark against the clear, broad skies,
All streak'd and flecd'd with sunset's glow,
Down to the river's banks below.

Silver Neckar! crimson'd o'er
With the beam, from shore to shore,
Silver Neckar! devious still,
Doubling, turning at thy will,
Circling through the meadows' maze,
Joyous in the golden haze,
Till thy waters, full and free,
Swell the Rhine's majestic sea.

Odenwald! in misty grey
Fade thy crowning heights away;
But fair Heidelberg stands out,
All her ruins girt about
With a diadem of gold,
Such as crown'd her once of old,
When two royal lovers stood,
Gazing from this charmed grove,
Blest in tender solitude,
Till ambition conquered love.

My Deaf Aunt's Deaf Lover.

BY ELIA M. HALPINE.

"For mercy sake! Evelyn, do come to the window quick, and tell me who is this antiquated specimen of humanity that has stopped just outside the gate. Saint Jerome! he is actually getting off his horse to come in; quick, Evelyn, who is he?"

"That," said Evelyn, coming nearer to the window, "why, Katy, this is old Simon Hornet."

"And who, in the name of wonder, is old Simon Hornet?" I enquired.

"O, he's a widower, and the very oldest mortal you ever saw. He lives just over the hill, in that little old fashioned red house that I pointed out to you yesterday, when we were riding on horseback."

"I should have guessed as much," I replied; "the house looks as though it was built some time before the flood, and this old Simon Hornet, as you call him, looks comical enough to be father Noah himself. But what on earth can the droll old fellow be coming here after?"

"Ah, that's the funniest of it," laughed Evelyn. "You see, Kitty, he's lived there nearly twenty years, and never stepped his foot inside of our house till three months ago, and now he stops here almost every time he goes past, on his way to town. For a long time we couldn't imagine what it meant; till all at once we discovered that it's Aunt Sarah he's after."

"Aunt Sarah?" I exclaimed, perfectly astounded. "Aunt Sarah?" re-echoed Jane and Rebecca; and Richard, and Harry, as they all rushed to the window to catch a view of the audacious personage, who threatened to "molest the ancient solitary reign" of our venerable and highly respected aunt.

We—that is, myself, and the said Richard, Harry, Rebecca and Jane—had just got home from school. We had been away nearly three months, and had, of course, on our return home a score to learn about matters and things at home and in the neighbourhood. But nothing we had heard had so completely astonished us as the fact of Aunt Sarah's having a lover.

Aunt Sarah had been a fixture in the family ever since my earliest remembrance. She was very tall and very straight, eccentric and very deaf. She was, moreover, extremely averse to all society except her own, which she seemed to enjoy vastly; for many a time I have watched her with childish awe, as she would sit in her rocking chair knitting, and all the while talking to herself as busily, (as uncle used to say,) as ten bumblebees in a pumpkin blossom."

Sometimes I used to ask her who she was talking to, but this enquiry always offended her, and as I was invariably sent down stairs as a punishment for my inquisitiveness, I soon leaned the policy of repressing my curiosity.

Mr. Simon Hornet; was also very tall and thin. We watched him with breathless interest, while he fastened his sorrel colored nag to a tree outside of the fence; and then opening the gate proceeded with slow and solemn steps across the lawn to the side entrance.

Like old Grimes, he wore a "a long blue coat, all buttoned down before," with bright brass buttons. The bottoms of the snuff colored pants were tucked carefully into his boots, and on his head he wore a "stove-pipe" hat pitched back from his brow in such a manner as to bear a striking resemblance to the leading chimney. He wore around his throat a white cravat, tied in front with a double bow knot, and in his hand he carried a heavy whip, which, regardless of the bell, he applied to the door with thundering force.

"Come, Kitty, you must go to the door," said Evelyn; "for Margaret can never make him hear in the world."

"Not hear!" I exclaimed in amazement, "what, he isn't deaf, is he?"

"Yes, deaf as a post," laughed Evelyn. "But there, he's commenced knocking again! run quick, Kitty, or he will batter the door down."

Away I flew, and in a moment later stood vis-a-vis with Aunt Sarah's nondescript suitor.

"Is yer Aunt Sarah about hum?" he enquired, stretching his neck forward and raising one hand to his ear, the better to hear my reply.

"Yes, sir; will you walk in?"

"Aint in, hey? Expect her back before long?"

"I ask you if you would walk in and take a seat," I replied, raising my voice.

"O! coming back in a week?"

"I say, sir, she is at home. Will you please to walk in and take a seat in the sitting room?" I fairly screamed, turning purple in the face with the exertion; while a suppressed laugh from the adjoining room warned me that my companions were highly enjoying my enforced merriment.

"Ho, ho!" he exclaimed, finally comprehending; "thank ye, mum, don't keer if I dew. *Sometimes I ca'n, I'm a leetle hard o' hearing.*"

"No mistake about that," thinks I to myself, as I returned to the sitting room.

"Brave! Kitty, you did first rate," exclaimed Richard, "I really had no idea your lungs were so strong. Upon my word, I believe he is deafer than Aunt Sally."

"I should judge they were just about on a par in that respect," laughed Harry, "By George!" it's a most equitable match."

"But at all events," I remarked, "there is one difference; for he frankly owns up to being a *"leetle* hard o' hearing," but you never could *persuade* Aunt Sarah that she was deaf the least mite. But where is she, Evelyn—in her room?"

Evelyn replied in the affirmative, and up stairs I posted to notify her of Mr. Hornet's arrival, and desire to see her.

"Aunt Sarah," I exclaimed, bursting into the room, Simon Hornet has come!"

"Seen your bonnet!" said Aunt Sarah looking up drowsily from her work. "La, no child, I haven't seen nothing of yer bonnet."

"No, no, aunty," I said, exerting myself to the utmost to speak distinctly, so as to be understood, "I said Simon Hornet was down stairs."

"Well, who said it wasn't down stairs?" snarled Aunt Sarah. "Why don't you go down and get it; if you want it?"

"Gracious heavens!" I said, pausing to wipe the perspiration from my forehead, "I believe it's of no more use to *try* to make her hear. However, here goes once more."

Taking a long breath, and placing my lips close to her her ear, I shouted:

"Aunt Sarah, old Simon Hornet is down in the sitting-room!"

"Well, what of it?" she returned testily.

"He wants to see you, aunty," I yelled in reply.

"Well, you needn't scream so, child, she returned petulsily; "any one would suppose by the way you holler, that I was deaf. Tell old *Simon* Hornet I'm"

"Yes, Aunty."

"Well, I don't see what on airth the critter wants; but hand me my cap and specacles, Kitty, and I'll go down and see."

I obeyed with alacrity, and then hastened down stairs to acquaint my companions with the result.

After a short consultation we agreed to adjourn to a small clothes-press, situated between the dining and sitting room, with a door opening into it from both apartments, as the top of the very place of concealment was a window covered with blinds, so that we could both see and hear without being seen ourselves.

We had hardly stowed ourselves snugly in, when Aunt Sarah made her appearance, with "Good morning mum! glad to see you looking so well, mum," responded Mr. Hornet, generally.

"Yes, sir, pretty good; thank you," returned my aunt, mistaking his remark for an enquiry after her health.

"I said, mum, I was glad to see you looking so well," repeated Mr. Hornet, placing his lips close to her ear.

"I heard you, sir," said aunt Sarah, drawing back with an air of offended dignity. "My health is very good; I hope your's is the same, Mr. Hornet."

"Yes, mum! but I found it pretty cold riding over the hill this morning."

"Ah, got a bad cold: I am sorrow to hear it; somehow or another a great many people are ailing with colds lately. There's my niece, Sarah Jane, she was here yesterday, and she was so hoarse that I could scarcely hear a word she said, and her little boy was taken with the croup the other night, and liked to have died."

"I didn't say anything about having a cold," said poor Mr. Hornet, getting slightly riled up, "I said the weather was pretty cold for the season."

"Yes, I expect the cold weather is the reason," said Aunt Sarah, crossly. "When folks takes cold, it's most generally on account of the cold weather; any fool knows that."

"Do you mean to tell me to my face that I an a fool, madam?" shouted Mr. Hornet, flushed up as red as boiled lobster.

"La sakes," said Aunt Sarah, coolly taking a pinch of snuff, "I don't know but I may as well say it to your face as behind your back. But what is the use in your hollering loud enough to take a body's head off?"

"I don't know how you are to hear me if I don't," said Mr. Hornet, still louder.

"I hope you don't think all the world is deaf because you happen to be?" screamed Aunt Sarah.

"If you are not deaf, I never saw anybody that was!" replied Mr. Hornet emphatically

"I guess you never looked in the glass, then?" retorted the lady, sarcastically.—"People who are deaf as a post themselves are very apt to imagine everybody else is."

"You havn't heard a *straight* word I have said this morning!" gasped Mr. Hornet, choking with rage.

"Then it's because you talk so *crooked*, that the very old scratch couldn't understand you."

"I shall go home, ma'am; shan't stay here any longer to be insulted! exclaimed Mr. Hornet, jumping up furiously.

"You had better be showing your back if you know what is good and safe for you and the expectant old lady, seizing the duster and brandishing it threateningly around her head.

"You're a vixen!" shouted Mr. Hornet retreating towards the door.

"You're a ridiculous old idiot!" shrieked my aunt, letting the duster fly at his head.

"You're a confounded old scold!" yelled Mr. Hornet dodging the duster, and kicking the cat by way of revenge.

"Wretch, monster!" screamed my aunt, pitching a cricket at him, and catching up the poker. "Touch that cat again, if you dare, you dried up bit of poperjer."

Mr. Hornet paused a moment and glared wildly around the room; then seizing his hat rushed headlong from the house.

Snatching up the abused Mrs. Tabby, Aunt Sarah marched off with her in triumph to her room; giving as an explanation to vent our pent-up mirth which we did long and loud.

Mr. Simon Hornet never again ventured to trust himself within the precincts of our domicile, and our Aunt Sarah will in all probability live and die an "old maid."

Antidote for Strychnine.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Medical Times and Gazette* says:—"The Rev. S. Haughton, a Fellow of Trinity College, has just given an account of some experiments on the properties of nicotine and strychnine, at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy. He stated that he was induced to make the experiments by the consideration of the specific action of strychnine and nicotine upon the muscular system, which appeared to be so opposite in their character as to lead him to a conviction that they would prove to be equally antidotes to each other's action. It is generally believed that strychnine exerts a specific action upon the lower or lumbar portions of the spinal column, exciting the muscular system (at least the voluntary muscles) into a state of tetanic contraction, and ultimately producing death indirectly, by rendering respiration mechanically impossible, by virtue of the permanent contraction of the pectoral muscles, and not, as was once supposed, by its action upon the heart. It is also well known that the most powerful agent we possess for relaxing the action of the muscles, is nicotine, whether administered in the form of tobacco smoke or infusion of the leaves. From these well known facts he (Mr Haughton) was led to believe that these powerful poisons might be used as antidotes to each other's action; and with the view of testing this conjecture he made several experiments. Four of these went to show the effects of the two poisons separately. The fifth and sixth are important, as they appear conclusive to Mr. Haughton as to the action of nicotine in retarding, and in certain cases counteracting, the effects of strychnine. In the fifth experiment, a frog had lived for 47 minutes in a mixture of two solutions, of which one would have destroyed life in 5 minutes, and the other would have produced paralysis in one minute, and destroyed life in 23 minutes; and yet in the mixture the animal had lived 47 minutes, and afterwards for 24 hours. In the sixth experiment, a frog immersed in a similar mixture of the poison for 10 minutes, had ultimately recovered. The effects of the strychnine being completely obviated by the action of the nicotine. Mr. Haughton expressed a hope that further inquiries would be instituted into the action of strychnine and nicotine upon some of the warm blooded animals, as he believed that in nicotine, which was always easily procurable in the form of tobacco leaf infusion, would be found a valuable antidote in at least some cases of strychnine poisoning, whether intentional or accidental."

A Good Story.

We are kindly permitted to copy the following good anecdote from a private letter just received by a gentleman of this city, from a brother now in Nebraska. The Yankee referred to is the right kind of man to deal with the 'border ruffians in Kansas.—We do not remember to have seen this story in print. Here it is:

You know the test to which the Missourians subject all travellers who make their appearance at any of their ferries, and asked to be crossed into Kansas. Some days since a slab sided Yankee arrived at one of the Northern Missouri landings, with a long train of plunder of various sorts. By way of testing him the ferryman asked him what stock he had.

'Wall,' says the Yankee. 'I've got two horses, a yoke of oxen, and two *kows*.'

'That's enough,' replied the ferryman, 'you can't cross here.

'Why not,' inquired the Yankee.

The ferryman told him that his instructions were not to cross anybody that couldn't pronounce the word *cow*.

'But I said *kow* persisted the Yankee.

Well, you can't cross here, rather gruffly replied Charon.

'But I have got tickets outfitting me to cross,' urged the Yankee.

The ferryman replied that he did not know of anybody who had a right to sell him tickets.

'But I've got them any way.'

The ferryman demanded a sight of the tickets, whereupon Mr. Yankee stepped back a little, hauled out a revolver in each hand, crying—'them's the tickets, and I am bound to cross this *ferry, kow* or no *kow*?' And he crossed.

Miscellany.

THE DETECTION OF MURDER—ANOTHER TRIAL.—It will be recollected that some time since an article was published by a celebrated physician in England, which alleged that the last scene viewed by a dying man would remain impressed upon the retina as does the impression upon a daguerreotype plate. Experiments were made in the case of a murdered man at Auburn last summer, which were pronounced satisfactory by the physicians. A series of experiments have recently been made by Mr. Pollock, an artist of Chicago. In each experiment that Dr. P. has made, he has found that an examination of the retina of an eye with a microscope reveals a wonderful as well as a beautiful sight, and that almost in every instance there was a clear, distinct, and marked impression.

The New York *Tribune* announces the introduction of the Garrotte method of robbery into the city, and says it was successfully practiced one night last week on a printer who happened to be out rather late. The garrotte trick has been in practice in London for a year or two, and is all the rage with the more daring thieves. It is an imitation of the strangling system of the Thugs of India, rather than the Spanish mode of execution, from which it has been named. Garrotting consists in seizing a man by the throat and choking him so that he can give no alarm, while a confederate rifles his pockets. He is left strangled and almost senseless, and before he can get breath the robbers are beyond reach. It is not so much practised in winter, as men are so muffled up that their windpipes cannot be easily reached; but if the fellows who are now trying it occasionally, just to get the hang of it, should make it work satisfactorily, we look for great doings in the new business when warm weather returns. Being much safer than the knocking down system, it is of course much more genteel, and will tickle the fancy of the swell mob, who always like to do business in a quiet manner.

PROPOSED CANAL.—A gentleman of Toronto, who has purchased a large tract of land in the township of Delaware, has proposed cutting a canal from a point of the River Thames, a short distance east of Lobo bridge, to another point of the same river, close to the village of Delaware. "As a fall of about twenty-two feet is thus cured, and also the water now running by way of the river for several miles will be brought into about a mile and a-half, a force will be obtained, enough to propel any kind of machinery. Grist mills, a brewery, distillery and other buildings, where water power is required, are expected to be erected immediately after the completion of the canal. If a settlement can be made in time with parties holding land on the proposed route, the canal will be commenced early in the spring.—*Herald.*

FUNERAL OF FATHER MATHEW.—The funeral of the Rev. Father Mathew, "the apostle of temperance," took place in Cork, on the 9th, and was, perhaps, the most remarkable one ever witnessed in that city.—The cortege was more than three miles long, and took an hour and a half to pass any particular point. It was attended by the Corporation and City Officers, in mourning, by several dignitaries and clergymen of the Established Church, as well as by a vast number of the Protestant gentry of the surrounding country. It was estimated that not fewer than 50,000 people were assembled in and around the cemetery on the occasion; the deepest sympathy was expressed by the greater number of those present, many of them shedding tears. The Roman Catholic Bishop and seventy priests officiated at the obsequies in the Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM LAKE SUPERIOR OVERLAND.—Messrs. P. White, Chas. T. Harvey, Hubbard Netts, Samuel Peck, and Norman Day, reached this city last evening having left Marquette Lake Superior, on the 5th instant. They came to Bay de Noquet by teams, thence to Menominee river in a sail boat, thence to Fond du Lac by teams, and were eleven days in making the trip.—They report the snow in the vicinity of Marquette is about three feet deep, but the weather had been mild in that region. The propeller Gen. Taylor arrived there on the 29th of November, and discharged a large quantity of supplies at that place, which makes them fully prepared for winter. The propeller is supposed to have laid up for the winter in the new harbor at Ontonagon. Lake Superior is believed to have ample supplies at all points for winter consumption, and mining operations in copper and iron were brisk with most promising prospects.—*Chicago Press.*

The inhabitants of Three Rivers held a meeting on the 30th ult., to take into consideration the report of the Committee heretofore appointed to collect Statistics relative to the fire on the 15th November, with a view to petition Parliament for a loan to enable the sufferers to rebuild the houses that were destroyed. The report was adopted, and Mr. Polette requested to take the application into his charge, and present it to the Legislature.—*Leader.*

The "State of Maine" announces that arrangements have been completed for the maintenance of a line between Liverpool and Portland. The first vessel is to be the "Circassian," 2,300 tons and 300 horse power. She is to leave Liverpool on the 7th of March for Portland, calling at St. John's and Halifax. The line will be a monthly one. Messrs. Rhynas and Co. are the Portland agents.

The Cunard Company have made an arrangement under which, for the first time, they will extend their operations to other waters than those of the Atlantic. They have formed a combination with the new Australian Steam Company by which, with their vessels *Etna, Jura*, and *Indus*, they will undertake the Mediterranean portion of that route, the portion between Suez and Melbourne being carried out by the original promoters.—*Globe.*

The long disputed question whether Purcell or Handel was the author of the grand music of the Old Hundredth, has been set at rest by a discovery made a few days since in Lincoln Cathedral library. Purcell died in 1695, and Handel in 1750. But in the Cathedral library a French psalter, printed in 1540, contains the music of the Old Hundredth, exactly as it is now sung, so that it could not be the production of either of the great musicians to whom it has been attributed. In like manner, "God save the King," has turned out to be a French composition

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Glandular swellings in the throat, neuralgia, the dolourcux, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and other diseases affecting the glands, muscles, and nerves of sensation, are permanently eradicated by the persevering application of this healing, anti-febrile, pain destroying preparation. Irritating eruptions, running sores, open wounds, burns, scalds, the bites of venomous insects or reptiles, and, in short all the varieties of superficial inflammation, soon lose their angry and painful character when treated with Holloway's Ointment.—The Pills have never yet been administered in dyspepsia, liver complaint, or disorders of the bowels, without producing the desired results.

ACCIDENTS IN 1855.—In the United States during last year one hundred and ninety-five persons have lost their lives by railroad accidents, and six hundred and twenty-nine have been wounded. Of this number 26 were engineers, and 28 firemen. This is a large increase over 1855. During the same period there have been twenty-five steamboat accidents on rivers, lakes and bays, killing three hundred and fifty-eight, and wounded one hundred and twenty-seven persons. An increase on number killed during the preceding year.

During the last 25 years, 6,773 men have been executed in Italy for political offences. Of this number 1,715 suffered in the Two Sicilies. Austria has been most brutal, for in Lombardy the executed exceed 4,300.

"Ma," said a little urchin the other night "I am so cold on this hard straw bed," "Be quiet my child, till your sisters come home from meeting; they have got the feather beds on for bustles."

A spirit of dissontent prevails among the officers of the U. S. army, on account of the low pay they receive The New York Herald says:—"It Congress do not increase the pay of the officers of the army, that arm of the public defence will soon lose many of the most gallant gentlemen in the service. Brevet Lieu. Col. Eaton, Captain of the Third infantry, has thrown up his commission solely because of his inability to support his family, upon the meagre allowance provided by government."

A CUTE BOY.—"James, my son, take this letter to the post office and pay the postge on it." The boy retuned highly elated and said "Father, I seen a lot of men putting letters in a little place and when no one was looking I slipped in yours for nothing, and I bought a ginger cake with he money. Ain't I cute, pa?"

London.

A city having two and a quarter million of inhabitants; which boasts of 10,000 acres of bricks and mortar; which has 796 board and lodging houses; 330 dining room and 883 coffee shops, with 393 hotels and taverns; 126 brewers and 60 distillers; 4,340 publicans, 902 beer-shop keepers, 88 ale and porter agents, 770 wine merchants, and 20 makers of British wine; 853 private academies; 132 district and parochial schools; 62 British and foreign, 17 national, and 50 collegiate institutions for granting degrees; 462 printers; 780 publishers, and 285 newsvenders; which has 1,412 shopkeepers burning the name of "Smith," which annually consumes 100,000 bullocks; 776,000 sheep; 26,000 lambs; 27,000 pigs; 120,000 hogs of fish; 11,000 tons fo butter; 13,000 tons of cheese; 12,000,000 quarters of wheat besides large quantities of ——— imported; 10,000,000 gallons of milk; 65,000 pipes of wine; 2,000,000 gallons of spirits; 2,000,000 barrels of ale and porter, and 3,000,000 tons of coals; which nightly consumes 300,000 cubic feet of gas, obtained from 12 gas companies from 180,000 tons of coals; which constantly employs 380 lamplighters, and 3,400 policemen; which daily discharges from its sewers 130,000 tons of refuse, and consumes 330,000,000 hogsheads of water every year.

Nicaragua as it is.

We have before us a map of Nicaragua, which we have examined with some attention. It shows that while the republic is in the extent of its territory quite formidable, amounting in all to something like 50,000 square miles, Walker has at no time been able to make a lodgement at more than two or three points. To be sure, these are near the lake, and thus are important points, if he could have maintained himself there. Nicaragua is 250 miles in length, by about 150 in breadth in the widest part, and this includes both lakes; but not any portion of the Mosquito Territory. The level of Lake Nicaragua above the Pacific Ocean is 128 feet, and that of Lake Managua above the Pacific is 155 feet. The population is estimated at 268,000, and thus divided:

Whites - - - -	30,000
Negroes - - - -	19,000
Indians - - - -	84,000
Mixed - - - -	135,000

The principal places are thus inhabited:

	Population
Leon - - - -	30,000
Managa - - -	16,000
Managua - - -	13,000
Granada - - -	12,000
Omotepe - - -	11,000
Viaiego - - -	1,400
New Puebla - -	3,300
Teleca - - - -	1,200
Chichigalpa - -	3,000
Posaliga - - -	1,100
Acoyapa - - -	1,100

In this connection, and as possessing interest, we subjoin the population of Central America, which is divided into five states, as follows:

	Miles	Population
Guatemala	43,370	855,000
San Salvador	9,700	397,000
Honduras	30,000	357,000
Nicaragua	50,000	258,000
Costa rica	13,000	126,000

It will be seen that the total square miles of the five states is over 155,000, and the total population over 2,000,000. The climate and scenery are said to be equal to those of any portion of the world.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT AND HIS PROGNITORS.—It may not be known to most of the readers that the new President of the contiguous Republic is a Scotsman in everything except the place of his nativity. Therefore followed for many generations farming pursuits in the county of Dumbarton, dividing their attention between the production of "bread-stuffs," and breeding of cattle. For many years (as we are informed by a North British correspondent) Buchanan *pere* filled the office of elder in the parish of Strathhill, and was noted for a vein of dry and caustic humor, some of his *spruch sprechings* being still remembered at that portion of the country.

Though far from bearing the character of an ultra democrat, old Buchanan was largely seasoned with liberal opinions, and after the declaration of Independence, he removed to Dollardom, and became a settler in Pennsylvania, in 1787. His celebrated son was born in 1791, and consequently is now in his sixty-sixth year.—From an early period, the youth was distinguished across for his psychologic and physical accomplishments, and "bore away the bell" from his compers both in scientific and athletic feats.

At the age of 23 the future President was called to the bar, and shortly after became a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, where he soon waxed quite famous as an adept of the "Munro doctrine," the drift of which is to claim for Jonathan the entire possession of this continent, "stock, lock, and barrel." How far these modest aspirations are destined to be carried out by the son of the Bonthil elder, time alone can tell.

We may add, on the authority of our correspondent aforesaid, that the new "master of the United States" (as Sam Slick hath it) is a cadet of the family of the illustrious George Buchanan. Curious enough that after the lapse of more than three centuries a descendant of the author of the semi-republican treatise "*De Jure Regni*" should be so prominently identified with the crown-adjuring form of government.—*Toronto Globe.*

The New English Minister.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 7th)

It has at last been officially announced to our government that the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, brother of the Earl of Clarendon, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors, has been appointed British Minister to this country, and may soon be expected at Washington. The announcement only confirms a rumor which it has prevailed for several months, although it was not anticipated that a minister would be sent here during the administration of Mr. Pierce.

The new minister, who has just entered his fifty-sixth year, was educated for the bar, and for many years held the position of one of the Examiners in Chancery, an office of great respectability and responsibility, and affording a moderate emolument. He has been engaged in various other public duties, most of them, however, having reference to his professional training and experience, and for a great number of years has represented the borough of Wolverhampton in the House of Commons.

As a legislator he was distinguished for the pertinacity with which year after he brought forward his motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws. His opposition to this measure long antedating that of Cobden and the Anti-Corn League, was distinguished by great ability and courage, at a time when it required some fortitude, and subjected a member to no little ridicule, to make a motion of this character. He was so liberal—as with this opposition, and occupied himself so exclusively with his annual motion and its fate in the House, that some of his opponents nick-named him "single motion" Villiers. Since the repeal of the Corn Laws, he has been less prominent as a debater, but has occupied a respectable and honorable position as a member of committee, in which capacity his professional experience has been of considerable service to him. He continues to occupy his seat, and is, of course, a supporter of the ministry.

We are not aware that Mr. Villiers has had much, if any, diplomatic training, although he belongs to a diplomatic family—his father, the Honorable & Rev. Charles Villiers being been minister to Portugal, and the services and capacity of his distinguished brother being well known; but his discharge of the delicate and arduous duties pertaining to the office of Judge Advocate General, in the Crimea, builds, justifies us in supposing that he will successfully compete with his successor, Mr. Crampton. The Judge Advocate General is brought into frequent and embarrassing relations with military men—a class peculiarly sensitive and difficult to deal with on many accounts; but Mr. Villiers has uniformly shown so much tact and good sense as to bring out no complaints of the service. The duties require a considerable legal experience, which Mr. Villiers is known to possess in an eminent degree.

From what we are able to learn of the capacity of the new minister, he is not a man of first-rate abilities, but rather a sound and discreet statesman, of irreproachable personal integrity, upright in his intentions and generally clear in his judgment. He possesses much genuine kindness of heart and *bonhommie*, and is reputed a pleasant companion and readily accessible.

Mr. Villiers is about the middle height, of square frame, with light and brown hair. He is described as a good specimen of the English gentlemen. He is "given to hospitality," and may be expected to receive at Washington in a manner in accordance with the traditions of the British Legation. He is a bachelor, but whether he is destined to meet the fate of other single gentlemen who have come from abroad as ministers to this country, rests, of course, with the "women," as Mr. Benton would say. It is rather a singular circumstance that the majority of the ministers sent by Great Britain to Washington of late years, have been bachelors. The list includes the names of Mr. Fox, Sir Henry Vaughan, and Mr. Crampton, to which must be added that of Mr. Villiers.

Women's Rights in New York.

The blue stocking Amazons are again petitioning the New York Legislature for "women's rights." Mr. Scott, a member of the House, from Saratoga, a very modest gentle man too, presented a petition this morning. The speaker immediately referred the subject to the judiciary committee. That committee is not yet announced, but all eyes are turned towards Judge Foot as the chairman. At the last session the Judge had charge of the same interesting subject, and made a report. This is a copy of it, which we insert, for general information to those interested:—

"The petitioners ask that there may be established by law an equality of rights between the two sexes. The judiciary committee is composed of married and single gentlemen. The bachelors on the committee, with becoming diffidence, have left the subject pretty much to the married gentlemen. They have considered it with the aid of the light they have before them, and the experience many of the latter have given them. Thus aided, they are enabled to state that ladies have the best piece of choicest bit but at table, the warmest place in winter, and the coolest place in summer. They have their choice on which side of the bed they will lay, from first to last. A lady's dress costs three times as much as that of a single beau, and at the present time, with the prevailing fashion, one lady occupies three times as much space in the world as a gentlemen of your committee, being a majority, (the bachelors being silent for the reasons mentioned,) as they stand now. For the further reason that they are still suitors for the favours of the gentler sex) that if there is any inequality or oppression in the case, the gentlemen are the sufferers. They, however, have presented no petition for redress, having doubtless made up their minds to yield to an inevitable fate. Under all the circumstances, the committee have concluded to recommend no measure except that, as they have observed several instances in which husband and wife have both signed the same petition—in such cases they would recommend the parties to apply for a law authorizing them to change dresses so that a husband may wear the petticoats and the wife the breeches, and thus indicate to their neighbours and the public the true relation in which they stand to each other.'

As it is not very probable that the Judge has changed his mind since he last session, there is good reason to suppose that he will refer the Bloomer petitioners to his opinions enunciated then, which stand recorded in the Assembly journals, as above quoted.

FROM NICARAGUA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15th.

The steamship *Texas*, from San Juan, Nicaragua, has arrived below this city.

The purser reports that the Costa Ricans supported by the English fleet, had seized every steamboat on the San Juan River.—The steamer *San Charles* left Virgin Bay on the 3rd of January, but was captured by the Costa Ricans soon after she got into the river.

Col. Lookbuiga with 250 men, had possession of Punta Arenas, but the Costa Rican force of 1000 men held every other point on the river. It is confirmed that General Henrigsen had beaten the allies at Granada, and joined Walker at Rivas.

Walker's army is represented to have been in good spirits, and never more confident of success, while the allies were fighting among themselves.

Additional by the Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.

The Texas left San Juan on the 10 inst.—Gen. Henningsen received reinforcements at Grenada on Dec. 8th, and one the 19th after a siege of 9 days. He succeded in driving the enemy before him, killing 1400 of the enemy with a loss of 200 only of his troops. The odds against him was 60 to 1. All military stores, artillery and public documents at Granada were removed to Riva uninsured, Walker having previously taken possession of the latter city without opposition the enemy retiring on hearing of his approach. The Costa Ricans, however had taken possession of all the boats on the San Juan River thus cutting off all of Walker's communication. A special dispatch of the New York Associated Press states that Costa Ricans were protected by the English in the latter affair. 300 recruits had arrived at Punta Arenas, proceeded up the river. Just as the Texas was leaving a messenger reached San Juan saying that Walker had recapturad Ft San Carlos, which had been taken by the enemy, and was then coming rapidly down the river scattering all before him.

The above dispatch was furnished by the Purser of the Texas and is evidently highly colored.

SECOND DISPATCH.—Returned Nicaraguans give contradictory but generally rain or dismal accounts of affairs at Nicaragua. The capture of the boats on the San Juan river was effected by a man named Spencer formerly mate on board one of the company's boats ruled by 300 Costa Ricans. Besides Spencer all the river boats, together with the fort Castille, the head San Carlos, they also took both of Walker's large lake Steamers, leaving him only one Schooner and a few boats. Several of Walker's officers came passengers on the Texas. Some of them say that Walker's case is hopeless while others are more sanguine. A meeting' of Walker's friends who came on the Texas will be held here in a few days. It is reported here that Spencer is in the pay of Vanderbilt and that the British assisted him with gun boats. 300 of Walker's men at Punta Arenas, under Lockridge attempted to retake the boats laying there but the British commander gave notice that he would not allow it.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JANUARY 22, 1857.

SANDWICH CLERGY RESERVE MONEY.

The following letter, written by Mr. Towe of the Windsor Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, in relation to the money that was supposed to have been deposited with him for the township, should have appeared in last week's issue. Our excuse for its not appearing then is simply this, that if the letter had then been inserted without comment from us, a very erroneous impression might have been made as to the parties in fault. This we did not wish, as the matter is one of the utmost importance to the community, and we were unable to satisfy ourselves in time, and obtain such information, to warrant us in commenting upon the extraordinary proceeding of the Township Treasurer in this matter.

The facts of the case appear to be these. The sum of £1100, the proportion to which the Township of Sandwich became entitled, was received by the Township Treasurer by cheque; the council then passed a resolution directing that it should be deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada as follows:

"That the sum of eleven hundred pounds, the share of the municipal fund (derived from Clergy Reserves) due the township, be placed in the Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada at Windsor, to the credit of said township, which said money shall be subject to the disposal of the council of said township and to be paid out at intervals to the Treasurer of the said Township *upon the order of the Reeve in council assembled*, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Thomas E. Trew, Esq., agent at Windsor.

The Treasurer of the Township was duly informed of this resolution of the council; but contrary to its intention, and in violation of the direction implied in it, that he should endorse the draft by which the money was remitted to him in his capacity of Treasurer, and have the money on deposit with the agent of the Bank of Upper Canada at Windsor, he withdrew the Funds on his own cheques as appears from Mr. Trew's Books as follows:—

October	25th £230
October	29th £250
November	6th £200
December	15th £420

By an omission on the part of the Township Clerk, Mr. Trew was not furnished with a copy of the resolution above quoted; the original of which will be found entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the council.

I regret to have to make this further statement, that previous to publishing my Letter containing the assertion that the Township of Sandwich had £1100 deposited on the Bank untouched, I called upon the Township Treasurer and asked him if such were not the case and he said it was so.

I am glad that the reference made by me to this Fund belonging to the Township has brought out the fact, that the monies have been withdrawn from Mr. Trew by our Treasurer, and I have only to assure the public and the ratepayers of Sandwich, that so far as I am concerned I shall use the earliest means to have the intentions of the council signified in the resolution above quoted carried into effect, and the Township Treasurer compelled to comply with its terms.

Yours Truly,
THOS. WOODBRIDGE,
Reeve.

Sandwich, January 19th, 1857.

CONVENTION OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Committee appointed to arrange for the holding of this meeting at Kingston, on the 11th of February next, have issued two circulars respecting it: one, addressed to Ministers, Superintendents, and Teachers, and signed by about sixty Ministers and Superintendents, representing the various evangelical denominations, invites every Sabbath school in the Province to send delegates to the Convention, and alludes to some of its anticipated benefits. The other signed by the Secretaries of the committees, contains much information of delegates and explains the arrangements which have been made to reduce travelling and other expenses. Accompanying these there are blank railroad certificates, which, when filled up in the manner designated in one of the circulars, will entitle delegates to a passage over the road at the very low rate of one cent per mile. Only one of the eight working railroads in Canada is not mentioned as having made this liberal concession.

It is expected that the meeting will be one of great interest. The committees, without interfering with the privilege of delegates to choose subjects for their discussion, have suggested several, which are of great importance to the success of Sabbath schools, and the invigoration of the cause; but quite free from sectional or other objectionable bearings. The moral obligation of bringing ancient for children under the influence of religious instruction, the best means of making the Sabbath School attractive to children, and of interesting them in missions are among the topics suggested. In addition to the interest which such subjects will afford, much may be expected to arise from the presence of gentlemen experienced in Sabbath Schools, of whom four have been invited from the United States.

Parties, who have not received circulars, may have them by applying by letter, either to J. Joseph Woodhouse of Toronto, or Mr. James W. Taylor of Montreal.

A Judicial Fracas.

A dispute between a member of the Bar at St. Thomas, and his Honor Judge Hughes has led to an occurrence almost unprecedented in this part of Canada. It appears, from the communication we have received, that Mr. Stanton, a well known member of the bar at St. Thomas, in the course of some remarks to the Court on Tuesday became excessively impertinent, and expressed the opinion that his own judgment in the matter in dispute was much more sound than that of the Court. The Court could not be quite apparent that language of such a nature, and calculate to lessen the respect of the public for the character of the Bench, was highly reprehensible and needed a sharp rebuke. Judge Hughes, it seems, considered it necessary to commit Mr. Stanton to prison for twenty-four hours for contempt of court, which was done accordingly. A considerable amount of public censure has been passed upon Judge Hughes for having gone on with the hearing of a case of no importance when Mr. Stanton was absent, and while he had deprived him of the opportunity of pleading by sending him to jail, the result of the seduction case being against the defendant, whom Mr. Stanton had undertaken to defend.

Some of the inhabitants of St. Thomas were so disgusted at this, and formed a procession to the jail on Friday morning and gave Mr. Stanton a public reception on leaving jail, followed up by a public entertainment at which Dr. Southwick, M. P. P., was present. This not being deemed sufficient, the St. Thomas Band was brought out, when every available sleigh and cutter was pressed into requisition to form a monster procession around the town in honor of the liberated Mr. Stanton. What more will be done we are unable to say, but it is rumoured that petitions will be addressed to the government for the removal of Judge Hughes. In the absence of direct information as to the amount of provocation given by Mr. Stanton it will be difficult for the public to form any just conclusion as to the merits of the case, but it will be at once apparent to all that the dignity of the Bench must be supported and that anything like insolence from a legal practitioner to a Judge while exercising his judicial capacity should not be tolerated for a moment. Judge Hughes has made a very decided stand, and we can scarcely suppose that so serious a step as that of committing a member of the Bar to jail has been taken without sufficient ground.—*London Free Press.*

All the Employees in any way implicated in the late disastrous collision on the Great Western, have been dismissed from the Company's service.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following in despatch from Kansas, dated the 7th inst:—"The Free State Legislature met at Topeka on the 6th, and after a short session adjourned till next day. Governor Robinson has resigned. Lieutenant Governor Roberts is in the Territory, but failed to attend. Much dissatisfaction prevails. The U. S. Deputy Marshal arrested seven members of the Legislature, under a writ issued by Judge Cato. Over thirty names were attached to the writ. The prisoners will be taken to Tecumseh for trial. The President of the Senate would deliver a message as acting Governor. A determination exists to push work through the Legislature if possible."

The British Government have placed the *Retribution*, steam frigate of 28 guns at the disposal of the United States officers who went home with the *Resolute*, to convey them back to New York. They are expected to arrive in the latter city in a few days, and the intention of the citizens of New York is to receive the officers of the *Retribution* with all possible distinction, in acknowledgment of the honor shown to the American officers of the *Resolute* in England. Such interchanges of civility, we trust, will have the effect of promoting sincere kindly feelings between the two countries.—*Ex.*

Arrival of the Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

CANTON ATTACKED BY THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE CITY BOMBARDED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

The steamer City of Washington has arrived. She left Liverpool on the 31st of December. Her dates are four days later.

The *Africa* arrived out at nine, a. m., of the 28th ult.

The news is highly important. Intelligence had quite unexpectedly been received from China, that on the 24th of October, the British fleet, under Admiral Seymour, commenced bombarding the city of Canton. The bombardment had continued two days, and it was reported that the city walls had been breached and the Bogue forts taken.

Commerce was completely paralyzed, and in the British markets a considerable advance on teas—equal to 1d @ 1½d. per pound—had taken place. The cause of the hostilities was the seizure of several Brit ish sailors.

The difficulty between Switzerland and Prussia had assumed no new phase, but the latest rumours favour peace.

The British Government had appointed a new Minister to Washington. The name is as yet secret, but it is not Mr. Villiers.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30th.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report as follows:—Breadstuff—for wheat, holders were demanding an advance, which eh cked business; white is called 9s. 3d. @ 10s. per bushel; red, 8s 2d @ 9s 2d.

Flour quiet—Western canal 32s @33s—Ohio 35s. @36s. Corn steady at 35s 6d for yellow and mixed, and 35s @ 36s for white.

Provisions generally without extensive change.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money 94 and 94¼.

There has been no change in the tone of the Money market.

Second Despatch.

The collision at Canton is owing to the seizure of 12 British seamen on board a vessel in the river. The British Consul remonstrated and was insulted and threatened with violence. The matter was then placed in the hands of Admiral Seymour, who commenced hostilities.

The forts of Canton were taken October 24th, and several destroyed.

The government continued to reject Seymour's demand for satisfaction.

The bombardment was opened on the 27th on the walls and government palace. The walls were breached and stormed on the 29th, and troops penetrated to the palace but were withdrawn in the evening.

The British lost three killed and 12 wounded.

Attempts at negociation continued fruitless.

The city was bombarded on the 4th November. On the 6th twenty three war junks were destroyed by a British steamer.

Further time was given, but the Chinese remained obstinate.

The Bogue forts were captured. The foreign factories were evacuated, property to a large amount buried, and commerce paralyzed.

Prussia and Switzerland continue their preparations for war, but the recent intelligence is favourable. The demands of Prussia are diminishing, and it is reported that Napoleon has made a conciliatory offer of arrangements to the federal authorities. A Russian journal says that the American Envoy offered to form a $200,000 to Switzerland, in case of need; while Austria strongly protests against war. The Federal Assembly met at Berne. The President made a warlike speech. The Council asked for leave to exert all necessary measures for defence for unlimited credit, and permission to contract a loan of $200,000. The Wartenburg Chambers protest against the passage of Prussian troops across their territories. The first troops passed through Berne, on 22d ult, on their way to Basle. Fifteen thousand more were marching *en route* to Rhenish and Lisenthal, and the same number to Schleinfunsen.

It is stated that Count Kisseleff, Russian Embassador at Paris, has, formally agreed to the Bessarabian frontier proposed by the Allies.

The London *Observer*, the Government journal, says :—"Arrangements are nearly completed for a full resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the United States," and that the Minister selected will probably arrive at Washington before the 4th March. No name is given, but the *Observer* says, when made known, it will be well received on both sides of the Atlantic.

Rumours are afloat in France of another loan.

Eighteen hundred Swiss residents in Paris have demanded passes for home.

Several French ships of-war are fitting out for China.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Jan. 21st, 1857.

FLOUR,—Best warranted, $6 05. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour,—$2
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 55c.
Oats,— do do 27c.
Potatoes,—do
Wheat, 60lb. $1 to 1 12.
Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load $1 00.
Pork—Per 100 lb, $5 50.
Beef—do $4 to $5.

TORONTO, Jan. 19, 1857.

WHEAT—The amount of wheat offering to-day was about 400 bu. Competition was not quite so keen. Prices still continue at 6s 2d a 6s 4½d per bush.

FLOUR—But little farmer's flour offered in market. The general figure was $5 per bbl. For miller's, from $5 50 a $6 per bbl is asked.

BARLEY comes in slowly, and offers at 5s 7d per bush.

OATS— The supply in store continues large. In market the amount offering has also been plentiful. To this result, the good sleighing still prevailing has no doubt contributed but a little. Prices have not varied since our last. We, therefore, still quote at 2s 9d per bush, in store, and 2s 8d a 2s 9d per bush, in market.

DETROIT, Jan. 19, 1857.

FLOUR—Market dull. Prices without change. We note a sale of 300 brls on private terms.

WHEAT—Sales only in the street at $1 25.

CORN—Held at 56c for shelled and 50 for ear.

OATS—Demand light at 40c.

DRESSED HOGS—We hear of no sales except a very few at previous quotations. A lot of 50 was in the market, but they were not sold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

FLOUR—Market better. Sales 6000 brls at $6 80 a 6 85 for common to choice superfine state; $6 65 a 6 80 for do for export; $6 30 a 6 55 for superfine western; $6 70 a 7 75 for extra do. Sales 2000 brls Canadian at previous rates.

WHEAT—Firmer. Sales 8000 bu at $1 58 a 1 62 for red Southern.

RYE—Nominal at $1 05 a 1 05.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 02 a 1 22.

CORN—Better. Sales of 20,000 bushels mixed western at 72 a 75c.

OATS—Firm at 43c a 52c for state and western.

PORK—Better. Sales 600 brls at $19 75 a 19 87 for old mess: $20 75 a 20 87 for new mess: $17 7 a 17 87 for new prime.

BEEF—Steady. Sales moderate.

Married

At the Catholic Church, on Wednesday last, Henry Marcott of Sandwich, to Rosa Palche, of the Concession, Township of Sandwich.

Special Notices.

Sir Astley Cooper's Pills.

For the cure of Bile, Giddiness and Determination of Blood to the Head. These Pills, so well known, supersede all other medicines for the suppression of an undue secretion of Bile. They give relief to that sensation of fullness frequently felt after eating, cure headaches, pervert pains, giddiness and determination of blood to the head. Habitual costiveness is obviated by their use, and for chronical complaints they stand pre-eminent. For strengthening and invigorating the stomach, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are the very best remedy ever discovered. They al o increase the appetite and promote digestion, giving healthful tone, purity and buoyancy of spirits.

TO LADIES.—Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are especially efficacious in all the variety of ailments incidental to the Fair Sex. Ladies even of the most delicate constitutions will find them particularly beneficial both before and after confinement; and for general use they cannot be too strongly recommended. They mildly and speedily remove all skin eruptions, sallowness of complexion, nervous irritability, sick headache, costiveness, depression of spirits, irregularity or general derangement of the digestive organs. By promoting the secretions, give such a healthy action to the organs as to give the color of the rose to the complexion, and tone and vigor to the whole frame.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.—None are genuine wi hout the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, MacPhail & Co, London and New York, on the outside wrapper, and on the directions. The Genuine Pills have also an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box. Without these marks of authenticity, they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Druggist; Andrew Oliver Gait; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agent, and in every Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L. Dine was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

SOIREE.

A SOIREE for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, Windsor, will take place on Wednesday, the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at Mrs. Beeman's. Refreshments will be provided,

LETTERS remaining in the Sandwich Post Office up to Dec. 25th, 1856.

Aman Miss Mary L.	Hattle, Geo. W. L.
Brown Miss Margret	Hammond, J.
Bedell Mrs. Emily	Hetclo, John
Baby Sheriff S.	Johnson, Mrs. C. S.
Bell Miss C.	Jones, Ava
Bubier, Mr C. M.	McKilbben, Mr. James
Collins, Mr. Laban	Merrill, H. P.
Collins Mr. Laban	Nicole Mrs. William
Davis, Miss Maria	Ouellette, Thomas
Ewart Mrs. John	Paul, Daniel
Fox Mrs. Sarah,	Pomroy, James
Follys, Miss.	Peterson, C. Peter
Gregoir, Mill Deleire	Robinson, James
Garrarnon, W.	Robinson, Wm.
Gugine, Mr. Patrick,	Roi, Xavier
Howze R. M.	Spanlein, Adam
Howze, R. M.	Sutherland, Geo. W.
Howze, R. M.	Smith, David P.
Hardy, Miss M.	Shaw, W. Elizabeth
Hogath Rev. David	Tirney, Mathew
Hooper, Mr. Henry	Wilson, Col.
Harper, Mr. Anderson	

P. H. MORIN, Postmaster.

NOTICE.

A BROWN PONY, came into my Barn Yard about a month ago; with a white star in his forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Sandwich Street, Jan. 14, 1857.

LOST.

A SORREL FILLEY, rising three years of age, was lost by the Subscriber about the month of August last. Supposed to have strayed away to the back of Windsor. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return it to the subscriber.

J. H. WILKINSON.

January, 1857.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $32. payable to Wm. Hunt or Bearer and drawn by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.

Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. *He* proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. *He* would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

SANDWICH BAKERY,

The SUBSCRIBER has opened, and purposes to continue, his establishment for Baking Bread that cannot be surpassed in the adjoining counties; and with a good assortment of Cakes and Crackers, which will always be on hand, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage.

H. MARSHALL

Sandwich, 17th Dec., 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others canbe accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour, .	$6 00
Superfine Flour, .	$5 50
Fine do .	5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to	$2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 20 do
Corn Meal, . . .	0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed, . . .	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean, ...	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Posessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States the pre-payment of a second penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be *PRE-PAID* —Two-pence sterling, equal to Twopence *Halfpenny* currency each; and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via *Halifax*, or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny *Halfpenny* currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending Jan. 6, 1857.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVCTION	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty Fine or Damage.	Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any
Samuel Crew - -	James Dale, - - -	Breaking Windows, -	22d November,	Ralph Foster, - - -	Damages 1s. 3d cost 23s. 9d.	Immediate,	Damages to plff. costs to Justice	
Samuel Crew - -	William Buchanan, - -	do	do	do	Damages 1s. 3d costs 21s 9d,	1st December	Justice, - -	Not paid
Samuel Crew, - -	Walliam Dale, - -	do	do	do	Damages 1s. 3d. costs 23s 9d.	Immediate	Justice, - -	
Joseph Rogers, - -	Silas Waynor, - -	Assault and Battery, -	21st November,	do	2s 6d fine, costs £1 0 3	Immediate,	Township Treasurer Justice - -	
Samuel Howe, - -	Peter Vinider, - -	do - - -	27th October,	do	5s. 0d.	Immediate	Township Treasurer	
Samuel Crew, - -	Jeseph Dale, - -	Breaking Windows, -	22d November,	do			Costs paid by complainant	Dismissed for want of proof
Samuel Crew, - -	William Pain, - -	do	do	do	Costs & damages £1. 5. 0	10 days		Not yet paid
Samuel Crew, - -	Thomas Moses, - -	do	do	do			do	Dismissed for want of p'f
Sarah Stokes, - -	James Minor, - -	Assault - - -	17th October,	Thomas Hawkins, - -	£1 5 0	Immediately	Committed in de-	fault for 50 days.
Thomas James - -	Edward Green, - -	Throwing down fence, -	17th November,	do	£1 0 0	25th December,	To be paid to Trea	Not yet paid warrant is constable's hands
Joseph Ferris, - -	Josiah Fletcher, - -	Refusing to give Road -	13th December,	do	5s 0d	1 month -	dc	Time not expired.
Eliza Cowell, - -	John Lamarsh, - -	Assault and Battery, -	23d do	Ralph Foster - - -	5s. 0d	1st Feburary, -	Township Treasurer	
Hannah Howe, - -	Isaac Vander, - -	do	5th January	do	5s 0d	do	do	
Eliza McVeaty - -	James McVeaty, - -	do	20th November,	Felix A, Laffarty - -	£4 and costs	1st Jan. 1857		Not yet paid
Francis S. Anotey, - -	Job Dunckly, - -	Assault - - -	25th October,	Lennox Thompson, - -				Dismissed Prosecutor not appearing
Josiah Fietcher - -	Theodore Wright, - -	Assault - - -	8th November,	Cornelius R. Quick, - -				Parties settled
Moses Rose, - -	William Huston, - -	Trespass - - -	5th December,	Lennox Thompson, -				Dismissed
Thomas Hawkins, - -	John Williams, - -	Assault, - - -	17th do	C. R. Quick, & L. Thompson	£2 0 0	1 month - -		Not yet paid
Henry Coop, - -	George Ducker, - -	do - -		S. S. Macdorell, - -	2s 6d fine, 11s 3d costs		Treasures of Windsor	
Sarah Griffine, - -	Thomas Knight, - -	Assault and Battery, -	9th do	Denis Downing, - -	5s. 0d	Forthwith - -	Township Treasurer,	
Anthony Barrett, - -	William Robinson - -	do	31st do	do	5s. 0d	2 weeks - -	do	To be paid

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending Jan. 6th, 1857.

ffice of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, January 12th 1857.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,

Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier

March 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russel Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich afore-said, conveyed by one John Prince and one Line Joseph Flurett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 4th February, 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 19th Jan, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

A Great and Good Book for Everybody

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dietics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is breifly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous influence; Philosophy of Mind? Mesmeric Phenomena; the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion. Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion' Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise' Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and developement of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

Michigan Central Railroad Co

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS,

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays.

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportasion of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch than has ever yet been attained.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and ried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office

Prevention Better than Cure.

One of the best systems of medical practice ever known, and which will probably stand at the head of the list for coming time, is NURSING. Good care will do more than all the medicine in the world without it. Medicine is sometimes very good, but the most skilful physicians have found they could do but little with serious cases without that intelligent and careful watching at all required for the removal or prevention of irritating causes, and known as good nursing.

The writer once owned a horse suffering from an excessive cough. Numerous remedies were prescribed by kind neighbours enough, doubtless to have killed him at once. It was concluded to discard all, to give the best attention to his wants, and avoid everything which causes or prolongs a cold. This was during the changeable weather of autumn, and he was changed whenever a cool air was apprehended; he was well and very moderately, always avoiding perspiration, and he was fed on succulent food which was supposed to favor expectoration, and especially young clover. In a few weeks nature had performed a perfect cure; and if any one of the nostrums had accidentally been employed, and had not proved very prejudicious it would unquestionably have received high praise for its efficacy. It is of the most importance to discriminate between a recovery by *virtue* of a medicine, and a *spite* of it.

To *keep animals in health*, is more important than to cure sick ones, and for this purpose a few leading rules should be always observed, and which cannot be out of place here.

1.—Always feed regularly, as to time and quality. Many animals are made sick by starving at one time, and stuffing at another. Especially, never *overfeed*.

2.—The same rule must be observed with watering—and let the water be *pure*.

3.—Never *overwork* an animal—regular and moderate exercise will enable a well animal to do more the year through, by all odds, than any hurried driving at one time and resting and overfeeding at another; and be infinitely less liable to disease.

4.—Allow a regular supply of salt—it is useful, but an observance of the preceding rules without salt, will be less unexpectedly better than their infraction with it.

5.—Never feed musty or bad food. It musty fodder must be used, pass it through a rapid cutter, and moisten, salt and mess it.

6.—Avoid unwholesome or poisonous plants in pastures and in hay.

7.—Guard all animals against cold rain and snow falling on them, and against lying on cold wet ground.

8.—All changes of food must be *gradual*. If from hay to grass, let the grazing be but an hour the first day, two hours the next, three the next, &c. The same caution must be carefully observed in beginning to feed with roots, grain, &c.

9.—Be careful that animals always have enough of exercise—and plenty of pure, fresh air. Stables must be well ventilated —animals often become sick from breathing foul air.

10.—Lastly, and by no means least, let cleanliness be observed. All animals, even pigs, kept clean and curried, are found to maintain their flesh better, or fatten faster, than when dirty and neglected—and cleanliness is more important to health than for flesh.

Knowledge of Entomology

How much the farmer, and the gardener, need this knowledge—by we mean the knowledge of the nature, habits, and haunts of the insects that infest their crops and fruits. These are some of the reasons why they need this knowledge. Some knowledge will enable him to *prevent* their ravages, by destroying the eggs. It will enable him to *remedy* their ravages by destroying them were they exist. It will enable him to economize time and strength, by doing the needful work exactly at the right time. It will enable him to decide whether he should make any effort at all; for in certain cases the evil is incurable. It will give him patience and courage, for he will, in many cases, learn that the pests are only ten-peral, and that a few years will witness their departure. It will suggest to him that *new* remedies may be tried, based on the habits in which it will instruct him. It will show him how great results may follow a single observation—how a whole district may be visited with an insect pest, or escape that visitation by a single negligence, or a single precaution. It will enable him to aid others who need the information he has gathered, but whose opportunities have not permitted them to gain it for themselves.—*Ohio Farmer.*

EVIDENCES OF GOOD FARMING.—The requisites and evidence of good farming have thus been enumerated by good authority: "A good soil well tilled, and kept free from various weeds; lots well fenced, and suited in number to the size of the farm; substantial and convenient barns and stable of sufficient dimension to contain the produce of the farm, and to comfortably house the cattle kept on it; a judiciously arranged dwelling, in a neat condition, with a filtering cistern; convenient buildings to facilitate the economical management of the farm—such as a wood house, a waggon and tool house, a workshop, granary and corn house, a convenient piggery, an ice-house, salt and seed house—all secured from decay by being well raised from the ground and neatly painted and whitewashed; convenient yards attached to the barns and stables, so arranged as to prevent waste of the liquid manure, well sheltered from the blast of the winter, and provided with water for the use of cattle. Lot yards laid with grass and flower-beds, and shaded by ornamental trees, findicating the dwelling of taste, health and comfort; a kitchen garden highly cultivated, and containing the various species of vegetables raised in our climate, with strawberry and asparagus beds; a fruit garden or orchard, where choice apples, cherries, plums, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c., are found."

REMEDY FOR SWEENEY.—Mr. J. H Shepherd, of Mile Centre, New York, says that he has found the following remedy for sweeny very effectual, and confidently recommends its trial by others:—"Take equal parts balsam of sulphur and spirits of turpentine. Mix, apply, and hold a hot iron near enough to heat but not to scorch. Apply every other day until a cure is effected—usually from ten days to two weeks. The animal can be worked right along during the treatment."

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS.
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856.

To Emigrlants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities are as follow:—

From OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD, THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and THE HASTINGS ROAD.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Bytown Flats," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intersected by the Addington road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable Land.

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in the Township of Wylie, Mr. P. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Mr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by road some twenty-four or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, and runs through the north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Masanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Angleses, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road begins at the most northerly part of the Township of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and cut without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up to the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not exceeding in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several members may be located preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which the land may be given) that the gradual clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to open it in front.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men, "The Log House," generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. I then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

Roads have thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the sugar-bush of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, if he be also willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the summer season find employment for his oxen, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The frosts are not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing summer, and from the towns to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the interior settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have made a beginning, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property in as many more doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many localities the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the more lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond the Southern shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year; its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Huron so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture.

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 26, 1856. n5ly

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasur : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J. KEN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON,

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
Wm. Chaine, Esq. E. R. Hodges, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AND MEDICAL EXAMINERS—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J. Pethergrew, Esq. T. Pelton Fisher, Esq.
A. LeRoche, Esq. A. T. Gait, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT F. L. A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Thomson.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. There is a supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of the entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Also, good bedding and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

D. L. McCOSH,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloon

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

JOHN BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 6th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to food liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Eric and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Railroad, & Two Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at moderate charges. Tectotlers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

nWindsor, 1856 1y

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jarvis Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3.50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3.50 we will send the Commercial Advertiser and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any subscriber.

ROBERT ARKELL.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3.50 for "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and akilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in the matter of typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of calendered paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the ILLUSTRATED HORTICULTURIST for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address,
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, which will enable us to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE

Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also every variety of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM GOGGAL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Of known ability, have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co., Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stable thereon Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Or to L. J. & J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq.; these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES.

Cased in beautiful styles warranted exact time keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail executed by each, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. &c. New, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their names, and of the best satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pins and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Work Boxes, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knives, Razors, and a very large stock of Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Portfolios, Double and Single Barreled Guns, Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and others would do well to call and examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbins, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Portfolios, Tobacco Boxes, Books and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutina, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking call and see, next door to Steward and Stark, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON
Detroit.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pelee Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the Farm lot No. 4 in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are several choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more suitable place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 29th, 1856.

STRAYED,

Into the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Milch Cow, with both ears slit, and short tail. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich,
18th Dec., 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857. NO. 49.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants andothers who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office: Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, S, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

MANUFACTURED BY

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS prepared to attend upon the Gentlemen of Amherstburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that no will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.

Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,

MPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes

&C. &C.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNY,

Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

Select Poetry.

Rosa and Her Truant Brother.

BY MRS. R. T. ELDREDGE.

Sailling o'or the deep blue waters,
Mother, watch thy darling boy;
By his side thy fairy daughter
Clings to him with childlike joy;
Tremble not, they're safely gliding,
They will need a mothers chiding.
See, they're landing, anxious mother,
Rosa and her truant brother.

See thy brave boy, proudly standing
In his little fragile bark;
See him moor her on the landing,—
Clouds are gathering thick and dark;
Joy! they're safe upon the land—
See them coming hand in hand;
Soon they'll greet thee, anxious mother,
Rosa and her truant brother.

See thy fairy daughter, gliding
By the side of thy brave boy;
O, how soon a mother's chiding
Will have power to mar their joy.
See them, full of life and beauty,
Swerve not from a mother's duty;
Chide them gently, anxious mother,
Rosa and her truant brother.

Chide them, else they may forget thee,
As their barks glide o'er life's ocean.
Chide them, and they will protect them,
Mid rough storms and wild commotion.
Tell them that they must obey thee;
Do thy duty now, I pray thee;
They'll be grateful, anxious mother,
Rosa and her truant brother.

Aunt Sally's Muff.

BY CHARLES M. KENDALL.

MISS SALLY STRONG was a peculiar woman. For sixty years she had retained her name, which exactly suited her hardy nature; and the man having the assurance to ask for exchange it for his own, would have been a rare companion for Cummings in his tiger hunt in the jungles of Africa.—At least, no one in the village of B—— would dare to question his manhood.

She was one of those who seemed to have been born an old maid in perspective. Before she arrived at her teens, she used to stone the boys with a malignant delight; and ere she was out of them, her contempt for the opposite sex was so strikingly manifest, that all prudent young men, if accidentally walking upon the same sidewalk, to avoid a meeting, would very quietly cross to the other side and allow her the whole of it.

Yet she was a privileged person, and people would smile at an ill-natured remark from her as though it were a compliment. Even the young minister of the parish treated her with marked respect, although he was certain to have his last sermon wofully criticised, in answer to his kind inquiry regarding her health. The secret of all this might have been written in three words—she was rich; and even the clergyman was worldly minded to desire to be on good terms with one who was the largest contributor to his support.

Aunt Sally, as the villagers universally called her, had received the bulk of her property from a deceased aunt, which her shrewd business qualities had enabled her to invest so advantageously, that she increased in wealth as she did in years, and like many other rich people well advanced in life, had scores of affectionate young relatives who each hoped to obtain a large slice of the cake of real estate, which would be cut up in the event of her decease. Her cold gray eyes were too shrewd not to see through their eager attentions to the very selfishness of their source.

One nephew, however, did not belong to this class of schemers. On the contrary, the old lady was very often the victim of his jokes, and he would dispute with her just for the fun of having a hot argument. Yet for any real service, she would oftener apply to him than any one else. She had even loaned him a sum sufficient to stock a fine store, but still the Frederick so often annoyed and vexed her, that public opinion—extending no further, of course, than the limits of this village—was about equally divided as to whether he would be the favorite heir, or be cut off with a shilling.

One evening, upon the meeting of the parish tea-drinking at the house of the clergyman, this nephew perpetrated a joke upon his aunt, the result of which he never forgot. She, unlike most maiden ladies, considered these gatherings fashionable nuisance, but usually was present in order to indulge in her sarcastic remarks. Her nephew was there ostensibly to wait upon his aunt, but the fairy Lucy, daughter of the worthy practitioner Dr. Blood, particularly allured him with her charms,

"Did it ever occur to you, girls," said the old lady, "what you are here for?"

"To be sure, aunt," answered one of her nieces: "simply to make clothing for the poor heathen."

"Where may these objects of your pity reside?"

"O, in Siam, Burmah and other like places."

"Indeed! Well, heavy woolen shirts are very serviceable garments, upon my word, for people living under a tropical sun. They will doubtless be very grateful for clothing so suited to their climate."

"Well done, aunt!" exclaimed Frederick. "A good shot and no mistake. But these circles are grand affairs, after all."

"Grand affairs, indeed, for young men to say soft things, and silly girls to listen to them! Grand affairs to dispense the accumulated gossip of a month! Grand affairs for scandal mowing, and for everything but the purpose they profess!"

And Aunt Sally looked about her with a triumphant glance, as though her charges were unanswerable.

In fact, too many felt the justice of her rebuke to measure words with her. Even Frederick agreed so much with her in the abstract, that he was content to remain silent. Having achieved such a moral victory, the lady continued in unwonted good humor during the rest of the evening.

When the party broke up, as Frederick was taking leave of his young friends, with his aunt upon one arm and the fair Lucy upon the other, the old lady suddenly remembered that she had left her muff

"O, never mind, aunt," said the young man. "I will get it and send it up to you in the morning"

"But I do mind, Fred Strong, for it is not my way to leave things about in this manner. But where can it be? I certainly left it with my bonnet and cloak."

"Where can it be?" echoed all her affectionate nieces, diving into sundry places in their eagerness to assist in the search.

"Somebody must have taken it!" cried one.

"That is impossible," answered another, "for aunt's muff is unlike all others."

"That is as true," said Fred, laughing, "as a barrel is unlike a two-gallon." And he gave Lucy a mischievous glance, which she interpreted to mean that he knew the whereabouts of the missing article better than any one else.

"It certainly is not with any of the ladies' things," said one of her young relations.

"O, plague upon you all!" was the kind reply. "I must hunt it up my myself, I suppose."

"Deacon Gray, you haven't taken aunt's muff, by mistake—have you?" asked Fred, maliciously.

That functionary drew himself up stiffly, as though the imputation was was unworthy of an answer, and stepped aside.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed one of the young ladies.

"Who could have done it?" added another.

"Be silent—will you?" cried the irritable maiden; "or tell me where I can find it."

"Why, it is in Deacon Gray's hat, and pressed in so tightly that we cannot remove it."

"O, fie upon you, aunt! Such a hint, and the deacon only a recent widower!" exclaimed the laughing nephew.

Aunt Sally seized her muff, but the hat adhered most affectionately to it. By an angry wrench it was liberated, and the unoffending hat flew across the entry, projected by the vigorous foot of the incensed maiden. When it arrived at the terminus of its short journey, it had assumed a most questionable shape, and its condition might certainly have been termed "shocking bad."

"I will pay you for this, young man."

"Don't trouble yourself, dear aunt. So far as I am concerned, you are entirely welcome."

"You will perhaps tell me that you have had no hand in this matter?"

"No, I will tell no falsehood about it; but I intended it as a joke upon our staff deacon, as much or more than upon yourself."

"At best, it is but an ill trick you have played upon me, and now mark my words: You shall have reason to remember this muff to the latest day of your existence."

"As you please, aunt, since you take it so seriously; but I didn't think a silly joke would have thus offended you."

Time passed on, and young Strong prospered famously in his business. He had amassed sufficient means to repay his aunt the sum she had loaned him, but she declined receiving it, alleging that she preferred to have it remain on interest. In the meantime, he had also persuaded the gentle Lucy to share his fortunes. As for Aunt Sally, a singular mania seemed to possess her. In the matters of real estate, stocks, etc. she had become a perfect alchemist, turning all to gold.

The neighbors looked on and wondered, but none ventured to remonstrate with her. She was often seen to visit the office of Squire A——, and it was rumored that she was making the final arrangements for the bestowal of her property after her decease. The affair of the muff was not forgotten, and it was current with the good villagers that Fred would have to pay dearly for that joke.

One morning the village was all action.—During the night, the spirit of the redoubtable lady had quietly taken its flight. She was found dead in her arm-chair, and had died, as she had lived, alone. She had alarmed no one during the night, nor had she suffered previous illness. Curiosity, of course was intense on the subject of her will, and it was generally known as decency would allow. All her connections were present, and their eager, hopeful, anxious countenances would have furnished a rare subject for the pencil of an artist. The reading of the will proceeded until it was finished, except a single codicil. Each of her relatives, excepting her nephew, had been remembered—some to a greater extent than others, but none considerably.

At all events, not one third of her fortune had been dispensed, and as the codicil only remained, all eyes were turned to Frederick Strong as the lucky one, after all. But what was their surprise when they found it only made him the recipient of her old sable muff and contents. The word "contents" again excited their curiosity, and to satisfy them, the article was produced and found only to contain a simple paper sewed on to the lining. When detached and opened, in the bold handwriting of Aunt Sally was only found these words:

"DEAR NEPHEW:—You will doubtless appreciate this, the last joke I shall ever be guilty of, as I appreciated yours on a certain time you will remember. God bless you and yours. Farewell."

Frederick declared he was satisfied. The old lady had fairly retorted upon him, and he certainly deserved nothing better at her hands."

But what had become of Aunt Sally's money? That was the mystery, and it became more than a "nine days' wonder" to the worthy villagers who discussed it on every occasion. She was known to have large sums of money at various banks, but all this the anxious relatives ascertained was drawn out a few days before her death.—Squire A—— was consulted, who had drafted the will, but he stoutly maintained that the will covered the whole of her property, and would have nothing further to do with it.

One evening, about six months after the old lady's death, while Frederick was conversing with his wife, the subject of the muff was introduced.

"That was a costly joke of yours, dear Fred," said his wife, gayly.

"But I got the muff, at all events, Lucy, and what is better, no one has come forward to claim the three thousand dollars which she loaned me. I feel confident that she intended to present it to me, and therefore destroyed my note."

"Let us have a look at the old relic, Fred: if the moths have not eaten it wholly up.—I will return with it in a moment."

The muff was produced, and as Lucy predicted, the lining was wofully moth-eaten. "My dear wife, you must look to this, for I prize it dearly, on good Aunt Sally's account. I think you had better rip out the lining and renovate the whole with camphor.

Lucy took her scissors and commenced at once upon the task.

"What can the old lady have stuffed it with, I wonder? Why, Fred, instead of cotton, she has wadded it with dirty brown paper."

"Dirty brown paper, indeed!" exclaimed her husband, springing from his chair and catching her by the wrist, as she was about to throw a bunch of it into the grate. "Why, it is a bank notes—or I am dreaming."

She mystery of the word "contents" was now explained. Note after note was drawn out, until thirty thousand dollars lay upon the table before them. A letter also was found from the aunt, which stated that she always intended him for her heir. His own note also came to light from which his name had been torn off. This new revelationof course create an immense sensation among the villagers, but Frederick and his kept on the even tenor of their way—respected by all not for their wealth simply, but for themselves. One evening, during each year, they open their splendid mansion to all. It is a famous affair for the villagers, and is known as the anniversary of "AUNT SALLY'S MUFF."

Cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane in Illinois.

Just now, when the extraordinary high price of Sugar is attracting the attention of the mass of the people of this country, the following communication which we find in the Graysville (Ill.) *Herald* of a late date, from an intelligent farmer, will command general attention. If this species of Sugar Cane can be successfully cultivated in the northern States, then may it be safely said that very soon will the United States raise enough of Sugar within their borders, not only to supply all our domestic wants, but can export large quantities.

Being requested by many to publish a statement, through the columns of your paper, of my experience with, and the value of the Chinese Sugar Cane, I therefore send you the following statement, which you will please insert:

On the 25th of May I planted about half an acre of ground, one year old. A portion of the soil was low and wet: in the fact I covered the seed with mud, the other part was high and sandy; the consequence was when the dry season set in the wet looked hard, but the high burnt up for want of rain. I plowed it when about ten inches high, and that was all the working it got, with the exception of a slight hoeing previous to plowing; my object was to ascertain the amount of saccharine matter contained in the stalks, and supposed enough would grow to make the experiment. Many of the stocks grew from sixteen to twenty feet high, (in the low ground twelve feet.)—Having made a mill on which to grind it, I commenced on the 24th of September. The cane then received two or three frosts, which slightly injured the taste of the juice. I am convinced that the amount of stalks I used can be grown on less than a quarter of an acre. The amount of water obtained from the piece was 270 gallons from which I made forty five gallons, which in flavor and beautiful bright red color, is far superior to any molasses obtained from the South. I did not try to grain any of it, as it will not grain after being frosted; but I am convinced there will be no difficulty in graining it if tried previous to frost. If it is planted by the middle of May it will ripen by the end of August, and remain in good condition until frost, and if cut up and put in sheds (in apprehension of frost) it will keep well for a month or more.

I will give a statement of what may be made to acre, judging from the amount of water obtained from each stalk. One of my neighbors, Mr. A. Degan, obtained from seven choice stalks one gallon of water, and in another trial made by Mr. McCleary, Sr., and myself, we pressed from ten stalks one gallon and a quart. The number of stalks in a hill should be from four to six. I only estimate one quart of water to the hill, allowing sixteen hills to square rod, which will make 2,560 hills to the acre, and this, at one quart to hill, will make 640 gallons of water, which will make 110 gallons of molasses. Valued at 75c. to gallon, it would amount to $82 50 per acre, and I do not hesitate in saying that the amounts may be doubled. I would urge upon the famers of the Western country to try it. You will not only save, but make money by the operation. I am well convinced that in 1860 the Southern planter will have no sale for his sugar in the State of Illinois. From present indications there will be 100 acres raised in Wabash county next year, which will save the county $10,000. The time to commence working the cane is when the seeds have changed from green to a dark red hue, although it will remain good until fairly matured.

Should any person wish to make the experiment I have some seed to spare—one quart will plant an acre.

J. M. GROE.

McCleary's Bluff, Wabash county, Ill.

A Scientific Question Settled.

A distinguished member of the 'Scientific Congress,' who has taken an active part in discussing the various experiments for rendering the rotation of the earth on its axis visible to the naked eye, was lately quite astonished by the sudden irruption into his library of his negro servant Sam, who exclaimed with a triumphant air,

'Ho massa! You's right. De Earf does rotate on it's axle tree—exactly. I'se seen it —jus' as plain as a cartwheel,

"Indeed," said the astronomer, dipping a pen in his inkstand, preparatory to making an accurate record of his servant's experience; 'now, Sam, my boy, how was it? Be very precise in your statements.'

'Yes massa. You see I put double de usual quantity ob brandy in de water.—'

'What do you mean, you rascal?' exclaimed the philosopher, enraged at the idea of being imposed upon, and having of his favorite theory held up to ridicule'

'Don't be angry, massa, said Sam; 'it am a fac. I put double de usual quantity ob brandy in de water, and in five minutes I drank it all. I saw de Earf rotate on its axle-tree wid a certainly dat was significant to bof of my naked eyes."

The savan threw down his pen, quite satisfied with the result: for, although he had gained no information worth speaking of, he had added an anecdote worth telling anywhere.

Miscellany.

A BIG BOY.—A Pennsylvania farmer lately had his son arrested for running away from home. The old gentleman said the youth was only nineteen years of age, and consequently not to be trusted with the guidanceof himself. The "infant," when brought into court, proved to be a likely child, six feet two inches high, and weighing 200 pounds. He was surrendered to his father, and the old yeoman went home with his "baby," rejoicing.

ANOTHER STICK.—People can't be too careful how they speak of their neighbors—wife, and he." I said a stick of it. People freeze to death in her parlor. There's never more than two sticks of wood on." A few days afterwards, however, he made a call, and when the footman announced his name, Barkins was overwhelmed by hearing the lady of the house say, in a loud clear voice, "Put another stick of wood on the fire, John."

AT Caledonia, on the 15th, a dispute arose between a Mr. Hannah and a Mr. Richard Ferguson. Both parties were partially intoxicated and had been advised to leave the tavern by different doors, and go home. This they did; but immediately afterward Hannah returned with a bowie knife dripping with blood, which he said was drawn by Ferguson to stab his antagonist. Hannah wrenched the weapon from Ferguson and stabbed him, who instantly expired. The verdict of the inquest was that Ferguson died from a blow inflicted by Hannah, but left the criminality an open question.

Hannah is in custody, having surrendered himself.—*Spirit of the Times.*

FREEZING TO DEATH.—That to be frozen to death must be frightful torture, many would consider certain, from their own experience of the effects of cold. But here we fall into the usual error of supposing that the suffering will increase with the energy of the agent, which could only be the case if sensibility remained the same. Intense cold brings speedy sleep, which fascinates the senses, and fairly beguiles men out of their lives. The most curious example of the seductive powers of cold, is to be found in adventures of the botanical party, who, in Cook's first voyage, were caught in a snow storm on Terra del Fuego. Dr. Solander, by birth a Swede, and well acquainted with the destructive deceits of a rigorous climate, admonished the company, in defiance of lassitude, to keep moving on. "Whoever," said he, "sits down will sleep—and whoever sleeps will perish." The doctor spoke as a sage, but he felt as a man. In spite of the remonstrances of those whom he had instructed and alarmed, he was the first to lie down and die. The same warning was repeated a thousand times in the retreat from Moscow. Alison, the historian, to try the experiment, sat down in his garden at night, when the thermometer had fallen four degress below zero, and so quickly did the drowsiness come stealing on, that he wondered how a soul of Napoleon's unhappy band had been enabled to resist the treacherous influence.—*London Quarterly.*

TRAVELLING IN CENTRAL ASIA.—Alexander von Humboldt has just received a letter from Robert Schlagintweit, dated from Leh, in Ladak, 25 September last. announcing that he and his brother had succeeded in crossing the chain of the Kueniun mountains, and reached Elshi, the capital of Khotan, where no European had set his foot since the time of the Benedictine monk, Goes, in 1604. (Leh, the town from whence the letter is dated, is situated in 24 deg, 10 min. north latitude in little Thibet, close to the sources of the Indus, in the angle formed by the spur of the Himalaya and the Kemenlun, to the northward of which lies Khotan, in the so called High Tartary.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate beneficially not only upon the diseased organs, but upon the constitution of the invalid. To quicken the torpic stomach, enable the disordered liver to secrete a due portion of healthy bile, and remove obstructions from the intestines, are important objects; but Holloway's Pills do more than this. They recruit the stamina of the patient, and infuse tone and vigor into the whole vital machinery. The animal spirits, sympathising with the physical powers, become light and buoyant, and that greatest of earthly blessings "a sound mind in a sound body" is the result. Thousands of persons who have been cured of chronic dyspepsia, and its attendant depression, by this powerful alternative and tonic, know this to be literally true.

MAKING ENVELOPES.—A ream of paper, or about 500 sheets, is placed under a knife of a shape corresponding with an envelope when entirely opened, which is forced down by a powerful screw press, worked by a hand lever. The pieces cut out, slightly adhering at the edges from the action of the knife, resemble a solid block of wood, until broken up. The flap is afterwards stamped, by a similar process, a boy being able to prepare 50,000 per day in this manner, taking one, two, or three envelopes at each movement of the hand. They are then taken by 100 girls seated at long table, by whom they are folded and gummed. A single girl will apply the gum to 60,000 or 70,000 in a day, and 5000 to 7000 may be folded in the same time. In these processes the girls acquire great celerity and skill. —*London Journal.*

A LIVING MOP.—A valuable poodle dog, monetarily considered, but worthless under any other consideration, disappeared from a family of whom it was the ornament, rendering its distressed owner inconsolable at its loss. She had her servants out in every direction searching for it, and called upon the police to help her in finding her woolly favorite. Their search was for a long time in vain. At last a policeman found it, and brought it back to its owner, who was delighted to receive her pet in her arms again. She was profuse with her thanks, and left the officer where he had found the little dear. "Why," said he, "a big nigger up here a bit, had him, who had tied him to a pole and was washing windows with him." The lady immediately had him washed with eau-de-cologne to remove the ignominy.—*Galaxy.*

LOOKING QUEER.—A correspondent from Paris says that the political news of France just now, consists of two items—viz, the number of Bibs the Emperor is shooting at Compeigne, and the fact that the police of Paris is occupied every morning from four till six o'clock in putting down and defacing the revolutionary placards posted during the night. One hundred and fifty of these placards which I saw not quite defaced bore the words. "Bread for two sous, or the head of Napoleon."

A NEW TOY.—A Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* speaks of a new toy which is making the fortune of its inventor, and is thus described:—His invention consists of a balloon, which appears to be made of a bladder coloured red and inflated by hydrogen gas but I am assured they are made of gutta percha or India rubber. The public gardens present a singular appearance with hundreds of these balloons in the hands of children floating with swan like grace a yard above their heads. At a little distance the string becomes invisible, and they seem to follow the children by a sort of magnetic attraction.—Now and then, a negligent child lets the string slip out of his hand, the balloon rises majestically, despite the tears of the child, the screams and leaps of the nurse, and the "agitation" of the crowd, until it is lost to sight.

AN Irishman recommending a cow, said she would give good milk year after year, without having calves, because it ran in the breed, as she came from a cow that never had a calf!

European.

INDIAN OPINION ON THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, Nov. 8)

The proclamation, amounting to a declaration of war against Persia, appeared in an extraordinary *Gazette* on Saturday last. The Persian government is accused of an open hostility against Great Britain. The Russian war was probably expected by the Shah to last long enough to permit the completion of the conquest of the long coveted territory of Herat, and it cannot be doubted that contingent assistance was promised by the Czar to measures which would favour his ulterior objects. Herat in the hands of the Persians would be almost a Russian province. With steamers on the Volga, and the entire command of the Caspian, the Russian can at any time land an army at Asterabad before any force could even be suspected by the other European Powers. From Asterabad to Herat is a march of about four hundred miles, chiefly through a fertile country where no opposition would be given to the invaders. The valley of Herat is stated by the most recent and impartial travellers to be capable of supporting any force which the Russians might establish there, and then how long would they be in advancing to our frontier and keeping the whole of the northwest in a constant state of alarm?

Friendly remonstrance with Persia has failed, says the proclamation, and therefore the British government is about to convince the Persians that its engagement cannot be be violated with impunity. The force assembled at Bombay is to proceed to the Gulf and to be guided by instructions.—Of course, and also to secure guarantees against further breaches of the faith, in the shape, it may be supposed, of sundry cities and towns to be held as long as it may be convenient. As for the promise or protestations of Persian Princes, all of which may be had in any number for asking, they are of no value whatever. It is to be hoped that the example set by Russia will be followed, and that Persia will be compelled to pay the expenses of the war. The whole external commerce of the country must pass through the hands of British officers, and the usual duties should be levied for as many years as may be necessary to repay the charge incurred.

So after a peace of about seven months, great Britain is again at war, though not with so formidable an antagonist as Russia. It is nevertheless formidable enough to pull the wires of the Persian puppet, and give the Bombay expedition no small trouble to obtain the effectual guarantee required.

Movements of the Anglo-Indian Army.

(From the Bombay (Extraordinary) Gazette Oct. 17.)

In consequence of instructions received from Bombay electric telegraph late yesterday evening, a sudden order was issued for the immediate march of the First company First battalion of European artillery and the reserve details, which arrived the other day from Allahabad, and they accordingly left Poona at a very early hour this morning for Oolwa, *en route* to the Presidency, to join the force proceeding to the Persian Gulf. The company, with light field battery (six twelve pounders) attached, consists of one hundred and sixty-six men and drivers, and two hundred and fifty horses, and is commanded by Captain Hatch.

The squadron of the Poona irregular horses, under the command of Major Tapp, will leave Sercor on the 18th inst. Positive orders to this effect have been forwarded to Major Tapp by express.

The 3d Rifles, under command of Colonel Hontor, are ordered to leave Poona for the Presidency on Saturday morning. They will proceed from Compooloo to the Presidency by railway.

Two companies of the Sappers and miners will proceed from Oolwa either on Monday next, and Blake's (the 3rd troop of horse artillery start to morrow morning. The former will be taken from Campooloo to Bombay by rail, whilst the latter will proceed to Oolwa, from whence they will be conveyed across the harbour in boats. The reason of this is that the railway authorities are not prepared to convey the guns and ammunition waggons by the trains.

The orders for these movements were issued at 10 o'clock last night, upon the receipt of instructions by electric telegraph.

The troops under orders to join the expedition have for some days past been thoroughly equipped and ready to start at a moment's notice. The men are in the highest spirits, and all are rejoiced at the prospects of the approaching cold weather campaign.

A report has just reached us that the force to be sent from Poona from the 3d Bombay Presidency alone, is to be increased from five to fifteen thousand men.

English Trade Returns.

(From the London Post, Dec. 29)

The Board of Trade returns for the month and eleven months ended on the 30th inst. have been published to-day. The importations during the past month, except in one or two instances, present no features of more than ordinary interest. The trade in those commodities, indeed, appears to have been rather inactive than otherwise—these having been, upon the whole, less in value of when compared with last year. Indeed the only remarkable feature in the return of imports is the enormous increase in the importation of wheat and barley—the receipts of the former grain during last month being 99,932 quarters against 163,229 quarters in November 1855, thus showing an increase of 245,953 qrs. In the case of barley, the difference is even greater, 105,668 qrs. having been imported last month against 7,881 qrs. in the corresponding month of last year, thus showing the enormous increase of 97,787 qrs. Of flour and oats, the quantities imported were nearly the same as last year. There was also an increase in wines imported, but a large decrease is shown in the quantities of spirits. The total declared value of the articles of British and Irish produce, and manufactures exported, amounts to £10,872,075 against £8,758,840 in the corresponding month of last year, showing an addition of £1,512,129 in the declared value of the exports.—Upon the whole the returns may be considered to show a tolerably healthy condition of trade, although it would undoubtedly have been more satisfactory to find that the home consumption of what may be considered to "comforts" had been rather larger. It is quite evident that the extreme high value of money and of provisions had begun to tell seriously upon the condition of the mass of the people. It is to be hoped, however, that the severity of the pressure has for the time passed away, and that the consumption of articles not absolutely necessaries, may again show an improvement in the condition of the masses.

ACTION OF UNITED STATES MINISTER IN AFFAIRS OF SWITZERLAND.

[From the Liverpool Post, December 31.]

The statements current of Austria having opposed the offer of interposition of good offices by Sardinia and the United States, are not likely to make friends for that unpopular power. The United States will assuredly feel keen resentment. Of all the governments in Europe, that of Austria is the most hated by the people of America; and should war grow out of the obstinacy of the King of Prussia, it seems very likely that a decided manifestation in favour of the Swiss republic would be made by that of the United States. "Austria," says the London *Herald*, "probably fears that if the sympathy of the Americans should be allowed to take an official form, encouragement would be given to malcontents to look for aid from that quarter as other side of the Atlantic, and that the idea of a war of principle might be revived through the expectation that the latter would take part in it." Whatever may have been the motive of Austria, she has acted unwisely in betraying her fears or her spite, for her conduct towards Sardinia at the same time shows she is not free from the meanness of that unworthy feeling.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

The *Atlantic* arrived this evening with Liverpool dates to the 7th.

Lord Napier is appointed Minister to Washington. He is a practised diplomatist —having served in Prussia, Austria, Russia, Naples and Turkey.

The Archbishop of Paris, while officiating in church, was stabbed to the heart by a discharged Priest, named Verges, and instantly expired.

In the Conference of Paris the proceedings remain obscure.

La Pays says that the Conference met on the 3rd ultimo. The *Moniteur* is silent on the subject.

The delay is attributed to new disagreement of detail, not of principle, respecting the compensation to be paid Prussia. No apprehension is felt of any other than a pacific result.

The Swiss difficulty remains as before, but expectations of a settlement increase.—A favourable augury is drawn from the apparently cordial reception given by Napoleon to the Swiss Envoy.

The London *Gazette* publishes an official account of the hostile operations against China, confirming previous details.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th—Breadstuffs—The quotations of wheat are reduced 2d a 3d per 70lbs. There is much doing at the decline. Flour is fully supported. Corn rather dearer. Wheat—white and mixed 9s a 10s; red 8s. 8d a 9s. Western Canal flour 31s a 33s; Ohio, 34s a 35s. Corn—yellow, 34s a 34s 6d: mixed, 34s a 34s 6d; white, 33s a 33s 6d.

Consols 94¼.

The *Africa* arrived out on Sunday, the 4th instant.

The London *Times* objects to the appointment of Lord Napier, on the ground that though well qualified to represent his country in the East or at any of the despotic military courts of continental Europe, he is not the right man for Minister at Washington.

When the Archbishop of Paris was stabbed, a Sister of Charity, who had observed the movement of the assassin, attempted to throw herself before the Archbishop, and was wounded in the hand. Verges was formerly a Priest of the diocese of Meaux, and had been suspended for preaching against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The general opinion is that the assassin is deranged.

A secret Conference was held at Rome, on the 15th December, in which the state of the Roman Church in Mexico and South America was considered.

The Pope complains bitterly of the doings of the new Government of Mexico, and declares all the measures which it has taken against the authorities of the Apostolic Chair, to be null and void. He also denounces their prises, which he claims belong to the countries in which they live, rather than the instructions forwarded from Rome.

The Swiss Government has declared its willingness to put a stop to all the proceedings against the insurgents, if France and England will promise their efforts to procure the complete independence of Neufchatel, and withdraw their adhesion to the Protocol of 1852.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the Swiss.

It is estimated that should war ensue 400,000 men would be under arms.

The Government of Geneva being in want of 80,000 francs for arms, that sum was subscribed at the Town-hall in twenty-four hours.

Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The Cunard steamer Persia arrived at noon with Liverpool dates to Jan. 10, three days later than by the Atlantic. The news is important, inasmuch as it states that the Swiss difficulty is virtually settled by the interposition of France, supported by England.

Napoleon undertakes that Prussia shall renounce all claim upon Neufchatel, in consideration of the release of the prisoners.—France further undertakes to prevent any aggression by Prussia against Switzerland.

Switzerland approves these terms, and the Federal Assembly is summond to ratify them.

The Congress of Paris closed on the 6th instant, having signed a protocol, which is expected to terminate all difficulties in the fulfilment of the treaty of peace. Russia cedes Belgrade and Talobi to Moldavia, and the town of Komrat on the right bank of the river Gulboketo and a territory of three hundred square versts. The Isle of Serpents is decided as belonging to the mouths of the Danube and goes with them.

The boundaries shall be fixed, and the Austrian troops and British shall have evacuated the Turkish Territory by 20th of March next. Immediately thereafter the Congress shall reassemble at Paris to ratify their proceedings.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, JANUARY 29, 1857.

The County Council of Essex, met on Monday last, in the Court House in this town. The following Reeves were present:

Theodore Malott, Mersea.
S. S. Macdonald, Windsor.
Thos. Woodbridge, Reeve, Sandwich.
Gabrille Bondy, Dy. Reeve "
Henry H. Cuningham, Anderdon,
Solomon Wigle, Gosfield.
John Brush, Colchester.
Wm. Flanagan, Rochester.
G. W. Leggatt, Amherstburg.
Fabien Marrentette, Maidstone.
John Caldwell, Malden.
Peter Desjardans, Tilbury West.

The election of Warden being the first business before the Council, and a wish having been expressed that the Reeves were in favour of a Warden from one of the back Townships, Mr. Macdonell came forward and proposed that Mr Theodore Malott be elected Warden, which was carried without opposition. Mr. Macdonell, in laying aside his claims for that office, to bring forward Mr. Malott, is certainly praiseworthy in the extreme.

Mr Malott, we have no doubt, will fill the Warden's chair with credit to himself and the County, and from the length of time that he has been Reeve, we believe, longer than any other in the Council, will have given him that experience in Municipal matters which will greatly assist him, in the discharge of his duties.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

SIR,—

Any person who saw the worthy Member for Essex during the first two days of the session of the County Council, lobbying and scheming for the purpose of inducing the Reeves to discharge their old and tried officers, so that he might get such of his pliant tools appointed as would do his bidding, at every nod or wink of their master, must have thought that he was playing the *big man in small* business to perfection.—But he was not alone in this very *successful* undertaking; for of necessity petty manimals must take part with their head and master in the dirty work which he had undertaken, and which he so unsuccessfully accomplished, as the sequel shows. He was not satisfied with the removal of one or two of the principal officers who were not, and could not, be made subservient to his will, but, if report be true, (and I have no reason for doubting it,) that honorable gentleman canvassed for the removal of no less a personage than the *Messenger* to the Council. Now, Mr. Editor, only think to what an extremity this county has been reduced. The Member, in a popular contest with the Messenger to the County Council, and to get defeated, must be extremely mortifying to our worthy M. P. P. But such is life! The highest are made to humble themselves before the lowliest. Rankin and his men of all work were buzzing about, like bees in a sugar barrel, securing, as they thought, a nice little hive of honey; but, alas! how unfortunate and useless all their scheming and attempts to deprive the present officers of their places. In this he was about as successful as he was in the late township election, when he attempted to present the election of Mr. Woodbridge, and the vile and contemptible means that were adopted to prevent his re-election as Reeve. But the plot was discovered in time to be rendered quite harmless, and I am happy to say that all his attempts in the County Council have also proved fruitless. I need hardly say, to the credit of that body.

Now, Mr. Editor, what could possibly have come over Mr. Rankin, that he should be reduced to such petty manœuvering? Is it, that he finds that his day has gone by, and in his downfall wishes to do all the mischief he can? What other motive he can have, I confess, is more than I know how to divine, or become, I cannot conceive. However, I fancy he is quite satisfied at all events that the Reeves are not so easily gulled as he in his sharpness, supposed they were. He must certainly have entertained a preciously flattering opinion of the Council, to suppose that the Reeves could not understand his dodges, and those of his brace of urchins, who are always ready to do the filthy jobs of their Lord of Thornhcld.

Finding that he could not succeed, in one way, he attempts to choke off the Reeves with a tremendous feed, thinking I presume, that roast beef and plum pudding would have more weight than all the arguments which a shallow pate could bring forth. Thus he imagines that he can buy up the Reeves with a feed. How silly to suppose that so intelligent a body of persons as the present Council could be bought with a little whiskey and roast beef.

Now upon the whole, Mr. Editor, I think that the member for Essex has played rather a small game for a man in his position. As for his precious *tools*, you could expect nothing else from them, for they were only basking in the sunshine of their delight when doing little mean actions, but from a Member of Parliament, one looks for something above a pettifogger.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

A LOOKER ON.

In the Township Council of Sandwich the appointment of officers resulted in D Moynahan being appointed Town Clerk, Victor Oveillett, Treasurer, with this provision, however, that the £1100 should be deposited in the agency of the Bank of Upper Canada at Windsor, as he was directed to do by the resolution of the Council, which did not appear to have been done at the last meeting of that body.—We will endeavour to inform the public when it is done. John A. Askin and W. Johnson were appointed Auditors. E. Boismere, Collector. Richard Barrett, Lambert Reaume, and Laurent Bondy, Assessors.

We would refer to a notice in another Column, of the Ball to be given by the Essex Troop of Cavalry, on Friday the 6th of February, in the Village of Kingsville. We have no doubt that it will be a splendid affair, and we will look forward with the greatest pleasure to the opportunity that will again be given of meeting the Troop, particularly under such favourable circumstances. We have no doubt whatever but that there will be a large attendance.

Mr. Moynahan, in attempting to justify his conduct in relation to the £1100 job, of course very naturally attempts to cast the blame upon the shoulders of Mr. Woodbridge. This has been attempted throughout, and the very persons who were most interested have been loudest in attempting to lay it upon Mr. Woodbridge's shoulders. Now, if Mr. Woodbridge had told him that it was only necessary to hand a copy of the resolution to the Treasurer, Mr. Moynahan should have known his duty sufficiently to comply with the terms of the resolution, which expressly state that a copy be forwarded to Mr. Trew. The *Canadian* chimes in, of course, and wonders how Mr. Moynahan can be blamed for not doing his duty—when he furnished the Township Treasurer only with a copy. This we are bound to believe, thereby making the case much worse against the Treasurer, who acted knowingly when he received a copy of the resolution. The *Canadian* is forced to wonder, why the Treasurer does not explain his conduct—so do we. But we fancy the less said the better. We fear that we will have yet to enter into particulars, if he does not.

☞ Parliament, it is announced by the *Leader*, will meet for the despatch of business on the 26th February.

NEW RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A railway is about to be established from Lyons and the Croix Rousse, and notwithstanding the steepness of the ground, no cutting or tunnel will be required, a system of carriage invented by M. Bourget, civil engineer, rendering any such proceeding quite unnecessary. His method consists of a break placed under the carriage, and which seizes a third rail, so fixed as to be subjected to its action. The part which seizes on the rail opens by the effect of the movement and closes with great force the moment the train is arrested. A great number of trials of the plan were made with such constant success that the council of the Ponts-et-chausees was unanimous in giving its authorisation for the employment of the system. The Lyons journals state that the shares issued for raising the necessary capital to execute the line were subscribed in three days.

A New Material for Gas.

Last evening, Professor Hind delivered his annual lecture before the Mechanic's Institute, on "the Gases Employed or Generated during the Processes of our Manufacturing Industry." A considerable portion of the lecture was devoted to the subject of "Illuminating Gas," and the various modes of its preparation; and much interest was excited by an experiment in which a very light gas was produced from a species of bituminous shale—a rock very common in Canada, there being in the Province many cubic miles of it. It extends from Lake Ontario at Oshawa on Lake Ontario, to Collingwood on the Georgian Bay, and is found also in great abundance in other parts of Canada. Professor Hind stated that the gas produced from Utica slate, the substance in question, has a per centage of the illuminating principle, double of that produced from coal. Another advantage possessed by the slate over coal, is the production of gas, is the fact that the former does not swell in the retorts when subjected to heat. Some of our practical men ought at once to look it to this matter. If Whitby and Collingwood slate is better adapted than coal for producing illuminating gas, by all means let it be used to good account in that way as speedily as possible.—*Globe.*

THE TOWN OF CORNWALL NEARLY SUBMERGED.

From the Freeholder, Jan. 20.

On Friday last, shortly after noon, nature exhibited to the wondering and affrighted inhabitants of Town, one of her most extraordinary and unexpected freaks. The ice, which, owing to numerous "shoves," covered the river and shores to an immense depth, and was supposed to be firm and immoveable for the present winter, commenced moving in one vast, conglomerated mass. Accompanied by a noise, resembling the rumblings of an earthquake, or the hoarse roar of distant thunder, on it passed, piling up in huge misshaped mounds, anon assuming pyramids and other fantastic shapes; presenting to the beholder a scene of grand and almost inconceivable interest. The spectacle was strange and awe-inspiring in the extreme. But the rapid rise of the water warned the people that the time had arrived for energetic action. They hastened to the mills and other places threatened by a deluge, and there labored with untiring and most commendable alacrity, so long as there existed any possibility of rescuing property from destruction. Their efforts availed much, but we regret to say that Mr. Elliot, and the Messrs Hitchcock have suffered to a very considerable extent. These gentlemen have the warmest sympathies of the public. No one anticipated such a flood. Col. Vankoughnet, who preserves a distinct recollection of such events during the past half century, said he once saw of himself and family at great hazard from a like irruption of the waters, assures us that the rise of Friday is unprecedent. From reliable authority we learn that it reached twenty seven feet above summer level. All the locks and basins in the canal to Lake St. Lawrence filled, and a stream flowed over the lower locks. Readers at a distance may form a correct idea of the state of affairs, from the fact that the water rushed into the canal from the mills. Had it risen another foot, the Town must have become a lake. Horses and cattle were saved by swimming. Pigs and poultry, in numbers, were drowned. In one instance the pigs floated, and the occupants being fastened one by one to an upper story of the mill, but some of them had ceased grunting, having perished from cold. The water subsided as rapidly as it rose.

At Montreal, on the morning of the 15th when the man who lights furnaces in the Parish Church of Notre Dame entered the upper portion of it, he heard the noise of a person walking above. The *Pilot* says, he gave the alarm, and the gas of the Church was immediately lit, when it was found that all the poor boxes of the Church had been broken open and their contents taken. The Church was searched, when a man, giving his name as Ferrari Spernandio, and who says he belonged to the Italian Legion, was found hid under the seats of a pew. On his person being searched, the sum of 15s. 11½d in cash, was found. He was brought up before the Superintendant of Police this morning, and committed to gaol to stand his trial. He admits his guilt, and says he was starving, and entered the Church for the purpose of robbing it.

A distressing accident occurred in the store house of the Great Western Railway, at Hamilton, on the morning of the 21st. The *Spectator* says, that the driving wheel of a locomotive was laid down on the floor, and, as was thought, securely against the wall of the store house, but it unexpectedly fell, and striking the leg of one James Heslop, produced a compound comminuted fracture of the bone, a few inches below the knee. Dr. Ferrie and Billings attended him during the day, and, as they succeeded in reducing the fracture, it is to be presumed that recovery will ensue.

FINAL ARCTIC SEARCH.—There is little or no doubt as to the intention of the government to despatch final expeditions in search of further traces of Sir John Franklin. They will probably consist of three parties, one overland, another *via* Behring's straits and a third *via* Davis's straits. Behring's straits expedition will probably be commanded either by Captain Collinson (should he volunteer his services), or Captain Rochfort Maguire, an officer of great energy and much active experience The Baffin's bay expedition will, it is supposed, be offered to Captain M'Clintock, but we have as yet heard no one mentioned to command the overland party.

TRAGEDY IN FRANCE.—A horrible tragedy has occurred in the Rue Grenelle St. Germain. A man who with his wife had lived for some years in separation, returning home not to see his wife or child as usual, and he looked for them everywhere, but in vain. At last he descended to the cellar, and there he found them lying in a pool of blood with their throats cut; the child was quite dead, but the woman who held him in her arms against her breast was still breathing, though she was unable to speak a word. Medical assistance was procured for her; but it was not considered likely that she could recover. The woman is thought to have murdered her child, and then cut her own throat in a fit of temporary insanity. Her motive for committing the crime is attained, as she and her husband were well off in the world, and entertained the most devoted affection for each other and their child. —*Galignani's Messenger.*

Mr. Rawson writes to the New York Times:—"The garotte robbery is not carried on by men alone, but by boys from 12 to 15 years of age This may not generally be known, but it is not an unfrequent occurrence that children of 12 years and less are met, in broad day, and robbed, by the Garotte system. My son has twice been robbed in this way, in passing through Madison street, near she Fourth Ward. While one boy would hold his arms behind him, another would catch him by the throat with one hand, and with the other hold his mouth, so it would be impossible to make the least noise, whilst the third would search his pockets. This is a growing evil. It has become so of late that I dare not intrust him with the least article of value, or even with a few pennies, he should be half robbed and robbed; and this, too, in the broad day."

The New York *Herald* publishes very important intelligence from Japan. A grand revolution of the Mikado or spiritual Emperor has decided to permit no foreigner to visit the interior; therefore the efforts of the English, Russians, and Americans to open trade with that country have proved of no avail. The Japanese simply supply our vessels with provisions, and receive in payment only gold and silver. The Dutch, on the contrary, are in high favour, and enjoy a monopoly of foreign traffic. The Japanese are making rapid progress in naval knowledge, and they have appropriated two million and a half of dollars for getting up a fleet of vessels of war, on the European plan, to be commanded by Dutch naval officers. Four of the vessels are to be screw steamers.

On Monday, a lady stopped at the Madison House, Covington, Ky., with her husband and thirty two children. She was the mother of all of them. If this can be beat, we are extremely desirous of receiving the information.

COUNTERFEIT FORGER, BIGAMIST AND FUGITIVE.—The Syracuse Journal mentions the arrest of John R. Miller, at Zanesville, formerly of Cazenovia, Onondaga county.—About four years since, he was indicted for counterfeiting and forgery, and released on bail, his brother-in-law, Benj. Holden, becoming his surety. Miller decamped before the trial came on, and succeeded in keeping out of the reach or knowledge of his bail until the period of limitation had elapsed. Recently she visited her husband in prison, and received the admission of this statement from him, she again fainted. Miller had gained the confidence of the community to such an extent, that many were incredulous, until a letter from his son, found in his possession, made his rascality indisputable.

ADVANCE IN TEA.—The news of the bombardment of Canton has materially increased the price of tea. Housekeepers are in the state of a cup of Souchong at its last drawing—all that can be drawn out of them, now that meat and drink both have gone up to starvation point. We have meat and poultry at famine prices—the wine crop destroyed—no more brandy coming—vegetables worth their weight in gold—house rent up and rising, and the very air, light and water doled out to us by monopolists. Where are these things to end.—*Trib.*

The danger of photographic counterfeits, it appears is not confined to Bank Notes. A small check on one of the largest Wall street Banks was prepared as a test, and upon presentation was paid without hesitation by the teller. It was absolutely a perfect simile. The party presenting it afterwards reclaimed the cheque and returned the money. Banks cannot be too careful of these photograph counterfeits, and should require their dealers to use two colored checks, one color to be blue, which can not be photographed.—*Leader.*

AIRING A CLERGYMAN.—A Rev. Mr. Dodge, who pretended to be a Baptist clergyman, was lately taken by the citizens of Grand county, Missouri, plunged naked into a sour bank, and afterwards taken out of town on a rail. He was otherwise maltreated, though not injured bodily. The cause of this was an arrangement having been made by the aforesaid Mr. Dodge to elope with another man's wife, a respectable woman of the country, whereat the indignant people took the law into their own hands.

MICHIGAN TO MAKE TWO STATES.

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. Sherman, of Ontonagon, presented to the Michigan House of Representatives a memorial in the following words:—

"We, your petitioners, citizens of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, being firmly convinced that great advantages would be derived by the people of this Peninsula by its separation from the Lower Peninsula of this State and the cession of it to the government of the United States or State, and knowing that it is almost the unanimous desire of our people to have this project consummated, respectfully pray your honorable body to enact such laws as will secure to us this most desirable measure. In thus urging this project upon your consideration we are actuated by no feelings of disrespect or disloyalty to our State, but, being fully satisfied that nothing would so much tend to develope our resources, and that many incalculable advantages would arise under a separated government, we do not hesitate to respectfully urge your favorable action upon the subject."

The signatures to this paper number seventy-six, and are those of the most substantial citizens of Ontonagon.

Fearful Case of Poisoning

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.

A terrible tragedy occurred here today.

A druggist filled a prescription ordered by Arnold, a German physician, for a child. The child took the medicine, and died immediately.

Arnold took the remainder of the medicine of the druggist, and told him he had made a fatal mistake. The druggist persisted that the medicine was right, and to show his confidence in his correctness, he swallowed a portion himself: he was immediately attacked by horrible convulsions, and died in five minutes.

The Doctor, who merely taste l the preparation and spit it from his mouth, was also attacked and with difficulty saved.

The affair occasioned great excitement. The druggist had mixed cynuret of potassium with lemon juice, developing enough of prussic acid in the preparation to have killed 300 people.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Jan. 28, 1857.

Flour.—Best warranted, $6 05. 2nd do $5.
Buckwheat Flour.—$3
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb. 50c.
Oats,— do do 37c.
Potatoes,—50c
Wheat, 60lb. $1 to 1 13.
Barley—48 lb. 1 to 1 12.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load $1 00.
Pork—Per 100 lb. $5 50.
Beef—do $4 to $5.

TORONTO, Jan. 26, 1857.

The attendance both of buyers and sellers in market this morning was very thin; and the quantity of farming produce offering scanty.

WHEAT.—Competition still prevails in market, and prices since our last have remained steady at 6s 4d to 6s 7d per bushel. The amount offering this morning was very small—the severe cold weather of the last two days having probably operated as a check to farmers sending their wheat into market and availing themselves of the high rates which that article now brings.

FLOUR offered in market this day at from $5 50 to $6 per barrel, for Miller's best. By wholesale, quotations are nominal at from $5 25 per barrel, for superfine to $5 for extra.

BARLEY is still in active request at 5s 7d to 5s 9d per bushel with a small supply offering.

OATS may be quoted at 2s 6d to 2s 10 per bu with a good demand.

PEAS are held at 3s to 4s per bushel.

POTATOES have been scarce, and holders demand very high prices. As high as 5s 6d per bushel was demanded for potatoes in market to-day. Buyer evinced no inclination to purchase at such a figure.

DETROIT, Jan. 20, 1857.

FLOUR—Nothing doing. Prices steady at $5 a 5 50 for the range of red and white.

WHEAT—Nothing doing except the receipt of a few loads in the street, for which $1 25 was paid.

CORN—Nominal at 66c. None in market of consequence

DRESSED HOGS—But few in market, and held at $8 50. A small lot of smoked ha m sold at $12 50 per cwt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.

FLOUR—Market dull and easier; sales 3000 bls at $6 35 a $5 50 for common to choice superfine State: $5 50 a $6 90 for extra do; $6 35 a 6 60 for superfine Western; $6 70 a 7 10 for extra do; Canadian $6 60 a 7 62.

GRAIN— Wheat market steady. Sales 8000 bushels at $1 68 a 1 82 for common to prime white $1 85 a $5 50 for common to better—sales 15,000 bushels at 72 a 73c for mixed western.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; sales small—$18 for prime; 20 for old mess; 21 for new mess. Beef firm and in firm demand at the advance rated yesterday.

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

		1857
1st	Division, Sandwich, Monday,	16 March
2nd	do Amherstburg, Thurs.	12 Feb.
3rd	do Kingsville, Monday,	16 do
4th	do Colchester, Saturday,	14 do
5th	do Mersea, Wednesday,	18 do
6th	do Simon's Middle Rd	Friday, 20th March. 1857.

(Signed) A CHEWETI

Special Notices

Health and Long Life.

The citizens of the United States and Canada suffer much from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of bilious and digestive maladies, hence life wears fast. The Fair Sex, certainly the most handsome in the world, up to a certain period, when, distressing to say many lose their teeth and good looks, while yet in the heyday of life; such sad events may be effectually remedied by constantly keeping the blood free from the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, when life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial clime, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and we say fearlessly, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond their ordinary limits, if Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are taken to purify the Blood, according to the rules laid down for health, contained in the directions which accompany each box.

Thousands who have been afflicted in every possible way, are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefits they have received from their use, and are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health, after having long despaired of ever possessing it again.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is an excellent likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the celebrated painting by Lawrence; also the fac simile signature of MacPhail & Co., the Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on each box, and on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Gair; A. H. Cook, Hamilton; General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held on Saturday, 21st February, at 11 o'clock, a.m. in the Court House, Sandwich. ALEX. MITCHELL, Sec.

Windsor, Jan. 23, 1857.

WANTED,

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted, for School Section, No. 3, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply to

HENRY HALE,
JAMES HAGGARTY, } Trustees.
ADAM MARTINDALE,
Maidstone, Jan. 23, 1857.

ESSEX VOLUNTEER CAVALRY BALL.

A BALL will be given by the Essex Volunteer Cavalry, in the Town Hall, at Kingsville, on Friday the 6th February next.

MANAGERS—J. H. Wilkinson, J. McKee, S. Nutson, H. Ruthman, A. Oveillette, and W. Maynard, of whom tickets may be obtained.

Tickets, Three Dollars each. Music by Lucker's Band.

Kingsville, January 27, 1857.

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the undersigned, in the third Concession, Petite Cote, about three weeks ago, two SPOTTED PIGS, about two years old, both have their right ears slit. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL BRODERICK,
Township of Sandwich Jan. 28th 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan. 1857.

LETTERS remaining in the Sandwich Post Office up to Dec. 25th, 1856.

Aman Miss Mary L.
Brown Miss Margret
Bedell Mrs. Emily
Baby Sheriff 3.
Bell Miss C.
Bubier, Mr C. M.
Collins, Mr. Luban
Collins Mr. Lubin
Davis, Miss Maria
Ewart Mrs. John
Fox Mrs. Sarah,
Follys, Miss.
Gregoir, Mill Delaire
Garraroon, W.
Gagine, Mr. Patrick,
Hawze R. M.
Howze, R. M.
Howze, R. M.
Hardy, M s M.
Hogath Rev. David
Hooper, Mr. Henry
Harper, Mr. Anderson
Hattle, Geo. W. L.
Hammond, J.
Hetelo, John
Johnson, Mrs. C. S.
Jones Ann
McKibbon, Mr. James
Merrill, H. P.
Nicole Mrs. William
Ouellette, Thomas
Paul, Daniel
Pomroy, James
Peterson, C Peter
Robinson, James
Robinson, Wm.
Roi, Xavier
Spaulein, Adam
Sutherland, Geo. W.
Smith, David P.
Saw, W. Elizabeth
Tinsy, Mulkey
Wilson, Col.

P. H. MORIN, Postmaster.

NOTICE.

A BROWN PONY, came into my Barn Yard about a month ago; with a white star in his forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Sandwich Street, Jan. 14, 1857.

LOST.

A SORREL FILLEY, rising three years of age, was lost by the Subscriber about the month of August last. Supposed to have strayed away to the back of Windsor. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return it to the subscriber.

J. H. WILKINSON.

January, 1857.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $32, payable to Wm. Hunt or Bearer and drawn by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.

Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 659 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

SANDWICH BAKERY,

The SUBSCRIBER has opened, and purposes to continue, his establishment for Baking Bread that cannot be surpassed in the adjoining counties; and with a good assortment of Cakes and Crackers, which will always be on hand, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage.

H. MARSHALL

Sandwich, 17th Dec., 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	.	$6 00
Superfine Flour,	.	$5 50
Fine do	.	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to $2 00	per 100lbs
Rye do	2 20	do
Corn Meal,	. . .	0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed,	. . .	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	. . .	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Possessions beyond Seas; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States the pre-payment of a second penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be PRE-PAID —Two-pence sterling, equal to Two-pence Halfpenny currency each; and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via Halifax, or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny Halfpenny currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company, Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 19th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid and Lots No. 25 & 26 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half-parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Verasie, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 4th February, 1857, at three o'clock, p.m.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y.,
Sandwich, 19th Jan. 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

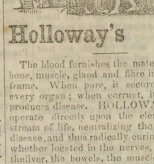
CHEAP FOR CASH

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

HEALTH OR SICKNESS.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of the miserable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Sick Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

* * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1y42

A Great and Good Book for Everybody

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Diseases and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; With three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is briefly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the various modes of practice is predicated are controverted, and the true and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind; Mesmeric Phenomena; Special Sensory Functions; Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion; Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, as the grounds for the development of Body and Mind; the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity.

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food.

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Dietaries of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of fever treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in the United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this notice—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

Michigan Central Railroad Co

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float on the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs STRYKER, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on the Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, [illegible] paid.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending Jan. 6, 1857.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty or Damages.	To whom Paid, if not paid to said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any
Samuel Crow	James Daly,	Breaking Window,	23d November,	Ralph Foster,	Damages 1s. 3d. cost 23s. 0d.	Justice.	
Samuel Crow,	William Buchanan,	do do	do do	do do	Damages 1s. 3d. Costs 23s. 0d.	To pay costs to Justice	
Samuel Crow,	William Daly,	do do	do do	do do	Damages 1s. 3d. Costs 23s. 0d.	do do	
Joseph Rogers, Samuel Howe,	Silas Warner, Peter Vendet,	Assault and Battery,	21st November, 27th October,	do do	£1 0 0 fine costs 5s 0d.	Immediate, Immediate	
Samuel Crew,	Joseph Daly,	Breaking Windows,	22d November,	do do	Costs & damages £1. 5. 0	do do	
Samuel Crow,	William Pain, Thomas Moses, James Minor,	do do do	do do do	do do do	Thomas Hawkins,		
Thomas Jarrel, Elijah Perrin, Hannah Howe, Eliza Cowell, Hannah Howe, Ezra McVeaty	Edward Green, Joseph Fletcher, John Lamrock, James McVeaty,	Throwing down Fence, Refusing to give Road Assault and Battery,	17th October, 13th December, 23d November, 30th January	do do do	Ralph Foster, - - Ralph Foster, - -		
Patrick S. Anstey, James Rowbotham, Thomas Hawkins, Henry Coop, -	1st Dandelle, Theodore Wright, William Hutson, John Williams, George Dadders,	Assault do Trespass Assault do	25th October 8th November, 5th December, 17th do	do do do do	Damages 1s. 3d. Costs 23s. 0d.	Immediate, Immediate	
Sarah Griffin, Andrew Barnett, -	Thomas Knight, William Robinson,	Assault and Battery, do do	30th do 31st do	do do	Damages 1s. 3d. Costs 23s. 0d.	Immediate, Immediate	
				Jerome Thompson, Dorothius R. Quick, Jerome Thompson, E. R. Quick, & L. Thompson	£1 0 0 fine costs 5s 0d.	Immediate, Immediate	
				S. S. Macdowell, David Dunning, -	£2 0 0 fine costs 5s 0d.	10 days Imprisonment	
				Ralph Foster, - - Robt. A. Lafferty	£1 0 0 fine costs 5s 0d.	Immediately	
				Ralph Foster, - -	Damages 1s. 3d. Costs 24s and costs	25th December, To be paid to Treasurer of Township	
				Justice.	To pay costs to Justice	Not Committed	
				Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	Committed in default of payment	
				Township Treasurer		1st February, Not paid	
				Justice. - - Township Treasurer		1st Jan. 1857	
				Justice. - - Township Treasurer		Not committed, Time not expired	
				Justice. - - Township Treasurer		Not committed, Time not expired	

I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending Jan. 6th, 1857.

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, January 12th 1857.

Wheat, from whence Derived?

Our readers will probably remember some experiments having been made on the transformation of wheat, by repeated cultivation of a grass called by botanists Ægilops ovata and a native of those countries bordering the Mediterranean, which have been considered the original home of the cereals from time immemorial. The experiments were made by M. Fabre, and a translation of his paper respecting them was published in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*. We confess that the facts advanced by M. Fabre appeared to us conclusive, and to have been conducted so as to secure, as far as possible, immunity from hybridization, by carrying on the experiments amidst vineyards, at a distance from the fields of wheat. It appears, however, that there exists a difference of opinion on this subject among botanists, both in this country and on the continent. In England the majority of them were disposed, we believe, to adopt the nonhybridizing view of the question while in Germany and France the opposite opinion appeared to have prevailed.

A writer in the columns of a contemporary lately stated that Dr. Regel, the Director of the Imperial Botanical Garden at St. Petersburgh, has recently informed him that having repeated the experiments of M. Fabre, he has satisfied himself that the reported transformation is merely the effect of repeated processes of hybridization. Dr. Regel, it appears, wore directly to the experiment of hybridizing the ægilops with the pollen of wheat. He declares the result to have shown that there is nothing of a gradual transition from one plant into another, but that by hybridization he obtained from Ægilops ovata a plant exhibiting a much greater affinity to wheat than the ægilops. The plants did not differ, he says, the least from each other: there was nothing like a gradual change.

With respect to the cases stated in M. Fabre's experiments of other transitions, Dr. Regel considers them as giving rise to the following questions:—1. Whether there are in reality any of these transient forms? 2. Whether they have not been produced by the return of the hybrid towards one of its parents? And lastly, Whether they are not to be explained by the repeated fecundation of the hybrid by one of its parents? In expressing himself in favor of the last supposition, he admits however that he has not himself seen the latter transition. He admits also that a hybrid when perennial cannot return to one of its parents by sexual propagation, but contends that it is different with the sexual propagation, where experiments with newly-raised hybrids, fertile even in their pollen, must decide, and can only decide the question. Dr. Regel further adds, that he has left some specimens of his hybrids between wheat and Ægilops, and others with bearded wheat. He then adverts to a theory started by Dr. Lindley, to the effect that the Ægilops ovato and Triticum vulgare are extreme forms of one species. This opinion he considers to be disposed of by his hybrid having pollen which is entirely sterile. At the same time, he admits the question to be still open whether this hybrid may not fertilize itself by means of its own pollen.

At the late meeting of the British Association, Professor Henslow read a part on some read some experiments which he had made for the purpose of deciding the question. These had so far succeeded in changing the character of Ægilops squamosa as to lead him to conclude that the original statement of M. Fabre that Ægilops ovata was the origin of Triticum sativa was not altogether without foundation. He exhibited specimens in which Ægilops squamosa had undergone considerable change, but he had not yet succeeded in obtaining the characters of Triticum sativa of wheat. For ourselves we confess that, putting aside the questions in physical botany to which this alleged transformation of Ægilops into wheat gives rise, we were disposed to treat the experiments of M. Fabre as offering a solution to a very puzzling question, that of the native country of wheat in a wild state. The fact that Ægilops is indigenous to those countries bordering the Mediterranean, which have from time immemorial been known as the birth-place of wheat and the early scene of the exploits of Ceres, appeared to furnish strong *a priori* evidence in favour of M. Fabre's researches. If wheat is not derived by cultivation from Ægilops, from what grass is it derived; and if not from any, where is its native country? Who ever saw wheat wild, except when it had escaped from the hants of man? Who ever saw it, any more than a wild red cabbage, or a cauliflower, or a wild swedish turnip? Wheat must have had some wild original; and if it is not Ægilops, what is it?—*Farmer's Magazine.*

Horses and Carrots.— A correspondent of an *American Journal*, gives his experience in feeding carrots to horses as follows:—"For two months past I have fed my two horses upon carrots and hay. My horses are in constant service on the road; and under this treatment they usually come out at the end of the "pile" looking better than when they commenced. My dose is two quarts morning and noon, at night four, to each horse; they have as much good, sweet hay as they will eat, and cut, whether fed to them dry or other ise This latter I have always practiced ever since I have had the management of horses; and I am satisfied that it is the cheapest and best way in which it can be given to the horses; there is no waste, and horses eat it better, and have more time to rest, which is quite an important consideration, where the horse is liable to be taken from the stable at any moment. I am satisfied there is no better way of feeding horses, nor is there any cheaper one—that I have ever tried—than the one mentioned. If there is, will not some one who knows, please report? I always cut them quite fine before using.—Carrots are most excellent for horses whose wind is any way affected—such as the heaves, &c. Those who have tried them for this purpose will, I think, agree with me in this; if not, just try the experiment and be satisfied. They are unusually cheap, compared with other articles of food of equal nutritiousness. Last year I paid nine dollars per ton, this year eleven, and at the latter price I prefer them to oats—measure for measure.

"Your horse has a tremendous long bit," said a friend to Theodore Hook. "Yes," said he, "it is a *bit* too long."

Bureau of Agriculture & Statistics,
Toronto, 25th July, 1856

To Emigriants & Others Seeking
LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

The Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road,
The Addington Road, and
The Hastings Road,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, neat Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills. Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINTS MILLS· The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the *HASTINGS ROAD*. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order, The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings* The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE *H*UNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the *Land* allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG *HOUSE* required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men, The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the *Province*, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of county as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber--some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake *Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year; its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. *Lawrence* and the Ocean, These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President. I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
Robert Stanton,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *H*art, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JO*H*N MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HENNELL HOUSE;
Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first-class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT H TEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort af his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE
will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR
will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons
attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table
will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.
B F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Teetotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors lways on hand.
[illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

Mary McCormick,
David McCormick,
William McCormick.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3,50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander" for one year and send the *P*ublisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 ore "Daily Clevelander" and the "Coummercial Gazette" for one year. *P*arts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months

---

The Illustrated Horticulturist,
AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. Knight, James Snowden and D. W. Ray.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

N.B.—Newspapers inserting the above prospectus, and drawing attention editorially to the same, will be forwarded the Illustrated Horticulturist for one year, a copy containing the advertisement should be sent in all cases to ensure attention.

Address
C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, Broadway, New York.

NEW VOLUME OF THE
AGRICULTURIST

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

The Canadian Agriculturist

Has now reached the eighth volume, having been established by its present proprietor in 1848, and is too well known to the leading farmers of the British Provinces, to need any eulogium from us. The undersigned have made arrangements with the proprietor to publish the next, and probably succeeding volumes, and have resolved to make important improvements in the work, while at the same time its price will be considerably reduced.

THE AGRICULTURIST

Is published Monthly, on good Paper, each number containing 32 pages, making at the end of the year a handsome volume of 384 pages.

EVERY NUMBER WILL BE
Illustrated with Engravings

Such as Farm Implements, Portraits of Animals, designs of Farm Buildings, New Inventions, &c., &c., interesting to the Farmer, and also portraits of some of the most Distinguished Agriculturists.

The Work will be conducted as usual by WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, Esq., who has resumed the practice of Agriculture near this city. The active promoter of the various improvements made in our Agricultural Legislation since 1847, and having also been connected with this Journal from its commencement, he requires no recommendation from us.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, of the Toronto University, whose labors and writings in behalf of Canadian Agriculture are known and appreciated throughout the Province, will contribute to its columns as usual.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS
Of known ability have also been engaged. Efforts will be made to extend the correspondence on subjects of a practical kind.

THE AGRICULTURIST IS NOT LIABLE TO POSTAGE.

WIMAN & Co, Publishers
Toronto, March, 1856.

TO be published monthly, price half-a dollar per annum,

The Churchman's Friend,

For the diffusion of information relative to the Church of England, her Doctrine and Ordinances. Edited by Edward H. Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, assisted by other Clergymen.

Sandwich, March 15th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortmen of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

Trownsell, Leech & O'Callaghan,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq., these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEP*H* MERCER
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils Paints, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION
To the Combination of Trade!

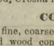
J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room. J. W JOHNSTON

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the *Huron* Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are seceral choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to
STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

STRAYED,

Into the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Muley Cow, with both ears slit, and short tail. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich,
13th Dec., 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1857. NO. 50.

The Maple Leaf,

J. H. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cards.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, JUN.
Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts.
Sandwich, Canada West.

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, S. A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

WILLIAM SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
IS prepared to attend upon the Gentleme of Amhersburg in his line of business, and is not afraid to assert that no will cut and Fit in the latest and most fashionable Styles as well as any Tailor west of London.
Amherstburg, Feb. 29th, 1856.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&c. &c. &c.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.
JOSEPH WINTERS.

POETRY FOR THE TIMES.

BY A BOY WITH A BEARD ON.

You watch your neighbor's actions
More than you do your own;
You cannot, or you will not,
Let his affairs alone!
In short, your neighbor's business,
Whom none concerneth you,
You meddle with till yours
Is clearly out of view.

You see your neighbor's failings,
But do not see your own;
And think that you are worthy
To cast at him the stone—
When, if you'd wipe the mirror,
Till you yourself could see,
You'd find you're just as erring
And full of faults as he.

The way you judge a person
Is by the cloth he wears;
You do not stop to notice
The inward heart he bears.

If his dress is growing seedy,
Or ragged, old and torn,
You pass him by unnoticed.
Or look at him in scorn.

But if he has fine garments,
And wears a golden chain,
You hesitate no longer
That person to ordain;
A gentleman, you praise him,
You laud him to the skies.
No matter if he dresses,
If he isn't good and wise.

You feel yourself above those
Not quite so rich as you.
Too proud and vain to speak with
The man whose dimes are few.
Well, do so, if you wish to—
But in Heaven, beyond the sky,
Ye proud shall be humbled,
And lowly ones made high.

"ONE CENT REWARD."

A very respectable married lady residing at the South End, was detained half an hour after dark, one day last week, down town, and having made several purchases of dry goods, she turned her steps homeward. The omnibusses she hailed one after another chanced to be crowded, and placing her inconveniently large parcel upon her arm, she determined at length to walk home.

A short distance above Boylston market, a spruce-looking, well dressed young fellow approached her, and after following her a little ventured to accost her with—

"Good evenin, mum?"

The lady started, turned away, and hurried along, somewhat disconcerted by this appeal. But the puppy closed up with her, quickly, and repeated the salute.

"Shent I—see you—home, mum?"

The lady looked at him, and instantly resolved to accept his services, under the circumstances. He sidled up, again, and with an awkward salem, offered this lady his arm.

The compliment was declined, however.

"Let me a-hem!—let me take your bundle, mum," continued the gallant.

The lady hesitated an instant, then passed the parcel into his hands.

"It's a fine evenu', mum."

"Yes was the response.

They walked along, the beau changed the package from side to side, and at length remarked that it was "rather heavy,"

"Yes," was the reply.

"A warm night, mum."

"Very," said the lady.

"Live in Common street, mum?"

"Yes."

"A—hem" added the gallant, as they turned the corner.

They moved on, and suddenly the lady halted before her own domicil.

She opened the door, took the huge parcel from the fellow's hand, and depositing it quickly within the hall, requested him to wait a minute.—The polite young man a hem'd once more, when his fair friend coolly drew out her purse, opened it, and taking out a *cent*, presented it to the dumbfounded youth.

"Sorry to have troubled you, sir," remarked the lady, "but this will pay you I presume?"

The rusty old cent lay on the fellow's palm, a forcible "*a-hem*" escaped him. He was quickly aroused from his temporary stupor by the slam of the front door in his face, and the echo of a loud laugh which rang through the hall at the same instant.

The manner in which he turned the first corner immediately afterward, and the celerity with which he disappeared, was nobody's business! A fact, this.

OLD ENGLISH MANNERS.

In the reign of James I, men and women wore looking-glasses in public—the men as brooches or ornaments in their hats, and the women at their girdles, or their bosoms, or sometimes, (like the ladies of our day,) in the centre of their fans, which were then made of feathers inserted into silver or ivory tubes.

At feasts, every guest brought his own knife, and a whetstone was placed behind the door, upon which he sharpened his knife as he entered.

In 1664, a Dutchman named William Boonen, brought the first coach into England; and it is said the sight of it put both horses and men into amazement. Some said it was a crab shell brought from China; and some imagined it to be one of the Pagan temples in which the cannibals adored the Devil.

In 1634, two rich widows desired to marry the Earl of Huntington for the sake of the title. One of them offered to lay down £10,000 on the day of her marriage. The other offered £5,000 a year during his life and £6,000 cash down—he to go with her to the church and marry her; but immediately after the ceremony, they were to leave at the church door, and never to see each other again.

In Clarendon's paper is the following:—At Henley upon the Thames, a woman, speaking against taxation imposed by Parliament, was ordered by the committee to have her tongue fastened by a nail to the copy on a tree by the wayside on a market day, which was accordingly done, and a paper in great letters, setting forth the heinousness of her crime,—*English Annals.*

CHOOSING A PROFESSION.

What an important thing for a young man, or for his parents, to decide, is the choice of a profession—the decision shaping his whole future career. Yet how many there are who decide unwisely, and are wrecked through life for mistaking their vocation. We constantly see misplaced men in various walks of life—lawyers without clients, doctors without patients, actors without applause, who are useless to the world, from incapacity, but who might have served it well had not whim or undue influence, instead of aptitude and vocation, decided their choice of a career. Addison, who considered the question, said: "The misfortune is, that parents take a liking to a particular profession, and therefore desire their sons may be of it; whereas, in so great an affair of life they should consider the genius and abilities of their children more than their own inclinations." Addison wrote, however, in another country, and in the days of old fogyism, when and where matters were managed very differently than with us and in our own times. The fault does not, we fancy, lie so much with parents as with children themselves, who are led astray by caprice and inclination. A blue coat and bright buttons lures many a youngster into the navy, who is no more fitted to tread the quarter deck than an elephant is to dance the tight rope—though, by the way, *some* elephants dance the tight-rope very cleverly. Young people ought betimes to study themselves very carefully; to consult with friends, and to ascertain how far their capacities agree with their inclinations, before they commit themselves for life to any career. Let them remember that a man is only respectable and successful when he exactly fits a place in life, and that it is not the epaulette that makes the soldier, nor the gown the divine. That an easel don't make a painter is very easily (easel-y) demonstrated. "A sober, frugal person of slender parts might have thrived in trade, though he starves upon physic; as a man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one whom he would not venture to feel his purse or buy his legal rights."

EDUCATION OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

No man is so high as to be independent of the success of this great interest; no man is so low as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline. Agriculture feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce.—These all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the middle—and the largest is Agriculture. We live in a country of small farms and freehold tenements; a country in which men cultivate with their own hands their own free simple acres, drawing not only their substance, but also their spirit of independance and manly freedom, from the ground they plow. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders. The cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and but little commerce with his distant neighbors; but without cultivation of the earth, he is in all countries, a savage. Until he fills up the chase and fixes himself to some place and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.—*Daniel Webster.*

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

A correspondent of the Southern Farmer gives his opinion of this plant as follows:

Last spring a friend gave me a few grains of the end of this cane—enough to plant some twenty or twenty-five hills, which he had received from the Patent Office. I placed no value upon it, but planted it simply because it was new, and I was anxious to see its growth. It was planted in a poor border in my garden, and its cultivation was at first almost entirely neglected. It, however, came up well, grew up vigorously, and suckered freely. I thought upon observing its growth, that it might be made valuable as an article for soiling cattle, and therefore late in the season, gave it one good working, and kept it free from grass. I saved about three quarts of seed, and about this time I met with some articles stating its abundant supply of saccharine matter. I concluded to give my hogs a taste of it, and was surprised to find the avidity with which they chewed up every portion of the stalk, leaving other green food, such as sweet potato vines and late green corn, too late to mature for roasting ears, and therefore in its prime for this purpose, and selecting these bare stalks in preference.

So satisfied am I of its value for this purpose, that I intend planting the seed I have saved on good land next year, and giving it the usual culture of Indian corn, if for no other purpose to feed my hogs; and, I believe it will pay well—for the stalk is so solid that I do not doubt it may be kept for many weeks without becoming too dry for this use.

INGENUITY OF THE WASP.—As Dr. Darwin was walking one day in his garden, he perceived a wasp upon the gravel walk with a large fly nearly as big as itself, which it had caught. Kneeling down, he distinctly saw it cut off the head and abdomen, and then taking up with his feet the trunk or middle portion of the body, to which the wings remained attached, fly away; but a breeze of wind, acting on the wings of the fly, turned round the wasp with its burden, and impeded its progress. Upon this it alighted again on the gravel walk, deliberately sawed off first one wing, and then the other, and having thus removed the cause of its embarrassment, flew off with his booty.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

OF THE

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SANDWICH, 26th January, 1857.

IN CONFORMITY with the provisions of the Act 12th Victoria, chapter 81, the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the several Municipalities composing the County of Essex, met at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday, the Twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1857.

The following gentlemen put in and filed their certificates of having been elected and taken the oath of qualification and office, according to the provisions of the Thirty third Section, as amended, of 12th Victoria, chapter 81.

S. S. Macdonell, Windsor; Thomas Woodbridge, Reeve, Gabrielle Bondy, Deputy Reeve, Sandwich; Henry H. Cunninghan, Anderdon; Solomon Wigle, Gosfield; John Brush, Colchester; William Flanagan, Rochester; G. W. Leggatt, Amherstburg; Fabien Marentette, Maidstone; John Caldwell, Malden; Theodore Malott, Mersea; Peter Desjardins, Tilbury West. Also, an affidavit of the Treasurer of the Township of Sandwich, who has legal custody of the Collectors' Roll, that there are at least 500 names of house-holders and free-holders on the Collectors' Roll for the said Township for the year 1856.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Council adjourn till two o'clock, P. M.

Carried.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The Reeves met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being present.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell, seconded by Mr. Cuninghaun, that Mr. Theodore Malott be elected the Warden for the present year.

Carried.

Mr. Malotte was declared duly elected by the County Clerk, and took the chair.

The Council then adjourned for half an hour in order to enable the Warden elect, to take the oath of office.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. A quorum being present.

The Warden handed in in his oath of Office taken before the County Judge.

The Warden exercised his privilege of appointing an Auditor, by naming Paul John Salter, Esquire, as one of the Auditors for the year 1857.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that P. H. Morin, Esquire, and Paul John Salter, Esquire, be the Auditors for the year 1857.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that the Council adjourn, to meet again at ten o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Carried.

J. H. WILKINSON, County Clerk. THEODORE MALOTT, Warden.

SECOND DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Sandwich, 27th January 1857.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called,

Present: Theodore Malott, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Bondy, Brush, Caldwell, Cunningham, Desjardins, Flanagan, Leggat, Macdonell, Marentette, Wigle, and Woodbridge.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The County Treasurer's report was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that it be a standing rule of this Council, in the appointment of committees, that the mover and seconder of the resolution appointing the committee, be not included thereon, unless specially named.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Caldwell, that Messrs, Caldwell Cunningham, Flanagan, Wigle and Woodbridge be a Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Caldwell, that Messrs. Cunningham, Leggatt, Flanagan, Wigle and Brush, be a Committee for the Inspection of Gaol.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Brush, that Messrs. Wigle, Leggatt and Macdonell, be a Committee to examine the old Gaol for the purpose of reporting thereon, and the manner in which it shall be disposed off.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Caldwell, that Messrs. Macdonell, Brush, Wigle, Leggatt and Woodbridge be a Committee on Finance.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Caldwell, that Messrs. Leggatt, Cunningham, Caldwell and Wigle, be a Committee on Education.

Carried.

Mr. Woodbridge brought forward the subject of two lunatics, that were sent from this County and refused admission into the Asylum.

Mr. Macdonell presented a petition from the Village of Windsor praying for the establishment of a lock up house in that village which was read.

Moved by Mr. Desjardins, seconded by Mr. Flanagan, that the Council adjourn, to meet again at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Carried.

TUESDAY, AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being prese.

Moved by Mr. Caldwell, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the following gentlemen be appointed Local Superintendents of schools for the current year, viz:

Malden,	James Kevill, Esq.,
Anderdon,	J. R. Berthelot, Esq.
Gosfield,	James King, Esq.
Colchester,	Rev'd Gore Elliott.
Sandwich,	Dr. Casgrain.
Rochester,	Francis Graham, Esq.
West Tilbury	Alexander Greg,
Maidstone,	Dr. Casgrain,
Mersea,	Jonathan Wigfield,

Mr. Macdonell's By-Law entitled, "A By-Law to establish a lock up house for the County of Essex at the Village of Windsor," was introduced and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Leggatt's By-Law entitled, "A By-Law to establish a lock-up house in the Town of Amherstburg," was introduced and read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Macdonell's By-Law entitled, "A By-Law to extend the time within which Collectors shall return their Collection Rolls for the year 1856." was introduced and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Leggatt's By-Law entitled, "A By-Law to assume the road commonly known as the old Malden Road, being a continuation of the Town line between the Townships of Malden and Anderdon to Sandwich Street." was introduced and read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to morrow.

Mr. Leggatt's By-Law entitled, "A By-Law to appoint John B. Laughton and Thomas Salmoni, Inspectors of Weights and measures for the year 1857," was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Macdonell presented the petition of John Tark, which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Brush presented the petition of John C. Brush, which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Brush presented the petition of C. W. Cornwall, which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Brush's By-Law, to repeal By-Law No. 20, entitled, "A By-Law to enable the Municipal Council of the County of Essex to raise, by way of loan, the sum of £10,000, for opening Town Lines and improving the County Roads within the County of Essex," was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to morrow.

Moved by Mr. Marentette, seconded by Mr. Desjardins, that S. Reeves be appointed Messenger to this Council for the current year, and that he receive Five Shillings Currency per day during each day's attendance at the sittings of this Council.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that the Warden, mover and seconder of this resolution be a Committee on Printing.

Carried

Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the Council adjourn, to meet again at 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Carried.

J. H. WILKINSON, County Clerk. THEODORE MALOTT, Warden.

Further by the Arabia.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.

The steamer Arabia reached her dock about half-past 4 o'clock p. m She came in collision with the brig Scotland, near the mouth of the ice channel, causing some detention, but no serious damage. Her progress up the channel was slow. The ice remains thick, solid, and hundreds of people lined the narrow pathway from Castle to her dock.

The foreign files contain little additional news to that contained in the dispatches sent from Halifax.

Queen Victoria's accouchement was expected to take place in March.

Redpath who swindled his employers of nearly a million dollars, was convicted by the Jury after an absence of five minutes.—His alleged accomplice Reed was acquitted. Redpath was immediately sentenced to transportation for life.

A terrible hurricane devastated the Philippine islands Oct. 21st. All the suburbs of Manilla and the neighboring villages were reduced to heaps of ruin. The number of houses destroyed at that place alone was about 3,000. Official returns show that more than 10,000 houses were destroyed within a circuit of about eight leagues around Manilla. Six foreign vessels in the roads of Manilla were also driven ashore.

Lord Napier's American Mission: Affairs at Home.

The appointment of Lord Napier to represent Queen Victoria at Washington has received much attention from the British press, which is tolerably unanimous in its views. The journalists approve and applaud to complete restoration of official intercourse, inasmuch as it may tend to consolidate the existing cordial relations; but they have not the same congratulations to offer on the choice of person that has been made. On the first point we entirely agree with them; though it is not a little curious—and may be noted by those who thought the world was coming to an end when Mr. Crampton was dismissed—that a most delicate and difficult treaty has been agreed upon, and unwonted displays of international good feeling have taken place, during the interregnum that has prevailed. As to Lord Napier's qualifications for the post, it seems to us that our correspondent, in his sanguine fit of enthusiasm for straightforward dealing, assume more than they are warranted to assume. They take it for granted that his Lordship's diplomatic education and training must of necessity be a drawback to his success. Perhaps they would have such plain-spoken persons as the present Sir Robert Peel, whose latest escapade is detailed on another page, and who certainly exhibits as little delicacy, finesse, or circumlocution as any man that ever figur ed in public life. But does it follow that because Lord Napier is sensible for a cultivated mind to fight a host of intellectual sharpers with their own weapons—does it follow we say, that a man versed in the arts and trickeries of a profession must needs have recourse to them? We think not, and instance a memorable instance to the contrary which has not yet escaped the world's recollection. There was at St. Petersburg, before the late war broke out, a certain Sir Hamilton Seymour, whose direct grappling with a potent, acute, and unscrupulous monarch earned deservedly no little fame. And who was this honest and able Englishman? Was he brought up in a blunt school? Quite otherwise. The odour of diplomacy was in his nostrils from early youth. From 1617 to 1854, a period of nearly forty years, he was learning or practising at half the courts in Europe those accomplishments, at which just now we are all turning up our noses. And so, in an extreme need, Englishman-like he spoke out his country's language, so have we a right to expect that Lord Napier will not be found wanting. We should occupy more space than we can conveniently spare, if we were now to enter a delicate investigation as to the morality of the political stamen at Washington. Perhaps some of our readers are better informed than ourselves, whether there be, after all, a superabundance there of candour and directness of communication—whether, in short, the spirit of intrigue be entirely banished from the District of Columbia.

Beyond an increasing anti-income-tax agitation, and the sort of murmur that precedes a general Election, even as mysterious sounds foretell a coming storm at sea, there is not much in the register of domestic events that claims comment in our "abstract and brief chronicles of the time."—Friends, connected and otherwise, still surprise and vex communities wherein an expensive mode of life is fast becoming imperative. The wisdom of the realm is adrift on the sore subject of the treatment of criminals; whilst criminals are industriously stalling themselves of the sympathies wasted upon them. Mr. Chas. Lefevre, the efficient Speaker of the House of Commons, will retire upon a Peerage and a pension, when the present Parliament is dissolved. A silly fuss is said to have been made in London concerning the exclusive privileges given to the Atlantic Telegraph Company to the British Government, on whose territory is placed the Company's Alpha and Omega. We had an inkling of this absurdity among the Senatorial Anglo phobists at Washington, who thought it hard that there should be a more direct communication between the head and limb of our Empire and certain of its distant members, than between this Republic and its representatives or allies abroad. We say this, not knowing precisely the nature of this London-American complaint, but having read with a very strong feeling of the remark apply to the appropriation of shares, it is altogether beyond our province; if it be a second edition of General Cass's protest, it is nonsense.

THE RIFLED GUN.—Col. Wilmot, the chief officer of the gun department at Woolwich, visited this neighborhood last week for the purpose of inspecting experiments on Whitley Sands with the rifled gun, which for a considerable time has been engaging the attention of Mr. G. W. Armstrong, already so well known in connection with the successful application of hydraulic machinery. Two targets 9 feet square, and a solid block of elm timber 3 feet thick, were fired at from distances of 1,500 and 2,000 yards, and the results exhibited the extraordinary accuracy and power of this gun.—After the range had been tested by a few trial shots, the timber block, which was only 5 feet in breadth, was struck at every succeeding discharge, and although the weight of the bullets was only 5 lbs, they either went entirely through the block, or lodged within a few inches of the opposite side. The targets were fired at with shells at the distance of 1,500 yards. The shells were projected horizontally, like the bullets, and exploded by impact. Only one shell failed to take effect upon the targets, which after a few shots were so perforated as to require repair. At the conclusion they presented a riddled appearance, and the ground was strewed with chips. At 2,000 yards the firing was equally remarkable, but the failure of daylight prevented it being continued. We believe that nothing approaching these results has hitherto been realised in the practice of gunnery.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

PORTSMOUTH DOCK-YARD; TROOP-SHIPS; FLOATING BATTERIES.—The dockyard is looking busy again in bringing forward five of our heavy iron screw troop frigates, viz., *Simoom, Megera, Assistance, Resolute*, and *Transit*. Each ship can accommodate from 1000 to 1200 soldiers, and it is supposed they will proceed to India. We hear it rumoured that 10,000 troops are to embark without delay. The same mistrust is visible in every one's countenance as existed on the commencement of the Russian outbreak three years since; we are however, on this occasion better prepared. The dockyard is full of stores, all marked and numbered; our batteries and steamers have their sea stores on board; and in one month we could send in any direction, 100 heavy ships of the line, 150 screw gun-boats, and 100 mortar vessels, besides half a dozen huge iron-cased floating batteries; but of these last we have no opinion, nor even had, from the launching at Blackwall the first of these abortions, and the late practice at Plumstead marshes, with 68-pound shot at from 400 to 600 yards has proved that they would sink the strongest of them. When the order was first given for building these expensive and useless batteries, the *Morning Herald* suggested that the same experiment should be tried, and thereby save us lost their supposed invulnerability. Now it has proved that they are totally unfit for the object intended. and here is another half million of money thrown away.—*Morning Herald.*

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in a recent letter, says:—

"Barnum is in London as the agent of Cordelia Howard. This being the season of pantomime, there is little chance of his securing an engagement for her before March. He is said to be in low spirits and bad health. Even Tom Thumb, who is exhibiting here on his own account, suffers pecuniarily from Barnum's book. The English are a matter of fact people, and what the Americans laugh at as an amusing 'humbug,' they seriously denounce as a 'vile imposition.' Hence the press here denounces Barnum and Thumb, and Barnum, to some breath. The *London Atlas* of Saturday, in speaking of the latter, says: 'Barnum's confessions have certainly opened the eyes of the public, and none but the idle and foolish will now be likely to attend the General's levee. If they want to see sights there are plenty in this large city for them, and will not afterward be ashamed of having visited.' Poor Barnum! He 'went up like a rocket,' but his injudicious book and his crazy clock speculations brought him 'down like the stick.'"

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The *Tribune* publishes a letter from Nicaragua dated Castillo Jan. 1st. It gives farther particulars of the Costa Rica version of affairs in that region.

The writer says; "We have about 500 fellows from the mountains of Costa Rica now in Fort San Carlos. They have two 24 pounders, two brass 12 pounders and three 8 pounders.

Plenty of amunition and provisions and firm resolution to hold the river or perish to a man.

We have all the steamers except the San Carlas which I expect will be over with the passengers in a few days.

We have a strong garrison at Sarapiqui with cannon &c., also at Castillo where Costa Rica has inaugurated a Governor.

Last night Gen. Mora and 300 more men were placed in Fort San Carlas, that place having been taken by us the night before without firing a single gun.

We have accomplished a complete and rapid succession of surprises until we are in possession of the whole River from Punta Orenas to Fort San Carlas. The plan of operations is such as to ensure that Walker will desert the country or fall a victim to starvation in less than three weeks.

Walker Driven out of Nicaragua

A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, dated Aspinwall, January 19, 1857, states that the British mail steamer Thames had arrived at that place nine days from Greytown, on the 3rd inst, to the 18th inst. She brought thirty five of WALKER'S men, who were immediately transferred on board of the Granada, which steamer left this day for Greytown, to receive on board and convey to New-Orleans the filibusters brought out by the Texas steamer Empire Adger. It was calculated that most of the filibusters would leave by the Granada.

WALKER has evacuated or been driven out of Rivas, and was at St. George surrounded by the allies, who had offered him terms of surrender; and as he had no means of receiving supplies of provisions, &c., it was hourly expected that his followers would ground their arms. The remnant of 7,000 men, sent at various times from the States to WALKER, are now reduced to 500.—Walkerism in Nicaragua has ceased to exist.

In reference to the present position of affairs in China, the *N. Y. Herald* says:—

"We desire strongly to urge upon the government the duty of co-operating energetically with the governments of France and England in an inaugurating a general Christian policy of civilization against the Chinese. We do not desire to exterminate these poor people. We do not wish to deprive them of liberty or independence. All that we desire is that they will let us sail our steamers up their rivers and peddle our wares in their big towns, without having our throats cut: and this we want to do, paying our way, and behaving fairly to all men. If the Chinese refuse, why, then, we want the three great governments of the world, France, England and the United States, to force them into our views. It will come to this sooner or later; it is only a question whether Mr. Pierce has the sagacity to anticipate events, or will leave the glory to his successor."

The Grand Trunk Railway's Through Ticket System.

The *Times* appears to be kept "posted up" in Grand Trunk affairs. An article which appeared in this journal, just before Mr. Ridder left this country for England, is thus worked up in the money article of that journal of the 9th inst.:

"The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada are making arrangements to establish a system of through tickets, by which passengers from Europe may secure their route to any part of Canada or the United States without the necessity of making any subsequent payment or inquiry. The necessary agreements with all the leading railways of the United States have already been completed, and the plan is likely to effect the important service of putting a stop to the base impositions by which emigrants and other travellers to America have hitherto been defrauded."

D. C. Stuges writes to the *N. Y. Tribune* in reference to the recent threatened negro insurrection, that a letter has been received from the daughter of a physician and planter resident in Tennessee (and whose father was the owner of a "a valuable and intelligent negro" employed at the Dover Iron Works,) in which it is stated that twenty of the negroes engaged at the latter place had been *whipped to death and decapitated*, and that *their heads had been placed upon poles* along the Cumberland River! The same letter speaks of a *white* man who was squeezed to death in a cotton-press!—*Globe.*

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, FEBRUARY 5, 1857.

The County Agricultural Society for the County of Essex, will hold its annual meeting in this town, on Saturday, the 21st inst., for the purpose of electing officers, receiving the annual report, and also to receive the Township reports. It is necessary that all Township Societies should forward to the Secretary of the County Society their reports before the meeting, in order that they may receive their portion of the public grant.—Last year, only a very few of the Townships sent in their reports, as directed by the statute; but we hope that no neglect or want of interest will be shown in this very important matter during this year. Instead of inaction, let there be energy and perseverance displayed by agriculturists in the Townships.

No action whatever appears to have been taken on behalf of the Township of Sandwich Society; no meeting having been called for the election of Directors, &c.—Who is to blame for this? Why should not our Society be kept up? We have been informed that there is a considerable sum of money in the hands of some person, belonging to the Society, which will be lost if no steps are taken to revive it. We certainly hope to see a better feeling shown towards Agriculture than to let the societies all die out.

We would impress it upon the minds of the different secretaries of branch societies to prepare their reports, and forward them in time to the secretary of the County Society; and as the time is fast approaching, there should be no time lost.

It affords us great pleasure in being able to state, that, at the last meeting of the County Council, it was decided upon to place at the disposal of the Grammar School Trustees, two rooms in the old Court House, for the purpose of reviving the school. It is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken by the Trustees to open again, and afford an opportunity to the public, to give more than an ordinary English education to their children.

There are at present, we are informed, a sufficient number of boys in one school in this town, to make up the complement required to keep open the Grammar School, who are sufficiently far advanced. And we have no doubt, that if an union with the Common School could be accomplished, or if the Common School could be made a stepping stone to the Grammar School, there would be no difficulty whatever in securing a large attendance.

We would advise that one of the room be used as a Common School, and the other as the Grammar School, so that the boys may be transferred from one to the other as soon as they are sufficiently advanced in the Common School, to warrant their being placed under the Grammar School Teacher.

The public will look for immediate action upon the part of the Trustees, and they can have no excuse whatever in not immediately opening the school. Better rooms could not have been found than those handed over to the Trustees, and the opportunity should not be lost sight of.

PRESTON'S BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER.—This is the title of a new work just started in Detroit; it is published semi-monthly by D. Preston and Co, Bankers, at the very low price of One Dollar a year, as well as a Coin Chart to accompany it. The work appears to be carefully and correctly made up and will be of the greatest advantage to merchants and others, in giving a correct list of all Banks upon the continent and their condition. We would recommend to all our business men the advantage to them, of taking Preston's Bank Note Reporter.

☞ We are requested to state that Capt. Joseph Mercer is desirous of raising a Volunteer Rifle Company having its head quarters at Sandwich. Persons wishing to join will please apply to him and have their names enrolled.

This Company is intended to be organized under the new Militia Act.

☞ The New Court House and Gaol will in a few days be occupied. The Council having given directions for an immediate removal from the old building, of the prisoners. Some of the public offices have already been taken there, the Sheriff's in particular.

The building is convenient and well adapted for a prison—and will be a great improvement upon the old gaol.

☞ A smart, active lad is wanted at this office, as an apprentice to learn the business

NEW HOPE.—On Wednesday the inhabitants of New Hope were thrown into a state of consternation by the appearance of a mad dog in their streets. The animal was at once pursued, but managed in his career to bite 14 dogs, all of which were at once destroyed. One man who followed the maddened beast had a narrow escape. He threw a pitchfork at the animal, but missed him, and the dog at once turned upon him. The man, seizing a stick had a very hard fight for his life, as the brute several times got hold of the weapon with his teeth. The opportune arrival of other pursuers, however, relieved the poor fellow from his peril and after another short run the dog was destroyed.—*Galt Reporter.*

The Montreal *Argus* says:—"We are informed that three heroes, James Somerville, jun., Daniel Carmichael, and Richard J. Robertson, ventured to cross the ice over the Lachine Rapids to the "Devil's Island." These three pioneers can say they were the first and only men that ever walked over the above mentioned rapids. Such a circumstance did not fail to excite the admiration of every spectator."

We are sorry to notice that the Printing Office of our contemporary, the St. Catherines *Post*, has been destroyed by fire, and that the loss to the proprietors has been serious. The paper is temporarily suspended, but we trust that it will speedily reappear with increased strength and spirit. We expect no less from the enterprise of the publishers.—Ex.

In the Patent Office, London, provisional protection has within the last few weeks been granted to James Hartas Headley, of Canada, Inventor and Engineer, for an improved mode of manufacturing artificial granite in various forms, and plating or veneering the same with marble, so as to present an exterior of marble and an interior of stone or granite."

The Niagara *Mail* of the 20th says that on Sunday last an old female named Mrs. Ross, who lived with her grand daughter a child aged 3 years, was found dead lying on the floor about 3 o'clock, P. M. During the day the neighbours had noticed that the shutters remained closed and hearing the child cry in the house they opened a window got in and found the body of Mrs. Ross, in its night dress stretched on the floor. Mrs. Ross as far as could be ascertained from the child, got up during Saturday night and after drinking something, fell down and begged the child to go tell a neighbor to come in. But the child could not open the door and the poor woman died so. The child being terrified got into bed and remained there until next afternoon before it was rescued from its painful situation.

OUTRAGEOUS PUNISHMENT.—At a recent meeting of the Board of "Ten Governors," in New York a communication was received from the Randall's Island, stating that Mrs. Jackson, the principal teacher in the primary department of the school on that Island, had punished a child for talking, by *putting his tongue on the stove*. He says that the teacher acknowledges that the child put his tongue upon the stove; though, as she says, the stove was not very hot. One of the associate teachers said that she saw the tongue immediately after the occurrence, and it was blistered. The warden says that, as far as he can learn, this mode of punishment has been practiced before on other children, or at least they have been threatened by it.

The St. Mary's Argus says, that on the 22nd January a woman was frozen to death while riding from Stratford to North Easthope, in an ox-sleigh. Her husband who was driving and riding in the sleigh, was not aware of the sad occurrence, until, on reaching home, he lifted his wife from the sleigh a frozen corpse.

The Consul at Canea in Crete, H. S. Ongley, Esq., has forwarded to the *Times* an official statement of the injury to the life and property caused by the severe earthquake in that island, which took place on Sunday morning, the 12th October. It appears that 6,512 buildings were destroyed, and 11,317 injured; 538 persons were killed, 638 wounded.—*Globe.*

ADVANTAGES OF LIFE INSURANCE.—The Montreal *Argus*, in a notice of the death of the late Wm. Gunn, Esq., of Quebec, Cashier of the branch of the Montreal Bank in the city, says they were recently informed that he had his life insured in the "International" office for the snug sum of £1,500 sterling or $7,500. It further adds that this sum properly invested, would yield £150 or $500 a year, sufficient to maintain in moderate circumstances, a small family. We only allude to this one fact to show the advantages accruing from Life Assurance. At the same time it shows with what care those men, connected with our large Monetary Institutions, choose their offices to insure in."

The Clear Grit "Alliance,"

The editor of the Prescott Telegraph who signed the call for the Clear Grit Caucus at Toronto, thus speaks of the result of the gathering:—

"When the 'Circular' was sent to us, we unhesitatingly signed it, as we approved of the principles therein laid down; at the same time we were of the opinion that the movement was premature; that although the intentions of Toronto were good, the means to carry them into practical effect were not in a position to do so. Besides, the platform should have been broad enough for a large portion of the Lower Canadians to stand upon, without whose countenance and support no minister can exist. We must also confess that there has of late been so much political quackery, so many platforms and planks, and nostrums, for the cure of the diseases of the body politic, that we have come to the conclusion to place little confidence in the practicability of any of them until we can get *men* on whom the country can rely, to effect those reforms which are needed. When we reflect that some of the leaders in this late movement were the men who, ever since the inauguration of a Reform government, have been systematic fault-finders, being jealous and uneasy when we remember that they are the parties who assisted in driving Mr. Baldwin from office, and who are at this moment responsible for the present order of things, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the 'demonstration' will be productive of such important results as some of our contemporaries imagine. The simple truth is, we want *men*—men of firmness, foresight, not given to change for the novelty of the thing and startling political integrity. The country is hoping, longing, praying for the *right men* to arise, and take the *right place*. No such man is now in Parliament; and until a new election shall 'bring him out,' we must only grin and bear such rule as the present ministry may choose to inflict upon the country.

With these sentiments we know that some of our co-laborors of the reform press do not agree. We cannot help it; we judge of men by their acts; and we pin our faith to the sleeve of no one. We hope and trust, however, that the great meeting before mentioned will not prove fruitless; but that it may lead to better understanding, and that the initiation of a policy quite different to that which has marked the course of those who claim to be leaders of the great Reform party of Upper Canada. Dearly have these gentlemen paid for their various extravaganzas in former years; much has the country suffered in consequence. May they learn wisdom and moderation from the past.

Serious Railroad Accident

BERLIN, C. W., Feb. 2.

About 6 o'clock, last evening, (Sunday, the up freight train, which was due here on Saturday, ran over two cutters, containing in all five persons, causing the death of Mary Moyer and severely injuring three others, viz.: Esther Moyer, thigh broken; Moses Moyer, skull fractured and not expected to live, and Benjamin Bowman, badly bruised about the head, shoulder bone broken and hand badly hurt. The three Moyers were all of the family of Abraham Moyer, farmer, Berlin. The other escaped unhurt by jumping from the cutter. The road near the crossing is in a hollow in the vicinity of the Grand River Bridge, runs alongside of the track for some distance, and the train coming up behind the cutters, frightened the horses and rendered them unmanageable,—they ran furiously for the crossing, which they reached just as the train was passing over, and were crushed beneath it.

The Montreal Argus of Monday says:—"On Saturday morning, after the unequalled cold days of last week, the River St. Lawrence at Lachine, from the point where the parsonage stands, as far as the eye could reach, appeared to be frozen across. Never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has this been seen before. The point alluded to is immediately opposite Caughnawaga, where the Grand Trunk pier connecting the Montreal and New York Railroad, and where the current is most rapid and strong. We have not heard whether the steamer Iroquois was prevented from crossing; but, judging from the appearance of the ice, we should think she was. We observed, also, that the steamer along the banks of the river rising, indicating the passage to be stopped further below. Another day or two of such weather and a passage for sleighs or pedestrians might be made from the Indian Village opposite to Lachine."

The "Persia" when she arrived at New York on Saturday, bore unmistakable evidence of having had a rough passage. Ice in thin sheets in some places, and in huge fantastically formed masses in others, covered her hull from stem to stern. The wheel houses were lost to sight, and the figure-head could hardly be traced through the glittering folds of the icy mantle that enveloped it. From the spectacle she presented, one could form some idea of the severity and difficulty of a passage across the ocean in mid-winter.—*Globe.*

Some time since we alluded to some cases of Hydrophobia that had occurred on the farm of A. McNeledge, Esq., near Dover, where a horse had bitten by a rabid dog. This was over three months ago, and a few days since the horse died in a most unusual and rather strange manner, but was driven to Vittoria and back and afterwards to Dover and home. On the following day he was given some medicine, and put into the barn by himself; his head appeared much affected, and he seemed to lose his eyesight, snapping at every thing before him, while his hind limbs appeared very weak. He grew worse, and in the evening it was deemed advisable to kill him; he was therefore shot and his carcass burned. The horse was a very valuable one.—*Conservative Standard.*

EAST INDIAN JUGGLERY.—Madame Pfeiffer, in her 'Second Sourney Round the World, gives the following description of certain unexplainable feats of jugglery witnessed by her while sojourning through the East Indies: "At the close of the entertainment, the performance of Hercules was really curious in its way. He appeared with nothing on but a pair of drawers, and a cord was passed around his neck, and with his hands and arms were firmly tied behind him that he could not make the smallest movement. He came to us to have the knots examined, and then he crept under a high covered basket, beneath which various garments were placed; and after the lapse of a few minutes, the basket was lifted up, and the Hercules made his appearance completely clothed in them. Then he crept again under the basket and came out without them, &c. All this would, of course, have been nothing in a theatre, where assistance might have been given him, but this was in a meadow, where no assistance was possible. One of the gentlemen present offered him twenty-five rupees for his mystery but he declined the offer."

COAL VERSUS GOLD.—It appears that the coal exported from the mines of Pennsylvania the last year has been equal to the sum of forty millions of dollars, which is well up to the yield of the gold mines of California; and yet while we have heard little or nothing of Pennsylvania coal, all the world has been running crazy after California gold.

THE NEW CENT.—We are indebted to the Director of the U. S. Mint, Col. J. Ross Snowden, for several of the new cent coins just produced. They are a decided improvement on the old and necessarily heavy cent. The new piece is rather larger than a quarter eagle. On the one side is a side view of an eagle flying; around the border being the words. "United States of America," and at the bottom the date 1856. On the other side is a wreath formed of ears of corn, heads of wheat, rye, and other cereals, and grape vines, and inside is the designation "one cent," the lettering of which seems to be too light. The coin is neat and convenient. Being alloyed with silver, the color is much lighter than that of the common cent. The most obvious objection to it is, that it will be too readily mistaken by careless people for a quarter eagle—*North American.*

The fire-alarm of Boston is the most perfect, probably of any in the world. The city is divided into seven fire districts. In each of these districts there are a number of little cast iron boxes, fastened to the sides of buildings. These are the signal stations. When a fire breaks out near one of these stations, the watchman, or the man who keeps the key, goes to the box and turns the crank in it slowly six times. That sends the alarm along the wires to the central office, in Court Square, and the man there knows just where it came from, and he strikes the number of the district upon the bells. There are about forty of those signal boxes, and each has its wire running to the central office. Then there is another set of wires that lead from the office to the bells.

A machinist at Memphis, Tennessee, has contrived what he calls a marine locomotive, which he is confident can be constructed so as to make thirty miles an hour. The invention consists in using two huge parallel hollow screws in place of the present keel, and revolving them by means of steam power, so that they will cut their way through the water as a common screw cuts into wood.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Skin diseases cannot be cured by lotions and embrocations. A detergent capable of reaching and neutralizing the sources of irritation that lie under the superficial integuments can alone eradicate these unsightly disorders, Holloway's ointment, when rubbed into the skin, quickly disappears.—It dives down to the nucleus of the malady, and reduces outward inflammation by extinguishing its elements. The cures it accomplishes in cases of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, mercurial eruptions, blotches, boils, ringworm, scald head, and other affections of the skin and glands, are therefore as they are rapid. The operation of the Pills upon the internal organs is of the same thorough character.

TEA MEETING.

A Tea Meeting, will be held in the Wesleyan Church, on the Sandwich Street, Gosfield, on February, 19th Inst. Tea to be served at one o'clock, P. M.

Addresses are expected on the occasion by

Rev. Mr HICKEY, of Detroit.
" " HOGKINS, of Ambersburg.
" " CLEMONS of Sandwich.

N. B.—The proceeds of the Meeting, are to be applied in liquidating a debt of the Church.

THOS. ATKINSON,
Superintendant.

Gosfield Feb. 2nd, 1857.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held on Saturday, 21st February, at 11 o'clock, a.m., in the Court House, Sandwich. ALEX BARTLETT, Sec.

Windsor, Jan. 23, 1857.

WANTED,

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted, for School Section, No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be paid. Apply to HENRY LALE,
JAMES HAGGARTY, } Trustees.
ADAM MARTINDALE, }
Maidstone, Jan. 28, 1857.

ESSEX VOLUNTEER CAVALRY BALL.

A BALL will be given by the Essex Volunteer Cavalry, in the Town Hall, at Bergwille, on Friday the 6th February next.

MANAGERS—J. H. Wilkinson, J. McKee, S. Nutson, H. Ruthman, A. Ouellette, and W. Maynard, of whom tickets may be obtained.

Tickets, Three Dollars each. Music by Lucker's Band.

Kingsville, January 27, 1857.

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the undersigned, in the third Concession, Petite Cote, about three weeks ago, TWO SPOTTED PIGS, about two years old. Both have their right ears slit. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL BRODERICK,
Township of Sandwich Jan. 28th 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan. 1857,

Married

At the Catholic Church, on Monday the 2nd Feb., Mr. Edward Boisttier to Mrs. Jacque Reaume, both of Sandwich,

Birth,

On Sunday evening last, the lady of Mr. Frank Anstey, Sandwich, of a Son.

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1857

1st Division, Sandwich, Monday, 16 March
2nd do Amhersburg, Thurs. 12 Feb.
3rd do Kingsville, Monday, 16 do
4th do Colchester, Saturday, 14 do
5th do Mersea, Wednesday, 18 do
6th do Simon's Middle Rd Friday, 20th March, 1857.

(Signed) A CHEWETT

Special Notices.

Health and Long Life.

The citizens of the United States and Canada suffer much from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of these destructive maladies, hence life wears fast. The Fair Sex, certainly the most handsome in the world, up to a certain period, when, distressing to say many lose their teeth and good looks, while yet in the heyday of life; such sad events may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, when life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial clime, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and we say fearlessly, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond their ordinary limit, if Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are taken to purify the Blood, according to the rules laid down for health, contained in the directions which accompany each box.

Thousands who have been afflicted in every possible way, are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefits they have received from their use, and are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health, after having long despired of ever possessing it again.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is an excellent likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the celebarted painting by Lawrence; also the fac-simile signature of MacPhail & Co., the Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on each box, and on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Country Agent, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich

TO RENT.

THE office lately occupied by Mr. Sheriff McEwan. Apply to Chas. Baby Esq., or at the Sheriff's Office, Court House.

Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that through mistake, parties have supposed that I was an Administrator to the Estate of the late J. B. Parent, late of Sandwich.

I hereby notify the public that I am not Administrator, and that I have nothing to do with the Estate whatever.

CHAS. LABADIE

Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Feb. 41857.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 05. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour,—$3

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed,—$4.

Clover,—$10.

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.

Oats,— do do 37c.

Potatoes,—50c

Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.

Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.

Hay—per Ton, $10.

Straw—Per load $1 00.

Pork—per 100 lb, $5 59.

Beef.—do $4 to $5.

TORONTO, Jan. 3, 1857.

The daily arrivals of farming produce in market during the week have averaged about the usual amount. A good demand has prevailed.

WHEAT.—The supply, this week, has been somewhat larger than that offering the previous week. The advanced rates prevailing at the close of last week's market, have been fully maintained, and in several during the week, a still further advance was obtained for some loads of superior Wheat. Those high rates result from the keen competition still existing among buyers. The extreme figure of the week was 6d 9d. per bushel. Spring Wheat has been in active enquiry, and sold for 5s 3d to 5s 4d, per bushel.

FLOUR has been in very good demand—the supply for the last two days being rather better than that offering in the earlier portion of the week. Prices remain firm at last rates. Superfine has been enquired for at $5 25 per barrel, but was generally held at 25c advance. Fancy is held at $5 75, and Extra at $6 to $6 50 was paid for best quality in some instances.—Farmer's Flour has been sold at from $5 25 to 5 50 per barrel, in bags.

RYE sells at 3s 6d. to 3s 9d. per bushel.

BARLEY has been in good demand and prices advanced to 6s 1d per bushel, on the day. The general figure, however has been 6s per bushel.

OATS have offered, in pretty fair supply at 2s 10d. per bushel during the week. But purchasers have been chary in making purchases at a higher rate than 2s 9d per bush. In store they are held at 2s 9d per bushel.

PEAS sell at from 3s 9 to 4s per bushel.

LETTERS remaining in the Sandwich Post Office up to Dec. 25th, 1856.

Aman Miss Mary L.
Brown Miss Margret
Bedell Mrs. Emily
Baby Sheriff 5.
Bell Miss C.
Bubier, Mr. C. M.
Collins, Mr. Laban
Collius Mr. Laban
Davis, Miss Maria
Ewart Mrs. John
Fox Mrs. Sarah,
Folly, Miss,
Gregoir, Mill Deleire
Garranon, W.
Gugine, Mr. Patrick,
Howze R. M.
Howze, R. M.
Howze, R. M.
Hardy, Miss M.
Hogath Rev. David
Hooper, Mr. Henry
Harper, Mr. Anderson
Hattle, Geo. W. L.
Hammond, J.
Hetelo, John
Johnson, James
Jones, Ava
McKibben, Mr. James
Merrill, H. P.
Nicole Mrs. William
Ouellette, Thomas
Paul, Daniel
Pomroy, James
Peterson, C. Peter
Robinson, James
Robinson, Wm.
Roi, Xavier
Spanlein, Adam
Sutherland, Geo. W.
Smith, David P.
Shaw, W. Elizabeth
Tirney, Mathew
Wilson, Col.

P. H. MORIN, Postmaster.

NOTICE.

A BROWN PONY, came into my Barn Yard about a month ago; with a white star in his forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Sandwich Street, Jan. 14, 1857.

LOST.

A SORREL FILLEY, rising three years of age, was lost by the Subscriber about the month of August last. Supposed to have strayed away to the back of Windsor. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return it to the subscriber.

J. H. WILKINSON.

January, 1857.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $32, payable to Wm. Hunt or Bearer and drawn by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.

Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. *He* proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the country.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. *He* would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

SANDWICH BAKERY,

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, and purpose to continue, his establishment for Baking Bread that cannot be surpassed in the adjoining counties; and with a good assortment of Cakes and Crackers, which will always be on hand, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage.

H. MARSHALL

Sandwich, 17th Dec., 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	$6 00
Superfine Flour,	5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 20 do
Corn Meal,	0 65 per bushel
Fig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States the pre-payment of a second penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be PRE-PAID —Two-pence sterling, equal to Twopence Halfpenny currency each; and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via Halifax or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny Halfpenny currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO **of London.**

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Harty, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS of EVERYTHING in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 4th February, 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y.,
Sandwich, 19th Jan, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

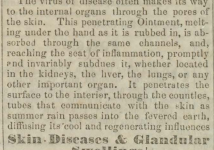
CHEAP FOR CASH,

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin-Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABBES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

A Great and Good Book for Everybody

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygiene and its Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Diotics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydropathic Therapeutics, including the Nature, Cause Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engraving, and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is freely presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind? Mesmeric Phenomena; the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion, Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions to the growth and development of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity.

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Specific Directions for the Preparation of Food in

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure applian ces, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of the practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style, Price pre-paid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

Michigan Central Railroad Co

NORTH **1856** SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of the experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, not easily surpassed, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will possess anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs. SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two runs of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS,

For the COUNTY OF ESSEX, for the Quarter ending Jan. 6, 1857.

NAME of PROSECUTOR.	NAME of DEFENDANT.	NATURE of CHARGE.	DATE of CONVICTION	CONVICTING JUSTICE	Amount of Penalty or Damage.	To whom Fine when Paid, or to be Paid to said Justice.	If not paid, why not and General Observations if any.
Samuel Crew	James Daly,	Breaking Windows,	22d November,	Ralph Foster,	Damages 1s. 3d. cost 23s. 0d.	Immediate,	
Samuel Crew,	William Buchanan,	do do	do do	do do	Damages 1s. 3d. cost 23s. 0d.	1st December	
Samuel Crew,	William Daly,	do do	do do	do do	Damages 1s. 3d. cost 23s. 0d.	1st December	
Joseph Rogers, Samuel Howe,	Silas Warner, Peter Vitale,	Assault and Battery,	21st November, 27th October,	do do	£1 0 3 5s. 0d.	Immediate, Immediate	
Samuel Crew,	Joseph Daly,	Breaking Windows,	22d November,	do do	Costs & damages £1. 5. 0	10 days	
Thomas James, Samuel Crew, Sarah Stokes,	William Daly, Thomas Moses, James Moore,	Assault do do	17th October, do do	do do	5s. 0d.	Immediately	Not yet paid
Thomas Hawkins,	Edward Green,	Throwing down fence,	17th November,	do	£1 0 0	25th December,	Committed in default for 50 days.
Samuel Crew,	Thomas Hawkins,	Refusing to give Road	13th December,	do	5s. 0d	To be paid to Treasurer of Township	Not yet paid warrant in constable's hands
Hannah Howe, Eliza McCauley	Joseph Fletcher, John Lennards,	Assault and Battery, do do	30th November, 30th November,	do do	£24 and costs	1st Feb.	Time not expired
Samuel Crew	James Daly,	Breaking Windows,	22d November,	Ralph Foster,	Damages 1s. 3d. cost 23s. 0d.	Immediate,	
Samuel Crew,	William Daly,	do do	do do	do do	Damages 1s. 3d. cost 23s. 0d.	1st December	
Joseph Rogers, Samuel Howe,	Silas Warner, Peter Vitale,	Assault and Battery, do do	21st November, 27th October,	do do	£1 0 3 5s. 0d.	Immediate, Immediate	
Samuel Crew,	Joseph Daly,	Breaking Windows,	22d November,	do do	Costs & damages £1. 5. 0	10 days	
Thomas James, Samuel Crew, Sarah Stokes,	William Daly, Thomas Moses, James Moore,	Assault do do	17th October, do do	do do	5s. 0d.	Immediately	Not yet paid
Thomas Hawkins,	Edward Green,	Throwing down fence,	17th November,	do	£1 0 0	25th December,	Committed in default for 50 days.
Samuel Crew,	Thomas Hawkins,	Refusing to give Road	13th December,	do	5s. 0d	To be paid to Treasurer of Township	Not yet paid warrant in constable's hands
Hannah Howe, Eliza McCauley	Joseph Fletcher, John Lennards,	Assault and Battery, do do	30th November, 30th November,	do do	£24 and costs	1st Feb.	Time not expired
Sarah Griffin, Anthony Barrett,	Joseph Daly,	Assault and Battery,	9th 31st	Ralph Foster, Denis Downing,	2s 6d fine, 11s 3d costs 5s. 0d	1 month - 2 weeks -	Forthwith -
I certify the foregoing to be a True and correct Return as taken from the several Returns of Convictions filed in this Office, for the Quarter ending Jan. 6th, 1857.							

CHARLES BABY, CLERK PEACE ESSEX

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, January 12th 1857.

Select Poetry.

Song of the Peasant Wife.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

Come, Patrick, clear up the storm on your brow;
You were kind to me once—will your frown
on me now?
Shall the storm settle here when from heaven
it departs,
And the cold from without find its way to
our hearts?
No, Patrick, no! sure the wintriest weather
Is easily borne, when we bear it together.

Though the rain's dropping through, from
the roof to the floor.
And the wind whistles free where there once
was a door,
Can the rain or the snow, or the storm wash
away
All the warm vows made in our love's early day!
No, Patrick, no! sure the dark stormy weather
Is easily borne, if we bear it together.

When you stole out to woo me when labor
was done,
And the day that was closing to us seemed
begun,
Did we care if the sunset was bright on the
green,
Or if we crept out amid darkness and
showers?
No, Patrick! we talked while we braved the
wild weather,
Of all we could bear, if we bore it together.

Soon, soon, will these dark dreary days be
gone by,
And our hearts be lit up by a beam from the
sky!
Oh, let not our spirits, embittered with pain,
Be dead to the sunshine that came to us
then?
Heart in heart, hand in hand, let us welcome
the weather,
And sunshine or storm, we will bear it together.

The Death-Grasp.

I.

Through the whole length and breadth of England, there are but very few human habitations, from the magnificent palace of the sovereign down to the wretched hut of the peasant, where the inmates do not anxiously look forward to Christmas. It is a season of rejoicing for young and old, rich and poor; a season when friendships are strengthened and injuries forgotten; a season when people open not only their houses but their hearts, a season, in a word, when even the most sceptical and misanthropical cannot fail to perceive the threads of kindness, gentleness, charity and faith, running through the dark woof of life, just as the glorious gold border, which we have all so much admired and coveted as boys, was interwoven in every piece of muslin, however coarse, that our mothers' fingers ever transformed into gowns, caps, or habitshirts.

One of the few places, to our knowledge, where an exception is to be found to the general mirth and rejoicing that characterises Christmas, is Coldbrook Hall, in the little village of Fulford-le-Hope, on the coast of Essex. Christmas is there a time of gloom and desolation. A week before Christmas Day the family leave the old building, to which they do not return for ten days or a fortnight. During their absence, it is completely uninhabited; not a single person is left behind, and while sounds of merriment and joviality are heard in every house, red bright lights stream from almost every window in the village, to human voice echoes, beneath the roof of Coldbrook Hall. Those, however, who are sufficiently curious and daring to approach the ancient pile during the period its masters have deserted it, may see and hear strange things. Such, at least is the belief of all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood for miles around, not one of whom is ignorant of the legend of the Death-Grasp.

During a short stay we made, last summer at Fulford-le-Hope, we heard this legend from Mr. Massey, the civil and obliging landlord of the Coldbrook Arms, an excellent inn, which we recommend to such of our readers as may chance to visit the village. Mr. Massey, like his forefathers for now more than two centuries, was formerly in the service of the Arnells, who are the possessors of Coldbrook Hall, and related to the family of the same name in Devonshire. It was from him that we learned the reason which induce the family periodically to abandon their ancestral seat in the manner we have mentioned. The following is, in all essential points, the purport of his story.

II.

On Christmas Eve, 1630, the only members of the family then stopping at Coldbrook Hall were Hugh Arnell and his cousin Margaret Brill, a rich young heiress.—Her father and mother being dead, she had been confided to the guardianship of her uncle, Sir Marmaduke Arnell. The latter, together with his wife and second son, Thomas, had gone to spend their Christmas in London. Hugh had also been invited, but, on some pretext or other, had refused the invitation. Margaret, too, had not gone, on account of ill-health.

About seven o'clock on the evening in question, Hugh Arnell was in the library, a large and lofty apartment, three sides of which were occupied by al eves filled with books. On the fourth side were six windows reaching down to the floor. They were now concealed by heavy crimson curtains. Two massive silver candelabra, with wax tapers, spread a strong light for a circumscribed space around the table, drawn up near the huge fireplace, inside which half a dozen persons, at least, might have seated themselves with ease. So vast, however, were the proportions of the apartment, that the light, strong and brilliant though it was, could not entirely illuminate it, and its further extremities were veilled in a kind of half obscurity. On the hearth blazed an immense wood fire, to which Hugh Arnell kept adding logs after log, until the heat became almost unbearable, despite the snow and frost without. He threw on, also, large pieces of some other substance than wood, which curled up, and sputtered in the hot sales, emitting, at the same time, a faint and smouldering odour. While he was thus engaged, a knock was heard at the door at the opposite end of the room

"Who is there?" he exclaimed, suddenly turning round and shutting the lid of a strong oak chest placed between the table and the windows. "Who is there?"

"It is I; Margaret," replied a voice out side.

"What do you want? I am reading; I am busy," he answered, going towards the door, which was secured by a heavy bolt.

"I would speak to you on something of the greatest importance; I entreat you to let me enter," said Margaret.

"Impossible," returned Hugh, glancing round to the fireplace, and then examining the ponderous bolt. What was his surprise to see the bolt shoot back, apparently of its own accord, for only those who might be inside the room could gain access to it, and he himself, the only person there, had not touched it. He staggered back a few paces with an air of astonishment and incredulity; the door opened, and Margaret entered.

Margaret Brill was a young and beautiful creature, of about two and twenty. She was tall and somewhat slim, but eminently graceful in every gesture and every movement. The outline of her face formed a perfectoval, lighted up by a pair of lustrious black eyes. At the moment of her entering the apartment, they beamed with more than usual brilliancy; while her long, glossy black hair, unconfined by comb or band, streamed over her shoulders. She was dressed in a loose white wrapper—not whiter, however than her face, which more resembled that of a corpse than of a human being.

"What do you require?" stammured forth Hugh. "What, Margaret! You are ill, darling. You are deadly pale."

Paying no attention to what he said, Margaret slowly advanced towards the table, Hugh retreating before her, and seemingly incapable of arresting her progress, however he might feel inclined to do so. She put down on the table the light she was carrying in her hand, and then said—

"I have come to ask you concerning Edward Noris."

"Edward Noris," repeated Hugh.

"Ay, Edward Noris. It is strange that I should come on such an errand, is it not? Stranger still is the reason of my doing so. You are his rival. You would fain be my husband. Your father, my uncle and guardian, also wishes me to become your wife.—Perhaps he would not be sorry to see you master of the large property I have inherited, and which he still holds, although times that I shall never wed Edward Noris, I am kept here a close prisoners, to prevent my doing so. I saw no means of escaping from this tyranny until three days ago."

(To be Continued in our next.)

A Yankee editor has just received from his friends a new overcoat. He is as ethusiastic about it as a boy in his first boots and says: "It fits as well as if he had been melted and poured into it."

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3; on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Finett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and shingles, will apply to the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of Mr. Jacques. Front Beg. These lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER.

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing numerous original engravings, beautiful pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, readers such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" peculiarly necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features, each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

Practical Farmers, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion, at the extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, have consented to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SWINBURN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
Illustrated Horticulturist
208, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856.

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD,' and
THE HASTINGS ROAD,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferrat's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and passing in a Northerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Hall's Line," leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the Townships of Lyndoch and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, lies open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Monfort St. Ryan, next Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's Agency, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the Ottawa River, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of the Township have been surveyed and are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massauska, and between it and the River Kaladwaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the Township of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Lands open to these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings*. The road through the Township of Madoc is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—ambundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston and Cobourg Week, thence by Steamboat from Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these lines of road, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 16 feet), and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Parties comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building a house (at least 20 by 16 feet), except on that on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the forfeiture of the lands of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as a settler can put up in a few days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the whole does not exceed $8. The roof is covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and most profitable manner, and that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is anabundance of the very best land for forming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it; the sales of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will be first class wheat crop, if an orange one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on three lands, possessing a capital from £20 to £30, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, even with little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he finds employment, and will obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication, and affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to bring in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near at hand, the produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property in an average of localities will in general—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Section of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, on Lake Michigan, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake *Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year; the object of which is to show how by such means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the ocean to the Lakes Huron Michigan or St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, and the people of Canada generally, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,]

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us will be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY, C. PINNEY.

March 28, 1856. n5ly

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President . . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: H. Wilkinson, Esq.
Solicitor: . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Hall, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. J. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris,
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR N. A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HENNELL HOUSE.

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANJE.

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately reased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive waiter will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE.

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, wit good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merita share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Proprietor.

Maidstone Cross,
7th March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

WARREN CROSS EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURGH, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors lways on hand.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John A. McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MC" ORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Fine Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "Chicago," a large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 5 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

F. P. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856. Carpet Room.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Detroit, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3,50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Merchants' Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. "Recollect, only $3,50 — "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted exce' lent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly t tended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

New Wholesale *GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!*

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises—Front Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Sets, Gold and Silver

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Purses, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

A splendid Gentlemen's Dressing Case, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Cresha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Cloth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at a reduction 5 pieces in each kind sorts, from a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite Firemen's Hall.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting into the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are several choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to

STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

STRAYED,

Into the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Muley Cow, with both ears slit, and short tail. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT,
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich
13th Dec., 1856.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1857. NO. 51.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d. cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINFERS.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes
&C. &C. &C.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

SANDWICH BAKERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, and purposes to continue, his establishment for Baking Bread that cannot be surpassed in the adjoining counties; and with a good assortment of Cakes and Crackers, which will always be on hand, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage.

H. MARSHALL

Sandwich, 17th Dec., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortmen of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. two doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

Select Poetry.

The Last Request.

Dear Nancy:—Since often, so often I've written,
In vain for a "Yes" or a "No,"
Pray show me some favor, or give me the mitten
And ease my suspense and my woe.

'Tis my last supplication
For your approbation,
And the only salvation.
For my comfort through life.
Depends altogether
(Not the least on the weather,)
But just simply whether
We become man and wife.

I know that I once took the lease of affection,—
O, tell me how soon 'twill be o'er!
I'd renew it forever—'twould be blissful reflection,
To see it dissevered no more!

Your beauty is maddening,
Your smiles were all gladdening,
But your silence is saddening,—
Too grievous to bear!
It may be but fancy,
But in sooth, my dear Nancy,
I think that I can see.
That for me you don't care!

Alas! that I ever so long should have tarried,
Depending the while on your charms!
For father and mother now bid me get married,
If I take even a black to my arms!

Thou, spirit that gave me,
I pray thee to save me!
And all shall be well!
But if you don't choose me,
And so much abuse me,
The result I can't tell!

But go, my dear creature—I will not upbraid ye,
Though the wound you've inflicted is sore.
But time shall yet heal it, though I may not persuade ye
To show me your love any more.

Now, Nancy, you'd better,
As you are my debtor,
Soon answer this letter,
Or else look for another:
For though underrated
By you I'm not fated
To be always unmated—
So I'll marry some other

The Death-Grasp.

II. *Continued,*

"Three days ago," repeated Hugh, with an involuntary shudder, which he in vain endeavored to suppress.

"Yes, three days ago. About this hour, as I was sitting alone, a sort of indescribable, light bluish vapour, seemed to fill my chamber. It continued to grow thicker and thicker, until at last it entered my body through every pore, and pervaded my entire being. I then felt an irresistible impulse, penetrating and filling the inmost recesses of my soul."

"Why Margaret, what childish nonsense is this? You must surely have been dreaming!" exclaimed her companion with a laugh, which however, was heard by a nervous twitching at the corners of his mouth.

"I was not dreaming, Hugh Arnell," returned Margaret, "any more than I am at the present moment. I still feel the same impulse that I did then; and, moreover, a firm and steadfast conviction that what I yearn for will be granted."

"What is it, Margaret?" asked Hugh.—"Perhaps it is no such important matter after all."

"I have come to beg that you will take me to Edward—nay, do not interrupt me—that you will cease your useless addresses and give up your pretensions to my hand."

"Take you to Edward! Margaret, you are abusing my good nature, or ridiculing me. Such a thing is impossible," replied her companion.

"Do not say so, for I know you are wrong. As surely as I now address you, shall I pass Christmas Day with Edward Noris, and you are the person by whose means I shall do so."

"This is absurd. Such a thing cannot be!" answered Hugh.

"Can not be!" exclaimed Margaret.—"Why can it not be? After what I have told you, you could never think of wedding me, or," she continued, in a solemn tone "to the dead!"

For a moment, Hugh was completely overwhelmed by her question, and the strange, peculiar manner in which it was put. At length, however, he was about to make some reply, when she interrupted him.

"Hush!" she exclaimed, "hush! hush! not a word!"

Her whole appearance was changed. Her face grew even paler than before, and her slim frame quivered like a leaf. By degrees she became calmer and calmer, till she resembled a statue carved in stone. With fixed glance, and body half leaning forwards, as if listening to some one, she stood silent and motionless for a considerable time.

During several minutes did Hugh remain looking at her, as if he had been rooted to where he stood. At last he broke silence.

"In Heaven's name, explain this strange behaviour!" he said.

"Hush!" she answered; adding, after a short pause, "did you not hear it?"

"What? hear what?" he inquired eagerly.

"You did not hear it, then? Listen while I tell you," replied Margaret, in a calm, death like voice, "Yes, I will tell you; though he spoke plainly enough."

"He! who!" asked her companion.

"Edward," she answered.

"When?" inquired Hugh.

"This instant," she replied.

"Where?"

"Here!"

This is utter madness!" exclaimed Hugh; but his haggard look proved that he was more affected by his companion's words than he cared to avow.

Margaret continued, without heeding him—

"When you were in London, whence you returned only this evening, you met, Edward. Your plan was instantly taken. He spoke to you frankly, and like a gallant gentleman. He told you that you must give up your pretensions to me, or meet him sword in hand, to support them, for he was determined to deliver me, from the degrading state of dependence in which I was so unjustly kept. You replied, that you loved me far too much ever to cause me the slightest sorrow, and that, therefore, you would no longer oppose his suit. You begged him to say nothing of your interview, not even to mention that you had seen him, until you could arrange matters, and obtain your father's consent to your abandoning your attentions to myself. You added, that you were willing to forget all past differences; and ended by inviting him to come and see you the next evening at the inn where you were stopping, in the Borough. Deceived by your apparent sincerity and frankness, he consented. You went home, but you took with you a heavy chest, which you told the porters who carried it was filled with books. It contained stones, not books. Those stones you carried off, and threw away during that night and the next day. Your guest arrived at the appointed hour, three nights ago. You received him with hypocritical cordiality, and promised that he should pass the Christmas Day with me."

"Enough of this! Your words are raving madness; I will listen to you no more!" exclaimed Hugh; but he did not move from the spot where he stood, as though spell bound.

"That promise you will keep. I am sure of it, as I have already told you." continued Margaret, in a low, cold voice, which froze the marrow in his bones.

"I made no such promise; I never saw him," said he, with a look of agony.

"You rose from your chair as if to reach a glass," Margaret went on to observe, calm and unmoved, and, apparently without hearing him; "and, as he was in the act of drinking, you bound your scarf, which you had ready, round his throat. The next day you gave out that you were ill, and did not rise, but lay with the body of your victim beneath your bed. In the evening you placed the body in the chest you had prepared, and which you sent down yesterday. Your measures were well taken; your victim made no noise and was not missed, for no one saw him enter."

Margaret paused, still as if listening to some one whispering into her ear. Hugh stood with his gaze fixed on her, and the large drops of sweat falling from his forehead. He made several attempts to speak, but his parched tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. At last he suddenly drew himself up with a sudden effort, and muttered in a husky tone."

"Were any one but yourself to accuse me of such a crime, I—"

He did not complete his sentence, for Margaret interrupted him. While relating her horrible tale, she, had been in a sort of dream and spoke as one inspired. She now seemed to be suddenly restored to consciousness. Her cheeks flushed a hectic red, her eyes dilated, and her breast heaved violently. As she heard his last words, she exclaimed,—

"A crime! what crime? Hugh Arnell, what crime?"

"Your brain is disordered, Margaret," he replied.

"Ay," she continued, "it is! I have had a dreadful—a horrible dream. I dreamed—but no!" she added, with a piercing shriek, which sounded like nothing human, as her eyes fell upon the oak chest. "No! it was not a dream! it was the truth revealed by the help of Heaven itself! Hugh Arnell, you know it was the truth!"

So speaking, she ran to the chest, and, throwing back the lid, exposed to view the mangled remains of a human corpse.

"Here! there! Hugh Arnell," she shrieked hysterically; "what say you now? And yonder, among those glowing logs, what is that? What were you looking when I interrupted you? Your victim's body!"

It is impossible to describe by mere words the appearance of Hugh. His colour came and went with inconceivable rapidity.—One instant he was ashy pale, and the next a deep crimson, while waves of tremulous emotion rolled, as it were, through his whole frame. His legs tottered beneath him, but he managed to reel up to where Margaret stood

"Murderer!" exclaimed the latter. "Murderer!"

"For Heaven's sake, silence!" he said.

"Are you not the murderer of Edward Norris!—your guest—my fond, devoted lover!"

"Margaret! if I am," replied her companion, falling on his knees before her, "have pity on me! forgive me! It was love for you which urged me on. Forgive me; it was for your sake I did it!"

"He appeals to me," said Margaret, "to me, the destined bride of his victim. Murderer, murderer! Help, help!"

"Silence!" he exclaimed, "silence! you will raise the household."

"I would, I will," she replied, making towards the door.

"Stop, Margaret," he said, holding her back. Stop, and reflect what you are about to do. You would consign me to a scaffold?"

"What other resting-place is there so fit for so base and dastardly a murderer?" she answered, struggling to escape.

Hugh's danger was now most imminent. If she eluded him, he felt certain of his fate; the intensity of his agony lent him courage.

"If you persist," he resumed, in a low, but ominous voice, "your life or mine will be the forfeit. Keep this secret, and I promise to leave the house, the country, and never to see you more."

"No—no—no!" cried the young creature, wrestling with him; "no—never!—Help, help!"

"You will have it," said Hugh, between his clinched teeth, and, snatching up the knife he had already been using in the previous part of the evening, and which was still on the table, he struck at her with his full force. The handle emitted a dull, muffled sound as it came against her body. A small red speck instantly appeared upon her white dress, growing every instant larger, and larger, until Hugh withdrew the knife, when the blood bubbled and entirely overspread the dress.

"I told you I was sure I should pass my Christmas Day with him, and by your means," she ejaculated as she fell back, with a smile on her lips, "See, see, he is with me now. Murderer! I am beyond your power—but you cannot—are not—you never will be—you or yours—beyond—his."

These were the last words she ever spoke. Her eyes became glazed over with a sort of film; her breathing grew shorter and more difficult, and she sank back upon the oaken floor—dead!

III.

Hugh Arnell felt his brain whirl round with a thousand conflicting emotions, but the idea of self-preservation was indistinctly and unconsciously predominant. He was a murderer for the second time, he scarcely knew how. He had but a confused recollection of the causes which had led him to perpetrate this first crime. All his faculties were concentrated in the one great fact, that it was necessary for him to dispose, in some way or other, of his victim, in order that the murder might not be discovered.—He leaned down for the purpose of raising the body, but found that, slim and light as it was, he could not do so. Not that it appeared too heavy for him, but there seemed some power at work opposed to his own, and which held down the corpse in the position it occupied. Again and again he endeavored to carry out his intention, and each successive time did he fail. He imagined doubtless, that his physical strength had deserted him and determined to test the point, for he rose and proceeded to the oak chest. Grasping it firmly with both hands at either end, and, straining every muscle to the utmost, he raised it, heavy as it was, with ease. Again he went up to the body, and renewed his attempt. Again was he unsuccessful. All at once his glance alighted upon the hands, which seemed to be firmly retained, as in a vice. He examined them more closely. When he touched them, they could be moved about freely enough in all directions but, immediately he tried to lift the body, they ones more were tightly grasped. Staggered, bewildered, and half-unconscious of what he was doing, he rolled back the sleeve from one of the arms. Round the wrist he distinctly beheld the impression of the fingers and thumb of what appeared to have been a human hand. Discovering the other wrist, he perceived there, likewise, the same blueish marks, corresponding to four fingers and a thumb. He was looking carefully, first at one arm and then at the other, when he was startled by the noise of something moving on the hearth. He turned round, as quick as thought itself. The fire had gone down considerably, and an immense blood hound was scraping with its paw among the outer edge of ashes. It had just dragged forth a large bone, with some scorched shreds of flesh still adhering to it.

"Ah! Nero! Nero, sir," exclaimed Hugh advancing to the hound. But the latter, although a favourite, and also generally fond of its master, avoided him, and ran, still carrying its horrible booty in its mouth, out of the library.

Hugh now perceived, for the first time, that the door had been left open ever since Margaret had entered. He hastily rushed up and locked it. He lingered for some minutes at the extremity of the apartment, evidently unwilling to return near his cousin's corpse. He passed and repassed his hand frequently over his brow with anxious haste, and at last, however, he walked straight up to the spot, knelt down on one knee, and, putting his arm under the waist, was about to make another effort to lift the body, when he suddenly let slip from his hold. His hair rose perceptibly on his head with horror. His eye balls were bloodshot, and so distended that they seemed about to start from their sockets. His lower jaw dropped, and his whole bearing and demeanour indicated the most abject and terrible fear. His glances were fixedly directed towards two bright spots, like stars piercing the misty gloom in which the extreme sky of the library was shrouded. Those two spots were two human eyes glaring at him with such intensity that they almost appeared to touch him, and transfix him like two sharp daggers. His agony of that moment must have been terrible. He had not been alone with the victim when performing the work of murder! Every word spoken had been heard, every blow dealt had been seen by the third person, for now, despite of the obscurity, he could make out the form of a man, a sort of sailor, standing in a recess, generally concealed by a curtain, behind which, no doubt, the man had hitherto been hid.

The stranger advanced a step or two.—Still Hugh did not move. He saw nothing, but those two eyes, which glared at him with supernatural brilliancy through the gloom, and which curdled his blood. The stranger continued in advance until opposite Hugh. With his eyes still fixed upon the latter, he said, pointing first to the oak chest, and then to Margaret's lifeless form—

"Murdered! Murdered!"

Hugh shuddered, but he could not move.—The two eyes were glaring upon him, eating, like live coals, into his soul. No sooner, however, were they withdrawn for an instant, to look on Margaret, than gathering himself up, for a supreme effort, he bounded like a tiger at the stranger's throat exclaiming, as he did so—

"Help! murder! Help, there!"

The stranger instantly divined his assailant's intention. It was evident that Hugh had resolved to shift suspicion and the consequences of his crime, from his own shoulders to those of a man perfectly innocent of it, and who, in fact, was the only witness against him. The idea, though devilish in the extreme, was admirably calculated to serve the assassin's purpose; for who would for a single moment, believe the statement of a man, sea-faring man, such as the stranger, judging by his exterior, was, when opposed to the oath of a gentleman of family, and the heir to immense estates! All these considerations, and a thousand others, flashed with the rapidity of lightning through the stranger's mind as he grappled with Hugh, who held him firmly, while he continued his cries for assistance. No time was to be lost. The cries had aroused the household, for the sound of men's feet rapidly mounting the stairs was heard approaching nearer and nearer; at last they stopped outside the library.

"Break open the door," gasped forth Hugh. "Break open the door! there is murder going forward!"

There was now the sound of persons running down stairs. Presently they returned, and heavy blows, dealt with a sledge hammer, or some other ponderous instrument, echoed against the door. But the latter was formed of massive oak, and defied the efforts made by those outside to force it.—But no obstacle, however strong, could possibly hold out long against such violence.—The stranger clearly felt convinced of this, and his conviction seeming to increase up to the highest pitch. He had, for a minute or two, opposed Hugh more feebly, and the latter had nearly succeeded in dragging him up to the door, which he might then have opened. But the stranger had merely done so to regain his well nigh exhausted strength. Just as his adversary's hand was within an inch of the bolt, he gathered himself up, pressed his lips closely together, and, again, with force across the room.

Hugh fell heavily against the bookcase and remained for the moment insensible.—Seizing an enormous book around him, the stranger sought some outlet by which to flee. His eye lighted upon the curtains before the window nearest to him. Running up, he drew them hastily on one side, and opening the lattice, looked out. The distance to the ground was about thirty feet. The stranger involuntarily drew back. At this instant, the door gave way with a frightful crash, fragment of it being projected completely across the room. Hesitation was tantamount to death. The stranger swung himself over the sill, but remained still hanging by his hands, which convulsively clutched it. He was endeavouring to find a resting place for his foot on the trellis work against the wall.

"Yonder he is," exclaimed Hugh, rising from the place to which he had been hurled. "Yonder—at the window! Pursue him! Capture him! He is the murderer of my cousin!"

The servants darted to the window. The two hands were still clinging spasmodically to the sill, every vein in them standing out in relief like whip cord. One of the servants drew his sword across them.—The blood spurted up into the air, and a heavy fall was heard on the ground beneath.

"He is wounded!" cried Hugh "Quick, quick, follow me! He cannot escape."

So speaking, and accompanied by his retainers, he descended the stairs, and ran with furious haste out of the house, in time to see, in the moonlight, the stranger retreating at full speed across the park. They instantly followed, and were rapidly gaining upon him, when the object of their chase reached the transparent brook from which the hall takes its name.

"He has escaped us, curse!" exclaimed Hugh! "He has missed the bridge!"

But Hugh Arnell was mistaken. Looking once behind him, the stranger dashed into the water. His pursuers were so near him that they could hear the thin coating of ice on the brook break as he plunged in.

"Fire on him, fire on him!" cried Hugh, in a voice hoarse with excitement and rage

"Fire on him, fire on him!"

Three or four shots responded to this order but they missed their intended victim. By the time Hugh and his followers had arrived at the bank, the stranger was far on the other side and soon lost to view.

Although they did not give up the pursuit, it was useless. They proceeded to the village, and continued their search the entire night, aided by the blood-hound Nero, but in vain. From the moment the stranger had reached the highway every trace of him was lost. He had run along the middle of the road, and his footsteps were no longer distinguishable. The hound, too, was at fault. An active search was kept up for several days, but with the same result, and the general impression was, that the supposed murderer had escaped in one of the numerous smuggling vessels hovering about the coast. This impression was the more likely to be correct, as it was at the sea-shore that the blood-hound had lost the scent.

Hugh Arnell's account of the murder was to the following effect. On his return from London, and after having remained in the library a short time, he had proceeded to his bed-chamber for the purpose of changing his riding-dress. He had just done so, when he heard screams issuing from the library. He rushed down to see what was the matter. Immediately he entered the apartment, the door was closed and bolted behind him, and he found himself in the presence of his cousin and her murderer. How he gave the alarm and pursued his intended victim, we know.

This story gained implicit belief. Hugh escaped even the shadow of suspicion, but people remarked a change in his behaviour. He was depressed and gloomy. The members of the household fancied he always shuddered when he entered the library, and looked as if he would have drawn back, but was irresistibly pulled forward. Such motions were, however, laughed at as idle dreams. He was constantly in the library, apparently fascinated to the place. A remarkable fact, also, which people afterwards remembered, was, that he generally wore large gauntlet gloves, extending half way up his fore arm, and, when this was not the case, that deep lace ruffles fell over his hands and reached nearly to his knuckles. He seldom, too, shook hands with anyone.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

Miscellany.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S COURTSHIP.—The courtship of this monarch was like everything else she did in her life,—there was in it an eye to business. The account of her *tenderness*, is nevertheless, curious. It is related by a French contemporary,—a sort of French Pepys. The Duke of Alencon was the favourite person on whom she bestowed her—broth! The duke crossed the sea, arrived in London, and lodged the first day with the Ambassador of France, and after wards in the royal palace at the queen's expense, who saw him the second day two miles without the town. It is said that relating to the marriage, there were rather vague words spoken than any likely to lead to a conclusion, though present were exchanged. It is said also that every morning the queen carried him a cup of broth with her own hand, and that the duke showed himself to her in a doublet of flesh-coloured silk to prove he was not humped, as had been told her. But from all we hear they negotiated any affairs rather than those of the marriage; or to express myself with more propriety, the sage queen held out this bait to keep Monsieur in check, and strength en him in his hatred to Spain. It was believed that the Queen of England, the Duke of Alencon, the King of Navarre, the Prince Casimir, and the Prince of Orange, were all agreed to carry the war into Spain.—*Lives of the Queens.*

TALL MEN.—Burns, a famous Irish giant, who died in London some years since measured eight feet two inches. Cornelius Magrath, who died in the year 1760, measured seven feet eight inches. Edward Malon, another Irishman, was seven feet seven inches and was nearly equal in stature and size to Daniel Cardanus, a Swedish giant. Dr. Chesselden, a famous anatomist, speaks of a skeleton discovered in a Roman camp near St. Albans, England, which he judged to have been eight feet four inches. Goliath of Gath, according to Bishop Cumberland, was eleven feet high, and Maximinius, the emperor, was nine feet; tall toys, all of them.—*Curious Facts.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are of infinite benefit to persons suffering from nervous tremours and general feebleness. They renovate the nervous system, and brace the muscles, as well as give tone to the stomach. Their purgative action is unaccompanied by pain, and as they have powerful stomachic as well as aperient and purifying properties, they literally carry on the work of invigorating the digestion, relieving the bowels, and regulating the secretions at one and the same time. This cannot be said of any other medicine in existence.

CHURCHES IN ROME.—A recent estimate of the value of the churches in the Eternal City has been made, by which it would seem that the outside world will have formed of any approximate judgement of the immense amount of treasures collected within the walls of these temples of Chris. worship. St. Peter's independently of its invaluable treasures of art, cost over $50,000,000, and the annual expense of repairs is some $31,000! There are also other churches in Rome equally magnificent in the style and splendor of their decorations and some two or three of which would buy all the churches in Boston and New York.—*New York Mirror.*

MR. Partington says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions, is to "make the engineers bile their water on shore."—In her opinion all the bustin' is done by cookin' the steam on board.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, February 6th.

The steamship Africa arrived at 3 p. m. She left Liverpool on the 24th, and brings three days later dates than those brought by the Baltic.

The Swiss difficulty was considered virtually settled, but the details of the adjustment were to be submitted to a conference of the several powers.

The British fleet had taken possession of Bushero and the Island of Karrack in the Persian Gulf. It is also reported that the Russians had occupied Astrakan.

Latest advices from China are to the effect that the government of Canton continued obdurate, that the British had taken and destroyed the French Folly fort, that the Chinese had set fire to the factories, and that all the Hongs were destroyed. The oriental, opera and mercantile junks had been burned. It was reported that the shelling of Canton had commenced just before the departure of the mail.

Richardson, Spence & Co, report markets generally dull, with decline of 2d per bushel on wheat, and 6d per barrel on flour. Quite slight demand. Western Canal flour was quoted 31s a 31s 6d; Ohio 34s a 35s; mixed corn 33s a 33s 6d; white 34s a 35s.—Provisions generally dull, without material alteration. Lard 67s a 68s. Teas unsettled and excited, an advance of ¾d a 1d is quoted.

London Money Market rather easier but unchanged. Consols for money closed at 93¾ a 93¾. American securities steady.

The Africa sailed at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th.

The London Morning Herald announces that at a Cabinet Council, held on the 21st, the subject of the re-construction of the Cabinet was discussed, and that offers of another Coalition were made some weeks ago.—Among other changes it is said, that Gladstone will be replaced in the Exchequer.

The merchants of the principal commercial cities of France have applied to the Emperor on behalf of French citizens who suffered by the destruction of Greytown by the American frigate *Cyane*.

China.

The China Mail Extra, dated Hong Kong, Nov. 24, brings nice days later intelligence than that received by the last mail.

The Russians having entirely demolished, the Americans intend to retire from the quarrel, it is said, and wait the issue of Admiral Seymour's demonstration before again operating. The French have also withdrawn their men-of-war's men from the factories, and report has it, have taken possession of the Bogue forts on the west of the branches of the river. These they intend holding pending the arrangement of some matters which they, too, have to present to the Government of China, the recent cruel torture and murder of the missionary Chapdelaine having yet to be explained to the authority qualified to receive the explanation—M. de Montigny—now on his way here from Cochin China.

Dissappointed in the hope of bringing the Canton Government to a proper sense of duty by the harsh means reported in our last summary. Admiral Seymour now relies, apparently, and with reason, on coercion by famine. With this, on some such view, his Excellency is intrenching the foreign quarter, has had captured junks filled with the remains of demolished forts, and is sinking them in those parts of the river where danger from fire rafts has to be apprehended—booming off those tracks which it may be found necessary to open on an early occasion. Every native boat that approaches the factories is fired on, though few, since the Niger has been guardship, have had the temerity to come within reach of her unsparing sharp-shooters.

A covered way from the British factory to the Hong-merchants' corner of the river wall is in contemplation too is reported, so rendering the next attack on the city a work of comparative ease and safety. In place of the withdrawn French and American guards some companies of her Majesty's 59th Regiment have been sent hence, though but few are required, the Sikh and Lascar sepoys disposed, being quite sufficient to keep at bay as many Chinese as can be brought against them on the land side; and it would be quite possible for Admiral Seymour, even with the force at present under his control, to take possession of and to hold securely all that quarter of the new city extending West from the Governor-General's official residence, and North up to the wall of the old city, distant but a few yards from the extremity of the building spoken of.

From Nicaragua.

The steamer "Cahawba" has brought several days' later intelligence from the scene of Walker's operations. The reports as to his position were contradictory. Fifty-one men who had served under Walker and been discharged upon the expiration of their time, had found their way to Greytown and reported that his position at Rivas had been undisturbed—and that he had from 400 to 500 effective men under his immediate command. Subsequently some Costa Ricans, who came down, stated that Gen. Walker had been forced to leave Rivas with all his force, and take position at San George, where he was surrounded by the allied forces, and being nearly out of provisions, had offered to capitulate. The San Juan correspondent of the New York *Times* gives an account of an exciting affair which occurred at Punta Arenas on the 16th January. A boat's crew from the British ship *Cossack* landed at that place, under the command of Captain Cockburn, and protection was offered to any British subject who might be detained among the "recruits" against their will. The filibustierer in command, Colonel Lockbridge, protested against this as an improper interference, but finally agreed to parade his men on the beach, and allowed Captain Cockburn to read a paper, offering protection to any British subjects who chose to avail themselves of it. On this being done, ten men stepped from the line and claimed protection, which was at once extended to them. Col. Lockridge protested, and the British retired to their vessel

We recently stated that certain parties had been arrested in New York on a charge of being concerned in "filibustering" enterprises against Nicaragua. They were examined before one of the Judges of New York on the 4th inst. The defendants, in the course of their cross examination, offered to read a letter from the private secretary of President Pierce of Col. Fabens, which, they said, contained evidence of the complicity of the President in the Colonel's movements. The superscription was marked, "Free, Frank Pierce," but pending the discussion as to the admissibility of the letter, the Commission adjourned. The defendants' counsel did not deem it prudent for their cause to let the reporters see the communication, but whether it will be admitted or not, they avow that it shall appear in print. The supposition is that if the letter contains evidence of the complicity hinted at, the prosecution will go no further. The defendants, it is said, will, if put on their defence, call to the stand as witnesses Mr. Secretary Marcy, Mr. Nicholson, editor of the Washington *Union*, and Mr. Sidney Webster, Pierce's private Secretary. There is a prospect of some very unpleasant disclosures, likely to place Mr. President Pierce and his Government in rather an awkward position. But the probability is that efforts will be made to prevent the disclosures from taking place.—*Colonist.*

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, FEBRUARY 12, 1857.

With this week's issue, the publication of the Maple Leaf has been commenced in Amherstburgh as well as in Sandwich, and hereafter the inhabitants of that Town may expect through the columns of this Journal a strong advocacy of the interests in which they will be most affected. Their interests heretofore have not been advocated in a manner that was at all adequate to their wants. Situated as it is upon the banks of the Detroit River, at a point near Lake Erie, it is well adapted for a port, and the principal part of the grain exported from this county from its favourable position, passes through its store-houses; and wood appears also to be an article of great value to the commerce of the place, and the immense quantities that are piled up on its docks and in various yards, show plainly that the inhabitants are determined to do a large business so soon as navigation is open as the majority of the large fleet of Steamers plying upon the Lakes are in the habit of wooding in that Town. This article alone is of the greatest advantage to the place, assisting the merchants to dispose of large stocks of goods in exchange for wood, for which the cash is realized without any difficulty from Steamers. The trades of the place appear to be all in a prosperous condition, and from their numbers, and the activity and energy with which they are carried on, show clearly that business is active, and the trade of the place in a prosperous condition. We are happy to see that a number of new buildings are in course of erection and many have just been completed. The merchants, are doing well, and their trade in Produce and Cord Wood is large and remunerative. Although there may not be the same activity as is shown in some of the new Towns, yet there is a good healthy trade carried on and a steady and substantial course of improvement noticeable.

We had the pleasure of being conducted through the principal places of business such as the Foundry of Messrs Jones & Co., which is doing a large and flourishing business. The Manufactory of Tin Ware by Mr. Borrowman, the Cabinet Shop of Mr. McGregor, and a number of other places where all appeared to be doing well.

The Southern Railway office in the hand. some building erected by Peter Menzies, Esquire, is well adapted for the purpose to which it has been applied, and through the kindness of that gentleman we made a full inspection of the premises.

We had the pleasure, on Friday last, of attending the ball given by the Essex Troop of Cavalry, in Kingsville, and we may safely say that it has hardly ever fallen to our lot to witness so pleasant an entertainment as was given on that occasion—it was every thing that the most exacting could wish for. The decorations of the ball room were neat and tastefully arranged, and reflect great credit upon the persons through whose exertions they were made. Then we must not forget the chief feature that contributed mainly to the pleasure of the evening, and in which the gentlemen always on such occasions feel so deep an interest, and, moved by this gentle influence, cast aside the cares produced by daily labours, enter gaily into the pleasures of the mazy dance, as if all care had been lost, and a charming paradise gained. We need hardly say that this charming effect was produced by the beautiful and lovely fair ones who graced the ball with their presence—in beauty and fairness they could not be surpassed. We have never seen an assembly where all the ladies, without exception, looked more charming than they did at the Kingsville Ball. We dare not attempt to enumerate those that looked best, for should we commence, we would have to name them all. Even we ourselves could not resist the influence of the general charm; but were forced to take part in the gaieties of the night, and right merrily did we join in and "trip the light fantastic toe."

Then the music, which was by Lucker's Band could not be surpassed. The band appeared determined to do their best, in producing heart-stirring strains, which was responded to by the gay dancers in excellent style. The Troopers in their neat and handsome uniforms produced a nice effect; we could not help noticing with pleasure their handsome appearance in the ball room, as before we had occasion to praise their appearance while on duty.

The dancing room which was on the second floor of the Town Hall was nearly filled, there being present from sixty to seventy couple, which were as many as the room could conveniently hold. At midnight supper was announced, and upon entering the spacious room upon the first floor, the eye was greeted with a most sumptuously spread table arranged in such a manner that all present were comfortably seated, in order to gratify the inner man upon the many choice dishes before them. After refreshments were partaken of, the ball room was again entered and dancing resumed with the same spirit that had marked the gaieties of the whole evening, and continued until five in the morning, when, we believe, all retired highly delighted with every thing and every body that they had seen and met. For our own part, we could not have enjoyed our selves more, and the attention bestowed upon the guests from a distance by the members of the Troop will not be forgotten in many a long day. We have only to hope that that this will not be the last occasion when we shall have the pleasure of again passing so delightful an evening with the same parties.

The Inner Mission

"PRESERVE AND REGULATE, NOT DESTROY."

There is in Germany a vast organization, known by the designation of the "Inner Mission," which is without parallel in the variety and extent of its religious objects.—What this organization is to the spiritual darkness of mankind, Professor Holloway's world-embracing system of medical agencies is to their bodily infirmities. As the German institution disseminates through its innumerable *colporteurs* religious instruction and consolation among the people of every land, so the agents and representatives of this indefatigable philanthropist, proffer the means of cure to the sick of all regions. His remedies are as potent to control disease and preserve and prolong life, as their tracts and homilies are to check vice and promote virtue. His, too, is an *Inner Mission*, for there is no internal disorder which does not yield to that most powerful and infallible, yet safest of all antidotes, Holloway's Pills. Probably half the mortality which annually occurs among civilized nations, might be traced to neglected derangements of the stomach. This delicate and important organ is fearfully abused.—Luxury on the one hand and privation on the other, disorder its stimulated, paralysed —in every way misused, and from the chronic dyspepsia and other forms of indigestion engendered by this maltreatment, hundreds of terrible maladies, affecting every portion of the system, inevitably spring.—Doctors are called in, and what is their prescription? Calomel! The mischief done by the disease is consummated by the so-called remedy! Corrosive poison forms no part of Professor Holloway's irresistible curatives. His Pills composed exclusively of hygean vegetable substances, reach and neutralize the destructive elements of disease in the animal fluids with as much celerity as light banishes darkness. That they should fail to produce this effect is a chemical impossibility. Nor is this all. They act as an invigorant, restoring to the stomach its normal activity, strengthening the constitution and infusing fresh vitality into every torpid organ. Equally salutary is the effects, and those who rely upon his two great remedies, to the exclusion of all other medical preparations, will never find that their confidence has been misplaced.—*Plymouth Journal.*

The North Shore railroad question seems to be fast approaching its solution. The Corporation of the city of Quebec, acting upon the advice of Mr. Cassaus, has resolved to cede its rights and to thus undertaking from £100,000 to £300,000. This resolution has of course to be submitted to the rate payers for ratification; and after that has been done, the work is to be commenced, within four calendar months and completed within three years.

We are not called upon to discuss the merits of this enterprise in a commercial point of view; or to judge by the receipts of the parallel section of the Grand Trunk, on the south side of the river, whether it is likely to be a paying work. That is the business of the parties who embark in it. The citizens of Quebec, for example, find themselves cut off to a certain extent from the road on the south side of the river, by the floating ice which sometimes renders crossing very difficult in winter; and are willing to pay something for the conveniences of a more accessible road. In a still stronger degree this motive operates with the 300,000 people along the proposed line of railway. What they feel the want of, and what they seem determined to secure, is the convenience of a railroad. Quebec, having taken the initiative in the matter, is almost certain to be followed by the other municipalities on the line. The subscriptions already amount to £515,000. Should St. Maurice and Three Rivers double their sub scriptions, the whole amount of subscribed capital will be brought up to £570,000.

The adoption of Mr. Cassaus's advice so far, shows that the opposition to it was powerful and unscrupulous. Already has he achieved a single victory over his opponent. He has done more, he has awakened the slumbering energies of his countrymen, who have shown that they possess a vigor and determination, the want of which has often been made a subject of reproach.—*Leader.*

The Winter on Lake Superior.

Many eastern and western exchanges received by last week's mail contain statements to the effect that the inhabitants of the Lake Superior region are suffering for supplies and would be likely to suffer severely during the present winter for the lack of the necessaries of life. The Buffalo *Express*, in an article appealing to the people of the lower lake cities to render such assistance as is in their power, paints the following gloomy picture of existing social condition.

"The aggregate amount of provisions and other necessaries which will be available for winter consumption, is far below the minimum known to be absolutely indispensable, and it is not difficult to foresee the consequence, which will appear in actual suffering, if something cannot immediately be done to relieve the famine-threatened inhabitants. The communication will be closed; even the mails from there will reach us only at long and irregular intervals, and the poor miners and settlers will be shut out from human sympathy for months the gloom of the situation heightened by the cold of the season."

So far as these statements pertain to this section, they are without the least foundation in truth. We have an abundance of provisions, and they are selling at prices much cheaper than any previous winter.—Flour can be purchased at from ten to twelve dollars per barrel, meas beef for seventy-two dollars, and other articles in proportion. Our latest dates from the other points on the lake represent that they have a larger supply of provisions than usual on hand, and quite sufficient to last until the opening of navigation.

We hope our friends in the east will give themselves no uneasiness because of our seemingly isolated condition. We believe our people, generally, are comfortable, contented, and happy; and would not exchange the healthy and pleasant winters of Lake Superior for those of any other section of the Union to the south or east.—*Superior Chronicle.*

What it costs to kiss a girl if her Father finds it out.

Last week a young man was brought up before Squire Wickham, in York Township, for assault on a lady and damaging her wearing apparel. It appears that on the Sunday previous the young man was escorting the object of his affections home from church, what was their precise subject of conversation, while they were thus walking slowly together, we do not learn, but the discourse was suddenly interrupted by the young man trying very imprudently, we admit, to give his lady love a kiss, and, in the attempt, broke her bon. The young lady, arriving home with a broken sable, her father enquired into the cause, and the next day had the unfortunate youth brought to justice. The case however did not come to trial, it was settled by the young man paying the girl's father $2 for the bon and $1 costs to the magistrate. The young lady was present, but not being as well versed in legal terms as her father, she could not understand how a kiss could be an *assault*, and successfully disinvered against there being any grounds for action, so far as the assault was concerned.

The Quebec papers tell us that many persons got their cheeks frost bitten going home from church on the same Sunday here referred to. Now, we know, but the young men only wanted to keep the frost out of his charmer's ruby lips.—*Economist.*

THE TRANS ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The United States Senate have passed a bill appropriating $70,000 per annum for the support of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph, and voting the use of the ships to lay down the thither half of the cable. Mr. Field, the Agent, and one of the members of this Company, it will be remembered, went to England and obtained from the Imperial Government a grant of £14,000 sterling per annum for the use of the line, and the offer of a ship to lay down the British end of it. Annexed to the grant was a condition that the English Government of the United States in the event of their entering into an arrangement similar in principle to that of the British Government; in which case the proposals of the two Governments were to have priority in the order in which they should arrive at the stations. Upon the basis of this agreement with the English Government, the bill to which we allude has been introduced and passed through the Senate.—There can be no doubt that this great enterprise will be carried on and completed, and that in a short time we shall be placed in hourly communication with Europe. The Montreal Telegraph Company are alive to the interests of Canadians in this matter, and intend to make us perfectly independent of the United States. To this end they mean to lay down a submarine cable along the bed of the river and gulf of Cape Breton. And a contemporary states that some of our Canadian merchants contemplate, should the great experiment succeed, going even further than this, and laying down a Canadian Ocean Line to connect with Ireland.—*Transcript.*

MURDERER SENTENCED.—The sentence of death was pronounced on Anniss Tousanins, by Mr. Justice Duval, at Quebec, on the 3rd inst., after a long and patient trial, for the murder, by poisoning, of her husband, Joseph Bacon. The sentence is to be carried out on the third day of April.

The prisoner seemed much affected while the awful sentence was being pronounced, and sobbed the whole time. Judge Duval spoke with much emotion, and many of those present in Court shed tears.

When the Judge had concluded speaking, the Clerk of the Crown asked the prisoner if she had anything to say why execution should not be awarded according to the judgment.

The prisoner (who was still crying) answered "I am not guilty" (*Je ne suis pas coupable.*)

Mr. Alleyan, her Counsel, put in a plea of pregnancy, and prayed for a reprieve.

The Judge ordered the issue of a writ of *Venire* for a jury of matrons, to inquire into the fact, and the prisoner was then removed from the bar.

Effects of the Thaw.

TREMENDOUS FLOODS AT ALBANY, CHICAGO.

OSWEGO Feb. 9th.

The ice on the river began to move yesterday and rushed down with great force; tore six schooners from their moorings, sweeping all into the Lake. Much damage was done to vessels in the harbour. Several canal boats are loose on the Lake. Steamtugs have started out in pursuit.

ALBANY, Feb. 9th.

As anticipated yesterday, a tremendous flood occurred, damaging property last night to an amount impossible to conjecture, but which cannot fail to reach 2,000,000 dollars. All last night the city was in a confusion and excitement. The citizens were engaged all 1 st night, in the docks and lower part of the city, in removing goods and storing them away in the second stories of buildings where it was thought the flood could not reach, but their calculations proved erroneous. About half-past ten the ice commenced moving in the river with tremendous force, threatening the bridge on the streets for some time. The water rose so rapidly that those who were on the docks and piers were compelled to make a rapid retreat.—The water in the river continued rising until the ides answering, when it reached a point three feet higher than was ever known before. The entire lower part of the city was flooded as high as Green-street. Persons who had retired to bed, thinking themselves safe, were aroused by horsemen who rode through the waters, knocking at the doors of houses, to arouse the sleepers to a sense of their danger. By this time considerable rain availed; the people in the lower part of the city having barely time to escape with their lives.—About three o'clock the alarm bells were sounded for fire, when flames were discovered bursting forth from houses in different parts of the city. R. C. Warner and Son's Store, on Pearl, Building on South-street and Broadway; Gibson & Kalter's planing mills, at the foot of the Fourth-street, and W. H. Barrett's fire-brick store on the piers were all in flames at the same time, the fires having originated through the quickening of lime. The height of the water rendered it impossible for the engines to reach the scene of confusion, but the firemen put off in boats with buckets, and confined the flames to the buildings where they originated. About this time the wind changed and became piercingly cold.

The propeller *Western World*, lying in front of Barrel's store, caught fire and was scuttled and sunk, to save her cargo of 4,000 bushels of corn.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident, resulting in the death of a young man occurred in the Township of Derby, on Saturday last. Two men were chopping in company, when one fell upon on one of them named Johnson Raney, striking him upon the back part of the head fracturing his skull so severely that he died on the Sunday morning following. He was interred in the burial ground of St. Paul's Church, Derby, on Tuesday last, when a most impressive address was delivered to the assembled mourners by Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland, from the text, "The night cometh, when no man can work;" in which he urged the necessity, and the solemn duty, of all Christians labouring to make "their calling and election sure;" lest the "night" should come, when "no man can work." Accordial was manifested by the Orange rites. Raney was a single man, 30 years of age.—*Owen Sound Times.*

Mr. Charles Morey, of Boston, who has been in France on business, was arrested on some frivolous pretext of debt, in Paris, about a month ago and imprisoned for debt. While in Paris he was deliberately shot by the sentry on guard. It appears that the sentries have orders to prevent any of the prisoners from looking out of their windows, and if prisoners persist in doing so the sentries are authorised to shoot them,—a most singular order, surely. Mr. Morey refused the command of the sentry to withdraw from the window, and the latter, exasperated at the refusal, fired at him and shot him dead.

HAMILTON AND THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.—The Hamilton Board of Trade has resolved to secure a survey in order to ascertain whether a canal from that point to the Georgian Bay be practicable. This shows the general interest which is beginning to attach to the question of connecting the Georgian Bay with the waters below it, by water, and thus bringing the city and the different towns on the Ottawa and Huron with Montreal to have the connection made with that river. Toronto finds in Hamilton a competitor for the Upper projected line of connection between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario. The former city has got the start of the latter in this matter; but it is a question whether she keep it; for just when the survey from this point has come to a stand for want of money, another is on the point of being commenced from Hamilton to Toronto, having commenced the matter, going to allow itself to be outbid by Hamilton.—*Leader.*

The produce circular of Thomas C. Orr Glasgow, of January 1st, says.—"The chief feature of our import list is the liberal supply of wheat and flour we have this year received from Canada and the United States; amounting in the first named articles, to one half of the total imports, coastwise and from every quarter. The imports at Glasgow and Canada, were,—of Flour, 36,300 barrels; and of wheat, 350,804 bushels.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, alluding to a paragraph in a letter from Toronto stating as a rumour, that the reciprocity treaty was to be abrogated by government, says: "Far from this, every effort is to be made in our negotiations with foreign governments for the extension of the principles of that treaty. It is proposed to extend it to the trade with the British West India Islands, if that be practicable, and to obtain from the Spanish Government some relaxation of the restrictive policy in regard to trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, and, if possible, an entire new system of commercial reciprocity.

AN OFFICIAL WRETCH.—A public watchman at Richmond, Virginia, has just been arrested for altering the hours in the passes of negro slaves, and then taking the poor slaves to prison, to be whipped, in order to make the mayor think him very vigilant in the discharge of his duty.

EXPERIMENT.—An Irishman in Leechburg, Pennsylvania, on New Year's day undertook to convert a pair of candle-moulds into a noise making machine. He placed a heavy charge of powde in one of the tubes, wadding it down to make a "loud crack," and, applying his segar to the end, the machine exploded loud enough, but it recoiled, penetrating his brain, and killing him instantly.

An enthusiastic admirer of the Czar was repeatedly saying to a stranger, "the Czar is great," "Yes," was the reply, "but God is greater," "Ah!" exclaimed the Russian, "but the Czar is young yet."

BLACK AND WHITE.—We read in the *Normandie*:—"A wonder has occurred in Conteville. The daughter of a fisherman, Marie C——, who married a year ago John G——, a negro sailor, native of an English colony, has just given birth to twins, a girl and a boy. The former is white like the mother, and the other black, like the father.

An exchange has discovered that Schottische is a corruption of the words "Scotch itch," and that the famous dance owes its name to the resemblance of its motions to those of a person afflicted with the Scotch pague aforesaid. Awful.

A judge and a joking lawyer were conversing about the doctrine of transmigration of the souls of men into animals. "Now," says the judge, "suppose you and I were changed, you into a horse, and I into an ass, which would you prefer to be?" "The ass to be sure," replied the lawyer. "Why?" rejoined the judge. "Because," was the lawyer's reply, "I have heard of an ass being a judge, but a horse—never."

A GOOD RETORT.—It is reported of Thomas F. Marshall, that a judge having once fined him thirty dollars for contempt of court, he rose and asked the judge to lend him the money, as he hadn't it and there was no friend to whom he could so readily apply as to his honor. This was a stumper. The judge looked at him, and then at the clerk, and finally said, "clerk, remit Mr Marshall's fine. The State is better able to lose thirty dollars than I am."

MARKETS

SANDWICH, Feb. 41857.

Flour.—Best warranted, $6 05. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour.—$3

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed.—$4.

Clover.—$6.

Wheat, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.

Oats,— do do 37c.

Potatoes,—50c

Wheat, 60lb. $1 to 1 13.

Barley—18 lb. $1 to 1 12.

Hay—per Ton, $4 00.

Straw—per load $1 00.

Pork—Per 100 lb. $5 50.

Beef—do $4 to $5.

TORONTO, Feb. 9, 1857.

Farming produce has been on the whole in rather better supply during the week.

WHEAT.—The demand during the week has been very active, and the supply large for the season. Prices have ruled high in consequence of the competition prevailing among the buyers. In more than one instance 6s 9½d per bushel has been paid, and at 6s 9d per bushel, the transactions have been numerous. To day's supply was, indeed, principally bought at that figure.—Prices ranged 6s 7d per bushel to the above rate.

A decline took place in the market this afternoon, in consequence of the Africa's news, when buyers refused to pay higher than 6s 7d per bushel.

Spring Wheat brings 5s 4d to 6s 6d per bushel.

FLOUR.—The business done in Flour this week has been very slight. In the retail market a dullness has been noticeable for some days past. Miller's best has been offering with but few purchasers at $6 per barrel. In some instances 2s 10 per bushel, but transactions at that rate are very limited. The general selling figure is 2s 9d per bushel.—At this rate they are also obtainable in store.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1857.

FLOUR—Market heavy but prices unchanged; sales 3,000 brls at $6 40 a 6 50 for superfine state. $6 50 a 6 65 for superfine western, $6,80 a 7 00 for extra do. Canadian flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull; sales 3,000 bush Dutch red winter, Michigan at $1 18. Corn firm and active; sales 2,000 bushels mixed western at 70c in store. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; sales 200 brls at $17 75 a 18 for prime, $20 63 a 20 85 for old mess, $21 25 a 21 50 for new mess.

DETROIT, Feb. 9, 1857.

FLOUR—Market perfectly stagnant. Quotations nominally the same.

WHEAT.—A lot of 1000 bu white Michigan sold from store on private terms. There was none received in the street.

CORN—About 2000 bu was sold to fill up old contracts, and a few small lots at 60c.

OATS—Held at 40c. and no sales.

DRESSED HOGS—A lot of 30 hogs sold to day at $7 50 on 90 days paper.

Special Notices.

Health and Long Life.

The citizens of the United States and Canada suffer much from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of these digestive maladies, hence life wears fast. The Fair Sex certainly the most handsome in the world, up to a certain period, when, distressing to say many lose their teeth and good looks, while yet in the heyday of life; such sad events may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, when life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial clime, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and we say fearlessly, that health and life can be augmented for many years beyond their ordinary limits, if Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are taken to purify the Blood, according to the rules laid down for health, contained in the directions which accompany each box.

Thousands who have been afflicted in every possible way, are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefits they have received from their use, and are now rejoicing in renewed state of health, after having long despired of ever possessing it again.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the top of each box of the Genuine Pills there is an excellent likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the celebrated painting by Lawrence; also the fac simile signature of MacPhail & Co., the Sole Proprietors, London and New York, on each box, and on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity they are certainly spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in Family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1857

1st Division, Sandwich, Monday, 16 March
2nd do Amhersburg, Thurs. 12 Feb.
3rd do Kingsville, Monday, 16 do
4th do Colchester, Saturday, 14 do
5th do Mersen, Wednesday, 18 do
6th do Simon's Middle Rd Friday, 20th March, 1857.

(Signed) A CHEWETT

SPRING ASSIZES, 1857.

The Spring Assizes for the year 1857 are appointed to be held in the undermentioned Circuits, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Justice McLean.

Prescott	14th	April.
Perth	22nd	"
Ottawa	28th	"
L'Original	7th	"
Cornwall	12th	"

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Picton	4th	March.
Belleville	9th	"
Cobourg	23rd	"
Peterborough	1st	April.
Whitby	13th	"
Kingston	22nd	"

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, C. J. C. P.

Guelph	9th	March.
Berlin	22nd	"
Stratford	30th	"
Cayuga	14th	April.
Woodstock	5th	May.
Brantford	12th	"
Simcoe	21st	"

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

Goderich	11th	March.
London	18th	"
St. Thomas	1st	April.
Chatham	7th	"
Sandwich	14th	"
Sarnia	22nd	"

TORONTO.

The Hon. Sir John B. Robinson, Bart., C. J.

Toronto	13th	April.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, from parties desirous of tendering for the COUNTY PRINTING, until Wednesday the 18th Inst, at noon. Particulars may be obtained, as to the work to be done, from the County Clerk.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE,
Chairman Printing Committee.
Sandwich, 10th Feb. 1857.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

I CHARLES BENNETT, at present and for twelve months past, residing in the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, being a Retailing Merchant by trade, do hereby give notice, that I intend to present a Petition to ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court for the County of Essex, praying to be examined touching my Debts, Estate and Effects, and to be protected from all process, upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such Estate and Effects for payment of my just and lawful debts; and I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said Petition shall be heard, is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and the *Maple Leaf* newspaper, one month at the least, after the date hereof.

As witness my hand, this Seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven,

CHARLES BENNETT.

LOUIS J. FLEURY,
Solicitor for the Petitioner.

WANTED.

A TEACHER WANTED, for school section No, 9, Irish Settlement in the Township of Sandwich, a first or second class.

JEREMIAH McCARTHY }
CLOVIS OUELLETTE } *Trustees*
MICHAEL HIGGINS }

Feb. 8th 1857.

TO RENT.

THE office lately occupied by Mr. Sheriff McEwan. Apply to Chas. Baby Esq., or at the Sheriff's Office, Court House.

Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

AMHERSTBURG COLUMN.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea,
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKINNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.
All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.
He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.
THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufactures, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place
Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &C.
Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, C. OFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.
A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.
Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.
JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.
The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.
Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.
Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.
He is also prepared to furnith goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.
JAMES WEBER.
Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that through mistake, parties have supposed that I was an Administrator to the Estate of the late J. B. Parent, late of Sandwich.
I hereby notify the publi: that I am not Administrator, and that I have nothing to do with the Estate whatever.
CHAS F. LABADIE
Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

TEA MEETING.

A Tea Meeting, will be held in the Wesleyan Church, on the Sandwich Street, Gosfield, on February, 19th inst. Tea to be served at one o'clock, P. M.
Addresses are expected on the occasion by
Rev. MR HICKEY, of Detroit.
" " HOGINS, of Amherstburg,
" " CLEGHORN of Sandwich.
N. B.— The proceeds of the Meeting, are to be applied in liquidating a debt of the Church.
THOS. ATKINSON,
Superintendant.
Gosfield Feb. 2nd, 1857.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held on Saturday, 21st February, at 11 o'clock, a.m. in the Court House, Sandwich. ALEX BARTLETT, Sec.
Windsor, Jan. 23, 1857.

WANTED,

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted, for School Section, No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be paid. Apply to
HENRY HALE,
JAMES HAGARTY, } Trustees.
ADAM MARTINDALE,
Maidstone, Jan. 23, 1857.

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the undersigned, in the third Concession, Petits Cote, about three weeks ago, TWO SPOTTED PIGS, about two years old. Both have their right ears slit. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
MICHAEL BRODERICK,
Township of Sandwich Jan. 28th 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.
JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.
Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accomodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	. $6 00	
Superfine Flour,	. 5 50	
Fine do	. 5 00	
Buckwheat Flour,	1 50 to $2 00	per 100lbs
Rye do	2 20	do
Corn Meal,	. 0 63	per bushel
Pig Feed,	. 1 50	per 100lbs
Bean,	. 1 00	do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.
Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

LOST.

A SORREL FILLEY, rising three years of age, was lost by the Subscriber about the month of August last. Supposed to have strayed away on the back of Windsor. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return it to the subscriber.
JOHN WILKINSON.
January, 1857.

NOTICE.

A BROWN PONY, came into my Barn Yard about a month ago; with a white star in his forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.
HENRY ASHLEY.
Sandwich Street, Jan. 4, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establisment with a call
J. J BENITEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856

Canada Western Asurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £10, 000.
In Shares of £25 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President :	C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President :	T Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer :	J Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor :	A Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., Geo Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Anderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hu Miller, Esq., James Beaty, E

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bal.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Ten.
ISAAC CILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J HN MCCRAE, Agent, at Windsor.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR,

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N·B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.
A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.
HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.
SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.
CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.
A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.
In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.
N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.
GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.
Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON,
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Howatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.
ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby required to hand in their claims to either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.
G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.
AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the
30th day of August next
at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows,
Lots Numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russel Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.
Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

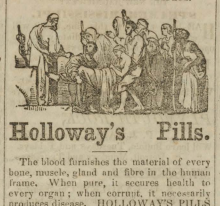
POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, 4th February, 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.
Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 19th Jan, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS.

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,
A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,
JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

HEALTH OR SICKNESS.
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	sadsches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dysepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Dysentery	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.
From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.
WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.
JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.
N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.
N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.
The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand
The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.
The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.
GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.
The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.
ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.
Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.
N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.
A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.
F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.
J. L. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.
Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.
ALONZO BROWN.
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.
A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C. W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.
The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.
The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.
His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.
CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the traveling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.
There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.
L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.
We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.
S. DAVIS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.
VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tentsdavers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.
Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.
The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to merit a share of his guests to merit their patronage and support.
ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.
DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.	
Hugh Croft, Esq.	Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq.	E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq.	R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq	Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq.	F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. FRIESPENY, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT FOR B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tibbetts.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

The Horse and the Stable.

If one would have a good horse on the road, he must take care of him in the stable. To the man who is fond of that noble animal, the horse, the stable is no mean place which is the *home* of his faithful servant. A part of the secret of the differences among horses, may be found in the different ways they are treated in the stable.

This building need not have the embellishment of architecture, nor be made air-tight; but it should be comfortable—made to promote the comfort of its occupant. It should be well ventilated, by allowing a draught of fresh air constantly to pass through it, especially during the warmer months. Do not allow the air of the stable to be made offensive and unhealthy by the presence of ammonia escaping from the excrements. Keep the air in your stable as it is in your house; for such is necessary for the health of a horse.

Plaster of Paris used freely about the stable, is quite desirable—both on the score of comfort and profit. It is cruel to foster a noble horse in a stable where the air is suffocating on account of noxious gases, constantly generating and escaping for want of a few quarts of some absorbent.

The floor of the stall should not have much inclination—only enough to allow the water to pass off. The most level the surface on which a horse stands, the better.

It is said that "sprung knees" are occasioned partly by standing on steep floors in the stable. That such a floor is not pleasant for the horse, is clearly seen in the fact that when such a stall is wide, the horse will stand across his stall, in order to find the most level position.

Let the horse feel as *naturally* as possible in the stable. He has been furnished with a long neck in order that he may reach down to feed, as he does in the pasture, and not that he may reach up, and pull out a small lock of hay from the rack. Give a horse a manager to feed out of, so that he can enjoy eating, and do not oblige him to steal his fodder from a rack, with narrow spaces, as though he did not deserve his keeping. It is thought that a horse will waste his hay if he is fed from the manger; but he will not, if he has good hay, given in proper quantities.

The best horsemen say,—feed a horse as you do yourself. Give him his breakfast, dinner and supper, and nothing between meals. It is mistaken kindness that keeps hay continually before a horse. When he has more hay before him than he can eat up clean, he wastes it or eats more than his system requires.

A horse should have *enough* to eat, and then, if not in use, should stand three or four hours with nothing before him. Such a course of treatment keeps his appetite keen, and he relishes his dinner.

Let him have a generous supply of good bedding. A horse enjoys a good nice bed, as much as a man, and why should he not have it? A good horse deserves it. Because he cannot complain of sleeping in the wet and dirt of the stable, or on hard plank, let no man think that his horse does not appreciate such favors as a good bed. He will lie down during the day occasionally, if he is well cared for. For summer use saw-dust makes excellent bedding. It is cool, sweet and even, and also keeps the stall in a healthy condition.

A supply of fresh, clean water, is indispensable to the comfort of man and beast. I have noticed that my horse drinks the most heartily after eating his supper, about eight o'clock in the evening.

Grooming is one of the civilities of the stable, and ought to be attended to daily. It not only causes a horse to look well, but it promotes health. A faithful groom is equal to two quarts of oats.

Such attention paid to a good horse is by no means like "casting pearls before swine." He who does it, and treats his horse kindly, is sure of his reward.—*Maine Farmer.*

Manures for Fruit Trees.—The best manure for fruit trees, under circumstances, are composts made of stable manure, turf, muck, or loam, with a small quantity of ashes, and still less lime. The addition of guano, bone manure, &c.; increase its value. The proportions may be one-third yard manure, over one-third turf, loam, or peat, and a tenth ashes, a twentieth guano or bone manure. The special manures applied separately, *sometimes* produce evil results, but not usually.

Perpetual Light.—A most curious and interesting discovery has just been made at Laugres, in France, which we have no doubt will cause a searching scientific inquiry as to the material and properties of the perpetual burning lamps, said to have been in use by the ancients.—Workmen were recently excavating for a foundation for a new building in a debris, evidently the remains of Gallo-Roman erection, when they came to the roof of an under ground sort of cave, which time had rendered almost of metallic hardness. An opening was, however, effected, when one of the workmen instantly exclaimed that there was light at the bottom of the cavern. The parties present entered, when they found a bronzed sepulchral lamp of remarkable workmanship suspended from the roof by chains of the same metal. It was entirely filled with a combustible substance, which did not appear to have diminished, although the probability is the combustion has been going on for ages.

This discovery will, we trust, throw some light on a question which has caused so many disputes among learned antiquaries, although it is stated that one was discovered at Viterbo, in 1850, from which, however, no fresh information was afforded on the subject.

Rather Sharp.—A railroad conductor having insulted a lady passenger, she said, indignantly that the company which owned that road should not see another cent of her money. "How so?" said the conductor, "how can you manage it?" "Hereafter," replied the lady, "instead of buying a ticket at the office, *I shall pay my fare to you!*"

One Good Turn Deserves Another.—A favorite magpie, which had been accustomed to receive its dainty bits from the mouth of its mistress, one day perched, as usual, on her shoulder, and inserted its beak between her lips, not, as it proved, to receive, but to give or hide, for as one good turn deserves another, the grateful bird dropped an immense green, fat caterpillar into the lady's mouth.

A gentleman named Hall propeses to lay a steampipe, 6 inches in diameter, from Troy to New York, and throughout the line of the Erie Canal.—Thus he expects to keep navigation open through the winter, and is petitioning the Legislature for pemission to levy tolls.

Fulfilling the Scriptures.—Brother Aminidab, a stiff Quaker, on receiving from a "worldly man" a blow on the face, turned the other cheek, to which a similar salute was applied. "Friend, said Aminidab, "scriptural injunctions being now justified, I will now proceed to administer a little wholesome correction," and thereupon mauled his assailant most unmercifully.

A negro in Boston had a severe attack of rheumatism, which finally settled in his foot. He bathed it, and rubbed it, and swathed it, but all to no purpose. Finally, tearing away the bandages, he stuck it out, and shaking his hand at it, exclaimed, quite wrathy: "Ache away, old feller—ache away; me shan't do nuffin more for yer; dis chile can stan' it as long as you can—so ache away."

A bright and beautiful bird is hope. It comes to us amid the darkness, and sings the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest; and songs to pass away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our heart that grief has been tearing away.

Porter's *Spirit* says: "The fastest time ever made by a running horse, was by Henry Perit in 1 42 1 3; and the fastest mile made by a pacer was by Pocahontas, in 1:17 1 2; and the fastest mile ever made in trotting, was by Flora Temple in harness, 2:34 1-2

'Wonder what has become of the snuffers,' said Mrs. Johnston, 'I have been looking for them all the evening, and can't find 'hem high or low.' Nobody could give any information. After a while, her tired Dutchman of a husband, getting sleepy, commenced pulling off his boots preparatory to going to bed. 'All this day,' said he, 'I tink I got som leetle grabble stones in my poot. I kees I ket 'em out now.' He turned up his boot and poured out the snuffers.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

STRAYED,

Into the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Muley Cow, with both ears slit, and short tail. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.

Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich 13th Dec., 1856.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $32. payable to Wm. Hunt or Bearer and drawn by Starkey Road and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.

Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are seeral choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to

STANISLAS LASALIN,

Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq., these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, which are all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER;

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

March 28, 1856. n51y

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

Mary McCormick,
David McCormick,
William McCormick.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Posessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States the pre-payment of a second penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be *PRE-PAID* —Two-pence sterling, equal to Two-pence *Halfpenny* currency each; and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via *Halifax*, or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny *Halfpenny* currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

—o—

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

Feb. 29th, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Far Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

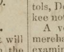
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pocket combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.



Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Oils Paints, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3,50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander" for one year and send the *Publisher's receipt* to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. *Parts* of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months

---

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN!

"Agriculturist" Cash Prices for 1857!

ONE PRIZE OF $50
ONE PRIZE OF $40
ONE PRIZE OF $30
ONE PRIZE OF $20
ONE PRIZE OF $15
ONE PRIZE OF $10

ONE PRIZE, CASH $4 AND "FARMER'S GUIDE." PRICE $6!! ONE PRIZE OF "FARMER'S GUIDE," PRICE $6!

THE above Prizes are offered for competition to Young Men who will, during the winter, canvass for Subscribers to the *Canadian Agriculturist.* To the person who obtains the *largest* number of Subscribers previous to the 1st day of May next, the first Prize of Fifty Dollars, in *cash*, will be paid; to the person who obtains the *next* largest number before that day, the second Prize of Forty Dollars, to the third largest number, the third Prize; and so on to the lowest prize offered.

To encourage every young man who has a few weeks to spare, to engage in the laudable work of circulating a journal of such established merit as the *Agriculturist* (and which is now offered at the low price of *half-a-dollar* a copy) we undertake to give each person who tries for, but fails to secure any of the above Prizes, a copy of that admirable work, *Stephen's Farmer's Guide*—last American edition—for every *thirty* subscriptions forwarded to the *Agriculturist.* The selling price of the *Guide*—which is an agricultural library in itself—is $6: thus every person who canvasses for the *Agriculturist*, whether he obtain a Prize or not, will be well paid for his time. Several persons, last year, obtained from fifteen to twenty subscribers in a day.

Conditions are, that the *money*—half-a-dollar for each subscriber—be sent with the names; that subscriptions from Agricultural Societies are not to be included; and the subscriptions sent must, in each case, at least equal the amount of the prize claimed. It could hardly be expected that we should give to competitors more than they obtained from subscribers.

Specimen copies will be sent to any person who wishes to commence a canvass, upon his written (post-paid) application.

Those who commence at once will have the best chance. Who takes the field? You cannot fail to win, for you are insured against loss!

To such friends as are willing to spend a few hours in aid of the *Agriculturist*, we offer for every *six* subscriptions sent, an additional copy *gratis.*

The *Agriculturist* is now so well known throughout Canada, as to need no lengthened eulogy. Eight annual volumes have already been issued, The volume for 1857 will be superior, in some respects, to any of its predecessors.

The *Agriculturist*, by its cheapness, and by the practical aim and Canadian spirit of its articles, has distanced all competitors. It stands alone as the representative of the agricultural press in this country. *Agriculturist* records all the most useful and interesting improvements in agricultural practice in the Old World as well as the New; description are frequently illustrated with engravings, of improved implements, new machines, improved cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c.; it contains information in the several branches of agriculture, horticulture, domestic economy, and general science; practical communications from practical farmers; the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture; the prize list, &c. of the Provincial Show: and such matters generally as will interest Canadian farmers who desire to improve " the soil, and the mind."

It is published monthly, at *Half-a-dollar* per volume, *in advance.*

All subscriptions must commence with January, and all communications must be *post-paid.*

WILLIAM McDOUGALL *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Jan. 1857.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. Knight, James Snowden and D. W. Ray.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
208 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE.

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dieties and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, Including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is breifly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind? Mesmeric Phenomena ;the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion' Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and developement of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases Illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Bradway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this notice—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable on their order, at our office, 308 Broadway New York.

Bureau of Agriculture & Statistics,
Toronto, 25th July, 1856

To Emigrants & Others Seeking

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road,
The Addington Road, and
The Hastings Road,

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to conect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa) forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills. Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersect to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outline of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance west from it of about 36 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hasting and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extension

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order, The land too granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of Hastings The Road through the large extent of land is passable for 40 mile and money is now being expended to exterit 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the *Land* allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG *HOUSE* required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men, The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small: the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the *Province*, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and *the* process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his Firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake *Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year; its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. *Lawrence* and the Ocean, These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. I. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1857. NO. 52.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY, Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON, Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent, Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and Residence opposite the "Mear's Hotel," Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY, Physician and Surgeon, Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE, Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Fire-arms repair.d at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN, DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS, The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE, Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M. P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER MANUFACTURED BY

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP, CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Boots & Shoes

&C. &C. &C.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets, Sandwich.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Sadler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Township of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c, Sandwich, Canada West.

SANDWICH BAKERY,

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, and purposes to continue, his establishment for Baking Bread that cannot be surpassed in the adjoining counties; and with a good assortment of Cakes and Crackers, which will always be on hand, begs to solicit a share of Public patronage.

H. MARSHALL

Sandwich, 17th Dec., 1856.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN, Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN., Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c. Windsor, Canada West.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS. Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

ALEXANDER GORDON, NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT *Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.*

FRED. TURNT, *Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.*

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY, Windsor, Canada West. Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE, Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON,

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. Few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY, Provincial Land Surveyor, &c., Moore, County of Lambton.

Select Poetry.

Lines to a Village Coquette.

Lady, I have ceased to love thee,
Love has turned to cold contempt!
Even as the stars above thee
Look on it and scarce exempt;
I can almost look in anger
On thy lovely face and brow,
For I have found thee heartless, soundless
But I'll soon forget thee now.

Well I know that thou hast beauty,
But it will not please me more;
For with it you've caught and broken,
Many wasting hearts before.
Strange it is that you could trifle,
But I've found thee out at last,
And though hard indeed the lesson,
I am safe, the storm is past.

Do you think that I regret thee?
No! regret were all in vain!
But in future I'll be careful
Not to be ensnared again.
Well thou lovest the sport of winning
Honest hearts to throw away;
But in vain, false cruel lady,
I am free, and so shall stay,

Lady, I have ceased to love thee,
In my heart thou hast no place;
I have learned to look in hatred
On thy charms and winning grace.
Once I loved thee deeply, fondly,
More than I have words to tell;
But the spell no longer binds me
Lady, Coquettr, Fare-thee-well!

Discords.

How beautiful is sunshine
That follows after rain!
How pleasant are the dreams of ease
When purchased by a pain!
How sweet when true love quarrels
To make it up again!

How merry is the streamlet
That has a rock to leap;
How blessed is the daily toil
That brings refreshing sleep!
Then pray thee, love a quarrel;
But neither long nor deep.

How dull would be the morning
Had night not gone before!
How tame would be the summer days
Were't not for winter hour!
And were our life all pleasure,
Delight would be no more!

After the dark, the dawning:—
After the cold, the heat:—
After the rain, the buds of spring:—
After the sour, the sweet;
And after all thy chiding,
Behold me at thy feet!

Mackay.

The Death-Grasp.

Concluded from our last.

IV.

Years rolled on. Hugh married, and became the father of four boys. Sir Marmaduke died, and Hugh inherited the title and estates. The times had grown more and more troublous. Popular discontent had increased to a high pitch, and the gulf between Charles I., and his people, widened every day. Every step taken by the King was, we know, only one more to the scaffold. The country was absolutely flooded with pamphlets exposing the disorders of the court. Shoals of these pamphlets were brought from Holland, by smugglers, who realised a large profit by their sale. The punishment for this offence was fine, imprisonment, and the pillory. But in times of national convulsions, Oppression frequently stalks beneath the mantle of Justice, which it drags through the blood of thousands, until it has dyed its pure ermine a dark crimson. The Court thought to put an end to popular resistance by redoubled severity, and accordingly was not scrupulous about overstepping the law. Orders were secretly despatched to the gentlemen and justices in Essex well affected towards the King, to punish with death all persons who might be captured bringing over or distributing any of the incendiary writings, as they were called, from Holland.

Among the most devoted, most bigoted, and most unscrupulous of the King's adherents was Hugh Arnell. One morning, a prisoner, apprehended with a large number of the forbidden pamphlets on his person, was brought up for examination.—He was sentenced to death, but Hugh's manner when sentencing him was strangely agitated. He seemed almost to appeal to the man's mercy while pronouncing his doom; and to the suprise of every one, accorded the prisoner's request for a private interview.

The prisoner and his judge had recognised each other! Josiah Barton—such was the prisoner's name—was the person present in the library on the night of Margaret's murder. Immediately they were alone, Josiah said—

"Am I indeed to die?"

"You heard the sentence," stammered Hugh, "why should it not be carried into effect?"

"Because, if I suffer, it shall not be alone."

"Why—why not—what do you mean?" asked Hugh."

"Sir Hugh Arnell," replied Josiah, calmly and impressively, "you know what I mean well enough. Look round this room! look at yonder hearth! look at yonder spot, where *she* fell! Look at yonder window, and look at these hands! Trust me, I will not die alone!"

So speaking, he stretched forth his hand. The fingers, over which there was a frightful scar, were rigid and immoveable.

"Silence! do not speak so loud!" exclaimed Hugh, in a low whisper. "What would you have me to do?"

"Save me!" replied his companion.

"How can I do so!" returned Hugh.—"How can I do so? Oh! why did you ever approach this place? Why did you ever return to it?"

"Why? for a reason which you doubtless will not understand. On that horrible night when you committed the murder," said Josiah, solemnly, "I came here with no bad intent. I know not, in truth, why I came, unless it was in obedience to a mysterious impulse which I could not resist, and which I cannot describe; an impulse which guided my steps hitherward despite myself; an impulse which caused me to traverse your park, to enter your house, and to conceal myself in yonder recess, instead of rejoining the vessel to which I belonged, and which was lying to off the coast."

"But why, why did you now return?" said Hugh, with a shudder, "when you knew.——"

"When I knew the false charge hanging over me," replied Josiah, interrupting him "and the fresh danger I incurred from the work in which I was engaged! I returned to this neighbourhood, because I could not do otherwise. Because this time, it was more than an impulse which urged me forward—because it was actual force."

"Force!" murmured Hugh, nervously pulling up the gauntlet gloves upon his hands.

"Ay, force," returned his companion.—"A mysterious force—a grasp which is not human!"

With these words, he drew back his loose sleeves of his seaman's doublet. On each of his wrists was the impression of a hand.

I have committed crimes in my life, but not one that merits death. I have never murdered," he continued, looking fixedly at Hugh. "If I die, I risk nothing by revealing all. I will reveal all!"

"No, no, no!" shrieked Hugh. "Have pity; think of my wife—my sons! I will save you!"

The plan for Josiah's flight was soon arranged. He was confined in a strong apartment on the basement of the Hall, but Hugh furnished him with the key to open the door leading out into the park. He gave him also a sum of money. At nightfall the prisoner was to escape, having first, in order to avoid attracting suspicion to his deliverer, left in the lock a crooked piece of iron, as if it was with that instrument that he had effected the bolt. But there was one part of the plan Hugh did not mention!

Meanwhile, a report had circulated in the village that an attempt would be made by the friends of the prisoner to rescue him.—On hearing it, the young men of the place, all of whom were tenants of Sir Hugh, hastily seized their weapons, and determined to march down to the Hall to protect it from any attack.

Just as they were approaching the confines of the park, they perceived a man advancing before them. He had crossed the bridge, when a bright flash and the report of a pistol issued from behind the parapet.—The man sprang up in the air and then fell At the same moment, a human figure darted out towards the body; but the moon burst forth suddenly, though only for an instant, in all her refulgence, from a dense cloud. That instant, however, was sufficient for the assassin to remark the band of young men, whose approach he had not heard, as their footsteps were deadened by the snow, for it was Christmas Eve. He instantly turned and ran off in an opposite direction, under the cloak of darkness which again covered the earth. During that single moment, too, of moonlight, the words "Sir Hugh" were uttered by a dozen tongues.

The wounded man, who was no other than Josiah, was raised, and carried into the village. Although he was not dead, his life was ebbing fast. He felt convinced of this, and requested that a clergyman might attend him. When the latter arrived the wretched man dictated a long statement in corroboration of its truthfulness, however much they were, at first, inclined to doubt the other portions of his confession. When the clergyman had drawn up the document, Barton had it read over to him. He nodded, for he was now too exhausted to speak when the reading was concluded, as if to intimate that his words had been correctly taken down. He then signed the paper in full, and fell back. He muttered a few inarticulate sounds, and all was over.

The witnesses of this impressive scene were, for some little time, undecided what to do. They eventually determined on going to the Hall, and apprehending Sir Hugh. After searching fruitlessly most of the apartments, they came to the liberrary. The door was closed; they broke it open. The room appeared to be first night, empty and deserted, like the rest; faint groans, however, issued from its farther extremity; and on the hearth, struggling among the glowing embers, lay the prostrate figure of Hugh Arnell. They hastened up to the spot, and, to their horror, observed that the unhappy being was retained on his fiery bed by some strong, though invisible, power holding down his wrists. It was in vain they attempted to move him—the same mysterious power defied all their attempts. Not until life was quite extinct, and the body half consumed, could they succeed. When they did so, on each of the wrists—neither of which, by the way, was even scorched by the flames—they plainly distinguished the impression of a hand.

No doubt was now entertained of Sir Hugh's guilt, and his horrible career was regarded as a proof how easily, and, indeed, how inevitably one crime leads on to another. Among other facts, hitherto inexplicable, was the discovery of a human thigh bone, half calcined, which had been found on Christmas Eve, seven years previously, in the kennel of Nero, Sir Hugh's favourite blood-hound.

Two centuries and more have elapsed since the date of the events we have recorded, but the recollection of them has survived up to the present day. It has been kept alive by strange circumstances, well known to all those residing in the neighbourhood of Coldbrook Hall. For three successive years, after the death of Sir Hugh, one of his sons died upon Christmas Eve, and the marks to which we have several times alluded, and which are known for miles around as the Death Grasp, were invariably found upon the wrists of the deceased. The remaining son was then taken to London at Christmas, and escaped. One hundred and fifty years later, the then representative of the family, disbelieving what he called such gross superstition, passed the ominous period at the Hall. On Christmas Eve, he was stricken down, with the fearful Death-Grasp upon his wrists. Ever afterwards the family have left the Hall a week or ten days before Christmas, and have never returned till some time subsequently, when they have been free from any special mortality during that period. But whenever and wherever an Arnell dies, he is always obliged to be held down in his bed, a few minutes before his decease. An invisible power appears to be drawing him forcibly from where he lies, and his wrists are, in every instance, marked by the Death-Grasp.

Barton's statement, attested by the clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Barnaby, has been treasured up by his descendants, although they have frequently been offered large sums for it by the Arnells, who have constantly exhibited the most earnest desire to obtain possession of it. Our informant, Mr. Massey, told us also that his own grandfather, when about two-and twenty, once in a spirit of bravado passed Christmas Eve, with a number of other young men, in Coldbrook Hall. He and his companions were discovered lying senseless in the entrance the following morning, and the account they gave of what they saw, although they obstinately refused to divulge all the particulars, effectually prevented any one else from imitating their example. Mr. Massey, though a mere child at the time of his grandfather's decease, can perfectly recollect the serious expression which used to overspread the old man's features if the subject happened to be mentioned. His grandfather invariably directed the conversation into another channel.

In the face of what appears to us such convincing proofs, we do not hesitate to avow, that we believe, although we cannot explain, the strange and unearthly facts we have recorded. We have no doubt, however, that in the present advanced stage of knowledge, which ridicules such things as absurd, some famous electrician or celebrated chemist will, one of these days, satisfactorily and scientifically account for that terrible scourge of the Arnells—the DEATH-GRASP.

J. B.

Hints to Workmen on Health.

1. Abstain from all spirits and dram drinking. Spirits relax the muscles, diminish the strength of the body, and render men susceptible of disease.

2. Let your food be coarse and plain. Concentrated and highly-seasoned food is, if possible, as bad as liquors.

3. Where (well filtered) water does not disagree, value the privilege and continue it. Pure water is a far better beverage for the sedentary, and those who take but little exercise, and for persons whose labor or exhausted strength do not require stimulants.

4. The quantity (of most things) is always more hurtful than the quality.

5. Take your meals at regular hours always. The human frame is capable of being enforced from sickness to perfect health, by a well regulated system of diet.

6. Avail everything, however agreeable to the palate, that from experience you find to disagree with you.

7. Make daily ablution the first thing on rising; you will feel stronger and more refreshed from it during the day. I fancy that at I hear you say that you have not the time to do so. My answer to you is, rise ten minutes earlier, dip a coarse towel in cold water, wring it out, and rub the whole body over. — Cleanliness is next to godliness."

8. Never quack with your constitution by taking patent medicines; they are offered for every kind of disease, for many of which they are decidedly prejudical, producing very often fatal results. If indisposed (and if it is possible to do so), remain quiet, avoid excitement, and abstain from all meats and fermented liquors for the day. In headache and slight fever, this plan mostly effects a cure. Never use purgatives.

9. Take exercise if you value your health, but proportion it to your strength.

10. Never learn to smoke; shun tobacco in all its forms, it stunts the growth, when taken at too early an age; it is a great promoter of indolence and laziness; it causes nervous trembling of the hands, and nervous debility; it has nothing nourishing or stimulating in it, but is merely a narcotic, of which the moral and physical effects upon those who use it are of a very dubious character,

A New Remedy.

A German who resided in Mill Creek Township, while recently suffering from a pulmonary attack, sent for a physician who resided on College Hill, In a short time the doctor called on him, prescribed two bottles of cod liver oil, and received his fee of $8, was told by the German, who disliked the size of the bill, that he need not come again; the German, who, by the by, had not heard the doctor's prescription very well, supposed that he could get the oil and treat himself. The doctor saw no more of his patient for some time, but one day riding past the residence of the German, he was pleased to see him out in the garden digging lustily. The case seemed such a proof of the virtues of cod liver oil that he stopped to make more particular inquiries about it.

"You seem to be getting very well," he said, addressing the German.

"Yah, I ish well," responded the sick man.

"You took as much oil as I told you?" querried the doctor.

"Oh yah, I have used more as four gallons of de dog liver oil."

"The what," said the astonished doctor, "De dog liver oil dat you say I shall take. I have killed almost every fat little dog I could catch, and de dog liver oil have cured me. It is great medicine, dat dog liver oil."

The doctor Lad nothing to say, but rode quickly away, and noted in his memorandum book that consumption might be as readily cured with dog-liver as cod-liver oil.

Miscellany.

The N. Y. *Courier* states that the spirit thermometer at Franconia, N. H., on the morning of the 24th, indicated 49 ° below zero at half past 8. A mercury thermometer taken from a warm room at eight o'clock A. M., after the sun was up and shining brightly, sank to 40 ° below zero in twenty minutes! The mercury itself was solid! This is the coldest weather ever known in Franconia.

"I spose, Sammy, that we'll have a terrible rain in a day or two." "Why, mother, how do you know?" "Gracious, child! don't you know why? this is the 19th of September." "Well, what of that, mother? is that any sign that it will rain?" "Why, goodness, son, of course it is. Did'nt the master never tell you about these things? You see about the 21st of this month the sun gits up the top of the pole, and then he begins to slide down again to the tropics of unicorn, then comes rain like blazes, unless the horns of the moon git turned up and hold the water all in, and such cannot be the case now, for you see the moon has no horns, but is in her nuly state; so of course it must rain soon. If this stupid schoolmaster don't begin to larn you these important things, I must take your education into my hands. It's a great thing, to have good education, Sammy."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations, and scabious sores to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a "broken breast."—As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils tumors, and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills have a reputation for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels, so extensive with the range of civilization.

DEAN SWIFT was once solicited to preach a sermon for the benefit of the poor. When the preliminary exercises were gone through, he arose and selected the text.—"He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."—"Now," said the witty pastor, "if you like the security, down with the dust." This was the whole of the sermon, and it occasioned a large collection, which, by the way, was the only thing wanted.

FOUND HIM.—The Sonoma Widow Emma, who said she had $2,000 per year, and advertised for sealed proposals, has found some handsome young "feller," "just suited to her mind." She married him, and she has got him. According to her account she had many offers, some of whom were too modest to give their real names, and others, she imagines, were more anxious for the loaves than the fish.

A VILLAGE OF WOMEN.—The village of Madana, which is about sixty English miles from Ratscule, in Wallachia, offers at the present moment a curious ethnographical singularity, having been inhabited by women only for the last thirty years. At one period this female population was two hundred. The Amazons of old; but avoiding all intercourse with men drove away from their territories all who appeared with matrimonial intentions. The anti-social settlement is now supposed to be on the decline; at least, no more recruits are made from the disappointed or love-crossed, and the members of the population are rapidly decreasing.

A writer has compared worldly friendship to our shadow, and a better comparison was never made, for while we walk in the sunshine it sticks to us, but the moment we enter the shade it deserts us,

To Prevent Smut.

Put one bushel of lime to ten of wheat, clean your barn floor well, put down the desired quantity you want of lime, then sift over slackened lime until you get the quantity that is wanted, then wet it and stir it three times a day for eight and forty hours: twenty-four hours will help it but the other will cure it. Balded wheat is more subject to smut than the bailded wheat; this I have observed for several years

JOHN McCORMICK.

BURFORD, Dec. 25, 1856.

FOR THE HICCUPS.—Travelling some time since by railroad from Columbus to Baltimore I took my seat immediately in front of a gentleman who was suffering under a paroxysm of hiccups, to a degree that I had never before witnessed. In a few minutes a person appeared from the end of the car and took a seat beside him, when he said: "Sir, can you tell me what is good for the hiccups? I have been afflicted in the way you see me since yesterday noon, and had no rest or relief from any physician to whom I applied for assistance; I am worn out with suffering." To whom the person replied. "Sir, I will cure you in less than ten minutes by the watch.—Have confidence, for I am sure I can do it. Hold up high above your head two fingers of the right hand; lean back in your seat, open your mouth and throat so as to give a free passage to your lungs; breathe very long and softly, and look very steadily at your fingers." In less than the time specified the cure was performed, one hiccup only occurring during the trial. The patient could not express his gratitude, while the practitioner only retracted from him as a fee the promise that he would extend the knowledge which he had imparted as freely as he had received in assuring him that he would never be disappointed in the result. We were all struck with the fact. Since then I have often had occasion to practice upon parties in the same discord, and never without the most signal success.—*Water Cure Journal.*

TRAPPING MICE.—The number of mice may be very materially reduced by trapping them. The little wooden traps, with a spring to make rising over a round hole in the side, can be bought very cheaply. They are set tailed for about three cents each, when having but one hole, and for six cents with two holes. Two or three dollars will purchase a hundred of single hole traps. These baited with a bit of cheese, or cheese rind, and distributed around an orchard, will thin out the mice very rapidly. We have a lot of them about the dwelling, garden, &c., and, find them more effectual, and less annoying (especially of nights,) than cats.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

PARAFINE.—This article is now attracting attention in the scientific world. In the course of a law suit some time since prosecuted in London, it was stated that from the chemical works near Bathgate, where is prepared the parafine oil procured from the Torbane hill mineral, there was sold of that oil nearly $500,000 worth yearly; it was also added, that the manager of those works was only one of many parties in Europe who ordered and obtained this mineral for making oil and producing gas. Parafine has until recently been obtained only from a small district in Scotland; but it is now ascertained beyond a doubt that it can be produced largely from the Breckinridge coal, and specimens of candles made from it are already before the public. The article has the appearance of white wax, is harder than the spermaceti candles, burns more luminously and more clearly, and it is said can be manufactured at a trifle above the price of the stearine candle. A gentleman in Louisville has been experimenting with parafine and believes that, next to spermaceti, it will make the best of candles.

A NEW USE FOR HOOPS.—The Albany *Transcript* is responsible for the following: Recently a gentleman and lady of a neighboring city were enjoying a sleigh ride, when one of the traces was broken beyond all hope of repair, and as nearly where no assistance could be had. In this emergency the lady produced from her expanded a good cotton rope sufficient to make another. Things were fixed and the parties moved on. So much has been said against hoop skirt, as a matter of justice, we give publicity to this evidence in their favor.

A down east editor lately informed his readers that the ladies always pull off their left stocking last. This, as may supposed, created some little stir amongst his fair readers and whilst in positive terms they denied the statement, they at the same time declared he had no business to know it, even if such were the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however by short argument:

"When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another *left* on—and pulling off this is takin' the *left* stocking off last."

MARRIED IN A HURRY.—The Grand Rapids Eagle mentions an unusual case of marrying, which took place last week in Caledonia, Kent county. "The parties were on their return from meeting, or a neighbour's, when it was proposed that the knot should be tied instanter. Whereupon the sleigh, (drawn by oxen,) was stopped, the parties stood up therein, and a minister promptly did the job. The driver said, "haw back," and the couple were soon landed at home, man and wife."

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Feb. 13th.

The *Anglo-Saxon* from Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 28th ult., arrived at Portland at 1½ o'clock this morning. Same hour the *City of Baltimore* sailed from Liverpool for New York.

BRITAIN.

There was a rumour that on the fall of Bushire, the Persians made submission to the British. But the London journals have no confirmation, and mostly doubt it.

Parliament will re-assemble February 3rd.

The Queen's speech will be read by commission. The Earl of Cork will move and the Earl of Cowper will second the address in the House of Lords. Sir John Ramsden will move and Sir Andrew Agnew second it in the House of Commons.

Rumours of modifications in the ministry prevail, but nothing definite has transpired.

Per *Africa* it was mentioned that the ship *Confederation* from Philadelphia went ashore in Victoria Channel entrance to Mersey. She afterwards floated off, but having lost her rudder again drove ashore near the former place. A life boat succeeded in taking off all hands except the catpain, mate and steward, and a boy who determined to remain. On Friday evening tugs were sent out, but they could not find her owing to the darkness of the night; it was then blowing a severe gale. In the morning it was found that she had broken up, and here is little doubt that those on board perished.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a statement of he customs revenue for the past year, showing sixteen million francs deficiency from previous year,

It is said that the French force will certainly evacuate Greece this spring.

Reinforcements are being sent to Africa against the Kabyles.

Ferouk Khan, Ambassador of Persia, has had an official presentation to the Emperor. The Emperor made a guarded reply, taking care to imply that the treaty between France and Persia is commercial only.

Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Tours, was appointed Archbishop of Paris.

A medical commission will examine into the alleged insanity of the assassin Verges.

Lord Cowley invested thirty-two French officers with the Order of the Bath at Paris, on the 17th. A grand banquet followed.

BELGIUM.

A deputation of English had waited on Prince Deligny, to disavow the recent speech of Sir Robert Peel. The Prince replied by calling Peel a sot and a puppy.

SWITZERLAND

The Paris *Moniteur* officially confirms the statement that in meddling in the Neufchatel affair, Napoleon acted in reliance on a confidential knowledge of the King of Prusia's intentions, and that Switzerland may now safely disarm, as she is doing, having dismissed the troops to their homes.

It is possible that difficulties may remain as to the claim of the King of Prussia to have his standard afloat on the castles of Neufchatel.

DENMARK.

The Berlin *Borsonhaalle* affirms that the Sound Dues negotiations were closed on the 15th by the Conference, *ad hoc*, and that matters are so advanced as to promise a final arrangement by the middle of next month.

ITALY.

A despatch from Milan, dated 25th, states that a universal amnesty has been officially decreed for the Lombardy-Venetian Kingdom. All political offenders have been set at liberty. Proceedings pending against them are quashed.

A doubtful letter from Naples speaks of a conspiracy to blow up the King's palace. It also says that a body of armed men overpowered the Guards, and conveyed the body of Milano, the assassin, on board a ship.

TURKEY.

The conferences at Constantinople concerning the Principalities have at length terminated, and 10,000 Turkish troops are to march into Wallachia and Moldavia, to keep order during the elections.

The order that the Austrian troops are to withdraw from the Principalities has left Vienna. They will begin to retire on the first days of March, and must have completed the evacuation, according to arrangement, by 30th March. The news when it was announced in Vienna produced a favourable impression on the Bourse.

PERSIA.

Further telegraphic accounts received.—Bushire surrendered on the 9th December, after an hour's fire from the fleet. Fort Bushire was captured on the previous day, after a smart action. Brigadier Slipford, Colonel Melet, and Lieutenants Alterson and Warren were killed, besides 20 rank and file. Karrak was occupied on the 4th December, Large reinforcements are being sent up the Gulf.

Sir J. Bowring had applied to the Indian Government for troops.

The French journals publish the following, dated Marseilles. The *Carie* has arrived with news from Constantinople of the 15th. Constantinople journals confirm the statement that the English have taken the Island of Karrack and Fort of Bushire. The Persian garrison had received orders to retire into the interior. The latter were preparing to extend their operations into the interior. Considerable reinforcements had arrived. Meerza Khan, respecting whom the dispute originated, has renounced English protection. Several princes of Candahar have gone to Teheran to offer their submission to the Shah. The Shah had concentrated his troops in the eastern provinces. Russia had taken possession of islands in the Capian without Persia's consent. The Imaum of Muscat was seeking to annex the province of Affghanistan to his territories

CHINA.

News already telegraphed from China, is repeated by private advices, which say that the Chinese set fire to the foreign factries at ten o'clock, on the night of December 19th. The fire was raging when the mail left, the buildings being almost destroyed. It is however right to say, that the news is received with some suspicion in London.—Telegraph further says that Commodore Armstrong attacked and dismantled the Barrier Forts, in consequence of the Chinese wantonly firing on a man of-war's boat under American colours.

Prices of tea had advanced. The supplies were short everywhere. The silk arrived at Shanghai were sixty-seven thousand bales. Prices were $20 to $25 higher. Exchange 7s, Exchange at Hong Kong 4s 8d to 4s 8¾d.

The papers announce the death of Judge Baron Alderson.

The *Daily News* says—"We learn from good authority that a telegraph message from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was received at the Board of Control, to the effect that the Shah has accepted the terms of peace offered by England, not on account of the fall of Bushire, but on general grounds."

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE

The Cunard screw steamship *Alps*, from Havre on the 25th ult., arrived at New York on Saturday. Her advices are one day later from Europe.

We are indebted to E. Cunard, Esq., for files of Paris papers up to the 25th inclusive.

We have, by this arrival, the important news, reported on authority, that Russia has at last succeeded in obtaining entry in to the five ports of China opened to other nations, and that the preliminaries of a treaty to this effect have been already arranged. The opening of these ports to Russia had always been refused on the ground that an equivalent was given in permitting her to trade inland, and allowing her Ambassador to reside at the Court of Pekin.

The mails from Constantinople of Jan 12, have also brought important news from Asia, confirming reports in the English papers relative to the capture of Bushire by the British expedition to the Gulf of Persia. They announce the occupation of the islands of the Caspian Sea by the Russians, the concentration of the Persians on the eastern frontiers of the empire, as ordered by the Cabinet of Teheran, which has caused a holy war to be preached in the provinces of the South.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, dated the 23rd of January, states that Russia has occupied the islands in the Caspian Sea without the consent of Persia. Some revolted and ferocious tribes had been carrying terror into several of the Persian provinces.

Advices from Constantinople of the 16th of January announce the close of the Conference relative to the Principalities. Ten thousand Turkish troops will occupy the Principalities, to preserve order pending the election of Divans.

The *Journal of Constantinople* alleges that the Circassians of certain regions massacred the Russians who fell into their hands

The Paris *Pays* contradicts the report that Portugal had ceded the establishment of Goa, in Africa, to England.

The *Patrie* states that in Berlin political circles it is believed that an arrangement between Prussia and Switzerland, relative to the future condition of Neufchatel, will be first discussed between the Cabinets of Paris and Potsdam, that the question will only be brought before a Conference when it is matured for a settlement.

The *Patrie* states that in view of the approaching evacution of the Principalities and the general pacification of Europe, Austria is about to make an important reduction in her army.

The *Gazette de Madrid* states, on authority, that there is not the slightest difference in the views of Ministers on the leading political topics of the day.

M. de Montigny, Consul of France at Shanghai, had concluded a commercial and religious treaty with the King of Siam.

The Thaw.

Port Stanley, Feb. 9.

The Londoners but little knew on yesterday morning of the awkward position in which their Port Stanley brethren were placed. The scene at three o'clock A. M. on Sunday, was such that it will be remembered for years, as Kettle Creek has not, since June 1836, given such convincing proof of its capacity to destroy property, and spread consternation around. The thaw of Friday and Saturday raised the tributaries of the Creek, and ice of twelve and 14 inches thick, broken into immense irregular masses, floated down towards the lake with great velocity and impetus. A portion of the bridge gave way, owing it is said, to negligence on the part of the Path-master, and one of the consequences is, that some repairs which were made in the autumn, will have to be done over again. The water rose four feet higher than on any previous occasion, excepting 1836. All the warehouses were flooded, and mine host of the American Hotel found himself and his dwelling insolated from his fellow villagers. The Isaac Buchanan was dashed from her mooring, receiving considerable damage and drifting into deep water. Another vessel, whose name we could not ascertain, also received injury, and the Welland Canal was cast nearly "high and dry" on the shore. This vessel is in a very precarious position, and will, in all probability, become a wreck as soon as the water subsides. The warehouse of Messrs Routh and Davidson was inundated to a depth of two feet, and it is thought that their loss will be considerable, as several hogsheads of sugar, belonging to Mr. Arkell, of St. Thomas, and some barrels of salt were partially submerged, and their contents saturated.

The newly laid cribs which were deposited by Mr. Cotton, Toronto, have been capsized, and it will require a large outlay to replace them. That gentleman has been a severe loser by the inundation; large quantities of his fire-wood, coal, &c., having been swept away. His steam dredge, also dragged her anchors several yards, and unless better fastened than at present, will inevitably be washed out to sea by the next freshet.

Mr. Paul's bridge, near St. Thomas, has been washed away; Mr. Turvill's mill-dam has followed suit, as also Mr. Lock's, Mr. Shove's, and Mr. Savage's bridges. Two bridges came floating along almost intact, and their *debris* are now deposited at our bridge.

I cannot form a correct estimate of the amount of damage sustained, but it must be very great. Besides the damage above mentioned, the wharf on the east side is a complete wreck, the piles being bent, and the flooring swept away. We are very solicitous of learning through the *Free Press* whether the Londoners have sustained any damage by the sudden thaw; if they have, they may rest assured of our sympathy.

From our Deleware Correspondent.

An unexpected rise of the river took place on the morning of the 8th. An immense mass of thick ice, intermixed with uprooted trees, saw logs, and drift wood, came down with terrific force, striking the piles of the Kilworth Bridge, and sweeping the entire structure off like an egg shell. Unfortunately, a man of the name of William Oxterby was on the bridge at the time and was precipitated into the boiling waters below among the timbers and planks of the bridge. The last that was seen of him, he was clinging to some loose planking about half a mile below the village, but the furious torrent swept him round the bend at the head of Schribner's Island, and when those who followed from the village down the bank in hopes to save him, had gained the high bank, and cast their eyes, down the river, nothing met their view but grinding masses of ice and drift wood. The unfortunate man and the remains of the bridge had disappeared beneath the moving mass! He was a farmer, living near Kilworth, and, we hear, unmarried. The Deleware and Komoka bridge stood the shock of this terrible jam with but very little injury.

House of Parliament--Preparing.

Workmen have for some time past been actively engaged at the Parliament Buildings, and the work of alteration and renovation is nearly completed.

A new wing in the rear of the buildings has been erected since the last session, and the extensive and valuable Library is about being arranged therein. This building extends transversely to the former two wings running at right angles from the suits of rooms occupied by the officers of each branch of the Legislature, and is carried over the entrance, or carriage drive, from Wellington Street, upon four rows of cast-iron pillars.

The new building is 140 feet x 24 feet, the entrance to which is through either of the wings of the chambers, through the rooms formerly the Libraries, and now especially set apart as "Law Libraries."

To each of the entrances to these rooms, are attached very strong fire-proof double iron doors; and a further precaution against fire has been adopted in the construction of large water-cisterns over the corridors, between the Library and the House. From these cisterns (supplied from the large reservoir on Yonge Street) the water can be carried by the force of gravitation through pipes, with cocks or hydrants ingeniously arranged, over the full height of the buildings.

Since last session the following portraits of the speakers, both in Upper and Lower Canada, have been painted by order of the Library Committee, and are now temporarily arranged in the New Library, on either hand of the beautiful painting representing Her Most Gracious Majesty in her coronation robes, in the following order:—To the left of Her Majesty, 1st, Hon. Speakers McDonald; 2nd, Laboniere; 3rd, Wilson; 4th, Judge Vallier; 5th, Sheriff Ruttan; 6th, Morin; 7th, J. S. McDonald. To the right—1st, Panet; 2nd, Sherwood; 3rd, Papineau; 4th, Bidwell; 5th, McLean; 6th, Cuvillier; 7th, Sicotte; 8th, MacNab.

The latter portrait was painted some years ago in England, and being taken on a much larger scale than the others, is not on that account arranged in the order in which Sir Allan sat as Speaker. The painting is a very fine one, and the likeness striking. The others are all painted by that celebrated native artist, M. Hamel, whose talents reflect honour on his country.

The Committee have not at present been able to complete the Gallery of Speakers' portraits, three of the former incumbents of the office, since dead, having left no likeness behind them.—*Globe.*

The Convict Sullivan.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, the convict Sullivan was brought before Chief Justice Robinson and Hon. Mr. Justice Burns. Sullivan, it will be remembered, was tried in Hamilton, lately, for the murder of his wife; but his sentence was not carried into effect, owing to informality in the proceedings. The case was argued in the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday last, and on the following day the decision of their Lordships was to have been announced.

On behalf of the Crown, there appeared the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Q. C., and R. B. Harrison, Esq.,

Mr. Harrison having moved for leave to amend the writ of *certiorari*, leave was granted.

The Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet subsequently moved for the judgement of the Court.

The prisoner having stated, that he had nothing to say to the Court, and did not wish the assistance of Counsel.

The Chief Justice then announced it to be the decision of the Court, that all proceedings subsequent to the indictment of the prisoner, be set aside, and the prisoner be committed to the charge of the Sheriff for the county of Wentworth, until discharged by due course of law.

He will therefore be tried again.—*Leader*

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* publishes a list of the vessels reported to have been lost on the American coast during the month of January which shows a total of one hundred and thirty-one vessels, of which twenty-four were ships, fourteen barks, thirty-two brigs, fifty-nine schooners, and two sloops. The total value of the property lost was three million seven hundred and thirty-four thousand, two hundred dollars. This is exclusive of partial losses of cargo, and damages to vessels not amounting to a total loss, which, at an estimate, would be likely to increase the figures to something near five million dollars. The vessels reported in this list are chiefly American, although some foreign are included, when bound to or from a United States port, or known to be insured in this country. The number of lives actually reported to be lost is eighty-one, but if we add the crews of the vessels reported to be "missing" in regard to which all hope is abandoned, it swells the total number to three hundred and eighty-three, a fearful sacrifice of human life to the pursuit of commerce.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, FEBRUARY 19, 1857.

The little army of writers for the *Canadian* are all put to their wit's end, about the letter by "a Looker On," which appeared in these Columns a short time since, and which appears to have gone to the quick of the *Patron* of that journal so sensitively. And even the very *intellectual* Editor could not restrain his usual indignation in the premises. He must needs pour out the vial of his wrath upon some person, and pitches upon an imaginary individual as the author, upon whom a full measure of abuse is bestowed; but in this he is as wide of the mark as he usually is of the truth. For the person whom the *Canadian* supposes, had nothing whatever to do with the letter in question, and the abusive language made use of in that paper we must pass over, as we would not soil our sheet with the mention of it.

As to the letter in question, nothing could have been more foreign to the intention of the author, than to attempt to throw discredit upon the Reeves; for even had he desired to do so, it would have been out of his power altogether, as they are gentlemen beyond the reach of any imputation that might be cast against them. The cunning of the *Canadian*, however, is far greater than his good sense or his veracity, as he attempts to shirk the real question by showering a whole tirade of abuse against the imaginary author. But this is only in keeping with most of the articles which appear in that paper, and this one, by the by, appears exceedingly laboured in its attempt to avoid the truth altogether, and as truth would *damn* all his attempts at argument, it is little wonder that he should deal so sparingly in the article.

As to the information that the proprietor and editor of the *Maple Leaf* is a gentleman, &c., we feel greatly obliged. But as we never doubted that fact for a moment, and as the public are no doubt already in possession of the knowledge which he so kindly wishes to put forth, we must be excused for believing that it was labour spent in vain.

Nothing appears to give the *Canadian* more delight than to be abusing some person, they do not appear particular in the choice of a subject: one day it is Mr. John McLeod, another day Mr. Albert Prince; then the Parks' receive a scratch from the *gall*-dipped pen of the great and mighty scribblers for that journal. Now what can be the object of their mighty efforts? Is it that the member for Essex fears that if any one of these individuals should come forward, to oppose him at the next Election; that he would be successful and oust him from his present misplaced position? It must be this, for so much ink and paper certainly would not be used without a purpose, and we fancy that so much labour would not be expended without a political motive. For when any of these gentlemen are attempted to be abused, the member for Essex is always held up as a bright specimen of a statesman and a man of the right stamp, whose motives are always pure, and is in fact every thing that an honest man should be. Well, we have no doubt that they of the *Canadian* may think so, but to convince his constituents of this, may be a more difficult task than they imagine. That any of those gentlemen would bear a favourable comparison with the M. P. P. for Essex, no one but themselves can doubt for a moment, and we fancy would, if placed in the scales, show to the public that he was found wanting.

Whether either Mr. Albert Prince or Mr. John McLeod should be ambitious of political fame it is not in our power to state, nor does it appear that they of the *Canadian*, are certain upon that point; but so considerate are they, that they have warned those gentlemen with the kindest feelings (towards them) in the world, no doubt, that to oppose the present member at the next Election, "would be to court inevitable ruin and lasting political infamy." Now this is kind beyond measure as coming from one so scrupulous as appears to be the great Rankin trumpeter. The attempt to hold them up to ridicule is certainly clever in the extreme, and gives Rankin in one instance a great advantage over them, for he combines in himself all the political creeds of which they are accused, namely, extreme Toryism and ultra Radicalism; for at one time Rankin was all that the reddest Tory could wish; at an other, he repents of his evil ways and becomes the extreme Radical, then radicalism not being suitable to his ideas of statesmanship, to run hand in hand with the clear grit Brown during the last session of Parliament, in opposition to a liberal Government, and during the coming session, if we may judge from what the *Canadian* says of him, will go tooth and nail for the high Tory Vankoughnet. Certainly he has the advantage over the other two, for in *one* his constituents will obtain what would require the election of the other two, to supply.

It is amusing to read the long string of abuse which has been heaped upon the heads of Messrs Prince and McLeod, simply because the idea should have entered the *diseased* brain of the editor of the *Canadian* that those gentlemen might by some chance oppose Mr. Rankin at the coming election and defeat him, which would, should either of them come forward, in all probability be the case. This they are wonderfully afraid of, and well might they.

The following circular from the *Minister of Agriculture* has been directed to each of the Township and Village Municipalities throughout the country, and if responded to in a proper spirit will result in advantage of the greatest magnitude, by giving a fair distribution of the different kinds of labourers most needed in particular localities. In some places the want of farm hands has been greatly felt, in others mechanics of different kinds are greatly needed. There is hardly a Township in Upper Canada where a great number of emigrants might not be profitably employed. Indeed in some parts of the country it is next to an impossibility during harvest time to procure labourers enough to secure the crops, and enormous wages have to be paid for very indifferent hands.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,
Toronto, January, 1857.

SIR,—As there is some indication that in the course of next Spring, there will be a large Emigration from Europe to Canada, than has been for some years past; and it is desirable that the Emigrant, on arriving, should be provided with employment as quick as possible, I shall feel obliged by your adopting such means as you may find most convenient to ascertain what number of Farms and Domestic Servants—Men and Women, Boys and Girls,—and further, what number and class of Mechanics would be likely to find employment with your Municipality; and reporting to this Department, as soon as possible, the result of your enquiries.

Complaints have been made, from various parts of the country, of the scarcity of Laborers, &c., and the want can probably be supplied next season, by the combined action of this department and the authorities in the different localities.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

We trust that the Municipalities will not lose sight of the importance of a due consideration of this subject, and not lose by their indifference an opportunity which is given them, at a time when most needed of securing a most useful class of emigrants, and secure to the country generally one of the greatest boons that could be bestowed.

The agriculturist is perhaps more interested in this subject than any other class of the community, and deserves at their hands, such action as will compel the Municipal bodies to bestow their attention upon this subject.

NAVIGATION OPENED.

For the last week the weather has been exceedingly pleasant and warm, the days have the appearance of Spring and the River has become wholly free from ice; and on Tuesday last 17th inst. the Steamer *Gem* passed down the river on her way from Detroit to Amherstburg. This is the first boat that has ventured out; but if no change takes place in the tempeaature, we may expect in the course of a week to see all the river boats adrift.

We regret to learn that Mrs William Bampton met with a most severe accident on the 13th inst., by which she was very nearly losing her life. It appears that she had been on a visit upon the St. Clair, and on the evening of that day her clothes caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was most severely burned. It was thought for a few days that it would be impossible for her to survive, but at last accounts, we are happy to learn, that she is slowly recovering.

From Detroit papers we learn that the Michigan Legislature has appointed a special committee, and instructed it to report a bill setting off the Upper Peninsula, or that portion of Michigan around Lake Superior, "into a State by itself." The area of the Upper Peninsula covers about one third as much territory as is included in the Lower Peninsula. The Legislature of Wisconsin has heretofore consented to cede the northern portion of that State to Superior, thus by taking a portion of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, a large State—the mineral State of the Union—could be formed.

The Feb. number of that valuable Monthly, The *Canadian Agriculturist*, is again upon our table, with an unusual amount of interesting matter.

Birth,

On Wednesday morning, in Windsor, the wife of James A. Ford of a son.

Married

In the City of Detroit, on Tuesday, 17th inst., Thomas Hollingsworth, Blacksmith, to Miss Caroline Taylor, of Sandwich Street

Died.

Mrs Christien Fortier, on the 15th Feb inst, at Sandwich, aged 27 years.

MARKETS.

SANDWICH, Feb. 18 1857.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 25. 2nd do $5.
Buckwheat Flour,—$2 50
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.
Oats,— do do 37c.
Potatoes,—50c
Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.
Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load $1 00.
Pork—Per 100 lb, $7 25.
Beef—do $4 to $5.

TORONTO, Feb. 16, 1857.

There was a rather better supply of produce on the market this morning, which was readily bought up at full prices. Some farmers continue to use the sleigh with which to come to market! but find it hard work to creed along after coming within five or six miles of the city,—until more snow falls the waggon should be used.

WHEAT is unchanged. The demand is active at 6s 3d a 6s 10 per bushel.

FLOUR quiet. Holders are firm in demanding, for superfine, $5 50, fancy $5 75 a $6 per barrel,

BARLEY 6s a 6s 3d. Rye 3s 6d a 3s 9d Peas 3s 9d a 4s. Potatoes 5s a 5s 6d. Apples 5s 2d a 7s a 6d per bushel.

Pork scarce at $8 58 a $9. Beef—slaughtered, $7 50 a $8 per 100 lbs.

DETROIT, Feb. 18, 1857.

FLOUR—No sales.

WHEAT—Nothing doing. White is held at $1 25, and red at $1 15.

CORN—1000 bushels have changed hands since our last at 55 a 56c.

OATS—No demand. Nominal at 40c.

PORK—Light sales at $22 a 22 50 for mess.

DRESSED HOGS—We note sales of 46, averaging 200 lbs, at $8 50, ond 70 averaging 170 lbs, at $8 55.

A GOOD REPLY.—A clergyman travelling in a stage coach, was asked by one of the passengers if he thought that pious heathens would go to heaven. "Sir," said the clergyman, "I am not appointed judge of the world, and consequently cannot tell: but if you get to heaven, you shall either find them there, or a good reason why they are not." A reply well fitted to answer an impertinent question dedicated by idle curiosity.

A BY-LAW

FOR THE REGULATION OF INNS AND HOUSES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH-

[Passed the 31st January, 1857.]

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Township of Sandwich, as follows:

I. There shall be no more than seven Inns, or houses of Public entertainment, in the Town of Sandwich for which Licenses to retail spirituous liquors, to be drunk therein, shall be issued, for the reception and entertainment of the Public.

II. There shall be no more than ten Inns or Houses of Public entertainment, in the Township of Sandwich exclusive of the said Town for which such Licenses to retail spirituous liquors shall be issued.

III. The sums which shall be paid for Licenses to retail spirituous liquors in the said Town of Sandwich, shall be £8 10s and for such License to retail spirituous liquors in the said Township of Sandwich, £4 10s.

IV. Each person to be so licensed shall before such license give security to be approved of by the Council by bond with two sureties to keep an orderly house and to observe all the By-laws of the Municipality in this behalf.

V. The inspectors of Licenses shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, give security to the satisfaction of the Council by bond in £120 for the due performance of their duties. Their remuneration shall be £4 each. It shall be the duty of the Inspectors to make two visits at least to all taverns Licensed during this year, viz: once in the month of June and once in the month of October, (in addition to the necessary visits previous to the granting certificates,) for the purpose of satisfying themselves, whether the said houses are being conducted in accordance with the regulations aforesaid, and they shall report to the Council any breach of such regulations Any person applying for a License after the first day of March next, shall pay to the said inspectors five shillings each for inspecting his or her house in addition to their above mentioned compensation. The time and place for the meeting of such Inspectors to determine to whom Licenses shall be granted and to give certificates, shall be on the 28th day of February inst at the office of the Township Council in Sandwich.—They shall grant no certificates for such licenses as aforesaid to any person who shall not have complied with the following regulations; nor at any time and place except at the time and place above mentioned, except to applicants after the first March next.

VI. Every Inn, or House of Public entertainment, in the Town of Sandwich, shall have therein four good bed rooms, containing at least six beds, and one Sitting Room for the accomodation of the public, and shall have appurtenant thereto a good Stable, containing accomodation for eight Horses; and a Driving Shed, at a convenient distance from the house, containing space for shelter for at least three teams. Every Inn, or House of Public entertainment in the Township of Sandwich, shall have therein two good Bed Rooms, four bedsteads one Sitting Room for the accommodation of the public, and shall have appurtenant thereto a good Stable, containing accommodation for six horses; and a Driving Shed, at a convenient distance from the house, containing space for shelter for at least three Teams. No Gambling, Card or Dice playing, or playing at Games of Chance, by which money may be lost or won, shall be allowed in or about any Inn, Tavern, or House of Public entertainment; no tippling or selling of Liquors of any kind, at the Bar or in the Bar Room of any such Inn, Tavern or House of Public entertainment, shall be allowed on the Lord's Day.

VII. All sums payable for all the Licenses above mentioned, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Township, who shall give or endorse a receipt for the same on the certificate of the Inspectors; upon the production of which certificate to the Township Clerk, with receipt so endorsed, he shall take a bond from the party applying, binding the applicant in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, upon the completion of which bond the said Clerk shall issue a License and file the receipt in his office.

VIII. Any person or persons acting in any way in contravention of this By Law, or of any section or clause thereof, or neglecting or refusing to perform any of the duties required thereby, shall, upon the information, or oath, of one or more creditable witness or witnesses, be summoned to appear before the Town Reeve, or any one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the said Township; and upon conviction of any such contravention, shall forfeit and pay a Fine of not less than Five Shillings nor more than Five Pounds, including costs, to be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of the said Town Reeve or Justices; and in default of sufficient distress, the party so convicted may be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of Essex for a period not exceeding twenty days.—The one half of the said fine to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the Tresurer of the Municipality, to form part of the Road and Bridges fund of the Township.

IX. The By-Law of the Municipality of the said Township passed on the seventh day of Februrary, A. D. 1856, and all other By Laws amending the same or concerning Inns, Taverns, or Houses of Public entertainment are hereby repealed. Provided that such repeal shall not render void or in any way affect any thing done or any right acquired or liability incurred before the passing of this By-Law.

TOS. WOODBRIDGE, Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN, Clerk.

A BY-LAW,

FOR THE REGULATION OF LICENCES FOR RETAIL OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN PLACES OTHER THAN HOUSES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT AND OTHER LICENSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

[Passed 14th Feb. 1857.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Township of Sandwich as follows:

I. All persons selling wine, brandy or other spirituous liquors, ale or beer, by retail in places other than Houses of Public entertainment in the Township of Sandwich shall before so selling, take out a license so to sell, which shall be obtained from the Officer appointed to issue. Tavern Licenses in the said Township, and shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and no longer, and for which the sum of Three Pounds and Ten Shilings, (£3 10s.) and no more, shall be paid to such Officer, with Five Shillings (5s) for such Officer's fees on such license.

II. That the quantity of wine, brandy or spirituous liquors, ale or beer, that can be retailed, by any shopkeepers, storekeepers, or any other persons within this Municipality holding a license to sell wine, brandy or other spirituous liquors, ale or beer, shall be one quart and no less, and that any wine, brandy or other spirituous liquors, ale or beer, to be sold as aforesaid shall not be drank or used within the House or premises of such person holding such license.

III. All persons selling or putting up for sale goods, wares, merchandize, or effects by Public Auction or outlay to the highest or best bidder within such Township shall, before such sale or exposing for sale, take out a license for the same, which shall be obtained from the same person and be in force for the same time as is hereinbefore provided in respect to other licenses, and for which Two Pounds Five Shillings (£2 5s) shall be paid to the said Officer with Five Shillings (5s) fee therefor.

IV. The penalty for contravention of the above provisions shall be the same as imsaid for contravention of the By-law of this Council regulating Tavern licenses.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE, Reeve.
D. MOYNAHAN, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Came into the inclosure upon the Hands Farm, in the Town of Sandwich about a month since, a DARK BAY COLT, about two years old. The owner is requested to claim it and pay the charges or it will be impounded.

J. H. WILKINSON.

15th Feb. 1857.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

I CHARLES BENNETT, at present and for twelve months past, residing in the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, being a Retailing Merchant by trade, do hereby give notice, that I intend to present a Petition to ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court for the County of Essex, praying to be examined touching my Debts, Estate and Effects, and to be protected from all process, upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such Estate and Effects for payment of my just and lawful debts; and I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said Petition shall be heard, is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and the *Maple Leaf* newspaper, one month, at the least, after the date hereof.

As witness my hand, this Seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

CHARLES BENNETT.

LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for the Petitioner.

WANTED.

A TEACHER WANTED, for school section No. 9, Irish Settlement in the Township of Sandwich, a first or second class.

JEREMIAH McCARTHY }
CLOVIS OUELLETTE } *Trustees*
MICHAEL HIGGINS }

Feb. 8th 1857.

AMHERSTBURG COLUMN.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKINNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.
All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.
He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.
THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE of all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place
Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.
Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.
A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.
Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.
JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.
The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.
Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.
Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribor would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.
He is also prepared to furnith goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.
JAMES WEBER.
Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that through mistake, parties have supposed that I was an Administrator to the Estate of the late J. B. Parent, late of Sandwich.
I hereby notify the public that I am not Administrator, and that I have nothing to do with the Estate whatever.
CHAS F. LABADIE
Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

TEA MEETING.

A Tea Meeting, will be held in the Wesleyan Church, on the Sandwich Street, Gosfield, on Febrruary, 19th Inst. Tea to be served at one o'clock, P. M.
Addresses are expected on the occasion by
Rev. Mr HICKEY, of Detroit.
" " HOGHINS, of Amherstburg.
" " CLEGHORN of Sandwich.
N. B.—The proceeds of the Meeting, are to be applied in liquidating a debt of the Church.
THOS. ATKINSON,
Superintendant.
Gosfield Feb. 2nd, 1857.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held on Saturday, 21st February, at 11 o'clock, a.m. in the Court House, Sandwich.
ALEX BARTLETT, Sec.
Windsor, Jan. 23, 1857.

WANTED,

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted, for School Section, No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be paid. Apply to
HENRY HALE,
JAMES HAGGARTY, } Trustees.
ADAM MARTINDALE,
Maidstone, Jan. 28, 1857.

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the undersigned, in the third Concession, Petite Cote, about three weeks ago, TWO SPOTTED PIGS, about two years old. Both have their right ears slit. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
MICHAEL BRODERICK.
Township of Sandwich Jan. 28th 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.
JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.
Colchester, 10th Jan., 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others canbe accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	$6 00
Superfine Flour,	$5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 20 do
Corn Meal,	0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 00 per 100lbs
Bean,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.
Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

LOST.

A SORREL FILLEY, rising three years of age, was lost by the Subscriber about the month of August last. Supposed to have strayed away to the back of Windsor. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return it to the subscriber.
J. H. WILKINSON.
January, 1857.

NOTICE.

A BROWN PONY, came into my Barn Yard about a month ago; with a white star in his forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.
HENRY ASHLEY.
Sandwich Street, Jan. 14, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. *He* proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure to the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call
J. J. BENITEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President .	I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President :	T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer :	R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor :	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.
Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.
ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J HN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR,

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., which they are now offering low for cash.
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.
N-B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.
A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.
HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.
SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.
CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.
A large assortment of WHIP'S always kept on hand.
In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.
N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.
Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Grising to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.
G. & G. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.
Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.
ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.
G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.
AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed forsale by public auction on Saturday, the
30th day of August next
at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.
Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.
Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, the 4th of March 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.
Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 19th Jan, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,
A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,
JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!
THE WORLD ENAMOUSED!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, mixing under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the coguiles, tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences
Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!
Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.
Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!
The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.
Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds,
In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.
Undeniable Testimony!
The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Stiff Joints,
Piles,	Tetter,
Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Ringworm,	Venereal Sores,
Salt Rheum,	Wounds of all kinds,
Scalds,	

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York; & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.
From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.
WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.
N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.
N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.
The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. *He* would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand
The rooms are large and well adapted for business and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.
The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.
GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of Iced Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.
The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.
ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.
Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.
N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.
A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.
F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.
J. L. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.
Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage, which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.
ALONZO BROWN.
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.
A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.
The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.
The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it now refitted throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.
His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD,

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.
CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.
There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.
L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.
We will have a livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.
S. DAVIS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE
Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,
Nearly opposite the Steam Boats & N. Falls Railroad.
B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotallers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.
Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.
ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.
The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.
ROBERT ARKELL.
London, 29th Feb. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.
DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE COLONIES,
Charles F Tilston.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

How I Won Her!

BY JACK LANGTON'S STORY OF CHRISTMAS AT AN OLD COUNTRY HOUSE.

"Sure's a very pretty woman, Jack!" said I, mixing a fresh tumbler of Kinahan.

"She's an angel, sir!" responded Jack. "Her prettiness is her smallest qualification, though. Heaven knows, I couldn't have stood a Hottentot Venus continually about me. But I'm glad you like her; for as my very old friend, I looked forward to your being a favourite with her."

"My dear fellow," I replied, "she seems to me every thing you could wish. But where on earth did you fall in with her? When I left England, you had not the least notion of being married."

"I knew you'd want to know all about it," laughed Jack; "and so as she's gone up to see baby asleep, and as I am sure that novel and interesting style will creep in, for a half-an-hour, I'll tell you the story. Light a pipe, man; in this sanctum-sanctorum, my study, no end of smoking is allowed."

This conversation took place between the editor of this story and his very intimate friend, Jack Langton; the time being last winter, the place the back parlour of Jack's little house in Keppel Street, which he dignified by the name of a study; and the subject of conversation being Jack's wife, married twelve months before, but introduced that night for the first time to the narrator, who had been abroad. The pipes were lighted, the glasses sipped; I had settled myself in an easy-chair, in a comfortable listening attitude, while Jack poked the fire, cleared his throat, and began—

"For some time before you left England, though I never said anything to you about it, I had begun to be thoroughly sick of the life I was leading. You must recollect I am three years older than you, and three years extra knocking about town tell heavily on us all. I hated the whole life from beginning to end—its selfishness, its dreariness, its monotony. While I had you to rattle about with, I did not so much mind, and might after a night passed without sleep in taking much heed of the manner in which they were spent; but, left to myself, the melancholy future broke upon me in all its dreariness. I used to look round the coffee-rooms of the tavern where I dined, and fancy that I might become one of those solemn, staid old men who dined alone, and after dinner sat sipping their wine or punch, and staring vacantly before them, long after the other frequenters of the room had departed. I fancied them after they left the tavern, going either to their dull chambers, up a worm-eaten and back staircase, opening the door with their key, closing the heavy oak behind them, and shutting out life and light, and friends and hope; or else, to a dingy second-floor lodging, where they were at the mercy of a querulous landlady, and a slatternly servant, and which would possess all the dreariness of chambers without the *laissez aller* feeling which induces so many to live in them. I wonder what such people did when they were taken ill, say, in chambers, without the power of calling assistance, or letting any one know the strait they were in; and I recollected the story of an old gentleman whom I had known in early youth, who used to drink very freely, and who left his club late one Christmas Eve, and was found when they broke open his door in the middle of Christmas day, covered with blood, and dead, his body being still warm. I recollected how it was proved that he was heard tumbling about his room (he lived in chambers in the Temple) by the people underneath, but they were accustomed to the noise, and took no notice of it; and it was imagined that he had fallen with his temple against the key in the door, had cut his head open, and had literally bled to death, all for the want of some person near at hand to hear and succor him. So, thinking over all these things, I began more and more to detest the bachelor life I was leading, and—

"You are grinning, I see, and I know what you mean. That there must have been some particular idea of something or somebody to set me forth in this strain remarkably in so short a time? You are right! A few night after you left town, I was taken by Charley Ferrars to some private theatricals in Portland Place. He came to the old chambers full dressed, and insisted on my accompanying him. I refused; but he insisted more strongly than ever; said I was growing worldly and stupid, that it would be great fun chiffing the amateurs, and that I must go. I pleaded much work, an article to write before the end of the week, and a necessity for the money. He offered to lend me ten pounds. So when I saw he was really anxious that I should go with him, I declined his loan, but dressed and went.

"By Jove, sir, I've seen many dismal gatherings, wedding and family parties, Philharmonic meetings, and 'a few friends and music,' but nothing to compare with the ghastliness of that party I cannot conceive. And yet to that night I now look back with such delight and such gratitude, that I've marked the date in my pocket-book and intend to keep it every year by some mark of festivity. But I shall come to that part of it presently. The owners of the house where this performance was going were rising mercantile people struggling for position in the world, who thought it very grand to get a few stage struck young swells to come and turn their drawing-room inside out; play the deuce with the furniture, and allure a great number of recognized people to come and see their vagaries. The room were crowded with the usual style of London society people, the old women in turbans and wondrous head dresses, who always press forward and scuffle for the best seats and best suppers, the listless *fade* girls, fresh at the beginning of the season, but oh how worn and faded before the end of it, with their becoming toilette and delicious perfumes and empty dreary conversation of nothingnesses; and there were old men of all descriptions, the fussy, the fidgetty, the choleric, the bland, the simply inane, and the usual number of dancing barristers and Government office clerks, with curled whiskers and natty boots and white chokers, who talked the smallest of small talk in the most mellifluous of voices. This was dreary enough, we thought; so we tried to relieve our minds by attending to the acting, and we found that so bad that we were quite delighted, and were choking with subdued laughter, and making all the fun we could to each other of the actors, when I looked down and saw that a pretty girl close to us was evidently listening to what we were saying, and entering into the fun.

To be Continued.

PROPOSITION TO MAKE WELLINGTON KING OF FRANCE.—I heard an extraordinary anecdote, and from a quarter that appears authentic, that it was proposed as the army was advancing, to offer the crown of France to the Duke of Wellington. This extraordinary proposition was not only made but discussed for some time. Though it was rejected, its being entertained for moment was a remarkable fact.—*Life and Correspondence of Sir G. Malcolm, G. C. B.*

The term "Swell" has generally been applied to over-dressed gentlemen; but if the ladies, dresses go on expanding at their present rate for 50 winters, we shall soon see boys running after a lady who may be as broad as an omnibus and hear them crying out lustily: "Thems goes a swell!"

SPRING ASSIZES, 1857.

The Spring Assizes for the year 1857 are appointed to be held in the undermentioned Circuits, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Justice Macleod.		
Prescott	14th	April.
Perth	22nd	"
Ottawa	28th	"
L'Original	7th	"
Cornwall	12th	"
MIDLAND CIRCUIT.		
The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.		
Picton	4th	March.
Belleville	9th	"
Cobourg	23rd	"
Peterborough	1st	April.
Whitby	13th	"
Kingston	22nd	"
OXFORD CIRCUIT.		
The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, C. J. C. P.		
Guelph	9th	March.
Berlin	23rd	"
Stratford	30th	"
Cayuga	14th	April.
Woodstock	5th	May.
Brantford	12th	"
Simcoe	21st	"
WESTERN CIRCUIT.		
The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.		
Goderich	11th	March.
London	18th	"
St. Thomas	1st	April.
Chatham	7th	"
Sandwich	14th	"
Sarnia	21st	"
TORONTO.		
The Hon. Sir John B. Robinson, Bart., C. J		
Toronto	13th	April.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable Farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fully under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

STRAYED,

INto the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Muley Cow, with both ears slit, and shorntail. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich
13th Dec., 1856.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE OF HAND for $32, payable to Wm. Hurst or Bennet Burnham by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.
Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—o—

The whole Mill can be purchased and erected away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are several choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

—o—

PART of Lot No. 2 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq., these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER,
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY MCCORMICK,
DAVID MCCORMICK,
WILLIAM MCCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States the pre-payment of a second penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the Ordinary Open Mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be PRE-PAID —Two-pence sterling, equal to Two-pence Halfpenny currency each; and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via *Halifax*, or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny Halfpenny currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co

NORTH 1856 SHORE
LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Sundays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" " Detroit, Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. D. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

—o—

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their *Policies* exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs; Ivy and Horse Hoes, Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by myself, and carefully and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Coral and Gold Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Vases, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Bracelets, Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosba fixins of all kinds.

—o—

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $7.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and general assortment.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Hair Oil, Cologne, Pomatums, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Goods, "Sign of the Big Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McDonald, Bros & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. MCKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELLS, 8 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms: For $3,50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the "Daily Clevelander" for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The reports of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 for "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. *Parts* of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN!

"Agriculturist" Cash Prizes for 1857!

ONE PRIZE OF $50
ONE PRIZE OF $40
ONE PRIZE OF $30
ONE PRIZE OF $20
ONE PRIZE OF $15
ONE PRIZE OF $10

ONE PRIZE, CASH $4 AND "FARMER'S GUIDE," PRICE $6!! ONE PRIZE OF "FARMER'S GUIDE," PRICE $6!

THE above Prizes are offered for competition to Young Men who will, during the winter, canvass for Subscribers to the *Canadian Agriculturist*. To the person who obtains the *largest* number of Subscribers previous to the 1st day of May next, the first Prize of Fifty Dollars, in cash, will be paid; to the person who obtains the *next* largest number before that day, the second Prize of Forty Dollars, to the third largest number, the third Prize; and so on to the lowest prize offered.

To encourage every young man who has a few weeks to spare, to engage in the laudable work of circulating a journal of such established merit as the *Agriculturist* (and which is now offered at the low price of *half-a-dollar* a copy) we undertake to give each person who forwards us before the close of the above Prizes, a copy of that admirable work, *Stephen's Farmer's Guide*—last American edition—for every *thirty* subscriptions forwarded to the *Agriculturist*. The selling price of the *Guide*—which is an agricultural library in itself—is $6: thus every person who canvasses for the *Agriculturist*, whether he obtains a Prize or not, will be well paid for his time. Several persons, last year, obtained from fifteen to twenty subscribers in a day.

Conditions are, that the *money*—half-a-dollar for each subscriber—be sent with the names; that subscriptions from Agricultural Societies are not to be included; and the subscriptions sent must, in each case, at least equal the Prize out of the prize claimed. It could hardly be otherwise, as we should give to competitors more than they obtained from subscribers.

Specimen copies will be sent to any person who may wish to commence a canvass, upon his written (post-paid) application.

Those who commence at once will have the best chance. Who takes the field? You cannot fail to win, for you are insured against loss!

To such friends as are willing to spend a few hours in aid of the *Agriculturist*, we offer for every six subscriptions sent, an additional copy *gratis*.

The *Agriculturist* is now so well known throughout Canada, as to need no lengthened eulogy. Eight annual volumes have already been issued, and the volume for 1857 will be superior, in some respects, to any of its predecessors.

The *Agriculturist*, by its cheapness, and by the practical aim and Canadian spirit of its articles, has distanced all competitors. It stands alone as the representative of the agricultural press in this country. *Agricultural* reports of the Provincial Societies—interesting improvements in agricultural practice in the Old World as well as the New; description are frequently illustrated with engravings, of improved implements, new machines, improved cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c.: it contains information in the several branches of agriculture, horticulture, domestic economy, and general science; practical communications from practical farmers; the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture; the prize list, &c., of the Provincial Show; and such matters generally as will interest Canadian farmers who desire to improve "the soil, and the mind."

It is published monthly, at *Half-a-dollar* per annum, *in advance*.

☞ All subscriptions must commence with January, and all communications must be *post-paid*.

WILLIAM MCDOUGALL *Proprietor*.
Toronto, Jan. 1857.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the Horticultural Department of the Agricultural as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects, Rural Embellishments, or the Natural art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, have also been given.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Rural Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded; together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

☞ The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged in the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. A liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
208 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygiene or the Preservation of Health; Dieties and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydrotherapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery. With three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, Including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is briefly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, embracing the functions of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to thegrowth and developement of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of longevity.

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Habits of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Aliment.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances, a Philosophic Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the appropriate Medicative remedies recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children.&c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice in the treatment of all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, delivered to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856

To Emigrants & Others Seeking

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out many great lines of road now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," (lying to the North of it) with Lake Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the Ottawa River; passing by the "Bell Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa District, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the Settler must go from MONTREAL up the Ottawa River to the place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued from that point a distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. C. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and to the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance of about 30 miles, about 36 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA & OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of Hastings, largely settled by Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 45 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings*. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 56 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised the free Grant of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in quantity ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—and build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live provided that the required clearing of the lands be made on each lot. Places of worship, Parsonages, and Burying Grounds will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The Road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be erected in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the house is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing about the average of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and in good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some belts being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timber land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres, well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settlers at the highest rate, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The Roads throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the settler to draw his wood and grain for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the roads serves to facilitate communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

As all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumbermen, Mill Proprietors, who are now carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing said of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of many millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliamentary Act of last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year; its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Agriculture, &c.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1857. NO. 1.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councilor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

MANUFACTURED BY

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,

CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. T. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.

Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,

Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.

Windsor, Canada West.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT

Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,

Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,

Windsor, Canada West.

Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,

Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent

Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,

Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,

Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,

Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,

Physician and Surgeon,

Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,

AMHERSTBURG.

Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKINNEY,

FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,

ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.

Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved, and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being a experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an a nor article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

He is also prepared to furnish goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.

JAMES WEBER.

Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnishor.

Select Poetry.

Good Temper.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth;
Nor yet one half so dear;
'Tis worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a year.

It lends the day a new delight;
'Tis virtue's richest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night
Than all the stars may yield.

It maketh poverty content,
To sorrow whispers peace;
It is a gift from heaven sent
For mortals to increase.

It meets you with a smile at morn;
It lulls you to repose;
A bower for peer and peasant born;
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away;
To free the brow from care;
Turns tears to smiles, makes dulness gay,
Spreads gladness everywhere.

And yet, 'tis cheap as summer dew,
That gems the lily's breast;
A talisman for love as true
As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rainbow through the clouds,
When threat'ning storm begins—
As music paid the tempest loud,
That still its sweet way wins—

As springs an arch across the tide;
When waves swell rolling foam,
So comes this scraph to our side,
This angel of our home

What may this wondrous spirit be;
With power unheard before—
This charm, this bright divinity?
Good nature—nothing more,

Good temper—'tis the choicest gift
That woman homeward brings,
And can the poorest peasant lift
To bliss unknown by kings.

A Flattering Criticism.

A well known actor, who has rather a higher opinion of himself than is entertained either by public or his profession, was playing a star engagement out West recently.—One evening, after the performance, as he was sitting at supper, a gentleman who had been listening with rickled to the flatteries of two or three friends, a ragged Irishman approached him.

"Are yees Mr. ——the acktur?"

"I am Mr. ——, the tragedian," was the actor's reply, as he inwardly wondered what business such a specimen of humanity could have with him.

"Thin it's myself sur, that would be spaking to yees on your acting. Be-dad, it's beautiful, sur."

"When did you see me act?"

"The other night, sur," when they played Richard the Third. Be the powers, sur, I could have stayed all night, I was so plazed."

"And pray, how did you manage to raise the money to get in?"

"I didn't get in, sur, at all. Devil the red cint I had, ony way. But there's a shed sur, right side of the theaytur, an' I climbed on to a post, sur, an' saw an' heard all that was going on."

"And you liked it my good fellow?"

"You may take yer oath of it that I did."

"There!" said the tragedian turning to his friends, "I assure you, gentlemen, that the expression of unbiassed admiration from the lips of that honest fellow is far more gratifying to my feelings than all the unqualified praises I have invariably received at the hands of the ablest critics of America. Pray, my good man, addressing himself again to the Irishman, "with what portion of my performance of Richard the Third were you most pleased?"

"Well the dying scene, sur. Ye was so very throublesome in that that I thought I'd kill meself laughing at ye."

The tragedian walked home.—*Times.*

Curious Facts of Natural History.

A single female house-fly produces in one season 20,080,320.

Some female spiders produce nearly 2,000 eggs.

Dr. Bright published a case of an egg producing an insect 80 years after it must have been laid.

About thirty fresh-water springs are discovered under the sea, on the south of the Persian Gulf.

A wasp's nest usually contains 15,000 or 16,000 cells.

The Atlantic Ocean is estimated as three miles, and the Pacific as four miles deep.

There are six or seven generations of gnats in a summer, and each lays 250 eggs.

There are about 9,000 cells in a square foot of honey-comb. 5,000 bees weigh a pound.

A swarm of bees contains from 10,000 to 20,000 in a natural state, and from 30,000 to 40,000 in a hive.

The bones of birds are hollow, and filled with air instead of marrow.

A cow eats 100 pounds of green food every 24 hours, and yields five quarts, or ten pounds of milk.

Fish are common in the seas of Surinam with four eyes—two of them on horns which grow on the top of their heads.

Two thousand nine hundred silk-worms produce one pound of silk; but it would require 27,000 spiders, all females, to produce one pound of web.

Captain Beaufort saw, near Smyrna, in 1841 a cloud of locusts 46 miles long, and 300 yards deep, containing, as he calculated 160 billions.

Leeuwenhoek reckoned 17,000 divisions in the cornea (outer cost of the eye) of a butterfly, each of which he thought possessed a crystalline lens. Spiders, etc., are similarly provided for.

The spring of a watch weighs 0.15 of a grain; a pound of iron makes 50,000.—The pound of steel costs 2d; a single spring, 2d; so that 50,000, produces £416.

With a view to collect their webs for silk, 4,000 spiders were once obtained, but they soon killed each other. Manufactures and war never thrive together.

Spiders have four pags for spinning their threads, each pap having 1,600 holes, and the fine web itself the union of 4,000 threads No spinner spins more than four webs, when the fourth is destroyed they seize on the webs of others.

Every pound of cochineal contains 70,000 insects boiled to death, and from 600,000 to 700,000 are annually brought to Europe for scarlet and crimson dyes.

A queen-bee will lay 200 eggs daily for 50 or 60 days, and the eggs are hatched in three days. A single queen-bee has been stated to produce 100,000 bees in a season.

The quantity of water discharged into the sea by all the rivers in the world is estimated at 36 cubic miles in a day; hence it would take above 35,000 years to create a circuit of the whole sea, through clouds and rivers.

River water contains about 28 grains of solid matter to every cubic foot. Hence, such a river as the Rhine carries to the sea every day 145,980 cubic feet of sand or stone.

Mole-hills are curiously formed by an outer arch impervious to rain, and an internal platform with drains, and covered ways on which the pair and young reside. The moles live on worms and roots, and bury themselves in any soil in a few minutes.

The Days before Coal.

There can be no doubt, for it is an unquestionable fact, that the coal beds of England are the real natural source of its physical wealth. Without coal, it never would have been a manufacturing country; without coal, another Manchester would have been floating on its waters. It is simply because it has the largest coal fields in Europe, that it is the greatest manufacturing nation in that quarter of the world. But it was difficult to introduce the use of coal among the old English people.

It was first used in that country about six centuries ago, and at that time Englishmen would not use the "sooty fuel" in their houses. It did not suit the fire-place or the domestic habits of the people; but it was found well adapted for the blacksmith and the lime-burner. Only the layers near the surface in coal fields subjacent to rivers or seas, were first opened; but when the demand increased the miners dived more deeply into the bowels of the earth, and boldly worked the coal wherever it was to be found. When the mines became deep, the miners were sadly perplexed how to get rid of the water; and it was not till the steam engine came to their aid that they fully mastered this difficulty. But the prejudices of the users were as difficult to surmount as the perils of the miners. A citizen of London was once tried and executed for burning sea coal, in opposition to a stringent law passed in respect to that subject; but even long after such intolerance as this had passed away, coal was tabooed in good society.—Ladies had a theory that the black abomination spoiled their complexion; and it was for a long time a point of etiquette not to sit in a room warmed by a coal fire, or to eat meat roasted by such means. Prejudice unquestionably, had much to do with these objections; but it was not all prejudice, for the almost total absence of proper arrangements for supplying fresh air and removing smoke and foul air, rendered the burning of coal a very dirty and disagreeable companion in a room.

Wood was then the principal fuel used in England, and the forests but scantily supplied the wants of the people. Turf or peat was also employed in some districts, as it is still in Ireland, and in the Highlands of Scotland; but in all England wood is at present unknown as a domestic fuel—coal has entirely superseded it.—*Scientific American.*

The Rat-Elephant.

MUS PROBOSCIDEOR PERHENSILIS.

The *Gazette des Triounaux* gives the following strange case:—"A man named Girome a discharged Zouave, was yesterday tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police for swindling. A person, named, Triquet, stated that the prisoner one day came to him, and offered for sale a rat with a trunk. As he never seen or even heard of such an animal, he asked me to see it, and the man showed him a large rat which had on its snout a long excrescence. He could hardly believe his eyes, and to satisfy himself that he was not a victim of fraud, he pricked the trunk with a pin; the animal uttered a cry, and a drop of blood fell. Convinced by this that the trunk was real, he paid 50f. for the rat, and he subsequently gave another 50f. for a female, in order to increase the breed. He expected to render himself famous by bringing to the knowledge of the public a species of rat of which neither Buffon nor any other naturalist had made mention; but to his mortification his two rats with trunks produced young without any. He one day described his rats to an officer who had served in Africa, and the latter burst into a roar of laughter. Having asked the cause of his mirth, the officer told him that no such things as rats with trunks existed, and that they were the invention of the Zouaves. 'An invention of the Zouaves!' cried the perplexed naturalist; 'why, how can that be?' The officer then related to him that the Zouaves are accustomed to take two rats, and fasten them to a flat board, the snout of one towards, the tail of the other; they then cut a hole in the snout of the second rat and insert the tail of the first into it, they then bind the snout up, and leaves the two rats together for 48 hours. By that time the tail has become firm in the incision, and they then seperate the two rats by cutting off tail of the first at a small distance from she snout of the other. The second thus remains ornamented with a trunk, and in about a month the incision in the snout is perfectly healed, so that the trunk appears part and parcel of the animal. Indignant at this imposture, the complainant had the Zouave arrested as a swindler.—The tribunal, however, did not consider it swindling, and dismissed the case."

Stoves Economizing Heat.

It is well known that cylindrical stoves give out the most heat, and have the best draft, but there are few who seem to know the reason why. They do not seem to be aware, at least, that there is anything in the principle of their construction which imparts to them such qualities. Stove manufacturers cannot be accused of possessing too much scientific knowledge regarding the best form of stoves, or we would not see so many blunders committed by them in casting so many with square and rectangular furnaces. This is especially the case with cooking ranges and stoves, their fire boxes are constructed on wrong principles.

The reason why a cylinder stove gives out so much heat, and tends to produce such a good draft, is owing to the sides of its fire box or furnace being concave in form. Heat, like light, may be more concentrated in stoves which have concave than those which have square fire boxes; the rectangular form of a fire box may be more convenient for cooking ranges, but there is no excuse for constructing stoves on square form.

The fire-brick for lining stoves should be fluted. Bricks with plain surfaces are not so durable as the fluted kind, because the latter tends to prevent the adherence of clinker. Some bricks for stoves are actually cast with convex surfaces, as if designed for scattering the rays of heat, thus exhibiting ignorance of the laws of heat.

Bright metal surfaces do not radiate so well as dark, dull surfaces, therefore Russia iron in stoves and pipe does not radiate so much heat into a room as common iron.—These surfaces which radiate heat most efficiently also possess the power of absorbing it and *vice versa.*

As the intensity of heat varies as the square of the distance from the radiating point, it is evident that the nearer the stove is placed to the centre of the room, or space which it is designed to heat, the more uniform will be the temperature of the whole space, and not only so, but a greater amount of heat will be economized.

Stove manufacturers have devoted an immense amount of attention to elaborate the surfaces of cast-iron-stoves, and to produce stoves based upon the philosophy of the laws of heat. We hope that more attention scientifically, will hereafter be devoted to this great and important branch of American manufactures.—*Scientific American.*

Miscellany.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES IN PRUSSIA.—At Konigsberg, lately, there was to be a lecture delivered upon the steam engine before an audience of admiring mechanics. As usual, there was a policeman present to ascertain that no political sentiments were expressed. The lecturer commenced an eloquent recordium to the effect that no conquerer of ancient or modern times, neither Alexander the Great nor Julius Cæsar nor Napoleon, was so great a conqueror as James Watt. So far he had got with his lecture, when the policeman came down with his club on the fell swoop and put a stop to the evening's entertainment, declaring that his duty did not admit of his any further permitting this political discourse:—*Berlin Correspondent of the Times.*

DOMESTIC PEACE.—The loss of physical force or menacing language we use,—the less, to take an expressive word, we scold our children—the more order and quiet we shall commonly secure. We have seen a family where a single word, or a look, even, would allay a rising storm. The gentle but firm method is the best security for domestic peace.

A ROYAL SHAKEDOWN.—As the Prince of Wales and his tutor were travelling lately incog., in the west of England, the landlord of a certain hotel having reason to expect a visit, prepared his best room in his best style, and then waited in feverish anxiety. One after noon a gentleman and a youth arrived, and asked if rooms could be had for the night. All the servants were in a bustle, for the landlord was sure he discovered the young prince and his tutor. So the best rooms were speedily given to the guests and every possible comfort added while the landlord behaved to his royal visitors with the utmost deference, and yet without any open acknowledgment, of their rank, as he knew it was desired to keep this concealed. Later in the evening, and when almost every room in the house had been filled, there arrived three more travellers, one two gentlemen and a boy. When they asked for bedrooms the landlord said, "Very sorry, gentlemen, we have only room for two of your party; but perhaps, we can manage to make up a bed for the young gentleman on the sofa." This was done, and in the morning it was found that the youth who slept on the "shakedown" was the heir of the crown of England while the boy who occupied the bed meant for the prince was only Master——travelling with his father.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have wrought wonders in the unhealthy regions of the West and South-west. In Shawneetown, but Bunker Seabury aged 28 residing at Terre Haute, Ia., was cured in two weeks of a violent intermittent fever (to which he had been subject every fall for nine years,) by the searching operation of this noble remedy. The disease had prostrated him a month after season, at the busiest time of the year, causing him great pecuniary loss, as well as bodily suffering. The attack generally confined him to the house from the commencement of the fall until the middle of December. Every remedy that the faculty could suggest was tried without avail; but that which had their prescriptions for nine successive years, was radically cured in a fortnight by Holloway's Pills. Mr Seabury writing under date January 3rd says, "I am now in enjoyment of perfect health."

CHINAMEN'S COURT—A CHINESE OATH.—The case of a Afer, a Tartar, charged with attempt to rob a Chinaman named Apple, was brought up yesterday for examination, but on account of an insufficiency of evidence against the prisoner, the charge was dismissed. The particulars of the robbery were published on Monday last. Yesterday the Chinese witnesses testified in the manner prescribed by their religion, which was as follows: Each witness took a piece of letter paper, and after inscribing on it several Chinese charcters, he set fire to it and kneeling while it was burning, repeated the words of the oath.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE SYDENHAM FOUNTAINS.—Probably the most extensive, and at the same time the present time, are those in the gardens of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, England. These are now the finest set in operation a few months since, in the presence of Queen Victoria and twenty one thousand visitors. The day was beautiful, and the scene is said to have been magnificent. Nearly twelve thousand jets of water were thrown into the air together—including two jets shooting to a height of two hundred and eighty feet, or nearly sixty feet higher than the apex of Bunker Hill Monument. The fountains are chiefly supplied from two tanks, placed at the top of the palace towers—each tank containing two thousand tons of water. The water upon its way from the towers is distributed through a system of iron pipes, ten miles in their aggregate length, and so large that a man may crawl through the smallest of them.—*New Orleans Delta.*

A man travelling entered a tavern, and seeing no one present but the landlord and a negro, seated himself and entered into conversation with the negro. Shortly, he asked Sambo if he was dry? Sambo said he was. Stranger told him to go to the bar and take something at his expense. Negro did go and shortly left. Landlord says to the stranger, "Are you acquainted with that nigger?" "No, never saw him before; but why did you ask?" "I supposed so from your conversing with him and asking him to drink." "Oh," said the stranger, "I was only experimenting. The fact is, I was dry myself, and I thought that if your liquor did'nt kill the negro in fifteen minutes, I would venture to take a drink myself."

INFLUENCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.—Different employments, and different conditions of life, beget in us a tendency to our different passions. Those who are exalted above others in their daily stations, and especially if they have to do with many persons under them, and in many affairs, are too often tempted to the haughty, the morose, the surly, and the more unfriendly ruffles and disturbances of nature, unless they watch against them with daily care. The commanders in armies and navies, the governors of workhouses, the masters of schools, or those who have a great number of servants under them, and multitude of cares and concerns in human life, should continually set a guard upon themselves, lest they get a habit of affected superiority, pride, and vanity of mind, of fretfulness, impatience and criminal anger.

Spanish robbers are very polite. An Englishman was once accosted on a lonely road by a ruffian. "Sir," said he, "you have my coat on; may I trouble you for it?" The Englishman drew out a pistol and told the fellow he was mistaken. "Sir," said the robber, "I perceive that I am. Will you do me the honor to communicate your name, that I may remember it in my prayers."

The Great Western Railway Company's steamers, *Canada* and *America*, were sold on Saturday last to the Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad Company for $180,000. It is intended to remove the machinery and every other portion of these magnificent vessels, except the hulls, to Buffalo, where new hulls will be constructed.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, FEBRUARY 26, 1857.

Our readers will have observed, that since the election which resulted in the return of Col. Prince to the Legislative Council for the Western District, we have abstained from making any remarks in reference to our present member, Mr. Rankin, or to the part he then took in opposition to the Colonel. We considered that with the close of that conflict, the excitement then caused and the bitter feelings then engendered, ought rather to be allayed than fostered. It is true that the persistence with which Mr. Rankin's organ, the *Canadian*, has continued to assail not only Col. Prince and all who dared to oppose Mr. Rankin at the last election, but also those he feared as opponents at the next, has often sorely tempted us to reply—a task in no way difficult, in consequence of the utter want of policy or principle these attacks exhibited. Indeed, we would have done so, but for the consideration that nothing could more effectually injure the prospects of Mr. Rankin, should he be foolish enough again to contest the county, than the continuance of those scurrilous attacks on parties so well known and so much est. the County—attacks made under Mr. Rankin's authority—and, as we are credibly informed, the productions of his own pen.

On some occasions these attacks were political, on others they had reference to the Southern Railway. The parties particularly singled out have been Col. Prince, Mr. Albert Prince, and Messrs. McLeod and Park. The estimation Col. Prince is held in by the people of Essex was sufficiently proved at the last election, when they, by an overwhelming majority, conferred on him the highest dignity in their gift. Firmly placed on the pinnacle, it became evident that no attacks could reach the Colonel, so the *British Canadian* gave that up, and swallowing all the falsehoods it had written against him, came out, in its issue of Feb. 18, with the hope that "the two *gentlemen*" who represent our interests in the different branches of the Legislature, will feel not only the good sense, but the necessity of forgetting past differences, and endeavoring to cultivate a more kindly feeling towards each other than appears to have existed between them for some time past." Mr. Rankin, after having denounced Col. Prince in every possible manner, both before and anxious to cultivate *kindly* feelings. We feel assured that the public will have as little difficulty in estimating the amount of truth contained in the attacks made against the Colonel, as it will have in seeing through the motives which have so suddenly led our time-serving member to change his tone.

The enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Albert Prince was everywhere received during the late election, and the frequent mention of his name throughout the County, as being a probable candidate at the next, brought him next under the lash of the *Canadian*. But the manner in which he was spoken of in the issue of Febuary 4th, was so unmistakeably condemned throughout the county, that in the next number the *Canadian* had to publish in its own columns a condemnation of the attack—but the most amusing instance of the versatility with which Mr. Rankin can change his policy, occurs in reference to Messrs. McLeod and Park. McLeod he both feared as an opponent at the coming election, and hated for the masterly manner in which he prevented the great Zimmerman chisel on the Southern Railway. He has therefore been the object of the most continued abuse, week after week. No charge could be made against him sufficiently severe—no colour could paint him sufficiently black. It will be enough for our purpose to quote from the *Canadian* of February 11th, to show the terms in which he has been spoken of. Speaking of him as a probable candidate, it says: "The election of John McLeod to a position of public trust and confidence could hardly be more suicidal to the morals and welfare of the county then would have been the appointment of the notorious Jonathan Wild to that of keeper of the Tower of London." And again, in reference to the Southern Railway comes the statement: "The chancery suit will do to talk about. It will ease the fall if nothing more, and give our *patriotic* acquaintance what may to the uninitiated seem a plausible excuse for his retirement from a position which has enabled him for a time to impose upon the credulity of his too confiding dupes, amongst whom we include all his brother directors—*save Theodore Park*. And which he has used only to render himself an object of anmitigated contempt in the estimation of all I orest men." In another place it charges him with selling himself and Railway interests for eight thousand pounds, and so on.—Scarcely, however, had the ink dried, when it was rumoured that McLeod and Park had succeeded in effecting an arrangement of the Railway difficulty, which secured for Amhersburg all that those gentlemen had ever contended for, giving the lie to all his charges, leaving him entirely out of the question, after all his statements that he alone could do anything in the matter.—What could he do more? Nothing, but do as he had done in so many instances before—retract; so in the *Canadian* of Feb. 18th, appears the following: "The people of Amhersthurg, we trust, will have no occasion hereafter to regret having intrusted the guardianship of their interests to Messrs. McLeod and Park. And as to Mr. Rankin, he has always professed and still does so his determination to stand by their rights to the last." And winding up as in the case of Col. Prince with the hope that, "It is high time that the heartburnings," which have grown out of the subject should be laid aside, and that all parties should unite in so laudable an object as the final adjustment of past differences. "What a fall was there, my countrymen." In what a pitiful point of view, does Mr. Rankin appear now! Unscrupulous charges, unblushingly withdrawn; men superior to him in talents and integrity, defamed, then contrad—re-vited, then fawned upon—he has been compelled at last by the force of circumstances to reveal himself in his true colors, and it will now be the fault of the electors if he ever again represents them.

Spring time is again upon us, with its pleasant sunny days and mild showers, causing men as well as birds to come forth and enjoy the agreeable season. Man goes to his labours to prepare for another harvest, and lay up a store against the next winter. With this excellent and industrious intention, might have been seen Mr. Forest, of this place, on Monday last, with his plough making the first move, (we believe, in these parts,) towards farming. And we believe that this is the first time that ploughing was ever commenced on the 23rd February in this county. We hope that a rich harvest will be his reward, and that his labour will not be nipped in the bud by old Jack Frost.

While it will no doubt, surprise, it cannot fail to enlighten the minds of many of our remote readers, as to the *quality* of our climate here when they learn, and we have much pleasure in telling them, that ploughing commenced on the Lake Shore Line on Monday the 17th instant. Mr. William Brown can claim the remarkable distinction as having for two consecutive days, *Jee'd* and *Haw'd* his plough team in the middle of February, within the bounds of this very excellent, but too little known, District of Owen Sound.—*Owen Sound Times.*

In the beginning of this week, several teams were at work in Missouri, and in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's ploughing! Pretty good this, in the middle of February, for a country which our friend of the Rochester *Union* calls the "Siberia of America." By the way, has the *Union* ever observed the fact, that the mean of the winter temperature at Rochester also is higher than in Canada is the "Siberia of America," Northern New York must be its "Spitzbergen."—*Globe.*

ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on Tuesday last, by which a young man named Lawson, came to his death. The deceased, who was engaged at the works of Messrs. Cummer, Gill & Co. Waterdown, was killed by the water wheel connected with the Company's mill. The Berlin Chonicle says:—"From the evidence adduced at the inquest held by Coronor Bull, it appeared that deceased was in the act of walking through the water wheel on a beam, with the object of getting at the buckets, so that he might clear the tail-race of the water wheel. He supposed the wheel was frozen fast and stepped on one of the arms. The wheel immediately began to revolve and carried him along with it. There being but little space between the wheel and stone work his body was forced through and horribly mangled, his back bone fractured, and his chest broken in. When he had reached the bottom, he cried out, "I'm killed, I'm killed," which were the last words he uttered; life becoming extinct in a few moments. He was married, but had no family."

We would direct the attention of our readers to the contents of the following circular, recently sent to Provincial Land Surveyors, as it is important that the public should be put on its guard against employing persons who are not legally entitled to survey, as the survey is illegal, consequently valueless. We believe there are only two licensed Surveyors in the County of Essex, Messrs. J. A. Wilkinson and O. Bartley.

UPPER CANADA BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

TORONTO, 24th December, 1856.

SIR,

In compliance with Resolutions of the Board, I have to address you on the following subjects:

1st. To direct your attention to the Provincial Statute, 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 13, sec. 3, and to request you to inform your apprentices, "that all persons who, after the 1st January, 1858, may apply to be admitted as Provincial Land Surveyors, shall be examined in the rudiments of Geology."

2nd. Complaints having been received by the Board, that many persons not duly authorized, are practising as Land Surveyors, I have to inform you, that notwithstanding the repeal of the 2nd sec. of the 12th Vic., cap. 35, which imposed a penalty of £10, for such infringement of the Act, the offence is by the 15th clause of the 5th section of the 12th Vic., cap. 10, and 2nd sec. of the 18th Vic. cap. 86, a "Misdemeanour," and punishable accordingly; and to beg you to aid the Board in its endeavours to put a stop to a practice so injurious both to the public and the profession.

3rd. I am also to express the regret with which the Board has learned from the most reliable sources, that apprenticeships are in several instances only *nominal*;—the Surveyor in some cases has ceased to practise, and in others, the student does not reside with the Surveyor, nor even in the same locality; consequently is not *bona-fide* serving with him. This breach of the Law is in some cases aggravated by the Surveyor allowing his apprentice to practise as a Land Surveyor for him, without his supervision, to the injury of the duly admitted practitioner.

As the periods of service and actual practice in the field with a duly admitted and practising Land Surveyor, prescribed by Law, are not longer than are necessary to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of Canadian Land Surveying and of the Laws which regulate it, (without which the best theoretical Surveyors will be liable to make most erroneous and illegal surveys,) the Board will use its utmost endeavours to ascertain the nature and extent of the field practice of every candidate, in accordance with the provisions of the 4th section of the 12th Vic., cap. 35, and will exercise the powers conferred on it by the 10th section of that Act, by suspending or dismissing Provincial Land Surveyors guilty of granting false certificates.

4th. I am directed to request you not to take as an apprentice, any person claiming to have been duly admitted to practise in any of Her Majesty's Dominions other than this Province, until you have submitted the documents he produces in proof of his having been so admitted for the opinion of the Board, and have received its decision thereon.

To aid the Board in the performance of its duties you will have the goodness to enter replies to the enclosed list of questions and return it to me as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. F. PASSMORE.
Secretary.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

Hardly a week passes without our hearing of murders of the most appalling kind. In England, as well as on the continent generally, murders have been very frequently committed within the past few years.—Then passing to this continent, you can hardly take up a paper without your eye being attracted by the intelligence that some awful murder has been committed, and one's heart sickens at the details, which generally exhibits the utmost want of human feeling, and a total disregard for the penalties of the law. So frequent indeed have become the commission of crimes of late, that such subjects are now becoming quite an item in the news usually furnished to the readers of newspapers. Some of these are of the most brutal kind, and not the least is that of Dr. Burdell, who was murdered in the city of New York, a short time since, and details of which appear above suited to the acts of a barbarous, than those of a christain community, and from the evidence brought before the Coroner, it appears, though not very clearly, that a Mrs. Cunningham and one Eckel, were the chief persons upon whom suspicion falls, and against whom the Coroner has rendered a verdict. The Grand Jury have also found a bill against those parties. But whether the evidence will go to prove their guilt it is somewhat difficult to say.

Verdict of the Bond Street Jury.

On Saturday last the examination of witnesses in the Bond street murder case terminated, and Mr Coroner Connelly read on the verdict which was accompanied by a long rambling address not inserted in Monday's New York papers. The verdict is as follows:—

That the said Harvey Burdell on the 30th of January 1857, at 31 Bond Street did, said, was feloniously murdered, and came to his death by being stabbed in various parts of the body with a dagger or other sharp instrument; and the jurors believe from the evidence, and therefore find, that Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckel were principals in the commission of the said murder, and the jurors aforesaid further find that Vail Snodgrass either joined the said Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckel in the commission of the said murder, or was an accessory thereto before the fact, counselling, aiding, or abetting the said Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckel to commit the said murder, and the jurors aforesaid further find that Augusta Cunningham and Helen Cunningham daughters of the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, being in the house 31 Bond street, aforesaid, on the said murder was committed, have some knowledge of the facts connected with the said murder, which they have concealed from the jury, and that it is the duty of the Coroner to hold them for the future action of the Grand Jury. In witness whereof, we the said Jurors, as well as the Coroner, have to this inquisition set our hands and seals on the day and place aforesaid.

By Telegraph.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS TOUCHING THE BURDELL MURDER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

The proceedings before the Grand Jury in the Burdell case has, it is said, developed an entirely new and startling theory of the murder.

Dr. John W. Francis was examined before the Grand Jury on Wednesday, and his testimony went to show that the first stabs inflicted on the body of Dr. Burdell must have been given by a person thoroughly conversant with the anatomy of the human frame, and who knew where to strike to inflict the most injury. He thought it must have been the work of a man educated as a physician, or at least one whose knowledge of the vital parts is quite accurate.

Among the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday, was a private watchman, who testified that he shook hands with Dr. Burdell at 10½ o'clock on the night of the murder, at the corner of Broadway and Bond street.

The police are on the track of another party who are suspected of being the perpetrators of the deed.

True Bills against Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel.

The grand jury have found true bills against Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel for the murder of Dr. Burdell. Snodgrass is held to bail as a witness.

The Canadian Arctic Expedition

We learn from the Kingston *Whig* that preparations are being made in Canada for an expedition to go in search of Sir John Franklin. The *Whig* says no one would believe the fact, did we not gravely announce it as a positive fact, that Dr. Rae, the Arctic Traveller, aided by the contributions of kind friends, is building in Kingston Dock Yard, an Arctic Schooner, to be ready in May to go to Quebec, thence to the Arctic Regions, to make one more search for the remains of Captain Franklin, dead or alive. Dr. Rae is to command the Schooner, and the party of hardy adventurers to accompany him and man his vessel, are selected and engaged. We say, to search for Captain Franklin and his men; because as for the ships "Terror and Erebus," they were most unquestionably seen in 1851, attached to icebergs, drifting to the south, in the same way as was the "Resolute."

(To the Editor of the Globe)

SIR—The British *Whig* has jumped at a speedy conclusion, relative to Dr. Rae going out again in search of Sir John Franklin and his party.

It is, however, quite true that my brother is getting a small vessel of about 100 tons, built at Kingston, on behalf by the 1st of May proximo, for Arctic purposes, not however with the idea that any further traces of Franklin or any of his party will ever be found, but with a view to complete the survey of that part of the coast of America yet unexplored, which he has on more than one occasion manfully struggled, but failed to perform.

My brother's evidence and information with regard to the fate of Franklin's expedition, and for which he claimed and got the £10,000 reward, appears conclusive with the Admiralty, for it is now pretty certain, notwithstanding the late attempt at agitation on this question at home, that no further Arctic expedition will be sent out by Government to prosecute a further search.

It is not yet exactly known by whom the expense of the intended expedition will be defrayed, though it is now pretty certain the vessel so far has been paid by Dr. Rae.

No men have been engaged for the expedition, but he has written out asking if the right sort of fellows can be got here.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS RAE.

Hamilton, Feb. 20, 1857.

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—The Brantford *Courier* is pleased to learn that the best feeling exists between the above Company and the Great Western, whose trains occasionally pass the Buffalo and Lake Huron Road to Stratford. This will be of great advantage to both lines of railway as, by working together harmoniously, they will be able to compete successfully for the traffic of a very large district which would otherwise be tributary to the Grand Trunk. Hamilton merchants cannot over estimate the advantages to them of the amicable understanding between those important lines. The *Courier* says:

"We have heard of a person, in Stratford, ordering one barrel of beer from Toronto and three barrels from Hamilton. The charge for the freight of the one barrel by the Grand Trunk amounted to as much, less three cents, as the charge for the three barrels of beer by the Great Western and Buffalo and Lake Huron."

This is but a trifling, matter, yet as a sample it is amply sufficient. By the construction of such a policy, and on the completion of the Port Dover and the Galt and Guelph Railways, we may not unreasonably hope, even should the Huron and Ontario Canal be found impracticable, to see Hamilton become the QUEEN CITY OF C. W.—*Spectator.*

The Floods have exceeded all known once for many years past. Waterloo Township has lost the old Toll Bridge, the Carlisle Bridge and the covered bridge; the Bridgeport one is standing, but several feet under water. The Glenmorris bridge is gone, and the first Paris bridge. One of the Galt bridges was swept away, and an immense amount of property destroyed or lost, including houses, outbuildings, cattle, hogs, grain, &c., &c., &c. It is supposed that scarcely a bridge on the Grand River between Grand Lake and Brantford is standing.

In this neighborhood the effects of the thaw have been slight, and the only bridge we have heard of being carried away, is, the one at Armstrong's new mill, on the line of Guelph and Eramosa Townships.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

Friday night, a private of the 9th, named Dickson being exceedingly disorderly in the barrack room, about bed time, some of the men sent for a sergeant who pacified Dickson, and the latter went to bed. He soon after got up, and seeing a musket, loaded it, and put on the bayonet, and swore that he would shoot any man that interfered with him in any way. The guard was sent for, and before it came Dickson locked the door and threw the key on the floor, and went to bed, but shortly after got up again, and, with the corporal of the guard entering descerned Edwins with the gun in his hand, who acknowledged having shot the man, and surrendered himself accordingly. The unfortunate man only survived twenty minutes. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Shaw, and the verdict of the jury was "justifiable homicide."

Intemperance in every sense of the term characterized the conduct of Dickson, who was always very troublesome to his comrades."—*Kingston News.*

A DANGEROUS FELLOW.—At the Police Court on Monday, Patrick Fagan was brought before the Mayor, Aldermen Holmes and Glass, to be bound over to keep the peace. In evidence it was proved that the defendant had threatened the life of Jane Ledwith, by raising a broad axe to strike her, and also that defendant was drunk at the time. After some consultation the defendant was fined £5, and costs, for being drunk, and bound over to keep the peace for six months, but in default of payment and sureties of same sent to jail. The defendant had formerly been in jail for six months for stabbing a man.—*Herald.*

The *Chatham Advertiser* states that on Monday Morning last, as some men were cutting a hole in the ice on the river, for fishing purposes, about eight miles below that town, they found the body of a man underneath the ice, who has since been recognised as one W. H. McKenzie, who was employed last fall, by Mr. Jno. Smith, of Chatham, as a trunk maker. About four months ago, he was suddenly missing, since which time no clue to his whereabouts could be ascertained. He came from Buffalo (where it is said he has a wife living.)

The Quebec *Colonist* says the Montreal Telegraph Company have, it appears, lots of pluck as well as a good deal of judgment, as they talk of undertaking the construction of a Canadian ocean telegraph line to the coast of Ireland. And adds:—We think we ought to have a Canadian telegraph line following the banks of the river to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence at all events, and if a private company do not construct it, the Government ought to do so, as without a telegraph line the system of improvements in the navigation of the gulf and river St. Lawrence, such as Tug steamers, light houses, &c., is not complete. The Tugs could be of infinitely greater service in receiving vessels from becoming total wrecks with the aid of a telegraph line than without it.

OUR ARMY.—It is extremely gratifying to note the progress of our Canadian military organization. As we learn from the *Canada Military Gazette*, published at Ottawa, we find that there have already been formed under the provisions of the law, 7 field batteries Artillery—5 in Upper and 3 in Lower Canada; 5 companies of foot Artillery—4 in Upper and 1 in Lower Canada; 23 troops of Cavalry, 16 in Upper and 7 in Lower Canada; and 60 companies of Rifles, of which Upper Canada contributes 41 and Lower Canada 19. This is of itself a respectable force, rapidly progressing in discipline, but new companies are forming every week throughout the country, and in a short time "our army" will be strong in numbers as it is in spirit and ability.—*Kingston News.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named George Welch, living in the 6th Concession of Caradoc, near Ferguson's tavern, went into his backyard on the evening of the 11th for the purpose of drawing water for the family. He was absent for some time his wife became alarmed, knowing that the well was without a curb and surrounded by ice. She went to the well, and, horrible to relate discovered him feet upwards at the bottom. She immediately alarmed the neighborhood, and he was drawn out, but all attempts to restore animation were vain. Happily he left no children to mourn his untimely end. He was a young man of sober and industrious habits, and leaves a large circle of friends and relations to regret his loss.—Free Press, 14th.

The Cobourg *Sun* of the 10th says: on Tuesday last the attention of parties near the C. & P. R. station was drawn to the strange aspect of the lake. Smoke as if from a steamboat was seen rising above the horizon, and the whole outline of the American shore was clearly to be made out by the aid of a telescope the woods, farms and houses with smoke ascending from them, and the entire outline of the shore were distinctly visible. The refraction lasted for upwards of an hour. At one o'clock when our informant called to it in the office, P. L. Surveyor, the view from the top story of Mr. Sutherland's new building, was very fine. The light house on the American shores could then be distinctly seen, with the waves lashing its base.

HOW MUCH FILIBUSTER STOCK IS OWNED BY PRESIDENT PIERCE?—During the recent Filibuster trial in New York, defendant's counsel endeavoured to introduce a letter from Sydney Webster,—Pierce's private Secretary,—which implicates the President in the movement against Nicaragua, as a stockholder. We says:

The U. S. Commissioner would not allow the letter, but Gen. Cuzueau testified that Mr. Pierce owns one twelfth of the thirty million acres covered by filibuster McKinney's purchase of the Mosquito grant, and had aided in the movements for the colonization of Nicaragua. This, if a fact, goes far to explain the masterly inactivity of the administration in its pretended attempts to prevent the fitting out of these piratical expeditions against Central America. Unfortunately there is nothing in the character and habits of the prevailing policy of his administration that renders this imputation incredible.

A letter received by the secretary of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association relates a remarkable story. The new sailing clipper ship of 1846 tons of the passengers had been lately offered for sale at Canton. Inquiries were instituted which led to the discovery of the crew and passengers not having been drowned, but of their being in a state of slavery on the Island of Formosa.—*Globe.*

We understand, says the *Niagara Mail*, that it was by bribing certain Bank note Directors that some railway sharpers got up the report of the unsoundness of the Zimmerman Bank, and endeavored to break it, for the purpose of injuring the credit or crippling the resources of Mr. Zimmerman, a project in which they utterly failed.

The New County.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Townships of Moss, Zone, Ekfrid, Euphemia, Metcalfe, Brooke, Dunwich, Alborough and Oxford, held in the Town Hall, Wardsville, on the 12th inst., James Gardiner, Esq. being called to the chair, and J. H. Munro, Esq. being appointed secretary, it was

Resolved 1stly.—That we the inhabitants of Moss, Zone, Ekfrid, Euphemia, Metcalfe, Brooke, Dunwich, Aldborough, and Oxford, labour under very great and oppressive inconvenience in being respectively situated as to great a distance from the County Towns, and we are of opinion that a new County comprising the above Townships, is imperatively called for.

2ndly.—That we, the inhabitants of the above townships, are determined to use our utmost exertions until the above measures, so necessary from our well being and convenience, be accomplished.

3rdly.—That the above resolutions be published in the *Toronto Leader*, *Prototype Globe*, *Free Press*, *Kent Advertiser*, and Sarnia *Observer*.

4thly.—That H. R. Street, J. H. Munro, D. McKellar, M. D., Geo. Munro, John McBride, A. Millar, W. Dobie, W. Stewart, F. Cox, G. J. Smith, and J. McEwan, Esqrs. be a committee of management to undertake all further necessary steps towards the completion of the measure.

5thly.—That Mr. Thomas Kent be appointed secretary to the above named committee.

Dr. McKillar being then called to the chair, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman for the presidential services, while the prevailing unanimity afforded the most positive evidence of the general interest in having the object of the meeting attained.

From Nicaragua.

The Isthmus papers by the *George Law* furnish the following latest intelligence from Nicaragua:

We are indebted to Muncey for the following telegraphic report, received by the British steamer from San Juan del Norte:

The Thames, from Greyton, Jan. 18th, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.—The Costa Ricans have taken possession of Virgin Bay, and have landed a sufficient force to hold their possession. It is further reported that they have also taken San Juan del Sur, and that Walker is at San Jorge.

The fleet at Greytown consists of H. M. ships Orion, Tartar, Cossack, Intrepid, Victor.

The Thames brought 30 deserters from Walker's army.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL MORA.

Inhabitants of Greytown—Compelled by the piratical invaders of Central America to stop the passage of new hordes of brigands, Costa Rica has decided the blockade of the River San Juan. This violent state of war e not last long, as I am in possession of all the military positions on the river, and also of all the steamers used by the pirate for his work of destruction. The allies, informed by me, and being thereofcerth enabled to abandon the military line of the Granada and Masaya (without any apprehension of its being occupied by the enemy the rapid movements which have served him so much of late) must have attacked him by this time on the transit with all their forces, and chased him until his total extermination, owing to the impossibility of his escape. On the arrival of the division left by me on the wharf at San Carlos for want of transport, I shall join them.—The pirate, once exterminated, Costa Rica, whose cause is that of true justice and civilization, instead of opposing the transit of travellers and the freedom of commerce, shall favour with all her forces, and thus, free from all depredations and violence, every one shall enjoy the fruit of an honest work in the midst of security and peace.

(Signed) JOSE JOAQUIN MORA.
San Carlos, Jan. 18.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port early this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 7th, and nearly $400,000 in specie.

The Queen in her speech at the opening of Parliament, said, Her Majesty is negotiating with the United States and Honduras respecting Central America.

A resolution has passed Parliament for a Special Committee to enquire and report on the Hudson Bay Company's affairs. An important discussion was had on the motion being made to appoint the committee, and it was suggested by several speakers that the monopoly should be broken up, and the land thrown open to colonization.

Mr. Lane alluded to the tide of emigration which was rolling towards Minnesota, and said the only mode of averting a conflict between England and the United States, which might arise from American emigrants overstepping the borders and squatting on English territory, would be the annexation of the Hudson Bay territory to Canada.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, says that Russia demands the occupation of the Persian province of Mazandoran.

The English have repaired the forts of Bushire and left troops there, and marched upon Mohamore, which commands both the provinces of Fars, and the Road to Shiraz.

The English and French troops are ordered to evacuate Greece, the demands of the allied governments having been fully complied with.

A second edition of the London *Times*, of Friday, the day before the *Europa* sailed, contains the following telegraphic despatch from its Paris correspondent:—

"PARIS, Friday, Jan. 30, 8 p.m.—Verger was executed this morning at 8 o'clock, on the Place de la Roqueite. He crossed the threshold of the prison, supported on the one side by the Abbe Hugon, and on the other by the executioner. On reaching the platform, Verger fell on his knees; he then threw himself into the arms of the Abbe Hugon, and then submitted himself to the executioner."

It is recommended to have the sails of ships made of silk, for it always has been noticed that silk umbrellas go much faster than any other.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb 23, 1857.

FLOUR rather easier, and more doing; sales 7,000 brls at $6 25 a 6 40 for Superfine State—$6 50 a $6 70 for extra do—$6 25 a $6 45 for superfine Western—$6 60 a $7 for extra do. Canadian flour more active; sales 1500 brls at $6 40 a $7 60. 150 brls Rye flour sold at $3 76 a $5 25.

GRAIN—Nothing doing in wheat, and prices are unchanged. Rye steady, at 90c a 95c. Barley held at $1 15 a 1 40; sales 5000 bushels barley malt at $1 05 a $1 52. Corn better; sales 70,000 bushels mixed Western at 73¢ in store. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork better; sales 5000 bbls at $21 75 for new mess—$21 10 a $21 25 for old mess—$17 50 a $18 for prime.—Dressed Hogs heavy at $9¾. *Lard firm*; sales 300 brls at 14¾. No change in Butter and Cheese.

FLOUR is dull, with a few light sales at 23s 6d a 27s for superfine, 26 6d a 28s for fancy, and 27s a 31s 3d for extra and double extra. Fancy is said at 35s per brl, in bags, delivered.

WHEAT.—The market this morning was somewhat depressed, and prices lower than yesterday, ranging from 6s 9d to 6s 10½ per bushel being paid only for the choicest samples There was less competition and buyers seem more disposed to work together rather than against each other. It must be understood that the above prices were paid on the street, and that they could not be realized on any quantity offered elsewhere. The highest realized for railroad wheat today was 6s 9d per bushel.

SPRING WHEAT is worth from 5s to 5s 3d per bushel.

BARLEY is less sought after at 5s 9d a 6s, and Rye, although in good demand is coming in slowly, and we quote it at 4s 6d a 4s 7½ per bus el.

POTATOES of good quality are held at 5s a 6s per bushel. A lot of poor variety and not very sound sold to day at 4s. The open weather will cause the supply to increase.

DETROIT, Feb. 25, 1857.

FLOUR—City Mills extra $7 per bbl, $ 37½ for half bbl in sacks. Commercial Mills, extra, $ 75 per bbl; $ 3 25 per half bbl in sacks. Country brands $ 50 a $ 75 per barrel. Rye Flour, $ 00 per 100 lbs. Graham flour $ 25 per cwt. brown do $ 00 per cwt. Buckwheat Flour, $ 00 per 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—$1 37½ per cwt.

BEEF—Sirloin steak per lb. 10c. Round 9c; Rib roast from 8c down for various prices. Salt Beef 8c.

MUTTON—Per lore quarter 6c per lb; hind quarter 9c per pound.

VENISON—Saddles 10c per lb.

POULTRY — Grown Chickens 25 cents each; full grown both live and dressed, at from 25 to 37½c according to size and fatness.

TURKEYS—$1 a 2 00 each.

GEESE—50 a 62½c each.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes per peck 25c de per bushel $1.

BUTTER—Roll, and in the crock, 25c per pound.

CHEESE—Per lb best quality 15c.

EGGS—Per dozen 12½ a 15c.

Married

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, mr. James Newman, of Tilbury West, to Miss. Mary Ann Elliott, daughter of William Elliott, of the Township of Rochester.

Died.

In Sandwich, on Sunday morning last, Annie, third daughter of Daniel Semandre, aged 7 years.

Special Notices.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

The astonishing efficacy of this sterling medicine in all aeffections of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and bowels, and for purifying the blood, have gained them the highest recommendation from the most distinguished Physicans and Surgeons in European and America. Two or three of these Pills a short time after taking them, will remove any uneasiness in the Stomach or bowels, Indigestion produced by a torpid state of the liver and inactivity of the bowels; causing a disorganization of the whole frame, will, by a little perseverance with this excellent medicine be effectually removed. For habitual costiveness they are most excellent, not like most aperient medicines leaving the bowels confined, nor stimulating so as to produce or agravate the Piles. The evil effects arising from excess of the table will be prevented if recourse be had to them. They quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose. They are particularly efficacious for stomach complaints, coughs, colds, agues, shortness of breath, and all obstructions of the urinary passages, strengthen the stomach, regulate the secretions of the bowels, promote digestion, and a healthy action of the Liver.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It frequently occurs that Dealers in Medicines, for their customers, a spurious compound *called* Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, generally put up in a red or pink wrapper, and labelled *prepared or as prepared* by Sir Astley Cooper, M. D. London, but the fact is they are prepared by themselves. Beware of such trash, as you would of poison—The Genuine Pills have a likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co London and New York.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Anderson Oliver & Co; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1857

1st Division, Sandwich, Monday, 16 March
2nd do Amherstburg, Thurs, 12 Feb.
3rd do Kingsville, Monday, 16 do
4th do Colchester, Saturday, 14 do
5th do Mersea, Wednesday, 18 do
6th do Simon's Middle R'd Friday, 20 March, 1857.

(Signed) A CHEWETT

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 28th Feb. 1857.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN.

BUILDING SOCIETY,

Established February 17th, 1857, in conformity with the act of the Provincial Legislature.

PURSUANT to Notice a meeting was convened to day at 19 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of organizing the AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON & MALDEN, Building Society, when the following Gentlemen were duly elected Directors and office Bearers for the current year, viz.

MAJOR DONALDSON, *President.*
HENRY WRIGHT Esq., *Vice President.*

DIRECTORS

J. DUNBAR, H. CUNNINGHAM,
J. GOTT, J. TAYLOR, W. MCGEE, J. DALL,
J. HAMILTON, J. S. TAFFLEMIRE, and
T. KING, Esquires.

A. BORROWMAN, *Secretary Treasurer,*

After which the constitution and Rules of the Society were read and adopted, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

The Secretary was also requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the *Maple Leaf* and *Windsor Herald*, for publication.

The object of the above Society is to assist persons of limited means to acquire Freehold or Leasehold property, and to aid persons of small periodical incomes to accumulate Wealth The Society appears to be eminently and efficiously adapted to effect its purposes: It combines to a certain extent the advantages both of the permanent and terminating Societies, and as an economical and prolific source of wealth may be considered as superior to either.

The Society consists of shares of £50, each, payable by monthly subscriptions of five shillings per share.

To persons desiring to buy out their shares, the money is advanced on mortgage security and the sale of monthly payments to such persons, according to the following scale, which increases the rate as the period diminishes, &c.

	Monthly Payment	Yearly Payment	In 9 Years
1st year,	$2 50	$30 00	$270 00
2nd "	2 62	31 44	282 52
3rd "	2 75	33 00	255 69
4th "	2 95	35 40	248 40
5th "	3 25	39 00	243 00
6th "	3 75	45 00	240 00
7th "	4 55	54 60	234 00
8th "	6 00	72 00	228 00
9th "	10 00	120 00	216 00

It is calculated that the Society will terminate in nine years, and from the above statement it will be seen that the highest aggregate amount paid by any member will only be $270, or $70 above the money which he receives out of the Society, and consequently two dollars less than 4 per cent per annum, while those who do not buy out their shares will have paid at the end of that period $108, for which they will receive $200, about $19 05 per cent per annum simple interest.

According to the prospectus of the "Toronto Freehold Building Society" if a member pays £64 in advance, at the end of six years he gets £100, which at that rate requires about 10½ years to double his money, while if members pay in advance, for which they are allowed 6 per cent, into this one, the share gains centum per centum in less than 4½ years. I should, however, add, that from the Toronto one members get a dividend of the surplus fund, but it must be very large to make it equally incretive with this one.

A. BORROWMAN
Amherstburg, 23rd Feb., 1857. *See-Treas*

AUCTION SALE,

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,

ON SATURDAY, the 7th March next will be sold at the residence of Mr. William Hunt, by Auction, a great variety of Furniture, such as Bedsteads, Bedding, Stoves, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c. &c., also, 2 Waggons, 1 Dray, 1 Sulkey 1 Buggy, 2 double Sleighs, 1 Tandem, Harnesses, 1 match span of Mares and 1 Poney, and about 20 Tons of Hay, also, 200 Cords of Wood.

Terms:—All sales under $10, Cash; from $10 to $25, 3 months; $25 and upwards, 6 Months' Credit, upon the party finding good approved endorsed notes.

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Church Wardens of St. JOHN'S CHURCH, Sandwich, for Painting the interior of the Church, &c.

Specifications of the Work to be done can be seen at the store of Dr. Adley, where the tenders will be received and opened at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday 4th March inst.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE Esq. } Church
DR. ADLEY. } Wardens.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court
of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex,

Feb. 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.

Came into the inclosure upon the Hands Farm, in the Town of Sandwich about a month since, a DARK BAY COLT, about two years old. The owner is requested to claim it and pay the charges or it will be impounded.

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 15th Feb. 1857.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

I CHARLES BENNETT, at present and for twelve months past, residing in the Township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, being a Retailing Merchant by trade, do hereby give notice, that I intend to present a Petition to ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court for the County of Essex, praying to be examined touching my Debts, Estate and Effects, and to be protected from all process, upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such Estate and Effects for payment of my just and lawful debts; and I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said Petition shall be heard, is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and the *Maple Leaf* newspaper, one month at the least, after the date hereof.

As witness my hand, this Seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

CHARLES BENNETT.

LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for the Petitioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that through mistake, parties have supposed that I was an Administrator to the Estate of the late J. B. Parent, late of Sandwich.

I hereby notify the public that I am not Administrator, and that I have nothing to do with the Estate whatever.

CHAS F. LABADIE

Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held on Saturday, 21st February, at 11 o'clock, a.m. in the Court House, Sandwich. ALEX BARTLETT, Sec.

Windsor, Jan. 23, 1857.

WANTED,

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted, for School Section, No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be paid. Apply to

HENRY HALE,
JAMES HAGGARTY, } Trustees.
ADAM MARTINDALE,

Maidstone, Jan. 28, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	$6 00
Superfine Flour,	5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 20 do
Corn Meal,	0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

LOST.

A SORREL FILLEY, rising three years of age, was lost by the Subscriber about the month of August last. Supposed to have strayed away to the back of Windsor. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return it to the subscriber.

J. H. WILKINSON.

January, 1857.

NOTICE.

A BROWN PONY, came into my Barn Yard about a month ago; with a white star in his forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Sandwich Street, Jan. 14, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . . J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavour will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing, to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. I.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hanty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c., and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell or Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West six Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Jas. Joseph Fleuty, to one Joseph Angus Verveis, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, the 4th of March 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy., }
Sandwich, 19th Jan, 1856. }

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. vln48

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

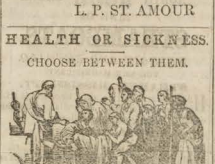
CHEAP FOR CASH.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

HEALTH OR SICKNESS.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether seated in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, invigorate the system and tone the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimuants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headache,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

* * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 20th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

[BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above extensive premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the traveling public. The best of Liquors, and good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

SOLOMON GROCERIES.

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor begs that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN.
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
March, 1856.

BROCKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. York Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tocotaxi on visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. R. Hay Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Welhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORY FOR SANDWICH.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lamp, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J. Fothergill, Esq. E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT R.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilston.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

How I Won Her!

OR, JACK LANDON'S STORY OF CHRISTMAS AT AN OLD COUNTRY HOUSE.

She was one of the most beautiful women I had ever seen: tall, elegantly formed and graceful, with a small classical head, well shown off by the simple arrangement of her hair, a delicate complexion, and a thoroughly high bred look. Directly she caught my eye she blushed away, but this mischief was done, it was too late, and from that time your unfortunate friend was a gone coon. I found out from Charley that she was the daughter of a General Marsham, and after the performance was over and dancing commenced, I obtained an introduction and dancing with her several times during the evening. Her conversation was as engaging as her appearance was attractive; she talked with great ease and fluency, and had an abundant perception of the ludicrous without in the least degree degenerating into facetious or slangish. I need hardly say that I endeavoured to make a good impression, and I was delighted to think I had succeeded.

"Very shortly afterwards I again accompanied Forrans to a ball, and the first person I saw on entering the room was Miss Marsham, looking more lovely than ever.—I was not long in making my way to her side, and engaging her for a *valse*, and shortly afterwards I was presented to "Papa," one of the stiffest and most buckram-like of men.

It is impossible to detail how that spirit of confidence grows up between a man and a girl; how he tells, or how both can tell, that each is in love with the other; they know it somehow, and that is enough. So it was with Ellen Marsham and myself.—After every little time we perfectly understood one another, and something more than a mere flirtation commenced between us. We met constantly at balls, picnics, races, all those fooleries which London's elite get up for the annihilation of time; and matters had progressed so far that I actually had gone through a wonderful exclamation of my income from various sources, and talked to Ellen about "speaking to Papa."

"Then came what Mr. Swiveller emphatically calls a 'staggerer;' for Ellen told me that the great dream of her father's life was, that she should marry a rich man, and a swell; and when I thought of my few hundreds a year, obtained by severe labour with my pen, I did not feel that I could conscientiously represent myself as fulfilling either condition. Moreover, I heard that General Marsham had expressed himself most strongly in favour of a Mr. Gristhorne, who had already paid Ellen great attention, but who had recently been on the Continent, whence he was daily expected. This was sad news enough, and all the castles I had so long employed myself in building were at once razed to the ground. I was wretched, too, not merely at my own position, but as what I had heard from Ellen as to her father's ideas of her future. A marriage, in which rank, position, and wealth were the sole things to be looked to, could not be a happy one, and I happened to know something of the character of Gristhorne of whom I spoken. He was a stockjobber and a dabbler in the funds, at least such was his ostensible profession, had plenty of money, and was a good-looking, fresh coloured young man, with rather captivating manners; he great many parties, and, indeed, was rather courted in what may be called the Portland Palace style of society, where, before asking who you are, people inquire what you are worth. About Gristhorne, however, there were one or two very queer stories current among a certain set of men, stories of "fishy" monetary transactions, and of connection with several semi-swindling institutions.—Years ago, too, I had heard that he was a dog up, and that the visit to the Continent had been undertaken in the endeavour to revive his fallen fortunes by some new scheme.

"You may imagine, therefore old fellow, that my position was anything but a pleasant one. I could not in honour, tell General Marsham of all I had heard about Gristhorne, nor dare I propose myself for Ellen's hand—as such a step would at once have debarred me from any chance of meeting her again. And so for three months I led a most wretched life, Gristhorne returned and was received, and shortly after engaged. For three years. His attentions to Ellen were renewed; the General received him with the greatest warmth, and his cab was constantly seen at the door in Harley Street. I saw it there often; for though you will scarcely believe it, I had fallen into such a thoroughly 'spoony' state that I used to walk for hours before her home, and fume and fret, and, I am afraid, swear a great deal while my rival was displaying his elegant dress and handsome person in the drawing room. So closely was Ellen watched, too, and so assiduously attended by Gristhorne, that even at the rare intervals of our meeting in society, I could scarcely ever get an opportunity of exchanging more than a few commonplaces. I had, indeed, one short note, in which she told me that the address of Gristhorne, though more than ever to her than ever were most warmly encouraged by her father; and that, unless she absolutely threw off the paternal authority, there seemed but little chance of her being able to escape definitely accepting him as her suitor.

"After the receipt of this letter, I grew wretched indeed, and moped and worried myself so much, that I threw myself into a fever, which kept me for a fortnight to my room. I was attended the whole time by Charley Forrans; and he nursed me with so much brotherly kindness, that I opened my heart to him, and told him the whole story. He looked very grave when he heard it, and shook his head, giving me very little hope; but he said he would see what could be done.

"One evening about the second week in December, I was sitting over the fire in the old chambers in a very melancholy mood. My health was entirely recovered, but I was unable to get back my old elasticity of spirits and I used to sit and ponder over my love affair and its unsuccessful result for hours together. I was thinking of Ellen and wondering whether Gristhorne went there as much as ever, and whether he had been formally accepted, and they were engaged, and at this last thought I ground my teeth, and began walking savagely up and down the room, when the door was opened, and Charley Forrans burst in with such a jolly, good-tempered expression on his face as would have softened a cannibal.

"'Come, old boy,' said he, 'I'm going to rouse you at last.'

"'How?' I asked.

"'Don't ask how in that miserable tone; in fact, don't ask anything, for you'll get no answer. Simply confide in me, and see what good I shall do for you in all manner of ways. Now, look here! You and I are going to spend the Christmas week together.'

To be Continued.

SPRING ASSIZES, 1857.

The Spring Assizes for the year 1857 are appointed to be held in the undermentioned Circuits, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.

Prescott	14th April.	
Perth	22nd	"
Ottawa	28th	"
L'Original	7th	"
Cornwall	12th	"

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Picton	4th March.	
Belleville	9th	"
Cobourg	23rd	"
Peterborough	1st April.	
Whitby	13th	"
Kingston	22nd	"

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, C. J. C. P.

Guelph	9th March.	
Berlin	23rd	"
Stratford	30th	"
Cayuga	14th	April.
Woodstock	5th	May.
Brantford	12th	"
Simcoe	21st	"

WESTERN CIRCUIT

The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.

Goderich	11th March.	
London	18th	"
St. Thomas	1st	April.
Chatham	7th	"
Sandwich	14th	"
Sarnia	22nd	"

TORONTO.

The Hon. Sir John B. Robinson, Bart., C.J.

Toronto	13th	April.

WANTED.

A TEACHER WANTED, for school section No. 9, Irish Settlement in the Township of Sandwich, a first or second class.

JEREMIAH McCARTHY
CLOVIS OUELLETTE } *Trustees*
MICHAEL HIGGINS

Feb. 8th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres, 100 under fence, 60 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out-buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly at the next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

STRAYED,

Into the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Muley Cow, with both ears cut short. She is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich
13th Dec., 1856.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $32, payable to Wm. Hunt or Eleanor and drawn by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.
Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water at all times. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two sets of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of repair, order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and erected away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pejot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the OLD FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are several choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more suitable place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON,
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq., these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichever all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER.
Atty for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices at Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY,
March 28, 1856. C. PINNEY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
David McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States, the pre-payment of a second penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be PRE-PAID —Two pence sterling, equal to Twopence Halfpenny currency each; and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via Halifax, or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny Halfpenny currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post-Office Department,
Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co
NORTH 1856 SHORE
LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

H. BARKER, *Commander*,
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander*,
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander*.
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that plow the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SWEENY & BARTLEY, merchants from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted exact time for Railroad do. Swiss full jewsled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of doing New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 20th, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 20th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon" Agents of the Times and Beacon Company,

all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GOODSON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved list of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver Pins.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, Pearl Handled Knives, Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gill Jewelry.

A great many Pedlars, Pedlaresses, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Books and Eyes, Whalebone, Bone Slides, Shoe Brushes, Shoe Brushes Teeth and Clothing Brushes, Pistolles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watchesat two others in Sandwich. All sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail: nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley' Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

New Wholesale
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, and will keep constantly on hand a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER.

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, GLASS, &c., &c.

To which he calls the attention of Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKenzie, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. L. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY AND DUTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3.50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3.50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The reports of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3.50 "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN!

"Agriculturist" Cash Prizes for 1857!

ONE PRIZE OF $50
ONE PRIZE OF $40
ONE PRIZE OF $30
ONE PRIZE OF $20
ONE PRIZE OF $15
ONE PRIZE OF $10

ONE PRIZE, CASH $4 AND "FARMER'S GUIDE."
PRICE $6!! ONE PRIZE OF "FARMER'S GUIDE," PRICE $6!

THE above Prizes are offered for competition among Young Men who will, during the winter, canvass for Subscribers to the *Canadian Agriculturist*. To the person who obtains the *largest* number of Subscribers previous to the 1st day of May next, the first Prize of Fifty Dollars, in *cash*, will be paid; to the person who obtains the *next* largest number before that day, the second Prize of Forty Dollars, to the third largest a copy of the third Prize; and so on to the lowest prize offered.

To encourage every young man who has a few weeks to spare, the opportunity is laudable work of circulating a journal of such established merit as the *Agriculturist* (and which is now offered at the low price of *half-a-dollar a copy*, or $4 per 100), to give each person who tries for, but fails to secure any of the above Prizes, a copy of that admirable work, *Stephen's Farmer's Guide*—last American Edition, for the *Agriculturist* subscriptions forwarded to the *Agriculturist*. The selling price of the *Guide*—which is an agricultural library in itself—is $6; thus every person who canvasses for the *Agriculturist*, even if he obtain a Prize or not, will be well paid for his time. Several persons, last year, obtained from fifteen to twenty subscribers in a day.

Conditions:—That the money—(half a dollar for each subscriber—be sent with the names; that subscriptions from Agricultural Societies are not to be included; and the subscriptions in each case, at least, be equal to the amount of the prize claimed. It could hardly be expected that we should give to competitors more than they obtained from subscribers.

Specimen copies will be sent to any person who wishes to commence a canvass, upon his written (post-paid) application.

The *Agriculturist* is now so well known throughout Canada, as to need no lengthened eulogy. Eight annual volumes have already been issued. The volume for 1857 will be superior, in some respects, to any of its predecessors.

The *Agriculturist*, by its cheapness, and by the practical aim and Canadian spirit of its articles, is destined to fill a position that stands alone as the representative of the agricultural press in this country. *Agriculturist* records all the most useful and interesting improvements in Agriculture made in the Old World as well as the New; description are frequently illustrated with engravings, of improved implements, new machines, improved stock, &c., &c. Every volume, in it contains information in the several branches of agriculture, horticulture, domestic economy, and general science; practical hints to beginners; reports of discussions and proceedings of the Board of Agriculture; the prize list, &c., of the Provincial Show; and such matters generally as will interest Canadian farmers, and desire to improve "the soil, and the mind."

It is published monthly, at *Half-a-dollar* per volume, *in advance*.

The first of the publications must commence with January, and all communications must be *post-paid*.

WILLIAM McDOUGALL *Proprietor*.
Toronto, Jan. 1857.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the ornamentation and embellishment of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest in the rising generation, in the various sciences of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural Affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from the simplest and cheapest to the more ornamental. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of location; orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of cultivable ground, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded, together with its really original conception, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

The Illustrated Horticulturist is printed on the finest quality of pearl-surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SAWARD and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to Clubs, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
208 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF
HYDROPATHY AND HYGIENE,
IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Theory and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice; Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydrotherapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is briefly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind? Mesmeric Phenomena (the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion; Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene—embracing all the Elements of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and development of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food

Pathology, illustrated, comprising the Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases Illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

In each case, it gives the plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the preservation of life, the prevention of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price $2, post paid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail.

☞ Editors copying the above a few times—including this note—and calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work, deliverable to their order, at our office, 308 Broadway, New York.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, 25th July, 1856.

To Emigrants & Others Seeking LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out three great lines of road, now in course of construction, which have surveyed and laid out for settlement the Lands through, and in the vicinity of, which those Roads pass.

The Lots, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD,
THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and
THE HASTINGS ROAD.

The Ottawa and Opeongo Road

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferrol's," a little above the Township of Buckingham Centre Town, and runs in a Westerly direction passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road at Bell's Line, leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Bredalbane, at a distance of about 38 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with Bell's Line, a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.)

The Lots in the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted.—To reach the section of Country under Dr. French's charge, the traveller must go from MONTREAL up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonsheire Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

The Addington Road

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington, near the Village of Flint's Mills, Kaladar, runs due north to the River Nadawaska, a distance of 35 miles, and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects to Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at FLINT'S MILLS, on the outlines of five townships or survey nearer land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Nadawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Dunbigh Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of FLINT'S MILLS, where Mr. Perry resides.

Hastings Road!

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 36 miles is the HASTINGS ROAD. This road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the OTTAWA and OPEONGO ROAD and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hayes, who resides at the Village of *Hastings*, largely called Madoc, about 23 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 17 miles north of the Village of *Hastings*. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Station, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville 50 miles, and thence by a good Road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for labor to repair the Roads thus opened, the Government authorised Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case ONE HUNDRED ACRES, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot with his family before the location ticket are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, by agreeing to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which the Log House is built) but the actual clearing of the lands be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending Settler.

The LOG HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to raise the Log House for a new arrived Settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the space between the logs be chinked and plastered, also white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling and warm as a stone house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, also crops of the best description of spring wheat, produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and equal to the best.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land —some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighbourhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and the rivers, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and when cleared by the settler, is very well taken care and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler and his family at the low rate of FOUR POUNDS Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable and independent for life upon his own farm and by his own exertions. He can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to draw to the best markets of the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, by the snow, is a great preservation with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farmi produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumbering Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ration of progress which Canada West has exhibited for the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the settler.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement, has increased FIVE FOLD in the period named, but the average has not fallen below DOUBLE. The statistics of Canada West, Doubles every ten years in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that the ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, extending from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River —an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa Country

Lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land adjacent thereto, which is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions of people, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are becoming settled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session incorporated a Company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the City of Ottawa, to *Huron* to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken and will be completed in the present year; its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake *Huron* so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada, has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1857. NO. 2.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.

At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy

Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ d

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

ALSO

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FRUETT,
Attorney-at-law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortmen of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG,
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. FOTSFORD, CLERK.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKINNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved, and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR,
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town -TEAS, SUGARS, C FFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr. McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

He is also prepared to furnish goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.

JAMES WEBER.
Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

Select Poetry.

Read and Reflect.

SPEAK NO ILL.

Nay, speak no ill—a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And oft to breathe each talo we've heard,
Is far below a noble mind.
Full oft a better seed is sown,
By choosing thus the kinder plan;
For if but little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide—
Would fain another's faults efface;
How can it pleasure human pride,
To prove humanity but base?
No; let us reach a higher mood,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill—but lenient be
To others' failings—as your own,
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known,
For life is but a passing day,
No lip may tell how brief its span;
Then, oh! while living, I pray we stay,
Let's speak of all the best we can!

—oo—

As One by One Our Friends Depart

As one by one our friends depart,
So long united to the heart,
In joy and sorrow too.—
Thou, who didst weep, forgive the tear;
Who didst console, how sweet to cheer,
Who said "Fear not," bid us not fear,
And peace of mind renew.

At most but a few years can glide
Ere each shall join the loved one's side;
Soul-cheering promise given!
They are "Not lost, but gone before;"
I've crossed the river, reached the shore,
And from the eternal heights look o'er,
And beckon us to heaven.

L. M. THORNTON.

—oo—

Bachelor's Hall.

Bachelor's hall! What a queer looking place it is!
Kept me from such all the days of my life!
Sure but I think what a burnin' disgrace it is,
Never at all to be getting a wife.

See the old Bachelor gloomy and sad enough,
Putting his tay kettle over the fire;
Soon tips it over, St. Patrick he's mad enough,
(If he were present) to fight with the squire.

Now like a hog in a mortar-bed wallowing,
Awkward enough, see him kneading his dough;
Troth if the bread he could ate without swallowing,
How he would favour his palate you know.

Pots, dishes, pans, and such greasy commodities,
Ashes and prata skins kiver the floor;
His cupboard's a storehouse of comical oddities,
Things that have never been neighbors before.

His meal being over, his table's left setting so,
Dishes take care of yourselves if you can!
But hunger returns, then he's fuming and fretting so,
Och let him alone for a baste of a man.

Late in the night he goes to bed shiverin',
Never a bit is the bed made at all;
He creeps like a terpin under the Riverin,
Bad luck to the picture of bachelor's hall.

A BACHELOR.

Neatness in Nebraska.

The Nebraska *News* says:

The editor has gone up the river for a few days and good articles, facetious remarks, puns and typographical errors, may be attributed to his absence or the devil.

In order to give variety and vigor to the *News* he will frequently leave for a week or so. It is to be hoped that the readers of this journal will appreciate his endeavors.

Although, as the devil, whoever has control of the columns, has had some experience in domestic neatness in the Territory, and thus gives the world the benefit of his observation:

We always did like neat people. We always did cherish a kind of tender feeling for all neat women. But we were mercifully "struck" by one until last week, and the way of it was this: We were "out West" a few miles and got belated, looked for a place to stay all night, found a cabin, asked if we could be accommodated, and a tall woman with freckled face, red hair, baffin skin incessantly, buckskin dress and a free soul baby, said she "reckon we must."

We got off our horse, hitched him to a cotton wood corn crib, and went in. We asked for supper. We got some bacon, molasses, boiled pumpkin and corn dodger. We ate heartily.

After meal was past the woman said to the oldest girl: "Now, Dooly Jane, you have jist got to keep that old slut and them ere pups from sleepin' in this ere meal box any longer. In making this ere stranger's corn bread, I was pestered nearly to death pickin' the small hairs and dead fleas out of it, that come out of them pesky dogs. And if they sleep in it a week longer it wont be fit to eat."

We were in love with that woman on account of her neatness. And that evening we laid down upon the rough hewn floor and had pleasant dreams. Ghostly fleas were hopping about through our corporeal diversities, and spectral suits, with goblin pups, dancing before us in boxes of unearthly meal, during the live-long night, and our great grandfather sat straddle of us six hours, and with a ramrod to a six-pounder cannon, stuffed cords of that neatly prepared corn dodger down our unwilling throats, and whistled all the time for the dogs, while the free-soil baby and its lady mother sat by and wept for the departing hoe cake. We like neatness, we do.

That Dam Roaring.

A young buck went to see the daughter of a Presbyterian elder lately, whose house was near a mill dam. It being the spring of the year, the waters made considerable of a roar as they tumbled into the dam.—The modest young gentleman tapped lightly at the door at first and received no answer. He tapped again still no answer. Again and again he repeated his knock, but still he was unheard. Mustering up courage, he proceeded to inflict some severe thumps on the door, which brought the staid old gentleman out.

"I suppose," said the youngster, who had by this time become slightly savage from being compelled to wait so long, "I suppose you could not hear me knocking for the dam roaring."

"The dam roaring! What do you mean sir? How dare you speak in that way?" said the divine, somewhat angered at hearing the young man swear in his presence.

"I mean to say, sir, that I suppose you could not hear me knocking on account of the dam roaring."

"Dain roaring! You young scoundrel. Have you the impudence to insult me with a repetition of these words? Begone sir!"

"My dear sir," quoth the now bewildered youth, "I intended to say that I presume I could not be heard on account of that dam roaring," laying peculiar emphasis on the last two words.

"Insult upon insult," shouted the infuriated man; and he rushed at the poor fellow with the evident intention of ejecting him, but was restrained by the voice of his daughter, exclaiming:

"Papa, I suppose the young man intended to say that he couldn't be heard on account of the roaring of the dam."

"Oh, I beg your pardon, sir—I beg your pardon—walk in, really—sit, well! The dam roaring! Capital, come in! that is really too rich."

It is needless to add that the youngster went in and in, the excellent society of the young lady soon forgot the dam roaring.

A Singular Case of Robbery in France.

A singular case of Robbery in France was thus reported in the Bordeaux Indicator.

"A woman employed as a housekeeper at the chateau of Loudon, near this city, recently inherited a sum of 800 francs. A peasant employed to take care of the grounds of the chateau, hearing of her good fortune determined to possess himself of the money. Accordingly, a few nights ago—the owner of the chateau and all his servants being absent—he got the woman on some pretext to visit him at at a room which he occupied in one of the dependencies of the chateau. After a while he locked the door and with the most dreadful threats declared that he would murder her unless she at once gave him the 800 francs. The woman being seriously alarmed, took him to her chamber, and gave him the money. The man then declared that he must murder her to prevent her from accusing him; and he commanded her to say what kind of death she would prefer. The poor woman cried for mercy, but he promptly told her she must die by the rope or by the knife, and she at last selected hanging. The man then tied her hands behind her back, and fastened her to the bedstead. He afterwards mounted on the chair for a rope to a beam, and while running noose at the end. Having duly fastened the rope, he put his arm in the noose to see that the latter would slip well; at that moment the woman with great presence of mind gave a violent kick to the chair which fell, and the man remained suspended by the arm. He roared for help, and the woman cried out "murder"; but there was no one except themselves in the chateau or its dependencies, and they were not heard. They accordingly remained in their respective positions, the man suffering the most dreadful agony, until the morning when their cries attracted the attention of some labourers. These men, on hearing the woman's story released her, but left the man suspended until they could summon a magistrate. This functionary had the man cut down, and after receiving the woman's deposition, caused him to be sent to prison to await his trial for robbery."

To the Point, at Least.

A young lady writes the following to an unfortunate editor, who has been "pitching in" to the woman about mental culture, etc. She says:—"You men seem to fancy, you have so much intellect and common sense, that it is unnecessary to seek such qualities in a wife. Every girl knows that men, before marriage, value in women an arching eyebrow more than the archest wit, a beautiful complexion more than a lovely disposition, pearl and regular teeth more than orderly habits, glossy locks more than a genteel temper, sparkling eyes more than sparkling humour, a handsome bust more than a subtle understandings and, knowing all this, how can you blame us for principally cultivating our busts, eyes, eyebrows, teeth, hair and complexion? Are you not wise men, who are so to us poor feminine creatures in mental acumen and philosophical grasp of mind, aware that the character of women has always been, is now, and ever will be, an exact reflection and guage of what man actually and practicaly loves best? It is even so; and when (before marriage mind you,) man shall love goodness of heart purity of morals, delicacy and refinement of sentiment, intellectual power and culture, sweetness of temper, and elevation of principle more than the appearance of personal beauty, women will think it worth while principally to cultivate these accomplishments, and probably not before."

A Novel Writer's Sympathy.

The following anecdote of Eugene Sue, author of the "Mysteries of Paris," and other popular French novels, is from a Paris correspondent of one of the Boston papers:—

Not many months since, Sue used to visit almost daily, one of the most fashionable ladies in Paris, Madame de D——, and hold forth in her richly furnished boudoir on the condition of the poor.

"Do you ever relieve their distress?" asked Madame de D——, at the close of one of these harangues.

"To a trifling extent," answered Sue; but though my gifts are small, they are always cheerfully bestowed. I give one fourth my income in alms."

The gentleman as he left the Cafe du Paris, where he had been eating a costly dinner, an apparently old woman, clad in rags, prayed for charity.

"Go away," was the stern reply.

"But I am starving; give me a single copper to purchase bread with!"

"I will give you in charge of a police officer, if you thus annoy me."

"You will!" said the beggar, "and yet Monsieur Eugene Sue, you are the man who writes about the misery of the poor; you are the working man's champion; you are."

"Who are you," exclaimed Sue.

"Madame de D——," was the reply; and the distinguished lady stepped into her carriage, which was in waiting, leaving the novelist to his reflections.

Miscellany.

A BAD NIGHT—A gentleman was once dining with a friend, when a most dreadful storm arose. In hopes of its abatement the entertainment was prolonged to the latest possible hour; but at length it was over, and the storm showed no signs of ceasing, but on the contrary, grew worse and worse.—The host insisted upon his guest's acceptance of lodging for the night, in view of the impossibility of reaching his home. The guest complied, but in a few minutes wrs missed from the parlour. In half an hour he reappeared, drenched with rain. "Where, in Heaven's name, have you been?" asked the host, seeing the singular object, which looked like a dog about the paws, and a weeping willow about the head. "I" said he, quietly shaking off the water—"I have been at home to tell my wife that, as it was such a bad night, I should not return."

A CHEAT OR A PROVER.—We beg to state that the proverb "Lightly come lightly go," does not apply to the gout nor to one's mother-in law, nor to the rheumatism, nor to freeholes, nor to a light sovereign, for all these plagues come light enough, and yet there is the greatest difficulty in getting them to go.

SANG FROID.—The new number of the *Quarterly* contains an anecdote of Lord Raglan, when wounded at Waterloo. The authority is the Prince of Orange. The Prince, we are told used to recount that not a word announced the entry of a new patient, nor was he conscious of the presence of Lord Raglan (then Lord F. Somerset) till he heard him call out in the usual way, — "Hallo! don't carry away that arm till I have taken off my ring!" Neither the wound nor the operation had extorted a groan from the wounded soldier.

HARD TO PLEASE.—A country woman in one of the western counties, with a lot of geese, drove up to a lady's door, when the following conversation took place:—"Do you want any meal, ma'am?" "What do you ask for a bushel?" "Tenpence, ma'am—prime." "Oh, I can get it for five." (In a despairing voice.)—"Dear lady, will you take a bushel for nothing?" "Is it sifted?"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The applicability of these extraordinary medicaments to the disorders of all climates, renders them indispensable to all who journey by sea or land. Scurvey, the most terrible scourge of seafaring men, is eradicated by the ointment; while the Pills, by the alterative and conservative operation upon the stomach, the secretions and the bowels, soon relieve the worst cases of bilious fever, diarrœha and stomach complaint. Taken as a preventative, they fortify the system against the disorders consequent upon changes of temperature, and deprive the process of acclimation of its principal danger. Emigrants to the Far West had better go there unprovided with implements of labor, than without these unequalled curatives.

AMERICAN LIFE.—American life is but the agony of a fever. There is no repose for us. We push on in frenzied excitement through the crowds, the noise, the hot glare and dust of the highways, without turning a moment to refresh ourselves in the quiet and shade of the by-paths of life. We have but one object in our rapid journey, and that is to get the start of our fellow-travellers. For the prizes of life, and thus encouraging every one to try his speed in the race, is no doubt a spur to the characteristic hurry of Americans. Our great institutions, however are not responsible for the prize we choose, to strive for. There is no reason that we know of why a publican should have no other aim in life but to get richer than his neighbor, but there are a thousand good reasons, if we value health and happiness, why we should pursue other and higher objects. When the pursuit of wealth is the great purpose of life in so rapidly a progressive state of prosperity as exists in our commercial communities, it requires exclusive devotion and the highest strain of the faculties to succeed. A fair competence however, is easily reached; and if we had learned to care for better things, we would not strive for more.—*Home Journal.*

AN IRISH CERTIFICATE.—A poor son of Emerald Isle applied for employment to an avaricious hunks, who told him he employed no Irishmen: "For," said he, "the last Irishlad died on my hands, and I was forced to bury him at my own charge." "Shall your honor," said Pat, brightening up, "and is that all! Then you'll give me the place, for sure I can get a certificate that I never died in the employ of any master I ever served."

WON'T PLOW DEEP.—It is really mortifying to look over a farm which has been cultivated for fifty years, and observe the paucity of soil—scarcely six inches deep on an average, and underlaid at that, with a clay subsoil. Is it to be wondered at that "poor muck" man, and be much thought, hath effected the crops, that clover "will freeze out," and corn often "fail to ear right," and grain "lodge?"

When depth of soil is so valuable under all circumstances, how is it that a half century should pass without attaining it!

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.—Without for a moment withdrawing our objection to the manner in which this gentleman was admitted to the Cabinet, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that he is quietly yet successfully promoting the best interests of the country. The Bureau of Agriculture, of which he is the head, has hitherto failed to answer the purposes for which it was established. Previous occupants appeared to regard it very much in the light of a very profitable farce. Under Mr. Vankoughnet, however, it is likely to prove one of the most useful departments in the Government. The effect of his administration has been to induce remark on the part of the European press with regard to Canada as a field for emigration.—*Peterboro' Review.*

Chicago, with its eighty thousand inhabitants pays its mayor a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year. Philadelphia, with four hundred thousand people, pays its mayor six thousand dollars. New York, with six hundred and twenty-nine thousand people, pays its mayor three thousand dollars. Boston with one hundred sixty-five thousand people, pays its mayor four thousand dollars, and Cincinnati, with two hundred ten thousand people, pays its mayor two thousand do lars a year. The police of Chicago costs eighty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars a year, that of Philadelphia five hundred forty-five thousand eight hundred forty-five dollars, that of New York eight hundred twenty-five thousand, that of Boston one hundred eighty-eight thousand, two hundred eighty-six dollars, and that of Cincinnatti seventy-three thousand five hundred eighty six dollars a year.

WHEAT.—The Turkish flint wheat, of which samples may be had at the patent office, ought to attract the attention of our farmers. It comes from near the famous Mount Olympus, in Asia, and is a hardy fall variety. It has a heavy beard, a long, thin, light coloured berry and a dark chaff. It is very hearty, and would prove highly profitable, as—eit on account of its weight as the superiority of the flour which it produces. The report from the department states that it is suited to our climates; that it withstood the severity of the past winter without much injury from the cold; and, from its very long and thick beard, it doubtless will be protected in a measure, from the depredations of insects in the field. The hardness of the grain, too, when dry, is a sufficient guarantee against ordinary moisture in transportation, and the perforation of the weevil in the bin.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.—The Havana correspondence of the New York papers mention that a memorial, signed by an immense number of merchants and bankers, has been presented to the Intendents of Cuba, praying for a reduction of the duties on American flour; and that the Captain General had given a favourable reception to the request, and that they would probably be reduced without delay. This is good news, indeed, for American commerce; and occurring, as it does, simultaneously with the movement at Washington for commercial reciprocity, it conveys the assurance that the embargo which has so long rested upon exports from the United States to the West Indies is about to be removed. The duties in Cuba on American flour have been so nearly prohibitory in their character, as almost to abolish the use of wheat bread among the majority of the people.—*Citron & News.*

A lady told her husband she read the "Art of Love" on purpose to be agreeable to him. "I had rather have love without art," replied he.

A FEW ITEMS FROM A NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

From the Globe.

NEW YORK, February 17.

OUR MANNERS.

The American gentleman walks about the streets of his capital cities armed with a revolver, the English gentleman walks abroad armed with a simple stick, if armed at all. To carry a sword stick is illegal in London; in New York the armory stores are emptied of their fancy daggers. A fashionable young lady told me yesterday that in the Fifth Avenue Ball where she attended, among two hundred gentlemen, there were but two whose coat-pockets did not contain either a revolver, a dagger, or slung shot. A statistician took the trouble to verify the fact.

Yet these large cities, where the respectable man trembles and the honest man quakes, are the seats of the most ferocious anti-British sentiments, and some of those journals who are now loudest to deplore the licentiousness going around them, were not long ago the most persistent detractors of the blessings secured by the humanity of British manner and the efficiency of British justice.

Judge Russell, in sentencing a Celtic ruffian, made use of the following truthful language:—

I do not believe that in any other city in this country, nor in any other city in the civilized world, in as public a place, and under such circumstances, such a crime could be perpetrated, and the perpetrators escape immediate arrest. But with our eleven or twelve hundred policemen, it seems there was no one near to protect the citizen and preserve the public peace. And though four able bodied men were present, they dared not interfere to prevent the robbery. This speaks in a language that cannot be misunderstood, of the duty of our courts to rid the community of such desperadoes. The sentence you fifteen years and three months to the State Prison.

WHAT THE GERMANS SAY.

Cincinnati *Hochwaechter* says, with a rare independence:—

Selfishness has driven humanity from the throne, and freedom has been conquered by slavery. As the mere entertaining of the idea of the abolition of slavery is considered high treason so is the proposition of a social reform for bettering the condition of the working classes treated as crazy fanaticism. This immensely retrograding stride has been made by the people of the United States in the short time of eighty years!

The consequence of this heartlessness and inhumanity are perceptible everywhere—in the cruel treatment of the aboriginal Indians —in the filibustering expeditions against peaceable neighbours—in the barbarous treatment of the slave—and in the cruel neglect of the poor whites. If whoever has visited an American poor-house can judge how the sympathy for human misfortune has been deadened in the hearts of the people and its officers.

* * * *

It is an every day occurrence to be informed that a man has been found to death in the midst of a populous city, or that another has died in consequence of hunger and want. If such cases occured in England, the respective poor-house officers would be punished as murderers; here their conduct is scarcely thought worthy of a passing comment.

A BRITISH TRIUMPH!

Videlicet—The Cunard steamer "Alps," taking the place of the Collins' steamer "Baltic," laid up for repairs. The rumour is, no insurance office would insure the "Baltic," in her then condition.

By the bye, Philadelphia has its great case of "mysterious murder." The victim is an English merchant, who had $1200 about his person. Here are the chief points:—

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—A few days ago we announced that a Mr. Montgomery of Philadelphia, had been robbed and murdered under the influence of stimulants and that he died soon after. The Coroner's inquest shows that it was one of the most cruel crimes yet committed during this month of horrors. It has elicited the fact that he was designedly poisoned by a conspiracy of desperadoes. first for the purpose of robbery, and next to remove all chance for detection. He was decoyed by men who knew he had a large amount of money in his possession, was tempted to drink with them, was led on step by step till he became unconscious, was robbed, drugged, and abandoned to die. He had parted from his companions, in one of the drinking houses in Franklin-street; he revived just long enough to recognise her, relapsed into stupefaction and died in a few hours. Several suspected persons have been arrested. One depraved wretch, the ringleader of this band of assassins, has escaped and no clue has yet been obtained of him. The inquest, which is still in progress, is unveiling the shocking depravity which riots in many of our large cities, in spite of a universal profession of good morals, and in defiance of the law itself.

Arrival of the Niagara.

NEW YORK, March 2.—GREAT BRITAIN.—In Parliament some interest was excited by Lord Palmerston's backing out of his previous contradiction, that a secret treaty existed between France and Austria, guaranteeing to Austria her possessions in Italy.

Mr. Cobden gave notice that he would move that the House has heard with concern of the conflicts that have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton River, and without expressing any opinion as to how far the Chinese Government afforded a cause of complaint by the non-fulfilment of the treaty of 1842, considered that the papers laid on the table failed to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent proceedings resorted to in the case of the "Arrow"—that a select commit tee be appointed to inquire into the state of the British commercial relations with China.

Sir Robert Peel made an amusing apology for his celebrated speech respecting Duke Constantine, Count De Morney, and the Prince De Ligne.

He said it was all true but he meant no harm. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his financial statements in the House of Commons,—A reduction of the income to the amount it stood before the war was anticipated, from the reduced army and navy estimates as well as from the authoritative points on the ministerial organs. The official announcement of the fact, although it did not excite supriso was received with very much interest.

FRANCE.

A madman attacked the Empress in Paris. He was immediately arrested and declared that his intention was merely to embrace her.

The Emperor will open in person the Legislative Session of 1857 on the 16th of February.

PARIS is now definitely named as the place of conference on the Neufchatel ques tion. The conference will meet probably next month.

GREECE.

The names of the Greek ministry have been submitted to France and England for approval, and it is reported that they are satisfactory,

Troubles are reported between the State and priesthood. Parties are accused of wishing to depose the Shah.

The powerful tribe of Baboos are reported to be on the eve of a fresh insurrection.

The French Moniteur, however, contradicts the above statement.

The British camp at Bushire is fortified, and is safe against attack.

Dates from Bushire are to December 30th. It is said that the Persians were contemplating an attack on the British troops encamped near the city. General Outram and Staff, sailed from Bombars on the 10th of January. The governor was preparing for the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to form a second division for a rrive in Persia.

Dates from Hong Kong are to October 30th. The foreign building had been burnt, and pillaged. Admiral Seymour had been throwing hot shot into Canton, but at the latest dates had ceased hostilities and was strengthening his position. The Chinese threatened to burn down Hong Kong.—Troops were about to be sent from India.

It is not intended, says the *Daily News*, to send out any troops from England to Persia. This announcement we make with the most entire confidence that it will be found to be correct. We believe that we may add that the forces already at Bushire will not advance into the interior, and that every effort is being made to bring about a peace. The Murray affair, we are assured, forms no serious part of the negotiations which are being carried on at Paris by Fornth Khan and Lord Cowley. There is at present every reason to hope that these negotiations will result in the re-establishment of amicable relations between the English and Persian Governments.

The *Daily News* gives prominence to the following paragraph:—In other columns we have stated that no troops were to be sent from England to Persia: we have equally good grounds for believing that no troops are to be sent from England to China."

THE NEW EUROPEAN DIFFICULTY.

The Times, after remarking that the satisfactory settlement of questions relating to the Danubian Principalities cannot be endangered by such an impudent manifesto as appeared a few days since in the Moniteur, expresses the opinion that it will be the duty of England to declare positively against suppressing with the weight of the Turkish Empire, and to act with firmness in support of the resolution she has taken against the proposed union of the provinces of the Danube.

The War in Persia and the Points of Operation.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 31st Jan. states that the affairs of Persia appear to assume a serious aspect. Several Generals who commanded the troops on the frontiers of Russia and Persia, on the coast of the Caspian Sea and Caucasus, have been summoned to St. Petersburg to attend a Council of War. Instructions have been given for every eventuality. The writer asserts that the Russian government is gradually reducing its military establishment in the Crimea.

The London Star, of February 10th, says:

It is announced from Teheran that the brother of the Khan of Khiva has offered his assistance to the Persians. Symptoms have been visible for some time that the Asiatic world of States feel the necessity of united resistance against European dictation. Governor Afghan tribes, too, have lately transferred their sympathies from Dost Mahammed, who does the bidding of the foreign invaders at Calcutta, to the Shah, who resists them. Time will show whether the personal ambition of Oriental princes, like the Ameer of Cabool, will be serviceable in the Central and Western Asia for the extension of European influence, as it has been in India. Hitherto the Asiatics outside the Indus and the Himalaya range, have exhibited as much independent spirit as the nations under the tropical sun of our Indian empire have lacked it.

Our Ocean Steamers and the Grand Trunk Railway.

The telegraph yesterday brought us the intelligence that the *Indian* "was in" at Portland—having made the passage in a little over twelve days. She brings a full cargo of merchandize of upwards of 1,200 tons, and, if forwarded with the same despatch as were the goods of the *Anglo-Saxon* of last month, and there is no reason to doubt it—the whole of this merchandise will be delivered, no matter whether the destination be Quebec, Montreal, Toronto or Hamilton, within five days from their being landed at Portland, or in about eighteen days from Liverpool. Goods from the English metropolis laid down in Hamilton and Toronto within three weeks from the date of their being started on their journey! This is expeditious, indeed, and the reliability of this communication for ocean freight of the railways of the neighboring republic. We have before us a complaint that goods which arrived in Boston on the 21st January last consigned to Toronto, via the American railways, did not reach that city until the 14th instant, having been upwards of three weeks on the way or the same length of time which our Ocean Steamers and railways require to perform the whole journey in, from Liverpool to any of our chief cities. It is to be hoped that western importers will bear the above figures in mind when "ordering" from the old country, so that our Provincial Steamships and Railways which do their work so well, may meet with the support they are entitled to.—*Montreal Gazette.*

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, MARCH 5, 1857.

Through the kindness of Col. Prince we were enabled to furnish our readers with a copy of the speech from the throne, on the morning following its delivery, for which he will please accept our best thanks.

From the Maple Leaf Extra of Friday last.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

Toronto, 26th Feb., 1857.

This day, at half past three o'clock p. m. His EXCELLENCY the Governor General proceeded in state to the Legislative Council in the Parliament Buildings. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His EXCELLENCY was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His EXCELLENCY was pleased to open the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following Speech from the THRONE.

SPEECH.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly

The time of the year has arrived when the country again requires your services; and I have called you together in the full belief that every effort will be made by you to promote the good government and increase the prosperity of Canada.

By the blessing of Providence that prosperity has met with no check; the restoration of peace to Europe, and the hope that good will and friendly feeling will continue to prevail on this continent, inspire me with confidence in the future. The increased cultivation of the soil, and the growth of our trade as shewn by the official returns, afford the best proof of rapid progress.

Among the outward signs of such progress, the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from St. Thomas in the east, to Stratford, must hold a prominent place, from cities like Quebec, Montreal and Toronto which have hitherto been separated in winter by a waste of snow, now enjoy daily intercourse one with the other.

With regard to the internal communication of the country, I have taken measures for examining the Valley of the Ottawa, that great river by which Upper and Lower Canada are equally interested, with a view to ascertain what facilities its course may hereafter afford for inland traffic. The final report of the survey of this district is not yet received, but when made will deserve your most attentive consideration.

The yearly rate the tract which is on three sides bounded by Lake Ontario, the Ottawa and Lake Huron, has appeared to me one of vast importance to Canada. Its settlement will add breadth to the Province and its lands are, I am informed, such as may fairly attract the industry and reward the toil of a large population. Steps have accordingly been taken to intersect parts of this district by roads, and to offer, along the line of such roads, lands on easy terms to actual settlers. I entertain little doubt that the banks of the St. Maurice, in Lower Canada, may be advantageously dealt with in the same manner.

Exertions have been made to diffuse in Europe a knowledge of Canada and its resources. On these and other grounds I venture to anticipate in the coming year a considerable increase in the Emigration from Europe. Such an increase must be of inestimable advantage to the Province. Those who are already in occupation of land will receive a supply of laborers on easier terms, and the wealth of the whole community will be augmented by the addition of fresh industry to the profitable development of our real capital, the soil now covered by our forests.

I congratulate you on the success of the Line of Steamers which, in the course of last summer, have performed the voyages between Liverpool on the one hand, and Quebec and Montreal on the other. I shall rejoice to see a weekly line established by this route. As it is, the character of Canada, and the advantages of the St. Lawrence as a channel of communication with the old world, have become much better known. To attract to our shores a larger portion of the passenger traffic from Europe is an object of high importance to our commerce.

A sum exceeding £300,000, derived from the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, has already been distributed among the municipalities of Upper Canada, in pursuance of the Acts of 1855 and 1856; and a further amount will be in like manner available in the course of the present year.

The measures for carrying out the commutation of the Seigneurial Tenure have been steadily pursued, and I see no reason to think that any material difficulties remain to be overcome.

A communication from the Secretary of State will inform you that Her Majesty's Government have determined to submit certain questions connected with the affairs and territory of the Hudson's Bay Company to the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons.

Knowing how deeply Canada may be affected by this inquiry, I have lost no time in taking measures to secure the services of Mr. Labatt, England of a gentleman unconnected with any party politics, in all respects competent to afford information, and watch over the interests of the Province.

As Commander in Chief of the Militia, I cannot on this occasion forbear to acknowledge the public spirit and loyalty of the people of this Province; the readiness with which Volunteer Corps have been formed under the Acts of 1855 and 1856 affords the surest pledge of your determination as Canadians to protect and transmit to your children the blessings of a free and constitutional Government which God has bestowed upon you.

I turn now to certain measures which appear to me to require especial attention in the course of the Session about to commence.

I recommend you most earnestly to take steps for ensuring the proper construction and regulation of Prisons throughout the Province. The evils of defective classification and over crowding have been pointed out by several Grand Juries in such a manner as to prove that too many of our cities and counties suffer from the want of systematic attention to the moral and physical welfare of prisoners.

I cannot speak too strong on this matter. In our Common Gaols the young are corrupted, and from them the adult criminal is cast loose upon society unrestrained and unimproved.

I shall rejoice if with the supervision of the Gaols you can combine the exercise of a proper control over other public institutions which require constant watchfulness and attention.

A measure will be submitted to you to provide for the repeal of the Lunatic Asylum tax levied in Upper Canada, inasmuch as it differs in character and in its mode of collection from the rest of our Provincial taxation.

I shall cause to be laid before you a measure calculated to make justice in Lower Canada more easily accessible to the people at large, and to secure the codification of the law and procedure in civil matters in that section of the Province. I trust too that you will find it expedient to sanction measures for carrying out more completely the improvement of the law already commenced in Upper Canada.

The time has come when I have thought it right to submit to you a Bill for improving the organization and increasing the efficiency of the Civil Service in Canada.—With a view to attain these objects, I am anxious that so far as possible admission to the public offices shall depend on competence tested by impartial examination rather than on favour or the claims of individuals.

You have ascertained by experience the usefulness of the prizes offered by the Agricultural Societies in Upper and Lower Canada, I shall be glad if you can extend the same principle of encouragement to arts and manufactures, and can stimulate the ingenuity of our mechanics and artizans by distinctions of the same character.

A Bill will be laid before you which may prove to be the first step towards admitting to the full rights and duties of British subjects the more educated and civilized of the Aboriginal Indians yet dwelling on their own lands. I feel a deep anxiety for the welfare of this people, I shall endeavour to adopt measures such as will at once secure their interests, and diminish the obstacles to the complete settlement of the country now offered by the tracts reserved for their use.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

The accounts of the last year will be submitted to you. I trust that you will find that due economy has been observed in the expenditure of the public funds, and that the mode of accounting for those funds has been improved by the amended system of audit adopted in the Inspector General's department. The increase in the revenue has, I conceive, fulfilled the expectations held out by the Inspector General in the course of last session.

The estimation for the current year will be laid before you at the earliest moment consistent with their due consideration.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

The Act altering the constitution of the Legislative Council having been sanctioned by Her Most Gracious Majesty, the steps required for the first election of Members of the Council were duly taken by me. The result has been that twelve Legislative Councillors elected by the people, are already entitled to sit and vote as such. Although the constitutional position and functions of the Legislative Council remain exactly what they were, yet I believe that the concentration of deriving a portion of its power from the confidence of the people will add to the consideration of the whole body, and will uphold it in the sober and dignified discharge of its most important duties.

I have now only to leave in your hands the various grave and weighty matters which require calm discussion and anxious deliberation.

In the debate that followed the introduction of the usual address to His Excellency upon the speech at the opening of the Session, the Opposition used their utmost exertions to defeat the ministry; and the first amendment that was moved to the address, gave to the Ministry a majority of 22 in a house of 82 members. This will no doubt be increased when all the members have taken their places. The address was moved by Mr. Benjamin and seconded by Mr. Simard, and was well supported by the former gentleman in a strong and telling speech. The debate that followed was spirited, and all the eloquence of the opposition was brought into requisition when the subject of the Hudson's Bay Territory was brought up. The following amendment was moved, and the result of the division will perhaps give a pretty fair idea of the strength of the parties, as it would appear that it had been determined upon to use the appointment of Judge Draper as a Commissioner to advocate the interests of the Province before the House of Commons in England, as the only subject upon which the Opposition could take a stand. Their success, however, is shewn in the following division that took place.

Mr. ANTOINE A. DORION moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. BROWN, that the words after "Commons" be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "But this House regrets that His Excellency should have been advised to dispatch to England, on a mission relating to the Hudson's Bay Territory, a gentleman whose official position and duties, as one of the Judges of the Province, renders his appointment unjust to the dignity and independence of the Bench, and calculated to impair the confidence of the public in the impartial administration of justice."

The question being put on said amendment, the House divided thereon:

Yeas,—Messieurs Ball, Bugar, Brown, Bureau, Cameron, Chaffers, Christie, Charles Daoust, Darche, Dionne, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Ferguson, Foley, Fraser, Freeman, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Munro, Patrick, Prevost, Rolph, Scatcherd, Wilson, and Wright.—30.

Nays, — Messieurs Alleyn, Benjamin, Bowes, Attorney General Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chapais, Chisholm, Church, Conger, Cook, Crysler, Daly, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Drouillet, Evanturel, Thos. Fortier, Octave, C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney Macdonald, McCann, Masson, Matheson, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Polette, Pouliot, Powell, Robinson, Robin, Stevenson, Terrill, Thibeaudeau, Turcotte, and Yeilding.—52.

There can be no doubt that there existed a necessity for the appointment of a Commissioner to represent our interests, when the important subject of the Hudson's Bay Territory was brought up for disposal in the Imperial Parliament. This matter involves many points in which our future prosperity may materially be influenced by the action about to be taken. Hence the necessity for this appointment of a person thoroughly competent, irrespective of all party considerations, to do justice to our interests; and in choosing Chief Justice Draper for that service, we firmly believe that a more fit person than whom could not be found. His known ability and talents are a sufficient guarantee that our interests will not be neglected, by being intrusted to his advocacy.

There may be an objection to taking gentlemen from the bench for such purposes, but if the interests of the country are at stake, and it is found by so doing, (as is the present case,) that the country will be benefited, we cannot see why a person not as well qualified should be taken for such a mission. It is not a political appointment, and therefore it cannot be said that the purity of the bench is in any danger of being destroyed, at all events in this instance.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN THE COUNCIL.

The Speech from the Throne was taken up on Monday last in the Legislative Council, and very nearly the same proceeding was adopted as in the Assembly. The same amendment was moved in relation to the appointment of Chief Justice Draper as a Commissioner to the Imperial Parliament.

The mover of the address was the Hon. Mr. Moore and the seconder the Hon. John Prince. Mr. Moore in a speech of some length touched upon the various subjects embraced in the speech and went into a lengthy discussion upon the Hudson Bay Territory and spoke of the importance to Canada of possessing the tract of country known by that name.

The Honorable JOHN PRINCE rose and said that he had been rather unexpectedly requested to second the address, but had much pleasure in doing so. He thanked the old members for the graceful and courteous manner in which they had been received and welcomed in the Council. He hoped and believed that the introduction of the new members would never be a cause of dissatisfaction or regret; as to the address he approved of it generally. With respect to the improvements in the Ottawa and St. Maurice regions, that was all right; but he would have liked to have seen some allusion to the western country. There were improvements, necessary there; and perhaps more imperatively required there than in older and more settled parts of the country which were mentioned. He did not fully agree with the appointment of the Chief Justice Draper as Ambassador to England. He thought the word Agent more appropriate and he did not like to see a Chief Justice acting as an agent. He felt more disposed to blame him for accepting than the Government for appointing him. That he possessed talent, tact, learning and law, no one could deny. He thought there were others in the country who knew more of the territory than our agent did. He regretted that Judge Draper should accept the appointment, for the country would lose his valuable services which might cause dissatisfaction. Regarding the success which had attended the embodyment of the militia, he was much pleased. He had observed the brave fellows, and they all seemed to be stimulated with an *esprit de corps* which augured well for their usefulness. These fine fellows were ready to defend the soil, and thus offered a guarantee for the continuance of British connection which was most cheering to those who valued it. We might depend upon it, that hereafter no foreign foe would be permitted to occupy one inch of our soil with impunity. He looked hopefully to the Attorney General for having the Court of Chancery revised. He wished a bill passed to require that Judges would go on circuit at least once a year. He was happy to find that it was the intention to subject candidates for offices to examination. This was a good idea, and it was beginning at the door of the matter. There were many ignoramuses in office who knew nothing of the duties of their office. He congratulated the Ministry upon the elevation of Mr. Vankoughnet, whose ability, integrity and talents, would be believed, be of the greatest benefit to the country.

The Address was moved, paragraph by paragraph, which was nearly an echo of the speech.

On the eleventh paragraph, relating to the Hudson Bay Territory and the appointment of Chief Justice Draper being moved,

The Hon. Mr. BOULTON rose to move an amendment. He approved of the address generally, and did not object to any part but that now under discussion, and moved the following amendment: "That all the words after "House of Commons" be expunged and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "But this House though fully appreciating the talents and ability of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, regret that he should have been despatched to England on a mission relating to the said Territory, inasmuch as the suitors in that Court may sustain injury and loss from his absence, and this house confidently trusts the present appointment may not be drawn into a precedent on any future occasion?"

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS seconded the amendment.

A spirited debate then followed upon the amendment, and upon a division, there were for the amendment, 6; against it, 16.

From a Toronto Correspondent.

TORONTO, 27th Feb., 1857.

The opening of the present session of Parliament was most numerously attended, but it was, upon the whole, a tame affair, compared with such ceremonies in former days, when the "pomp and circumstance of war," and Bands and Regiments of the Line escorted the Sovereign's representative upon such august occasions. The crowd within the Legislative Council was nevertheless immense, and hundreds of ladies, as well as gentlemen, who had obtained cards of admission, could get no entrance. His Excellency read the speech in English first, and then in French. There was a full attendance of Members; and before His Excellency took his seat on the throne, all the new Councillors present were introduced, took the oath prescribed by law, and signed the roll. We observed that COLONEL PRINCE was introduced by the Honorable JAMES GORDON, of Toronto, and the Honorable E. PERRY, of Cobourg, and was then directed by the Speaker to take the seat allotted to him. After a few preliminary matters had been gone through, the Speaker, (the Hon. E. P. Taché,) read a despatch from Downing Street, informing the Governor General, that it was her Majesty's will and pleasure that all the *Elective Councillors* should have the style and title of *Honorable* as the others have. The Honorable Mr. DE BLAQUIERE, in a short but most gentlemanly speech, assured the Councillors so elected, that they were welcomed to the chamber with every possible cordiality, and he was sure the best understanding would always subsist between them and their elder brothers. The hon. gentleman expressed himself in a very feeling and appropriate manner, and his remarks were well received and acknowledged. The Honorable Mr. VANKOUGHNET moved the appointment of certain "Standing" Committees; and Col. PRINCE gave notice that he intended to move for leave to bring in a Bill "for better securing the Independence of Election to the Legislative Council, by prohibiting the interference of certain persons therein;" and also a Bill to "alter and amend the Practice of the Court of Chancery, by requiring the Judges to go circuits once a year at least, to receive evidence as at Nisi Prius," &c., &c. The Chamber then adjourned until Monday the 2nd, when the Speech from the Throne will be debated.

SHIP CANAL FROM THE RIVER ST. CLAIR TO THE RONDEAU.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Chatham, (we learn by the *Planet*) was held in that town, on Thursday the 26th ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration a project for opening a water communication between Lake Erie and the River St. Clair, by means of a ship canal. And from the energy displayed by many of the speakers, it would appear that it was no idle scheme, but a reality that they were going to strive for. The object of this canal would be to avoid the delays occasioned in the navigation of the River Detroit and the St. Clair Flats to sailing craft, and avoid the circuitous route which at present they have to pursue. The feasibility of the undertaking we will not at present discuss. There is no doubt, however, that if it can be shown, that as a paying investment it will afford inducements to capitalists, the necessary funds will be forthcoming; and from the nature of the country through which the canal will pass, we have little doubt but that the undertaking is quite practicable.

It was decided at the meeting, that immediate steps should be taken to secure a charter, and that the necessary preliminary surveys be made as soon as sufficient means could be procured to enable them to proceed. Subscription lists were directed to be opened for that purpose. After the business had been got through with, the meeting broke up, as the *Planet* says, astonished, delighted and edified with the proceedings of the afternoon

THE CANADA DIRECTORY.

We have been favored with a second edition of that invaluable work, "The Canada Directory for 1857 and '58," by John Lovell, of Montreal, containing an enlarged list of names of professional and business men throughout the Province; also a list of publications, with the names of all post offices, and such general information as will be of the greatest interest to the business community. Subscribers names are entered in the lists in *capitals*, to distinguish them from non-subscribers; and as an advertising medium cannot be surpassed. We would therefore advise all in this county who wish their names to appear in *capital letters*, to become subscribers at once. The agent, Mr. John Morris, is at present canvassing the county for the work, and so favorable an opportunity should not be lost. The subscription is only Five Dollars, for which more than the value of ten times that amount will be furnished in the shape of useful information. We cheerfully recommend the work; and from a knowledge of the enterprize of the publisher, we feel confident that nothing will be left undone to render the work all that it could be desired.

Agents are canvassing the United Kingdom and the United States, and the probability is that a large circulation will be obtained abroad.

The work will only remain open for a short time, and parties who are desirous of having their names entered should do so at once, as the desire of the publisher to put the work to press as soon as possible will compel him to close the lists very soon.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—A letter from Washington of the 11th says:—"The Ocean Telegraph received its quietus to day by being referred to the Committee on Post Offices, which cannot report during the session. A week ago there was every reasonable prospect it would pass, but the more the proposition was scrutinized, the less it attracted favor. If the compensation required from our Government had been graduated according to the principle of the British contract, that is to day, proportioned to its probable use, no serious objection would have been interposed; because the enterprise independent of this consideration, and another, by which it appeared that the great bulk of the stock was owned in England, was regarded with favor. But when an attempt was made to enact the same terms from us that were allowed by Great Britain for constant service with all her colonies, feeling became unbound at this inconsiderate, and defeat followed. The managers overreached themselves, and may learn wisdom hereafter from this chapter of experience."

Death of Dr. Kane.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24th.

The Steamer Cahawba from "Havana 20th has arrived, and brings the remains of Dr. Kane, the celebrated Arctic explorer. His body will lie in state at the City Hall, until to-morrow, when it will be taken, attended by a large number of our citizens, to the Steamboat for Louisville, en route for Philadelphia. The greatest honors were paid to the virtues and worth of the deceased by the highest officials of Cuba.

MARKETS.

SANDWICH, March 4, 1857.

Flour.—Best warranted, $6 25. 2nd do $5.

Buckwheat Flour,—$2 50

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed,—$4.

Clover,—$10.

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 50c.

Oats,—do do do 37c.

Potatoes,—50c

Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.

Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.

Hay—per Ton, $10.

Straw—Per load $1 00.

Pork—Per 100 lbs $7 25.

Beef—do $4 to $5.

DETROIT, March 4, 1857.

Flour—Nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $5 a 5 50.

Wheat—No receipts from teams. A lot of 800 bu was sold at $1 40, free on board at the opening of navigation.

Corn—Continues in good demand, the sales since our last footing up about 2000 bu at 56c.

Oats—We notice a sale of of 6000 bu on terms that did not transpire.

Pork—Various small lots have been sold at previous rates.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1857.

Flour—Market has not opened yet.—The severe snow prevailing has caused a suspension of business. Prices of all grades nominally the same.

Wheat—Market quiet and unchanged.

Rye—Dull at 90c a 95.

Barley—Unchanged.

Corn—Market quiet. Small sales of mixed western at 74 a 72c.

Oats—Unchanged.

Pork—Better—Sales 250 bbls at $18 75 a $19 for prime; $23 a 23 50 for old mess and new mess.

Beef—Steady. Sales moderate.

Dressed Hogs—Selling at 9½ a 9¾c.

Bacon—Firm.

Lard—Heavy at 14 a 14½.

Special Notices.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

The astonishing efficacy of this sterling medicine in all affections of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, and for purifying the blood, have gained them the highest recommendation from the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and America. Twelve three of these Pills a short time after taking them, will remove the uneasiness in the head, stomach or bowels, indigestion produced by a torpid state of the liver and inactivity of the bowels; causing a disorganization of the whole frame, will by a little perseverance with this excellent medicine be effectually removed. For habitual costiveness they are most excellent, not like other aperient medicines leaving the bowels confined, nor stimulating, so as to produce or agravate the Piles. The evil effects arising from excess of the table will be prevented if recourse be had to them. They quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose. They are particularly efficacious for stomach complaints, coughs, colds, agues, shortness of breath, and all obstructions of the urinary passages, strengthen the stomach, invigorate the nerves, create appetite, promote digestion, and a healthy action of the Liver.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It frequently occurs that Druggists *impose* on their customers, a spurious compound *called* Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, generally put up in a red or pink wrapper, and bidding *equal or as prepared* at Apothecaries Hall London, when the fact is they are prepared by themselves. Beware of such trash, as you would of poison.—The genuine Pills have the likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co London and New York.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrews Oliver Gait, Cork, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late OWEN WALSH, of Anderdon, are hereby notified to come forward and settle. And all those to whom he was indebted are requested to present their accounts for adjustment.

NANCY WALSH,
Administratrix.

Anderdon, 26th Feb. '57.

Chancery Notice to Creditors.

PURSUANT to the Decretal order of the COURT OF CHANCERY of UPPER CANADA, made in a case wherein William Allin and John Rose and Mary Anne his wife are Plaintiffs, and Horatio Nelson is Defendant, the Creditors of Chinnerville Cook Allen late of Amherstburg in the County of Essex, Tailor, who died in or about the Month of July 1851, are on or before Wednesday the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock Noon, to come in before me the undersigned Master in ordinary of the said Court at my Chambers in Osgoode Hall, in the city of Toronto, and prove their debts or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said decretal order.

Dated the 18th day of February 1857.

A. N. BUELL.

ROBERT I. TURNER, Toronto,
Agent for S. S. McDonnell, Windsor.
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber will purchase any quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay six cents per pound. Apply at the Oxford Mills.

DANIEL ROWE.

Oxford, March 4th, 1857

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN.

BUILDING SOCIETY,

Established February 17th, 1857, in conformity with the act of the Provincial Legislature.

PURSUANT to Notice a meeting was convened to day at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organising the AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON & MALDEN, Building Society, when the following Gentlemen were duly elected Directors and office Bearers for the current year, viz.

MAJOR DONALDSON, *President.*
HENRY WRIGHT Esq., *Vice President,*

DIRECTORS

J. DUNBAR, H. CUNNINGHAM,
J. GOTT, J. TAYLOR, W. MCGEE, J. DALL,
J. HAMILTON, J. S. TAFFELMIRE, and
T. KING, Esquires.

A. BORROWMAN, *Secretary Treasurer,*

After which the constitution and Rules of the Society were read and adopted, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

The Secretary was also requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the *Maple Leaf* and *Windsor Herald*, for publication.

The object of the above Society is to assist persons of limited means to acquire Freehold or Leasehold properties, and to aid persons of small periodical incomes to accumulate Wealth. The Society appears to be eminently and efficaciously adapted to effect its purposes: It combines to a certain extent the advantages both of the permanent and terminating Societies, and as an economical and prolific source of wealth may be considered as superior to either.

The Society consists of shares of £50, each, payable by monthly subscriptions of five shillings per share.

To persons desiring to buy out their shares, the money is advanced on mortgage security and the sale of monthly payments to such persons, according to the following scale, which increases the rate as the period diminishes.

	Monthly Payment	Yearly Payment	In 9 Years
1st year,	$2 50	$30 00	$270 00
2nd "	2 62	31 44	262 52
3rd "	2 75	33 00	255 09
4th "	2 95	35 40	248 40
5th "	3 25	39 00	243 00
6th "	3 75	45 00	240 00
7th "	4 50	54 60	234 00
8th "	6 00	72 00	226 00
9th "	10 00	120 00	216 00

It is calculated that the Society will terminate in nine years, and from the above statement it will be seen that the highest aggregate amount paid by any member will only be $2,700, or $702 more than the money which he receives out of the Society, and consequently two dollars less than 4 per cent per annum, while those who do not buy out their shares will have paid at the end of that period $108, for which they will receive $300, about $19 06 per cent per annum simple interest.

According to the prospectus of the Toronto Permanent Building Society, if a member pays £64 in advance, at the end of six years he gets £100, which at that rate requires about 10½ years to double his money; while if members pay in advance, (for which they are allowed 6 per cent,) into this one, the share gains centum per centum in less than 4½ years. I should, however, add, that from the Toronto one members get a dividend of the surplus fund, but it must be very large to make it equally lucrative with this one.

A. BORROWMAN
Amherstburg, 23rd Feb., 1857. *See Treas*

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Feb. 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb 20th, 1857.

AUCTION SALE,

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,

On SATURDAY, the 7th March next will be sold at the residence of Mr. William Hunt, by Auction, a great variety of Furniture, such as Bedsteads, Bedding, Stoves, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c. &c., also, 2 Waggons, 1 Dray, 1 Sulkey 1 Buggy, 2 double Sleighs, 1 Traineau, Harnesses, 1 match span of Mares and 1 Pony, and about 20 Tons of Hay, also, 200 Cords of Wood.

Terms:—All sales under $10, Cash; from $10 to $25, 3 months; $25 and upwards, 6 Months' Credit, upon the party finding good approved endorsed notes.

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that through mistake, parties have supposed that I was an Administrator to the Estate of the late J. B. Parent, late of Sandwich.

I hereby notify the publi: that I am not Administrator, and that I have nothing to do with the Estate whatever.

CHAS F. LABADIE

Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

WANTED,

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted, for School Section, No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be paid. Apply to

HENRY HALE,
JAMES HAGGARTY, } Trustees.
ADAM MARTINDALE,

Maidstone, Jan. 28, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	$6 00
Superfine Flour,	5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 20 do
Corn Meal,	0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President -	R. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President :	T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer :	R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor :	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N-B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Hartry, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
Lewis Wallbridge, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c., and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russel Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex; and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluatt, to one Joseph Angus Verasis, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, the 4th of March 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y,
Sandwich, 19th Jan. 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface of the internal, through the countless tunes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by this anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS, &c., to die out, in many no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is embayed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels. Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unspeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C. W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "Le Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD,

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair, and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly opposite the Depot of N. Y. & Erie Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. The patronage visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travellers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON,

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vigne, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B. N. A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

How I Won Her!

OR, JACK LANGTON'S STORY OF CHRISMAS AT AN OLD COUNTRY HOUSE.

Concluded.

"Certainly if you wish it! Shall Pump Court, Temple, come to Lincoln's Inn Fields, *or vice versa?*"

"Pump Court! Lincoln's Inn! Nonsense! Our Christmas, sir, will be spent with Sir Max Trumpington, who has one of the finest old houses in Yorkshire, and who is one of the most hospitable men in the world. He has written to me, begging me to come and to bring with me some good fellow; so I've pitched upon you, and come you must,'

"But, Charley, my dear fellow, I remonstrated, 'I'm not in spirits for—'

"Bah! you'll come,' replied Charley, and go I accordingly did.

"We started three days before Christmas Day, in one of the hardest frosts that I can recollect. We travelled by rail as far as Doncaster, and here found a dog-cart waiting to take us over. After a three-mile ride we turned into a splendid avenue of chestnut, at the end of which stood Trumpington Hall. As we drove up to the door, a party of equestrians were cantering down the slope on the other side of the house, and among them were several female figures.

One look was riding ahead of the party, and engaged in conversation with an old gentleman. I stood up in the dog-cart, I strained my eyes at the advancing figures, and said, 'Well, old fellow, you're not sorry you came, now, are you?'

"I am right, Bram, and it is Ellen Marsham!" I exclaimed.

"Certainly, old boy, no doubt of it—and that's Sir Max Trumpington, our host, that she's been talking to. Look here, she's a niece of Sir Max, and is here staying with him. Her father's dead up in town with the gout; and though that stout jobbing scoundrel is asked down here (old Sir Max couldn't help it though,she hates him like the deuce), I don't think we shall see very much of him. So, old boy, a clear stage and no favour,—Go in and win, and if it does come to a run away, well, we didn't do it till we were forced to, we can say."

"He had scarcely finished before the equestrians halted at the door, and the next minute I had the satisfaction of feeling Ellen Mar ham's trembling hand within my grasp.

"Life at Trumpington Hall was delightful—everybody did what they liked best, and nobody minded the others. So that I think Ellen and I took long pedestrian rambles during the day, and at night danced together in the great Hall, or 'went parties' at night in the cozy study. Sir Max was hospitality itself, and seemed fully to enter into the position of both Ellen and myself, as he would give us every opportunity of being together. Charley, too, was wonderful in this respect; he made appointments to see old abbeys and picturesque views, impromptu skating excursions, and in fact took some twenty people in various conveyances over to Doncaster, to see what he called the finest sight in the world—'the well-fed English yeoman purchasing and contemplating the stock which, though it cost him much trouble when alive, redounds to the honour and profit when dead.' I think all people who, under the promise of the finest sight in the world, had been lured from the snugness and jolity of Trumpington Hall, were savage enough when they were only shown a very ordinary-looking set of beasts in a milking room at the town's market; but Charley had done what he wished, and in removing what he called 'a lot of slows and drearies,' had given Ellen and myself three hours uninterrupted flirtation in the library.

"On the morning of Christmas Eve, Charley was telegraphed for to town, and went up by the first express train. He would not tell me what business it was which compelled his inopportune absence, but spoke in enigmas, and rendered misery uncomfortable—a state of feeling which was considerably increased by the arrival, late in the afternoon, of General Gristhorne and Mr. Gristhorne. After they once came, all to me was gall and wormwood. I was separated from Ellen, and compelled to look on and witness the undisguised admiration with which Mr. Gristhorne regarded her. This gentleman, I thought, looked a great deal more worn and anxious than when I last had seen him, and his spirits seemed considerably more forced than spontaneous. Ellen too seemed wretchedly low and miserable; and having no Charley to rouse me, I pleaded headache and retired to my room long before the rest of the guests, who were busily engaged in Christmas games.

"The next morning I was awoke by a heavy hand on my shoulder, and looking up, I saw Charley Ferrars by my bedside.

"Listen, Jack, he said; 'I was compelled to go away yesterday morning on business, the nature of which I could not tell you. I've been travelling all night, and here I am.—I can't say anything more definite about the reason of my absence, but I can tell you this —on my word and honour as a gentleman, and your friend, you need not care one rush for Gristhorne, your rival. He never will marry Ellen Marsham, and what's more —after to-day he'll never again appear as a *sowperand*. I e must explain this, but I swear its the truth; so cast away all dulness, face the fellow like a man, (for I hear he's arrived, and we'll have a jolly day!"

"Charley Ferrars was incapable of even a subterfuge; and I implicitly believed him; though I confess I was very anxious to find out what this mystery could portend. On going down to breakfast I found the party assembled, and Ellen flanked on either side by the General and Mr. Gristhorne, from both of whom I received the coldest of bows. This, however, did not disconcert me, and I was hard at work on a splendid Yorkshire pie, when our host entered, followed by a tall gentleman y looking man in a large beard, whom he introduced as Count Lavallette, and who, it appeared, had been on his way to enjoy the Christmas festivities at the neighbouring sent of Lord Wyvilstone, when he was stopped by an impassable snow drift, and had he not availed himself of the kind invitation of Sir Max, would have been left to the dreariness of an inn:

"The Count turned out a tremendous acquisition. At church his gravity was unsurpassed by that of Sir Max himself, then he skated admirably, helped to deck out the great hall, which were preparing for the fun in the evening, and at dinner laughed loudest, talked quicker and appeared to enjoy himself more than any one present. I noticed, however, that he drank very little, and that he kept perpetually casting a sharp glance towards whatever quarter the cards room, Gristhorne might happen to be occupying. Indeed he remained near him the whole day, and seemed to take a great interest in all his movements. When dinner was over we all adjourned to the great hall, and the real fun of the evening commenced. It was a glorious old room, long round with portraits of the good old fellows in doublet and trunk hose, with noses unnaturalistly warmed with the good old wine about which the song is so descriptive, and with pictures of their wives and daughters in the softest of satins and the stiffest of brocades, and old Sir Max had gathered together a capital set of people. There were some officers from the neighbouring barracks whose mustaches drove the resident female population wild with delight, and some of the best families close by, and the curate of the parish, a good-natured, sentimental young fellow in a large white cloth coat and gilt spectacles, who was so smitten with my Ellen that he could scarcely take his eyes off her the whole evening, and made many salutary mistakes in consequence, and above all, there was the doctor, a little fat fellow, dressed in pantaloons, that had round his ancles, and long three-quartered pumps, and a coat that must have been made five and twenty years ago. But he danced; yes gods! how he danced! his *pastorale* was worth any money; no *trenise*, no bauking it, the regular *cavalier seul*, and no mistake; backwards, too, as well as forwards; and though he bumped up against Sir Max (who was dancing about anywhere and everywhere with his little grandchild), he was not a bit disconcerted, but at it again *da capo*, and really seemed quite sorry when the dance was over. After the dancing we had Hindman's buff and snapdragon, and then two or three huge wassail bowls of punch; but during the whole of the evening I noticed that our latest guest Count Lavallette, a though foremost at every pastime, contrived to keep constantly close to Gristhorne.

"At last, the ladies having gone to bed, Sir Max proposed a final glass of punch and a cigar in the library, and proceeded thither, followed by several of the gentlemen. I was going too, but Charley Ferrars stopped me.

"One minute!' said he. 'Now for the explanation of the mystery! Come with me.'

"I followed him to where Gristhorne was just rising from his chair. I looked round—the Count was not to be seen, nor was any one standing near us.

"Mr. Gristhorne,' commenced Ferrars, 'for the sake of the kind old man whose house we are in, and for the sake of others for whom I have feelings of friendship, I have been induced to take this step. I was in London yesterday, sir, after you left, and heard secretly something that may surprise you. I have ordered a postchaise to be at the end of the avenue at twelve to night! I advise you to avail yourself of it!'

"Sir,' exclaimed Gristhorne, flushing scarlet, 'What is the meaning of this language? your insolence shall not go unpunished, sir!'

"No acting,' said Charley, quietly; 'did you ever hear the name of Oppenheim and Co? Oh, I thought so?' he added, as Gristhorne turned deadly pale, and leant against the wall for support. Now, take advantage of my offer, and be off at once.'

"Stop, sir!' said a voice behind him. It proceeded from Count Lavallette, who, placing one hand on Gristhorne's shoulders, with the other removed the large beard which he had hitherto worn. 'Mr. Gristhorne, you are my prisoner—you're wanted sir! For the present Bolton, of the police force and I think you'll say I've avoided anything like roughness or unnecessary unpleasantness in your capture.'

"Gristhorne a prisoner!' I exclaimed.—'Good Heavens! what is his crime?'

"*Forgery*, sir!' replied the Sergeant; 'he's been working the name of Oppenheim and Co., for, they to say, something like fifty thousand pounds!'

"My story is finished. The discovery of Gristhorne's guilt disgusted old General Marsham with his pet scheme for a rich union with him, and when he found that I really loved his daughter, that my love was returned, that Ellen was willing to wait for me in respectability, he made no further objections to our union, and behaved very handsomely into the bargain.

"This Christmas will be spent here in this house, we'll have no forgers among us, and no slow people; but you shall come, old boy, and see what we can do to amuse you. And all events, you'll see more of my wife, now you've heard the story of 'How I won her!'

SPRING ASSIZES, 1857.

The Spring Assizes for the year 1857 are appointed to be held in the undermentioned Circuits, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Justice McLean.		
Prescott	14th	April.
Perth	22nd	"
Ottawa	28th	"
L'Original	7th	"
Cornwall	13th	"
MIDLAND CIRCUIT.		
The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.		
Picton	4th	March.
Belleville	9th	"
Cobourg	23rd	"
Peterborough	1st	April.
Whitby	13th	"
Kingston	22nd	"
OXFORD CIRCUIT.		
The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, C. J. C. P.		
Guelph	9th	March.
Berlin	23rd	"
Stratford	30th	"
Cayuga	14th	April.
Woodstock	6th	May.
Brantford	12th	"
Simcoe	21st	"
WESTERN CIRCUIT.		
The Hon. Mr. Justice Richards.		
Goderich	11th	March.
Lond n	18th	"
St. Thomas	1st	April.
Chatham	7th	"
Sandwich	14th	"
Sarnia	22nd	"
TORONTO.		
The Hon. Sir John B. Robinson, Bart., C. J Toronto	13th	April.

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Monday,	16	March
2nd do Amherstburg, Thurs.	12	Feb.
3rd do Kingsville, Monday,	16	do
4th do Colchester, Saturday,	14	do
5th do Mersea, Wednesday,	18	do
6th do Simon's Middle R'd Friday,	20th	March, 1857.

WANTED.

A TEACHER WANTED, for school section No, 9, Irish Settlement in the Township of Sandwich, a

JEREMIAH McCARTHY,
LOWIS OUELLETTE
MICHAEL HIGGINS } *Trustees*

Feb. 8th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees there in, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

STRAYED,

Into the premises of the undersigned, about a month ago, a Red and White Mulley Cow, with both ears slit, and shortish. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich
13th Dec., 1856.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a Pocket BOOK and FOB for $32, payable to Wm. Hunt or Bearer and drawn by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, as the finder is only entitled to receive it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.
Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on the Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two runs of stones, two bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

For further particulars apply on the premises.

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pelot Street, and fronting upon the *Rue Moreau*, in the Township of Sandwich, and in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are several choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *saleable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to

STANISLAS LASALIN,
Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Agent for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, thereon, for $1,250 cash, or on cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER
Sandwich, 18th July 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their *Policies* exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

C. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelee Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island,
7th March, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OF FICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, to PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States the pre-payment of a second penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be PRE-PAID —Two-pence sterling, equal to Two pence Halfpenny currency each; and when sent by the Canadian Inland Route, via Halifax or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny Halfpenny currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co

NORTH SHORE LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Tuesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most splendid steamers that that upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *Than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs. Dunham & Co., Merchants from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. R. SWAIN Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted exce' lent time keepers: 56. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice,

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

FOLSOM'S

MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD, Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.

A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD, Teachers of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

GEORGE BRADBURN, PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS, Special Lecturers.

THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL, Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c,

DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES, REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON, JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME, Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.

JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES & HARRIS, Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring,	Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin,	D. P. Eels,
S. H. Mather,	C. Bradburn,
J. L. Severance,	Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited $40
Same Course for Ladies 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply 5
Full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT

embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's New Method, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING,

strikes at the very germinating point of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property*, and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thereby rendering intelligible the beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*, which enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE,

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions, designed to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than mere routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the pupil, and thereby securing the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be fully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best Penmen in the West.

Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so copious and recommended by the best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The now suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior Street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. These rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Ornamental Courses.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for many of his graduates.

N. B.—Parties in want of Accountants should Ex Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

New Wholesale *GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!*

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants,

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKenzie, Bruce & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Combs fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1.25, warranted good 8mm pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewellery.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pedlers Accordeons, Flutins, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a ship; call and examine the stock charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,
Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Freeman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN!

"Agriculturist" Cash Prizes for 1857!

ONE PRIZE OF $30
ONE PRIZE OF $40
ONE PRIZE OF $30
ONE PRIZE OF $20
ONE PRIZE OF $15
ONE PRIZE OF $10

ONE PRIZE, CASH $4 AND "FARMER'S GUIDE." PRICE $0.75 ONE PRIZE OF "FARMER'S GUIDE." PRICE $0.75

THE above Prizes are offered for competition to Young Men who will, during the winter, canvass for Subscribers to the *Canadian Agriculturist*. To the person who obtains the largest number of Subscribers previous to the 1st day of May next, the first Prize of Fifty Dollars, in cash, will be paid; to the person who obtains the next largest number before that day, the second Prize of Forty Dollars, to the third largest number, the third Prize; and so on to the lowest prize offered.

To encourage every young man who has a few weeks to spare, to engage in the laudable work of circulating a journal so well established merit as the *Agriculturist* (and at the unprecedentedly low price of *half a-dollar a copy*) we undertake to give each person who tries for, but fails to secure any of the above Prizes, a copy of that admirable work, *Stephens' Book of the Farm*—last Angel's edition—for every *thirty* subscriptions forwarded to the *Agriculturist*. The selling price of the *Guide*—which is an agricultural library in itself—is $3 00. Every person who canvasses for the *Agriculturist*, whether he obtain a Prize or not, will be well paid for his time. Several persons, last year, obtained from fifteen to twenty subscribers in a day.

Conditions are, that the *money*—half-a-dollar for each subscriber—be sent with the names; that subscriptions from Agricultural Societies are not to be counted and the subscriptions sent most, in each case, at least equal the number of the prize claimed. It could hardly be expected that we should give to competitors more than they obtained from subscribers.

Specimen copies will be sent to any person who wishes to commence a canvass, upon his written (post paid) application to us.

Those who commence at once will have the best chance. Who takes the field? You cannot fail to win, for you are insured against loss.

Address

JAMES DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
Montreal, Jan. 1857.

To such friends as are willing to spend a few hours in aid of the *Agriculturist*, we offer for every six subscriptions sent, an additional copy *gratis*.

The *Agriculturist* is now so well known throughout Canada as to need no lengthened eulogy. Eight annual volumes have already been issued. The present volume (1857) will be superior, in some respects, to any of its predecessors.

The *Agriculturist*, by its cheapness, and by the practical and truly Canadian spirit of its articles, has distanced all competitors, and stands alone as the representative of the agricultural press in this country. *Agriculturists* record all the most useful and interesting improvements in agriculture practice in the Old World as well as the New; descriptions are frequently illustrated with engravings of improved implements, new machines, improved cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c. It contains information in the several branches of agriculture, horticulture, domestic economy, and general science; practical communications from practical farmers; the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture; the prize list, &c., of the Provincial Shows; and such matters generally as will interest Canadian farmers who desire to improve "the soil, and the mind."

It is published monthly, at *Half-a-dollar* per volume, in advance.

☞ All subscriptions must commence with January, and all communications must be *post-paid*.

JAMES DOUGALL, *Proprietor*.
Toronto, Jan. 1857.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" importantly necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. *Space* is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable land, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded, together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SCOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
208 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dietics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Philosophy of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and suggestions of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics, Hydropathy, Diet and Regimen, and Medical Jurisprudence, has been discussed, those points which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous System; the Philosophy of Mental Movement Phenomena; the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion; Calorification; Temperaments; the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and preservation of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity.

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological and Philosophical Argument. Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathy, or Water Cure, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food.

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water Cure; with illustrated explanations of all the various Hydropathic processes, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of Hydropathic treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the still successful drug practice exposed, and the processes of Water Cure recommended and specified.

The Treatment of Surgical Diseases is illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c., &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price, postpaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS.

Terms, cash and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York.

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied with the work by the dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3.50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily paper, published in Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3.50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Daily Cleveland Herald" for one year, and will subscribe for the Evening Express for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The reports of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we do not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3.50 for both Cleveland and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parties desiring a daily may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1857. NO. 3.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH HEILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street.
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKINNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS,
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than that of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

He is also prepared to furnish goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.

JAMES WEBER.
Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

Select Poetry.

The Brook Without a Name.

I met her by a little burn,
That tinkled musically,
With many a fall and many a turn,
Adown a bosky valley.

So fair—so fairy-like was she—
So lovely altogether;
I could not choose but bend my knee
Before her on the heather.

She said she came to fetch the kine,
But—I say—I will not doubt her!
And so I'll own the fault was mine)—
The kine went home without her!

I said I tramped o'er gorse and furze
For grouse, that love the heather,
But—(here I own the fault was hers)—
I did not bag a feather!

So through our chat [if you prefer
I'll even say—our courting.]
The lowing kine went without *her*—
I went without my sporting.

The sun was drinking from the plain,
The dew when first we mated;—
But it had all come back again
Before we separated!

How oft we kissed, I cannot count!
Of rapture so ecstatic,—
The man who has the true amour,
Is basely mathematic.

In truth she was the sweetest lass
I ever met in Scotland!
And if there's one can her surpass,
I want to know "in what land!"

All day we passed in converse sweet,
Forgetting grouse and cattle;
All day the burnie at our feet
Kept up its silver prattle.

Best of all merry brooks that flow!
A very smile of nature!
I'd make thee famous did I know
Thy proper nomenclature.

Knew I the name thy waters took
Amid those mountain ranges,
My song should make those little brook,
As mighty as the Ganges!

Yet though the brook no title claims,
No hackneyed phase in story,
Nor classes with the lesser names
Of Tiber—Thames—Missouri.

I will not let the world forget,
This noble title giving:—
"The Bonnie Burnie where I met
The Sweetest Lessie living!"

A Duelling Lesson.

Two young surgeons of Paris once had a dispute, on some trivial affair, which resulted in a challenge and the subsequent arrangements for a duel. They reached the ground early in the morning, with their seconds and pistols, and found an old woman there, who held a youth by the hands. "Why are you here?" asked one of the combatants, turning toward the old woman. "I heard last night from old Pierre, the boatman that he had engaged to bring over two young gentlemen this morning, and I felt sure there was to be a duel," answered the female. "And are you fond of such sights, my good woman?" "No," she quickly returned;" but on the contrary, I dislike them. Yet I meant to come and see this one. This is my grandson. His father, my son and only child, fell in a duel. Young Liseling is hot and impetuous, and I have feared he might at some time fall into the same error if he was not warned. So I have brought him out here that he might see one friend shoot another, hoping that the scene will effectually cure him of all desire ever to maintain his honor at such fearful expense. You may go on. I will not trouble you." The two surgeons gazed first upon the old woman and her fair-haired grandchild and then upon each other. They blushed, and then smiled. "Shall we give her the lesson?" said one. "No. We'll give her a better," answered the other. And they shook hands and went back to the city."

A Ghost Story.

BY HAZEL GREEN.

"Never but once was I frightened at anything like a ghost," said Timothy Tiles, and then I was frightened for certain. I was living on the Upper Mississippi at the time, but that makes no difference. I'll tell you how was.

One night about 12 o'clock, I heard some one knocking at my door. "Who's there?" I asked.

"Mosier," replied a voice from without; "I thought I'd stop and see if you would'nt go and watch the coal pit for me till morning, I am not very well, and having been up all last night, I think I had better try to get a little sleep."

Now I knew Mosier very well—knew he was burning charcoal about half a mile up the river; and not only that, but I knew he had a real pretty girl, and that I had taken a great notion to her. So up I jumps, hauls on my clothes, and was ready to be off in a few minutes.

"You will not be afraid to stay by your self, will, you Tim?" asked Mosier, as we were separating, for he lived still further down the river.

"Afraid!" exclaimed I. "No what should I be afraid of? I have never yet seen anything worse than myself."

"Oh, I did'nt mean to say you were cowardly, Tim, but I thought you might be lonesome; and if you thought so that I had better wake up the Dutchman, who is staying at your house and try to get him to go with you."

I assured him that I needed no company, and so started for the coal-pit. The night was very dark and I must confess that I did feel a little squeamish, but I could not tell why. There was the grave of an Indian by the road side by which I must travel to reach the coal-pit, and it had been reported wonderful sights had been seen there. Perhaps this was the cause of my unpleasant feelings.

I tried to whistle my spirits up, but it was all no go. The nearer I approached the spot, the worse I felt. When I had reached the cliff of rocks around which I should turn in a few paces, and be right at the Indian grave, I felt my hat raise on my head, and then it seemed that myriads of little demons were dancing through my hair, and playing at leap-frog up and down my back and over my shoulders, and humming queer noises in my ears. I stopped and began to think seriously of beating a retreat.—Just then the fair image of Jane Elizabeth Elvira Mosier flitted across my fancy, and I said to myself, "This won don't do back through or bust a biler." If there's anything at the old Indian grave, I'll not look that way."

Thus saying, I started at a rapid pace. The rocks were rounded, and keeping my eyes bent on the ground, I had nearly passed the grave, when a bright light blazed across the path before me. Before I had time to think, I looked up, and oh! great Jupiter! what a sight! A monster with a head about the size of a half bushel, was standing upon the Indian grave. It's eyes as large as cocoa-nuts, were rolling in its great head, and glaring frightfully at me. From between its huge teeth bright jets of fire flashed and blazed across my path, like streaks of miniature lightning. In fact its entire head seemed to be one great red ball of fire, with small pieces of the sun set in it for eyes.

While I stood gazing completely stupified with horror, it made a low bow to me, and then rasing itself erect, it shook its head and rattled its teeth together most frightfully. Then I fancied that I saw it take a few steps toward where I was standing. That number roused me to a sense of action, and in the next instant I was hobbling along down the river bank a little swifter than it was usual for footmen to pass that way. At every leap I imagined it was grabbing at my coat tail, for when I started, I thought I heard it right at my heels.—Reaching home, I did not wait to open the door, but throwing my weight against it, bursted it in. The Dutchman, who was sleeping up stairs, hearing the rippit, and supposing the house was besieged, came down with a chair drawn, and crying at the top of his voice:

"Robbers! tiefs! murter! Robbers! tiefs! Inchins! Oh, mine Got!"

Seeing nobody but me, he settled down All the family were aroused. I told my story in as few words as possible. Some believed it—others laughed at me, the Dutchman in particular. "You are a pretty cowardly boy," and "got fright" at my own shadow. That there was no such thing as a ghost, and that he would willingly go right up to anything of the kind that could be shown him.

"You would not have went up to this," I said, still trembling.

"Pesare I would! Shust go back mit me, and let me see der blace, an I'll show you dare's nottin dare."

I refused at first, but being urged by the family, and thinking of Jane Elizabeth Elvira Mosier, the coal-pit, and of being kicked out of the house by the old man, I reluctantly consented.

We started back; the Dutchman gassing along about his bravery, and about how he had unraveled many a *ghostal* mystery, and I trembling from the effects of my fright, but saying nothing. In due time we reached the cliff.

"Now, just around this rock is where I saw it," said I, stopping and turning back, for the path was not broad enough for two to walk side by side, and he was following close at my heels.

"Oh, go on," said he, "it makes notting I'sh not afraid of ter *tifle*."

We went on. We turned around the rock. I looked, and there it was blazing and flashing just as I had seen it before. I turned to the Dutchman, to see what effect it produced upon him, when, lo! he was not there! A glance down the path revealed him streaking it like a comet around the rock. This frightened me worse than ever, and so I set out after him as swift as my locomotive powers would carry me. Being rather the swiftest runner of the two, I passed him just as we reached the mouth of the long lane which led to our house. He was fairly boeing it down, and grunting, every jump, loud enough to have been heard a hundred yards.

I had not been long in the lead before I heard a kind of thumping and tusseling behind just as we turned in the next instant the Dutchman cried out;

"Help! murter! Oh, mine Got! it ash got me! Ter tiefe hash got me! murter! murter!"

Up to this time I had been running faster than I ever ran before, but when these sounds reached my ear I doubled my speed. It seemed to me that Death was right at my heels, and nothing but the greatest exertion on my part could save me. In the twinkling of an eye I was in the house, where, to my utter astonishment, I found Mosier, laughing fit to split his sides. The truth at once, flashed across my mind. It was a trick, and a rich one at that. In a short time the Dutchman came limping up, and then the laughing commenced in real earnest; but you may be certain the Dutchman and myself took but little part in it.

The phenomenon of the ghost is easily explained. Mosier and some of the fellows at the coal-pit had scooped out a pumpkin, cut hideous looking eyes and mouth in the rind, and then setting two candles in it, had fixed it up at the Indian grave. A long string was attached to it, so that one could stand off and pull, to make it move. It was, indeed, a frightful looking thing. The awful sauce which the dutchman got while coming down the lane, was occasioned by his having run over a cow that was quietly sleeping in the road. As she jumped up, her horn accidently caught in his clothes, and the poor fellow had no other thought than that the devil had him for certain.

We got over our scares, but I did not hear the last of it as long as I remained in that region.

Maple Sugar.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Reader, do you own a sugar maple? Remember, if you do, that sugar has not been as high priced as it is now, for many years and that you can add a trifle to the general stock, while you give a luxury to your family in that most delicious of all sweets—maple sugar, or maple syrup. And if you own a sugar bush, sugar camp, or Maple orchard, you are inexcusable if you do not prepare at once, in the most complete manner, for a thorough campaign in the sugar making season, which is now at hand.—Every pound that is made will not only have self-interest to prompt you, but the thought that you are adding your mite to the stock of the great store house of the world, from whence mankind are to draw their supplies of one of the greatest necessities of civilized life. We have now every indication, in the state of the weather, that we shall have an unusually favorable spring for making maple sugar; and we therefore feel that we are discharging a simple duty in trying to awaken an interest upon this subject, sufficient to turn more attention to the subject than has been paid to it in many years. Maple sugar making has fallen into disuse, owing to the low price of cane sugar. There is not a shade of probability that we shall see the price as low again for many years, if ever; and, therefore, it is perfectly safe for those who own sugar maples to go to some extra expense this year in anticipation of years to come.

For forty years there has not been so good a prospect for maple sugar making as at this very time. One good reason is it will pay a profit upon all expense of preparation in a new camp, and leave valuable implements on hand for another year. We imagine the whole community not to leave a single maple tree untapped this coming season; and we conjure you not to destroy the trees by the manner of tapping them; and do not waste the product by making it into a black dirty mass, when it is just as easy to make clean, dry, valuable sugar, or pure, honey-like molasses.

Miscellany.

IN A FIX.—Jemmy Downer had been out all day training—the first time since he was chosen captain over the Tuckertown Guards—and being pretty well filled with libations of punch and so forth, got some time bewildered as he plodded along towards his home. Meeting a boy on the road, he accosted him with, 'Well my boy, can you tell me where Capt. Downer lives?'

'Why, sir, you are Capt. Downer, ain't you?'

'Yes, I know that, boy. But where the devil do I live? Can you tell me that?'

The lad piloted the inebriated officer to his domicil, and then left him to take care of himself. The cellar of the country's pride and glory tried the door; it was locked. He then drew out his night-key, but could not find the key hole. 'By Gosh!' he exclaimed, after trying in vain to find an incision in the door, 'if this isn't a good'un. Here the old lady has locked the door and by gracious she has buttoned up the keyhole besides!'

A Yankee went to the market to buy sausages. He held out a link to his dog, but it refused to eat. 'What's the matter with them sausages,' angerily enquired the dealer. Oh said the Yankee, I've been giving 'em, only dog won't eat dog, that's all.'

THE DUKE AND THE FARMER.—The late Mr. Hamilton, farmer, Dykebar, visiting the palace of Hamilton on one occasion, and brought into conversation with the late Duke his Grace, pleased with the humor of the old farmer, said in a jocular away, "Pray, Mr. Hamilton, where in our family tree am I to look for your family?"—Drawing a long breath, as if astonished, the old man replied—"Who wad ever think o' looking for the rook among the branches?" The Duke it is said, laughed heartily, and added 'Quite true, quite true, it would be folly to do so."

NEW MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—A man in England has patented a process for the manufacture of paper from the refuse or waste of Brazilian grass. Having removed the most ligneous parts, as the stem of the leaf and extraneous matters, the remainder is boiled in a suitable vessel with lime and water for about twelve hours,—in the manner usually pursued in making paper from coarse materials. It is then placed in a rag engine, and subjected to the ordinary washing and breaking in process, and, if intended for brown or unbleached paper, it is reduced to pulp and converted to paper by the usual methods. If for white paper, the grass waste, after undergoing the washing and breaking in treatment, is subjected to a second boiling for about twelve hours, but with a solution of soda instead of lime, and after the usual washing and pressing, it is passed through a screening machine, so as to further open the fibres and cleanse the stuff; the bleaching is next performed—by exposing the stuff to the action of chlorine gas, in what is termed a chest, or by steeping it in a solution of chlorid of lime; after bleaching, it is again washed in a rag engine and then converted into a pulp and made into paper.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of internal remedies. To say that in warm climates they save thousands upon thousands of persons annually from falling a sacrifice to dysentery diarrhea constipation, liver complaints, general debility, remittent fever, &c., is simply to relate a fact attested by crouds of witnesses. Nosuffere from scorbutic affections has ever failed to experience relief from them, and they are guaranteed to cure chronic diseases of the internal organs, which have previously baffled the skill of the most successful practitioners.

Leonori's Bank note *Reporter* states that there are counterfeit bills of the following Canadian banks in circulation:—One Two, and Five dollar bills of Montreal bank; Twos of Quebec Branch of Banque du Peuple; Tens of the Bank of Upper Canada; Tens of City Bank; Fives and Tens of Commercial Bank; Twenties and Fifties of Gore Bank; Fives and Tens of Niagara District Bank; Tens of the Quebec Bank; Fives, Tens and Twenties of the Zimmerman Bank. Some of these counterfeits are said to be well executed. We have not seen any of the above, and suppose they must be very rare.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR MANURE.—If you have not hitherto done so, permit us now to prevail on you to take this our advice: Have as many loads of rough materials hauled and spread over your cow yard as will make twelve inches in depth. In spreading, so fashion the materials as to be basin shape—the centre being the lowest point, to prevent the escape of the urine.—While the rough materials are being placed in and spread on the yard, dust each layer as spread with plaster, or with pulverized charcoal, and when completed dust the surface with either of the substances named; then roll the yard to consolidate its contents—heavier the roller the better. Occasionally throughout the yarding season, spread plaster over the yard, and from time to time add more rough materials.—*American Farmer.*

IMPORTANT TO BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—We are requested to state, that at a recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture, the subject of improving the breeds of Farm Horses having been considered, it was resolved to offer a premium of Fifty Pounds at the Provincial Exhibition to be held at Brantford in September next, for the best Agricultural Stallion imported from Europe since the last Exhibition. It is but right to state that of this sum fifteen pounds will be contributed by the President of the Association for the current year, Geo. Alexander, Esq., of Woodstock. It is confidently hoped that so munificent a prize, with the distinguished honor attached to the winning of it, will induce several of our enterprising breeders to import Stallions of the description. The Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay, and other breeds of analogous character, might be advantageously introduced as horses of all work. —*Leader*

A person meeting an old man with silver hair, and a very black, bushy beard, asked him "how it happened that his beard was not so gray as the hair on his head?" "Because," said the old gentleman "it's twenty years younger."

A man upon the verge of bankruptcy having purchased an elegant coat on credit, and being told by his acquaintances that the cloth was very beautiful, though the coat was too short, replied with a sigh "It will be long enough before I get another."

"Fellow, said a harsh clerical magistrate to a trespasser, "I'll teach you the *law*." "Please your reverence," was the reply, "it would be much better for you to teach me the *Gospel*."

MEMORY is the clothes line of the heart, whereon the events of our life hang like dickies and handkerchiefs—those which are well pegged on remain but the other are carried off in the first high wind.

SAVING.—The origin of wealth is in a moral feeling—self-denial. "Here is something I will not consume or throw away —I will take care of it, store it up for the future use of myself or others." The man who first said and acted thus, laid the foundation of a virtue upon earth. The savings of each man are diffusive blessing to all, and therefore, so far, frugality is a thing which all may and ought to applaud.

Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, March 6.

The Persia arrived at one P. M., with Liverpool dates to 21st Feb.

The Arago arrived at Southampton and the New York at Greenock, both on the morning of the 20th.

The News by the Persia has several features of interest.

D'Israeli in Parliament was to attempt on the night of Friday the 20th to overthrow the ministry by moving an amendment to the financial budget, Disraeli proposing that the Estimate should be adjusted over a period of the next 13 years so as to allow a total repeal of the Income Tax.

The Persian difficulty which a few days since appeared in a fair way of settlement has taken an unexpected unfavourable turn.

Feruk Khan, Persian Envoy, has suddenly ceased negotiations with the British Minister at Paris, and will not come to London.

The French Government has instructed its representatives at London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, to invite the Powers to accredit their Resident Minister at Paris, as plenipotentiaries to settle the Neufchatel affair.

The Conference will meet early in March, but it is feared it will be protracted and difficult of adjustment. There is nothing nearer towards a settlement of the Danubian principalities.

Nothing from Italy or Turkey.

The Russians have resumed the war in Circassia, and are reported to have received a large section of territory from Persia.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that the Government is in possession of a dispatch, announcing the total destruction of Canton by the British. John Arrowsmith publishes another letter re-affirming his statements of the Georgia Railroad and Revolver Story.

The Persia brings a large number of passengers, amongst them Lord Napier, the new British Minister to Washington, lady and family.

Lord Ellesmere died on the 16th in London.

A dreadful colliery explosion took place in Yorkshire, 150 persons were killed.

President Buchanan's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.

The following is Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet as confirmed by the Senate to-day:—Secretary of State, Louis Cass; Secretary of Treasury, Hon. Howell Cobb; Secretary of Navy, Hon. Isaac Toucey; Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson; Attorney General, Judge Black of Pa.,; Postmaster General, Hon. A. B. Brown.

Captain Pettigrew, of the United States army, is dead.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Mr. Buchanan's first public reception to-night was largely attended by all the classes of citizens and strangers. All the foreign legations were represented, and a great number of officers of the army and navy were present. The room presented a fine array of beauty. The Inauguration Ball resulted in the loss to the managers of $1000. The citizens of Kansas, temporarily in Washington, will call on Mr. Buchanan Wednesday next to congratulate him on his election, and give him the solemn assurance of their intention to abide by and see executed the laws of the U. S. and territory.

Mr. Sumner arrived in the city yesterday and became a guest of Jno. Jay. He sailed this morning in the "Fulton" for Havre.

A Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says seven of the Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court concur in the decision of the Dred Scott case just rendered. Judges McLean and Curtis will read dissenting opinions to-morrow.—Each Judge has a separate opinion.

Mr. Buchanan has expressed the wish that the Senate would act this session upon the British treaty. This will probably extend several weeks.

The New American Tariff.

Some very important changes, tending more or less in the direction of free trade, have just been made in the American Tariff. The bill was the last which President Pierce was called upon to sign; and it is more than probable he will never again be troubled with a similar duty. The duties, before the passing of this Act, ranged in the States from 100 per cent, down to 5,—the graduations being, 100, 40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, and 5. Several distinct duties under the former system, are made entirely free under the present bill. They are—wool worth less than twenty cents per pound, fruits, spices, drugs, chimicals, and dyestuffs.

We have heretofore pushed a considerable trade with the States in the description of wool here exempted from duty; and this bill will therefore of course benefit our wool growers. In fruits, the Niagara District has pushed a limited trade; and will perhaps benefit in a slight degree by the change.

A very singular admission is indirectly made by this tariff; namely, that very high duties on wines, brandies, and spirits, are productive of injury. No less than 70 per cent. has been taken off of brandy and spirits, making the present duty 30 per cent., it being formerly 100. It was simply argued that people would drink them; that by common practice, which amounted to common consent, they looked upon them as necessaries; and that the extremely high duty had only the effect of enabling the rich to get the good article, and forcing the poor to consume poison. In the face of the struggles of late years, in the States, for their entire prohibition, this is certainly a strange result. An almost universal agitation for a Prohibitory Liquor Law has literally ended in immensely increased facilities for getting cheap and good spirits. The circumstance is one of the age; and we are surprised to see it excite so little attention among our neighbours.

Speaking of the probable reduction of the revenue on account of this measure, a well informed New York cotemporary says; —"It is estimated that the tariff will reduce the revenue about twenty millions of dollars. This would answer the purpose, especially as all goods warehoused between this date and the end of the fiscal year are to benefit by the tariff. But estimates of this kind are very liable to be wide of the mark. It would not be at all surprising—considering the prosperity of the country, the systematic progress of agriculture in the West, the growth of our shipping and manufacturing interests, and our means of internal communication, and the strong prospect that the convulsion which the railroad schemes before us have rendered certain will not take place within a year or two—if our merchants so largely increased their orders for the fall that next year's receipts from duties were as heavy as those of 1856. Already we note at this port an increase of say sixty to seventy-five per cent; let this be maintained throughout the year, and by the time Congress meets we shall need another reduction of the tariff."—*Colonist.*

☞ Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, MARCH 12, 1857.

We beg to refer our readers, and particularly those who are in positions in the Municipalities requiring their attention, to the roads of the country, to an article upon the subject, which will be found on the fourth page. And hope that many of the hints thereon will be taken and acted upon.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

DEAR SIR,

As the season is approaching when labor necessay for making passable the roads in this section of the country will necessarily be expended, permit me to call your attention to the accompanying chapter from Professor Gillespie's Work on Roads, &c., hoping that his remarks, though not on the whole applicable to this country, may afford some ideas to those who have the superintendence of the roads, which may tend to remove the opprobrium, now almost proverbial, which attaches to the roads of this Western Peninsula.

Gillespie speaks with disapproval of the method of extending labor, &c., in the State of New York, neither do I approve of it—but still less do I approve of *no method at all.* Depend upon it, Mr Editor, that the atrocious state of the roads in Kent and Essex, at certain seasons of the year, lies in the absence of some certain and uniform *method* of applying the means at the command of those in charge of them. As long as such Pathmaster has an independent beat, working according to his own discretion, but without reference to any or ganlze l system, and exempt from any efficient control, so long will your roads be—what they are.

There is not in the Province a tract of country in which a general system of Road making is so perfectly applicable as in those counties. No engineering difficulties arise —no scientific operations require to be performed—the yeomen of ordinary intelligence is fully equal to the perfect superintendence of the works to be executed. All that is required is *system*, and that system carried out under judicious and efficient control.

These few remarks, Mr Editor, are offered with a view to bring this very important subject before the public, and to elicit the opinions of those who are competent to offer useful suggestions relating to it. If you should see fit to publish this communication with the extract alluded to, I shall hereafter, try to submit some suggestions of a character less vague than the present.

I fear that I have been guilty of tautology in the use of the words "*Method*"—"*System.*" No matter; let me sin once more.—*Method, Method,—System System,* must be the watch-words of those who desire to see the internal communications of these Counties subserve the purposes for which they were designed.

I am, Mr Editor,
Yours truly,
B.

Sandwich, 9th March, 1857.

The March number of the *Canadian Agriculturist* is again before us. This monthly, which is always so acceptable, contains, as usual, a large amount of interesting matter to the farmer.

We have to tender our thanks to the Hon. John Prince, for a supply of Parliamentary papers up to the latest date.

From the large quantity of space occupied by Parliamentary Debates that we have been obliged to insert in this week's paper, all original matter has of necessity been crowded out.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 4th, 1857.

The House met at three o'clock p. m.

Eighteen petitions were presented, and among them—

Hon. Col. PRINCE brought up one from the inhabitants of the counties of Essex and Kent, praying for the construction of a canal from the waters of lake Huron to the harbour of Rondeau; and upon this very important subject he (Col. Prince) was desirous of offering a few observations. It was a well known fact that the Rondeau harbour, in the county of Kent, is one of the finest harbours on the continent, if properly taken care of, and its natural advantages had been improved some years ago, and a light-house had been constructed. Subsequently, however, the natural advantages of this harbour had been lost sight of by the government preceding the present one. The light-house was unfortunately burnt down, since which no other had been erected; and the very circumstance of such light-house being laid down in the charts had proved a snare to mariners, as they naturally looked out for such light after it had been once published; and it could not be too strongly urged upon the government how very important it was to the shipping and other interests that such light-house should be at once restored.

Also, petition from the same, praying for the abolition of all Sectarian Schools.

Also, petition from the same, praying that the townships of Zoan and Oxford be not taken for the purpose of erection into a new county.

Also, a petition from the same, setting forth a deep grievance suffered by the interference of the officers of the Crown Lands Department in timber cut from private lands, it being required that before shipping at Quebec, a government clearance should be obtained. Col. Prince pointed out the absurdity of this course at the same time, no such clearance was required for timber so cut from private property and exported to the United States.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, 6th March, 1857.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON presented a petition from a large number of gentlemen who had been educated at Upper Canada College, praying for an alteration in the constitution of the College, by placing it under the control of a Council of its own.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON also presented petitions from the Toronto Board of Trade, for a modification of the Usury Laws, and in reference to the navigation of the Lakes.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Attorney General MACDONALD gave notice that on Tuesday, he would move the following resolution:—

1. *Resolved*—That the interests of Canada require that the Seat of the Provincial Government should be fixed at some certain place.

2. That a sum not exceeding the sum of £2250,000 be appropriated for the purpose of providing for the necessary buildings and accommodations for the Government and the Legislature at that certain place.

3. That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to exercise the Royal Prerogative by the selection of some and fixing as the permanent Seat of Government in Canada.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Hon. Mr. TERRILL presented a report of the recent investigation into charges brought against the management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

On motion of Mr. BOWES, the same was ordered to be printed.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY asked leave to introduce a Bill requiring accounts rendered to the Provincial Government to be so rendered in dollars and cents.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY asked leave to introduce a Bill to discontinue the incorporation of Joint Stock Banks and the issue of registered Bank notes under the Free Banking Acts. He stated that the great mass of monied men was in favour of the chartered system, and against the free Banks.—Hence the present Bill.

Hon. Mr. MERRITT said he had introduced into Canada the free banking system, while a member of the Government, and a better system never existed. In New York State it had wrought admirably, and the securities of the State were of much greater value than ours. In Canada it had been a failure, but the cause of this was that it had not been wrought honestly, and he much questioned the policy of abolishing it.

Mr. MACKENZIE made some remarks on the credit of Canada in the money market as compared with that of New York. Our stocks were only at par, while those of New York State were at 20 per cent. premium. The difference, he considered, was little to the credit of the men who were now administering the Government of Canada.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY denied that our provincial securities or bank stock were so much inferior to those of New York State, as had been stated by the hon. member for Lincoln.

The Bill was then read a first time and ordered to a second reading on Tuesday.

LUNATIC ASYLUM FUND, &c.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CAYLEY, it was resolved that on Tuesday next the house go into committee of the whole on the following resolutions:—

1st. That it is expedient that the yearly rate of tax imposed in and by the second section of the Act passed in the session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of her Majesty's reign, and intituled, "An Act to provide funds for defraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, and other public buildings in Upper Canada," shall not be levied for any year after the present.

2nd. That it is expedient that all moneys which, by any Act or law, are directed to be applied or reserved for the Upper Canadian purposes, but not otherwise specially appropriated by law, shall be paid into and form part of the Upper Canada building fund, established under the authority of the third section of the said Act.

3rd. That it is expedient that all moneys forming part of said Upper Canada building fund, may be invested by Receiver Generals under instructions from the Governor in council, in public provincial securities, until required for the public service, and the interest on such securities shall form part of the said fund; and that such portion or so many of them as may be necessary, may be disposed of by the Receiver General from time to time, under instructions from the Governor in Council, and the proceeds thereof applied to meet any payments lawfully to be made out of said fund.

WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY moved, that on Tuesday next the House resolve itself into committee of the whole, to consider the following resolutions:—

1st. That it is expedient, in order to render more complete the Postal arrangements between the United Kingdom and Canada, to aid in the establishment of regular weekly steam communication between the River St. Lawrence and Liverpool in the summer, and Portland and Liverpool during the winter months.

2nd. That it is expedient to authorise the Governor General to advance an annual sum not exceeding pounds, and for a period not exceeding years, to secure such Postal service.

Mr. BROWN enquired with what sum it was proposed to fill up the blank, and for how many years it was proposed to make the contract.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY said the blank was to be filled up with £50,000, inclusive of the subsidy now paid, or £16,000 sterling additional. The other blank, it was proposed to fill up with five or six years.

Mr. BROWN—Are these resolutions intended to carry out some particular arrangement? I think we should have all the documents before us, when we go into committee of the whole.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY said that since last session, the Government had been in communication with several parties, and on those communications they had formed their estimates.

Mr. BROWN—Will the Government have any objections to lay those documents before us?

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY—It may not be convenient to publish those papers, in the event of the Government desiring to invite tenders.

In reply to Mr. WILSON.

Mr. CAYLEY said it was certainly not the intention of the Government to place on the route an inferior class of steamers to those now employed. These, however, during the past season, had done exceedingly well.

Hon. Mr. MERRITT said he regretted that the subject was not to go before a special committee, and urged that the attention of the government should be devoted to reducing the ocean freight, so that the St. Lawrence might compete favourably with the New York route.

Mr. GAMBLE also urged the importance of the ocean freights being reduced to a lower rate.

In reply to Mr. HOLTON,

Mr. CAYLEY said that his object in bringing the resolutions forward at this early period of the session was, to allow arrangements to be made that could come into play during the present season.

The motion was then agreed to.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. RANKIN asked the indulgence of the house while he referred to a matter personal to himself and another member of this house. On more than one occasion last session he had thought proper to apply to the Attorney General West language of a highly offensive character. He had arrived at the conclusion that in using that language he had done the Attorney General gross injustice, and he availed himself of this public opportunity of withdrawing it. In taking this course he was not influenced by any political motive. In a political point of view he occupied the same position as he had always done, that of an independent member.

Attorney Gen. MACDONALD thanked the hon. member for the true courage and gentlemanly feeling he had displayed in making the same statement now, as he had made after the close of last session, in the presence of his (the Attorney General's) colleagues, and other friends.

Monday, 9th March,

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. MARCHILDON moved "That no Minister or Ministry shall be bound to resign their places unless upon a direct vote of want of confidence."

Mr. PAPIN said the motion was quite unnecessary. It was very evident that the present Ministry, at least, would not resign unless on such a vote. (Laughter.)

Mr. RANKIN said the motion should have been that the Ministry *should* be obliged to resign on a vote of want of confidence.

After a few remarks by Mr. BOWES and Mr. MACKENZIE, Mr. BROWN's motion was negatived by 60 to 25.

The Bill then passed.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRAT ON EMIGRATION TO COSTA RICA.—The Wisconsin *Democrat*, a German Journal in Manitowoc, has commenced a crusade against emigration from the United States to Costa Rica.

Wisconsin is one of the best Western States of this Union for emigrants; and Germans consider their chances of success in that state better than in that of almost any other. It is confirmed by the fact that news to find an organ of the Germans, even in this part of the Union, recommending its countrymen to emigrate to Costa Rica.

Our English and American cotemporaries may see from this that they have probably greater advantages over the foreign emigrants to this supposed Paradise of laborers.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA WEST.—The Paris C. W. STAR of Wednesday says: "On Friday evening, about half past nine o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt by several persons in this neighborhood. Persons in bed and persons walking on the street noticed it, and probably this may remind others of the phenomenon who did not understand the cause of the sensation they experienced."

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—The *Provincialist* of Tuesday the 3rd instant, gives a gratifying account of the progress being made by this Comp ny. On the upper part of the line, a large number of men and horses are employed, and it is estimated that more than 300 men are now at work on the line, with ample work before them until the Spring, when the works will be continued with a vigor hitherto unknown in that section of the Province.—Of the men now employed, it is said that 130 are from the Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. At the opening of the season it is expected that 2,000 men will be at work on the line. Mr. Marsh, who constructed the Lewey's Island Railroad, has taken a contract for grading a portion of the St. Andrew's Line, and from the skill and ability he has heretofore manifested, we anticipate that next summer this railroad will advance far towards a successful completion to Woodstock. Another contract, the *Provincialist* understands, has been taken for extending the Railroad from Indian Lorette in front of the Town of St. Andrews, to provide wharf accommodation.

A fatal collision took place in Washington on 27th ult. During the pressure at the President's Levee that evening, Col. Lee, a clerk in the Pension Office, seized a gentleman by the collar, and charged him with picking his pocket. The gentleman charged was Mr. David Hume of Alexandria, a highly respectable merchant. The following morning Mr. Hume, accompanied by Col. James C. Walker, reading clerk in the House of Representatives, proceeded to the Pension Office to explain and satisfy Colonel Lee, that he was mistaken in supposing him her any Bill would be introduced during the present session on the subject of the Rectories, and, if so, what would be its provisions.

Attorney General MACDONALD replied that the government had now under consideration the decision of the courts, and would be prepared with an answer shortly.

Mr. BROWN inquired with what sum it was proposed to fill up the blank, and for how many years it was proposed to make the contract.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY said the blank was to be filled up with £50,000, inclusive of the subsidy now paid, or £16,000 sterling additional. The other blank, it was proposed to fill up with five or six years.

Mr. BROWN—Are these resolutions intended to carry out some particular arrangement? I think we should have all the documents before us, when we go into committee of the whole.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY said that since last session, the Government had been in communication with several parties, and on those communications they had formed their estimates.

Mr. BROWN—Will the Government have any objections to lay those documents before us?

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY—It may not be convenient to publish those papers, in the event of the Government desiring to invite tenders.

In reply to Mr. WILSON.

Mr. CAYLEY said it was certainly not the intention of the Government to place on the route an inferior class of steamers to those now employed. These, however, during the past season, had done exceedingly well.

Hon. Mr. MERRITT said he regretted that the subject was not to go before a special committee, and urged that the attention of the government should be devoted to reducing the ocean freight, so that the St. Lawrence might compete favourably with the New York route.

Mr. GAMBLE also urged the importance of the ocean freights being reduced to a lower rate.

In reply to Mr. HOLTON,

Mr. CAYLEY said that his object in bringing the resolutions forward at this early period of the session was, to allow arrangements to be made that could come into play during the present season.

The motion was then agreed to.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. RANKIN asked the indulgence of the house while he referred to a matter personal to himself and another member of this house. On more than one occasion last session he had thought proper to apply to the Attorney General West language of a highly offensive character. He had arrived at the conclusion that in using that language he had done the Attorney General gross injustice, and he availed himself of this public opportunity of withdrawing it. In taking this course he was not influenced by any political motive. In a political point of view he occupied the same position as he had always done, that of an independent member.

Attorney Gen. MACDONALD thanked the hon. member for the true courage and gentlemanly feeling he had displayed in making the same statement now, as he had made after the close of last session, in the presence of his (the Attorney General's) colleagues, and other friends.

Monday, 9th March,

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. MARCHILDON moved "That no Minister or Ministry shall be bound to resign their places unless upon a direct vote of want of confidence."

Mr. PAPIN said the motion was quite unnecessary. It was very evident that the present Ministry, at least, would not resign unless on such a vote. (Laughter.)

Mr. RANKIN said the motion should have been that the Ministry *should* be obliged to resign on a vote of want of confidence.

After a few remarks by Mr. BOWES and Mr. MACKENZIE, Mr. BROWN's motion was negatived by 60 to 25.

The Bill then passed.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRAT ON EMIGRATION TO COSTA RICA.—The Wisconsin *Democrat*, a German Journal in Manitowoc, has commenced a crusade against emigration from the United States to Costa Rica.

Wisconsin is one of the best Western States of this Union for emigrants; and Germans consider their chances of success in that state better than in that of almost any other. It is confirmed by the fact that news to find an organ of the Germans, even in this part of the Union, recommending its countrymen to emigrate to Costa Rica.

Our English and American cotemporaries may see from this that they have probably greater advantages over the foreign emigrants to this supposed Paradise of laborers.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA WEST.—The Paris C. W. STAR of Wednesday says: "On Friday evening, about half past nine o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt by several persons in this neighborhood. Persons in bed and persons walking on the street noticed it, and probably this may remind others of the phenomenon who did not understand the cause of the sensation they experienced."

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—The *Provincialist* of Tuesday the 3rd instant, gives a gratifying account of the progress being made by this Comp ny. On the upper part of the line, a large number of men and horses are employed, and it is estimated that more than 300 men are now at work on the line, with ample work before them until the Spring, when the works will be continued with a vigor hitherto unknown in that section of the Province.—Of the men now employed, it is said that 130 are from the Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. At the opening of the season it is expected that 2,000 men will be at work on the line. Mr. Marsh, who constructed the Lewey's Island Railroad, has taken a contract for grading a portion of the St. Andrew's Line, and from the skill and ability he has heretofore manifested, we anticipate that next summer this railroad will advance far towards a successful completion to Woodstock. Another contract, the *Provincialist* understands, has been taken for extending the Railroad from Indian Lorette in front of the Town of St. Andrews, to provide wharf accommodation.

A fatal collision took place in Washington on 27th ult. During the pressure at the President's Levee that evening, Col. Lee, a clerk in the Pension Office, seized a gentleman by the collar, and charged him with picking his pocket. The gentleman charged was Mr. David Hume of Alexandria, a highly respectable merchant. The following morning Mr. Hume, accompanied by Col. James C. Walker, reading clerk in the House of Representatives, proceeded to the Pension Office to explain and satisfy Colonel Lee, that he was mistaken in supposing him a pickpocket. Lee, however, was fixed in his opinion that Hume had attempted to steal his pocketbook, whereupon Hume struck him with a stick, and in return was shot dead by Lee. The whole affair transpired in a moment, and before any one had supposed there would be a serious difficulty. —*Colonist.*

More Tracks of Sir John Franklin's Party.

Capt. Sherard Osborne has forwarded to the editor of the *Times* the following extract of a letter date Red River Settlement, Hudson Bay Territory, Dec. 6:

I received a letter from Roderick by the last mail, and he expresses a wish that I should write to you by the first opportunity, and state more particularly about the reports we heard last summer about some traces of whites being seen in the North. I have just returned from——, who was at Norway House last July, and saw the man who brought down an express to Sir George Simpson from Mr. Anderson, in Mackenzie's River (district), stating that Indians had brought over reports to one of the trading posts in that quarter that Indians had seen two or more encampments of whites on an island on some point where Anderson and Stewart turned back, (in 1855,) and that one of the encampments particularly was quite fresh, supposed to have been abandoned a day or two before the Indians saw it, and from the traces thought there might have been about ten or twelve men. I could not hear of the exact locality farther than that Anderson and Stewart were within a very short distance of the place where the traces were seen. I hope you have heard more particularly about the report.

INDIAN KILLED.—On last Wednesday night, at Stoney Point, an Indian was killed by being run over by the cars on the Great Western Railway. The body was much torn and mangled, and one of the legs was severed from the body. Mr. P Desjardin, a magistrate residing near the spot where the sad catastrophe occurred refused to send for the Coroner, and held the Inquest on the body of the deceased himself and without swearing the jury.—We should judge that this is rather a strange course of procedure.—*Planet.*

Advices from Liberia, to the 12th of January, state that the natives had attacked the colonists at Cape Palmas, and destroyed a large amount of property, including two extensive villages situated at the verge of the Cape. The cause of the difficulty is not stated. One of the colonists and several of the natives were killed. It is also reported that the Protestant Episcopal Mission school houses, with the station at Mount Vaugh, had been torn down. They were in charge of Bishop Payne. This is the first tumult the Cape Palmas colony has had with the natives from its foundation, in the year 1834. The treaty of commerce and navigation, recently concluded between the Liberian republic and France, had been published in full.—*Colonist.*

"What a beautiful place heaven is!" exclaimed a beautiful boy. "Why do you think so?" asked his father. "Because," said he, alluding to the stars," *the nails in the floor* are so beautiful

MARKETS.

SANDWICH, March 11, 1857.

Flour,—Best warranted, $7 00 2nd do. $—

Buckwheat Flour,—$2 50

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed,—$4.

Clover,—$10.

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 70 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb. 56c.

Oats,—do do 37c.

Potatoes,—50c

Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.

Barley—48 lb, $1 to 1 12.

Hay—per Ton, $10.

Straw—Per load $1 00.

Pork—Dressed, $8.

Beef—do $4 to $7.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1857.

FLOUR—The demand is active, and the market is heavy. Sales 6000 bbls at $5 30 a 6 40 from common to good superfine state, $6 55 a 6 70 for extra do, market dull and drooping. Canadian unchanged.

WHEAT—Small sales, market a shade firmer, with a better export demand. Sales 30,000 bu at $1.33 a 1 34 in store for Chicago Spring, $1 68 for inferior white Illinois.

RYE—Quiet at 90 95.

BARLEY—Scarce and at full prices. 500 bu common sold at $1 30; strictly prime 1 45. Barley malt held at 1 55.

CORN—Less active and scarcely so firm. Sales 11,000 bu old at 75 in store, and 75 a 76 delivered closing with free sellers at the inside figure.

OATS—Steady at 43@53 for state and Western. 14,000 bu Canadian sold at 48.

PORK—Firm for mess. Sales 275 bbls at $23 50 for old mess, 23 75 a 24 for new mess, and $18 50 a 18 75 for prime.

BEEF—Firm at the advance noticed yesterday. Sales 500 bbls. Beef hams held at 24@28. Prime mess beef in good request at 23 a 27.

DETROIT, March 9, 1857.

FLOUR—City Mills, extra, $7 per bbl, $3 37½ per half bbl in sacks. Jones' extra $7 per bbl. Country brands $6 50 a 6 75 per bbl. Rye Flour, $3 per 100 lbs. Graham flour 3 25 per cwt. Brown do 2 00 per cwt.

CORN MEAL—$1 37½ per cwt.

BEEF—Sirloin steak per lb 12½c; Round 10c; Rib roast from 10c down for various prices. Salt beef per lb 5c.

POTATOES—per bu. 31

BUTTER—Roll, and in the crock 25c per pound.

Birth,

Here on the 5th Inst., the Lady of Mr. Pinney, P. L. S., of a Son.

In this town, on Sunday last, the 8th instant, the lady of D. Moynahan, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, of a daughter.

Married

In the city of Detroit, on the 2nd inst., Mr. William Wells to Miss Isabella Robinson of Detroit.

Died.

In Sandwich, on Saturday last, the 7th inst., Mr. James Macdonald, of this place.

Special Notices.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

The astonishing efficacy of this sterling medicine in all affections of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and bowels, and for purifying the blood, has gained them the highest recommendation from the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in European and American. Two or three of these Pills a short time after taking them, will remove the uneasiness in the head, stomach or bowels, indigestion produced by a torpid state of the liver and inactivity of the bowels; causing a disorganization of the whole frame, will by a little perseverance with this excellent medicine be effectually removed. Forgetful inconvenience they are most excellent, not like those purgative medicines, leaving the bowels confined, nor stimulating, so as to produce or agravate the Piles. The evil effects arising from excess of the table will be prevented if recourse be had to them. They quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose. They are particularly efficacious for stomach complaints, coughs, colds, agues, shortness of breath, and all obstructions of the urinary passages, strengthen the stomach, invigorate the nerves, create appetite, promote digestion, and a healthy action of the Liver.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It frequently occurs that Druggists *impose on* their customers, a spurious compound *called* Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, generally put up in pink wrappers and labelled *prepared or as prepared* at Apothecaries Hall London, when the fact is they are prepared by themselves. Beware of such trash, as you would of poison—the Genuine Pills have a Fac Simile of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co London and New York.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dingwall, Druggists, Toronto, John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich

SALMONI HOUSE,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST,

BY

THOMAS SALMONI.

NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the BOARD of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich for the purpose of examining Teachers, on Tuesday the 31st of March.

PAUL JOHN SALTER,
Secy., B'd. P. I.

Sandwich, 9th March, 1857.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the enclosure upon Lot No. 25 1st Concession, Anderdon, on or about the 1st of December last, a BLACK HEIFER, about 3 years old the coming Spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

WILLIAM BROOKER.

March 9th, 1857. River Canard Bridge.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time, and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable Charges.

March, 1857.

IN THE INSOLVENT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In the matter of the Petition of CHARLES BENNETT, an Insolvent Debtor.

WHEREAS a Petition of CHARLES BENNETT, of the township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, "Retailing Merchant," has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex, on the 18th instant, for Protection, has been given to the said Charles Bennett, under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned" and the several the provisions of another act, passed in the nineteenth and twentieth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors Act of Upper Canada, and for the relief of a certain class of persons therein mentioned." The said Charles Bennett is hereby required to appear in Court, before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex, acting in the matter of the said Petition, on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and and fifty-seven, at twelve o'clock noon, precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his debts, Estates and effects, and to be further dealt with according to Law: And all persons indebted to the said Charles Bennett or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, or any part thereof, to the said JOHNSON of Sandwich, in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the official assignee, nominated in that behalf, by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said Petition.

A. CHEWETT, *Judge.*

Dated 9th March, 1857.

LOUIS J. PLEET,
Solicitor for Petitioner.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Literary Institute or Seminary about being erected at Woodstock, in connection with the Baptist Denomination, are hereby notified that the second general meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place at the Baptist Chapel, Woodstock, on Wednesday the 18th of March next. A full attendance is particularly requested. Parties not having subscribed, but who may wish to do so, will have an opportunity at this meeting in question. The meeting in question will take place at 1 o'clock p. m.

Woodstock, March 9th, 1857.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late OWEN WALSH, of Anderdon, are hereby notified to come forward and settle. And all those to whom he was indebted are requested to present their accounts for adjustment.

NANCY WALSH,
Administratrix.

Anderdon, 26th Feb '57.

Chancery Notice to Creditors.

PURSUANT to the Decretal order of the COURT OF CHANCERY for UPPER CANADA, made in a cause wherein William Akin and John Ross and Mary Anne his wife are Plaintiffs, and Horatio Nelson is Defendant, the Creditors of Cuthbertson Cox ALLIN late of Amherstburg in the County of Essex Tailor, who died in or about the Month of July 1851, are on or before Wednesday the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock Noon, to come in before me the undersigned Master in ordinary of the said Court at my Chambers in Osgoode Hall, in the city of Toronto, and prove their debts or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said decretal order.

Dated the 18th day of February 1857.

A. N. BUELL.

ROBERT I. TURNER, Toronto,
Agent for S. S. McDonnell, Windsor.
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber will purchase any quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay six cents per pound. Apply at the Oxford Mills.

DANIEL ROWE.

Oxford, March 4th, 1857

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN

BUILDING SOCIETY,

Established February 17th, 1857, in conformity with the act of the Provincial Legislature.

PURSUANT to Notice a meeting was convened to day at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organising the AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON & MALDEN, Building Society, when the following Gentlemen were duly elected, Directors and other Officers for the current year, viz.

MAJOR DONALDSON, *President.*
HENRY WRIGHT Esq. *Vice President.*

DIRECTORS.

J. DUNBAR, H. CUNNINGHAM,
J. GOTT, C. TAYLOR, W. MITCHELL, J. DALL,
J. HAMILTON, J. S. TATTERSON, and
T. KING, Esquires.

A. BORDOWMAN, *Secretary Treasurer,*

After which the constitution and Rules of the Society were read and adopted, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

The Secretary was also requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the *Essex Leaf* and *Windsor Herald*, for publication.

The object of the above Society is to assist persons of limited means to acquire Freehold property, and to enable all persons of small periodical incomes to accumulate Wealth. The Society appears to be eminently and efficiently adapted to effect its purposes. It combines to a certain extent the advantages both of the permanent and terminating Societies, and as all are nominal and profitable course of wealth may be considered as superior to either.

The Society consists of shares of £50, each, payable by monthly subscriptions of five shillings per share.

To persons desiring to buy out their shares, the money is advanced on mortgage security and the sale of monthly payments to such persons, according to the following scale, which increases the rate as the period diminishes.

Monthly Payment	Yearly Payment	In 9 Years
1st year, $2 50	$30 00	$270 00
2nd " 2 62	31 44	282 96
3rd " 2 75	33 00	297 00
4th " 2 85	35 40	318 60
5th " 3 25	39 00	351 00
6th " 3 75	45 00	405 00
7th " 4 55	54 60	491 40
8th " 6 00	72 00	648 00
9th " 10 00	120 00	1080 00

It is calculated that this Society will terminate in nine years, and from the above statement it will be seen that the highest aggregate amount paid by any member will, not be $270, or $30 above the money which he receives out of the Society, and consequently two dollars less than $32 every month; while those who do not buy out their shares will have paid at the end of that period $108, for which they will receive $300, about $15 93 per cent per annum simple interest.

According to the prospectus of the TORONTO PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY, if a member pays £64 in advance, at the end of six years he gets £100, which at that rate requires about 10½ years to double any money; while if members pay in advance, (for which they are allowed 6 per cent,) into this one, the share gains centum per centum in less than 4½ years. It should, however, add, that from the Toronto one members get a dividend of the surplus fund, but it must be very large to make it equally lucrative with this one.

A. BORDOWMAN
Amherstburg, 23rd Feb., 1857. *See-Treas*

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court
of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Feb 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb 20th, 1857.

AUCTION SALE,

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,

On SATURDAY, the 7th March next will be sold at the residence of Mr. William Hunt, by Auction, a great variety of Furniture, such as Bedsteads, Bedding, Stoves, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c. &c., also, 2 Waggons, 1 Dray, 1 Sulkey Buggy, 2 double Sleighs, 1 Traineau, Harnesses, 1 match span of Mares and 1 Poney, and about 20 Tons of Hay, also 200 Cords of Wood.

Terms:—All sales under $10, Cash; from $10 to $25, 3 months; $25 and upwards, 6 Months' Credit, upon the party finding good approved endorsed notes.

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that through mistake, parties have supposed that I was an Administrator to the Estate of the late J. B. Parent, late of Sandwich.

I hereby notify the public that I am not Administrator, and that I have nothing to do with the Estate whatever.

CHAS F. LABADIE

Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

WANTED,

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted, for School Section, No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be paid. Apply to HENRY HALE,
JAMES HAGEARTY, } Trustees.
ADAM MARTINDALE, }

Maidstone, Jan. 28, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others are accommodated at all times. Extra Superfine Flour, . $7 00
Superfine Flour, . $5 50
Fine do . 5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do . 2 20 do
Corn Meal, . . 0 63 per bush el
Pig Feed, . . 1 50 per 100lbs
Bran, . . . 1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go Day or Night—Works early.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able on a sure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENTPAD.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Bourke, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, or Wellington Street opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR.
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c. &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1846.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic. Chap. I.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hartt, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or MERCHANDIZE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street Arrear Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres More or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Augus Verais, by deed dated 31 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, the 4th of March 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy., }
Sandwich, 19th Jan, 1856. }

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH,

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

HEALTH OR SICKNESS.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, theliver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Aarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review" and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Col ds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dy-pepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

SANDWICH EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH.

JACOB STUTTZ,

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

N.B.—A Good Stable and Shed.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in fistrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good Old Ports and Hock Wine will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the best of Liquors, and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warren, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

BOARD,

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURTER HOUSE

Corner of Erie and Seneca Streets,

Nearly Opposite the Buffalo & N. Falls Railroad.

B. F. POPPLE, MANAGER.

VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tectotalers visiting Buffalo, will find this Hotel calculated to meet their wishes.

Buffalo, 29th Feb. 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, C. W.

ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Travelers that he has taken the above Hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support.

ROBERT ARKELL.

London, 29th Feb. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SOLICITORS.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. H. Morris,
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles P. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

Wood!

Those subscribers to the Maple Leaf who wish, can now send in the amount of subscription in wood; those wishing to subscribe can do so upon the same terms.

The Management of Town Roads.

"The money levied is more than double of what is necessary for executing in the completest matter the work, which is often executed in a very slovenly manner, and sometimes not executed at all."

ADAM SMITH.

A wise and well-regulated system of managing the repairs of roads, and of obtaining the greatest degree of improvement with the least amount of labor, is as important as their judicious construction. The "*Road tax*" system, of personal service and commutation, though nearly universal among us, is unsound in its principle, unjust in its operation, wasteful in its practice, and unsatisfactory in its results. Borrowed from the "statute labor" of England, and the "*Corvee*" or "*Prestation en nature*" of France, like them it is a remnant of the times of feudal vassalage, when one of the tenures by which land was held was the obligation to make the roads passable for the troops of the lord of the manor. The evil consequences of the system will be examined, when we have briefly explained its organization in the state of New York, where it has been rendered as perfect as its nature permits.

The directing power is vested in "*Commissioners* of Highways," who are chosen in each town at the annual town meeting, and have "the care and superintendence of the highways and bridges therein." Subordinate to them are "*Overseers*," of whom are chosen, at the annual town-meeting, as many as there are road districts in the town. The commissioners have the authority to direct the overseers as to the grade of the road, how it should be shaped and drained, and the like. They may also lay out new roads. The principal duties of the overseers are to summon the persons subject to perform labor on the roads, to see that they actually work, and to collect fines and commutation money. The commissioners are to estimate the cost of improvements necessary on the roads and bridges of the town, and the board of supervisors are to cause the amount to be levied, but within the limit, for any one year, of two hundred and fifty dollars. But, if a legal town meeting so vote, the supervisors may levy "a sum of money, in addition to the sum now allowed by law, not exceeding five hundred dollars in any one year."

"Every person owning or occupying land in the town in which he or she resides, and every male inhabitant above the age of twenty one years, residing in the town where the assessment is made, shall be assessed to work on the public highways in such town." The lands of non residents are also to be assessed. The whole number of days' work to be assessed shall be at least three times the number of taxable inhabitants in such town; and may be as many as the commissioners shall think proper.

Persons assessed to work on the highways, upon receiving twenty four hours' notice from the overseers, must appear either in person, or by able bodied substitutes; or pay a sum of one dollar for each day's neglect, unless they shall have previously *commuted* at the rate of sixty-two and a half cents per day. A team, cart, waggon, or plough, with a pair of horses or oxen, and a man to manage them, satisfies an assessment of three days.

Such are the principal features of the present system. They are all defective in a greater or less degree.

In the first place, the condition of the roads, which is so important an element of the wealth and comfort of the whole community, should not be allowed to remain at the mercy of the indolence, or false economy, of the various small townships through which the roads pass. In one town, its public spirit, wealth, and pride, may induce it to make a good road; in the adjoining town, a short-sighted policy, looking only to private interest in its narrowest sense, may have led the inhabitants to work upon the roads barely enough to put them into such a condition as will allow a waggon to be slowly drawn over them.

In the next place, the "commissioners" who have the primitive direction of the improvements and repairs, should be liberally compensated for the time and attention which they give to the work. Gratuitous services are seldom efficient; at best they are temporary and local, and dependent on the whims, continued residence, and life of the party; and if the compensation be insufficient, the same evils exist though in a less degree. Skill, labor, and time cannot be obtained and secured without being adequately paid for.

The third defect in the system is the annual election of the commissioners and overseers. When men of suitable ability, knowledge, and experience have been once obtained, they should be permanently continued in office. On the present system of annual rotation, as soon as the overseer has learned something in his year's apprenticeship, his experience is lost, and another takes his place, and begins in his turn to take lessons in repairing roads at the expense of their condition. In other occupations, an apprenticeship of some years is thought necessary before a person is considered as qualified to practice with his own capital; while a road overseer, the moment that he is chosen, is thought fit to direct a work requiring much science, at the expense of the town's capital of time, labor, and money.

In the fourth place, the *fundamental principle* of the Road tax is a false one. Its contemporary custom of requiring rents to be paid in kind, has long since been found to be less easy and equitable than money rents. Just so is work paid for by the piece preferable in every respect to compulsory labor by the day. Men are now taken from their peculiar occupations in which they are skilful, and transferred to one of which they know nothing. A good ploughman does not think himself necessarily competent to forge the coulter of his plough, or to put together its woodwork. He knows that it is truer economy for him to pay a mechanic for his services. But the laws assume him to be a skilful road-maker—a more difficult art than plough making—and compel him to act as one; though his clumsiness in repairing his plough would injure only himself, while his road blunders are injurious to the whole community. Skill in any art is only to be acquired by practical and successful experience, aided by the instructions of those who already possess it. An artisan cannot be extemporized.

Fifthly, labor by the day is always less profitable than that done by the piece, in which each man's skill and industry receive proportionate rewards. Working on the roads is generally made a half holiday by those who assemble at the summons of the overseer. Few of the men or horses do half a day's work, the remainder of their time being lost in idleness, and perhaps half of even the actual working time being wasted by its misdirection.

Lastly, it follows from the preceding, that the commutation system operates very unfairly and severely upon those who commute; for they pay the price of a full day's work, and their tax is therefore doubled.

Such are the principal defects of the present system of managing the labor expended on town roads. But it is much easier to discover and to expose, than to remove them. In the following plan the writer has endeavored to combine the most valuable features of the various European systems, and to adapt them to our peculiar institutions.

In each State, a general legislative act should establish all the details of construction, and determine definitely "What a road ought to be," in accordance with the theory and practice of the best engineers. Surveys should be made of all the leading roads, and plans and profiles of them prepared, so that it might be at once seen in what way their lines could be most efficiently and cheaply improved.

The personal labor and commutation system should be entirely abolished. If the town-meeting would vote a tax in money of *half* the amount now levied in days' work, its expenditure under the supervision to be presently described, would produce a result superior to the present one. When the road is a great thoroughfare, extending far beyond the town, it would be unjust to levy upon it all the expense; and a county tax, or, in extreme case, a state appropriation, should supply what might be necessary.

In regulating the expenditure of the money raised, the fundamental principle, dictated by the truest and most far-sighted economy, should be to *sacrifice a portion of the resources of the road to ensure the good employment of the remainder.* The justice of this principle needs no argument; its best mode of application is the only difficulty. The first step should be to place the repairs of the roads under the charge of a professional Road maker of science and experience. On his skill will depend the condition of the roads, more than on local circumstances or expenditure. His qualifications should be treated by a competent board of examiners, if he should not have received special instructions in the requisite knowledge, such as might well form a peculiar department of education in our Colleges and Normal schools. As each town by itself could not afford to employ a competent person, a number of them (more or less according to their wealth and the importance of the roads within their bounds) should unite in an association for that purpose

The engineer thus appointed should choose, in each township, an active, industrious man, of ordinary education, to act as his deputy in making the expenditures in that town, and as foreman of the laborers employed during the season of active labor on the roads. This deputy might be busily and profitably employed during the entire remainder of the year, in constantly passing over in due rotation the whole line of road under his care, and making, himself, the slight repairs which the continual wear and tear of the traffic would render necessary. If taken in time, he himself could perform them; but if left unattended to, *as is usual*, till the season of general repairs, the deterioration would increase in a geometrical ratio, and perhaps cause an accident to a traveller, which would subject the town to damages tenfold the cost of repairs.

The laborers hired by the deputy in each town should be employed by piece-work as far as is possible. This can be carried out to a great extent, when the superintendent is competent to measure accurately the various descriptions of work, and to estimate their comparative difficulty. When the work cannot be properly executed by portions allotted to one man, it may be taken by gangs of four or five, who should form their own associations, make a common bargain, and divide the pay. In work not susceptible of definite calculation as to quantity or quality, and in such only, day-labor may be resorted to under a continual and vigilant superintendence.

In such a system as has been here sketched, the moneytax would be found to be not only more equitable than the personal-labor system, but even less burdensome. None of it would be wasted; and those who had skill and strength for road-work would receive back, in wages, more than their share of it; those who were skilful in other work might remain at that which was most profitable to them, and pay only their simple share of the road-tax, not double, as when they now commute; and the only losers by the change would be the indolent, who were useless under the old system, but under this, would be obliged to contribute their share; while great gain in every way would ensue to the community at large. The subject urgently demands legislative attention.

Prosperity shines on different persons much in the same way that the sun shines on different objects. Some it hardens like mud, whilst others it softens like wax.

If a seaman should put about every time he encounters a head wind, he would never make a voyage. So he who permits himself to be baffled by adverse circumstance will never make headway in the voyage of life.

Life is a romance which most young ladies would like to begin by reading the third volume first—as it is the one which generally contains the marriage.

There is a spiritual pulsation as well as a natural one, and a wise man therefore will often feel the pulse of his spirit to discover the state of his health.

Receive your thoughts as guests, and treat your desires like children.

Slander is a gift exclusively human. So little of mere animality is there in it, that it is practised only in fullest perfection by men.

Never play for money—cheating is a lesson soon learned.

Lost wealth may be restored by industry —the wreck of health regained by temperance—forgotten knowledge—restored by study —alienated friendship soothed into forgetfulness—even forfeited reputation won by patience and virtue.

DIVISION COURTS.

ESSEX.

		1857
1st Division,	Sandwich,	Monday, 16 March
2nd do	Amherstburg,	Thurs. 12 Feb.
3rd do	Kingsville,	Monday, 16 do
4th do	Colchester,	Saturday, 14 do
5th do	Mersea,	Wednesday, 18 do
6th do	Simon's Middle R'd	Friday, 20th March, 1857.

WANTED.

A TEACHER WANTED, for school section No. 9, Irish Settlement in the Township of Sandwich, a first or second class.

JEREMIAH McCARTHY }
CLOVIS OUELLETTE } *Trustees*
MICHAEL HIGGINS }

Feb. 8th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

STRAYED,

Into the premises of the undersigned, abou a month ago, a Red and White Muley Cow, with both ears slit, and short tail. It is about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN PARENT.

Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich, 13th Dec., 1856.

LOST.

ON or about Saturday, the 13th inst., a NOTE of HAND for $32. payable to Wm. Hunt or Bearer and drawn by Starkey Read and Alfred Kelly. All persons are cautioned against paying the same, or using it. Any person who will return it to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES FORREST.

Sandwich, Dec. 17, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 4, on the East side of Pajot Street, and fronting upon the Huron Church Line, upon the PAJOT FARM in the Town of Sandwich, containing nearly half an acre.

There are seeral choice FRUIT TREES upon this Lot, and a more *suitable* place for a residence could not be found.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Apply to

STANISLAS LASALIN,

Sandwich, May 20th, 1856.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

FOR SALE.

Lots numbers 7 and 8 in the Town of Sandwich, on Front Street, and adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett Esq. these Lots will be sold with the dwelling house and stable, whichare all in good order, for cash very cheap subject to the incumbrances thereon, for Particulars apply to

JOSEPH MERCER

Sandwich, 16th July 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,

ALEX. GORDON, Agent,

Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Far Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

March 28, 1856. n51y

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL Persons to whom the late Mr. John McCormick, of Point Pelée Island, deceased, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in their accounts forthwith to the undersigned or either of them.

MARY McCORMICK,
DAVID McCORMICK,
WILLIAM McCORMICK.

Point Pelee Island, 7th March, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers for British West Indies, Australia, &c

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE requires that an Imperial Postage Rate of One Penny sterling each, be PRE-PAID on all Newspapers sent from Canada, through the Imperial Posts, to British West Indies, India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British Colonies and Posessions beyond Sea; and in addition to this Penny, whenever any such Paper is forwarded from Canada, by the British Closed Mail through the United States the pre-payment of a second penny is necessary to cover the American Transit Rate.

Therefore, when intended to be forwarded by the ordinary Closed mails through the United States, Newspapers for the destinations named must be *PRE-PAID* —Two-pence sterling, equal to Two pence Halfpenny currency each; and when sent by the Provincial Overland Route, via *Halifax*, or by Canadian Mail Steamer from Quebec, One Penny *Halfpenny* currency.

ROBT. SPENCE,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department, Toronto, Dec. 12, 1856.

Michigan Central Railroad Co

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agen, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

—o—

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

Feb. 29th, 1856.

FOLSOM'S

MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.

A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.

THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,

DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. BOLLES, REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON, JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.

JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring,	Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin,	D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mather,	C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance,	Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited	$40
Same Course for Ladies	25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply	5

For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT

embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING.

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

New Wholesale

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Trade generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, in this City, as a

WHOLESALE GENERAL GROCER,

And is now receiving a large and carefully selected Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, OILS PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.

To which he confidently invites the attention of Western and City Merchants.

Premises, King Street West, opposite Messrs. McKeand, Bross & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

A. I. McKENZIE.

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.

Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W JOHNSTON.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have just received, ex "London," a Large Stock of

BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, AND SCOTCH CARPETINGS

which they are prepared to offer at low prices, and are well worthy of inspection.

T. B. & J. HARRIS,

Hamilton, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Crockery Store and China Emporium.

F. P. MATHER & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps and Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery and Fancy Ware, "Sign of the Big White Pitcher," No. 224 Jefferson Avenue, Kearsley's Block, opposite Fireman's Hall, Detroit, Michigan.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN!

"Agriculturist" Cash Prices for 1857!

ONE PRIZE OF $50
ONE PRIZE OF $40
ONE PRIZE OF $30
ONE PRIZE OF $20
ONE PRIZE OF $15
ONE PRIZE OF $10

ONE PRIZE, CASH $4 AND "FARMER'S GUIDE." PRICE $6!! ONE PRIZE OF "FARMER'S GUIDE," PRICE $6!

THE above Prizes are offered for competition to Young Men who will, during the winter, canvass for Subscribers to the *Canadian Agriculturist.* To the person who obtains the *largest* number of Subscribers previous to the 1st day of May next, the first Prize of Fifty Dollars, in *cash*, will be paid; to the person who obtains the *next* largest number before that day, the second Prize of Forty Dollars, to the third largest number, the third Prize; and so on to the lowest prize offered.

To encourage every young man who has a few weeks to spare, to engage in the laudable work of circulating a journal of such established merit as the *Agriculturist* (and which is now offered at the low price of *half-a-dollar* a copy) we undertake to give each person who tries for, but fails to secure any of the above Prizes, a copy of that admirable work, *Stephen's Farmer's Guide*—last American edition—for every *thirty* subscriptions forwarded to the *Agriculturist.* The selling price of the *Guide*—which is an agricultural library in itself—is $6; thus every person who canvasses for the *Agriculturist*, whether he obtain a Prize or not, will be well paid for his time. Several persons, last year, obtained from fifteen to twenty subscribers in a day.

Conditions are, that the *money*—half-a-dollar for each subscriber—be sent with the names; that subscriptions from Agricultural Societies are not to be included; and the subscriptions sent must, in each case, at least equal the amount of the prize claimed. It could hardly be expected that we should give to competitors more than they obtained from subscribers.

Specimen copies will be sent to any person who wishes to commence a canvass, upon his written (post-paid) application.

Those who commence at once will have the best chance. Who takes the field? You cannot fail to win, for you are insured against loss!

To such friends as are willing to spend a few hours in aid of the *Agriculturist*, we offer for every *six* subscriptions sent, an additional copy *gratis.*

The *Agriculturist* is now so well known throughout Canada, as to need no lengthened eulogy. Eight annual volumes have already been issued, The volume for 1857 will be superior, in some respects, to any of its predecessors.

The *Agriculturist*, by its cheapness, and by the practical aim and Canadian spirit of its articles, has distanced all competitors. It stands alone as the representative of the agricultural press in this country. *Agriculturist* records all the most useful and interesting improvements in agricultural practice in the Old World as well as the New; description are frequently illustrated with engravings, of improved implements, new machines, improved cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c.; it contains information in the several branches of agriculture, horticulture, domestic economy, and general science; practical communications from practical farmers; the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture; the prize list, &c. of the Provincial Show; and such matters generally as will interest Canadian farmers who desire to improve "the soil, and the mind."

It is published monthly, at *Half-a-dollar* per volume, *in advance.*

☞ All subscriptions must commence with January, and all communications must be *post-paid.*

WILLIAM McDOUGALL, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Jan. 1857.

The Illustrated Horticulturist,

AND JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

An elegantly illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture in the United States.

The want of such a magazine has long been experienced. The growing interest with which the rising generation view the science of Horticulture, renders such a Journal as "The Illustrated Horticulturist" imperatively necessary to the progress of Rural affairs.

Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features; each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skilful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening, engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautifies the work.

To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all who can boast the sovereignty of a square rod of tillable earth, "The Illustrated Horticulturist and Journal of Suburban Art" will prove an invaluable companion. The extraordinary low price at which it is afforded: together with its really superior execution, both in regard to typography and editorial ability, must make it the most popular work of the kind in America.

"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the finest quality of pearl surfaced paper, manufactured expressly. It is issued regularly the first of each month, commencing with July, 1855. The following gentlemen, eminent for their ability in the science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct the Editorial department: H. P. KNIGHT, JAMES SNOWDEN and D. W. RAY.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance; a liberal discount to the Trade, Postmasters, and getters-up of Clubs.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of Ten Dollars per page.

C. REAGLES, Publisher,
208 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Hydropathic Encyclopedia,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF

HYDROPATHY & HYGIENE,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME.

EMBRACING Outlines of Anatomy, Illustrated; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies and the Preservation of Health; Dieties and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery; with three hundred engravings and nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary, Table of Contents, and a complete Index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

Published by FOWLER and WELLS, New York.

In the plan of the work, the wants and necessities of the People have been steadily in view. While almost every topic of interest in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics is breifly presented, those of practical utility are always put prominently forward. The prevailing errors, conceits, and whims of the day and age are exposed and refuted; the theories and hypothesis upon which the popular drug practice is predicated are controverted, and the *why* and *wherefore* of their fallacy clearly demonstrated. The following is a brief analysis of its contents:

History of Medicine; History of Bathing; History of Medicated Baths.

Anatomy illustrated by One Hundred and Twenty appropriate engravings.

Physiology, illustrated, comprising the Rationale of Muscular Action; the Nervous Influence; Philosophy of Mind? Mesmeric Phenomena; the Special Senses; Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, Absorption, Nutrition, Secretion, Excretion, Calorification, Temperaments, the Races of Men, and Theory of Population.

Hygiene embracing all the relations of Air, Light, Drink, Food, Temperature, Exercise, Sleep, Clothing, Bathing, and the Passions, to the growth and developement of Body and Mind, the Preservation of Health and the attainment of Longevity

Dietetics, comprising the Bible, Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical and Experimental Evidence concerning the natural Dietetic Character of Man.

Hydropathic Cookery, with Special Directions for the Preparation of Food

Dietaries, containing the Therapeutic Distinctions of Diet for Invalids.

Philosophy of Water-Cure, with illustrated explanations of all the water-cure appliances, a Philosophical Exposition of the *modus operandi* of water-treatment, and the true rationale of drug-treatment.

The Nature Symptoms and Treatment of all known Diseases are examined, the ill success of drug practice exposed, and the proper Medication recommended and specified.

The Treatment of surgical Diseases Illustrated and the directions for the minor operations given.

The Management of Lying-in-Women, and the treatment of Children, &c.

The work is intended to be plain, intelligible and sufficient guide for domestic practice, or home treatment, in all ordinary diseases, embracing the whole range of subjects connected with the philosophy of life, the preservation of health, and the treatment of diseases.

This great work may be had in one large volume, bound in library style. Price prepaid by mail to any Post Office in United States or Canada, only THREE DOLLARS

All letters and orders should be directed as follows:—

FOWLER & WELLS
No 308 Broadway, New York

☞ Agents in every neighborhood will be supplied in packages of a dozen or more copies, by Express or as Freight. Single copies by mail. Every family should have a copy.

A DAILY AND A WEEKLY FOR $3,50

Those of our readers of this paper who desire a daily review of the Cleveland, New York and other markets, may be accommodated on the following terms. For $3,50 we will send the "Commercial Gazette and Marine Record of the Lakes" for one year, and will subscribe for the Daily Clevelander for one year and send the Publisher's receipt to any address.

The "Clevelander" is the size of this paper, is printed on minion and agate type, and on heavy white paper. The report of the home markets will be prepared by us, and we need not repeat that neither patience nor skill, will be spared to make it full and correct in every particular. The New York, Buffalo, and Oswego reports are furnished by the N. Y. associated press, and will be correctly rendered. As a newspaper the "Clevelander" is perhaps equal to any daily in the State. Recollect, only $3,50 orders "Daily Clevelander" and the "Commercial Gazette" for one year. Parts of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. For two dollars the two papers will be sent six months

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1857. NO. 4.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. Od. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 71 "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. CHARLES BABY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

MANUFACTURED BY

TOWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Township of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,

Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash,

TOWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.,
Windsor, Canada West.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS,
Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNY,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will constantly continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR, and every description of provisions. For family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

He is also prepared to furnish goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.

JAMES WEBER.
Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

Select Poetry.

Let Me In.

When the summer evening's shadows
Veiled the earth's sunlit bosom o'er,
Came a young child, faint and weary-
Tapping at the cottage door;
"Wandering through the winding foot paths,
My worn feet too long have been,
Let me in, oh! gentle mother,
Let me in."

Years have passed on—his eager spirit
Gladly watched the dying hours,
"I will be a child no longer,
Pleading bliss in birds and flowers;
I will seek the bands of pleasure;
I will join their merry din;
Let me in to joy and gladness,
Let me in."

Years sped on—yet vainly yearning,
Murmuring still the restless heart;
"I am tired of heartless folly,
Let the glittering cheat depart;
I have found in wordly pleasure
Naught to happiness akin,
Let me in to love's warm presence,
Let me in."

Years flew on—a youth no longer,
Still he owned the restless heart,
"I am tired of love's soft dreaming,
Sweet voiced syren, we must part;
I will gain a laurel chaplet,
And a world's applause will win;
Let me in to fame and glory,
Let me in"

Years fled on—the restless spirit
Never found the bliss it sought;
Answered hopes and granted blessings
Only new aspirings brought:
"I am tired of earth's vain glory,
I am tired of pride and sin;
Let me in to rest eternal,
Let me in."

Thus the unquiet, yearning spirit,
Taunted by a vague unrest,
Knocks and calls at every gateway,
In a vain and fruitless quest;
Ever striving some new blessing,
Some new happiness to win—
At some portal ever saying,
"Let me in."

Love After Marriage.

BY MARY W. S. GIBSON.

No wooing had preceded the marriage. It was merely a marriage de convenance—both parties understood and regarded it so.

It was not they that were married, but the broad lands and fertile estates of their parents. Strange that any man, and much more any woman, could stoop to so false an act! But Hugh Grandison might and would have loved his beautiful bride, had it not been for the stately coldness of her demeanor; he had been unsoiled by contact with the world, and longed for happiness and home. Alice Charlton cared little for either, and still less for him. In her first girlhood she had plighted her faith to one who left her for a time, and died in a far off land of gold—died before one word of message could be sent to her beloved—died alone and among strangers, and was buried where her tears could never moisten the turf on his breast.

They told the tidings to Alice, little dreaming that the lonely adventurer had been aught to her. She was in her own elegant home, surrounded by a brilliant circle of guests, while Hugo Grandison leaned over her chair, and found his admiring eyes upon her queenly face and form. She heard the speaker through; the rich color died slowly out of her cheeks, leaving her white and stern; her lips shut firmly as if they would repress a shriek of agony; her large dark eyes wandered round the group with a gaze of passionate despair. The wondering looks of all around recalled her to herself, and making a graceful apology for her sudden abstraction, she played her part so successfully, that no one guessed the secret she guarded with Spartan like firmness.

Not until she was alone in her chamber did the storm burst forth. She mourned as she loved, most deeply and passionately, but to the world she seemed unmoved.

A year passed away. The father of Alice seeing that she was in no way inclined to choose one from her many lovers, chose for her, and selected Hugh Grandison as his future son-in-law. The young man was only too eager and willing to accept the fair hand offered him, but when her father brought him to her as an acknowledged lover she checked all his raptures, and said coldly

"Mr. Grandison, let us have a perfect understanding. I do not love you; I never shall love—" a look of pain shot over her calm face as she repressed the word again. She paused for a moment, and then went on, with her cold dark eyes bent full upon his face.

"But my father wishes us to marry—your parents wish it, and I am not opposed to the measure.

"But I beg you to understand distinctly that, while I give a wife's duty, you must never look for her love and blind submission. From the moment we leave the altar, our lives must be separate, though our home is one. On these conditions, and these only, I will give you my hand. Are they accepted?"

The young man stood for a moment bewildered. There was no mistaking her words or manner. Those clear dark eyes, that scornful lip and haughty brow, neared him that she had spoken the truth and no love was there; but he had long cherished a passion for her, and hoping that his fervent love might win some affection in return, when they were one in the eyes of the world, he clasped the small, fair hand in his, raised it to his lips, and answered.

"I accept. And it shall be the study of my life to make you happy."

"Be it so," was her unmoved reply, and then she left him.

The engagement was soon made public, and all eyes were curiously scanning the happy pair. They could find no fault with the ill concealed devotion of the lover, and the calm, unmoved way in which Alice received his attentions, or listened to his whispered words, was acknowledged to be the very perfection of high breeding.

It came ere long, on a bright sunny spring day. The splendid parlors were filled with the fashionable friends of both parties, and a murmur of congratulations greeted the lovely bride as she turned from the altar with cheeks and lips as white as the snowy satin robes she wore. Her husband pressed his lips to her cheeks. She received that first caress as calmly as though he were but one of the glittering throng around her, and when all had wished her joy, she retired to her apartments, preserved an unbroken silence, while her dressing maid robed her in her plain traveling dress, and joined the party once again, attired for her journey.—Calmly and coldly were all her farewells spoken, and then she stood by her father, while her forced composure gave way, and throwing her arms around his neck, she clung to him a moment silent, tearless agony. It was her last display of weakness. She heard his parting blessing, and sitting by the side of her husband, was whirled rapidly away from the home of her childhood forever.

A month elapsed before the pair returned to occupy their elegant mansion, far up town.—But in that month a strange change had taken place in Grandison. He seemed restless, uneasy and agitated; he followed the stately movements of his wife with anxious eyes; he was unhappy in her society, and wretched from her side.

It was not long ere Madame Rumor reported the startling fact that that the princely household was carried on upon the European plan, that the gentleman and lady occupied separate apartments, and only met at stated hours in the great dining room below. Grant was the wonder of the "upper ten;" many the surmises hazarded upon but no one dared question the parties most deeply interested, and they held their peace. In public and in private Alice was uniformly kind and polite to her husband; but this was all, and the wondering city had an opportunity of witnessing that anomaly—a man violently in love with his own wife, and seeking in vain to win her.

Two years had passed away. It was the anniversary of her wedding night, and Alice Grandison stood in her boudoir, robed for a party and only awaiting the arrival of her husband, who was to escort her. Three years had changed her little. She was fair and proud as ever. Her robe of azure velvet—her coronet of pearls and diamonds—her necklace, with its heavy diamond cross, her bracelets and the sparkling aigrette worn, were fit adornments for an empress, and right well did she become them. She was alone, and touching a secret spring in her private escritoire, she took from a small drawer, two miniatures cased in gold, and laid them side by side. One was that of her dead lover—the other, of her husband. Leaning her head upon her hand, she gazed long and earnestly at the two, and as her dark eyes dimmed with tears, she could not but acknowledge the shadowy likeness that existed between the loved and unloved. It was a faint and shadowy one, but still it was no fancy. A something on the lip, cheek and brow, the same careless arrangement of the waving hair—and more than all, the same earnest, living intensity of look and expression in the deep blue eyes. This never seen before, was what now claimed her attention to both.

The small pendule over the mantle piece struck the hour of nine, and with a deep sigh she replaced the portraits in the drawer, and left the room. She rang on reaching the drawing-room, to ask for her husband. There was a bustle, and the sound of many feet in the hall before her summons was answered, and then the servant who entered looked pale and frightened—

A strange, sickening sensation crept over her as she asked—

"Where is your master?"

"The servant stammered, hesitated, and cast imploring looks towards the door. Dreading she knew not what, she opened out into the hall, and looked down the wide stairs.—Four men were ascending, bearing a motionless form between them. The long hair hanging down towards the floor, and from a wound in the forehead the dark red blood was flowing freely. She stopped short when they saw her awaiting them; they evidently dreaded the scene, but she was firm and calm.

Obeying her calmly spoken orders, they laid him down upon a sofa, in the splendid drawing room. He had been struck down before his own door, by a runaway pair, and the family physician, who was instantly summoned, gave little hopes of his recovery. The wretched wife sat close beside him while the unsightly wound was closed—his blood flowed unheeded over her rich attire, and one small white hand was crimsoned, as it held his, and for the first time the pale lips pressed his own for the first time she laid her cheek to his, and called him a by thousand endearing names, for the first time the knowledge that she loved him came to bring her tenfold misery. The estrangement of years was forgotten; the stone was rolled away from the door of her heart, and its living waters gushed out once more. He, who would have perilled life and limb for one unsolicited caress from her, now lay pale and still while she pressed him to her heart; and the love that he had sought in vain during life seemed given only too late freely to warm itself upon a pallid corpse—a gilded coffin and a lonely grave!

She watched beside him, day and night in the chamber where he had spent so many lonely hours. Into this room she had scarcely entered since he had installed her mistress of his household; and every where she met such traces of his love for her, as pierced her very heart. In a small alcove beyond his bed hung her portrait the first and last thing he saw as he opened and closed his eyes. A small inlaid cabinet held the gifts she had bestowed upon him from time to time; a favorite book—a picture—a trees of dark brown hair—withered bouquets—a small golden star, and many things which she had given ceremoniously or lightly which he had treasured as his choicest possessions.

The glitter of a golden chain upon his desk attracted her attention, as she bent above him one morning. Softly she drew it forth, and gazed upon a splendid picture of herself, set in a small gold frame. She gazed in silence for a moment, but when upon the other side she noticed a ring—the wedding ring that she had never worn—her composure gave way. Pride had left her heart, and love usurped its place. Sinking upon her knees by the bedside, while her tears fell fast upon the dear hand that lay feebly on the counterpane, she prayed as she had never prayed before, that God would spare his life, that she might atone for her sin by years of patient and enduring love.

Her prayer was heard, for God is merciful even when we sin most deeply. All night she watched beside him. With the early down the physician (now domesticated in the house) entered the room. He held the drunken hand in his for one moment, gave one searching glance into the marble like face, and turning to her, said briefly—

"Your care has saved him, he will live!"

Late in the afternoon of that day. Alice sat beside the bed, waiting for the long deep slumber to be broken, that she might see those blue eyes look up at her once again. She was dressed as for a bridal, in a robe of pearly satin, with no ornaments save a single white rose in her dark hair, and another in her breast. The color deepened in her cheeks as the eventful hour drew near; her eyes glowed and sparkled with the love so long imprisoned, and so suddenly set free.

The golden hands of her watch pointed to the hour of seven, when the sleeper moved slightly, drew a long sigh and opened his eyes. She bent above him with a beating heart; his gaze wandered uneasily around the room, fixed upon her—kindled and he tried to smile. Very gently she passed her arm beneath the aching head and drew it towards her, till it rested upon her breast; very gently her warm lips fell upon his wasted cheek.

He looked up into a strange, joyful surprise and asked faintly—

"Alice, what does this mean?"

"It means that you must live to forgive me," she sobbed. "That I love you with my whole heart and none but you! Do not send me away, my husband!"

"Ah, his tears were falling now! Too weak to feel astonishment he could only thank God silently. He drew her feebly to his breast, and whispered—

"My wife! God bless you. Life is worth the living now!"

Their lips met in a long, long kiss of reconciliation and forgiveness. All was silent in the chamber; for happiness like their's there is no language.

Miscellany.

CATCHING A COURTIER.—Louis XIV. said one day to Marshal Grammont; "Mr. Marshal, just read this madrigal and see if you have ever seen anything more impertinent. Because I love posters, they bring me all sorts of stuff!" The Marshal, after hearing read it, said to the king: "Your majesty judges every thing divinely—it is certainly the stupidest and most ridiculous effusion I ever read." The king laughed and said: "Can you tell me who is the fellow who did this must be a blockhead!" "Sire," replied the courtier, "you can't call him anything else." "Well," said the king, "I am delighted you have spoken so frankly. I did it myself." "Ah, your majesty!" exclaimed Grammont; "you are joking!" But give me the paper back. I read it very hastily, and the first impressions are often deceptive." "No Mr. Marshal," replied the king, "on the contrary first impressions are generally the most natural and correct. The king was much amused at this incident, and the world thought it was a nice trick to pay off on a man who lived by flattery. Grammont however, did not get over his mortification for a long time.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.—To a man moulding his tastes, affections, will, by the influence upon them of an earnestly cultivated sympathy with God, all scenes furnish instruction, all times are times of communion, all acts are acts of religion. The manners of a courtier cannot be laid aside as soon as he leaves the presence of his sovereign; the life of a Christian cannot be suspended or superseded when no longer engaged in exercise of devotion.—*Edward Mc. all.*

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN NORWAY.—Hear ominous Dundee Dailys—The English papers say that owing to the failure of their crop, the inhabitants of Lapland and Finmarks bordering on the North Cape of Norway, are in a state of dreadful misery. Hundreds are dying daily of starvation, and the living are compelled to subsist as they best can on the bark of trees ground and cooked with oats. In order to alleviate these sufferings, charitable committees have been organized on the opposite coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, to collect contributions in kind, such as corn, flour, vegetables, and spirit, which will be conveyed to them across the ice in sledges. As an addition to the sufferings of these poor creatures, the cold is of a severity rarely experienced even in these ice bound countries.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Balsams of Health, hospitals and dispensaries, have never accomplished half the good that has been achieved through the agencies for the sale of these remedies. Fortunately for the sick, these agencies pervade all countries. Every dwelling, however, should be furnished with the preparations, for they may be suddenly and imperatively required at any hour. Universally and appropriately used in all cases demanding medical treatment, the average duration of human life would be increased, and the amount of human suffering greatly lessened. The effect of the Ointment on eruptions, ulcers, tumors, and all kinds of external diseases and injuries, is little short of supernatural.

A tavern-keeper, who resides in a neighboring town, and who is a frequent customer at his own bar, was much annoyed by swarms of red ants, which, by dints of their perseverance, undermined and havoc with his sugar. As he was one day waiting on a traveller, the landlord, in no measured terms, expressed his indignation against these little patterns of industry, adding, that he would give a generous sum to be effectually rid of the "Upon this the traveller said, "Sir, I can tell you how they may be destroyed in a very short time, without any expense." "Well," said Boniface, "let me know how, and I will try it instantly."

"You must kill one of the ants," replied the traveller, at every time you go into the bar for something to drink—and my word for it, you'll make an end of them in less than a week!"

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—An altered bill on the Toronto issue of the Quebec Bank was stopped at the counter of the Bank of Upper Canada yesterday. It was discovered to be a one changed to a two. The figure 1 in the upper corners being extracted, and the letter X substituted, and the five shillings in the body of the bill being altered to ten dollars. The alteration was very skilfully done, but the forgery is to be detected by the fact that the genuine tens are marked with the figures 10 in the corners.

The Chicago *Press* states that about one hundred families are now on their way from Three Rivers, Lower Canada, to occupy a tract of 20,000 acres in that neighborhood of Tacona, in Central Illinois, on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is anticipated that upwards of two hundred families will be embraced in this settlement within the present year, and that some prominent citizens in Maryland, together with many of the planters of Missouri, will shortly join their influence and exertions to add to the prosperity of the colony. E. E. Malhiot, Esq., of Louisiana, is originator and prime mover in this enterprise.

"I say, old boy," cried Paul Pry to an excavator in North Shields, whom he espied in the bottom of a yawning gulph, "what are you a digging there?" "A big hole," the old boy replied. Paul was not to be put off in this fashion. "What are you going to do with the hole?" he asked. "Going to put in two small holes," replied the old boy, and retail them to farmers for gateposts." Poor Pry was sold.

A gentleman who had a strong desire to be funny, sat upon a hooped shirt the other day. With a desperation equaled by no emergency, he whistled, "I'm sitting on the *style*, Mary."

A Western Editor, having heard that a person was in drowning all the events of their past life suddenly flew vividly before them, modestly expressed a wish that some of his delinquent subscribers would take a bath in deep water.

A London publisher has just issued a volume containing "Biographies of the Celebrated Characters who have died during the year 1855." Among the memoirs is an obituary notice of General Tottleben, who is now in full health, commandant of Cronstadt.

Bill Swilling was sent to jail for habitual drunkenness. One of his old cronies was asked, "Why don't you bail him out?" "*Bail him out!*" he replied; "why man you could't *pump* him out."

An exchange recommends the following: To prevent dogs becoming mad, take as much African cayenne pepper as will make a pill about the size of a large pea. Give this in raw meat once or twice a week during the warm months, and you will have no mad dogs.

PRESERVE A SHAKING.—The editor of the Green Bay Advocate is reputed to be fond of "fast horses," and in his last paper he gives the particulars of the performances of one he now owns. He says the critter recently threw him into a snow bank, scattered a blanket here, and a whip there—and here again another robe—our wife, and several other articles of little value.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, March 12.

The *America* arrived here, at four P. M. with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult.

The *Alps* and *City of Manchester* arrived out on the 24th.

The *America* passed the *Africa* on the 1st of March, twenty miles west of Kinsale. March 8th—Saw a large ship burning; nobody on board; she was painted blue.

The arrangement of the Persian difficulty was proceeding satisfactorily. The proposed Convention specifies that England shall enjoy equal commercial privileges with the most favoured nations; but Persia forbids English Consuls on the Caspian Sea, inasmuch as treaties with Russia forbid it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The trade and navigation returns for Jan. show a progressive increase.

Mr. Dallas attended the Queen's *levee* on 26th.

An interesting debate took place in the Lords, on Lord Derby's motion of censure of the Chinese war, which resulted in a vote of 119 for the motion and 46 against.

[This is evidently a mistake. Probably or "motion" should read "ministry."]

Mr. Cobden brought forward a motion in the Commons similar to that of Lord Derby's.—"That this House has heard with deep concern of conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese in Canton, and without expressing any opinion as to the extent the Chinese may have offended England in the case of complaint, this House considers that the papers laid upon the table fail to furnish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to, and that a select committee be appointed to enquire into our commercial relations with China."

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Layard, said he was not pressed by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to state that there was no such treaty in existence between Persia and Russia as that referred to recently by Mr. Layard, and that negotiations at Paris on the Persian difficulty were not yet ended.

Paris letters say that the Council of State have rejected the credit of 5,000,000 francs demanded by the War Department.

SPAIN.

It is stated that in a ministerial organ that the number of vessels about to be sent by the government against Morocco, including transports for 10,000 men, says this journal, may feel assured that the national honour shall receive complete satisfaction.

The recent announcement from the Spanish government for a mail steam line between Cadiz and Havana, at a subsidy of $25,000 per month, failed to draw forth a single reply. The offer has been increased to $30,000 per month.

The Ministerial organs state that 30 ships are to be sent against Mexico.

Vienna papers say a Ministerial Council is deliberating about withdrawing Austrian troops from the papal dominions.

Telegraph dates from Hong Kong are to 8th January.

Affairs unchanged.

Private letters say, a large Chinese fleet attacked English vessels, subsequently repairing in good order under forts of Canton.

Admiral Seymour had burnt the greater part of the suburbs of Canton.

Chinese rebel fleet had formed a junction with Imperialists at Whampoa.

Paris dispatches say, letters from Macao state Emperor had placed in state of siege the five European ports.

All Europeans on board the steamer *Thistle* had been treacherously murdered by native passengers, and steamer abandoned.

The Governor of Hong Kong had increased the police force, and taken precautions against incendiarism.

Total export of tea to England 41 millions against 54 millions last year.

Dates from Bushire to 17th January.—The British remained unmolested; reinforcements were being sent from Bombay.

The Sound dues question finally settled.

Denmark receives 45,000,000 Thalers in forty payments, bearing interest.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—Funds opened steady, but subsequently became heavy.

In discount market and stock exchange the pressure was excessive, and applications to the bank unusually heavy.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

An extensive and most audacious scheme for counterfeiting two popular medicinal preparations has recently been brought to light in this city. A few of the leading facts have appeared in reports of the legal proceedings growing out of the affair, but the details, comprehensive character, has been but imperfectly developed in these brief statements. It would seem that the principal person implicated in this transaction is a drug broker named WILLIAM LEITH, lately doing business at 8 Gold street and 5 William street, in this city, and residing at 4 Union street, Brooklyn. He had conceived and established a counterfeiting factory for the purpose of counterfeiting, on a wholesale scale, the most popular and widely advertised medicines in the civilized world, viz: HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. This audacious project he intended to carry out in the city of New York, almost within hail, as it were, of the great central office for the sale of Holloway's medicines in this country! He had, it appears, ordered no less than 500,000 copies of the pamphlet or books of directions, around each box, and the Printer to whom the order was given, supposing it to emanate from Professor Holloway, had no hesitation in executing the work. An accident led to the detection of Leith's fraud, which failed to meet an obligation he had given for a portion of the job, and the printer went to Professor Holloway's Establishment, 80 Maiden Lane, to enquire the cause. Then, of course, the fraud was disclosed, and it was found that not comprising the counterfeit wrappers with the original, that the former were perfect *fac-similes* of the latter, with the exception of the *water-mark*. This water-mark consists of the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," and is visible upon every leaf of the authentic pamphlet when held against the light. In all other respects, there was a perfect identity between the false document and the true.

William Leith, the author of this atrocious forgery was subsequently arrested, and fully charged, on examination before the committing magistrate, with procuring the printing and uttering of the above counterfeits, but through an indiscretion on the part of the magistrate, he managed to escape from the custody of the officers, and is now a fugitive from justice. Professor Holloway's agents are on the qui vive to discover his whereabouts, but so far he has eluded their vigilance. He is a Scotchman by birth, and still preserves a little of the accent; his voice is deep, his articulation emphatic, and in speaking he gesticulates a good deal, and interlards his sentences with frequent oaths. His height is about 5 8½ inches, his person rather stout, complexion rather florid, light hair and thin whiskers, and his age about 35 years. His address is good and business like. As it is not known to what extent he may have counterfeited the medicines, it would be well for druggists in the interior to beware of purchasing articles purporting to be HOLLOWAY'S remedies from irresponsible parties. There is one test of genuineness, which may however, be relied upon, viz: the *water-mark* on the leaves of the book of directions accompanying and enveloping each box of the Pills and pot of the Ointment. If, when the leaf is held between the eye and the light, the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable in semi-transparent letters, in the substance of the paper, then the pamphlets and the medicines they envelope are genuine; if not they are *pernicious counterfeits*. Let this test be universally adopted.—*National Police Gazette, New York.*

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, MARCH 19, 1857.

TOWN INCORPORATION.

A petition was drawn up a short time since to the Legislature, and very numerously signed; in fact, every person, with two or three exceptions, that was applied to, signed, without a moment's hesitation, for the purpose of obtaining an act of incorporation for Sandwich. There are many reasons why Sandwich should be set apart from the Township for Municipal purposes—one is that the present Municipality is altogether too large; and having a population of nearly one fourth of the whole county, whose interests are in many respects opposed to those of the Township, and for the well being of the place it were far better that the taxes collected within its limits should be expended therein for making improvements; for at present hardly a pound is spent besides the statute labour upon the streets, which in many places require to be improved; but from the want of proper representation in the Council, or the opposition that is brought against any outlay within the Town, we are left without deriving any benefit whatever from our taxes.

Our streets are naturally dry, and a very small sum expended annually would render them equal to any macadamized road; but from the want of the power to expend our taxes, we have to submit to muddy streets.

As to the great increase that will be added to our assessments, we are at a loss to imagine what should cause it—even should they be increased, and the money properly expended, no reasonable man could object. We can never be in a worse position than at present, when all the funds are carried away from us and laid out in the Township, for which we derive no benefit whatever.

That the Town will be benefitted by an incorporation, no one can deny, except perhaps the very progressive Editor of the *Canadian*, who appears to wonder why any person should think of such a thing; but as his interests are not identified with the place, we do not wonder at his ignorance as well as presumption, in setting himself up against the whole community.—If the people want an incorporation, we should like to know what business it is for a person who does not own an inch of property in the town to attempt to dictate what is right and what is wrong; and if the town is so very retrograding, it is a wonder that so distinguished a personage as the Editor or the *Canadian* should waste so much of his valuable life in it. It is a pity that all his talents should be lost in so miserable a hole as Sandwich.

As to the division of the Township into wards, that has been tried for the last five or six years, but without success. But if there should be a desire hereafter to do so there will be room when the town will have been set off as an independent municipality. There is even room for another division of the township, by making the Settlement Road to the Cross as the town line, as east and west Sandwich. This we should like to see exceedingly, as the present limits of the Township are altogether too large—it is impossible at present that justice can be done to all parts.

We firmly believe that when incorporated the taxes will be less than at present, for it has invariably been the practice of rating town property far above that in the township in proportion to their respective value. The assessors are always appointed from without the town and the consequence is that we have been made to pay a much larger proportion of taxes than our share, and we would always be liable to the same imposition as long as we remain attached to the township—with the amount of taxes collected within the limits required to be incorporated, all the expenses of Municipal Government would be paid and a handsome sum would remain for improvements which we derive no benefit from whatever at present. Even the most trifling improvement that is called for is rejected, and the funds squandred in a manner that would defy the ingenuity of more accomplished hands. There were $773 expended for roads and bridges during the last year, and persons may travel the township through and hardly perceive that a penny has been expended. Yet we are made to contribute towards this waist of money. Again £33 have been expended upon indigent people, yet there is but one within the town that has received a penny from this fund, and so we might go on through the whole list of the lavish expenditures that are made of municipal funds without Sandwich being in any way benefited by the taxes collected within its bounds. It is hardly to be wondered at then that the people should demand an act of incorporation to rid themselves of so heavy a burthen.

We are again called upon to record the particulars of one of the most dreadful accidents, that perhaps has ever happened upon this continent—an accident that will carry grief and mourning into many a household In a moment between 60 and 80 human beings who were in health and strength and many of them among the first in the land, were hurried into eternity. The time has now arrived, it would appear, that the sacrifice of human lives is no more thought of, than if they were so many sheep. Day after day we are called upon to record some new accident, each one only exceeding the other in the destruction of life—the more frequent the recurrence of accidents, the more careless they appear to be, and the more reckless they become.

The Great Western Line has had more accidents upon it than any other upon the Continent for the time it has been in operation, and the last one exceeds all the others in the number of lives lost—and we are forced to believe that to the mismanagement alone of the road are all those accidents attributable.

In another column will be found full particulars up to the latest date, and among those that have been killed were some of our most prominent men. The death of Samuel Zimmerman whose connections with the various railway lines in the Province and particularly the great southern line which is to be built through this peninsula, will be a severe loss, and his business operations were upon so large a scale that many will have to deplore his death. That the interests of the southern line will now suffer for the want of his enterprising spirit few will deny. A man possessed of the greatest energy, clear-sighted and prompt in all his transactions. And although he may have had many enemies few will deny that he was possessed of great merits in both head and heart.

It would be difficult at present to say what was the real cause of the accident, it was supposed at first that the axel of the locomotive had become broken and by that means had gone off the track and had broken down the bridge; from what appeared to be marks of wheels upon the sleepers before reaching the bridge, this supposition might be correct—that these marks were found is certain, but it was not certain whether they were caused by that train or by an accident which had happened in exactly the same position a short time previous. From the evidence taken at the inquest, two persons who were on the train testified that they had not experienced any jolting in the cars before the accident, which they would have, had the engine been off the track.

Then the question arises—what was the cause of this sad accident—could it be otherwise, than that the Desjardins Bridge was not such a structure as was required for the work it was to perform. That it required the necessary solidity appears certain. As tending to solve this mystery the question of the former accident comes up whether the extent of the damages done upon that occasion tended to impair the structure or whether the repairs were of such a nature as would ensure sufficent strength or not. These subjects no doubt will have the full consideration of the inquest now sitting—and when closed, no doubt, will furnish a satisfactory solution to the mystery, as to whether the officers of the company were in any way culpable. That every effort will be exerted to arrive at a just conclusion we cannot doubt, and we are pleased to find that the Government have taken the matter in hand, by sending Mr. Stephen Richards, brother of Judge Richards on behalf of the Crown, who will see that nothing is left wanting that may tend to throw light upon the subject.

We shall wait patiently until the jury have completed their investigation, hoping that from extreme necessity, stringent measures will be adopted to prevent the recurrence of so frightful a sacrifice of human life.

Our readers will no doubt be gratified in learning with what success the Canadian line of steamers has met, during the last season, and from a report of the Post Master General upon the subject, we are enabled to glean many particulars, which go to show that our line will compare favourably with the others running between the two Continents. In MAY, 1856, Messrs. Allen & Co., commenced running their St. Lawrence Steamers, and from the following tabular statement, furnished by the Post Master General, comparing the average length of the voyages of this and other Ocean Steam Lines, it will be seen that the average length of passage both ways, there is only an advantage of eleven and a half hours in favour of the Cunard Line to New York. With the same line to Boston, there is an advantage in favour of the Canadian of twelve hours; and over the Collin's line, an advantage of one day, two hours and a quarter in favor of Canada. With the new and superior class of vessels that will be put upon this route, the coming season, we may, reasonably expect that the passage will be made in much less time, than by the ships of either of the above named companies.

	Average Passage West.		Passage East.	
	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.
Can. Line.	12	20	11	08
Cunard Line.	10	08	9	20
Collins Line.	10	12	9	20
Boston, Southampton & N. York.	12	08	10	08
	Both Ways			
	Days.	Hours.		
Can. Line.	23	28		
Cunard Line.	20	08		
Collins Line.	20	32		
Boston, Southampton & N. York.	22	16		

The report contains a strong recommendation in favour of a weekly line, instead of a semi-monthly. This would be a great advantage to the country as then the whole Canadian correspondence could be carried without having to resort to the United States Steamers.

CANADIAN STEAMER CIRCASSIAN.

This magnificent new screw Steam Ship belonging to the "North Atlantic Steamnavigation Co.," has just come out of Mr. Laird's dock Birkenhead, where she has had her machinery fitted. From the description given below of this splendid Steamer we may look forward with pleasure to the determination which appears to exist to make our transatlantic communication equal to any other line.

She now lies in her berth in in the Wellington Dock to receive cargo, and will sail March 7, for St. John's Newfoundland, Halifax, N. S., and Portland, United States; and from her beautiful lines, powerful engines, and being supplied with the latest nautical improvements, will doubtless prove one of the fastest ships connected with the Canadian trade. She is 260 feet long, 40 feet beam, 23 feet deep. Her length is divided into six compartments by five watertight bulkheads, all double plated on the outer edge, three of which are carried to the upper deck. These bulkheads give not only security but great strength to the ship, and are constructed in accordance both with the Board of Trade and Lloyd's regulations.—She is double-rivetted; and her beams on both decks are fastened with diagonal lacings; her keel, keelsons, stringers, diagonal lacings, and outside platings, are much heavier than Lloyd's rules require; she has water tanks that contain 18,000 gallons besides condensing apparatus; she is supplied with steam winches to enable the cargo to be discharged with great dispatch. Her cubic capacity is 1800 tons in after compartment; 456 tons fore peak; after hold above 568 tons; between decks compartment; 876 tons; ditto forward, 90 tons; in all 2402 tons of cubic feet. This ship was built by Messrs. Hickson and Co., under special survey, the utmost care having been taken to render her complete in every particular.

She is fitted with a beautiful pair of beam engines, constructed by Messrs. Ran lolph, Elder, and Co., Glasgow; and they have been pronounced by all who have seen them to be well worthy the high name these gentleman have attained on the Clyde The following are the principal dimensions of the machinery:—Diameter of cylinder, 60 inches; length of stroke, 48 inches; pressure of steam, 17 lbs. to the square inch, the screw making 83 and the engine 33 revolutions per minute, giving a mean speed of 11 knots per hour, and the consumption of coal being one ton per hour.

This steam ship has a house on deck forming a splendid promenade of 230 feet. This house gives the necessary state rooms and mess rooms for the officers, ice-house, smoking room, galley bakery, &c. The main saloon for first class passengers has been designed and executed by Mr. J. C. Monow in true artistic style. The panelling on each side represents a ground of green marble with enamelled white pilastre in the centre crowned with a Grecian cap. The shining tables are Spanish mahogany, and the swinging trays are of the same material, mounted with brass work, forming altogether an exceedingly comfortable and *recherche* saloon. The sleeping berths in this ship have been placed in the 'midships, thus avoiding the motion and noise of the propeller usually so much complained of by passengers.

The ship is commanded by Captain Powel; and we feel convinced, from that gentleman's popularity while a commander in the Royal West India Mail service, and from the complimentary and substantial address presented to him by the passengers on his late voyage to Newfoundland, that he will retain his former high reputation in his truly splendid ship.

American Navigation Laws.

To the Editor of the Globe.

HAMILTON, Feb. 28, 1857.

SIR,—Last fall, several Canadian vessels loaded with grain at Chicago for Ogdensburg, with the privilege of transhipping at Kingston. Many of your produce readers will, no doubt, be surprised to find that those cargoes, after having been entered at the Custom House at Kingston, discharged into a British warehouse, (and made British property to all intents and purposes,) and reshipped a few days afterwards on board of river barges, were seized, on arrival at Ogdensburgh, for a violation of the coasting trade.

It is high time that some steps were taken to urge upon our Government the necessity of adopting a course that would place her shipping interests on a better footing with our neighbours. A very great difference of opinion exists between our Government and the Americans, in the interpretation put on the rules and regulations for our guidance in the coasting trade, which will be more clearly shown by the enclosed correspondence.

The payment of 5s cents a ton, tonnage dues, on a Canadian vessel owned entirely by Americans, on a voyage from one American port to another in our inland waters, relieves both vessel and cargo from seizure; but if owned by Canadians, the payment of tonnage dues only relieves the vessel, but leaves the cargo liable to seizure and forfeiture.

If a cargo of grain is shipped at Chicago for Oswego or Ogdensburgh in a British vessel, no discharge or reshipment, or change in bottom, bulk, or bills of lading, takes the voyage out of the operation of the American Navigation Laws, so long as the continuity of the voyage is in fact maintained.—The question is one of interest to a great extent.

If a cargo of grain was shipped *bona fide* from Chicago to Hamilton or other Canadian port, and there purchased afloat, and consigned by the purchaser to an American port, without any concert or collusion with the first shipper, it might then go through in the same bottom without breaking bulk, or being liable to seizure; but even in this case, the owner, to avoid trouble and loss, must be prepared to show that the voyage from the Canadian port to the American port was an entirely separate and distinct voyage, from the American port to the Canadian one.

We are, Sir
Your obed't serv'ts,
—RAE BROTHERS & Co.

HAMILTON, Canada West,
Feb. 20, 1857.

Hon W L Marcy, Sec, Washington, U. S.

SIR—We trust you will not consider us troublesome, in asking a reply to the following questions:—

1st. If we loaded one or more of our vessels, (British bottoms) at Chicago or any other American port in our inland waters for Ogdensburg, and enter said cargoes at a British port in *transitu*, such as St Catherines or Kingston, discharge cargo at such British port, and transship afterwards per same vessel, or in a new bottom, for port of destination, will such an act be considered by your government as a violation of the coasting trade?

2nd. Can British or Canadian vessels carry grain from one American port to another, on payment of 50 cents a ton tonnage dues at the port of destination, without being liable to seizure or confiscation?

3d. Is the tonnage due payable on Custom House or carpenter's measurement?

Waiting your reply.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) RAE, BROTHERS, & Co.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 25, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and in reply to inform you that the 4th section of the Navigation Act of the United States, approved March 1st 1837, prohibits vessels belonging in whole or in part to a subject of any foreign power, from engaging in the coasting trade of the United States, under penalty of the forfeiture of the merchandise on board, and the Department regards the shipment of merchandise in a foreign vessel, from a port in the United States, destined to another port in the British Provinces, though said merchandise may be transhipped at said port, as a violation of said Navigation Act, if it is brought to its port, of destination either in the same or in another foreign vessel.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES GUTHRIE,
Sec. of the Treasury.

Messrs Rae, Brothers, & Co.,
Hamilton C. W.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments viz:

JOHNSON RICHARDSON, of the Township of Sandwich, Gentleman, to be a Provincial Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant a License to HENRY COLLINS MERRYWEATHER, of Wellington Square, Esquire, Member of the R. C. of Surgeons of England, to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in that part of Canada called Upper Canada.

Military District Number Nine, Upper Canada.

One Volunteer Foot Artillery Company at Amherstburg to be styled The Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery Company of Amherstburg.

To be Captain:
John Nevil Peto, Esquire, late R. C. Rifles.

To be First Lieutenant:
Gordon Leggatt, Gentleman.

To be Second Lieutenant:
Joseph Taylor, Gentleman.

Slavery in the Territories.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The most important decision ever made by the Supreme Court of the United States was pronounced yesterday,—and a summary of its leading points will be found among our Republican telegraphs. That the authority of the land decides that the Ordinance of 1857 so far as it prohibited slavery from the Northwest Territory, was unconstitutional:—that the Missouri Compromise, so far as it excluded Slavery from the Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30, was unconstitutional;—that Congress had no power to prohibit Slavery from any portion of the Feudal territory, nor to authorize the inhabitants thereof to do so;—that the negroes are not citizens of the United States;—and that the residence of a slave in a free State does not effect his legal condition upon his return to a State where Slavery is allowed by Law.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Maple Leaf Printing Office has been removed to the building near to the Post Office and opposite the Hannell House.

The Rectories.

A paragraph was transferred to this journal from the *Leader*, a few days ago, conveying the information that the Court of Chancery, to which had been referred the question as to the validity of the Rectory patents, had decided that they were valid. And it subsequently announced, in answer to a question by an hon. member, by the Hon. J. A. McDonald, that no appeal would be made to the Court of Chancery, in England. Thus, the matter was considered as finally settled, as no further opposition was made from any quarter to disturb its quiescence. But, yesterday, to our great surprise, we perused an article in the *Leader*, advocating Legislative action with the view of an "equitable measure" being passed which would satisfy that public feeling which is unconquerably averse to the existence of Rectories," and for this stupid reason "that so long as they exist, they will furnish a constant target for attack!" They have already undergone the ordeal of attacks from every section of Upper Canada where the "envy, hatred and malice" of the petty sectarian demagogues of the Brown and Lesli lease would be exhibited in stump orations and bar room discussions. The *forced* expressions of a *made* public opinion, drove the question out of the den of "Pharisaical Brawlers" into a Court of Equity, where the noisome, virulent, bigoted declarations of Clear Grit hypocrites, would be of no influence the decision of an incorruptible tribunal.—The tribunal has set the matter at rest; and the attempt of the *Leader* now made to get up another agitation to have it submitted to another ordeal before the cormorants who are ever ready to grab the last acre belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church shows itself unfriendly to peace, and a pauperder to the very party he professes to despise. If the Rectories must necessarily be a "target for attack," why, those interested in their permanence must only resist, with the quiet possession and enjoyment, by the Rectors of their long established and confirmed rightful property. It is to be hoped, then, that officious meddlers, in and out of the House, will see the propriety of "letting well enough alone."—*Kingston News.*

Funeral of Dr. Kane.

Baltimore March 10.

The remains of Dr. Kane arrived in this city this morning. The funeral procession was a most imposing affair. There was an immense turn out of citizens, and the escorts was composed of several military companies, including the U. S. Artillery from fort McHenry; the officers and members of the Maryland institute; the freimasons; the fire department; the German societies; the committees from Philadelphia and Wheeling; a detachment of marines from the steamer *Alleghany*; many officers of the army and navy; the Mayor and Common Council; the officers of Maryland volunteers; the Mayor and Common Council; the medical profession, and our civic bodies followed the funeral car. The coffin was enveloped in the American flag. The stores in the streets through which the procession passed, were closed, and many of them draped in mourning. The bells of the city were tolled, and minute guns were fired from Federal Hill. The body was taken to the immense hall of Mechanics Institute, which was handsomely draped with black catafalque, guarded by soldiers. Thousands of citizens are visiting it to-night. The remains will leave here to-morrow at 11 a. m., for Philadelphia.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Henry Darling, Esq., now Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies, to be Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica and the territories depending thereon; Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, now Governor and Commander-in-Cheif in and over the Bahama Islands, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies; Sir Carlo Arthur Henry Fitzroy Kembold, Bart, to be President and Senior Member of the Council of the Island of Nevis; and Thomas Prince, Esq., now Treasurer for the Island of Antigua, to be President and Senior Member of the Executive Council of the Virgin Islands. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Edward W. Alexander, Esq., Colonial Surgeon for the Island of St. Helena: Thomas Havers, Esq., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Falkland Island, during the absence of J. R. Logden, Esq.; John J. Robinson, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick; William Morgan and John Allous, Esqs., to be Members of Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward; and Sholto Thomas Pemberton, Esq., to be a Member of the Council of Nevis.

We are informed, says the Quebec *Military Gazette*, the whole of the Volunteers of Canada will be inspected by the Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant General Sir William Eyre, K. C. B., for the purpose of reporting to the Imperial Goverment on their discipline and efficiency. It would seem that the armed and drilled Canada Volunteer Forces already exceed five thousand men. There have been formed under the provisions of the new law, 7 field batteries of Artillery—5 in Upper and 2 in Lower Canada; 5 companies of Foot Artillery—3 in Upper and 2 in Lower Canada; 23 troops of Cavalry, 16 in Upper and 7 in Lower Canada; and 50 companies of Rifles, of which Upper Canada contributes 41, and Lower Canada 19. This is of itself a respectable force, rapidly progressing in discipline; and new companies are springing up every week through the country.

FROM CHATHAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—We have been informed by A. McKellar, Esq, that Mr. Pearson, a heavy lumber and timber merchant in this town, is about concluding the chartering of a vessel to load with lumber at the mill of McKellar and Dolson, *and to sail direct for Liverpool without breaking bulk!* This is a thing for the public to note.—*Planet.*

Special Notices.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

The astonishing efficacy of this sterling medicine in all affections of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and bowels, and for purifying the blood, have gained them the highest recommendation from the most distinguished Physicans and Surgeons in Europe and America. Two or three of these Pills a short time after taking supper, will remove any uneasiness in the head, stomach or bowels, indigestion produced by a torpid state of the liver and inactivity of the bowels; causing a disorganization of the whole frame, will, by a little perseverance with this excellent medicine, be effectually removed. Forqubitau - costiveness they are most excellent, not like many other aid medicines leaving the bowels confined, nor stimulating, so as to produce or agravate the Piles. The evil effects arising from excess of the table will be prevented if recourse be had to them. They quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose. They are particularly efficacious for stomach complaints, coughs, colds, agues, shortness of breath, and all obstructions of the urinary passages, strengthen the stomach, invigorate the nerves, create appetite, promote digestion, and a healthy action of the Liver.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It frequently occurs that Druggists *impose* on their customers, a spurious compound *called* Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, generally put up in a red or pink wrapper, and labelled *prepared or as prepared* at Apothecaries Hall London, when the fact is they are prepared by themselves. Beware of such trash, as you would of poison—The Genuine Pills have a likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the Proprietors, McPhail & Co London and New York.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co. ISAAC F. BUCHANAN

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late OWEN WALSH, of Anderdon, are hereby notified to come forward and settle. And all those to whom he was indebted are requested to present their accounts for adjustment.

NANCY WALSH.
Administratrix.

Anderdon, 26th Feb. '57.

HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber will purchase any quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay six cents per pound. Apply at the Oxford Mills.

DANIEL ROWE.

Oxford, March 4th, 1857

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable Charges.

March, 1857.

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Chatham, on FRIDAY, the FIRST of MAY next, at the hour of NOON, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L.

MERSEA.

8th	Concession, Lot E ½ 1. (100 acres)	
9th	do	lot S ½ 20, (100 acres)
10th	do	lots N ½ 2, S ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 20, N ½ 21, N ½ 22, (100 acres each.)
11th	do	lots 20, 22, (168 acres each), N part 23, (68 acres), N ½ 24, (95 acres.)

ROMNEY.

2nd	Concession, Lot 6, (150 acres)	
3rd	do	lots N W ½ 15, S E ½ 17, N W ½ 20, (100 acres each), 22, 24, (200 acres each.)
4th	do	lots N part 16, (56 acres) N W ½ 18, N W ½ 19, (100 acres each), 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, (200 acres each), 30, (150 acres.)
5th	do	lots N part 13, (65 acres) 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, (200 acres each), 22, (183 acres), 24, (45 acres), 26, (50 acres), 27, (30 acres), 28, (5 acres.)
6th	do	lots 14, (46 acres), 16, 18, 19, (200 acres each), 21, (90 acres.)
7th	do	lots 17, (120 acres), 18, (145 acres), 19, (45 acres), 20, (5 acres.)

TILBURY EAST.

3rd	Concession, Lot 12, (200 acres.)	
4th	do	lots 2, 4, (200 acres each) N W ½ 3, N W ½ 14, S E ½ 16, (100 acres each.)
5th	do	lots N W ½ 1, N W ½ 3, N W ½ 4, N W ½ 8, (100 acres each,)
6th	do	lots 2, 7, (200 acres each.)
7th	do	lots N W ½ 3, S E ½ 20, (100 acres), 23, (200 acres.)
8th	do	lots 19, 20, 23, (200 acres each.)
9th	do	lots 18, 20, 21, 23, (200 acres each.)
10th	do	lots S E ½ 12, (100 acres), 16, 17, 19, 20, (200 acres each), N W part 22, (100 acres.)
11th	do	lots S E part 19, (100 acres), 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, (200 acres each)
12th	do	lots 9, 11, 12, 16, (200 acres each), 17, (185 acres.)
13th	do	lots S E part 6, (100 acres), 16, 17, 19, 20, (200 acres each), N W part 15, (100 acres.)
14th	do	lots N W ½ 7, (100 acres) 11, 12, (200 acres each,)
15th	do	lot N W part 6, (100 acres.)

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, at NOON of TUESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH APRIL next, at an upset price, of Eight Shillings per acre, payable one fifth down and the remainder by four equal Annual Instalments with Interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, Com.

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

2nd	Concession, Lots 15, 18.	
3rd	do	do 16, 17, E ½ 27.
4th	do	do 25, E ½ 27.
5th	do	do 25.
6th	do	do 12.

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER.

3rd	Concession, Lots E ½ 26 E ½ 29.	
4th	do	do W ½ 15, W ½ 17.
5th	do	do 19, 29.
6th	do	do 28, 29.
7th	do	do 27, 29.
Range south of the Middle Road,	do	S ½ 8, S ½ 13.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST TILBURY.

2nd	Concession, Lots 5, 8, 10.	
3rd	do	do 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 14.
4th	do	do 6, 7, 8, S ½ 10, N ½ 14.
5th	do	do 1, 3, 4, 6, N part 7 (100 acres).
6th	do	do 2, N pt 5 (100)
7th	do	{ N pt 1 (100 acres), S pt 10 (100 acres) }
8th	do	{ S ½ 14, S ½ 16, S ½ 19, S ½ 20, 22. }
9th	do	{ S pt 7 (100 acres, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 S ½ 17, 19, 21. }
10th	do	{ S pt 3 (100), S pt 4 (100), 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, N pt 20 (100) }
11th	do	do 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.
Range south of Middle Road,	do	{ S ½ 1, S ½ 2, S ½ 3, S ½ 4, S ½ 7, S ½ 8, S ½ 11, S ½ 18, S ½ 19. }
Range north of Middle Road,	do	{ N ½ 2, N ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 7, N ½ 8. }

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the enclosure upon Lot No. 25 1st Concession, Anderdon, on or about the 1st of December last, a BLACK HEIFER, about 3 years old the coming Spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

WILLIAM BROOKER.

March 9th, 1857. River Canard Bridge.

AUDITOR'S REPORT,

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Township of Sandwich, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st December, 1856, both days inclusive.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To paid Auditor's Salary for 1855, - - -	4	0	0			
" " " 1856, -	8	15	0			
" additional services for examining late Treasurer's books for 1855, - - - -	10	0	0			
" Dennis Moynahan for examining late Treasurer's books for 1855, -	2	10	0			
" Committee by J. Mercer, for examining late Treasurer's books, -	9	0	0	34	5	0
" Treasurer's salary for 1855,				8	15	0
" Township Clerk's salary for 1855,	52	10	0			
" " " 1856 -	80	0	0	132	10	0
" Councillors' salary for 1855, -	31	5	0			
" " " 1856, -	50	0	0	81	5	0
" Local Supt's salary for 1855, -	13	0	0			
" " " 1856, -	10	10	0	23	10	0
" Assessors' salary for 1856, - -				56	5	0
" Legal Services for 1855, - -	20	19	9			
" " " 1856, -	5	0	0	25	19	9
" Roads and Bridges, - - -				773	18	10½
" School Sections, - - -				535	7	1½
" School Grant, - - - -				129	15	6
" Inspectors for 1855, - -	9	0	0			
" " 1856, - -	14	5	0	23	5	0
" Surveying, - - - - -				19	5	0
" Election for 1855, - -	3	0	0			
" " 1856, - -	3	0	0	6	0	0
" Messengers, - - - - -				1	5	0
" Deductions per Res. Council, -				13	3	6½
" County Treasurer for Rev Inspector for 1855 - - - - -				29	14	3
" Indigent for 1855, - - -	8	2	6			
" " 1856 - - -	24	15	0	32	17	6
" for Stationery, - - - -				1	18	5½
" Rent, Firewood, &c. - - -				1	12	6
" Making Drain on Shippews Street, Town of Sandwich, - - -				37	10	0
" Repairing Sandwich Wharf, -				19	4	6
" Wilson & Co. for Printing Blank Receipts, - - - - -				2	0	0
" Maple Leaf Office for Printing for the year 1856, - - - -				8	5	0
" L. P. St. Amour amount of acc't,				2	2	0
" Selecting Jurors, - - - -				10	0	0
" Fence Viewers, - - - -				3	13	1½
" Verbal Publications R. C. Church,				1	5	0
" Amount of Non-Resident School Rate No. 8, - - - - -				20	6	2½
" Statute Labor Town of Sandwich, for 1855, - - - - -	5	6	0			
" Statute Labor, Town of Sandwich for 1856, - - - - -	17	16	2	23	2	0
" Am't of Absentees and Defaulters,				21	1	8½
" County Treasurer for 1855, -	189	6	5			
" " " 1856, -	107	3	9	596	10	2
To Balance, - - - -				2875	12	2½
				599	19	3½
			£	3275	11	5½

	£	s.	d.
By Balance as per last published Report, -	646	1	4½
By Cash from T. Woodbridge, Esq., Fines from T. McKee, for amount of Tavern Licences rec'd by him for 1855	62	7	2
" from Rent of Sandwich Wharf, -	17	0	0
" " Pound Keeper Sandwich Town	2	1	10½
" " Absentees for 1855, - -	21	1	8½
" " Wild Land Tax for 1855, -	62	15	0
" " Tavern Licences, Township, -	42	0	0
" " " Town, - -	57	10	0
" Thos. Woodbridge, Esq. -	3	13	0
" Collector for 1855, - - - 969 12 2			
" " 1856, - - 860 16 11	1830	9	1
" Chas. Baby, Esq., on account late Treasurer's defalcations, -	348	19	7½
" from Government School Grant, -	129	15	6
" " G. Parent, Statute Labor, -	16	2	6
" " Clergy Reserve Fund, -	22	15	6
By Balance - - -	£599	19	3½

WILLIAM JOHNSON
C. H. ST. LOUIS, } *Auditors.*

Township Treasurer's Account,

With the Township of MAIDSTONE, from the 13th day of March, 1856, to the 7th day of March, 1857.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To balance on hand at date of balancing last accounts, - - - - - -	26	15	9½
" Tavern Licence, - - - -	4	10	0
" Amount received from Collector, -	464	15	0
" " " " C. R. Fund, -	402	4	8
	£ 898	5	5½

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By cash paid Roads and Bridges, - -	481	8	0
" " School Sections, - -	284	19	2½
" " Officers' Salaries, - -	75	0	9½
" " Balance of County Rates, -	39	10	0½
" " Council Expences, - -	13	2	6
" " for Printing, - - -	2	5	0
" " for Contingencies, - -	6	1	1½
	£ 886	11	8
Balance in hand at this date, -	11	13	9½
	£ 898	5	5½

We certify that the above account, to the best of our knowledge, is correct.
Maidstone, March 7th, 1857.
ROBERT BRUCE,
THOMAS POWER, } *Auditors.*

IN THE INSOLVENT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In the matter of the Petition of CHARLES BENNETT, an Insolvent Debtor.

WHEREAS a Petition of CHARLES BENNETT, of the township of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, "Hawking Merchant," has been filed in the Insolvent Court of the County of Essex and the Interim order for Protection, has been given to the said Charles Bennett, under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" and under the provisions of another act, passed in the nineteenth and twentieth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors Act of Upper Canada, and for the relief of a certain class of persons therein mentioned," The said Charles Bennett is hereby required to appear in Court, before ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the said County of Essex, acting in the matter of the said Petition, on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at twelve o'clock noon, precisely, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in the Town of Sandwich, in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his debts, Estates and effects, and to be further dealt with according to Law: And all persons indebted to the said Charles Bennett or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to WILLIAM JOHNSON of Sandwich, in the said County of Essex, Esquire, the official assignee, nominated in that behalf, by the Judge of the County Court of the County aforesaid, acting in the matter of the said Petition.

A. CHEWETT, *Judge.*

Dated 9th March, 1857.
LOUIS J. FLEURY,
Solicitor for Petitioner.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Literary Institute or Seminary about being erected at Woodstock, in connection with the Baptist Denomination, are hereby notified that the postponed meeting for the election of Trustees will take place at the Baptist Chapel, Woodstock, on Wednesday the 18th of March next. A full attendance is particularly requested. Parties not having subscribed, but who may wish to do so, will have an opportunity at the meeting in question.

The meeting in question will take place at 1 o'clock p. m.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time, and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the BOARD of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, for the purpose of examining Teachers, on Tuesday the 31st of March.

PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Secy. E'd, P. I.

Sandwich, 9th March, 1857.

Chancery Notice to Creditors.

PURSUANT to the Decretal order of the C COURT OF CHANCERY for UPPER CANADA, made in a case wherein William Aldis and John Rose and Mary Anne his wife are Plaintiffs, and Horatio Nelson is Defendant, the Creditors of CHRISTOPHER COX ALLEN late of Amherstburg in the County of Essex, Tailor, who died in or about the Month of July 1851, are on or before Wednesday the 1st day of April next, at 12 of the clock Noon, to come in before me the undersigned Master in ordinary of the said Court at my Chambers in Osgoode Hall, in the city of Toronto, and prove their debts or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said decretal order.

Dated the 18th day of February 1857.
A. N. BUELL.
ROBERT I. TURNER, Toronto,
Agent for S. S. McDonnell, Windsor.
Plaintiff's Solicitor.



CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
TORONTO, 18th Feb, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies. The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N-B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

OF ALL KINDS

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Finett, to one Joseph Augus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, the 4th of March 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Socy.,
Sandwich, 19th Jan, 1856. }

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour, -	$6 00
Superfine Flour, -	5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 20 do
Corn Meal, - - -	1 63 per bushel
Pig Feed, - - -	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean, - - -	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President - J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: R. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, prompt and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the brain, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences.

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world, proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bone, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby to wit: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Feb. 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fleury, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Atty for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. A. LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Exor.

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1850.

Frightful Accident

ON THE

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!

A Whole Train Precipitated into the Canal!

OVER SEVENTY PERSONS KILLED

From the Globe of Saturday.

A national calamity may fairly be said to have befallen us. Men who have stood in the foremost rank have been taken from amongst us. The busy wanders, and the pen almost refuses to do its accustomed duty, when attempting to describe the heart-rending scene we have witnessed.

The train from Toronto, due at Hamilton at a quarter to 6 p. m., had come from Toronto, and was proceeding at a moderate rate of speed to pass the swing bridge across the Desjardin Canal, when the accident occurred. Those at a distance may not know that a cutting has been made as an outlet to this canal, through the Burlington Heights, and that the railroad crosses it by a swing bridge 40 feet above the level of the canal. At present, of course, the water below is covered with ice about two feet thick. Just before the train reached the bridge the engine ran off the track, owing, it is supposed, to some defect in the axle. This is founded on the observation of some marks on the road for some distance on the west side of the spot where the accident occurred. The immense weight of the engine cutting through the timber of the bridge produced the effect naturally to be expected. The whole structure gave way and with one big thud crash the engine, tender and two first-class passenger cars broke through the severed frame work and leaped headlong into the yawning abyss below! The engine and tender crushed at once through the ice; and the baggage car striking the corner of the tender in the act of falling, was thrown a few inch of some ten yards from the engine; the first passenger car rushed after, and turning as it descended, fell on its roof, breaking partly through the ice. The last car fell endways, and strange to say remained in that position.

The loss of life was of course frightful; there were more than one hundred passengers on the train, and the list of those who escaped number about twenty as far as we can yet learn.

Immediate assistance was had from the different shops the persons engaged on the works. All that were in the last car, were taken out—mostly wounded, and we are sorry to say, too many *dead*. A hole was cut in the bottom of the car, which lay across the canal, and the bodies taken from it as rapidly as possible; but this could not be effected in a slow operation, when it is considered how intensely cold the water is at this season of the year, and that the depth was sufficient to hide an engine, tender, and baggage car from view.

THE DEAD.

The following is a list of the dead as ascertained late last evening:—

1. Donald Stuart, merchant, Hamilton.
2. A. Grant, about 45 years old; residence unknown.
3. John Russell, railway contractor Brantford, of the firm of Mellish. Morrell & Russell.
4. Mrs. Russell, his wife.
5. An Irish Boy, of Dumbarton, about 20 years of age.
6. Joseph Barr, merchant, Niagara.
7. Female unknown—ring on wedding finger marked A. D.
8. James Gannon, Chicago.
9. Samuel Zimmerman, Niagara Falls.
10. Thomas Benson, merchant, Port Hope.
11. John Sharp, book vendor at the depot.
12. Erastus Freen, Hamilton.
13. Rev. Mr. Brooker, Hamilton.
14. Timothy Doyle, son of No. 32, Aged 5 years.
15. John C. Henderson, brother-in-law of Mr. Brydges, Managing Director of G. W. R. R.
16. Mahaly Clare, daughter of John C. Clare, Hamilton, aged 2.
17. A tall man, unknown, about 40 years of age, dressed in black, hair slightly grey, had ticket to Paris.
18. Edwin Duffield, late mate on *Europa* steamer.
19. Joseph Major, Two Rivers, Michigan.
20. Capt. James Sutherland, of steamer *Magnet, Hamilton.*
21. Adam Ferrie, junr., barrister, Hamilton, eldest son of the late Colin C. Ferrie.
22. Unknown man, middle aged, medium height, dressed in dark grey, with hunting brass buttons, small pocket book, with some small bills, also ticket to Bronte, without date.
23. James Ross, gas Inspector, Toronto.
24. Man unknown, about 40 years old, clouded grey coat and pants, striped blue shirt, broad face, and light whiskers.
25. John Wilford, Hamilton, lately from England, miller by occupation, but not be working for some time, stopping at Downie's hotel.
26. Alex. Broomfield, engineer of the train, neck apparently broken, and body injured, leaves wife and small family.
27. Mr. Baldwin, Son, Stratford, a very old and respectable man.
28. Robert Crawford, Saltfleet, farmer.
29. Wm. Sturdy, London, in employ of Robt. Walker, Merchant Tailor.
30. Hugh McSloy, merchant, St. Catherines.
31. Rev. Dr. Heiss, German Minister, Hamilton.
32. Timothy Doyle, from Dumbarton, husband of number 5, shoemaker.
33. Patrick Doyle, brother of the above.
34. Joseph Harkness, Toronto, late Band Master of the Rifles; more recently Quarter-master in same corps.
35. Charles Brown, merchant, Galt.
36. Mr. Kendall, Rochester.
37. Ann McFiggin, servant of Mr. Irving, Solicitor G. W. R. R.
38. Mrs. P.S. Stevenson, severely injured, and died on her way home. Daughter of Mr. Sheriff Thomas.
39. An old man, name unknown, drab over coat, blue vest, red comforter, striped woolen mittens. In his pocket a bag of silver, also some papers, among which was a note drawn by J. Maxwell in favor of T. Brown, and dated Bowmanville.
40. John Morley, Thorold, one of the best plough makers in Canada. His body was also found.
41. A young girl, named Ellen Devine, from below Port Nelson; was going on a visit to her brother near Hamilton.
42. Mary Devine, sister of the above.
43. Old man, unknown, dark coat, blue vest, and brown trousers. No papers or other articles that could lead to his identification were discovered.
44. Unknown man, middle aged, with grey trousers and drab over coat. Manuscript poetry in his pocket. "The battle of Inkerman." On the back of which was written "to Miss Hall, Hannahsville."
45. Mr. Curtis, Jun., of Ingersoll, (whose father was seriously injured,) had a ticket from Toronto to Beachville, was identified by having a weigh-house ticket of hay at Ingersoll.
46. A young man respectably dressed, supposed to be Darius Whittier, of Markham. On his person were found several letters, one addressed, relating to agricultural implements, a list of accounts due, circulars, memorandum book, and several large rolls of bills.
47. Mr. Bradfield Clifton, farmer and flour merchant, returning with his wife from a visit to Dr. Caldwell, the Toronto oculist, who identified them.
48. Mrs. Bradfield, wife of the above.—The bodies were taken away by relatives.
49. Able-bodied man, with heavy red whiskers, clothes torn from his body; no papers on his person. Dark grey trowsers. Supposed to be Duncan Campbell, of Campbellville.
50. An unknown man, about 50 years old, with a letter in his pocket, directed, Chas. Coldfield, lot 4, con. 6, Albion; also a letter from a person in Towanda, signing herself "his affectionate daughter Rosa."
51. G. G. McInnes, (supposed) a young man of 22, bible with name in, but no residence. Papers and letters dated Shannonville. A miniature of male and female, and portmannaie, with some money, were also found.
52. Unknown man, young, poorly dressed, sandy hair, pocket-book, with silver to a small amount. Ticket, but the reading effaced by the water.
53. Ralph Wade, Esq., of Cobourg. His person was identified by several circulars, cards, and letters—one from Mr. Felton, M.P.P. Mr. Wade was extensively engaged in the breeding and importing of improved stock, and was well known to leading agriculturists of the Province.
54. Female, rather tall, silk dress, striped with brown, coarse black hair, married ring on her finger, lace chemizette, gold locket, and a brooch, on which was the figure of a flying cupid.
55. George Knight, the fireman of the locomotive. Body recovered at eight o'clock, last evening.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

Most of the bodies of the dead were laid out in the great stone freight-house, but a few rooms were deposited in a frame building adjoining the station. They presented a ghastly appearance. The general expression on the countenance was that of fear and alarm; the eyeball stretched to the utmost, the mouth open, and the hands generally fixed in an attitude of defence. There was a great delay in identifying the bodies, owing to the exclusion of the friends by the Coroner. A few persons belonging to Hamilton were allowed to remove their friends immediately, but strangers were compelled to wait till Friday before they were permitted even to see their dead relatives.

The body of Mr. Zimmerman was removed to the house of Mr. Roach, the next day conveyed to Clifton, where it is to be interred on Monday next. Mr. Zimmerman had a severe cut across the face, and his body bore the marks of great pressure, his arms being so bound as to make it impossible to straighten them. It is said that he had almost reached the door in the effort to make his escape from the car, when it was precipitated over the bridge. Mr. Hill of Toronto, who jumped from the car, was only a few feet before him.

It is intended to have a public funeral of the unfortunate sufferers, on Monday, in Hamilton. Sub Committees have been formed to wait on the friends of the deceased.

The body of Mr. Benson was brought down from Hamilton in the afternoon by the mail, and will be removed to Port Hope for burial.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Russell were removed to Davidson's City Hotel during the day, and then sent on to Brantford. Mrs. Russell was just returned from Europe, and Mr. Russell had been to meet her.

The body of Capt. Sutherland was taken in charge by about a dozen sailors, who bore him to the flour warehouse, where they covered him with the Union Jack. They all seemed deeply affected.

The two sisters Devine, mentioned above, were found together, and were not separated. Their brother, ignorant of the catastrophe, came to meet them, and his anguish at the unexpected sight of the corpses was very great.

All the money, jewelry, papers, &c., were taken in charge by the Company's officials, and will be delivered up to the friends of the deceased on proof of identification.

THE INJURED.

Mr. Thomas C. Street of Niagara Falls, the eminent capitalist, and formerly M. P. for the county of Welland, has his collar-bone fractured, and also some injury in his right arm. At last accounts he was doing well. Mr. Street could give no account of the accident; he knew nothing till he was taken from the ruins.

Mr. Macklom of Chippawa escaped with some cuts and a bruise in the abdomen, which, it is hoped, will not prove dangerous. Dr. Bethune of Toronto, and Dr. Fraser, M. P., were both in attendance on this gentleman.

Mr. Curtis, of Ingersoll, is said to have his back broken, and is not expected to live.

Mr. Farr was still alive at the last accounts, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Woods, of Woodstock, had his arm broken.

Capt. A. McBride, of Port Burwell, escaped with some injuries to his head.

Mr. Barton, junr., of Stratford, is much injured about the head.

H. M. Yerington, of Port Stanley, received a contusion on the head; not seriously injured.

THOSE WHO ESCAPED.

Mr. Muir, Traffic Superintendent Great Western Railroad, had a most miraculous escape. He was half asleep on the last seat of the last car, when he was awakened by the unusual motion of the train. Starting up and rushing to the door, he perceived what was the matter, and jumped off at the very moment the car was being precipitated in the yawning gulph beneath. Indeed the platform of the car was on a level with the several timber of the bridge. With a powerful effort Mr. Muir leaped to a place of safety.

Mr. Jessopp, one of the auditors, the Express Messenger, Post office Clerk, and Conductor Barrett, escaped from the baggage car, when submerged in the water, by climbing upon the top.

Mr. Richardson, one of the conductors of Railroad, but not then on duty, was asleep in the baggage car when the accident took place, and was conscious of nothing until he found himself lying on the ice almost unhurt.

Mr. McCulloch, Printer in the *Guardian* office of this city, escaped with cuts on the head. Owen Doyle, a resident of Dunbarton, Pickering, escaped from the first car through the window. Two children of his brother Timothy Doyle, one a girl of eight years, also got out of the car in what appears a miraculous manner.

An Irish woman who had two fingers broken, name unknown, was able to walk off immediately after the accident.

A woman, belonging to Hamilton, went off in a cab over the ice.

Two railway men, Mr. Reed, of Suspension Bridge, formerly of the Northern Railroad, and Mr. Hill, of Toronto, were standing on the platform of the front car, and jumped off without injury.

Mr. John K. Clare, merchant, Jamesstreet, was upon the car upset into the canal. He had his little girl by his side, and when the car was descending, she got loose from him in some way. He was sitting two seats back of the stove, and with it was thrown forward. He scarcely knows how he escaped; indeed, it is miraculous. He crawled through the window; he looked for his little girl, but could not see her. Her body has since been recovered.

THE CLEARING OF THE WRECK.

During the night of Thursday, relays of men were engaged in clearing away the wreck.

When our reporters reached the scene of the accident, they found the workmen engaged in hauling out of the water with a crane and pulleys, a section of the bridge, which lay upon the surface of the ice, with the view of reaching the first passenger car, which was entirely submerged. The second passenger car had landed lengthwise on the bank of the base of the bridge, and it was from this that all the saved and the dead bodies had been taken.

Early in the morning the workmen succeeded in removing the *debris* of the bridge, and reached the submerged passenger car, which they speedily broke to pieces, and twelve or fifteen bodies were taken from it. As these however did not make up the tale of the passengers, it is believed that many were sank to the bottom of the canal, and the workmen proceeded to break up the remainder of the car, in order to remove it from the spot, to enable them to drag the water.

At the latest accounts last evening, the workmen were still engaged. It was supposed more than twenty bodies were still unrecovered. The fireman was got out at the last accounts a mangled mass.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The keenest scrutiny was bestowed during the day upon the track and the rails on the west side of the bridge. There is a switch close to the bridge, and it was discovered that part of the rail was greatly bent, and that the connecting rods of the switch were bent and broken, as if from the passing over them of the wheel. Further on, abrasions were discovered in the sleepers, also marks on the rails and bolts confining the chairs. From these facts it is contended that one of the wheels of the locomotive was broken, and that part of the engine struck with violence upon the timbers of the bridge and caused its destruction. This theory, supported by many circumstances, will be tested when the locomotive is recovered from the water under which it lies.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORONER.

When everything possible had been done to identify the bodies, the Coroner gave permission for them to be removed, while a body of constables were placed to guard from intrusion the rooms in which the dead lay.

The Coroner, Reporters, and several others interested, then proceeded to the Board room of the Great Western Railway, where the following were sworn in on the jury:—

James Osborne, Jos. Listen, John Moore John Galbraith, Levi Baemer, Robert Rae, Jesse Nickerson, Thos. B. Harris, Robert Osborne, Wm. G. Kerr, Alexander Hamilton, Lewis R. Carley, Chas. Magill, James McIntyre, Horatio Case, James Cummings, Adam Brown—17.

James McIntyre was then elected foreman, and the jury were directed to inquire how Donald Stuart and many others came to their death. They then proceeded to view the various bodies at Mr. Roach's house, where those of Mr S. Zimmerman and J. C. Henderson are laid, and immediately afterwards adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

The inquest will not be proceeded with, however, till some day next week, to afford time to raise the locomotive, and make a thorough search in the bed of the canal.

How to Set out Trees.

"Line upon line and precept upon precept," may be as profitable now as in bible times. At any rate, we shall be justified for reproducing the following, which we condense from the American "Agriculturist":

We advise to set out most kinds of fruit trees in the fall, as soon as may be after the leaves have dropped from them. Peach, apricot, nectarine trees are transplanted more safely in the spring as early as the ground will admit being worked.

In taking up trees, great care should be taken to save unbroken as many as possible of the very small roots and fibers, even those so minute as to be scarcely seen. Upon the number of these, which are really the feeders of the tree, will depend its future growth and vigor. Never pull up a tree rudely, or cut off its roots with a spade, except, perhaps, some of its longer larger roots. Leave the tap-root moderately long. Before lifting a tree, loosen the soil around it well, and then take it up carefully. Proper care in this particular will double the chance of its surviving, and render it tenfold more valuable afterward.

While out of the ground, the roots should on no account be exposed to the sun or dry winds. If not set out immediately, let them be kept damp—not wet. Too much wet, warm packing is almost as dangerous as dryness.

Dig wide, deep holes, to be filled with good surface soil. Here lies one of the great secrets of successful fruit growing. No matter how poor the original soil, it is always comparatively easy to dig out a large hole, say two to two and one-half feet deep, and five to eight feet in diameter, and fill it in with good soil for the future bed of the tree. The air, from which they derive much nourishment, is just as good over a barren, sandy field as over a fertile one, and we can always get good soil enough for the tree to grow in even if it has to be carted a mile.

The Soil.—If the ground designed for fruit or shaded trees has a good surface, leaving it near by. All below should be spread at a distance. Then fill in the bottom with the soil near by, and upon this set the trees Complete the filling with the best top soil gathered from some distance around each hole. Unless the ground is already quite rich, it is well to mix with the filling a good supply of rotten manure, muck, or decayed leaves. We know of nothing better to put in the soil, around the roots of all fruit trees than ground bones. They need not be finely ground. The finest portions will furnish immediate pabulum for food to the roots, while the coarser portions will decay gradually, and yield an annual supply of nutriment through a long series of years. Remember, that after a tree has been set out, and its roots have commenced to grow, you can readily replace a poor soil, with a better one, not one you may with a supply of fertilizers. The after improving will necessarily be by means of liquid manures.—Therefore prepare a permanently rich soil at first.

Setting out Trees.—Here, also, a little—yes, a good deal—of care will pay. Having taken up the trees as directed above, fill up the several holes, so that when they have settled, each tree will stand about as deep as when it grew originally in the nursery. Then set in the trees, leaving the roots free, and extended in their natural position. Do not shovel in the soil upon them in masses, but sprinkle it in among and around the roots (jarring the tree with the hand occasionally), and press it down tightly. This done, fill up the rest of the ho e with good soil, as directed above.

The ground should be left a little elevated around the trees, to allow for settling. It is well to add even more than this to support the tree during the winter, and dig around the surplus in the spring.

If the ground is dry at the time of setting, or if dry weather succeeds, an occasional watering should be given, just enough to keep the ground damp, but not enough to puddle it, or make it wet and cold. The object should be to get the fibers started before all growth is cut off by frost. If much water remains about the roots during winter, there will be more expansion and contraction by frost, and the tender roots will be more torn and broken thereby. We would recommend thorough under-draining for all ground on which fruit trees are to grow. The ground may, however, be dra ned subsequently by running drains between the rows of trees.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH,

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DODSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS *HALL*, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. *He* would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good Old and Pale Ale and Porter will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive ostler will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich Street, Proprietor.

29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. D. McGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a liberal share of patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,

Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.

7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. The Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season,

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AYON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the AYON HOTEL, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with two Bolts and a stone patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

The whole Mill can be purchased and car ried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,

ALEX. GORDON, Agent,

Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sangeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.

O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.

March 28, 1856. nöly

Michigan Central Railroad Co

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO,

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,

J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*

Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

" Detroit, Tuesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander,*

Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

" Detroit, Wednesdays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays

" Detroit, Thursdays and Sundays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that have ever been placed on the Lakes.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between Buffalo and Chicago, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN. Agent.

Detroit, January, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALS IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,

No. 176 Jefferson Ave

Feb. 29th, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.

Administrator.

Colchester, 10th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that through mistake, parties have supposed that I was an Administrator to the Estate of the late J. B. Parent, late of Sandwich.

I hereby notify the public that I am not Administrator, and that I have nothing to do with the Estate whatever.

THOMAS F. LABADIE

Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

NOTICE.

A PLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

WANTED,

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted, for School Section, No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be paid. Apply to

HENRY HALE,

JAMES HAGGARTY, } Trustees.

ADAM MARTINDALE,

Maidstone, Jan. 28, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1857. NO. 5.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.

At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d. cy

Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TOWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Sandwich Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.B.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES II. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying another article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

He is also prepared to furnish goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.

JAMES WEBER.
Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

Select Poetry.

Contrasts.

How beautiful is sunshine
That follows after rain!
How pleasant are the dreams of ease
When purchased by a pain!
How sweet true love quarrels
To make it up again!

How merry is the streamlet
That has a rock to leap;
How blessed is the daily toil
That brings refreshing sleep;
Then perjury, Love, a quarrel,
But neither long nor deep.

How dull would would be the morning,
Had night not got before!
How tame would be the summer days
Were't not for winter hour!
And were our life all pleasure,
Delight would be no more!

After the dark, the dawning—
After the cool, the heat—
After the rain, the buds of spring—
After sour, the sweet—
And after all the shiding,
Behold me at thy feet!

Musings.

Coming events when stealing nigh
Their shadows cast before them,
And half reveal to human hearts
The fate impending o'er them.

How oft we've seen those shadows fall
Along the path we trod,
And found how false were all the hopes
That centered not in God.

More pictures on the shifting sands,
We trace them day by day,
Altho' we know each ebbing tide
Will wash them all away.

Those meteor lights that cross the skies,
And for an instant glow,
Are not more fleeting than the joys
We count on here below.

The plans of life on which we spend
The soul's exalted power,
And toil and labor for through years,
May vanish in an hour.

The trusted friend so often false!
And cold the idolized!
The ones we hope we cherish most
So seldom realized!

Those are the clouds that sometimes cross
The noon of our career,
To teach if we would be taught,
How vain are all things here!

To wean our heart from worldly ways
In mercy they are given,
For while they dim our course on earth,
They light the way to heaven.

The New Carpet.

"I can hardly spare it, Jane; but as you have set your heart upon it, why I suppose I must."

The young wife looked with rapture upon the shining gold pieces.

"Twenty pounds," said she to herself, "how rich it makes me feel. It seems a great deal to pay for a carpet; but, 'gold is worth gold,' as the old saying is, and one good purchase is worth a dozen poor ones. I'll buy one of the very finest and most beautiful Brussels."

Afternoon came; the rosy babe was laid asleep in his little cradle, and the maid received a score of charges to linger by its side every moment till the darling woke up. Jane, flushed with eager anticipation, looked her prettiest; and throwing her mantilla over her handsome shoulders, she was just hurrying away, when a loud ring at the door brought out a very peevish "O dear!" at the unexpected intrusion.

"O, Jane—dear Jane!" and a pale creature sat panting on the sofa. "We are in such trouble—such a dreadful trouble!—Can you help us? Do you think we could borrow twenty pounds? You know you said I might always rely upon you when trial came; and poor Charles expects every moment to be arrested, and he is so ill!"

"Dear, dear!" said Jane, her good heart suddenly contracting; "Edward told me, only this morning, not to ask him for any more for three months;" and she gathered her purse up tightly in her handkerchief, "I'm sure if I—only could oblige you, I would; but I expect Edward is really pushed. Can't you get it elsewhere? Have you tried?"

"Yes," answered her friend, despondingly, "I've tried everywhere. People know that Charles is ill and cannot repay immediately. Mr. J——, knows our circumstances, yet he insists upon that money. Oh, it is so hard!"

Her pitiful voice, and the big tears running like rain down her pallid cheeks, almost unnerved Jane's selfishness. But that carpet—that beautiful carpet she had promised herself so long, and so often been disappointed of its possession, that she could not give up. She knew her husband's heart—and that he would urge her to self denial. No! she would not see him—if she did it was all over with the carpet.

"Well," said her poor friend, in a desponding voice, rising to go, "I'm sorry you can't help me; I know you would if you could, and its something to know that—but I go back with a heavy heart. Good morning, dear Jane; I hope you will never know what it is to want and suffer."

How handsome the new carpet looked as the sun streamed on its wreathed flowers, its colors of fawn and blue, and crimson, its soft velvety richness—and how proud felt Jane at the lavish praises of her neighbors. It was a bargain, too; she had saved six pounds in its purchase, and bought a pair of vases for the window-recess.

"I declare," said her husband, "this looks like comfort; but it spoils all my pleasure to think of poor Charley Somers. The poor fellow is dead."

Jane gave a sharp scream, and the flush faded from her face.

"Yes! that rascally J——! For the paltry sum of twenty pounds, he arrested Charles who ruptured a blood vessel, and lived scarcely an hour afterwards. You know he has been weak and ill this long while."

"And Mary?" issued from Jane's bloodless lips.

"She has a dead child; and they tell me her life is despaired of. Why on earth didn't they send to me? I could easily have spared the money for that purpose. If it had stripped me of the last guinea they should have had it.—Poor fellow—poor Mary."

"And I might have saved it—all! shrieked Jane, sinking upon her knees on the rich carpet. "Oh, Edward, will God ever forgive me for my heartlessness! Mary did call here, and with tears begged me to aid her—and I, I had the whole sum in my very hand and coldly turned her away. Oh, my God, forgive me, forgive me."

In the very agony of grief, poor Jane would receive no comfort. In vain her husband strove to soothe her, she would not hear a word inextenuation of her selfish conduct.

"I shall never forget her sad voice; Oh, take it away—that hateful carpet! I have purchased it with the death of my dearest friend! How could I be so cruel! I shall never be happy again, never—never!"

Years have passed since then, and Mary with her husband lie together under the green sod of the churchyard. Jane has grey hairs mixed with the light brown of her tresses; but she lives in a home of splendor, and Mary a gentle Mary in her household, dear to her as her own sweet children—she is the orphan child of those who have laid side by side for ten long years.

Edward is rich; but prosperity has not hardened his heart. His hand never tires of giving out bounty to the poor; and Jane is the guardian angel of the needy. The "new carpet," long since old, is sacredly preserved as a momento of sorrowful but penitent hours; and many a weary heart owes to its silent influence the prosperity that has turned want's wilderness into an Eden of plenty.

An Impertinent Juryman.

An Arkansas correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives the following as authentic:—

You Lousianians are all fond of cracking jokes at the expense of Arkansas. Now, here is one on your State, absolutely true, I got it from an eye witness:

The District Court in one of your northern parishes was in session, 'twas the first day of the court; time, after dinner. Lawyers and others had dined, and were sitting out before the hotel, and a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up and made himself one of 'em, and remarked: 'Gentlemen, I wish you would go on with this court, for I want to go home; I left Betsy a looking out.'

'Ah!' said one of the lawyers, 'and pray, sir, what detains you at court?'

'Why, sir,' said the countryman, 'I am forced here as a *jury*, and they say if I go home they will have to *fine* me, and they would'nt do that, as I live a good piece.'

'What jury are you on?' asked a lawyer.

'What jury?'

'Yes, what jury? Grand or traverse jury?'

'Grand or travis jury? Dad-fetched if I know?'

'Well,' said the lawyer, 'did the judge charge you?'

'Well, squire,' said he, 'the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and kinder bosses it over the crowd, gin us a talk, but I don't know whether he *charged* anything or not.'

The crowd broke up in a roar of laughter, and the Sheriff called court.

Ghosts at the Opera.

The following "true story" is related by a Parisian journalist:—

A few evenings since, a box in the first tier at the opera was observed to be empty, though the entire house, with this exception, was crowded to excess. Two spectators, who had not seats to their liking, went to the door of this box, but could not obtain admission. The *ouvreuse*, who has charge of opening and shutting the box doors, insisted the box held but five, and that the five were within.

The gentlemen regained their seats fully determined to lay their complaint before the *chef de controle*. With this view, they begged those around them to observe that the box was empty.

"Perfectly empty," cried all, unanimously.

But just then, as all were gazing, what was their terror at beholding a white hand, apparently detached from any body, moving along the edge of the box, and holding an ivory opera glass. This hand, isolated and flitting about in the darkness, produced a terrible effect. The two gentlemen, pale with surprise and affright, remained immovable and speechless. Presently, other white hands made their appearance, one of them holding a white handkerchief, and going through the motions, as if wiping a forehead.

The house was, of course, very dimly lighted, which aided the excitement and delusion. But no sooner was the gas turned on, then those nearest to the mysterious box burst into a shout of laughter. The occupants of the box were five *negroes*, completely dressed in black, with their coats buttoned up, elegantly gloved in white.—Hidden by the darkness, they had remained invisible in the shades of their "loge," or "open box!"

A Thrilling Incident.

Some years since, writes a correspondent, we were a student of medicine in a neighboring State, and with a number of associates and highly respected class-mates, were attending a course of private lectures under the direction and instruction of a gentleman of extensive experience and unsurpassed scientific attainments and skill. During the course medical and surgical cases were investigated, prescribed for, and lectured on before the class, clinical demonstrations and lectures at private houses, and dissections whenever subjects could be, by any means whatever, obtained. We were assembled one dark stormy evening in the lecture room. A lecture by the professor of the theory and practice of Medicine was progressing when a feeble rap on the outer door was heard.—The porter whose duty it was to attend and answer, and report all business calls, immediately announced a man in waiting, and that he had a body in his waggon under the shed, and if the professor or the students wished one fresh from the grave, and but recently deceased, he would dispose of it at a fair compensation. A bargain was at once made, the price demanded, $30, was paid, and the body deposited on the table.

The lecture was of course interrupted, but as soon as this matter was disposed of the lecture proceeded. At the close of the lecture it was proposed and disrobed of grave clothes, and lo, behold the body of a young lady, even in death, of surpassing beauty and seemed, on the first view, more in a state of calm and placid sleep than of death, and involuntarily all were still and hush as the grave from which the body was taken, lest she should be awakened from pleasant dreams. No sculptor could mould, or imagination conceive of a form more beautiful more perfect than that angelic form before us. No member of the class could raise the knife as a token for commencing the task of dissection. No one could mark or mar a form so lovely! But horror of horrors! One of our most intelligent and promising associates, whose attention had been diverted during the act of uncovering the body, took his place at the table. And shall we ever forget the heart-rending scene that followed? *No, Never!*

This young man was about closing his course of study, and had promised his heart and hand to an interesting young lady in a neighboring village, fondly expecting, as soon as he could establish himself in business to be united to her in marriage. But about one week prior to this evening, after a short sickness, she died, and it was her body that was on the table before us! The first glance on the remains of this lovely female, by this student, he recognised it, and with a most unearthly groan and a shriek, fell to the floor, and at that moment his reason took its flight, never to return; that moment he was left a wreck of departed intelligence and promising greatness. Until death closed the scene, he was a raving maniac.—State of Maine.

Miscellany.

At a meeting of the local committee of the Provincial Show, which was held on Friday last, in Brantford, at the Kerby House, it was decided, after examining various sites, that 20 acres of the Kerby Tract, situated on the hill above the railway depot, and west of the residence of Mr. Sproules, is the most suitable place for the show.—*Leader.*

The Halifax *Morning Chronicle*, Feb. 28th says:—

"The failure of the mackerel fishery last fall has entailed a heavy loss on Nova Scotia, and cannot fail to have the effect of enhancing the prices of herring during the present season; the latter are by no means superabundant in the Provincial markets.

WORTH KNOWING—Nearly all brave men have been of a finely organized and therefore, nervous temperament. Julius Cæsar was nervous, so was Bonaparte, so was Nelson. The Duke of Wellington saw a man turn pale as he marched up to the battery. 'That,' he said, 'is a brave man; he knows his danger and faces it.'

LOOK UP.—Here is a good moral under the guise of a fable: "A young man once picked up a sovereign in the road. Ever afterwards as he walked along, he kept his eyes fixed steadily on the ground, in hopes of finding another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up gold and silver. But in all these years, while he was looking for them he saw not the heavens were bright above him, and nature beautiful around. He never once allowed his eyes to look up from the mud and filth in which he sought the treasure; and when he died a rich old man, he only knew this fair earth of ours as a dirty road in which to pick up money as you walk along.

Woman like ivy—the more you are ruined, the closer she clings to you. A vile old bachelor adds—Ivy is like woman—the closer it clings to you, the more you are ruined. Poor rule that won't work both ways —Knock down the bachelor!

WONDERFUL POWER OF STEAM.—Some gentleman on board the steamer Diamond, the other day, were conversing about the wonderful power of steam, the great facilities it had given to travelling, &c. One gentleman remarked that a man might leave New York in the morning and arrive the same night in Baltimore, thus being in five States in one day.

"Only five, is it ye say?" said an Irishman present, "and it's meself who was in nine States on Monday last."

The company were incredulous, and called on Paddy to explain how such a thing could be possible, which he did as follows:

"Well see gintlemen, I was marriedin New York last Monday Morning at six o'clock, and went with my dear Bridget to Baltimore the same day; and sure before I got there, I was after getting drunk as a baste. So ye persave I was in the State of New York, the State of Sobriety, the State of Single Blessedness, the State of New Jersey, the State of Connubial Felicity, (that's what we call matrimony,) the State of Delaware, the State of Maryland, and the State of Intoxication all in one day, and the whole of which was owing to the wonderful power of steam."

A WELSHMAN'S ADVICE.—Think before thou speakest—1st, What thou shall speak? 2nd, Why thou shouldst speak? 3rd, To whom thou mayest have to speak? 4th, About whom thou art going to speak? 5th, What will become of what thou mayest speak? 6th, What may be the benefit of what thou shalt speak? 7th, Who may be listening to what thou shalt speak? Put thy words on thy fingers, and before thou speakest turn these seven ways, and there never shall come any harm of what thou speakest.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In chronic dyspepsia, where the stomach has become callous to all ordinary remedies, and stimulants fail either to provoke appetite or facilitate digestion, these Pills, by their multaneous action upon the fluids which dissolve, assimilate and adapt to the purposes of nutrition the food taken into the system, will quickly impart a healthy tone to to whole physical machinery. Indigestion, and all its concomitants and consequences, including general debility, liver complaint, nausea, pains between the shoulders, headach, low spirits a feeling of oppression after meals, sleeplessness, languor, flatulence, bowel complaint, etc., are among the ailments invariably cured by a course of his inestimable remedy.

The *Prototype* says that at the meeting held in London for the purpose of considering the advisability of petitioning for the establishment of a District Lunatic Asylum in that city, the object was fully approved of. Previous to the close of the meeting a resolution approving of "the proposed change recommended by the government in abolishing the lunatic asylum tax and supporting that institution out of the provincial revenue," was carried without one dissentient voice.

WM. COOPER, a coloured man of Buffalo, himself a fugitive slave, has endeavoured, it is said, to betray his wife—for twenty years legally free—into Slavery. The coloured citizens of Buffalo have, therefore, held a meeting and denounced Cooper declaring that they will not associate with him nor permit him to enter their houses; and that they will discountenance any coloured person who shall hereafter associate with him or permit him on their premises.

A good story is told of a Yankee who went for the first time in a bowling alley, and kept firing away at the pins to the imminent peril of the boy, who so far from having anything to do in "setting up" the pins, was actively engaged in endeavoring to avoid the balls of the player, which rattled on all sides of the pins without touching them. At length the fellow, seeing the predicament the boy was in, yelled out, as he let drive another ball, "stand in among the pins if you don't want to get hit!"

"Class in middle geography stand up What is a pyramid?" A pile of men in a circus, one top t'other." "Where is Egypt! "Where it allers was." "Where is that, my son?' Dunno, sir." Go down to the foot, you scoundrel!"

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.—A perpetual conflict with natural desires seems to be the lot of our present state. In youth we require something of the tardiness and rigidity of age; and in age we must labor to recall the fire and impetuosity of youth; in youth we must learn to expect, in age to enjoy.

Two young ladies, the other day were discussing the important question whether a certain gentleman wore any beard. One of them exclaimed: "I know he has, for it pricked my cheek!" What an indisreet admission!

A HAPPY FIRESIDE.—Home is the residence not merely of the body, but of the heart; it is a place for the affections to unfold and develop themselves: for children to love and learn and play in; for husband and wife to toil smilingly together, and make life a blessing. The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home; if we are not happy there, we can not be happy elsewhere. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fireside.

LEIGH HUNT says—Those who have lost an infant are never, as it were, without an infant child. They are the only persons who in one sense, retain it always, and they furnish other persons with the same idea. The other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality, this one alone is rendered an immortal child."

Arrival of the Alps.

PALMERSTON MINISTRY DEFEATED!

BOSTON, March 20.

The steam propeller *Alps* arrived with Liverpool dates to 4th. Her news is important.

The steamer *Africa* arrived out on the 2nd instant, and *City of Baltimore* on the 3rd.

Treaty of Peace has been signed at Paris between England and Persia.

In the House of Commons, after a protonged debate, ministry, (Tuesday night, 3rd.) were defeated on motion of Mr. Cobden, disapproving the bombardment of Canton, having been carried by 16 majority.— The vote stood 263 against 247. It is thought Palmerston will resign or dissolve Parliament at once.

Sir J. F. Crampton, late Minister to the United States has been appointed Minister to the King of Hanover.

Hong Kong dates by the Oriental are to Jan. 16th. There appears to have been no further operations against Canton.

CHINESE ATTACK ON BRITISH SHIPPING.

Despatches from Sir John Bowring and Admiral Seymour give accounts of the attempts made to retake Keytoum Fort, and of an attack on the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese junks. The attack was well concerted, and made at low water, when the large men of-war could not safely manœuvre, but it was brilliantly repelled.

Sir Michael Seymour had thought to abandon his post at Dutch Folly and the Factory Ga dens, and had strengthened his position at the forts lower down the river.

The details of the massacre of Europeans on board the Mistole were also communicated in these despatches.

On January 12th, the whole of the suburbs west of Canton was burnt by the British forces. A large fire had also taken place inside of the city.

PROCLAMATION OF MANDARINS TO ASSASSINATE EUROPEANS.A

The Mandarins have issued a proclamation in various districts against the English and have offered large rewards to those who may succeed in assassination or incendiary in Hong Kong. The Chinese have been ordered to quit the service of foreigners and return to their homes, and so powerful is the Mandarin system that disobedience entails much trouble, if not positive destruction, on the relatives of the offender. The consequence is that nearly all the Chinese servants have left or are leaving.

PARIS, March 8.—The treaty with Persia was signed here to-day.

CANTON IN FLAMES—TRADE WITH THE ENGLISH PROHIBITED.

The latest report from Canton asserts that the fire kindled by the bombardment had spread into the city, which was one sheet of flame when the overland mail left.

The Paris *Journal* says:—We learn by letters from China, under date of Dec. 15th, that the Court of Pekin has published a decree prohibiting all subjects of the Celestial Empire from trading with the English. Disobedience is to be punished with death.

Yesterday's Gazette officially advances the news that the Persian war is at an end.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes on Monday evening:—The basis of treaty between Persia, and England are not yet signed. Hostilities are suspended, but there is no regular armistice. No representations have been or will be made at Teheran, by friendly Powers, until the bonds of the treaty are signed.

The Spanish Minister has addressed a note to the representatives of Spain at the European Courts, explaining the quarrel with Mexico.

The expedition to come astrain at Havana will, altogether, consist of 30 vessels of war, with a numerous army on board.

The Spanish Government deplores the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation united to Spain in blood, language and religion, and hopes everybody will understand the obligation it is under to avenge the national dignity.

A Hamburg letter of Saturday, Feb. 28, says merchan s here have received private news from Hong Kong and Singapore by the overland mail of a very satisfactory description. The bombardment and confiagration of Canton had excited the Chinese to a general movement against all Europeans, and the Chinese populace were beginning to show a courage quite unwonted, and from which danger is to be apprehended.

The movement was not confined to them alone but had become visible at Singapore.

The English and German residents of Singapore have been obliged to arm them selves against attacks in the street from the infuriated Chinese, who were joined by the Malays.

The Hamburgher *Borsen Halle* states positively it has received advices from Hong Kong to 2 o'clock p.m., 15, per steamer *Madras*.

The fire produced in the outskirts of Canton by the British bombardment had extended itself to the city, and the latter had become one sheet of flame.

LONDON, March 3.—The ten market has again advanced to-day, and 2 a 1d per pound has been paid for 5,000 chests of common Congou.

A letter from Paris states that the Neufchatel affair is not improving, and from what we can hear, all the parties concerned are in a very bad humour with each other.

The Emperor Napoleon cannot but feel mortified at being duped by the King of Prussia.

Central America.

The N. Y. *Daily Times* of Tuesday, says:—

"We understand that letters from reliable sources in Costa Rica, have been received by the *George Law*, putting an entirely different complexion upon the news which had previously reached us from Col. Lockbridge.

"It is stated that the engagement at Hippa' Point amounted to nothing at all, and that the Costa Ricans retired in perfectly good order,—losing no arms and suffering no defeat. It was believed that they had withdrawn in pursuance of a pre-arranged plan, to permit Col. Lockbridge to go up the river as far as Castillo, and then to cut off his retreat. The report that Castillo had been taken is said to be wholly without foundation,—nor had Col. Lockbridge captured 400 rifles, as was previously reported. The Costa Ricans are very confident that an attack upon San Carlos, if made by the American force, will be repulsed, as this fort is well defended; and it is then designed to cut off the retreat of the assailants, and prevent their joining any reinforcements that may arrive from the United States. Nothing decisive or very reliable, in regard to these matters, can be known until the arrival of the *Tennessee*, which will be due here in about a week. The letter which we publish this morning signed "The Voice of Nicaragua," will be found to present in a very strong light the views of those who oppose the Walker movement, and contains information of decided value in forming a judgement of the actual state of affairs in that country. The *S. L. Stephens*, what was to leave San Francisco a few hours later than the *Sierra Nevada*, would it is said, carry down 200 recruits for General Walker.

Interview of the New British Minister with the President.

WASHINGTON, March 16th, 1857.

Lord Napier was at one o'clock to day introduced to the President by General Cass and presented his credentials as Minister from England.

Lord Napier, in addressing the President as the Envoy of her Britannic Majesty, said he was instructed to convey to him the earnest desire maintained by the Queen to preserve and advance on all occasions the interests and happiness of the people of England and America, which are so deeply involved in their amicable intercourse, and to manifest to him the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States. He ventures to congratulate the President on his accession to the highest elective position in this country and the world saying:—"May you enjoy it in health, peace and ever increasing honour, and may the period of your government be distinguished by all the features of public welfare. Permit me (he continued) to express to you my gratification in being selected to renew and avow at Washington those relations of international friendship which have been so ably sustained by your representative in London. This important and grateful duty might have been committed to other more capable of doing justice to the sentiments of benevolence which animate my sovereign, her ministers, and every order of her subjects: but no one could approach your excellency with greater respect for your person and your office, or a warmer good will to the American people."

Lord Napier then delivered the credential letter which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to intrust to his care.

The President in reply, offered to Lord Napier hearty welcome as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from her Britannic Majesty to the United States.

Your sovereign (he said) I am convinced, could not have selected a more acceptable presentive than yourself to renew those relations of international friendship which, I trust, may never be interrupted. The earnest and gracious desire expressed by her Majesty to preserve and advance upon all occasions, the interest and happiness of England and America, and the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States, are cordially reciprocated on my part, and will elicit an enthusiastic response from the hearts of the American people. No independent powers have ever been bound together by material interests of such magnitude as those which bind the people of Great Britain and the United States. Indeed, the prosperity of the one is necessarily involved in that of the other; but mutual interests, however vast, without mutual regard, are not always sufficient to preserve friendship between nations. How happy, then, and it to receive the assurance from your sovereign, her ministers, and every order of her subjects are animated by sentiments of benevolence towards the government and people of the United States. During my administration it shall be my agreeable duty as well as my earnest desire to improve the friendship and mutual good will now so happily subsisting between the two countries, and to render these sentiments strong and enduring. With such sincere and heartfelt dispositions on both sides, should difficulties ever arise between the two governments, they will be easily adjusted in a spirit of mutual forbearance and concessions. I return your lordship my thanks for your kind expressions and wishes in reference to myself, and feel confident that in our future intercourse we shall proceed harmoniously and satisfactorily in discharging our respective duties.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, MARCH 20, 1857.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The ministerial measure for referring the subject of fixing the locality for the permanent Seat of Government, to the Imperial authorities has been under discussion in the House. And from the various sectional interests that are affected by the measure it would appear that it would almost be impossible for the Legislature to come to a decision upon the matter, that is to choose a position. That the country is in favour of having a permanent seat established, the different divisions when the matter was under discussion shows plainly the feeling is in its favour, and we are inclined to think that they have adopted the most judicious course in leaving the matter to an independent arbitrator whose only interest can be that for our benefit. This will have the effect of bringing the matter to a close, for as long as the question is kept for a decision before the Legislature—no decision will be come to, and the same perambulating system carried on for years.

We give below the division upon the numerous amendments to the motion of the Attorney General, to go into Committee of the whole.

We will take the motions of last evening in the order in which they were put. First in order came that of Mr. LORAINGER, which in amendment to Mr. Dorion's, affirmed the expediency of selecting Montreal as the permanent Seat of Government. This was negatived by the following overwhelming majority: Yeas, 33; Nays, 75.

Following this was Mr. DORION's motion, which, affirming as it did, the power and capacity of the Provincial Legislature to deal with all motions of purely local concern was, as we predicted, well sustained. But still, so strongly runs the feeling of Parliament in favor of a final disposition of the question at issue, that even so popular a motion as this was voted down by the following decided majority:—Yeas, 53; Nays, 63.

Thus, then, upon the main question, whether it is expedient to refer the matter of selecting a permanent capital to England, the voice of Parliament is so directly with the Ministry, that there is no longer room to doubt the wisdom of their policy, nor to cavil at the alleged infringement of the conceded right of local self government.

Succeeding the motion of Mr. DORION was a foolish and ill-timed amendment by Mr. PATRICK, asserting the claims of the young City of Ottawa. This unfortunate motion was discountenanced—as Mr. POWELL and other Ottawa members predicted it would be, by the following disheartening majority:—Yeas, 10; Nays, 101.

So much for Ottawa, which so far as its geographical position is concerned, we are free to admit has claims inferior to few places in the Province—and which but for Mr. PATRICK's ill-advised motion, might have been represented at the fest of the Throne at least as well as any other city, yet named in connection with the Seat of Government.

Succeeding Mr. PATRICK's motion was one by Mr. MASSON, in favor of Quebec, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. ALLEYN, and lost on the following division:—Yeas, 44; Nays, 70.

Following this was Mr. CAMERON's motion, affirming the expediency of continuing the perambulating system, which was negatived as follows:—Yeas, 33; Nays, 80.

Then followed a motion by Mr. FELTON, declaring in favor of Kingston, which gave for that city the subjoined vote:—Yeas, 27; Nays, 84.

The chances of Toronto were measured by a motion of Mr. CLARKE's which fell through by a vote as follows:—Yeas, 30; Nays, 81.

Mr MASSON's motion, in favor of Quebec was then put with the following result:—Yeas, 14; Nays, 100.

[Communicated.]

A SCENE WORTHY OF RECORD.

The parties in these presents, we will suppose, live in the good old town of Amherstburg—we say, suppose to live there; if they do not, they no doubt live somewhere.—Well, we will take it for granted that they do, and therefore the plot will be laid there. Amherstburg, we all know, lies upon the Detroit River, about fifteen miles, more or less, from Sandwich, the County Town of Essex. In the last-named Town is a Gaol, as many may also know, if not from experience, by some other means. From said gaol escaped, a short time ago an individual whom we will designate as JULIUS CÆSAR. This person is possessed of a somewhat dark complexion; and having come from the sunny South, as they say all coloured gentlemen do, and having, in times of yore fled from bondage, did not relish the idea of being held in *durance vile* in this free and enlightened land—this Canada, where none are slaves. Well, then, nothing could be more natural than that Julius should attempt to breathe the pure air without the iron bars. This, thanks to the somewhat insecure state of the old cage, was not a difficult matter to accomplish; so Julius bid adieu to the Sheriff and all his other friends on one fine night, and betook himself to the neighborhood of Amherstburg, where, like a bird escaped, he soared fearlessly through the sunny fields nigh unto that Burg, than which few will surpass in beauty.

Having provided himself with a snug little roost, where nothing, as he supposed would disturb his quiet rest, lived alone to enjoy the sweets of liberty, which being stolen, were all the sweeter.

Alas! could he not thus be permitted to live on? No. Constables there are in the aforesaid Town, who in their anxiety for justice, and being no doubt persuaded thereto by the High Sheriff of Essex, must needs disturb him in the enjoyment of his quiet. There was Caleb Hancuff, the chief, and Hazel Fizzle, the next in command, with two others specially enlisted for the occasion, sallied forth, armed with staves and Colt's sixwinkes, carrying with them all the majesty which the law allowed, in their grim visages, marched to do battle with Julius, and if possible to bring his body, dead or alive, unto the prison of our county. They accordingly took up their line of march for the roost of Julius, and when arrived within a convenient distance, halted and placed themselves in battle array.—Caleb Hancuff, as commander of the forces, proceeded to demand the body of *Julius Cæsar*, in the name of our high and gracious Sovereign, with warrant to seize and detain the body of said Julius Cæsar, a fugitive from the grip of the law. Caleb being endowed with a large degree of deportment, bowed, and with oily words and most persuasive countenance, desired to possess himself of the prize, and did his utmost to persuade one Lucinda Wrinkle, a good old dame of more than eighty summers, from whose countenance the friction of time could not remove the gloss of a deep jet black—the same colour that had shone so brightly in younger days, had not bleached with the dews of ages.

Lucinda Wrinkle was too old a bird to be caught with chaff; therefore, in the simplicity of her heart, demanded to see the warrant which was to deprive her of the companionship of her Julius.

"Warrant!" says Caleb Hancuff, fumbling in his pocket. "Warrant, did you say?"

"Yes; warrant. I demand to see your warrant."

"Hold! I have it." Then thrusting his hand into the last pocket, what was the state of his feelings when he discovered that in the hurry of preparation he had forgotten it. "Alas," he exclaimed; "I have no warrant. It is at home"

"Then, avaunt!" said she; "or I'll riddle you like a sieve." And suiting the action to the word, she seized a good old musket, that had, no doubt, sent many a deadly messenger to the unwelcome foe.

"Oh!" cried Caleb. "You would not kill me, one in her Majesty's service! I promise thee, that no harm shall come, provided you spare my life. It is not for you I came; it was for one Julius Cæsar."

"I tell thee, wretch, that there is no Julius Cæsar here; and if he were, this gun of mine would guard him from the touch of Caleb Hancuff; so I tell thee, go." And cocking the old gun with a truly military air, soon brought the commander to a true sense of his position; and not feeling disposed to part with life just then, took to his heels and run. Now it so happened, that Caleb had provided himself with a pair of iron *wristers*, with which he would have made Julius fast, if he could. These were in the same pocket with a little flask, commonly called a pocket pistol, wherewith the spirits were occasionally refreshed; and well it was so, for the night being exceedingly dark, Caleb and his companions in arms would have parted company, when he called upon them to follow their leader and beat an inglorious retreat.

The said iron wristers and the pocket pistol in the pocket of Caleb, did good service, by making a rattle, which served as a guide for the rest of the force in the retreat; for so dark was the night, and so rapid the flight of the commander, that they would, without doubt, have been lost in the confusion of the flight that followed their exit.

Lucinda Wrinkle being somewhat elated with her conquest, shouted after her retreating foes, with all her might and main, "that to the victors belong the spoils. Julius is therefore safe in her hands.

THE WOODSTOCK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—

This journal has come to hand as a semi weekly, it is to be called hereafter the *Times*. This paper has always stood well for energy and ability. We wish it every prosperity as a bi-weekly.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Seventy sixth loan and a Special Meeting will be held at the Secretary Treasurer's Office, at half past three o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, first of April, 1857, to elect two Directors in place of Messrs Grillot and Kennedy, said out of the Society.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement in another column of the Sandwich Foundry, where Ploughs of Superior Manufacture can be obtained upon the most reasonable terms.

The stock on hand is large and varied, and Farmers are advised to encourage home enterprise.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We are informed by telegraph from Hamilton, that the locomotive has been raised from the bed of the canal to the level of the water, wheels uppermost, and that it has been discovered that the front wheel of the truck was broken off at the shoulder inside bearing. This confirms the statements made by the company's officers, and substantiated by the state of the rails and track, that there was a break down before the engine reached the bridge.

The new bridge was tested with three heavy English engines attached, and there was hardly the slightest vibration perceptible. It seems remarkably strong.

Provincial Parliament,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

TUESDAY, 17th March.

Mr. RANKIN—Before the vote was given upon this question was desirous of saying a few words. He desired to avail himself of this opportunity of expressing his opinion upon the general policy of the government. Whenever this question had come up he had freely expressed his regret that the government were not prepared to take the responsibility of this important question upon their own shoulders, and at once advise upon the movement upon the site which should be adopted, and he (Mr. R.) was still of opinion that it behove the government to take upon themselves the responsibility of tendering that advice. These were circumstances, however, which led him to look upon their course with some degree of levity, and that feeling had arisen from the fact that they have shown a disposition to approximate to a more liberal and enlarged policy than what had formerly governed them, thus giving hopes that they propose for the future to turn their attention from small things to grapple with some of those larger questions which hitherto had stood in abeyance. He would instance the speech from the throne, containing that question of deep and paramount importance to Canada, the Hudson's Bay territory. It had been disputed as to who should have the credit of having originated this movement, and whether it had proceeded from this or that side of the house; but it was sufficient to know that the government had taken the initiative in this matter. He was well aware that a gentleman now in the government was the first to take this question up; and therefore the plank was not stolen, as had been so frequently and so erroneously stated. Another subject he (Mr. R.) had urged upon the attention of the government, and which they had subsequently taken up, was a subject of the greatest importance, he alluded to the improvement of the Ottawa, and he was glad that the advisers of the crown had turned their attention to subjects of so much importance, and he had no doubt if those improvements were followed up, they would be attended with most beneficial results, and he trusted that the matter would not be allowed to fall to the ground. A good deal of fault had been found with the government, and where there was reason, parties were perfectly justified, but fault finding was an easier task than suggesting a proper course to be adopted, and there was this advantage, to the fault-finders had no responsibility resting upon their shoulders. Taking a pretty close observation of what had transpired during the recess, he would observe that he took his view not as a party man, but as one determined to support that party who would put any selfish end of his own in view—viewing the spirit of faction which had been so rife during the recess, he had come to a conclusion very different to what he had adopted last session, when he had with some others taken up with the endeavours to outset the Government from their position.

The SPEAKER here interposed and said, that the hon. gentleman could not be permitted to enter upon matters which were not connected with the resolution before the house.

Mr. RANKIN continued that he was of opinion that the government had evinced a great want of strength in referring this question of the seat of government to England. He did not think, however, that any satisfactory vote could be arrived at in that house, constituted as it was; and the house should have been dissolved and appeal made to the people. However, as that course had not been taken—as the present course of sending it to England had been adopted—a good deal of jealous feelings would be thought, be avoided. There was another view of the subject as connected with the great question of the Hudson's Bay Territory; for when that was decided it would be a matter for consideration of the Imperial authorities if the seat of government should be fixed at Toronto or at Pentanguishene. (Loud laughter.) It would be in a measure of deep consideration taken in connection with the proposed ultimate union of the whole of the North American provinces, and that great question was of far greater importance than either the Hudson's Bay Territory or the seat of government, Montreal, Quebec or Toronto.—But as he had given notice of bringing up that subject before the house he would not now discuss it. He was further of opinion that an appeal to the country would not be effectual, as instead of retaining members to settle that question of the seat of government, out of every 100 members returned 50 of them would come back prepared to vote upon a representation by population. Then again it would be just possible that the Attorney and Solicitor Generals next may agree upon a measure, but it would be different with the learned gentleman from the Lower Province, as they doubtless would support their own locality. Viewing all these difficulties he was quite disposed to vote for the division of Her Majes y, and should vote against the amendment.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The house resumed the furt er consideration of the amendment proposed by Mr. A. A. DORION to the question, that the Speaker do now leave the chair for the house to go into committee to consider certain propo-ed resolutions relative to the selection of a permanent seat of government;) and which amend ent was "That in the opinion of this house the reference of a question of purely local interest, such as selection of a permanent seat of government undoubtedly is, to Her Majesty, to be decided by her without the advice of Her Provincial Parliament, or of ministers responsible thereto, would be at variance with the principles of local self government, so long contended for by the people of this province, and the full recognition of which has been productive of the most happy results," and Mr. Loranger's am-ndment to Mr. Dorion's, "that the proposed amendment be by striking out all after the motion, but that it be resolved, that, in the opinion of this house, Montreal should be the Capital of Canada, and that the seat of government should be permanently fixed there at."

Mr. RANKIN declared himself prepared to come to the rescue of the government because they had of late evinced considerable courage. Hitherto he had opposed them because he thought they did not show sufficient animation. He held that resolution—self reliance in their own judgment and determination to carry on their measures, were highly requisite and to be admired in all public men who appealed to the public for support. When he (Mr. R.) addressed the house the other night he intimated his intention of assenting to the views and policy of the government, and at the same time he had intimated that there was a present difficulty, that however had been removed. The view he took of this question was that the settlement, by reference to an impartial umpire, was the only way to settle the difficulty, and such was the one he trusted her Majesty would also take on the question.—Scarcely a single gentleman had addressed the house but had spoken of the question as one beset with great difficulty. His honfriend the member for Toronto, whose speeches he [Mr. R.] always listened to with great pleasure, himself stated that he would support the alternate system because he found the other question surrounded by difficulties. Yet the permanent seat of government was fixed, but unfortunately the money could not be had, and therefore looking at the course on that question taken by his gentlemen around him, he viewed their vote for the permanent seat of govern was mere bunkum. It had been said that there was scarcely any two members of the government but what took different views of this question on account of their leanings to that side which may be most acceptable to their constituents; but the same may be said of hon. gentlemen on his side of the house, and such being the position of the house, they had not been able to come to any rational conclusion. He [Mr. R.] expected an independent position to be taken by hon. gentlemen looking for place, power or pay, inde-d nothing would induce him to take upon himself the present deep responsibility of ministers. After all the allusions which had been made even by the opposition, he had come to the conclusion that the best course to take to relieve ourselves from these difficulties will be to refer the matter to the decision of her Majesty.—He had further pleasure in supporting the government, because they had promised their aid and assistance in setting question of far more vital importance to the general interests of Canada than even the seat of government question. He would instance the Hudson's Bay Territory question—the improvement of the Ottawa—steamers on the St. Lawrence, and to Liverpool. They had, in fact, promised to turn their attention to all the great questions which he had urged upon them for years, and on this account he would not from any factious feelings oppose them, and regardless of the sneers of individuals or the attacks of the press, he was prepared to support them.—He would gentlemen have recapitulated his reasons, and again defined his position for so supporting the government; because out of six leading questions he had brought under their notice, they had adopted five of them. He concluded by stating that he did not consider the matter so far settled as it ought, until the question, and that her Majesty would refer it back again to Canada; meantime a couple of years would elapse, and in the interim he was not desirous of transferring the government of this province into the hands of a set of fanatics.

A division was then taken on Mr. Dorion's amendment, which was negatived by 63 to 53.

YEAS—Messrs. Aikins, Baby, Biggar-Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cameron, Chaffers, Christie, Cooke, Charles Daoust, Daoche, Delong, Desaulnier, Dewitt, Dorion, Dorion, Antoine Aimé, A. A. Dorion, Evanturel, Fergusson, Ferrie, Flint, Foley, Oeave C. Fortier, Frazer, Gall, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Hunt, Dolsin, Laberge, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Matice, Merritt, Munro, Niles, O'Farrell, Papin, Patrick, Poulin, Prevost, Ralph, Sanboun, Scatchard, Smard, Sidney, Smith, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, and Wright—53.

NAYS—Mes rs. Alleyn, Bellingham, Benjamin, Bowes, Bridoeau, Attorney General Cartier, Casault, Caudron, Cayley, Chapais, Chisholm, Church, Clarke, Cologer, Cook, Crysler, Daly, Jean B. Daoust, Dionne, Dostaler, Egan, Fellowes, Felton, Ferres, Thomas Fortier, Fournier, Gil, Guevremont, Laporte, Lavoill, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McLaren, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Mongeneis, Joseph C. Morrison, Poirier, Powell, Price, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Roblin, Solicitor General Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Supple, Terrill, Whitney, and Yeilding—63.

MARKETS,

SANDWICH, March 25, 1857.

Flour.—Best warranted, $7 00 2nd do. $6.

Buckwheat Flour.—$2 50

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy,—$1 50 to $2.

Clover,—$10.

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs. $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb. 56c.

Oats,— do do 37c.

Potatoes,—50c

Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.

Barley—45 lb. $1 to 1 12.

Hay—per Ton, $10.

Straw—Per ton $1 00.

Pork—Per 100 lb. $8.

Beef—do $4 to $7.

DETROIT, March 23. 1857.

FLOUR—There is no change in quotations. We heard of no sales to-day. The rates are steady with a slight feeling of a downward tendency at $5 a 5 50.

WHEAT—None offering, and steady at $1 28 for good samples.

CORN—Quiet, nothing doing. Small lots go off at 54 cents to the retail trade.

OATS—Are very plenty, and have been sold in the street, at less than 40 cents.—Large quantities, however, are held at 43 a 45 cents.

Died.

In this Town, on Thursday last, Charles Edward, youngest son of Mr. Jacob Stultz, of the township of Sandwich, aged 1 year and 5 days.

In the City of Toronto, on the 7th Inst., after a painfull illness, Mrs. Jane Allison, the beloved wife of Mr. Andrew Allison, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 64.

On Monday evening, 16th instant, at 6 o'clock, all that is mortal of Elizabeth Mary, wife of T. Mercer Jones, Esq., of this town, was borne on its way to the tomb of her family in Toronto. The death of this estimable lady has left a blank in society in Goderich, which will not be easily filled up.—Marrying very young, she came with her husband to live among the settlers and pioneers of Huron, now a more ladies and dispirited lady, dismayed by the loneliness of the backwoods, but as the cheerful wife, mother, and friend. In this her adopted home, Mrs Jones was known, her sterling worth appreciated, and by her equals in social life, as by the humblest but no less respected peasant, her death is sincerely regretted. To all it will be gratifying to learn that her end was peace, in her own words she declared "that of course life is sweet, but I bow my head in humble submission to the will of a Heavenly Father—my spirits were always cheerful, but I have thought deeply on this day. Surrounded by kind friends, and her spiritual necessities ministered to her by her pastor and her own affectionate father, she enjoyed constant communion about heaven and heavenly things, communicating to her Saviour through his most precious sacrament, "Peace be both to thee. Peace to thine house. Peace be unto all that thou hast."—I SAMUEL, XXV.—*Huron Signal.*

Special Notices.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Have by the test of experience, become satisfied that Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are composed of simple but powerful curative ingredients; they are at once mild and excellent in every respect that the most delicate lady or tender child may take them with the greatest safety. For bilio s disorders, liver complaints, indigestion, loss of appetite, costiveness, sick-headache, depression of spirits, pains in the back, gravel and lumbago, Sir Astley Co per's Pills will be found a safe and admirable remedy. Invalids should use them immediate trial of this excellent, long-tried and successful medicine.

The citizens of the United States and Canada have found them a friend indeed, to their Liver and Stomach. The Fair Sex, certainly the most handsome in the world, at a certain period lose their teeth and good looks while yet in the prime of life. These evils may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the liver and stomach in a healthy condition, when life will flow smoothly. To say fearlessly, that health and life may be obtained for years beyond the ordinary limits, if Sir Astley Co per's Pills are taken to purify the blood, in accordance with the directions which accompany each box,

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To prevent imposition, be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, prepared in London and New York; if you ask for Sir Astley Cooper's Pill only, you will get a spurious compound, which will not have a beneficial effect. The Genuine Pills have an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors MacPhail & Co. London and New York, on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger size.

Sold by Simpson and Dougall, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Dealers will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore such bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day previous to and day of the sale.

TERMS—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months.

Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.

Windsor, March 24, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them with all de'av to JOHN A. ASSIS, ESQUIRE, of the Town of Sandwich, in or er that they may be satisfied.

And all parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Chatham, on FRIDAY, the FIRST of MAY next, at the hour of NOON, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L.

MERSEA.

8th Concession, Lot E ½ 1, (100 acres)
9th do lot S ½ 20, (100 acres)
10th do lots N ½ 2, S ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 20, N ½ 21, N ½ 22, (100 acres each.)
11th do lots 20, 22, (168 acres each), N part 23, (68 acres), N ½ 24, (93 acres.)

ROMNEY.

2nd Concession, Lot 6, (150 acres)
3rd do lots N W ½ 15, S E ½ 17, N W ½ 20, (100 acres each), 22, 24, (200 acres each.)
4th do lots N part 16, (56 acres) N W ½ 18, N W ½ 19, (100 acres each), 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, (200 acres each), 30, (150 acres.)
5th do lots N part 13, (65 acres) 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, (200 acres each), 22, (185 acres). 24, (45 acres), 26, (50 acres), 27, (30 acres), 28, (5 acres)
6th do lots 14, (46 acres), 16, 18, 19, (200 acres each), 21, (96 acres.)
7th do lots 17, (120 acres), 18, (145 acres), 19, (45 acres), 20, (5 acres.)

TILBURY EAST.

3rd Concession, Lot 12, (200 acres.)
4th do lots 2, 4, (200 acres each) N W ½ 9, N W ½ 14, S E ½ 16, (100 acres each.)
5th do lots N W ½ 1, N W ½ 3, N W ¼ 4, N W ½ 8, (100 acres each.)
6th do lots 2, 7, (200 acres each.)
7th do lots N W ½ 3, S E ½ 20, (100 acres), 23, (200 acres.)
8th do lots 19, 20, 23, (200 acres each.)
9th do lots 18, 20, 21, 23, (200 acres each.)
10th do lots S E ½ 12, (100 acres), 16, 17, 19, 20, (200 acres each), N W part 22, (100 acres.)
11th do lots S E part 10, (100 acres), 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, (200 acres each)
12th do lots 9, 11, 12, 16, (200 acres each), 17, (185 acres.)
13th do lots S E part 6, (100 acres), 8, 10, 12, 13, (200 acres each), N W part 15, (100 acres.)
14th do lots N W ½ 7, (100 acres) 11, 12, (200 acres each.)
15th do lot N W part 6, (100 acres.)

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, at NOON of TUESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH APRIL next, at an upset price, of Eight Shillings per acre, payable one fifth down and the remainder by four equal Annual Instalments with Interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, Com.

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

2nd Concession, Lots 15, 18.
3rd do do 16, 17, E ½ 27.
4th do do 25, E ½ 27.
5th do do 25.
6th do do 12.

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER.

3rd Concession, Lots E ½ 26 E ½ 29.
4th do do W ½ 15, W ½ 17.
5th do do 19, 29.
6th do do 28, 29.
7th do do 27, 29.
Range south of the Middle Road, do S ½ 8, S ½ 13.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST TILBURY.

2nd Concession, Lots 5, 8, 10.
3rd do do 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 14.
4th do do 5, 7, 8, S ½ 10, N ½ 14.
5th do do 1, 3, 4, 6, N part 7 (100 acres).
6th do do 2, N pt 5 (100) N pt 1 (100 acres), S pt 10 (100 acres) S ½ 14, S ½ 16, S ½ 19, S ½ 20, 22.
7th do do S pt 7 (100 acres, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 (S ½ 17, 19, 21.
8th do do S pt 3 (100), S pt 4 (100), 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, N pt 20 (100)
9th do do 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19.
10th do do 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.
11th do do S ½ 1, S ½ 2, S ½ 3, S ½ 4, S ½ 7, S ½ 8, S ½ 11, S ½ 18, S ½ 19.
Range north of Middle Road, do N ½ 2, N ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 7, N ½ 8.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the enclosure upon Lot No. 25 1st Concession, Anderdon, on or about the 1st of December last, a BLACK HEIFER, about 3 years old the coming Spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

WILLIAM BROOKER.

March 9th, 1857. River Canard Bridge.

AUDITOR'S REPORT,

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Township of Sandwich, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st December, 1856, both days inclusive.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To paid Auditor's Salary for 1855,	4	0	0			
" " " 1856,	8	15	0			
" " additional services for examining late Treasurer's books for 1855,	10	0	0			
" Dennis Moynahan for examining late Treasurer's books for 1855,	2	10	0			
" Committee by J. Mercer, for examining late Treasurer's books,	9	0	0	34	5	0
" Treasurer's salary for 1855,				8	15	0
" Township Clerk's salary for 1855,	52	10	0			
" " " 1856 -	80	0	0	132	10	0
" Councillors' salary for 1855,	31	5	0			
" " " 1856,	50	0	0	81	5	0
" Local Sup't's salary for 1855,	13	0	0			
" " " 1856,	10	10	0	23	10	0
" Assessors' salary for 1856,				56	5	0
" Legal Services for 1855,	20	19	9			
" " " 1856,	5	0	0	25	19	9
" Roads and Bridges,				773	18	10½
" School Sections,				535	7	1½
" School Grant,				129	15	6
" Inspectors for 1855,	9	0	0			
" " 1856,	14	5	0	23	5	0
" Surveying,				19	5	0
" Election for 1855,	3	0	0			
" " 1856,	3	0	0	6	0	0
" Messenger,				1	5	0
" Deductions per Res. Council,				13	3	6½
" County Treasurer for Rev Inspector for 1855				29	14	3
" Indigent for 1855,	8	2	6			
" " 1856 -	24	15	0	32	17	6
" for Stationery,				1	18	5½
" Rent, Firewood, &c.				1	12	6
" Making Drain on Chippewa Street, Town of Sandwich,				37	10	0
" Repairing Sandwich Wharf,				19	4	6
" Wilson & Co. for Printing Blank Receipts,				2	0	0
" Maple Leaf Office for Printing for the year 1856,				8	5	0
" L. P. St. Amour amount of acc't,				2	2	0
" Selecting Jurors,				10	0	0
" Fence Viewers,				3	13	1½
" Verbal Publications R. C. Church,				1	5	0
" Amount of Non-Resident School Rate No. 8,				20	6	2½
" Statute Labor Town of Sandwich, for 1855,	5	6	0			
" Statute Labor, Town of Sandwich for 1856,	17	16	2	23	2	0
" Am't of Absentees and Defaulters,				21	1	8½
" County Treasurer for 1855,	189	6	5			
" " " 1856,	107	3	9	596	10	2
			£	3275	12	2½
To Balance,				599	19	3½
			£	3875	11	5½

	£	s.	d.
By Balance as per last published Report,	646	1	4½
By Cash from T. Woodbridge, Esq., Fines	12	18	3
" from T. McKee, for amount of Tavern Licences rec'd by him for 1855	62	7	3
" from Rent of Sandwich Wharf,	17	0	0
" Pound Keeper Sandwich Town	2	1	10½
" " Absentees for 1855,	21	1	8½
" " Wild Land Tax for 1855,	62	15	7½
" " Tavern Licences, Township,	42	0	0
" " Town,	57	10	0
" " Thos. Woodbridge, Esq.	3	13	0
" " Collector for 1855, - - 969 13 9			
" " 1856, - - 860 16 11	1830	9	1
" " Chas. Baby, Esq., on account late Treasurer's defalcations,	348	19	7½
" from Government School Grant,	126	15	6
" " G. Parent, Statute Labor,	16	2	6
" " Clergy Reserve Fund,	22	15	6
	£	3375	11	5½

WILLIAM JOHNSON
C. H. ST. LOUIS, } *Auditors.*

By Balance - - - £599 19 3½

Township Treasurer's Account,

With the Township of MAIDSTONE, from the 13th day of March, 1856, to the 7th day of March, 1857.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To balance on hand at date of balancing last accounts,	26	15	9½
" Tavern Licence,	10	0	0
" Amount received from Collector,	464	15	0
" " " C. R. Fund,	402	4	8
	£ 893	5	5½

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By cash paid Roads and Bridges,	481	8	0
" " School Sections,	284	19	2½
" " Officers' Salaries,	75	0	9½
" " Balance of County Rates,	29	10	0½
" " Council Expences,	13	2	6
" " for Printing,	2	5	0
" " for Contingencies,	6	1	1½
	£ 886	11	8
Balance in hand at this date,	11	13	9½
	£ 893	5	5½

We certify that the above account, to the best of our knowledge, is correct.
Maidstone, March 7th, 1857.
ROBERT BRUCE,
THOMAS POWER, } *Auditors.*

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late OWEN WALSH, of Anderdon, are hereby notified to come forward and settle And all those to whom he was indebted are requested to present their accounts for adjustment.

NANCY WALSH.
Administratrix.

Anderdon, 20th Feb. '57.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time, and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the BOARD of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, for the purpose of examining Teachers, on Tuesday the 31st of March.

PAUL JOHN SALTER,
Secy., B'd, P. I.

Sandwich, 9th March, 1857.

Chancery Notice to Creditors.

PURSUANT to the Decretal order of the COURT OF CHANCERY for UPPER CANADA, made in a cause wherein William Allin and John Rose and Mary Anne his wife are Plaintiffs, and Horatio Nelson is Defendant, the Creditors of CHRISTOPHER COX ALLEN late of Amherstburg in the County of Essex, Tailor, who died in or about the Month of July 1851, are on or before Wednesday the 1st day of April next, at 12 of the clock Noon, to come in before me the undersigned Master in ordinary of the said Court at my Chambers in Osgoode Hall, in the city of Toronto, and prove their debts or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said decretal order.

Dated the 18th day of February 1857.

A. N. BUELL.
ROBERT I. TURNER, TORONTO,
Agent for S. S. McDonnell, Windsor.
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N.B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1848.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

30th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

Lots Numbered 7 & 8 on a plan of a field situate in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, conveyed by one John Prince and one Louis Joseph Fluett, to one Joseph Angus Vervais, by deed dated 11 March 1851.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is further postponed till Wednesday, the 4th of March 1857, at three o'clock, p. m.

Office of the Essex Building Soc'y.,
Sandwich, 19th Jan, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	$6 00
Superfine Flour,	$5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 00 do
Corn Meal,	0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President - - - L. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : - - T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : - R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : - - - A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howentt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fevers and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. ar1m43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Feb. 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
To WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN MCEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor.
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

The 'American' Horses and four Mile Heats.

(From Bell's Life in London.)

MR. EDITOR: Some months ago I heard that an American gentleman had brought over to this country three horses, and had challenged our Turf men to a race, of four-mile heats, for £5,000 a side. Since then I have seen a paragraph in a sporting paper, published in New York, stating that the "American horses excited great curiosty and interest in England." Wishing to learn something respecting the said horses, I made many inquiries of men owning race horses and connected with the Turf, and I found that so far from "great interest and curiosity in England," respecting these horses existing, the fact was they created no sort of interest here, and few racing men could give me any information about them! I know that the result of the running of these American horses will be looked upon by the Turf men in the United States with the utmost interest; and should a match of four mile heats be made, it will create quite a *furore* amongst the American racing men. It will be looked upon as a *national* affair, and the Yankees will bet heavily on the result. Their cry is four-mile heats: best pace from the post; and then, 2 to 1 on the Yankee horse." We, on this side of the water look much more cooly on such matters. We consider the so-called "American horse" to be what it really is, the *English blood horse imported into America.* The *blood* in both countries is exactly the same, the only question being whether the English blood horse is improved or deterioated by the climate, food and system of rearing and training in America?

Many people in this and other countries consider that the English blood horse has, of late years, lost much of his fleetness and stamine. This I do not believe. At what period were there such horses as the last few years have produced? The Flying Dutchman, Harkaway, Nirago, Wild Dayrell, Teddington, Stockwell; Rataplan, Kingston, The Hero, Fisherman, Mellissa, Fandango and many others, which in any country but this would be considered "flyers." It cannot be said that because we do not run four mile heats, our horses could not run the distance. All our great stakes are for short distances, and most of them for young horses. Our racing men, therefore breed, rear and train their horses for these great stakes; but only make it worth while for the owners of race horses to keep their horses for longer distances by giving larger purses, and horses would soon be found to run. Four mile heats are with us, considered a barbarity, which went out of fashion about the same time as bull baiting and dog fighting. Some years ago, when on a visit to the United States, I witnessed a four mile race on Long Island Course I write from memory, but think the names of the horses were Black Maria, Trifle, Chance, and a horse I cannot remember;Black Maria, a mare of great power, won the first heat; Trifle, a very small but neat compact horse, won the second: there was then a dead heat between Black Maria and Trifle; the next heat was won by Chance - the next by Black Maria and Trifle having in this heat, broken down. These horses, therefore ran *twenty miles*, and, I remember, it was one of the hottest days I ever felt. Now, only conceive such an affair coming off at one of our great meetings for a large stake, when there would be 20 or 30 horses to start, for a race of *four mile heats!* I should be obliged, Mr. Editor, if you would just make a little sort of calculation, and let me know how long you suppose it would take to bring such a proceeding to a close. If the race was commenced on Monday morning early, do you think it would be over by the latest hour of daylight on Saturday evening?

The Turf men in America judge our horses and their own by the test of time. Now this test is another of the antiquated fashions which departed about the period I before mentioned; with all due deference to our Yankee friend's cuteness I have an idea, if he has no better test, he will be "put in the hole." He will also find a vast difference running four mile heats on *turf*, often deep and sticky, and up and-down hill (as most of our courses are) to four miles over a made track as level and smooth as a billiard table. Idoubt whether we shall see a four mile heat race with those American horses. All our best horses are deeply engaged in handicaps, *&c.* which races are for about two and a half miles in general. If a match is made, the horse taking it up, must be thrown out of his engagements, and the owner put to great expense in paying forfeits. A horse to run such a race must be prepared for that particular distance, for it would be absurd to run a horse four mile heats, that has been trained to run two and a half, and very likely been racing all the season and become somewhat stale, and then pitted against a horse trained for a long race, fresh and *kept* for that race *only*. Of the result of a match viz. four mile heats, with any horse the American produce, I should have but one opinion, and I believe that some of our leather platers would be quite good enough to sew up any I ever saw run in the United States, and a very long residence in that country, and very frequent attendance at their race meetings, gave me a good opportunity to judge. Still it is bad policy to disparage any rival, and Mr Ten Broeck has brought over three of the best horses on the American Turf to contend with us, viz. Lecompte by Boston out of Reel; 6 years old; Pryor by Glencoe out of Gypsy, 4 years old; and Prioress by Sovereign out of Reel, 3 years old. Lecompte has proved himself to be one of the fastest and stoutest horses ever bred in the United States. He has made wonderful *time* and although beaten by Lexington, is considered by his friends as quite equal to that horse. Lexington is said to be the best horse that ever ran in the United States, that is to say he has made better *time* than any horse which ever ran there. Boston the sire of Lecompte was for many years the hero of the American Turf; he ran and won more four mile heat races than any horse ever bred in that country. He was at last vanquished by Fashion, but his admirers say he had lost his speed—no wonder! Lecompte therefore may be considered a very first rate specimen of an American race-horse. Pryor is by Glencoe, a horse all English Turfmen know well. *His* stock in the United States are very first-rate. Pryor is a good four mile horse and from all I hear, the best *looking* of the string. Prioress a three year old is a strong *clipper* for a mile and a half—so say the Yankees. I was in hopes Mr. Ten Broeck would have entered his horses for some of the Spring *Handicaps*—say the New Market Chester Cup or Metropolitan. *He* would have met horses in those handicaps that would have tested the powers of his *flyers*, and if they are so very long winded as to be able to go away from the post at full speed and keep it up for *four miles*, they would stand a capital chance of cutting down our horses in two and a half miles. I can, however, only find one entry, viz. for the Stewards' Plate—Stockbridge—"Prioress." There are some good horses entered—Fisherman, Melissa, Ayacanora, Vengeance, &c. and I hope to see a race between some of them and the "Yankee Girl." In default of a match being made, such as would suit the American taste, I suppose we must wait until the Ascot Cup, or perhaps Goodwood, to test the racing powers of *the English blood horse breed in America.* I like to call things by their proper names. We have made so called "*foreign horses*," now every year contending for our prizes—French, German, Prussian, Arabian; and America at last sends her sample. Most of these "*foreigners*" are trained by English trainers, and ridden by English jockeys, and they *all* are got by English-bred mares; and, if by chance, they win a race (and there is no reason they should not run as well as the horses *owned* by Englishmen) their owners throw up their hats, and dance for joy at having beaten the renowned English race horse with a "*foreigner!*"

I know no country in the world where any foreign sportsman is so gladly welcomed; where he is so certain of meeting warm hearts; and every indulgence is shown him, should he enter horse, yacht, man, or beast, to contend for our prizes. All we ask in return is, that he will "*call things by their proper names.*" There is no doubt our system of running horses at two years old is bad, but it does not destroy the *breeding* powers of the horse; and; therefore, I say our *stock* is still superior to all the world, and I have no fear of being beaten by any *other blood* that can be produced from any country. I also believe our system of breeding and rearing to be better than any other country; that our trainers are better, our jockeys are better, and our grooms are better; and to prove this, I say to ALL, "Come on —and d—d be *he who first cries 'hold, enough.'*" —Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO LOVES THE ENGLISH HORSE.

Hints for March.

In the opinion of some of our best orchardists, this is the month in which pruning may be done to advantage. There is more leisure than at any later period. The trunks of the trees in the orchard should be examined, and any that are mossy should be scraped; and it would be as well to give all a good scrubbing with a brush and soft soap. If the ground is thawed all suckers that appear around the roots of the trees can be removed; and all shoots on the trunks should be carefully cut away. For standard trees, little is necessary beyond thinning out the small branches, to admit light and air freely to all parts of the tree, and removing all straggling branches and those that cross each other. In doing this, aim as far as possible to obtain a handsome, well balanced head. Grape vines, and trees bearing stone fruits, may also be pruned in this month. *Dwarf trees* may also be pruned now, and it should be done thoroughly.—Pruning and manuring are essential to the growth of fruit from dwarf trees. If the weather be favorable, *Hot Beds* may be started, if designed for growing cucumbers or melons. If intended only to raise plants, for the open ground, the 1st of April will be time enough.

Fences, as every good farmer knows, should be looked after at the earliest possible moment. When the spring fairly opens, there is always enough to engage the attention, without being obliged to repair rickety or broken down fences. Those who intend to plant fruit trees this spring, should be looking about them. Send your orders to the nursery early, so that you may get your trees in the ground before they have begun to bud. Late spring-planted trees seldom do well.

Marketing, if any remains to be done, had better be got through with now. Prices are surely high enough for every kind of produce. Wheat is not likely to go up much beyond present rates. At all events, those who are holding over for better prices are just as likely to lose as to gain by the operation.

To Destroy Vermin.

The celebrated Raspail, well known as one of the best French chemists, has given an important recipe for destroying vermin on animals, and also on plants and trees—important, at least, if true. The process he recommends is, to make a solution of aloes—a quarter of an ounce of that gum to two pints of water—and, by means of a large brush, wash over the trunks and branches of trees with this solution. This simple process, says Raspail, will speedily destroy all the vermin on the trees, and will effectually prevent others from approaching. In order to clear sheep and animals with long hair, they must be bathed with the solution, or be well washed with it. Raspail mentions several trials he has made with the mixture, all of which have been attended with the most complete success, and he recommends it very strongly to general use.

CARTING MUCK.—Some farmers remove the manure that has accumulated in the sheds and yards during the summer, at this season, and make piles of it upon the green sward that is to be turned up next spring. Then put in muck enough to absorb the grass and make the heaps high, so that they will not take too much of the rain. This helps forward the spring work very much, and on this account is a good usage. Where this is done the yards and stables should be immediately supplied with muck, thrown out from the swamps and ditches a year ago. Muck is to be always on hand, as work to fall back upon, when other business is not pressing. It must not be neglected even in the busiest season. The making of manure is a fundamental business upon the farm. It is to cultivation, what action is to oratory, the first, middle, and last thing; and if the farmer would make his crops speak with Demosthenian eloquence, he must insist upon manure, manure, manure. Keep the teams carting muck until the yards, sties, privies, and stables are well stored.—*American Paper*

ALMOND MACAROONS.—Take a pound of sweet almonds blanched and nicely pounded. Add a little rose water (to prevent their oiling,) and a pound of sifted sugar. Then whisk the white of ten eggs to a solid froth and add to the above. Beat the whole together for some time. Have ready wafer-paper on the plates, and drop the mixture over it in quantities the size of a shilling or smaller. Sift over them a little sugar, and bake them.

SILVER CAKE.—Stir to a cream one cup of butter with two of sugar; add the whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one cup of milk with one half a tea-spoonful of soda dissolved in it, and flour so as to make it as stiff as pound cake. With the flour stir in one teas-poonful of cream tartar. Flavor as you please, with lemon, nutmeg, or rose water.

Happiness, is like a pig with a greased tail, which every one runs after but nobody can hold.

TO STOP BLEEDING FROM THE CAVITY OF AN EXTRACTED TOOTH.—Noticing the case of Mrs Locke, who bled to death in consequence of the extraction of a tooth, Dr. Addington of Richmond, Va. says he never fails to stop the bleeding by packing the alveolus from which the blood continued to trickle, fully and firmly with cotton moistened in a strong solution of alum and water. He cured a brother physician in this way, whose jaw had bled for two weeks.

On Sunday night, about a quarter after nine, says the Montreal *Gazette*, a lady and gentleman were on their way home Aylmer Street); and when about half-way up the street, two ruffian-looking fellows came up with them on the narrow footpath; while passing, one of them made a clutch at a gold chain which hung suspended from the lady's neck, giving her a pretty hard blow on the hand, which she raised, and thus saved the chain. The gentleman being a short distance behind, did not notice the attempt. The lady said nothing, dreading the consequences, for the gentleman (her attendant), in view of previous outrages, had armed himself with a revolver, and might have fired on the miscreants. Many persons, who are out late at nights, have considered it safe to put themselves in a position to defend themselves, as is so commonly the case now in New York and some other cities since garotting has come into fashion.

The Albany correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, writes that Mr. Clinton, counsel for Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel has forwarded to Gov. King charges against Coroner Connery, embraced in some nineteen specifications. Copies of these specifications have been forwarded to the Coroner for his edification. He has ten days to deliberate whether he will plead guilty or innocent to each count in the indictment. If at the end of that time he says "not guilty" to all of them, it becomes the duty of the Governor to appoint a proper person (I think a Judge of the Common Pleas) to take testimony. Upon this testimony the Governor must base his final action. It is refreshing to know that there is "crowner's quest law" that will reach such a case.

CORK CHECKS.—A well authenticated story has been told of a certain vicar who. several years ago, lived at a few miles from Loughborough. He was rather eccentric and not easily imposed upon. On a particular occasion he and several of the principal inhabitants dined together at one of the inns in the village: and one of the company, thinking that the affair would not be remunerative to the landlord, suggested that he might charge an extra bottle of wine or two on the bill by way of making it up. "That," said the landlord, "might be done, but the vicar put every cork in his pocket as a check to the account.

Things are queerly connected. A late statisician says, if all our old maids should marry, the manufacturers of single bedsteads would be ruined.

Somebody, describing the absurd appearance of a man dancing the polka, says: "He looks as though he had a hole in his pocket, and was trying to shake a shilling down the leg of his trowsers.

A young lady has written down in her album code, that kissing is a capital offence

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO, 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots  Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH,

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN.

BUILDING SOCIETY,

Established February 17th, 1857, in conformity with the act of the Provincial Legislature.

PURSUANT to Notice a meeting was convened to day at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organising the AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON & MALDEN, Building Society, when the following Gentlemen were duly elected Directors and office Bearers for the current year, viz.

MAJOR DONALDSON, *President.*
HENRY WRIGHT Esq., *Vice President*,

DIRECTORS

J. DUNBAR, H. CUNNINGHAM, J. GOTT, J. TAYLOR, W. MCGEE, J. DALL, J. HAMILTON, J. S. TAFFLEMIRE, and T. KING, Esquires.

A. BORROWMAN, *Secretary Treasurer*,

After which the constitution and Rules of the Society were read and adopted, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

The Secretary was also requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the *Maple Leaf* and *Windsor Herald*, for publication.

The object of the above Society is to assist persons of limited means to acquire Freehold or Leasehold property, and to aid persons of small periodical incomes to accumulate Wealth The Society appears to be eminently and efficaciously adapted to effect its purposes: It combines to a certain extent the advantages both of the permanent and terminating Societies, and as an economical and prolific source of wealth may be considered as superior to either.

The Society consists of shares of £50, each, payable by monthly subscriptions of five shillings per share.

To persons desiring to buy out their shares, the money is advanced on mortgage security and the sale of monthly payments to such persons, according to the following scale, which increases the rate as the period diminishes.

	Monthly Payment	Yearly Payment	In 9 Years
1st year,	$2 50	$30 00	$270 00
2nd "	2 62	31 44	262 52
3rd "	2 75	33 00	255 09
4th "	2 95	35 40	248 40
5th "	3 25	39 00	243 00
6th "	3 75	45 00	240 00
7th "	4 55	54 60	234 00
8th "	6 00	72 00	228 00
9th "	10 00	120 00	216 00

It is calculated that the Society will terminate in nine years, and from the above statement it will be seen that the highest aggregate amount paid by any member will only be $270, or $70 above the money which he receives out of the Society, and consequently two dollars less than 4 per cent per annum, while those who do not buy out their shares will have paid at the end of that period $108, for which they will receive $200, about $19 06 per cent per annum simple interest.

According to the prospectus of the TORONTO PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY, if a member pays £64 in advance, at the end of six years he gets £100, which at that rate requires about 10¾ years to double his money; while if members pay in advance, (for which they are allowed 6 per cent,) into this one, the share gains centum per centum in less than 4½ years. I should, however, add, that from the Toronto one members get a dividend of the surplus fund, but it must be very large to make it equally lucrative with this one.

A. BORROWMAN
Amherstburg, 23rd Feb., 1857. *Sec-Treas.*

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

J. W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

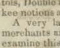
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.

CLOCKS.



Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and pedlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room. J. W JOHNSTON.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. *He* would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME,
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street, Proprietor.
29th February, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors lways on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD,

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their *Policies* exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Far Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at short notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

Michigan Central Railroad Co

NORTH 1856 SHORE

LINE OF

STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.
Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that through mistake, parties have supposed that I was an Administrator to the Estate of the late J. B. Parent, late of Sandwich.

I hereby notify the public that I am not Administrator, and that I have nothing to do with the Estate whatever.

CHAS F. LABADIE
Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

WANTED,

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted, for School Section, No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be paid. Apply to

HENRY HALE,
JAMES HAGGARTY, } Trustees.
ADAM MARTINDALE,
Maidstone, Jan. 28, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1857. NO. 6.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN. M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, S, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

MANUFACTURED BY

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing; and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,

Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c, &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 259 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amhersburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amhersburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amhersburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M, to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 6th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amhersburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amhersburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amhersburg; every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amhersburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best ot style by the best of workmen.

Amhersburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.
Amhersburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied assortment of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amhersburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amhersburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amhersburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

He is also prepared to furnish goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.

JAMES WEBER.
Amhersburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

Select Poetry.

Success to the Farmer.

Success attend the farmer bold:
I love to hear his name;
His eyes so bright, his heart so light,
So honest is his fame.

I love to hear him talk of cows,
Of oxen and of grain;
His soul so free, so full of glee,
In sunshine and in rain.

I love to see him turn the sod:
I love to hear him sing
Of olden times, in golden rhymes,
Of winter and of spring.

I love to see his waving corn,
His horses and his sheep!
Their fleeces white, their lambkins bright,
To see them skip and leap.

I love to see his harvest ripe,
And see his cradle swing.
His arm so strong, his strokes so long;
He's happier than a king.

I love to see his harvest home;
His wheat, his oats, his hay;
All safe and sound, laid close around,
In his capacious bay.

I love too see his thrifty wife,
So busy and so kind;
She takes due care his toil to share
Of body and of mind.

I love to taste her new milk cheese,
So good, so rich, so mellow;
I love to eat her bread and meat.
Her butter clean and yellow.

Love to see his children grow;
Their parents joy and pride;
His girls so neat, his boys complete;
In union side by side.

Who would not wish the farmer well?
The soul of all the rest,
In peace and health, in joy and wealth,
Who would not wish him bless'd?

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

The Fatal Test.

A STORY OF NEW ENGLAND.

An aged man, my fellow-traveler, related to me the following story, as we sat in the chimney corner of a comfortable country tavern, after a day's travel in a stage coach. He assured me that the tale was tried during his father's time, with such results as are here narrated.

The snow was falling thick around a small house, at some distance from the little village of——, in Massachusetts, on a cold evening in the early part of a winter, seventy or eighty years ago. The widow within did not give it a thought, for she expected the arrival of no husband, and her children were snug and warm by the fire.

There came a knock however, and she answered it speedily, with an exclamation of surprise at such an occurrence on such a night.

A youth stood without, who asked permission to warm himself, as he felt the death-sleep creeping over him. Instantly the widow's eldest son drew him into the house, and taking the reins of his horse from his stiffened hands, zealously attended to the comforts of the beast. The eldest daughter prepared some hot coffee, and the mother herself took off the stranger's hat and coat. Everything that kindness could suggest, was eagerly done for him; and, when he had become in some measure comfortable, questions, as to his inducement to travel, &c., were put with an earnest simplicity, which rather warmed the stranger's heart, than gave offence.

He had been several times much moved by the tenderness shown; and he did not hesitate to tell them frankly all about his affairs. He was Arthur Vernon, the only son of a rich widow. He was now on his way to New Hampshire, taking a large sum of money from his mother in Boston, to his aunt, who was left in debt by the sudden death of her husband. The stage routes were impassable from deep snow; and he intended, as the need was urgent, to perform the journey on horseback, then the most common mode of travel.

He had stopped at the village tavern at ——, having determined to spend the night there; but as he imprudently mentioned the money he carried before several travellers in the bar room, the landlord privately advised, even urged him, riding as fast as possible, that he might not be obliged to travel the next day with those who had heard his rash words, and that while they supposed him asleep, he might be on his way far from them and possible danger. Arthur was still cold, and his horse fatigued; but the landlord supplied him with another, and sped him onward.

The deep snow of the road was entirely untrodden, therefore he had ridden slowly and become chilled. Thinking it better to risk the danger of delay, and of being overtaken in the morning, than to become sleepy and fall from his horse to certain death by the wayside, he had concluded to stop and warm himself by their fireside, before he entered the forest, through which the road now led. The little family had listened breathlessly, and for some time the silence was unbroken, until Mary said, with a shudder, "It's a horrible road. People say—"

"Hush, dear," said her mother; "don't repeat those idle tales. No sensible person, such as this young man, would believe them, to be sure; but when he is riding through the woods alone they may seem fearful to him."

Arthur asked for pen and paper, to write a few words to his mother, and Charles promised to take the letter to the village post-office.

"I will not lose what is perhaps my last chance of letting her hear from me," he said.

When he had finished the note he insisted upon continuing his journey; and they did not urge him very much to remain, trusting much to the wisdom of the landlord. Charles Morrison brought his horse, and after a farewell, almost as affectionate and sad as if he belonged to the family, he departed, Charles accompanying him to point out the entrance to the wood, and Mary calling after him to "ride fast."

He said just before leaving the door "Oh how unwilling I am to leave you! But go I must,"

When Charles returned they talked until bed time to their admiration of the stranger and their pity for him. Mary's heart bled for the poor youth, hastening onward through the winter's night, haunted by a dreadful fear.

Early the next morning Charles Morrison stopped on his way to school to enquire of the landlord concerning the stranger who had so deeply interested them. He had learned joyfully that the horse which Arthur had promised to leave at the next tavern, had been found there and brought home, thus making it almost certain that he had escaped danger, at least for that night.

No one at the tavern, however, had seen the youth, but it was probable that he had feared to enter and after putting the horse in the stable had sought shelter at some hospitable farmer's. He would be likely to continue to do so, and for a day or so avoid the inns.

The landlord who feared losing custom if he displayed such a suspicious temper, swore that young Vernon was a fool who could not keep his tongue between his teeth, but must needs betray his friend who out of prudence for him had risked getting into trouble himself. He protested he suspected none of his guests of any design upon the young man's money, but thought it best to send him on, as he himself had led to his imprudently mentioning his business before strangers. But when Charles took a private opportunity of questioning him, he confessed that he had felt a little uneasy when he saw an ill-looking man glaring at young Vernon several times. After he had seen the youth away, he took occasion to say at the supper table, that the poor fellow had fallen asleep on his bed without undressing, "just like a baby!" He noticed that this remark roused the attention was attracted. Soon after he had missed him, and learned that he had been to the stables, and had been told by the hostler of Arthur's departure. When the fellow returned to the bar-room he said he had been so refreshed by the supper and something warm, that he believed he would ride on.

"I shook in my shoes, Charley," the landlord concluded; "but I should have been most too smart if I'd meddled, for it's all turned out right. The man stopped quietly all night at the next tavern, and Vernon left my horse there all safe."

Charles ran home light-hearted with the news, and Mary sang for joy.

"If he don't dog him and catch up with him yet," muttered her brother.

A few weeks afterwards came two men with eager enquiries about a young stranger called Arthur Vernon, who had left home on a journey into the interior of New Hampshire, and of whom the last news came from this village. They could trace him no farther, and were obliged, after a vain search, to return to his sorrowing mother without any clue to the mystery of her son's fate. Neither could they discover anything about the suspected stranger, except that he had gone quietly through several villages on the road to Maine.

The landlord really grieved over the poor youth. He feared that he had lost his way, and died with cold, or that the widow's family would not believe that he could meet a fate so hard, and thought him ill in some out-of-the-way place.

The winter passed away, and the matter was still a mystery.

The deep snows of New England winter lingered still late in the spring, in the wood near Widow Morrison's house. It was totally unfrequented, as it was believed in those superstitious times to be haunted by a murdered woman, whose cry of dying agony still resounded through its depths.

Charles however was free from fear; and he often roamed through it, in search of game. He was out with his gun one day in spring when attracted by the screaming, hovering crows, he approached a wild, rocky spot, and saw gleaming among the loose stones, long, golden hair. He believed he recognised it. Another glance, and he turned sickened and sorrow stricken to hasten to the village, and direct the proper persons to the spot.

A rifled pocket-book, with the name of Arthur Vernon upon it, left no doubt of the identity of the body. A fractured skull, and a bullet wound, told only too plainly the most certain that he had been murdered. Yes, murdered almost within sound of a pistol shot from the widow's cottage, so that death had been waiting for him just outside its hospitable door! Charles and Mary remembered how his last words had been of his unwillingness to leave them, as if his instincts told him for what he was exchanging their warm shelter.

Many years passed. Charles Morrison became the schoolmaster in——, Mary was married to the young orthodox minister, and the landlord still welcomed travellers.

It was November. Again the snow fell in driving waves, and pattered like hail against the windows of the little cottage, where the enlarged family of Morrisons dwelt in love together.

There came a knock at the door; and the widow saying it reminded her of poor Arthur's knock, sent one of her sons to open the door. The hostler from the tavern said the landlord wished to see Charles immediately. His coat and hat were on in a moment, and he followed the messenger as rapidly as possible.

The landlord was awaiting him in a private room, and told him that the man he could not help suspecting to be Arthur's murderer, had arrived and taken a room for the night. He confided to Charles his plan for his detection by an old superstitious test. He felt so sure that the murderer was in his house, that he sent for Charles and several other men of the village, to witness the conviction and secure the guilty.

Supper was not yet ready, and though the stranger was very hungry and impatient the landlord hoped to detain it long enough for the others to arrive.

As each came he was informed of the suspicion the landlord had formed—and then they dropped into the tap-room accidentally. All entertained full belief in the efficacy of the means proposed, though Charles in a different manner from the others. When he entered the room, he stamped the snow from his boots and drew near the blazing wood-fire, beside which sat a stout, grizzled man, of dark and savage aspect, gloomily playing with the tongs.

"A cold stormy night," said Charles.

"Aye," answered the traveller.

"And one to make a man fear evil things —have strange fancies, and look on the gloomy side."

"More cause for shutting up about it," was the surly reply.

When all were assembled and drawn around the fire, Charles led the conversation to a natural topic on such a night, when the driving storm without seemed like infernal revels to the witches of olden time. There were those present who still believed in them, and this led by apparently natural transition of ghosts and the haunted places, among which Morrison's woods were mentioned. The sullen stranger seemed displeased with this turn in the conversation, and for the first time opened his lips to protest with an oath his disbelief in ghosts.

"Stranger," said Charles, "you will not find many people about here to agree with you in your disbelief. Many a person who has been induced to the wood-road after dark, has heard what they dare not talk about in a lonely place—neither can they disbelieve. But I have not heard it, but those who have are here to tell for themselves."

"No, let's be done talking about it," said the stranger to the old Justice who was giving a preparatory 'ahem.'

He would not be silenced, and began in a weak, trembling voice, "I have heard it, and since neighbor Wright goes home my way, and I'll have company, I don't mind telling you about it, though I think it no shame to be prudent."

"About *what!*" said the stranger fiercely.

"Well I had to come through the wood that night, and I was determined to close my cars to every sound, but I was more than half-way across when it came and I trembled like a leaf. It was a most dreadful cry——"

"Who cried! Did you say any one cried or groaned!" broke in the greatly perturbed stranger."

"I dont say who, but it was a long moan or wail, that sounded as if it gurgled through blood. Ugh! It makes me shudder now."

Charles narrowly watched the stranger. For a moment he seemed almost paralysed with dread. But he rallied, shook himself slightly, as if to loosen the fetters of fear, and asked sneeringly, if that did not happen long ago in old times, when such things were common.

"No," said the justice, "I heard it myself, stranger, and not three months ago."

Gloom again sank upon his brow, and he remained silent. The conversation was resumed and the topic discussed, the stranger seemed to listen with secret uneasiness and terror."

"Heaven is just," said Charles; "that is why murders will out, or perhaps the bones of the murdered testify, as they really do according to the belief of the people here, when the murderer touches them."

"How so!" asked a traveller who was present."

"It is an old usage," replied Charles, disregarding the winks and coughs of the landlord, "to make a knife and fork handle of a bone of the murdered man, and place them at every stranger guest's plate at the public inn. If the murderer should take them up, they will adhere to his hands and convict him. Now our landlord here has such a knife and fork. I have been looking at them to-night—they have a skull and cross bones traced on them. They never have catched any one yet."

"But they may," said the Justice "for I heard that the man has been tried beneabouts and found true."

"Well, I've no need to be afraid to touch them, thank God," said the traveller, who asked about them.

The gloomy stranger's face was hidden by his handkerchief, which he pretended to be using.

"Supper is ready," screamed a shrill voice from the kitchen. All received a hearty invitation from the landlord to partake of it, and all arose, but the stranger fell back to his seat again, for his knees refused to support him. He stooped to pick up his handkerchief, and the others passed to the table before him. It would have been regarded by them all as proof positive that he dared not undergo the trial, being guilty, had he refused to come to the table—but he did not—he soon followed them and took the vacant seat.

His hard old features were pale and ghastly. His eyes rested with horrid fear on his knife and fork. They were common looking enough—he saw no death's head.

His color came back, and he looked up boldly, but as his glance travelled around it met every eye keenly bent upon him, and there was a dead, awful silence. He paled slowly before the fixed and suspicious gaze, but turning his eyes slowly away from its fascination, he again locked at the knife and fork narrowly. He saw the fatal sign, and he fell back insensible.

"It is the judgment of God," said the landlord, solemnly: and the Justice said, "Amen."

"It is the power of conscience," said Charles triumphantly.

It began, however, to seem to seem not the legitimate thing They wished to see the knife and fork adhere, and these soon busied themselves in endeavouring to revive the senseless man. They partially succeeded; a strong shudder passed through the huge, stout frame and he opened his eyes. After vacantly staring for some minutes, he suddenly started up, looked with bold defiance into every eye, and though his face and limbs twitched convulsively, he seemed to be recalling the force of his will.

Pressing his hand for a moment over his ungovernable features, he burst into a mocking laugh, and seized the fatal tests. Instantly his hands closed upon them, and he was thrown into frightful convulsions.

It was not over for an hour. Even after death the rigid hands could not be made to unclose, and he was buried with those tokens of his guilt still grasped tightly.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was "Visitation of God." In our day it would probably have been "Epilepsy."

Miscellany.

Bell's Life states that the vigorous measures adopted by the authorities for suppressing the London betting houses are likely to be completely successful.

A LAWYER'S DUTIES.—Judge Story said, "The first duty of a lawyer is to his God and his religion; secondly to his country and the law; thirdly, to himself, and, lastly, to his client. Never mistake the law. Lie for no man, deceive no man. Be true to the court, true to your client."

DAMAGES VS REPAIRS.—Hello, Sharp said to Pop, meeting him, in the street; "you hobble, my boy. What's the matter with you?"

"Oh, I had my feet crushed through the carelessness of a conductor, the other day, between rail-road cars—that's all!"

"And don't you mean to sue for damages?"

"Damages?—no, no, I have had damages enough already. Had'n I better see for repairs?"

It is generally believed that women never stammer, and their established reputation for fluency is quite well sustained by statistics; for it is found that amongst men one in every twenty five hundred stammers, whereas amongst woman only one in every twenty thousand.

The Colonist of Thursday says that the Zimmerman Bank will continue its operation, redeeming its notes in specie at the counter, and that the notes will be as freely received as before Zimmerman's death. The well-known wealth of the deceased, and the respectability of all connected with the Bank are considered by the leading financiers to afford ample guarantees for its substantiality.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The sudden changes of temperature in this climate have a terrible effect upon the skin, the muscles, and the glands. Hence the prevalence of salt rheum, erysipelas, blotches, boils, rheumatism, quinsy, sore throat, and the many other complaints so frequently generated and always aggravated by this cause. Fortunately, in Holloway's Ointment we have the means of promptly removing this class of diseases, and of so thoroughly invigorating all the exterior organs and integuments as to prevent their recurrence. The Pills operating in harmony with the ointment, regulate the secretions, and discharge from the fluids of the body any acrid matter calculated to produce external inflammation or internal disease.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—New York March 25.—A letter from St Helena, dated Feb. 19th, says that the British steamer *Engaged*, which arrived at this port from the cape of Good Hope, reports that on Jan. 21st, when in lat. 25.50, long. 32.20, having picked up a raft with Capt. Baker and one seaman, being the whole survivors of the American whaling barque *H. H. Crapo*, capsized in a heavy squall on the night of January 19th. Twenty of the crew supposed to be drowned.

It is calculated that the expenses incurred in investigating the Boyd Street tragedy, New York, will not amount to less than $1000.

A gentleman being asked whether he was seriously inured when a steam boiler exploded, replied—"I have become so used to being blowed up by my wife, that mere steam has no effect upon me."

"Ma, didn't the minister say last Sunday that sparks flew upward?" Yes, my dear, how came you to think of that?" "Because, yesterday, I saw cousin Sally's spark staggering along the street and falling downward." "Bridget put that child to bed she must be sleepy."

By the Europa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The country is excited by electioneering movements. The supposition is that Palmerston will carry a majority, but a small one. He continues to receive addresses of confidence.

In the House of Commons' Notice Book is a motion by Mr. Gordon to interrogate the Government respecting the present state of relationship with the United States. Lord Elgin had a similar notice in the Lords for Tuesday the 17th inst.

The House of Commons recommends to the Queen to bestow an appropriate reward on Sir John McNeil and Col. Tulloch for their services as Crimean Commissioners.

Lord Clarendon has moved for copies of the correspondence respecting the proportion of the costs of the war with Persia to be charged upon the Indian Revenue, or relating to the ways and means by which provision for such expenditure is to be made in India. In making this motion, he expressed his wish for information with regard to the treaty just concluded with Persia.

The Earl of Clarendon replied that the treaty was of the most satisfactory nature. Persia undertook to evacuate Herat within three months after its ratification, and upon the fulfillment of that condition, England would immediately evacuate the Persian Territory. Commercial advantages were also gained, as England was to be placed on the same footing with the most favoured nations, while all further disputes between Persia and Afghanistan were to be referred to the arbitration of England.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gordon inquired whether it was true that the Government, in the treaty concluded with Ferouk Khan at Paris, had abandoned the right to protect Persian subjects, and express his opinion that if such was the case, other nations would be to abandon that right.

Lord Palmerston said it was extremely inconvenient to discuss a treaty which was not upon the table; but with regard to the points referred to by the honourable member, he thought that very great inconvenience had arisen and was likely to arise from the practice in Persia, by which foreign governments were entitled to extend protection to Persian subjects, and he thought it most desirable for the permanence of friendly relations that the practice should be discontinued, and her Majesty's Government were quite willing to abandon that right for this country, except with regard to persons actively employed in the service of the Embassies or Consulates. At the same time, he quite agreed that the right ought to be abandoned by other countries as well as our own. The treaty was in all respects a better treaty than Persia had offered to accept at Constantinople.

Mr Labouchere said that from the most recent information it appears that the Northern ports of China were perfectly tranquil.

The House having gone into Committee, Lord Palmerston moved a resolution placing at the disposal of the Crown £4,000 per annum, to be conferred upon the Speaker for the term of his natural life.

SPAIN.

News from Circassia had been received to the effect that the Circassians had again beaten the Russians on the banks of the Laba, and that the Russians were driven over the river with the loss of four hundred men, four pieces of cannon and all their baggage. The Russians were seeking to take possession of the Chutais, and its sovereign had demanded the interposition of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—A Russian corps of 30,000 men has been received with enthusiasm at Tabriz.

The Russian army destined to act against the Afghans has been reinforced.

Russia is seeking to occupy the Khanate of Khonkand, with a view to the extension of the frontier to the English possessions. The sovereign of Bokhara alarmed at these projects of invasion on the part of Russia, has solicited the mediation of the Sultan to secure the independence of Khonkand.

CHINA.

Dates from Hong Kong to January 30 confirm the news that Admiral Seymour had withdrawn from the Gardens and Dutch Folly Fort. As a reprisal for the recent attack on the British fleet, Admiral Seymour had burned down the western suburbs of Canton.

Nine Chinese had been arrested for joining at Hong Kong.

At Foo Chow teas were arriving slowly and prices were high. At Shanghiae holders were demanding a further advance.

The Paris journal *Patrie* states that accounts from the frontier of China received at St. Petersburg announce that the Government at Pekin is in a state of dissolution; that the Emperor has no cash; that he is forced to issue iron coin; that all the money had left the city, and that the Chinese and Manchoos are in open hostility.

PERSIA.

The intelligence from Bushire is to Jan. 28.

The health of the British force was good, and the supplies were plentiful.

No further negotiations had taken place, except that Col. Jacobs had sailed for the Persian Gulf with 1,000 cavalry and a regiment of infantry.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

The Earl of Elgin has accepted the office of Plenipotentiary to the court of Pekin, and will proceed thither as soon as he has been made sufficiently acquainted with the views of her Majesty's Government.

Commenting on the evidence given at the Burdell inquest, the London *Times* remarks:—"What the result of the trial will be we cannot venture to predict, but this much is clear,—that to Mrs. Cunningham the death of Dr. Burdell was a question of comfort as against penury. She had the most vital interest in making away with him, and is shown to have been a most unscrupulous person. If she was concerned in the murder so must Eckel likewise have been, for the deed was above woman's strength and they admit that they were together at the time. The complicity of the young lad Snodgrass appears more doubtful, for in the purchase of the weapon he may well have been a mere tool, and so terrible a design would scarcely have been intrusted to a young and giddy boy."

The *London Post* of March 4 says:—It should not be forgotten, in considering the China question, that the Court of St. Petersburg is now closely allied with the Court of Pekin, and that the Russian mission enjoys advantages to which all European nations are equally entitled. M. Tinkowski, who concluded a treaty with China, has long resided at Pekin, and it is said he has recently concluded a treaty with Chusan as a naval port. These are significant facts, and may explain the diabolical treachery exhibited towards Great Britain.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The steamer *Illinois* arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, with California dates of the 5th and nearly $1,200,000 in specie, and connected with the *Golden Age*. The latter boat passed, on the 10th, off Cape Carricutes, the steamer *Sonora* bound up.

The steamer *Panama* arrived at Panama with 225 deserters from Walker. They were in a most destitute condition. Their passage to the United States was paid by the Costa Rican government. One hundred left on the *Grenada*, the number remaining came in the *Illinois*.

The *Illinois* left Aspinwall on the 19th of March.

The Costa Rican papers state that 3,000 troops are to be added to the allied forces.

General Cavas would march with 1,500 men on Rivas, and 1000 would march against San Juan del Sur. The intention is to surround Walker with 6000 troops.

Nothing later from Walker's position. His case is considered desperate.

At latest dates from Bagota the propositions of Mr. Moore, our special envoy to Grenada, were under consideration. There seemed to be but little chance of an amicable arrangement. The tone of the press and a majority of Congress is of the bitterest opposition. The publication in *El Tempo* of what purported to be Mr. Moore's proposition had created great excitement on the Isthmus. The natives are anxious that the government should refuse the proposition, although they expect the result will be the military occupation of the Isthmus by the United States.

Some of the deserters from Walker state that his troops had unanimously refused to leave Rivas to fight, but were willing to defend their position.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, APRIL 2, 1857.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

We are informed that steps have been taken which will put an end to the disputes which necessarily would arise, when there existed two boards of Directors. At Amherstburg, on Saturday last, (28th March), there was a meeting held, and the Chancery suits were withdrawn which had been instituted against the McLeod and Park Board, and an understanding come to, which, we believe will put the company upon a better footing, as it was agreed upon by both boards of direction, that at the next election, certain parties are to be chosen, who will have the support of all the stock holders. John McLeod will be the President of the new board, and Theodore Park, the Vice-President; these are the only persons who will be chosen from this end of the route.

There was an understanding also come to, that the contracts should be given to Messrs Wise and Co., who will no doubt prosecute them in a proper manner.

These arrangements were entered into upon the understanding that the Road should be built with one terminus at Amherstburg, and another at Sandwich, and to branch off within ten miles of the former place, thereby securing for the Amherstburg Board all that they asked for.

There is no doubt but that the road will be built, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made; and we have reason to congratulate the County upon the present fair prospect that exists of a speedy completion of the Southern Railway.

MAGISTERIAL DISMISSAL.

We are pleased to find, by the reports of the Legislative Council, which are copied below, that the Hon. John Prince has brought the matter before the Council, in order that an explanation may be made of the reason that induced the Government to dismiss Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge from the Commission of the Peace. It is most likely, when all the documents are brought forward, that some light will be thrown upon the matter, and we will then be able to judge if improper influences have been brought to bear against them.

In the Lower House, the Hon. Attorney General McDonald, in referring to their dismissal a short time since, stated, that they had been removed from the Commission of the Peace on account of their having sent a negro from this side to the States, that he might be again taken into slavery. Now this statement is so at variance with the facts of the case, that we would be at a loss to conceive how he had been so misinformed, if it were not well known that certain parties have labored hard to make out a case that would be injurious to those gentlemen. That parties from this neighborhood are at the bottom of this foul and dastardly design to injure those magistrates is certain; for the Attorney General would not of his own accord make such an assertion, without having previously been prompted to do so, by some contemptible wretch unworthy the name of man. For all the circumstances connected with their dismissal, show clearly that a plot had been laid for the purpose of injuring their characters. The Government could not have dismissed those magistrates upon the mere assertion of the negro who was made the puppet to screen the real actor, without strong representations having been made against them by other parties; and that these representations, too, have been false and malicious, the work of the Attorney General clearly show. For any person who remembers the circumstances as they were given in this journal at the time of the dismissal, will remember how utterly unfounded was the statement, that they had sent the negro into slavery. It has been clearly shewn by the best of proof that he was not a slave, but was arrested for horse stealing, and has been convicted, and is now paying the penalty of his crime in the States' prison of the State of Ohio.—And further, that the magistrates, although they issued a warrant for the apprehension of the fellow, never saw him, or knew what had become of him. There is no doubt that the officer who came from Cleveland to secure his arrest, may have been guilty of kidnapping, but surely that was not the fault of the magistrates, nor could they be held responsible for his being carried away, when the prisoner had never been before them.

It is needless for us to say more upon this subject—the facts are already so well known in this neighborhood, that it would be only repeating what is already in the knowledge of every person who appreciates truth and justice.

We hope in our next issue to be able to furnish the result of the investigation which the magistrates have called for, and which, through the exertions of Col. Prince in the Upper House, will bring to light every thing connected with their dismissal.

MONDAY March 30.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. The usual routine proceedings were transacted.

Hon. Col. PRINCE moved "That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to send down to this Council copies of all the correspondence and papers which passed between the Government and any person or persons relating to the charges against John Alexander Wilkinson and Thomas Woodbridge, Esquires, which resulted in the dismissal of those gentlemen from the Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex; and also a copy of the Memorial from the inhabitants of Sandwich to His Excellency praying His Excellency to restore them the said Commission, and the names signed thereto."—Motion Carried.

Hon. Mr. PRINCE presented the report of the committee to whom was referred the Act entitled "An Act to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council." The committee reconsider certain amendments, forbidding persons who are members of either branch of the Legislature to offer themselves as candidates for the other branch, and providing that in case of a dissolution of the house, *their seats shall be declared vacant* at once, which report was seconded by Mr. Paton, that the report be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE—It was the rule of the House of Lords that at the second reading of a Bill, parties opposed to its principles should offer their objections. The Bill was then referred to a committee, who it was then competent to move amendments to its details if advisable, and the same was debatable, but in the present case he would ask the hon. gentleman going to take up the details of his Bill after they have been so discussed in committee. If so, he did not think he could support such a course in a most unjust close one, and extremely irregular.

Hon. Mr. MOORE, while agreeing generally with the remarks of his hon. friend, yet would observe that in this case where amendments had been made to the Bill in the Lower House, it was the right to discuss those amendments, because they may involve the very principles of the Bill, and on this account he trusted his hon. friend would consent to postpone the consideration of the report of the committee until Thursday next.

Hon. Col. PRINCE was desirous of carrying the Bill through its various stages before the recess; he had no objection, however, to meet his hon. friend in the matter if it would suit the arm gement of the hon. President of the Council to discuss the merits of the case on Tuesday next, and he (Col. Prince) would postpone the motion to that day.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET has no objection to his assent, it was fixed as order of the day for Tuesday.

ELECTION OF SPEAKERS.

Hon. Col. PRINCE introduced his Bill for the election by the houses of its own Speaker, and in doing so offered a few explanatory observations, stating that it was his intention to move an humble address to her Majesty upon the subject. There was, he continued, no doubt that the House, in point of law, had the right to introduce a measure for the election of its own Speaker, but still with the consent of her Majesty so to do. He would, therefore, now have to introduce a Bill to render the office of Speaker of that House elective.

The Bill was then read a first time; second reading on Wednesday fortnight.

From the Colonist.

The Dismissed Magistrate for Essex.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the debate in the House on the 23rd instant, on the election of Coroners, the *Globe* of the 24th says:—"The Hon. Attorney General gave an account of a slave who had come to Canada, and had been returned to slavery by two Magistrates, &c." It is no my intention in any way to blame the honourable gentleman for the assertion, neither do I intend to ask pardon for speaking here; but merely to assure him and the House and the People that he, the Attorney General, has been imposed upon by *some designing person from Essex*. Because, the "slave," as he is called was no "slave," nor ever had been one, but had stolen two horses, from a gentleman in Ohio, and was arrested for the crime and made his escape from the custody of the Sheriff, who afterwards heard of his crossing over to Canada, and the Sheriff came across to Sandwich and applied to the magistrates for a warrant to apprehend him, bringing him a requisition from the Governor of the State, sealed with the seal of the State, and other documents in proof of his guilt. The warrant was issued, and in one week after the magistrate heard from the constable to whom the warrant was given, that the man was arrested. *He was delivered over to the Constable who was looking for a Magistrate.* Neither one or other of the Magistrates *ever saw the man*, unless I took part in sending him back to slavery—for that man I missed," but he does not tell the House on what grounds. Now the cause alleged in the dismissals, that the magistrates had no right to issue their warrant, inasmuch as the offence was not a felony, according to the "Ashburton Treaty," which a reference to the document will prove, or to the Secretary's Office from whence the dismissal emanated, but the Attorney General further stated "they (meaning the magistrates) had since been elected Reeves, &c." when only one has been elected to that office, and was a Reeve at the time of the original commission from Toronto at the time, nor did they bring any witnesses to prove anything *but personal vindictiveness* has been the cause of all, for reasons which I will, in order to "define my position" be given before the country, and in particular before the Government, to whom I know my colleague Mr. Wilkinson as well as myself have been misrepresented. The Hon. Mr. Cameron said, and well said on the same subject in the debate that, if the thought perhaps there might be two sides of the matter in question, and by an inquiry I am sure it will be found to be so.

We shall yet have justice done to us, I do verily believe, by the Chronicle the Governor General.

Yours &c.,

THOS. WOODBRIDGE.

Dismissed Magistrates and Reeve of Sandwich.

We have this week to chronicle the appointment by the Corporation of P.J. Salter, Esq., of Sandwich as Stipendiary Magistrate for Windsor. In the acquaintance with Mr. Salter's character and capabilities this will be considered a good appointment.

A change of Postmaster has taken place in this village, and Mr. Ouellette is succeeded by Charles G. Fortier, Esq. With all deference to Mr. Fortier, we must regret this appointment, as we fear it will deprive the public of a most accommodating and worthy servant. We allude to Mr. Wagner, who has officiated under Mr. Ouellette for some time, and by his obliging and respectful disposition won the good will of all with whom he was connected.—*Windsor Herald.*

The Hamilton correspondent of the *Leader* dated the 31st, says:—

TINKERING UP THE OLD BRIDGE.—As fast as work can do it, the fatal bridge over the Desjardins Canal is being repaired. All the timbers that have in any way been injured are being replaced and new piles put in their places. It is expected that the bridge will be in a sufficient state of repair to enable the train to run over it in four or five days at most.

The tinkering up of the old bridge, after as fatal a lesson as to its security, is looked upon by all parties by all but the owners of it. It seems to them too monstrous for belief. Yet the repairs go rapidly forward, and unless something happens in the meantime to prevent it, does not seem at all impossible that a repetition of the late massacre may be near at hand.

THE HOG CHOLERA.—The western paper have had a good deal to say about hog cholera lately—a disease which it was noticed made its appearance only among the occupants of distillery pens. A correspondent of the St. Louis Leader pretends to give a true story of the cause of the cholera, as follows:

There was an unprincipled man, who sold recipts or directions, to the distilleries through that section of country, warranting that for every bushel of meal distilled, they should have a yield of five gallons of proof whiskey—that by using a certain quantity of two and a half gallons of proof whiskey, some *false* remedy had to be resorted to, and that remedy was *nux vomica*, or strychnine and tobacco juice, and those poisonous substances being put in with the meal mash, was let to the hogs—so powerful was the poison, that every hog which got the slop died in an hour afterwards.

AN INVENTORY OF THE CABINET.—The New York Herald has been taking an inventory of the private fortunes of the members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and gives the following magnificent summing up. It says:

Most of the members of the present Cabinet are wealthy, and as a unit they represent an aggregate wealth of some four and a half million of dollars. It may be thus divided among them:

Lewis Cass, say - - -	$2,000,000
Howel Cobb - - -	500,000
Jacob Thompson - -	1,000,000
John B. Floyd - - -	500,000
Messrs Toucey, Black & Brown	500,000
Total	$4,500,000

The President is also a rich man; and accordingly as the Democracy, at wealth makes men honest by destroying the temptation to steal, it logically follows that we shall have an honest administration.

THE AMERICANS IN PERSIA.—Persian Treaty, supplying free access for American shipping to inaccessible ports, and leave to purchase any cargoes of articles, unknown to Occidental use or commerce, to market who e they will not sell, is by this time, we presume, ratified, and on its way to Teheran. Whether a "Persian Sherbet Company," which we find named in a list of corporations just created by the Legislature of Massachusetts, owes its origin to the encouraging terms of this Convention, we are not informed. —*N. Y. Daily Times.*

CHOLERA PORK.—The Indianapolis (Iowa) Journal warns its readers against buying lard or pork, as 500 hogs which had died of "hog cholera" had been sent there in the shape of hams and lard from Hendricks County, and that some of the meat had been converted into Bologna sausage.

MARKETS.

SANDWICH, March 31, 1857.

Flour.—Best warranted, $7 00 2nd do. $6.

Buckwheat Flour.—$2 50

Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.

Timothy Seed,—$4.

Clover,—$10.

Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.

Corn,—per bushel of 56lb, 56c.

Oats,—do do 37c.

Potatoes,—50c

Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.

Barley—48 lb. $1 25 to 1 50.

Hay—per Ton, $10.

Straw—Per load $1 00.

Pork—Per 100 lb, $8.

Beef—do $4 to $7.

Special Notices.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Have by the test of experience, become satisfied that Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are composed of simple but powerful curative ingredients—that they are mild and excellent in every respect that the most delicate lady or tender child may take them with the greatest safety. For bilious disorders, liver complaints, indigestion, loss of appetite, costiveness, sick headache, depression of spirits, pains in the back, graves and lumbago, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills will be found a safe and admirable remedy. Invalids should make an immediate trial of this excellent, long tried and successful medicine.

The citizens of the United States and Canada suffer much from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, and Dr. Sex, certainly the most bandsome in the world, at a certain period lose their teeth and good looks while yet in the headay of life. These evils may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the liver and stomach in a healthy condition, when life will flow smoothly. We say fearlessly, that health and life may be acquired for years beyond the ordinary limits, if Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are taken to purify the blood, in accordance with the directions which accompany each box.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To prevent imposition, be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, prepared in London, and for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pills *only*, you will get a spurious compound, which will not have a beneficial effect. The Genuine Pills have an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac simile of the signature of the Proprietors MacPhail & Co. London and New York, on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John Mc. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Driver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent for Sandwich

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. A. BULLOCK and ROCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, C. FEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for sale cheap for ready cash or produce kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets Amherstburg, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the house of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 5, N. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.

Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be rendered in the course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith,

D. A. MCMULLIN.

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

6th day of May next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION
AND
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11 there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and profitable operation. A GOOD sand-shed is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25. which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Kitchen, Frame Hog-house, half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this neighborhood, which is to be built and by shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus there if will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, or within a few rods of the Detroit ferry.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£500.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned, if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

2nd April, 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits for the Climate than any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care from personal inspection of the Fruits as they stood on the bearing ground. Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application (by letter post paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be confided in by the Planter.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 26th March 1856.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of the Petition of the said Debtor will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May next, at the hour of eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

LOUIS J. FEURTY,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

PLANK ROAD.

TENDERS will be received for removing the TOLL HOUSE AND GATE from where it now stands, to the northerly limit of the Plank Road, upon Lot No. 2 on Sandwich Street, by the Secretary of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, on Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

H. H. WILKINSON,
Secty.

Sandwich, 30th March 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away, if not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray charges

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago CHARLES LESPERANCE.

Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 24, 6th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON,
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

Interesting from Japan.

The "Moniteur de la Flotte," a Paris paper, has the following interesting intelligence from Japan:

Our last accounts from the China seas mention in an exciting fact. The Emperor of Japan, being anxious to adjust various questions connected with the recent treaties he had concluded with the several Governments of Europe and America, held on the 23rd of June, at Jeddo, the capital of the empire, a solemn assembly of the principal lords and most influential personages of his court. It was decreed at the meeting that two ports of the empire, those of Nangasaki and Hakodid, should be opened to the vessels of all nations. There they might repair, take in provisions, establish depots of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, moreover, are to be accessible to vessels in distress, which may take refuge in them, but which will have to put to sea the moment the danger is over.

The Spain and Mexico Quarrel.

A war between Spain and Mexico would appear to be almost certain. The Spanish Ministry has addressed a note to the representatives of Spain at the European Courts explaining the quarrel. Having mentioned the murders and robberies committed on the person and goods of Spanish subjects residing in Mexico, by the soldiers of Gen. Alvarez, the present chief of the Mexican Republic, the note declares that the Spanish Government does not desire to make the people and the Government of Mexico responsible for these atrocious acts, if the Mexican Government would take energetic steps to repair them. In this spirit the Spanish legation in Mexico has been instructed to demand from the Mexican Government the punishment of the offenders and the indemnification of the Spanish subjects who have been the victims. But at the same time, fearing that this demand is not complied wit , the Spanish government has ordered the departure of vessels-of-war and troops from the Havana in sufficient strength to protection of Spanish subjects. Five vessels-of-war will at once likewise leave Spain to reinforce the squadron at Havana. The expedition will altogeti er consist of thirty vessels-of-war, and will have a numerous army on board. The Spanish Government deplored the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation united to Spain in blood, language, and religion; but it hopes every body will understand the ob igation it is under to avenge the national dignity.

The Australian Mail brings the news of the election of CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY to the Australian Legislature. He represents the United Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury.

In the new parliament of Victoria the Legislative Council contains 10 English, 8 Irish, and 12 Scotch; 11 Church of England members, 13 Presbyterians, and 3 Catholics. The assembly contains 23 English, 17 Irish, and 11 Scotch; 30 Church of England members, 6 Methodists, and 4 Presbyterians, 6 Independents.—*Northern Advocate*.

CONVICTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—A statement urging the claims of Western Australia as a penal colony has been presented to Mr. Labouchere by a number of gentlemen connected with that colony. Among other things they urge that:—1. Because the expense of planting a convict establishment (which is always very great) has been already incurred, substantial prison and depot have been built, and the necessary officers prepared to receive a large number of convicts. 2. The free settlers (unlike most of other part of Australia) are willing to continue to receive convicts to employ them and to pay them great wages; they merely require some modification of the present system. The convicts can be beneficially employed in the advancement of the colony, such as making roads bridges and tramways int the timber forests, and to the copper and lead mines."

Washington Affairs.

The Paths-Clarendon Treaty, with the Senate's amendments, was despatched to London by the steamer of Wednesday last from Boston, the especial messenger having rather pompously announced as *an attache of the N. Y Herold office*. Whether it is to be gathered from this that the *Herald* is to be the official organ of the American Cabinet, we leave the future to determine. At present interesting point that way. We must leave also to the future to determine whether our Foreign Office will accept the modifications made in the Treaty itself. We have said sufficient on the subject heretofore; at least an easy settlement of the difficulty is anticipated by a large majority of the public here. So may it be!

Gloom seems to hang over the White House. We notice with regret that Mr. Buchanan's family circle is put suddenly into mourning, by the death of one of his nephews, brother to the Miss Lane who presides for him as Mistress of the establishment.

With respect to those foreign affairs, discussed or acted upon at Washington, in which we may take a legitimate interest, it is difficult to arrive at the truth, or to sift the multitude of flying rumours. Designs upon Cuba, and new purchases of territory from Mexico, are in the list—but with how much truth it were idle to surmise. Certainly, if our own national sensitiveness was slightly touched by the nomination of a distinguished Anglo-phobist to the management of the State Department, the civilized world at large may be permitted to open the eyes of astonishment, when it hears the names of two individuals appointed to several offices in this city—we mean Mr. Sanders, the new Navy Agent, and Captain Isaiah Rynders, the new Marshall of the United States. The one is the chief apostle of active revolutionary sympathies and interference—the other the confident abuser of Neutrality Laws that operate against his own views and cliques. They form in fact the completest exemplars of political rowdyism extant—the one presiding over the foreign, and the other over the home branch of that most flourishing institution. Nevertheless, we opine that the world will wag on its course, and that these two pot-sant gentlemen will be discreetly quiet during their four years enjoyment of the spoils.—*Albion*.

Gascounding.

If General Walker's soldiers in Nicaragua cannot prevent his being cooped up within very narrow limits by his having fellow citizens who would gladly pay him back some portion of the infinite miseries that he has inflicted on them—at least, not a few of the letter writers in his employ carry a high head and make him out a mighty potentate. A very funny tale is in print respecting a visit recently paid him by Captain Sir Robert McClure, commanding H. B. M.'s steam corvet e *Esk*. This officer, well-known as the practical solver of the great Arctic problem, touched at San Juan del Sur, on the evening of the 10th ult. He found in port a little schooner in Walker's service, commanded by a Captain Farnaux. The latter's vessel was flying the Nicaraguan standard; but having neglected the international courtesies, universal amongst naval officers, Sir Robert not unnaturally concluded that she was a semipiratical craft. He therefore summoned the Captain to bring his commission on board the *Esk*; which the latter declined to do, but after some further messages exhibited the needful document, and apologised for his previous neglect of customary forms. Hereupon our Captain was satisfied, and the trifling squall blew over. After this Sir Robert McClure proceeded to visit the redoubtable Walker himself in his camp, which, whatever may be his faults or his fortunes, is an object of some curiosity. Over this visit, certain correspondents of the press here have made merry, and have—in their own opinion—exalted their great hero by describing him as an unarmed bruiser. Now we know him to be unscrupulous and unwise, but we can't on such doubtful evidence believe that a man, generally represented as cool and phlegmatic, should be so absurd a fool as to lose his temper and insult a British officer. If we could believe even that, we should be staggered by the further statement that Sir Robert quietly submitted. Really, these scribblers must think us all very credulous hereabouts. For their own sakes, they should not draw the bow thus indiscreetly. —*Albion*.

INTERESTING CLIPPER RACE.—The three clippers, Panama and Wild Pigeon, of New York, and Florence of Boston, left Shanghae China, together, on the 15th of December last, coming out of the river in company, and so continuing through the Straits of Sunda. The Florence and Wild Pigeon were often in sight of each other, but the three parted company off Java Head, and saw nothing more of each other. On the 31 of March the Panama spoke the United States ship Falmouth, hence 35 days for Rio Janeiro, in 1° 30 north latitude, and on the day following the Wild Pigeon was boarded by the officer of that ship, exactly on the equator, and in longitude 34 °, the same parallel in which the Panama crossed on the 31. The officers and crew of the Falmouth were all well, and sent a letter by the W. P. The Panama arrived on Friday, the Wild Pigeon on Saturday, and the Florence Monday forenoon, each vessel having experienced about two or three days' delays, from calms and gales of wind.

Making the natural allowance for these adverse circumstances, it would be as difficult to decide which of these ships is the best sailor, as it is sometimes to tell which of two or three fast trotters on the Union Course beats his competitors. The length of passage was 98 days.

FOOLISH BUT BOLD.—An extraordinary feat of horsemanship was performed in our city on Wednesday night by Mr. Courtney, of Ballydimond, county of Cork. In pursuance of a wager laid for a considerable sum with a brother member of the Kilkenny Hunt Club, Captain Bernard, while at supper in the clubhouse, he sent for his grey horse Whiz-King, and, having mounted the animal in the clubhouse hall, proceeded deliberately to ride up stairs—two flights—into the club room, round the supper table, and having leaped a fire-screen set up for the purpose in his route, he rode down down the stairs in perfect safety, and without White Lion once stumbling or evincing for a moment the slightest indication of a sense that he was called on to perform any uncommon feat. The wager was cleverly won, to the admiration of all beholders. The difficulty and danger of which I own state, in particular, were largely enhanced by the circumstance of each step being bound with thick plates of brass, on which, had the iron-shod foot of the animal once come, it would have been impossible that he could have kept his legs under him.—*Kilkenny Moderator*

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS—Any sum under £12, cash; under £40, three months; above £40, six months.

Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.

Windsor, March 24, 1857.

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Chatham, on FRIDAY, the FIRST of MAY next, at the hour of NOON, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L

MERSEA.

8th	Concession,	Lot E ½ 1,	(100 acres)
9th	do	lot S ½ 20,	(100 acres)
10th	do	lots N ½ 2, S ½ 3, N ½ 6 W ½ 20, N ½ 21, N ½ 22,	(100 acres each.)
11th	do	lots 20, 22, (168 acres each), N part 23 (68 acres), N ½ 24,	(95 acres.)

ROMNEY.

2nd	Concession,	Lot 6,	(150 acres)
3rd	do	lots N W ¼ 15, S E ¼ 17, N W ¼ 20,	(100 acres each), 22, 24, (200 acres each)
4th	do	lots N part 16, (56 acres) N W ¼ 18, N W ¼ 19,	(100 acres each), 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, (200 acres each), 30, (150 acres.)
5th	do	lots N part 13, (65 acres) 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20,	(200 acres each), 22, (155 acres), 26, (45 acres), 26, (50 acres), 27, (30 acres), 28, (5 acres)
6th	do	lots 14,	(46 acres), 16, 18, 19, (200 acres each), 21, (96 acres)
7th	do	lots 17,	(120 acres) 18, (145 acres), 19, (45 acres), 20, (5 acres.)

TILBURY EAST.

3rd	Concession,	Lot 12,	(200 acres)
4th	do	lots [illegible],	(100 acres each)
5th	do	lots N W ¼ 2, N W ¼ 4, S E ¼ 16,	(100 acres each.)
6th	do	lots N W ¼ 1, N W ¼ 3, N W ¼ 4, N W ¼ 8,	(100 acres each,)
7th	do	lots 2, 7,	(200 acres each.)
8th	do	lots N W ¼ 3, S E ¼ 20,	(100 acres), 23, (200 acres.)
9th	do	lots 19, 20, 23,	(200 acres each.)
10th	do	lots 18, 20, 21, 23,	(200 acres each.)
11th	do	lots S E ¼ 12,	(100 acres), 16, 17, 19, 20, (200 acres each), N W part 22,	(100 acres.)
12th	do	lots S W part 10,	(100 acres), 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, (200 acres each)
13th	do	lots 9, 11, 12, 16,	(200 acres each), 17, (185 acres.)
14th	do	lots S E part 6,	(100 acres), 9, 10, 12, 13, (200 acres each), N W part 15,	(100 acres)
15th	do	lots N W ¼ 7,	(100 acres) 11, 12, (200 acres each,)
16th	do	lot N W part 6,	(100 acres.)

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, at NOON of TUESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH APRIL next, at an upset price, of Eight Shillings per acre, payable one fifth down and the remainder by four equal Annual Instalments with Interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, Com

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

2nd	Concession,	Lots 15, 18,	
3rd	do	do	16, 17, E ½ 27.
4th	do	do	25, E ½ 27.
5th	do	do	26.
6th	do	do	12.

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER.

3rd	Concession,	Lots E ½ 26 E ½ 29.	
4th	do	do	W ½ 15, W ½ 17.
5th	do	do	19, 29.
6th	do	do	28, 29.
7th	do	do	27, 29.

Range south of the Middle Road, do S ½ 8, S ½ 13.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST TILBURY.

2nd	Concession,	Lots 5, 8, 10.	
3rd	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 14.
4th	do	do	5, 7, 8, S ½ 10, N ½ 14.
5th	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, N part 7 (100 acres).
6th	do	do	2, N pt 5 (100)
7th	do	do	N pt 1 (100 acres) S pt 10 (100 acres) S ½ 14, S ½ 16, S ½ 19, S ½ 20, 22.
8th	do	do	S pt 7 (100 acres, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 S ½ 17, 19, 21.
9th	do	do	S pt 3 (100), S pt 4 (100), 6, 7, 9, 10 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, N pt 20 (100)
10th	do	do	7, S ½ 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19.
11th	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 12, 14, 16, 18.
Range south of Middle Road,		do	S ½ 1, S ½ 2, S ½ 3, S ½ 4, S ½ 7, S ½ 8, S ½ 11, S ½ 18, S ½ 19.
Range north of Middle Road,		do	N ½ 2, N ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 7, N ½ 8.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the enclosure upon Lot No. 25 1st Concession, Anderdon, on or about the 1st of December last, a BLACK HEIFER, about 3 years old the coming Spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

WILLIAM BROOKER.

March 9th, 1857. River Canard Bridge

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 19½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & CO's Foundry.'

Amherstburg, Canada West.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD, Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them with ut delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Gibbs, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
TORONTO, 18th Feb, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

AT THE REGULATOR

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their new and complete Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Tinware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which they are now offering low for cash.

GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

N-B.—The highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all kinds of Produce.

Sandwich, 20th Feb., 1856.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS,

SATINETTS

TROWSERINGS,

FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c. &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In this Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Milling to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	$6 00
Superfine Flour,	5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs	
Rye do	2 20 do
Corn Meal,	0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran, do	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool to the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Insurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: D. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howett, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A.M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Feb. 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

The virtue of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the porces of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the sounder, nerves that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by this anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABBY or ITCHY SORES, by one box or more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and gangrene of flesh, and then cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staffof the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions. Also round each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Feb. 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for J. A. Verrals.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons whom is indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Contraction of the Hoof.

A Correspondent informs us that he has a valuable mare, the subject of *contracted feet*, and desires to know if faulty shoeing is not the cause of the same.

Altered structure, sores, and various other affections of Horse's feet, are often attributed to the above cause, and no doubt a rational, and improved method of preparing the foot, and adjusting a suitable shoe for the same, may lessen the liability to some such diseases: we contend that there is other causes than the above, over which the blacksmiths has little if any control. We allude to that universal law, termed the hereditary predisposition; which provides that "like shall produce like." We know that the "Black Hawk," "Messenger," and many other permanent varieties of breed, transmit to their offspring a peculiarity of form, temperament, quality, color, by which the lineage of the latter can with certainty be determined. And should the parent labor under any permanent disease, defect or vice, the same is very apt to be, directly or indirectly, transmitted. The very color of the hair, accompanied by particular or distinctive marking, often extend and reappear through several generations. Hence a colt begotten by a sire defective in so important a part of the animal economy as the foot, (or took no "heed," to prevent it necessarily, in accordance with *nature's* immutable Law, inherit the same *idiosyncracy*. Therefore, the very best system of shoeing practised on *nature's* criminals, would fail, when attempting to reverse *her* decrees.

A horse, inheriting the least predisposition to faulty feet, is at all times liable, when used for draught, or speed, or paved thoroughfares, to disease of the same, which may end in *contraction*, it being, in nine cases out of ten, the result of primary disease of the foot.

A defect in the conformation of a horse's foot, may be so slight as to escape *ordinary* observation, yet the defect is there, liable to augmentation, and sooner or later the evil is discovered.

That a tendency to contraction of Horse's feet does lurk in some breeds, we have abundant authoritative proof to offer, if necessary; consequently, faulty shoeing cannot be classed as the direct cause of contraction.

A point-blank argument in favor of the blacksmiths in this view, is founded on the fact that contraction of the hind feet, which undergo the system of shoeing, seldom, if ever, become the seat of this deformity.—Among our truck horses, may be found many of the Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont breeds, that have escaped the evils of shoeing, as well as of domestication; yet a great proportion of them enjoy immunity from contracted feet. Therefore, the latter are not predisposed; they have good open heels, the foot is well proportioned in all its parts, and bears a symmetrical relationship in size, form and action, to the limb and body, which it aids to support and move.

Hence contraction, as many other forms of disease which are observed in the feet of the horse, have their origin in hereditary predisposition; therefore it is a matter of impossibility for a smith to make a good foot out of the one that was originally defective.

Another Bloody Murder in New York.

About 2 o'clock this morning, Officer McCord, of the 5th Ward, heard the cry of murder in the vile den No. 3 Worth street, and on entering the hall found a woman lying on the hall floor, with her throat cut from ear to ear.

The woman, in a dying condition, was conveyed to the station house where she expired immediatly after admission. Sergeant Smith, in the meantime, commenced a search at the house in which the murder was committed, and in the hall found a piece of the handle of a razor, the instrument with which the deed had probably been perpetrated. Blood was tracked directly to the room of John Dorsay a Saint Domingo negro, on the fourth floor. Blood marks were on the door knobs both inside and outside. Dorsay then lying in bed, He had washed himself in a basin on a washstand in the room, and that basin was besmeared with blood.

Blood was also found on his face and his clothes, and there remains no doubt in the mind of the officer that Dorsay was the murderer The negro was forthwith arrested, and locked up to await the action of the coroner. At 10 o'clock this morning, Coroner Perry commenced an investigation, and the circumstances of the strongest kind pointed to Dorsay, who however, denied knowing anything of the occurrence. No evidence to the contrary which would a horrible murder could be obtained. There did not appear to have been any intimacy or any difficulty between the parties, yet it is thought the motive was either jealousy or malice.

The deceased whose name is Ann Hopkins, was a native of Ireland, aged 23. She had been a most reckless prostitute, and had become so degraded that recently she lived with negroes in the abovementioned house.

A piece of the handle of a razor, corresponding with the piece found in the hall, was found in Dorsay's possession, and a blade of a razor, supposed to have been the one with which the murder was committed, was found on the roof of the house. John Wilson, another negro residing on the premises, indentified the broken razor as belonging to Dorsay.

The coroner's Jury, in view of all these circumstances, and there being no suspicion against other parties, rendered a verdict that Ann Hopkins came to her death from wounds inflicted by John Dorsay. The accused was held for examination.

Killing the President.

Accounts from Washington inform us that President Buchanan has been made seriously ill by the swarm of office beggars which has congregated at the capital. From East Port to Oregon—from the Saint Lawrence to the Rio Grande, those devouring locusts have taken their flight and settled upon the Executive mansion in incalculable numbers. The principle of rotation in office having been promulgated in semi-official style, the new administration is not only bored with the office seekers, but with the office holders, who are all in an agony of suspense, which none but the place holder with his head under the guillotine can know. This hungry mob storms the president's door and will not allow him a moment of peace. Mr. Buchanan has been familiar with the climate, the water and other peculiarities of Washington for thirty or forty years, and during that time he has been a hearty, robust man, and when elected to the Presidency he was in the highest physical condition. A few days before the inauguration he visited the capital, and on returning to Wheatland was slightly affected with an epidemic prevailing at the capital, and probably caused by the sudden change of the atmosphere for which the District is noted at this season. A few days rest at Wheatland restored the President to his usual state of health; but the fatigue of the journey and the constant annoyances from office beggars, before and since the inauguration, brought on a relapse of the complaint. It is hardly to be believed that although it is well known at Washington that the President's illness is a source of disquietude to his friends, still the place hunters persist in tormenting him in every possible way. They would if possible, force themselves into his private apartments, and bore him to death about their petty village squabbles and small sinecures. Your office beggar is the most persevering of bores—the most hungry of leeches—the most ravenous of rats. We trust that the men who are now applying, declining and torturing the President will be sent about their business, such as it is, with very sharp fleas in their very long ears.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The River Pirates.—The five river pirates who were brought from Keyport on charges of stealing about $3,000 worth of bonded goods from the Cunard wharf Jersey City, were, Thursday afternoon brought before Recorder Smith, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The counsel for the thieves argued ingeniously to get his clients off, contending, as they were brought here by force with out due process of law, they could not thus be deprived of liberty, notwithstanding Governor King's warrant on the requisition of the Governor of New Jersey. Mr Sedgewick, Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. The Recorder ruled against the object of the writ, and ordered that the prisoners be given in custody of the New Jersey authorities. The officers were in attendance, and took the river pirates, who were handcuffed, to Jersey in a express wagon.

A Novel Oath.—The Allos *Adviar* reports a singular case just heard at the burgh police court. A mason named Mitchell, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, having often, it appears, offended in a similar way. Mr. M'Neilan, the presiding magistrate, asked the panel (or defendant) whether he would sign the pledge? The man said he would, and the pledge book was sent for. A relative of the panel suggested that it was not an oath he had to take; it was only a pledge. Magistrate—It must be made binding by something more than a pledge. But here is the officer. The officer stated that Mr. Carmichael had given him a pledge card, and pointed out where the individual taking the pledge had to sign his name, The Magistrate.—Now I shall read over to you the pledge of United we is called, and you will attend to it: "I do hereby agree that I shall not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them, nor provide them for others, and that I will in all suitable ways discountenance their use in the community." Are you prepared to sign that bond? Panel.—Quite prepared, Sir. Magistrate.—Then hold up your hand, and repeat the oath after me;" I do solemnly swear before Almighty God, and as I shall answer to God i the great day of judgement that I will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them, nor provide them for others, in all time coming." The panel took the oath, as desired, and then wrote his name on the pledge card. Magistrate.—The court also fines you in the sum of five shillings. The panel seemed rather taken by surpyse, and said he had not five shilling to five. The Magistrate remarked that he had not recorded any alternative punishment, and asked if that would be necessary. Superintendent said it would be unnecessary, as the five shillings would be forthcoming.

A First-rate Puff.—A large dry goods establishment was recently burned down in Cleveland, when one of the large fire safe manufacturers of New York, who knew they had one of their articles in the building, wrote and requested the proprietors of the ruined store to state how the safe had withstood the conflagration. The answer was as follows; "Gent emen, your s fes are wonderful. Nothing can surpass them for protecting books and papers, though they have some unfortuna e opposite effect. One of our clerks, on Saturday, bought a Shanghai rooster, and at night, unknown to us, put it for safe keeping in the safe. That night our establishment was destroyed by fire, and the safe and its contents were exposed to a tremendous heat for thirty six hours, at the end of which time it was hoisted out red hot. As soon as posible, it was opened, when you may judge of our surprise, we found within it the Shanghai rooster leaning against the ledger *frozen to death!*"—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

We learn from New York papers that the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty has been confirmed by the Senate, with amendments, which England will probably find no great difficulty in accepting. Its great features are still retained as they came from the hands of the original negotiator. England gives up all claims whatever to the Bay Islands, and recognizes them as the possessions of Honduras, and the United States enters with her into a joint protectorate of the Mosquito Indians. These two points are the hinge of the Treaty, and are unaltered by the Senate."

The changes made are principally the designation of the boundary, and the striking out of the clause which excluded the introduction of slavery into the Bay Islands.—This latter is an incurrence with a most important feature of the original treaty which, it strikes us, English Ministers can not but regard in any other light than an obstacle purposely put in the way to prevent acquiescence in the other alterations, so as to keep the "Central American question" alive for the new Buchanan Cabinet. Negotiations, special commissions, &c., &c., afford the Government plausible reasons for distributing patronage among its needy supporters, and at the same time indeed the "public service" requires it. But "we'll see" what John Bull will say.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS
The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,
A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,
JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN!

"Agriculturist" Cash Prices for 1857!

ONE PRIZE OF $60
ONE PRIZE OF $40
ONE PRIZE OF $30
ONE PRIZE OF $20
ONE PRIZE OF $15
ONE PRIZE OF $10
ONE PRIZE, CASH $4 AND "FARMER'S GUIDE."
PRICE $61 ONE PRIZE OF "FARMER'S GUIDE," PRICE $6!

THE above Prizes are offered for competition to Young Men who will, during the next twelve months, procure for Subscribers to the *Canadian Agriculturist*. To the person who obtains the *largest* number of Subscribers previous to the 1st day of May next, the first Prize of Fifty Dollars, in *cash*, will be paid: to the person who obtains the *next* largest number before that day, the second Prize of Forty Dollars, to the third largest number, the third Prize; and so on to the lowest prize offered.

To encourage every young man who has a few weeks to sp re, to engage in the laudable work of circulating a journal or such established merit as the *Agriculturist* (and which is now offered at the low price of *half-a-dollar* a copy) we undertake to give each person who tries for, but fails to secure any of the above Prizes, a copy of that admirable work, *Stephen's Farmer's Guide*—last Ameri can edition—for every *thirty* subscriptions forwarded to the *Agriculturist*, we offer

Specimen copies will be sent to any person who wishes to commence a canvass, upon his written (post-paid) application.

Those who commence at once will have the best chance. Who takes the field? You cannot fail to win, for you are insured against loss!

To such friends as are willing to spend a few hours in aid of the *Agriculturist*, we offer for every *six* subscriptions sent, an additional copy *gratis*.

The *Agriculturist* is now so well known throughout Canada, as to need no lengthened eulogy. Eight annual volumes have already been issued, The volume for 1857 will be superior, in some respects, to any of its predecessors.

The *Agriculturist*, by its cheapness, and by the practical aim and Canadian spirit of its articles, has distanced all competitors. It stands alone as the only publication of its agricultural press in this country. *Agriculturist* records all the most useful and interesting improvements in agricultural practice in the Old World as well as the New; description are frequently illustrated with engravings, of improved implements, new machines, improved cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c.; it contains information on all the several branches of agriculture, horticulture, domestic economy, and general science; practical communications from practical farmers; the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture; the prize list, &c. of the Provincial Show; and such matters generally as will interest Canadian farmers who desire to improve "the soil, and the mind."

It is published monthly, at *Half-a-dollar* per volume, *in advance*.

☞ All subscriptions must commence with January, and all communications must be *post-paid*.

WILLIAM McDOUGALL, *Proprietor*.
Toronto, Jan. 1857.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN.
BUILDING SOCIETY,

Established February 17th, 1857, in conformity with the act of the Provincial Legislature.

PURSUANT to Notice a meeting was convened to day at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing the AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON & MALDEN, Building Society, when the following Gentlemen were duly elected Directors and office Bearers for the current year, viz.

Major Donaldson, *President*.
Henry Wright Esq., *Vice President*,

DIRECTORS

J. Dunbar, H. Cunningham,
J. Gott, J. Taylor, W. McGee, J. Dall,
J. Hamilton, A. S. Twitchell,
T. King, Esquires.

A. Borrowman, *Secretary Treasurer*,

After which the constitution and Rules of the Society were read and adopted, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

The Secretary was also requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the *Maple Leaf* and *Windsor Herald*, for publication.

The object of the above Society is to assist persons of limited means to acquire Freehold or Leasehold property and to aid persons of small periodical incomes to accumulate Wealth The Society appears to be eminently and efficeiously adapted to effect its purposes: Business to a certain extent the advantages both of the permanent and terminating Societies, and as an economical and prolific source of wealth may be considered as superior to either.

The Society consists of shares of £50, each, payable by monthly subscriptions of five shillings per share.

To persons desiring to buy out their shares, the money is advanced on mortgage security and the sale of monthly payments to such persons, according to the following scale, which increases the rate as the period diminishes.

	Monthly Payment	Yearly Payment	In 9 Years
1st year,	$2 50	$30 00	$270 00
2nd "	2 62	31 44	282 52
3rd "	2 75	33 00	255 09
4th "	2 95	35 40	248 40
5th "	3 25	39 00	243 00
6th "	3 75	45 00	240 00
7th "	4 55	54 60	234 00
8th "	6 00	72 00	228 00
9th "	10 00	120 00	216 00

It is calculated that the Society will terminate in nine years, and from the above statement it will be seen that the highest aggregate amount paid by any member will not be $270, or $70 above the money which he receives out of the Society, and consequently two dollars less than a per cent per annum, while those who do not buy out their shares will have paid at the end of that period $108, for which they will receive $200, about $19 06 per cent per annum simple interest.

According to the prospectus of the Toronto Permanent Building Society, if a member pays £264 in advance, at the end of six years he gets £100, which at the rate required about 10½ years to double his money; while if members pay in advance, (for which they are allowed 6 per cent,) into this one, the share gains at the centrum in less than 4½ years. I should, however, add, that from the Toronto one members get a dividend of the surplus fund, but it must be very large to make it equally lucrative with this one.

A. BORROWMAN
Amherstburg, 23rd Feb., 1857. *See—Tree,*

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. Thomas Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhoose, Esq. F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J. Fetheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocque, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT R.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Thistone.
JOHN CRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

OPPOSITION

To the Combination of Trade!

W. JOHNSTON has just returned from New York, with a large and splendid stock of Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Watches, Lockets and Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, Cuff Pins and Earrings; the Egyptian style just come in fashion, Pearl Earrings and Rings, Gold and Silver.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Thimbles; a fine assortment of Silver Ware, Tea and Table Spoons, Fruit and Butter Knives, Card Cases, Port Monies, Cake Baskets, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monies of every description.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, fine assortment Writing Desks, Pearl and Rosewood, Crosha fixins of all kinds.

COMBS.

Back, fine, coarse, and pockets combs, both horn and wood combs, the latest style of Bloomer Combs.



CLOCKS.
Clocks at $1,25, warranted good time pieces; prices wholesale a good deal less.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Bowie Knifes, Razors, and a very large stock of Pocket Cutlery. Revolving Pistols, Double and Single Barreled Guns. Yankee notions and Gilt Jewelry.

A very large stock of Notions, country merchants and peddlers' attention is called to examine this stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Pins, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Tape Bobbin, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Suspenders Tobacco Boxes, Hooks and Eyes, Whalebone, Feather Dusters, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes Tooth and Clothing Brushes, Fiddles, Accordeons, Flutinis, Indian Beads and Rings, and Pins, Gilt and Plated Watches at two dollars a piece; in fact all sorts, from a needle to an anchor, and from an anchor to a tin pail; nothing charged for looking; call and see, two doors from Griswold street, on Jefferson avenue, opposite the U. S. Court Room.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

HENNELL HOUSE,

Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 20th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.

Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE, JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable promises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 20th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the most neat and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 20th, 1856.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, formerly kept by Mr. Warner, has been thoroughly renovated, and will be kept well supplied with the very best liquors. An attentive man will always be in attendance to take charge of horses.

A private Parlor, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, has been fitted up.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich Street,
29th February, 1856. Proprietor.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

D. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now ready for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD,

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

JAMES L. B. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 50 acres, 100 under fence, and under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two runs of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

☞ The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. CROOKS, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.
12th August, 1856.

BARTLEY AND PINNEY,

Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers,
Draughtsmen and Architects.

MAPS AND PLANS drawn in the first style. Estimates, Specifications, &c., of all kinds prepared at the shortest notice. All work entrusted to us shall be executed with punctuality and despatch.

Offices in Sandwich and Windsor.
O. BARTLEY. C. PINNEY.
March 28, 1856. n51y

Michigan Central Railroad Co
NORTH 1856 SHORE
LINE OF
STEAMBOATS.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

HAS been added to this line, and it will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation, as follows:

WESTERN WORLD,
J. H. BARKER, *Commander*.
Will leave Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander*.
Will leave Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays.

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander*.
Leaves Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays
" Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each, commanded and officered throughout by men of large experience and capability, and fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the most desirable steamers that float upon the waters of the United States.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agen , Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN Agent.
Detroit, January, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARAVETTE.
Administrator.
Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that through mistake, parties have supposed that I was an Administrator to the Estate of the late J. B. Parent, late of Sandwich.

I hereby notify the public that I am not Administrator, and that I have nothing to do with the Estate whatever.

CHAS F. LABADIE
Sandwich, 4th Feb. 1857.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF SANDWICH and parts adjacent.

Sandwich, 20th Nov., 1856.

WANTED,

A FIRST or Second Class Teacher wanted, for School Section, No. 3, to whom a liberal Salary will be paid. Apply to HENRY HALE,
JAMES HAGGARTY,
ADAM MARTINDALE, } Trustees.
Maidstone, Jan. 28, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1857. NO. 7.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of horses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Baggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. law doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN D.B.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.
THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE,
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr. McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

He is also prepared to furnish goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.
JAMES WEBER.
Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

Select Poetry.

To the Farmers of Canada.

BY MRS. TAIT.

Ye loyal lads of Canada,
Who till the generous soil,
Dame Nature makes you rich returns,
For your elaborate toil.
She decks herself in rich array,
For profit and for pleasure,
And she metes you out with a lavish hand,
Her varied autumn treasure.

Ye prosperous lads of Canada,
Wealth travels on your track;
By your victorious axe and arm,
How quick the woods do back!
And leave their old ancestral homes—
Possessed since time was born—
Yielding their claims, by warfare lost,
To herbage, wheat, and corn.

Ye happy men of Canada,
How fair your homesteads look,
Your stately house with shade-trees round,
Your orchard, garden, brook;
Your sons raised up like olive plants,
Revive you of your care,
And your daughters rich in beauty's charms,
Your household duties share.

Ye wealthy men of Canada,
How changed the scene you see,
Since ye toiled hard in service once,
For the dear old country.
Ye ride in your own carriages,
Or on the snorting steel,
And ye call each gem that's to be found
In Fortune's flowery meed!

But what is luck or prosperous times?
What's plenty, or what's pelf?
Without a motive to make glad,
More than one's narrow self.
'Tis only when those blessings meet,
The humble, generous heart,
Inclined to do all mankind good,
They lasting joy impart.

So ye Canadian farmers, pray,
Take counsel from a friend,
Since Providence has cast your lot,
In this distinguished land,
Give liberal heed to His rich, free gifts,
Let conscience frame the measure,
In duty's path-way find your joy,
In works of worth, your pleasure.

A Dismal Plight.--A Good Story.

Sir John Mandeville, an old British navigator, gives some astonishing reports of adventures in the Arctic seas — such, for example as the following:

We were scattered by a storm in the latitude of *seventy-three*, insomuch as that only the ship which I was in, with a Dutch and French vessel, got safe into a creek of Nova Zembla. We landed, in order to refit our vessels, and store ourselves with provisions. The crew of each vessel made themselves a cabin of turf and wood, at some distance from each other, to fence themselves against the inclemencies of the weather, which was severe beyond imagination. We soon observed that, in talking to one another, we lost several of our words, and could not hear one another at above two yards distance, and that too when we sat very near the fire. After much perplexity, I found that our words froze in the air before they could reach the ears of the persons to whom they were spoken. I was soon confirmed in this conjecture, when upon the increase of the cold, the whole company grew dumb, or rather deaf; for every man was sensible, as we afterwards found, that he spoke as well as ever; but the sounds no sooner took air than they were condensed and lost. It was now a miserable spectacle to see us nodding and gaping at one another, every man talking, and no man heard. One might observe a seaman that could hail a ship at a league's distance, beckoning with his hand, straining his lungs, and tearing his throat; but all in vain:

Nor voice, nor words ensued.

We continued three weeks in this dismal plight. At length upon a turn of wind, the air about us began to thaw. Our cabin was immediately filled with a dry, clattering sound, which I afterwards found to be the crackling of consonants that broke above our heads, and very often mixed with a gentle hissing, which I imputed to the letter *s* that occurs so frequently in the English tongue. I soon after felt a breeze of whispers rushing in my ear; for those being of a soft and gentle substance, immediately liquified in the warm wind that blew across our cabin. These were soon followed by syllables and short words, and at length by entire sentences, that melted sooner or later, as they were more or less congealed; so that we now heard everything that had been *spoken* during the whole three weeks that we had been *silent*, if I may use the expression. It was now very early in the morning, and yet to my surprise, I heard some lusty sayr, Sir John, it is midnight, and time for the ship's crew to go to bed."—This I knew to be the pilot's voice, and, upon recollecting myself, I concluded that he had spoken these words to me some days before though I could not hear them until the present thaw. My reader will easily imagine how the whole crew was amazed to hear every man talking, and see no man opening his mouth. In the midst of this great surprise we were all in, we heard a volley of oaths and curses, lasting for a long while; and uttered in a very hoarse voice, which I knew belonged to the boatswain, who was a very choleric fellow, and had taken this opportunity of cursing and swearing at me when he thought I could not hear him; for I had several times given him the strappado on that account, as I did not fail to repeat it for his pious soliloquies, when I got on ship-board.

The Prince and the Doctor.

The incident given below, which occurred between Alexander the Great and his physician, is one of the most remarkable which history records. This prince in the midst of his conquests in Persia, was seized by a violent fever; and according to the account we have of his vast mind, his thoughts were more employed about his recovery as it regarded the war, than as it concerned his own life. He professed, a slow method was worse than death to him; because it was, what he more dreaded, an interruption of his glory. He desired a dangerous, as it might be a speedy remedy. During this impatience of the king, it is well known that Darius had offered an immense sum to any one who should take away his life. But Philippus, the most esteemed and most knowing of his physicians, promised that within three day's time, he would prepare a medicine for him, which would restore him more expeditiously than could be imagined. Immediately after this engagement, Alexander receives a letter from the most considerable of his captains, with intelligence that Darius had bribed Philippus to poison him Every circumstance imaginable favoured this suspicion; but this monarch, who did nothing but in an extraordinary manner, concealed the letter; and while the medicine was preparing, spent all his thoughts upon his behavior in this important incident.—From his long soliloquy, he came to this resolution: Alexander must not die here alive to be oppressed by his enemy. I will not believe my physician guilty; or, I will perish rather by his guilt, than by my own diffidence.

At the appointed hour, Philippus enters with the potion. One cannot but form to one's self on this occasion the encounter of their eyes, the emotion in those of the countenance of the physician. The hero raised himself in his bed, and, holding the letter in one hand so Philippus could easily behold its contents, and the potion in the other, drank the medicine, while the physician read the terrible charge. It may be imagined with what keenness the prince watched the face of Philippus, as the former drank and the latter read, to note by the expression of the physician's face whether the medicine was to restore him to health, or to hasten his death. When the potion had been drunk and the letter read, Philippus turned to Alexander and said:

"Sir, my life never depended on yours more than it does now. Without knowing this secret, I prepared the potion, which you have taken, as what concerned Philippus no less than Alexander; and there is nothing here in this adventure, but that it makes me still more admire the generosity and confidence of my master."

Alexander took him by the hand, and said, "Philippus, I am confident you had rather had any other way to have manifested the faith I have in you, than a case which so nearly concerns me; and in gratitude I now assure you, I am anxious for the effect of your medicine, more for your sake than my own."

Rules for Restoring the Drowned

BY MARSHALL HALL, M. D. F. R. S.

The following rules are the result of half a year's investigation of apnœa and asphyxia —a subject which I prosecute still further, knowing that truth only comes of long continued labor and research. I will especially to put to the test of careful experiment, the correctness of the dogma, that if the heart has once ceased to beat, its action can never be restored—a dogma calculated to paralyze our efforts in many cases in which hope may really not be totally extinct:—

I. Treat the patient instantly on the spot, in the open air, except in severe weather, freely exposing the face, neck and chest, to the breeze.

2. Send with all speed for medical aid, and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.

3. Place the patient gently on the face, with one arm under the forehead, so that any fluids may flow from the throat and mouth; and, without loss of time;—

I.—TO EXCITE RESPIRATION.

4. Turn the patient on his side,—and (1st.) Apply snuff or pungent vapors to the nostrils. (2d.)—Dash cold water on the face previously rubbed briskly until it is warm. If there be no success, again lose no time; but

II.—IMITATE RESPIRATION.

5. Replace the patient on his face; (when the tongue will then fall forward, and leave the entrance into the wind-pipe free;) then,

6. Turn the body gently, but completely, on the side and a little beyond, (when inspiration will occur,) and then on the face, making gentle pressure along the back, when expiration will take place alternately; these measures must be repeated deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute, *only*; meanwhile,—

III.—TO INDUCE CIRCULATION AND WARMTH,

7. Rub the limbs *upwards*, with firm pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs, &c., for towels.

8. Replace the patient's wet clothing by such covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat, waistcoat, &c.

These rules are founded on philology; and whilst they comprise all that can be immediately done for the patient, exclude all apparatus, galvanism, the warm bath, &c., as useless, not to say injurious, especially the last of these; and all loss of time in removal, &c., as fatal.—*London Lancet.*

A Poudre in the North-West.

It is well known that the surface of the great sandy deserts in the East are sometimes disturbed by the violence of the wind —and that whole caravans, consisting of many thousands of human beings, with their beasts of burden, have been buried beneath these arid waves of the desert.—But it may not be equally well known that the voyagers, when passing over the immense plains and forests in the tract of country in the vicinity of, and north of Lake Superior, sometimes have to contend with difficulties of a nature not altogether dissimilar.

In the winter season, the snow on a level is usually five or six feet deep—and the thermometer a great portion of the time, below zero. When bands of these voyagers are passing through these tracts, on snow shoes, the usual mode of travelling in that quarter —if the sky is overcast, and there appears to be but little wind, the experienced will cast a look into the distance, to be early aware of the approach of a poudre. And when he sees a white but dense mist, rising to a height of two or three hundred feet—and extending on each side to a distance of two or three miles—and evidently advancing towards him, urged onwards by some mysterious current of the atmosphere—he knows that a poudre is approaching, and that no time must be lost in preparing for its approach.

The packs are thrown aside—and with their snow shoes in lieu of shovels, they go hastily to work, and in a few minutes excavate a trench or cave in the snow, large enough to contain the whole number, with all their property. In this trench they snugly ensconce themselves—covering the aperture with skins of beasts, with which they are always provided—and here they calmly and fearlessly await the approach of the poudre. It passes onward—and sometimes piles the snow over their heads to the depth of several feet—but they wait with patience in their "narrow cell," unscathed—and after the danger is over, with their snow shoes they dig themselves out, and go on their way rejoicing!

The poudres appear to be caused by whirlwinds acting on the snow—the atmosphere is completely filled with inconceivably fine particles, as fine as poudre, or dust—insomuch that there is imminent danger of suffocation, as well as of inhumation, if overtaken by one of these curious phenomena, without having taken proper precaution. Indeed, cases have occurred where parties of Canadian voyagers have been unexpectedly overtaken by a poudre—and every man has sunk down in the snow to rise no more.

Sober Humour.

Dacon Marlow was a sober fellow, and we heard him say that he never laughed in church but three times in his life, and then he said he would defy a turkey to keep a straight face.

I was preaching one Sunday evening, when I noticed a one-eyed little chap, away back in the corner, take a pin and a piece of thread out of his pocket; bite the thread and then poke it round towards the fiery eye of a person who sat in a pew ahead, and then pretend to thread his needle. This he did several times.

Another time I noticed a young man, with his head lying back and his mouth wide open, snoozing it off as comfortable as might be expected, when an urchin in the gallery above, took out a chew of tobacco and let it drop, but instead of its entering his mouth, as intended, it took him slap on the nose, just as I made use of the sentence "And he caused the rain to fall in torrents" and being awakened he slowly put his hand to his face and exclaimed. "And oh what drops." Thirdly while preaching from a text in the 11th chapter of the 1st Book of Kings, I made use of the sentence, and he had seven hundred wives," when an old Irish chap who was half awake exclaimed, audibly enough to be heard all round the church. "Is it so, eelsay! it must cost him something for broomsticks, if they are all like my Betty."

Miscellany.

SLEEP.—The unwisest of all economies is time saved from necessary sleep, for it begets a nervous irritability, which masters the body and destroys the mind. When persons become sleepless, their intellect is in danger. A restored lunatic, of superior mental endowments said:—"The first symptoms of insanity in my case was a want of sleep; and from the time that I began to sleep soundly, my recovery was sure." Let this be a warning to all who are acquiring an education. Every young person at school should have eight hours sleep out of every twenty-four; for as the brain is highly stimulated all the time, in the prosecution of study, it will break down, just as any other part of the frame, unless it have time for full recuperation. Better, a thousand times to give another year to the completion of specified studies, than, by curtailing sleep, to endeavor to get through that much sooner, at the risk of madness.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The case of Mr. C. W. Dimon of Seneca Creek, M.I., afford a remarkable evidence of the efficacy of these pills in bilious disorders. Mr. Dimon resides at the mouth of the creek, near the Little Falls of the Potomac, in the midst of a district so unhealthy, that in the months of August, September, and October, half the population are sick of bilious remittent fever. In October last, Mr.——was pronounced by the physician who attended his family, to be at "death's door." Calomel and quinine, the "hobbies" of the faculty in that region, had been administered in vain. As a *dernier resort*, at the instance of a friend, he determined to try Holloway's Pills. In three days the cold paroxysms ceased, in a week he was about the house, and in one month able to attend to business.

ADVERTISING.—The Albany *Journal* says:—We have just laid down a copy of the London *Times* with the feeling which that journal always awakens in us—astonishment at, and admiration of, the prodigious extent to which Englishmen, in the pursuit of wealth, advertise their business. Its Advertising Supplement, and its own spiff columns of infinitely varied announcements, are a wonder as unequalled in our journalism, as it is characteristic of the most systematic and successful property acquirers on the face of the earth. Whatever the English have got to sell they advertise. The solid columns of the London *Times* are a reflection of the industry of a large part of the British people.

EVIL COMPANY.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:—"Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer his daughter to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright. 'Dear father,' said the gentle Eulalia to him one day when he forbad her in company with the volatile Lucinda, 'you must think us very childish if you imagine we could be exposed to danger by it.' The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and presented it to his daughter. 'It will not burn you, my child; take it.' Eulalia did so; and behold the beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also. 'We cannot be too careful in handling coals,' said Eulalia, in vexation. 'Yes, truly,' said the father; 'you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn they blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious.'

THE NILE WATER.—The Nile water is particularly soft, it fills the mouth with a rich creamy taste; and drinking it in order to enjoy it, it is well to spread it over every part of the palate. It should be drunk not to quench the thirst, but create high pleasure. It should not, therefore, be swallowed in large draughts at one time, but taken in short intervals every hour or so. In the house, the water jar—the admirable Egyptian water jar, which is much more porous than the Indian jar—should be at hand by day and by night continually. Much refreshment of soul will be obtained by rising frequently during the night, and taking repeats d draughts—allowing them to remain some little time in the mouth, so as to keep up an abiding sense of pleasure on the palate. The passion for Nile water, like the love of everything that is intensely exquisite in its way, with its enjoyment. No one who has once or twice tasted Nile water, and has a capacity for pleasure, will ever after consent to drink of it poisoned with the infusion of any other liquid. Jealous of its own honor, it appears to be the most averse of all waters to join in harmony with wine. Indeed, mixed with wine, it is the most nauseous compound. The Plastrious river seems to abhor all alliance with ignoble fluids, and to court admiration and love in its own simple character, without the foreign aid of ornament.—*Bruce's Sights in the East.*

CHOICE IN MARRIAGE.—Lord Byron used to say that a man ought to marry by all means, although he owned that the greater part of marriages are unhappy. A man cannot live happy without a wife. Yet it is strange what little liberty of choice can be exercised on most occasions. Many a man, too, fancies he marries by choice, whereas he marries only by compulsion.

A MAN'S troubles are born and grow with him; by habit he becomes able to endure them. They who go out of the common track to speculate upon happiness, not only have, but deserve, a larger share of misfortune than they keep on the well-known beaten track, contented with being moderately happy.

People who let apartments have a strong partiality for single gentlemen. They don't dine at home; they don't look anything up; they seldom grumble at "extras" in the bill; they are perfectly innocent of any acquaintance with the price current of bread, meat, tea, or sugar; they don't make a fuss" if the rooms are not dusted. In short, they are easily "done for." In one grave sense of that very comprehensive expression.

Brilliant thoughts are often slow in their formation, like the diamond. Thomas More was frequently occupied three weeks in writing a song. Theodore Hook often took about the same time to perpetrate an impromptu, and Sheridan was frequently employed all day in getting up a joke, which was supposed by some to be the inspiration of the moment.

The success of the half holiday movement in London has been such that business appears to be very nearly suspended on the last day of the week.

As the diamond is found in the darkness of the mine, as the lightning shoots with most vivid flashes from the gloomiest cloud, so does mirthfulness frequently proceed from a heart susceptible of the deepest melancholy.

Wendell Phillips defines a politician as "one who serves God as far as he can without offending the Devil." This is epigrammatic and not far from the mark.

Provincial Parliament,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, April 1st, 1857.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES—ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Hon. Col. PRINCE brought forward the following motion upon the subject:—That an humble address be presented to her Majesty on the subject of the convention said to have been lately entered into between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, relative to the rights of fishery on the Coast of Newfoundland and the neighbouring coasts, and beseeching her Majesty to protect the rights of her brave and loyal subjects in that colony from being forfeited, infringed upon, or subjected to any injury or risk. And in rising said that the motion he had now the honour to submit is one of an extraordinary character, and he was not at all aware, if it would be carried, but such was its deep importance, that he trusted hon. gentlemen would not offer any opposition to the measure. There may be some hon. gentlemen who think that this House has nothing to do with interfering in a matter so introduced by her Majesty and connected with her ally, the Emperor of the French. That her Majesty has done wrong it was not his intention to argue, because "the King can do no wrong," but he did contend that no sovereign of Great Britain or elsewhare, could deprive their subjects, or any portion of them, of their vested rights. He (Col. Prince,) had not any direct authority in reference to this fishery question, but merely spoke from the reports which had been circulated through the public press, but from them he learned that our fellow subjects of Newfoundland, from some convention entered into by her Majesty's principal Secretary of State, (for he it was or the Executive Government) were about to be deprived of the rights of fishing on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. It was not his intention to censure the Crown of England, or the Executive Government of England, but when he considered the very deep excitement which this obnoxious measure had raised amongst his fellow subjects of Newfoundland, when he saw that letter written by one of her Roman Catholic Bishops, and find from the language of that letter, that the people of that colony are alarmed for their privileges, and annoyed and exasperated at the attempt to wrest them from them for the benefit of a foreign power. Then hon. gentlemen is it not time for this House to show its sympathy for their fellow colonists, and that it should be intimated to the Crown of England that there are some doubts of the correctness or validity of such convention, which has been entered into with the Emperor of the French. It is a fact clearly laid down in all law books, connected with all sovereigns, that the sovereign cannot deprive the subject of his rights, neither can it abridge them. Therefore when such an attempt was made upon our fellow colonists, were not the people of Canada called upon through her representatives, to urge upon her Majesty's Government to pause before pressing forward this most singular convention. How was it, he would ask, that the sovereign could not thus alienate the rights of the subject. It is thus, the subject owes to the sovereign allegiance, and cannot under any circumstance shake off that allegiance, although we often hear it said by parties coming to this continent and settling in the United States, "Oh, I was a British subject, but I am a citizen of the United States, and have taken the oath declaiming any allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain."

A messenger from the Lower House having been announced in the usual manner, the gallant Colonel paused, remarking that was a knock down blow to his argument.]

In continuance, the Colonel urged that no subject could circumscribe the privileges or prerogatives of the Sovereign, nor by coming from Great Britain to America and taking the oath of allegiance to the President and people of the United States could he shake off the duties he owed as a subject of Great Britain. In return for this inalienable subjection to the Sovereign, the subject has a right to expect from the Sovereign the protection and maintenance of all his rights and privileges, so that the compact was mutual, the loyalty on the one hand claiming the protection secured by Charter, and Laws from the other, or rather in virtue and consideration of that protection he gives his loyalty to the Sovereign. It appeared, however, by the public reports of the day, and which he (Col. P.) must presume to be correct, the people of Newfoundland, since the conquest of Quebec, have enjoyed privileges on the coasts now about to be ceded to a foreign power. It would appear strange that a people that have, by those fisheries, been the means of nursing British sailors—that a trade that has been the means of manning for so many years our British fleets, should be so dealt with, and have those inherent rights swept away by one fell swoop in the manner contemplated by this convention. The people of Newfoundland are a hardy race; they have been proverbial as a loyal race; have ever evinced their deep attachment to the British Crown and British Institutions. They are a race who earned their livelyhood by a hardy and arduous employment. And what are we told? Why, that England is about to deprive them, (so the British and Provincial press tells us,) of that very ground upon which they were born, and that coast where for generations they have fished; and not only are the Newfoundlanders to be deprived of a right, but Canada too, for she has a right to the fisheries on the coast of Labrador. It was manifest the act by which those privileges would be confered exclusively upon a foreign power, was an act of gross injustice, and would inflict incalculable injury not only upon Newfoundland, but upon these Provinces. It was fortunate there was a tribunal to which they could appeal in protest against the infliction of so deep an injury, their Legislature, and it was fortunate that they, with us, had Responsible Government, and there was no doubt that the subject would be ably discussed. He (Col. P.) trusted the day was not far distant when there, as had been the case in Canada, such an absurd convention would be scattered to the four winds. The Crown of Great Britain could not deprive the Colonists as British subjects of their political rights as such; and as it could not take them away, neither could it intermeddle with their vested rights. For some purpose or another a course has been adopted by Great Britain subservice of the rights and privileges of our fellow colonists of Newfoundland, and though, as already remarked, they are an industrious, hardy and loyal race, yet it appears that they have been sacrificed to the ambition, or for some aim and end of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, who has by some means induced her Majesty's ministers to transfer very important privileges which are the inherent right of the inhabitants of Newfoundland. And this leads to the observation that in everything connected with her North American colonies Great Britain had invariably been out-witted by commissioners, diplomatists and statesmen, from the time of Franklin in 1783, to the present moment. At the time when George III. acknowledged the Independence of the thirteen United States, and it would be evident to all that the Americans were only entitled to such portion of the continent as were embraced in the then thirteen United States. But what was the case? The Americans laid claim to the whole western territory. The commissioners who were appointed must have been imbecile, or they never for one moment could have entertained the imposition. But so it was, and what with the commissioners and Mounseer the Frenchman, John Bull was at that time completely outwitted, and they gave to them that vast territory which has been proved to be so valuable; and the only excuse they had for so doing was, because George III. had agreed to acknowledge the Independence of the thirteen United States. Again, at the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, the commissioners from England were again outwitted, and gave way to a single commissioner from the United States. And so it had been from the beginning, on this continent, and so he (Col. P.) feared it would be to the end of the chapter, unless the colonists themselves look sharply to their own interests. It may have been supposed that England had been taught wisdom from past experience, but unfortunately it does not appear to be the case. It may be argued, with some justice, that we are upon friendly terms with the Emperor of the French; still that it is no reason why the rights of British subjects are to be sacrificed, and the Emperor of the French had no right to expect it. But what, he would ask, were the sentiments of the people of Newfoundland upon this question. Why, it was a fact that they felt deeply exasperated at this attempt to invade their rights, and they, whatever may be the issue of the affair, would have a string long rankling in their breasts, feeling that their tenderest feelings had been tampered with. He (Col. P.) would here remark that the object of his address was not to pass a censure upon the Crown of Great Britain, but humbly to request, by the address which he moved, that Her Majesty would pause before giving her sanction to a measure fraught with so great injustice to her loyal Newfoundland subjects. It was highly requisite that there should be a pause, because her Majesty's Ministers had not seen fit to enquire from the leading men of Newfoundland, what their views were upon the subject, and it was obvious to every one that they in courtesy should have been so consulted. The only excuse offered by Mr. Labouchiere is, that it was done in a hurry, and that there was no time to communicate, but such excuse was untenable. It was necessary to let the Ministers of England know that if they do carry out such invasions of the rights of the colonists, they will offer them a great inducement to throw off their allegiance to the British Crown, and place themselves in the arms of the United States, who have been long ready to receive them. It was obvious from the tenor of the Convention that the sovereignty of this territory would be given to France. Such being the case, it would appear that our British Ministry no longer contended for the prosperity of ships, colonies and commerce. Once cede this territory to France and she would be made happy. She would have power to build those, and soon it would be seen that a fort would spring up which ultimately would prove most disastrous not only to Newfoundland but to the interests of Canada, commanding as it would the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at a time when our steam communication was assuming so great an importance, connected with postal arrangements by this route for Liverpool. The projected cession was the more strange and proved how very little the British authorities were acquainted geographically or otherwise with the value or advantages of these North American Provinces, for if such were not the fact they would know that one of our steam routes is through the Straits of Belleisle; and if these were so ceded to France—if she were allowed to build forts, then ultimately she could command the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and in this case in what position would we of Canada be. It was preposterous that the Emperor of France should demand such a cession; it was most absurd that the British Ministry should have entertained it for a moment, having no more right to do so than they had to entertain the proposition for a cession to the United States of the exclusive right to our portion of the waters of the great lakes. At present the United States were exercising rights which did not appertain to them, by coming over to Canada side of the Detroit river to fish. If it was the intention of any hon. gentleman to oppose the address then he [Col. Prince] would expect some explanation from them why in the face of the treaty of Ghent, France had any right to expect any such cession of a right of fishing in our waters. It was the more requisite that an opinion should be at once expressed, as it may be the case that upon the representation of the British Ministry—and the terms of the convention lead to the supposition—it may be urged upon the Newfoundlanders to make this cession, as her Majesty is engaged to recommend such a course, and influences may be brought to bear antagonistic to the general interests of the North American Provinces. It was also essential that the British Ministry should know that the Canadians deeply sympathized with their fellow colonists in this most extraordinary movement. The gallant Colonel proceeded at considerable length to detail the great and lasting injury which such absurd cession would inflict upon the Colonists and introduced a petition upon the subject, which he had received from Randell Jones, who was a resident of the coast of Labrador, which had been brought up by his hon. friend Mr. Ferrier. He [Col. Prince] would not further take up the time of the House by reading that petition, but he would remark that he thought that it would be generally ceded that the fisheries of, and the coast of Labrador were part and parcel of the Provinces of Canada, and Mr. Jones in addressing her Legislature, prays that measures may be adopted to protect her Majesty's subjects in their rights in these fisheries on the said coasts of Labrador. It also appeared that the United States had long been in the habit of interfering with these fisheries, and they and the French had already a great advantage over the colonists, inasmuch as a bounty was paid by the respective Governments of 10 per cent. and while Great Britain offered no such encouragement, America and France sent fleets therefore the protection of those fisheries. The hardy Newfoundlanders had long felt and sorely that they had to carry on their labours and hardy toils without any such protection or encouragement. Under all the circumstances he, [Col. Prince] thought that a fit case was made out, which called loudly for a remonstrance, and that an united one from the colonists, and such remonstrance as was embraced in the address which he would now beg to read to the House. Having done so he would move, seconded by hon. Mr. Crooks, that the same be adopted.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS said he had great pleasure in seconding the address, and perfectly coincided in all the arguments adduced in its support by the hon. mover. He had, however, expected that he [Col. Prince] would have gone more fully into the deep interest which Canada had in the question; for if this control of the Straits of Belleisle were granted to France, she may control the whole of the waters of the St. Lawrence.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET trusted that his hon. friend would consent to withdraw his motion. The hon. member for Essex had stated that he had founded his arguments upon what he had read in the public prints, but he had quite forgotten to state that there was a clause in the convention leaving the matter to the decision of the Legislature of Newfoundland; at the same time, he [Col. P.] had said that they could not be trusted.

Hon. Col. PRINCE explained that the hon. President of the Council had misunderstood him.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET—There is the less need of passing the proposed address, inasmuch as the Legislature of Newfoundland has rejected the measure; consequently, the treaty falls to the ground. It was possible that the newspapers had given incorrect information upon the subject; therefore, it would be useless in this House, and very inexpedient, to address the Queen at the present juncture, and he trusted the gallant Colonel would consent to withdraw the motion.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON took the same view of the case as the Hon. President of the Council, and thought that Canada had not the right to interfere in the matter.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE also expressed a wish that the hon. mover would not divide the House upon the address, which at the present juncture was not called for, as the matter had been decided by the vote of the local Legislature of Newfoundland.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS also would join in a request that the motion might be withdrawn.

Hon. Col. PRINCE said it had, from the first, been his intention to withdraw the measure if there was a single voice raised against it. At the same time, he assented to the strongly expressed wishes of his friends he must be allowed to remark that he could not but view the movement made by her Majesty's British Ministry as a most unwise step. In reply to the remark of his hon. friend, the President of the Council, that just with as much reason might the Newfoundlanders interfere between her Majesty's Government and Canada, in respect to the Hudson's Bay territory, as the latter to interfere in respect to the fisheries. He [Col. Prince] would remind the hon. gentleman that there was this difference, the fisheries were established as the rights of Newfoundland, whereas in the case of the Hudson's Bay territory, Canada had not a vested right, it being a question with the Imperial Government, if the Hudson's Bay Company's charter should be renewed. He [Col. Prince] had had that moment placed in his hands a paper by which he found that the Legislature of Newfoundland has passed an address to her Majesty, condemnatory of the proposed cession of their rights; at the same time, had that information been earlier known to him he [Col. Prince] would have taken the same course, believing as he did, that the time was arrived that the colonists should exercise eternal vigilance to counteract the designs of foreign foes; and let it be known that confidence could not be placed in England with regard to matters affecting the colonies of which they were, generally speaking, in total ignorance, or she could not have been duped in the manner in which she had, had not she been totally unacquainted with the value of her North American territories, and in confirmation of the fact he would instance her admiralty sending out tanks filled with Thames water for the use of the armies in Canada, and also materials for ships of war to be constructed in Canada, as if she had no forests.

Leave was then granted to withdraw the motion.

By the Asia

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON Saturday Morning.

It was announced in Parliment last evening that it was the Queen's intention immediately to dissolve Parliament in order to ascertain in the most constitutional manner the sense of the people in the present state of affairs

A despatch from Paris says the King of Prussia had finally agreed to settle the Neufchatel difficulty, renouncing his rights on condition that the title of Prince of Neufchatel be resumed for the Prussian crown—that he be allowed for four years the revenues of his ancient domains in the canton, and an amnesty be granted to his partizans there.

The final sitting of the Paris conference on Turkish affairs chiefly concerning the Principalities, will be held in June.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies have voted 5,000,000f. to put the fortifications at Alexandria in an immediate state of defence, in view of approaching hostilities with Austria.

Full instructions were sent from Cadiz on the 12th of March to the Governor of Havana, respecting the difficulties with Mexico.

The Irish Liberals have adopted their electioneering programme, of which the following are the leading points:—

1. Tenant right, as recently modified.
2. Disendowment of all religious sects, and the abolition of the Irish Church as a State Establishment.
3. Religious equality, involving the repeal of ecclesiastical titles.
4. involving county franchise.
5. Abolition of property qualification.

FRANCE.

A modification of the French Cabinet is again discussed—the believed objects is to incorporate the Cabinet with the Department of States and the Imperial household.

SPAIN.

The report that Ramond Concha will be recalled from Cuba is doubtful.

DENMARK.

The Text of the Sound Dues Treaty is published. Denmark engages not to levy any dues whatever on vessels passing the Belts or Sound, and also to maintain lights, buoys &c., at the approaching of ports and along the coast, &c.

CHINA.

Private letters to Paris say that four persons had been convicted of an attempt to poison the British charge and family at Hong Kong.

It is said that a great portion of Canton, within and without the walls, has been destroyed.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News asserts positively that negotiations are progressing between France and England to send a French army of 20,000 to China.

LATEST.

Parliament was formally dissolved by a speech from the Throne, the Lord Chancellor acting as proxy to the Queen.

The *Asia* passed off Tuscon Light on the 22nd ult. The steamship *City of Washington* on the same day, off Kinsale.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, APRIL 9, 1857.

Those in opposition to the arrangement, which we announced had taken place, in last week's paper, in regard to the Southern Railway, which as far as we have been able to learn, are of a most satisfactory nature as far as this county is interested, appear determined to throw as much discredit as possible upon those concerned, without assigning any just, or in fact, any reasonable grounds whatever for their disapproval of the plans adopted. We suppose I at least that the public would have been informed why the so called *bogus Board of Directors* were not worthy of credit, and in what respect the *genuine* board held a better position than their opponents. But in this we have been disappointed, and in their stead we are treated to a thundering volley of abuse, showered upon the devoted heads of all those who took part in what any reasonable person would conceive to be the only course by which the road could be built; and the only way in which the public could become satisfied that there is an intention of proceeding with the road, was by some description of compromise. That there are a few who would not consent to such a course—perhaps from personal motives affecting their own private interests, is evident; in fact, it could not be expected to be otherwise. This compromise has been effected to a certain extent, and will no doubt be carried out; for the principal obstructions being now removed, nothing is wanting but to mature the plans that have been agreed upon. Those, as we stated before, are quite satisfactory, so far as the interests of the county are concerned. And unless the parties who have not already come into the present agreement choose to cast aside their own interests for those of the public, the board, as at present constituted, will work without their aid.

If the McLeod board, with the infusion of the new material which has recently been added, were not likely to work out of the difficulties which have been cast in the way of prosecuting the undertaking, irrespective of those who now appear to be the real obstructives, there would be no necessity of attempting to decry their endeavours, but the real fact of the matter is, that a few persons who have not the ability or the stamina to build the railway, are jealous that other parties who are competent, should step in and take the work out of their hands

The McLeod board as at present constituted, we believe are fully prepared and determined to carry out the undertaking with all possible despatch. And the false alarm that has been got up by a few of the old Zimmerman Board of Directors, will be of no avail whatever, and the more they say in the shape of abuse, is only so much said to their own discredit. And if the Woodstock people are so blind to their own interests, and do not choose to amalgamate their line with the Amherstburg and St. Thomas one, it will be necessary to obtain an extension of this line to the Niagara River, which will then place them in the position which they most dread.

The names of the parties who are placed in the *new Board*, are a sufficient guarantee that the works will be proceeded with; and not even the *thimble rigging* of the *Times*, and its echo the *Canadian*, and their party of interested sharpers, will have the least power to prevent the execution of the plans of the now real Board of Directors. Had they in a proper spirit joined with the parties in this arrangement of the difficulties, the public would then give them credit for having acted for the benefit of the road.—But their opposition to an arrangement of the difficulties which existed, only shows too clearly, that private motives have more weight with them than the general good.

In another column will be found an Act for the better prevention of Accidents on Railways in this Province, as passed by the Legislative Council. This act has been passed to prevent a reccurrence of the frightful destruction of lives, which took place a short time since, at the Desjardins Canal Bridge; it was most necessary that some such strict law should exist, for the protection of the lives of travellers—A law that will ensure at least protection, as far as human means will go. And this one, though arbitrary in some of its enactments, will have the effect of compelling railway companies to keep their lines in thorough repair and good working order. And being under the control of a Board of Railway Commissioners, whose duty it will be to inspect all railways, and to see that nothing is wanting to render them safe, will, we hope, put a stop to the wholesale sacrifice of human life, such as it has been our most painful duty on so many occasions to notice.

The provision in the fourth section of the act for the prevention of railways, opening for the conveyance of passengers until the same shall have been inspected, is an excellent one, and will put a stop in a great measure to the system of building cheap and insufficient works, that have in many instances been the cause of serious accidents, and we hope will bring into existence a more substantial and permanent description of railways Upon the whole, we believe the act to be a good one, and the enactments which effect railway bridges will compel the introduction of a better class than those now in use, and will tend to produce a greater feeling of security in the minds of the public than at present existing.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

The County Court of the County of Essex met on Tuesday the 7th of April.

Alexander Chewett, Esq., Judge; and Thomas Woodbridge, Thomas Salmoni, Joseph Bratt and James Develin, Esquires, Associates.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Sprague et al *vs.* Miller.—Defended Issue. Verdict for Plaintiff, £30 17s. Wm. Johnson for Plaintiff; Mr. McLean for Defendant.

Brett *vs.* Lee.—Replevin. Verdict for Defendant. Messrs. Prince and Eliot for Plaintiff: Mr. O'Connor for Defendant.

Dumard *vs.* Doe—Defended Issue. Verdict for plaintiff £50. Mr. O'Connor for Plaintiff; Mr. Prince for Defendant.

Boussay *vs.* Pringle—Defended Issue. Made a remanet by consent. Mr. Leggatt, for Plaintiff; Messrs. Prince and Eliot for Defendant.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

GRAND JURY.—Thomas McKee, *Foreman*; John Anderson, Michael Byrne, Henry Bruner, Joseph Cates, Thomas Horsman, Antoine Jannisse, Joseph Marentette, Noah Marentette, Joseph Malott, John Maloney, William Pattypiece, Thomas Powers, John Stokes, James White and Alexander McGee.

The usual list of Heir and Devisee claims was read.

Certificates from S. S. Macdonell, Esq. of the Naturalization of Jefferson Lee, William Banyard, and Charles E. Hatfield.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The Queen *vs.* Charles Dunkard—Larceny. Verdict, Not Guilty.

A case of Appeal was brought up, in which Henry Teakle appealed against the decision of Joseph Miller, Esq, J. P., who was convicted upon a charge of assault upon Elizabeth Dunkard, and ordered to pay a fine of 10s and costs. This suit and the appeal were in consequence of the former alleged larceny. The evidence went to show that in the attempt to take the fowls which were claimed by the appellant, Teakle appears to have by accident struck the repellent, Elizabeth Dunkard.

Conviction affirmed.

Appeal case—Antoine Melosh, *Appellant* Farrel Conroy, *Repellant*. Conviction quashed for informality.

The Queen *vs.* Henry McQuade:—

The Grand Jury found a true bill for larceny against defendant. The prisoner having escaped, will not be tried at the present sessions.

The Queen *vs.* Robert Horseley—Appeal case.—The conviction in this case arose out of a By-Law of the Municipality of Amherstburg, regulating Tavern Licences. The appellant Horseley appealed against the conviction on the ground that it did not follow the By Law. The By-Law stating that no wearing apparel, &c., shall be taken by any Tavern Keeper in pawn for Liquors, whereas the conviction states that two shirts were taken in *payment*.

Conviction quashed.

The Queen *vs.* William Gott.—Appeal Conviction quashed.

PRESENTATION to Mr MACDONELL

In January last, the County Council of Essex, in appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Macdonell conducted the affairs of the County, appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of presenting him with a suitable testimonial, and with this sum, a handsome silver Claret Pitcher and Salver beautifully chased, was procured with the following inscription:

Presented to Samuel S. Macdonell, Esq., by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex, as a token of their appreciation of the faithful manner in which he discharged the duties of Warden of the County for the years 1855 and 1856, Sandwich, January, 1857.

And on Wednesday evening, this beautiful piece of Plate was presented on behalf of the County Council, by Theodore Malott Esq., Warden, in the following neat and appropriate speech:

MR. MACDONNELL,

I have great pleasure as the warden of the County of Essex, at having to present you with this Testimonial. Slight though it be, it conveys, as it was intended to do, the appreciation of your conduct and ability as the warden of the County for the years 1855 and 1856.

It is particularly gratifying to me to have to perform this duty, having witnessed the zeal and ability with which you performed the duties of County Clerk for so many years first of the old Western District, then one of the United Counties, and the county of Essex, and finally for the two last years as its Warden.

The study which you must have given to our Municipal Laws enabled you to bring no small amount of legal knowledge into the Council, and which was always exercised by you for its benefit, in that unassuming and kind manner which is so natural to you, and which no doubt has been the means of keeping us out of many troubles.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you on the recent addition to your family, and may this present, with its inscription, not only be a source of pride and pleasure to yourself and your amiable lady during your lives, but may it pass as an heir loom to your children and children's children, as a lasting memorial of the faithful manner in which you performed your duties to this County.

After which, Mr. Macdonell replied in his usual happy style, as follows:

MR. WARDEN,

Accept my heartfelt thanks for this beautiful present: and for the praise you have been pleased to bestow upon me.

It hardly required this handsome testimonial to render me sensible of the kindly disposition of the Council towards me. For I have ever had reason to feel gratified to that body for their goodness to me, and for the confidence they have always reposed in me in the various relations in which I have stood towards them during the last eight years.

It is sir, most gratifying to me to receive this assurance from yourself, who have been so long connected with our Municipal Institutions. I regard Municipalities only as noble confederacies, for working out good to our country; and for advancing it towards national wealth and a high civilization. And in that view, I have ever esteemed it a privilege and a happiness to be in any way associated with them.

I thank you for your congratulations—and for the kind allusion to Mrs. Macdonell, who shares with me all my hopes and wishes for the political, social, and intellectual advancement of the County of Essex, our future homes and our children's homes, and who prizes over as I do, this beautiful memento of the approbation of the County of my humble services in the conduct of its public affairs.

Mr. Macdonell's services as the late Warden of this County are so well known and appreciated by all, that it would be needless for us again to repeat the many services which he has rendered the County, and the lateness of the hour will prevent our saying as much as we would have wished to.

After the presentation, Mr. Macdonell was entertained at a dinner, by a number of his friends at the Hennell House, where every thing went off in the very best manner. Mr. Hennell on this occasion as on all others, showed his talent for getting up a first-rate dinner. The eatables were all that the most fastidious palate could wish for, and the wines could not be surpassed.

ST. CATHARINE'S POST.—We are pleased to find the *Post*, after a suspension of a few weeks, caused by the destruction of the office by fire, again revived with even renewed vigor, and looking charmingly in its new dress. The loss to the proprietors must have been considerable, and they deserve credit for the manner in which they have got up the new establishment, in spite of their late misfortune. They have our best wishes for a long and prosperous career.

☞ St. John's Church, Sandwich, has been repaired and painted throughout, and will be re-opened for Divine Service tomorrow, Good Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ In another column will be found an advertisement of real Property for Sale by Mr. R. Maycock, which affords a splendid opportunity for investment, being well located, and upon the whole a first-rate property.

☞ We have received a circular containing the correspondence and an explanation of Mr. Buchanan relative to the Southern Railway, which came too late for publication this week, will insert next.

☞ Col. Prince will please accept our thanks for a plentiful supply of Parliamentary Papers and documents.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 4th April, 1857.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following Appointment, viz:

WILLIAM GATFIELD, of the Township of Anderdon, Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant License to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada, to

STEPHEN DENNIS CRAWFORD, of Paisley, Esquire, M. R. C. of Surgeons, and

WALTER LAMBERT, of Amherstburg, Esquire, Bachelor of Medicine, Trinity College, Toronto.

A Tea party in aid of All Saint's Church Building Fund will be given in the New Town Hall, Windsor, on Wednesday, April 15th, under the management of the following Ladies:

Mesdames Clarke, Curry, Dewar, Dewson, Elliott, Forde, Hirons, Kennedy, Partridge, Peacock, Pekins, Reed, Richards, Shipley, Sutton.

Tickets, Fifty cents each, may be had at the store of Mr. Sutton

And on Thursday, April 16th, 4 P. M. for children, at 12½ cents each.—*Herald.*

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT AT THE FREIGHT DEPARTMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—We understand that the cashier in the above department has left Windsor without giving or receiving notice, taking with him about $5000. It appears that he has not been more than three months at his post, having come at the same time as the present freight agent, who placed in him the most implicit confidence. He was fresh from England, and had been in the employ of Chaplin & Horn, the great carriers. If the Great Western Railway Company wish to keep their confidential servants honest, perhaps it would be as well to pay them a little better for their services. We know of one very efficient clerk, who for some time has been paid but $8 per week. We think there is great room for improvement here.—*Herald.*

Births.

On the 3rd instant, the Wife of S. S. Macdonell, Esquire, of Windsor, of a Daughter.

At Windsor on the 4th instant, Mrs. O'Connor, of a Daughter.

Essex County Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Old Court House, Sandwich, on Thursday the 16th instant, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of deciding where the Fair will be held next Fall.

ALEX. BARTLETT, Sec.

Sandwich, 9th April, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, IN THE BEAUTIFUL TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POT ASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned, if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

2nd April, 1857.

An Act

For the better Prevention of Accidents on Railways.

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision, for the prevention of accidents on Railways: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows.

I. The Board of Railway Commissioners constituted by the Seventeenth section of the Act passed in the Session held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter seventy-three, intituled, *An Act to make provision for the construction of a Main Trunk Line of Railway throughout the whole length of this Province*, shall, in addition to their present powers and duties, have and discharge the powers and duties in this Act prescribed, and may from time to time appoint some fit and qualified person to be Secretary of the said Board in the stead of the Secretary of the Commissioners of Public Works, who shall thenceforth cease to be the Secretary of the said Board.

II. It shall be lawful for the said Board of Railway Commissioners, to appoint and authorize any proper person or persons to inspect any Railway constructed or in course of construction; and it shall be lawful for every person so authorized, at all reasonable times, upon producing his authority if required, to enter upon and examine the said Railway and the stations, works and buildings, and the engines, cars and carriages belonging thereto: And it shall be the duty of every Railway Company and the Officers and Directors thereof to afford to such Inspector or Inspectors every information and full and true explanations so far as may be in their power or knowledge on all matters inquired into by any such Inspector or Inspectors, and to submit to such Inspector or Inspectors all plans, specifications, drawings and documents relating to the construction or reconstruction, repair or state of repair of such Railway or any portion thereof, whether a bridge, culvert or other part: And such Inspector shall have the right to use the telegraph wires and machinery in the offices of or under the control of any such Railway Company, for the purpose thereby or therewith of communicating with any of the officers of the said Company or transmitting any order of any such Inspector relating to such Railway, and the operators or officers employed at the telegraph offices of or under the control of the said Company, shall without delay obey all orders of any such Inspector for effecting such communications and transmitting messages for the purpose aforesaid, and any such operator or officer refusing or neglecting so to do, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of Ten Pounds: and the authority of any such Inspector shall be sufficiently evidenced by a paper in writing nominating him an Inspector of Railways or of any Railway in particular signed by the chairman of the said Board of Railway Commissioners and countersigned by the Secretary thereof: Provided always, that all appointments made under the authority of this Act, shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, where such appointments shall be otherwise than temporary, for a longer period of service than fifteen days.

III. Every person wilfully obstructing any person duly authorized as aforesaid in the execution of his duty shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place where the offence shall have been committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds, and on default of payment of any penalty so adjudged immediately or within such time as the said Justice of the Peace shall appoint, the same Justice or any other Justice having jurisdiction in the place where the offender shall be or reside, may commit the offender to prison for any period not exceeding three calendar months; such commitment to be determined on payment of the amount of the penalty; and every such penalty shall be returned to the next ensuing Court of Quarter Sessions in their usual manner.

IV. No Railway or portion of any Railway shall be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until one calendar month after notice in writing of the intention of opening the same shall have been given by the Company to whom such Railway shall belong to the Board of Railway Commissioners and until ten days after notice in writing shall have been given by the said Company to the said Board of Railway Commissioners of the time when the said Railway or portion of Railway will be, in their opinion, sufficiently completed for the safe conveyance of passengers, are ready for inspection

V. If any Railway or portion of any Railway shall be opened without such notice as aforesaid, the Company to whom such Railway shall belong, shall forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of fifty pounds for every day during which the same shall continue open, until the said notices shall have been duly given and shall have expired.

VI. If the Inspector or Inspectors appointed by the said Board of Railway Commissioners to inspect any such Railway, or portion of Railways, shall after inspection thereof, report in writing to the said Board that, in his or their opinion, the opening of the same would be attended with danger to the public using the same, by reason of the incompleteness of the works or of the permanent way, or the insufficiency of the establishment for working such Railway, together with the ground of such opinion, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Railway Commissioners, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and as often from time to time, as often as such Inspector or Inspectors shall after further inspection thereof so report, to order and direct the Company to whom such Railway shall belong to postpone such opening not exceeding one calendar month at any one time, until it shall appear to the said Board that the opening may take place without danger to the public; and if any such Railway, or any portion thereof, shall be opened contrary to any such order or direction of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Company to whom such Railway shall belong shall forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of fifty pounds for every day during which the same shall continue open contrary to such order and direction; Provided always, that no such order as aforesaid shall be binding upon any Railway Company unless therewith shall be delivered to the said Company a copy of the report of the Inspector or Inspectors on which such order shall be founded.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council upon the Report of the said Board to authorize or require any Railway Company to construct fixed and permanent bridges or substitute such bridges in the place of swing, draw or moveable bridges on the line of such Railway, within such time as the Governor in Council may direct; and for such said every day after the period so fixed during which the said Company shall use such swing, draw or moveable bridges of the said Company, shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of fifty pounds; provided it shall not be lawful for any Railway Company to substitute any swing, draw or other moveable bridge in the place or stead of any fixed or permanent bridge already built and constructed without the consent of the Governor General in Council previously had and obtained.

VIII. When and so often as any bridge, culvert, viaduct or tunnel, any other portion of any railway constructed, or in course of construction, shall become unsafe or incapable for any locomotive car or carriage used or for use on any Railway shall have been condemned by the said Board of Railway Commissioners, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, or any change or alteration therein or in any part thereof, or the substitution of any new bridge, culvert, viaduct or tunnel, or of any material for the said Railway, shall be required by the said Board of Railway Commissioners, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Company to which such Railway belongs, or using, running or working the same, shall, after notice thereof in writing signed by the Chairman of the said Board and countersigned by the Secretary thereof, proceed to make good or remedy defects in the said portions of the Railway, or in the locomotive car or carriage which shall have been so condemned, or to make such change, alteration or substitution hereinbefore referred to as may have been required in manner aforesaid by the said Board.

IX. If in opinion of such Railway Inspector, it shall be dangerous that trains or vehicles should pass over any particular railway, or the portion of a Railway, until alterations, substitutions or repairs shall have been made thereon, or that any particular car, carriage or locomotive should be run or used, it shall be lawful for the said Inspector forthwith to forbid the running of any train or vehicle over any such Railway or portion, or the running of any such car, carriage or locomotive by delivering or causing to be delivered to the President, or Secretary or Superintendent of the said Company owning, running, or using such Railway, or the conductor or engine driver of or on any train, locomotive or car on such Railway, a notice in writing to that effect with his reason therefor, in which he shall distinctly point out the defects or nature of the danger to be apprehended; and forthwith the said Inspector shall report the same to the said Board of Railway Commissioners, who, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, may either confirm or disallow such act or order of the Inspector; and such confirmation or disallowance shall be duly notified to the Railway Company affected thereby; and the said Board of Railway Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, limit the number or times or rate of speed of running of trains or vehicles, upon such Railway or portion of railway, until such alterations or repairs as they may think sufficient shall have been made, or until such time as they may provide; and it shall be the duty of the Company owning, running or using such railway to comply forthwith with any such order of the Inspector or of the said Board, upon notice thereof as aforesaid; and for every act of non-compliance therewith every such Railway Company shall forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of five pounds.

X. From and after the passing of this Act, that at all times thereafter, every Railway Company which runs any trains for the conveyance of passengers upon any railway, shall provide and cause to be used in and upon such trains such known apparatus and arrangements as shall best afford good and sufficient means of immediate communication between the conductors and the engine-drivers of such trains while the trains are in motion, good and sufficient means of applying the brakes to the brakewheels of the locomotive or tender, or both, or of all or any of the cars or carriages composing such trains, by the power of the steam-engine or otherwise at the will of the engine-driver, or other person or persons appointed to such duty, and of disconnecting the locomotive, tender, and cars or carriages from each other by any such power or means, as shall best and most securely place and fix the seats or chairs in such cars or carriages, and shall alter such apparatus and arrangements or supply new apparatus and arrangements for such purposes as the Board of Railway Commissioners, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, may order; and every Railway Company shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations, to be observed by the conductors, engine-drivers, and other officers and servants of such Company, and by all other Companies and persons using the Railway of such Company, as are requisite for ensuring the employment and proper use of such means of communication, application and disconnection, as aforesaid; and every Railway Company which fails to comply with the provisions of this section as to the means of communication between the conductors and engine drivers of trains, or of applying the brakes or disconnecting the carriages composing trains or of placing and fixing the seats or chairs aforesaid shall forfeit to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds for every day during which such default shall continue.

XI. In any case where a Railway not already commenced may hereafter be constructed or authorized to be constructed or across any turnpike road, street, or other public highway, on the level, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Railway Commissioners, if it appear to them necessary for the public safety, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to authorize and require the Company to whom such Railway belongs, within such time as the said Board shall direct, to carry such road, street or highway either over or under the said Railway, by means of a bridge or arch, instead of crossing the same on the level, or to execute such other works as under the circumstances of the case appear to the said Board the best adapted for removing or diminishing the danger arising from such level crossing; and all the provisions of law at present in force applicable to the taking of land by Railway Companies and its valuation and conveyance to them, and to the compensation therefor, shall apply to the case of any land being required for the construction of any works for effecting the alteration of such level crossing. Provided that hereafter every locomotive or Railway engine or train of cars on any Railway shall before it crosses the track or any other Railway on a level be stopped for at least the space of three minutes, and that no locomotive or Railway engine shall pass it, through any thickly peopled portion of any City Town or Village at a speed greater than ten miles per hour under a penalty of twenty-five pounds for any contravention of this proviso.

XII. If the Board of Railway Commissioners in the exercise of the powers herein before contained, order any Railway Company to erect at or near or in the line of any such level crossing of a turnpike road, or other public road as aforesaid, a foot bridge or foot-bridges over their Railway for the purpose of enabling persons passing on foot along the said turnpike road or public highway to cross the said Railway by means of such bridge or bridges, then and in any such case, from and after the completion of such foot-bridge or foot-bridges as shall be so required to be erected, and while the said Company keep the same in good and sufficient repair, the said level crossing shall not be used by foot passengers on the said turnpike road or public highway, except during the time when the same shall be used for the passage of carriages, carts, horses or cattle along the said road.

XIII. Every Railway Company shall as soon as possible, and at least within forty-eight hours, after the occurrences upon the railway belonging to such Company of any accident attended with serious personal injury to the public using the same, or whereby any bridge, culvert, viaduct or tunnel on or of the said Railway shall be broken or so damaged as to be impassable or unfit for immediate use, give notice thereof to the Board of Railway Commissioners; and if any Company shall wilfully omit to give such notice, such company shall forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of Fifty Pounds for every day during which the omission to give the same shall continue;

XIV. Every Railway Company shall within ten days after the first days of January and July, in each and every year, make to the said Board of Railway Commissioners, under the oath of the President, Secretary or Superintendent of the said Company, a true and particular return of all accidents and casualties [whether to life or property] which have occurred on the Railway of the said Company during the half year next preceding each of the said periods respectively, setting forth the causes and natures of such accidents and casualties and the full extent thereof, and all particulars of the same, and shall also at the same time return a true copy of the existing By-Laws of the said Company and of their rules and regulations for the management of the said Company and of their Railway; and the Board of Railway Commissioners may order and direct from time to time, the form in which such returns shall be made up, and may order and direct any Railway Company to make up and deliver to them from time to time, in addition to the said periodical returns, returns of serious accidents occurring in the course of the public traffic upon the Railway belonging to such Company, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form and manner as the said Board shall deem necessary, and require for their information with a view to the public safety And if any such returns, verified as aforesaid, shall not be so delivered in the respective times herein prescribed or within fourteen days after the same shall have been so required as aforesaid by the said Board, every such Company shall forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of twenty-five pounds, for every day during which the said Company shall neglect to deliver the same: Provided always, that all such returns shall be privileged communications, and shall not be evidence in any court whatever.

XV. The provisions of the act passed in the session held in the 19th and 20th years of her Majesty's reign, chapter 11, intituled, "An Act for the punishment of the Officers and Servants of Railway Companies, contravening the By-Laws of such companies, to the danger of person and property," shall apply to cases of non-observance or contravention by any such officer or servant of any order or notice of the said Board of Railway Commissioners, of which he shall, before such non-observance or contravention, have had cognizance in any of the ways referred to in the second section of the said act; and it shall be the duty of every Railway Company, as soon as possible after the receipt of any such order or notice, to give cognizance thereof to one or more of each of the classes of its officers and servants; and all orders of the said board of railway commissioners shall be considered as made known to the said Railway Company by a notice thereof signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretary of the said board, delivered to the President, Vice-President, Secretary or Superintendent of the said company, or at the office of the said Com'y

XVI. No inspection had under this Act nor any thing in this Act contained or done or ordered or omitted to be done or ordered under or by virtue of the provisions of this Act, shall relieve or be construed to relieve any Railway Company, of or from any liability or responsibility resting upon it by law either towards Her Majesty or towards any persons, or the wife or husband, parent or child, executor or administrator, tutor or curator, heir or next of kin or personal representative of any person for any thing done or omitted to be done by such Company or for any wrongful act, neglect or default, misfeasance malfeasance or nonfeasance of such Company, or in any manner or way to weaken or diminish the liability or responsibility of any such Company under the existing laws of the Province.

XVII. All penalties incurred under this Act, except penalties under the third section thereof, may be recovered in the name of Her Majesty, by Her Majesty's Attorney General in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereover.

XVIII. In the construction of this Act, the expression Railway Company shall include any person being the owner or lessee of or contractor working any railway constructed or carried on under the powers of any Act of Parliament.

XIX. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Accidents on Railways Act, 1857."

AUDITORS' REPORT

Of the Township Treasurer's Account, for the Township of Gosfield, for 1856.

TOWNSHIP DR.

To total amount paid for Roads and Bridges,	-	-	£390	16	10
" " Support of Paupers,	-	-	29	3	0
" " Salaries of Township Officers,	-	-	87	2	2
" " Incidental Expences,	-	-	27	13	6
" " School Fund,	-	-	101	4	3
" " Non-Resident Land Tax,	-	-	31	4	1½
To amount of Cash on hand to Balance,	-	-	396	18	1¾ £1064 2 9¼

CR.

By amount from late Treasurer, (John C. Fox),	-	£	3	18	5½
" " G. Bullock, Government School Grant for 1856,	-		53	5	7
" " Clergy Reserve Fund for 1856,	-		444	3	9
" " Collector of Taxes, (Wm. Wigle),	-		540	0	0
" " Tavern Licences,	-		18	15	0
" " Clerk for Rent of Town Hall,	-		3	15	0
" " James King, Esq., for Fines,	-		5	0	£1064 2 9¼

WILLIAM E. WAGSTAFF,
LEONARD NIGHTINGALE, } *Auditors.*

Gosfield, February 20th, 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits growing in the open ground. Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.

Township of Sandwich, March 23th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets Amherstburg, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the house of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 5, N. M. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.

Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months.

Credit will be given, upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.

Windsor, March 24, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that his can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 18, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 50 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.

Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 24, 6th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN.

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL AND WINTER TRADE

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

GUILLOT'S STORE

VIA

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR

PRODUCE

DELAINES

AND

PRINTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

MERINOS & COBOURGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

COTTONS & SHEETING

WINTER

HOSIERY, and GLOVES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IN VARIETY.

COATINGS, TWEEDS, SATINETTS TROWSERINGS, FLANNELS,

GREY KERSEYS,

GALA PLAIDS

KOSSUTH HATS,

COTTON WARP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

TICKINGS,

CARPETING,

WINTER

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

TOGETHER

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, SUGARS,

GROCERIES. CROCKERY,

SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS

ALSO,

THE BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR.

BRAN, SHORTS AND CORN

AT CURRENT PRICES.

SCOTCH MADE

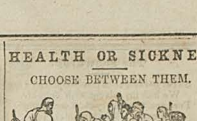
Potash Kettles.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, theliver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and healing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box, the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Hall Esquire, Geo. Newall, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and Goods or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

6th day of May next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Brush Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

The Snowdrop.

Sweet harbinger of lively Spring!
We hail thy advent with delight,
For back to memory then dost bring
Full many a balmy night,
When underneath the waving trees
Did softly sigh the evening breeze.

Dear wintry bud! there is a charm,
Attends thy coming, calls the flowers,
And spreads afar the sweet alarm,
That summer wakes amid the bowers;
It tells them that the zephyr sighs
Beneath the blue and arching skies.

Most beautiful amid the snow,
Thy modest buds attract the eye,
For charmingly they let us know
The wished-for summer now is nigh,
When Flora smiles upon the plain,
And bids awake the shepherd's strain.

And when at length the summer's come,
Thy lovely mission is not o'er,
Thy gentle voice is mute and dumb
Till summer comes again as yore,
And cheers the heart of those who long
For summer time, the fields to throng.

Somebody says "devil" is a mean word any way it may be written. Remove the d and it is "evil," remove the e and it is "vile," remove the v and it is "il," remove the i, and l remains, which has the aspirate sound of "hell."

"Where did you come from?" said Wilkes to a beggar in the Isle of Wight. "From the devil." "What is going on there?" "Much the same as here."—"What's that?" "The rich taken in and the poor kept out."

John Phœnix went to the theatre once when Mrs. Smith was advertised to appear in two pieces. After the performances he determined the return of his money, for he said Mrs. Smith appeared whole during both performances.

A chicken fancier is trying to get up a new race of pullets by crossing weather cocks with Shanghai hens. We shall watch his success with much interest.—This is a progressive age. Rope-walks will yet be make to trot.

A Pat Question.—In a jolly company, each one was to ask a question. If it was answered, the proposer paid a forfeit. or, if he could not answer it himself, he paid a forfeit. Pat's question was—"How the little ground squirrel digs his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?" When they all gave up, Pat said—"Sure, do you see, he begins at other end of the hole." One of the rest exclaimed—"But how does he get there?" Ah!" said Pat, "that's your question; can you answer it yourself?"

"Ma," said a little girl, who had just commenced lessons in geography, "whereabouts shall I find the state of matrimony?" "Of!" replied the mother, "you will find that to be one of the United States."

Have Away.—The Scotch have a habit of telling their servants, after meals, to "have away," instead of to "take away." A sweet lassie was married to Irishman, who, on hearing her tell the servant, after breakfast, that she might "have away," quickly remarked "Arrah, be asy, lovel if you are after the may have away after that fashion depind upon it she'll be always having a *way of her own*!"

When we look abroad upon the great potato patch of the world, we see innumerable hills filled to overflowing with the very smallest kind of taters, and a feeling of sadness comes over us at the thought that they will never be any larger.—That's so:

The ancient Scandinavians used the antlers of stags for drinking cups. This is evidently the origin of the phrase, "taking a *horn*!"

As modesty is the brightest ornament of a woman, the want of it is the greatest deformity.

A Virginia postmaster has been inquiring of the department the meaning of the little "pictures stuck on the letters, and another official in Iowa desired the department to sustain him in a decision he had recently made against a fellow who insisted that "them pictures of Washington, on the letter paid the postage."

Two negroes were on board a sailing vessel crossing the Atlantic, when a severe storm arose. The sailors swore it blew "great guns," the two colored men thought they would pray; one of them, whose name was Sam said:—

"O! Lord, save us dis time, and I'll give you a lump of gold as big as my foot."

"Where you get it!" says Gulf.

"O! never mind, you dam'd fool, I only just tell him so."

Cardinal Richelieu one day said to M. de Sart, a celebrated physician—

"I am gray headed, and yet my beard is black, and your head is black and your beard is gray.—Can you account for these appearances, doctor?"

"Easily," replied M. de Sart, "they proceed from exercise, from labor of parts; your eminence's *brains* have worked hard and so have my *jaws*!"

A beautiful mind in a beautiful body, is one of the finest object shown us by nature.

A clergyman at an afternoon's service was asked to read a notice for a woman's right lecture, which he did in this wise:—"At half past six o'clock, at the school house in the first district a *lass* will attempt to crow."

A lazy fellow once declared in public company, that he could not find bread for his family. "Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic; "I'm obliged to work for it."

A Church Notice.—The following notice appeared on the west side of a country meeting house:—"Any person sticking bills against this church will be prosecuted according to law or any other nuisance."

Matrimonial Difficulty.—A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get furniture.

Good from Evil.—Adversities are blessings in disguise. We know a man who has hired six months on a sprained ankle He belongs to half a dozen societies, and draws four dollars a week from each. He once spent a whole summer at Saratoga on a sore throat.

FARM WORK.

It is a matter of great importance to the farmer, that he should lay out the work of the season before hand, and now is the time to do it. We need much more thorough system in our farming operations. Determine upon the fields you will cultivate, and what shall be allotted to oats, corn, rye, wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, and other root crops; what walls shall be reset, and what ditches shall be dug; and how much labour will be needed to accomplish the work. Leave nothing to be decided upon in haste. A great deal of time and mental labour will be saved by making your plans deliberately at the beginning of the year. If there are doubtful matters, consult the best farmer in your neighbourhood, and give his opinion due weight in your decision. A neighbor's experience will often save a useless expenditure of money and labour. When your plans are laid, carry them out, month by month, and week by week until the year is completed. If you need capital for your legitimate business, hire it. You can as well afford to pay interest for this purpose as well as any other business man. Turn not aside to speculation in any thing that you do not understand. Glory in the farm and live by it.

To Sweeten Rancid Butter.—An agriculturist, near Brussels, in Europe, having succeeded in removing the bad smell and disagreeable taste of some butter by heating or mixing, it with chloride of lime, he was encouraged by this happy result to continue his experiments by trying them upon butter so rancid as to be past use; and he has restored to butter, the odor and taste which was insupportable to all the sweetness of fresh butter. This operation is extremely simple and practicable for all. It consists in beating the butter in sufficient quantity of water, in which had been mixed 25 30 drops of chloride of lime to two pound of butter. After having brought all its parts in contact with the water, it may be left for an hour or two; afterwards withdrawn and washed anew in fresh water. The chloride of lime used, having nothing injurious in it, can safely be increased; but afterward having verified the experience, it was found that 25 or 30 drops to two and a half pounds of butter, were sufficient.

Cement To Mend Earthen and Glass Ware.—The cement sold about the country as a great secret, is nothing more than shellac melted and drawn out into sticks. Heat the article a little above boiling water heat, and apply a thin coating on both surfaces of the broken vessel, and when cold it will be as strong as it was originally.

To protect Hens from Vermin.—It is said that *pennyroyal*, woven into their nests, will perfectly and certainly protect hens from the annoyance of vermin. Some poultry raisers make the nest entirely of this strong-scented herb.

Asparagus Beds.—A good depth of soil is necessary—say from 2½ to 3 feet—well worked and with rotten barn yard manure. Thorough and effectual drainage should also be provided. Early in every spring apply a dressing of salt, to the extent of one or two pound to each square yard. An additional dressing of rotten stable manure should also sometime be given. Asparagus is an marine plant, hence an occasional application of salt should by no means be omitted.

Enrich the Soil.—It should be the object of every tiller of the soil to leave his land in good condition after the removal of a crop, and, at the same time obtain as remunerating returns as possible. This can be done only by husbanding all sources of fertility upon the farm and adding thereto in every available manner. This is the Alpha and Omega of progressive agriculture.

To Preserve Shade Trees.—to prevent horses from biting the shade trees, Mr. John N. Bradford contributes the following receipe, which he says has been thoroughly tested. Boil a pound of mutton fat, two dozen aloes, and a quarter of an ounce of Cayenne together, and put the mixture with a brush upon a tree once or twice a year. Horses will not touch a tree which has been thus treated, and it will also promote the health and growth of the bark. It is certainly worth trying, as the difficulty of protecting trees by ordinary means is very great.

Lithium.—This is the name of a new metal, first isolated by Sir H. Davy, from the *alkali lithia*, obtained from lepidolite. M. L. Troost in a paper read to the French Academy of Sciences, stated that he has succeeded in obtaining a large quantity of this metal, an ingot of which is presented to the Academy. "Lithium" occupies that place among metals forming the base of alkalies, which among those metals alone forming the base of the alkaline earths. It forms alloys with sodium and potassium, some of which are lighter than naptha; and undergoes no alteration when kept in a glass vessel filled with air.

Water Proof Clothes.—M. Payen, a Parisian chemist, is the inventor of a simple and cheap method of rendering clothes water-proof, which has been extensively tested, and its importance acknowledged, both in France and England. His process is to take one large measure of alum, and dissolve it in about eight gallons of water. On mixing the two liquids, there will be a precipitate in the form of a powder created, which is the sulphate of lead. Turn off the liquid which retains in solution the acetate of alum, and plunge into it the article to be rendered impermeable. Maltreate the article by kneading it with the hands till it becomes thoroughly saturated, when, after a few moments, take it out of the liquid and hang it in the air to dry. Goods rendered impermeable by this process retain no unpleasant odour.—*French Paper.*

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Public Notice.

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Chatham, on FRIDAY, the FIRST of MAY next, at the hour of NOON, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C.C.L.

		ROMNEY.	
2nd	Concession,	Lot 6, (150 acres)	
3rd	do	lots N W ½ 15, S E ½ 17, N W ¼ 20, (100 acres each),	22, 24, (200 acres each)
4th	do	lots N part 16, (55 acres)	N W ¼ 18, N W ½ 19, (100 acres each), 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, (200 acres each), 30, (150 acres.)
5th	do	lots N part 13, (65 acres)	14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, (100 acres each), 22, (96 acres), 24, (45 acres), 26, (50 acres), 27, (30 acres), 28, (5 acres.)
6th	do	lots 14, (46 acres),	16, 18, 19, (200 acres each), 21, (96 acres.)
7th	do	lots 17, (120 acres),	18, (145 acres), 19, (45 acres), 20, (5 acres.)
		TILBURY EAST.	
3rd	Concession,	Lot 12, (200 acres.)	
4th	do	lots 2, 4, (200 acres each)	N W ¼ 7, N W ¼ 14, S E ¼ 16, (100 acres each.)
5th	do	lots N W ¼ 1, N W ¼ 3, N W ¼ 4, N W ¼ 8,	(100 acres each.)
6th	do	lots 2, 7,	(200 acres each.)
7th	do	lots N W ¼ 3, S E ¼ 20,	(100 acres), 23, (200 acres.)
8th	do	lots 19, 20, 23,	(200 acres each.)
9th	do	lots 18, 20, 21, 23,	(200 acres each.)
10th	do	lots S E ¼ 12,	(100 acres), 16, 17, 19, 20, (200 acres each), N W part 22, (100 acres.)
11th	do	lots S E part 10,	(100 acres), 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, (200 acres each)
12th	do	lots 9, 11, 12, 16,	(200 acres each), 17, (185 acres.)
13th	do	lots S E part 6,	(100 acres), 8, 10, 12, 13, (200 acres each), N W part 15, (100 acres.)
14th	do	lots N W ¼ 7,	(100 acres) 11, 12, (200 acres each.)
15th	do	lot N W part 6,	(100 acres.)

Public Notice.

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, at NOON of TUESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH APRIL next, at an upset price of Eight Shillings per acre, payable one fifth down and the remainder by four equal Annual Instalments with Interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, Com.

		TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.	
2nd	Concession,	Lots 15, 18.	
3rd	do	do	16, 17, E ½ 27.
4th	do	do	25, E ½ 27.
5th	do	do	25.
6th	do	do	12.
		TOWNSHIP OF CHOCHESTER.	
3rd	Concession,	Lots E ½ 26 E ½ 29.	
4th	do	do	W ½ 15, W ½ 17.
5th	do	do	19, 29.
6th	do	do	28, 29.
7th	do	do	27, 29.
		Range south of the Middle Road,	do S ½ 8, S ½ 13.
		TOWNSHIP OF WEST TILBURY.	
2nd	Concession,	Lots 5, 8, 10.	
3rd	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 14.
4th	do	do	5, 7, 8, S ½ 10, N ½ 14.
5th	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, N part 7 (4½ acres).
6th	do	do	2, N pt 5 (100)
7th	do	do	N pt 1 (100 acres), S pt 10 (100 acres), S ½ 14, S ½ 16, S ½ 19, S ½ 20, 22.
8th	do	do	S pt 4 (100 acres, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 S ½ 17, 19, 21.
9th	do	do	S pt 3 (100), S pt 4 (100), 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, N pt 20 (100)
10th	do	do	7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19.
11th	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 12, 14, 16, 18.
Range south of Middle Road,		do	S ½ 1, S ½ 2, S ½ 5, S ½ 8, S ½ 7, S ½ 13, S ½ 14, S ½ 18, S ½ 19.
Range north of Middle Road.		do	N ½ 2, N ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 7, N ½ 8.
		MERSEA.	
8th	Concession,	Lot E ½ 1.	(100 acres)
9th	do	lots N ½ 20,	(100 acres)
10th	do	lots N ½ 2, S ½ 3, N ¼ 6, N ½ 20, N ½ 21, N ½ 22,	(100 acres each.)
11th	do	lots 20, 22,	(168 acres each), N part 23, (68 acres), N ½ 24, (95 acres.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH;

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	66 00
Superfine Flour,	5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs	
Rye do	2 20
Corn Meal,	0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of C. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH Flouring Mills, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of C. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Gullot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vigo, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J. Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
And to Gor. J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies. The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all perties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to John A. Ansis, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,
Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in fistrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.
Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to receive visitors at his Tavern on the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comfort of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

A. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering, the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 96 acres, 100 under fence, 60 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

For,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and entered away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.
(Canada Branch.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Clay and Corn Steak Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Coal Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1857. NO. 8

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

ALSO

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortmen of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor us establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG,
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufactures before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

MR McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

He is also prepared to furnish goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.

JAMES WEBER.
Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

Select Poetry.

The Merry Cottage Girl.

Let others seek where beauty shines,
The things which most they prize,
Let each one go where fancy leads
In quest of lips and eyes;
To me more dear than brightest gems
Of diamond, gold, or pearl,
Is this sweet child of low estate—
The merry cottage girl.

Away from Fashion's busy world
She dwells in sweet content;
Without a fear of coming ill
Her happy days are spent;
Soft golden hair floats o'er her brow,
In rich and graceful curl,
And she is all my heart could wish—
The merry cottage girl.

Beside her mother's humble cot
She spends the pleasant hours,
And wanders through the old green lanes
And fairy-haunted bowers!
Secluded from the restless crowd,
From Fashion's busy whirl,
She lives a life of happiness—
The merry cottage girl.

I've seen the fairest English belles,
The gayest of the gay;
I've joined the song and merry dance,
And proudly led the way:
But none I've seen like unto her
In all the mazy whirl,
None half so pure, so beautiful,
As this sweet cottage girl.

Robin's Come.

From the elm-tree's topmost bough,
Hark! the Robin's early song,
Telling one and all, that now
Merry Spring time hastes along;
Welcome tidings dost thou bring,
Little harbinger of Spring.
Robin's come.

Of the winter we are weary,
Weary of its frost and snow,
Longing for the sunshine cheery,
And the brooklet's gurgling flow;
Gladly then we hear thee sing
The revelrie of the spring.
Robin's come.

Ring it out o'er hill and plain,
Through the garden's lonely bowers,
Till the green leaves rustle again,
Till the air is sweet with flowers;
Wake the cowslip by the rill,
Wake the common daffodil.
Robin's come.

Then, as thou wert wont of yore,
Build thy nests and rear thy young,
Close beside our cottage door,
In the woodbine loves among;
Hurt or harm thou need'st not fear.
Nothing rude shall venture near.
Robin's come.

Swinging still o'er yonder lane,
Robin sings so merrily;
Rain-bird by the west refrain,
Alice claps her hands in glee,
Shouting from the open door,
With her clear eyes o'er and o'er,
Robin's come.

Kindness Rewarded.

Daylight was fast fading from the sky, on a cold and lowering evening in November, when a poor penniless, leading a little boy by the hand, rang at the door of a handsome house, in the outskirts of the pleasant town of S——. The girl who answered the bell soon returned and told the lady that a poor woman was at the door, begging a night's lodging. The lady cast a troubled look at the dead leaves that were whirling in eddies along the street and then at the dark clouds that were drifting to-ther overhead, and sighed. Her husband had a nervous dislike to admitting unknown persons into his house, and had often charged his family not to suffer any such to cross his threshold. She therefore arose with a heavy heart, and went to the door where the stranger stood holding the hand of a pale, sad-looking little boy, about six years of age. The woman depicted and care worn, seemed ready to sink with fatigue. The lady kindly inquired into her situation, and heard the following account: Several years ago she had emigrated to the West with her husband and five children, in hopes of bettering their condition. There hopes had been disappointed—sickness had entered their cabin—the husband and father was carried off by one of the fevers of the climate, and the children, one by one, had followed; the poor feeble boy which she held by the hand, alone remained. When all was over, she said the little property that was left, and, with the boy, began on foot their melancholy journey back to their native place. That evening, for the first time obliged to ask charity, but it was so hard to bring her feelings to it, that she had passed through the whole town without having courage to stop at a door, until she made her first application at that house. "But," said she, "we do not want food, nor clothes, nor money; we only ask for shelter for the night." The lady felt that this was a case in which she ought rather to risk the displeasure of her husband than to send the stranger away. Accordingly, she led them into the house, and, while the bed was preparing, the urged them to eat, but they both refused food, and when their bed was ready they retired and soon fell asleep.

When the master of the house returned and heard what had happened, he exclaimed angrily: "They shall not stay here. My father never would harbour vagrants, neither will I."

"But, my dear," said the lady, "they are now asleep—you cannot send them away now; it is very dark, and what harm can they do here?"

"They will get up when we are asleep and rob the house, and be off before we know anything about it. It is all a pretence to get inside of the house; but they must be up and off."

"Oh, pray, do not turn them out this dark, cold night," said the lady. "If you are afraid of their robbing the house, I will sit up and watch them: but they are worn out and unable to go any farther."

"We will soon see how that is," said he; and going into the small room where they slept, he called out in a loud voice, "come get up and be off—you cannot stay here—I cannot have you here."

The woman raised her eyes with a look of silent despair; but the boy, with a nervous agitation, painfully different from the motions of a happy, healthy child, sprang from the bed, and clasping his hands together, fell on his knees and cried out, in a shrill, imploring tone, "Oh, sir! don't turn us out this dark night! We are are tired almost to death. Oh, do let us stay till daylight!"

The gentleman relented at the appeal, and turning to his wife said, "If you choose to give up your night's rest for the sake of their staying, I have no objections; but you must watch them all the while."

The lady willingly consented, and soothing the boy, sent him back to bed. She then took a seat in the neighboring room, and prepared to fulfil her promise, by watching them all night.

The strangers slept heavily but not quietly. The poor woma groaned often, and murmured in her sleep of many sorrows. Once or twice she said with a deep sigh, "Well well! my heart is breaking, but the Lord is good."

* * * * *

In after years, that lady was called to endure loss after loss, and trial after trial, until her heart was almost crushed within her; and often, when she was ready to sink with despair, the sleeping words of that unknown widow came home to her heart and brought strength and comfort, and she felt herself fully repaid for a sleepless night when she had learned to say, "Well, well! my heart is breaking, but the Lord is good."

Poor unknown woman! if you are still an inhabitant of this world—if the *Physician* has healed your breaking heart, know that your words, unconsciously spoken, have often strengthened the spirit of a widow almost as desolate as yourself, and in return she nows longs to tell you what she has since learned. If we truly know and acknowledge that the Lord is good, our hearts will never break, but grow stronger and stronger under trials.

A Peep into the Bank of England

The Bank of England must be seen on the inside as well as out, and to get into the interior of this remarkable building, to observe the operations of an institution that exerts more in real power and influence than any sovereign in Europe, you must have an order from the Governor of the Bank. The building occupies an irregular area of eight acres of ground—an edifice of no architectural beauty, with not one window towards the street, being lighted altogether from the roof of the enclosed areas.

I was led, on presenting my card of admission, to a private room, where, after a delay of a few moments, a me senger came and conducted me through the mighty and mysterious building. Down he went into a room where the notes of the Bank received the day before were now examined, compared with the entries in the book, and counted. The Bank of England never issues the same note the second time. It receives in the ordinary course of business, about £800,000, or $4,000,000 daily in notes; these are put up in parcels according to their denomination, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years; at the expiration of which period they are taken out and ground up in the mill which I saw running, and made again into paper. If, in the course of those ten years, any dispute in business should arise concerning the payment of any note, the Bank can prove the identical bill.

To meet the demand for notes so constantly used up, the Bank has its own paper makers, its own printers, its own engravers, all at work under the same roof, and it even makes the machinery by which the most of its work is done. A complicated but beautiful operation is a register, extending from the printing office to the banking offices, which marks every sheet of paper that is struck off from the press, so that the printers cannot manufacture a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the Bank.

On the same principle of exactness, a shaft is made to pass from one apartment to another, connecting a clock in sixteen business wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such precision that the whole of them are always pointing to the same second of time. In another room was a machine, exceedingly simple, for detecting light gold coins. A row of them dropped one by one upon a spring scale—If the piece of gold was of the standard weight, the scale rose to a certain height, the coin slid off upon the side of the box; if less than the standard, it rose a little higher, and the coin slid off on the other side. I asked the weigher what was the average number of light coins that came into his hands, and, strangely enough, he said it was a question he was not allowed to answer.

The next room I entered was that in which the notes are deposited which are ready for issue. "We have thirty-two millions of pounds sterling in this room," the officer remarked to me; "will you take a little of it?" I told him it would be vastly agreeable, and he handed me a million sterling (five million of dollars,) which I received with many thanks for his liberality, but he insisted on my depositing it with him again, as it would be hardly safe to carry so much money into the street. I very much fear that I shall never see that money again. In the vault beneath the door was a director and cashier counting the bags of gold, which men were pitching down to them, each bag containing a thousand pounds sterling, just from the mint.—This work of money seemed to realize the fables of Eastern wealth, and gave me new and strong impressions of the magnitude of the business done here, and the extent of the relations of this one institution to the commerce of the world.

Lake Fish.

The numbers, varieties and excellent quality of the lake fish are worthy of notice. It is believed that no fresh waters known can in any respect bear comparison. They are, with some exceptions, of the same kinds in all the lakes. Those found in Lake Superior and in the Strait of St. Mary are of the best quality, owing to the cooler temperature of the water. Their quantities are surprising, and apparently so inexhaustible, as to warrant the belief, that were a population of millions to inhabit the lake shores, they would furnish an ample supply of this article of food, without any sensible diminution.—There are several kinds found in Lake Superior, and some of the most delicious quality, that are not found in the lakes below, as the sisquoelle and muckwaw, which grow to the weight of eight or ten pounds. The salmon and some others are found in Ontario, but not above the Falls of Niagara.

The following is a very partial list of a few of the prominent varieties:—the Sturgeon, white fish, Mackinac and salmon trout, mu-calunje, pickerel, pike, perch, herring, white, black and cock bass, cat, pout, eel pout, bull-head, roach, sun-fish, dace, sucker, carp, mullett, bill fish, sword-fish, bull-fish, stone carrier, sheep's-head, gar, &c

The lamprey eel is found in all, but the common eel is found in neither of the lakes, nor in any of their tributaries except one.

The weight to which some of these attain is not exceeded by any other inland fresh waters, except the Mississippi.

The fish seem to be more numerous some years than others, and likewise of better quality. The kinds best for pickling and export are the whitefish, Mackinac and salmon trout, sturgeon and pickerel. The fisheries at which these are caught are at Mackinac, at several points in each of the coast, at the southwest part of Lake Superior, Saginaw Bay and Fort Gratiot. The mode of taking them is in seines and gill nets, and the trout with hooks.

Born to Good Luck.

The St. Louis Leader tells the following story:—

"Not over a dozen years ago, a merchant of this city, well known and highly respected, failed in business, and after settling up his affairs, gave to his principal creditor a deed of trust of certain real estate, to secure the payment of $12,000. At the time, the property was barely valued at that, so the creditor put a deed in his safe, and there, so far as we now concern ourself, it rested. The merchant, broke down, disappointed, poor, but yet enterprising; went South, visited California, Mexico, and South America, speculated, made half a dozen fortunes and lost them again. A few weeks since he returned to the city, sick, travel worn, needy and disheartened. By chance, he met his old lawyer, a gentleman high in his profession and who is deservedly respected. After the first greeting, the lawyer remarked:

"I am glad to see you back, and as you seem to be in want of funds, the sale will be just in time."

The merchant looked hard at his friend and finally said "Sale! what sale? I've got nothing to sell."

"Nonsense, my dear fellow, you are richer than you imagine. Don't you remember the deed of trust I drew up for you some twelve years ago?"

"I do, what of it?"

"Well, at that time the property would not have realized the sum, so it was let lie, but it is now in the market, and I expect to close a contract for its sale this week."

"You amaze me;—what price do you expect to get?"

"I've asked 8,000!! and shall get it too. Your debt and interest will amount to $21000 or thereabouts, so you will have $65,000 to go upon."

The sensations of the party may be more easily imagined than described, as the penny-a-liners have it, but one thing is certain, Mr. A. went home a happier man than he had been for ten years at least.

What we have here related is simple fact.

Miscellany.

SCARECROWS.—A mess of boys were talking about scarecrows. "Scarecrow!" he!" he!" says one of the party—an overgrown, slabsided, spoony looking youth—"he!" says he, evidently to some remarks that had preceded his. "You don't know anything about scarecrows. If you'd seen one that Uncle Ben made, I guess you'd think so too. Why Uncle Ben made one and sat it up in daddy's cornfield, that nearly frightened the feathers off of every crow that had looked at it; and by golly! one crow that had been pecking around the field for two or three days, after he had seen it, actually flew away and brought back all the corn he had stolen in that time—fact."

REAL ESTATE IN PARIS.—The Emperor has purchased and presented to the Princesse Mathilde the hotel she has occupied for some years back in the Rue de Courcelles. Some idea of the rise of value in houses may be given by the history of this one. In the first Republic it was purchased by M Delorme for 100,000 francs in assignats, representing a few hundred francs in money. Forty years later the Queen Christina gave 500,000 francs for it, and the Emperor has bought it from her for 800,000.

APPOINTED AT LAST.—If a telegraph from London to Liverpool, on the eve of the sailing of the *Europa*, can be relied on, Lord Elgin has at length got an appointment. It is said he has accepted the office of Plenipotentiary to the Court of Pekin, and will proceed thither as soon as he has been made sufficiently acquainted with the views of her Majesty's Government.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These potent remedies constitute a *materia medica* in themselves, for their is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine, for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumors, scrofulas, scurvy, cancer mercurial diseases, asthma, rheumatism, sore throat, gout, dropsical swellings, etc., subside and disappear under the action of the Ointment, and in cases of dyspepsia, dysentery, sick headache, diarrhea, liver complaint, piles, costiveness, debility, and other complaints originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results.

Two pretty little girls, whose ages together barely exceeded a dozen years, were overheard ruminating over their future prospects. "They say," observed the elder of the two, with complacent smile and shake of her curls, "that you and I are the prettiest girls in the school." "Ah, but," interposed mamma, "you'll soon lose that, for you know, pretty faces turn ugly in old age." "Do you say so?" ejaculated the younger, with a look of surprise and disappointment, but, rallying her thoughts for a moment, the smile returned to her rosy cheeks, and drawing her stool closer to her juvenile companion, she whispered in her ear with evident triumph—"Never mind we'll get married when we're young and then they cannot put us away when we are old."

GENUINE IRISH RETORT.—At the Criminal Court a few days since, a learned gentleman, dissatisfied at his success with an Irish witness, complained to the Court, Paddy exclaimed, "I'm no lawyer, yer honor, and he wants to puzzle me." Counsel—"Come, now, do you wear your ears no lawyer?" Witness—"Faith, an' I do; an' I you may swear the same about yourself, without fear of being liable for parjury."

A Western poet sums up his experience in love matters in the following stanza:

"I sat me down in thought profound—
This maxim wise I drew:
It's easier to like a girl,
Than make a gir. like you."

HOMELY SIMILE.—The Lisbon correspondent of morning paper, in referring to the present state of affairs in Portugal, says—To define the position of affairs in the country is about as easy as to describe the exact pattern produced upon a table-cloth by a mashed egg."

A CONCEITED PRIMA DONNA, at the rehearsal of a new opera, said tartly to the leader of the orchestra, "The band play so loud, sir, that it is impossible to hear me."

"All the better for you madam!" coolly replied the conductor.

"At what times does your omnibuses start?" asked a Londoner lately of one of the conductors. "Our" business," replied that functionary, "runs a quarter arter arter, quarter to and at!" In English this means "every quarter of an hour."

"What does your husband deal in Marm?"

"He deals in cards chiefly."

"Well the devil will be apt to git him when the last trump is played."

We learn that the Welland Canal will be opened on the 20th inst. Men are now employed digging on the level between Locks 3 and 4, to clear any deposits on the bottom. *St Catherines Post.*

Col. Colt gives employment to between 600 and 800 men in his armory, whose pay amounts to more than $1,000 per day.

"An will ye be afther telling what kind of a baste ye call this?" said a newly arrived Irishman, holding up a wasp between his thumb and finger. "Och, murder! spake, for he is biting me!"

To a physician whom one would not trust with a bank check, a man will often trust his life.

Hard times produce one good thing. They check gossiping. Mrs. Clacker has only "had company once since last summer," the consequence is that the neighbor's characters now stand higher than they have done for the last five years.

Fanny Fern thinks it provoking for a woman who has been working all day mending her husband's old coat, to find love letters from another woman in the pocket.

HARMLESS MIRTH is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits; wherefore jesting is not unlawful if it trespasseth not in quantity, quality, or season.

Deeds that are Deathless.

HOW TIME REVERSES HUMAN JUDGMENT.

Time tests the value of all human actions and deeds that were thought glorious at the period of their enactment wear a different hue when looked back upon, apart from the false surroundings of immediate victory. It is but a few years, comparatively, since we were assured that the Battle of Waterloo had settled the conditions of Europe upon a permanent and imperishable basis; the "era of revolutions," Lord Castlereagh declared to have gone by forever; and yet the Europe of to-day is practically ignorant of cause from the greatness of Wellington's achievements, and even the British Queen finds it prudent to forget, in the Nephew's alliance, the implacable hostility with which her aunt and grandfather pursued the Uncle.

These deeds of warriors and statesmen, so much noised about in their day, are of little significance when the true history of the world comes to be written. Fulton and Watt, and Morse, and Holloway—Jennings, the inventor of Vesciculon, and Arkwright, patentee of Spinning-Jenules,—it is to the lives of these the future historian must turn when he endeavors to account for the vast physical and mental progress which characterized the first half of the Nineteenth Century. He must consult the life of Holloway in particular for no where else can he find so perfect a type of that combination of activity and erudition which forms the distinctive component element of modern intellect. The wise and learned of former ages were omnipotent in the academy, but helpless as new-born babes in the rough conflict with the world. They confined the treasure of their genius to some half score or two of credulous disciples; but for the great masses of the people—the *profanum vulgus*, as they call them—they cherished a profound contempt and hatred.

What a pleasing contrast to this exclusive folly does the course of Professor Holloway afford! How much wiser, in the event has proved, was he to treat mankind with confidence, and rather seek to elevate them to his own intellectual and scientific platform, than to look down upon them from an envied and unapproachable height! He has now made friends of the world—of all races, creeds and tongues of man; he is looked up to by women from all corners of the earth as the physical redeemer who has disenthralled them, by his universal remedies, from the bondage of disease. The world has got a language in which the broad principles of his Pathology have not been emasculated; nor has the earth a race of human beings so utterly barbarian as to be ungrateful for the benefits his philanthropy has brought home to them. Indeed, ingratitude is by no means a barbarian vice. We find more of it among the polished circles of society than amid the natural rudeness of a savage camp. We could, at this very moment, lay our hands upon hundreds who owe their very *lives* to the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment; and yet, because they think it "more the thing" to have a "family physician," you could not offer them a worse insult than an intimation of who it is that really has cured them!

In the reception of humanity from the pangs of physical anguish, by Holloway—in the telegraphic annihilation of distance, by Morse—in the labor-saving machinery of Arkwright and the lodgemanese we enjoy over wind and tide, through the dauntless exertions of Fulton,—the future historian of our race will find the deathless deeds which are to claim the tribute of his pen, and will exclaim, as he records the mighty miracles which they performed—"Ah, there were giants in those days! we never shall look upon their like again!"—*W. T. "Examiner."*

TO MY FRIENDS—ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION.

You will not consider this unusual style of addressing you as affront, or as offensive in any way, because nothing of the sort is intended by me. Believe me, I feel as grateful to you as I ever did, for the distinguished honor you conferred on me at the last great election; and you send me here as your chosen Legislative Councillor to promote and guard your interests in the Parliament of Canada. That was the *legitimate* position for which I was elected, and for that purpose only, ought I to be here, because my *public* duties, if properly performed, are quite enough to occupy all my time, and my most sedulous attention.

I arrived in this City on the 26th of February last, and can it be believed? the importunities of men respecting their own affairs have absorbed at least *two-thirds* of that time, the whole of which I ought to have devoted to the public service!

Since I came here, I have received *Three Hundred and Fifty-seven Letters*, not fifty of which relate to my parliamentary duties, but to *land business* and other matters of *private interest* to those who write. The majority of these correspondents require my constant personal attendance at the public offices, and my frequent personal interviews with the Heads of Departments, with whom it is next to impossible to obtain a satisfactory interview for even fifteen minutes! Two hundred and fifteen of those letters I have replied to; the rest remain unanswered, and may so remain for a long time yet to come, from circumstances over which I have no control; and such is the nature of the business, and I beg you to reply on my recommendation of them. The time has, therefore, now arrived for you, who are my *friends in Essex and Kent*, and who honored me with your votes and confidence at the last great election, to understand my true position; and to relieve me from a renewal of the oppressing, harassing, heavy, and uncalled for *inebus* under which I have been so long and so severely laboring, and which detains me *here*, while other members of the Legislature are spending Easter with their families and friends at *home!* And it now behoves me to make you acquainted with the course I shall hereafter pursue in all matters affecting your *private interests*, about which you may desire my assistance. But first, do not forget that each County has a Representative in the Lower House. Let division of labor be the policy here as elsewhere. Look for that, and I'll take my share; but I must now, once and for all, honestly tell you, that I shall decline attending *personally*, on behalf of any body, at any of the public offices, or upon the Heads of any of the Public Departments. In short, I cannot give my time or personal exertions to any *out-door business*. Any Elector, who whenever my *Friend* requires my assistance, let him address me fully, plainly and carefully, as to the subject of his wants, and upon what premises he grounds his claims, *and let it be such a letter as I can openly submit to the Head of the Department*. I will then take care that it be faithfully delivered; and it shall be no fault of mine, if he does not get an answer in due time. Nor can I, any longer, submit to the frequent mortifications which I, in common with others, have, up to this very day, endured in "*dancing attendance*," as the vulgar saying goes, on "*officials*," and in wasting one's valuable time in soliciting from such persons employment, and offices, and patronage, for one's fellow-men; more especially where, as the fact is, disappointment is sure to result in at least nine in four out of ten. Therefore, in these latter cases, all I can undertake to do henceforth, will be, on application, my name and signature, any memorial or letter of recommendation sent to me by any *friend (provided I approve of it, and it be signed by others also)* and to have it delivered at the proper quarter, and to do all I can to obtain an answer in his favor. To my services, as here described, you are, and shall be, most truly welcome. But often *they* must be made subservient to my duties as your Legislative Councillor. Pardon my style of addressing you. I am a plain man and I write plainly, perhaps not sufficiently *courtly*, according to some person's notions of dignity.

As I told you over and over again, from the Hustings, you shall never find my zeal abate in endeavouring to promote your own and the public welfare, and the cause of Liberty and Justice, so long as I have health and strength to stand by you in our Legislative Halls. But you must not think me capable of performing *every thing*, and I know that your great good sense will dictate to you that an upright and independent Senator cannot but ever believe private affairs to be of secondary consideration to the public duties which he owes to his constituents and to the country which he aids in representing in her greatest Council.

Believe me to remain, as ever, your obliged and faithful friend, and servant,

JOHN PRINCE.

Toronto, C. W., 6th March, 1857.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, APRIL 16, 1857.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

In an article which appeared a short time since in these columns, wherein it was stated by us that satisfactory arrangements had been entered into at Amherstburg, which would in all probability hasten the completion of the Southern Railway. These arrangements would no doubt, when carried out, have materially affected the interests of certain parties on whose behalf our Town cotemporary appears to be anxiously labouring. In the above article, we are accused of making a premature assertion—and that either they or ourselves had been misinformed, as they had asserted quite the contrary of what we had. Now, we naturally supposed that the public would have been enlight-ned upon the subject and put right upon the misinformation that we had published; but in this we are disappointed, as we were only treated to a contradiction. Now, with all due deference to our cotemporary's correct information upon railway matters, we are forced to the conclusion that *they* were misinformed, and that in fact the arrangements were made which we stated had been. In support of our assertion, we would beg to tender them proof of the correctness of our statement,—In the first place, we will copy from the Woodstock *Sentinel*, a paper that has taken an active part in the strife which has been carried to such an extent. After speaking of the Eastern section, and the difficulties which had surrounded them, it says:

Since writing the above, the Board of Directors met yesterday, and arrangements were made which resulted in a remodelling of the Board of Directors. The first act of the Board, when thus constituted, was to rescind the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board, already alluded to, censuring Mr. O'Reilly — and damaging to the prospects of the whole scheme—and then they agreed to the necessary change to be made. Messrs. O'Reilly, Sadowith and VanNorman retired from the directory, and the Board as reconstructed stands as follows:—

The Hon. J. C. Morrison, President,
T. G. Ridout Esq., Cashier
of the Bank of Upper Canada,
Isaac Buchanan, Esq.,
T. C. Street, "
James Kintrea, " } Directors.
R. G. Benedict, "
J. A. Woodruff, "

This arrangement we are pleased to understand, is calculated to be a solution of all those difficulties, which formerly stood in the way; and equally satisfactory to the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Board of Directors, which is now unanimously recognised as the legal board of the Western section of the Great Southern Railway. Contending parties are now reconciled, and as far as human foresight can penetrate the dark vista of futurity, the speedy completion of our Railway may be now considered a fixed fact.

And the Woodstock *Times* of the 18th instant, a paper, by the way, opposed to the McLeod Board, writes thus:

Thos. G. Ridout of the Bank of Upper Canada, Hon. Joseph C. Morrison, Receiver General, and Mr. Isaac Buchanan take the places of Messrs. Sadworth, O'Reilly and VanNorman; and Mr. O'Reilly as contemplated, transfers to Messrs. Gzowski & Co. the Zimmerman interest in the work. By this arrangement all interests are protected; all opposition removed, and the work put in a fair way for a speedy completion. It is reported that Messrs. Kinnear & Co. will work will be in the amalgamated board. Two of the McLeod board are also to have seats, and two of Mr. Rankin's board. The manufacture of the rolling stock is, we understand to be given to Messrs. Benedict & Co.

Beyond the information here given we believe there is nothing of importance to communicate. A month will hardly pass ere an amalgamation of the three companies will take place. This done the attention will be secured by the subscription of the capital stock requisite, and the payment of the ten per cent. The cordial co-operation of the nominees of Mr. O'Reilly in the plan submitted by Messrs. Buchanan, Morrison, and Ridout, must go sufficiently far to remove any impression that may have been formed as to these persons having actuated by any other than proper motives in the proceedings of a former meeting.

We must now refer the reader to an article from the *Leader*, which will throw a little more light upon the subject.

The *Leader* thus speaks of the Railway:

"There seems to be every probability that the death of Mr. Zimmerman will not prevent the execution of the Great Southern Railway project, which his brain had conceived. The arrangements made seem to assure success. The Woodstock Board has assented to the proposed amalgamation with that of the Southern Road-improver. The contract was taken by Mr. Wythes, of London, England, and Messrs. O'Reilly and Street, as representatives of the Zimmerman estate; and within the last few days the to erest of the latter has been transferred to Gzowski & Co. The Western Extension difficulty is said to have been settled by a resolution to carry the road to some point in the township of Colchester or Gosfield, with in a few miles of the northern boundary line, where it will diverge in two directions, creating two western terminii, one at Windsor, and the other at Amherstburg. The municipalities interested in the Woodstock and Port Dover Road have all ratified the last agreement entered into with the late Mr. Zimmerman and his partners. The contract for the rolling stock has been made a separate thing. A gentleman who has not hitherto been in the Board will be President of the Company. It is but proper to state that Mr. Buchanan has repudiated an article on the subject of this enterprise published in the Hamilton *Banner* last week, and the appearance of which created a feeling of suspicion as to the integrity of his course in the minds of those who regarded that sheet as his peculiar organ. We are glad to find that Mr. Buchanan has cleared himself of that suspicion."

And connected with these, the fact that Mr. Rankin has attempted to legalize the proceedings of the Board by Act of Parliament, is another strong proof of the tight *pinch* in which he is placed.

As we have kept ourselves perfectly cool throughout—rather more so than our cotemporary—we would advise him to act upon his own advice a little. And if we asserted what was not correct, how is it that there are so many papers that have fallen into the same error, and only one which has not? And is that one better informed than any of the journals that we have referred to? We think not.

We naturally came to the conclusion that we were not misinformed, but that our cotemporary must have been.

Below will be found the explanations of Mr. Buchanan, in relation to his conduct in the matter, which we feel pleasure in giving a place to.

The Great South Western Railway.

To the Editor of the Spectator.

HAMILTON, 6th April, 1857.

SIR,—I find that certain parties for their own selfish ends, are attempting through the press to create impressions which would prejudice the public mind (and through it the mind of Parliament) on the subject of my proceedings in the carrying on of the Great South Western Railway, since the lamented death of Mr. Zimmerman. It is therefore due not only to myself, but to those connected with me, and to the safety of the great enterprise itself, that the whole truth be at once plainly made known. The following letters, and the appended resolution of the Directors of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway, explain my whole movement, which is attempted to be misrepresented, in order to take advantage of the trust of the late Mr. Zimmerman, and the person of them will make it evident that the parties to this "Cry" do not make it for the sake of Mr. Zimmerman's estate, but for their own sake, and to grasp for themselves as individuals what is already firmly secured to Mr. Zimmerman's Trustees.

HAMILTON, 21st March, 1857.

J. C. STREET Esq.,
Representing George Wythes.
MILES O'REILLY, Esq.,

For himself, and as representing the late Samuel Zimmerman, Esq.

GENTLEMEN.—Mr. McLeod is here, and has repeated the former assertions of the Amherstburg Board (of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway) that they are led to prevent me carrying out my brother's agreement with Messrs Wythes and Zimmerman only by the indication given by Mr. Zimmerman of his not being prepared to abide by the charters as to the Western terminii. He offers, on behalf of that Board to re-enact the By Law to secure my property in the railway; and, with my consent, to give a contract securing the road to go to Amherstburg—this seeming to be the best, if not the only way to satisfy all parties. In present circumstances, *you* seem the proper parties to assume the contract, *after wards to be transferred to, or held for, the parties who are to carry out the agreement aforesaid* to secure my outlay and responsibility for the Railway.

By now taking this contract, you have it in your power to receive for them the subscriptions of that which my brother undertook to put into their hands. I, therefore, now call on you to take the contract offered; and if you do not do so, with you must remain the responsibility of refusing this practical fulfillment, on my brother's part, of the agreement already made.

I am gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
[Signed] ISAAC BUCHANAN.

HAMILTON, C. W., 27th March, 1857.

ISAAC BUCHANAN, Esq.,
Hamilton, C. W.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge your letter of the 21st instant, and to express ourselves prepared to take a contract from the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, for the purposes therein contained, and having especial references to the fulfillment of your Brother's agreement of the 26th September last, with Messrs George Wythes and Samuel Zimmerman.

We therefore now give you this letter to show the understanding on which you assent to the Board of Directors of the Amherstburgh and St. Thomas Railway Company, giving us the contract about to be gone into.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
[Signed] M. O'REILLY.
[Signed] JAMES C. STREET.

Resolutions of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Directors, held at Amherstburgh, on the latter representing himself, and the Trustees of the late Samuel Zimmerman, Esq., said contract being for the sum of £——— and that the President be authorized to sign the same and attach to it the Seal of this Company."

Now, after reading the foregoing, will any fair and disinterested party say that there has been the slightest approach on my part to any overlooking of Mr. Zimmerman's interests, or that I have failed to act by Mr. Zimmerman's Trustees in this matter with the same scrupulous honor, with which I should desire any party to act towards my trustees in similar circumstance?

I may add a few words to show that my present more active interference is neither unnatural nor unnecessary. As the public well know, I first got the control of the charters, on which the Great South western Railway is to be built without any view of speculation or profit to myself, but with the simple view of putting it in the power of the Great Western Railway to lay out on this line (instead of along the present Great Western line) the money then ready in London to build its road track, and no good would now arise from my reflecting on how these views of mine were frustrated to my very serious personal injury as well as that of the Great Western Railway.

The public also know, through my report on my return from England in October last to the Directors of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway, that in order to prevent the Woodstock and Lake Erie charter being disso-ciate from the Great South Western through line (which would in reality have been the loss both of the cross road and of the money lent out by the municipalities) I had proposed to Mr. Wythes, in England that I would entirely stand out of the way, if he and Mr. Zimmerman would take over the charters, as held by me, and build on them the whole road between the Niagara and Detroit rivers, including the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway. I also offered, on my br ther's part and my own, to give him all the assistance, both in England and America, in our power, asking no further interest in the matter than that I should be relieved by them of my responsibility and should get back the money I had outlayed.

The arrangement alluded to was made, but, to my deep regret, Mr. Zimmerman died, before carrying out the preliminary condition of relieving me from my responsibility, by transferring the Stock from my name or having back to me the deposits I had made, and thus I was left, as I am at this moment, the only party [except the Municipalities] having any pecuniar. interests in the Amherstburgh and St. Thomas and Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Charters. In these circumstances, le twith the power which I had so much desired to be relieved of, I was forced to act, and the course which I thought proper to take is shewn in the forgoing documents.

You will easily perc ive how utterly false the insinuation is, that I have either desired to take or have actually taken, any advantage of Mr. Zimmerman's Trustees. The vast interests which I had, and still have, under the arrangement made by my brother with Messrs. Wythes, and Zimmerman dated Live pool 26th September last, left me no alternative but to act, seeing that my doing so was the only way my property could be protected; but I also saw that t e interest of Mr. Zimmerman's estate as well as of Mr. Wythes equally required me to do as I have done.

I am anxious not to add a word of r mark, for I believe that the attempt to inflame and to deceive the Municipalities will be equally vain as the attempt on the public and on Parliament. The Municipalities all along have had perfect confidence in me, and I m them, as p rties whose interests are identical; and they can never be made to regard me as otherwise than cutting their throats, whose object is to substitute a direct charter for that of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway, conceded though this subject may be in the false and wicked very that I have done more than carry out what the late Mr. Zimmerman had agreed to.

I am Sir,
Yours Respectfully,
ISAAC BUCHANAN.

Below will be found the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest, held upon the bod es of the unfortunate persons who were killed by the accident at the Desjardin's Canal Bridge

We have reason to hope, that sad experience has taught the Government the urgent necessity of a proper system of inspection of all Railway lines; and for this purpose an act has been passed, which was published in last we k's issue, which, if rigidly carried out, will in a great measure prevent the frequent recurrences of the frightful sacrifice of life that have taken place since the Great Western Line has been in operation.

1st. That the said enumerated persons being passengers, and several servants of the Great Western Railway Company, came to their death in consequence of the Company's locomotive engine *Oxford* and tender, with a baggage car and two first class passenger cars attached, composing the train leaving Toronto for Hamilton at ten minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th day of March last, having been precipitated into the Desjardin's Canal by the breaking of the swing bridge over said canal.

2nd. The jurors aforesaid find that the immediate cause of the accident was owing to the breaking of the forward axle of the engine truck close to the wheel, on the right, at a point of the road not ascertained and in consequence of which the left forward wheel of the truck left the rail at or near the switch adjoining the Desjardin's Canal Bridge, causing the locomotive *when entering on the bridge*, to diverge to the right—crushing and tearing away its supports—precipitating the whole train into the canal—and resulting in the calamity which forms the subject of this melancholy enquiry.

3rd. The jurors further find that the locomotive "Oxford" had recently undergone a thorough repair, and six days previous to the melancholy o-casion, according to the evidence, had been turned out of the repair shop in a good and satisfactory condition. They likewise find that, before leaving the Toronto Station with the Train upon this fatal trip, the said engine was examined by the proper officer, and reported by him to be in good running order.

4th. The Jurors aforesaid also find that the said Bridge over the said Desjardin's Canal was built of wood, and constructed of sufficient strength for the conveyance and traffic of the line safely and securely over the said bridge, provid d that the locomotive and cars remained on the railway track; but they would further strongly urge on the Government to cause the same to be built forthwith, and also that the Toronto and Great Western lines should have separate tracks over said structure, thereby doing away with crashes, which are always objectionable in such places.

6th. The Jurors would further recommend the removal of the former bo-e, compelling trains to come to a dead stop before passing on this and all simi ar bridges, believing, as they do, that the lamentable accident might have been avoided had such precautionary measure been in operation.

H. B. GILL,
J. W. R SEBURG, } *Coroners.*

THE ASSIZES.

The Assizes for the County of Essex were opened on Tuesday last. The Honorable Mr. Justice Richards presiding.

Associates, ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esq., Judge of the County Court, and FRANCIS CARROW, Esquire.

The Grand Jury.—Thomas Boyle, Esq., *Foreman*.

Peter Desjardins, George Dresser, R. H. B. Elliott, Ralph Fosbr, William Mickle, Joseph Marks, John Moran, John Murray, John McAlister, George Murray, James Merrick, L. Navarre, John Pattipiece, James Robson, Edward Shay, Francis Wilkinson, Francis A. Wilkinson, Michael M. Wigle.

Mr. O'Connor acting on behalf of the Crown.

The Queen *vs* Patrick Clanney—assault. Guilty.

McMullin *vs* Baby, Sheriff—assessment. Damages assessed at £322 10.

Bank of Upper Canada *vs* W. D. Baby—assessment. Damages assessed at £41 12 8

Offit *vs* Reynolds—Trespass. Verdict for Plantiff £3 15.

Reynolds *vs* Offit—defendant issue. Verdict for Plantiff £10.

Lane *vs* Montreal Te'egraph Company—assessment. Damages assessed at £25.

Hallock *vs* Smith—Ejectment, Verdict for Plaintiff and 1s. damages, subject to the opinion of the Court below.

Hallock *vs* Wilson—Ejectment. Verdict for Plantiff and 1s. damages, subject to the Court below.

Howes *et al vs* Ouellette *et al*,—defendant issue. Verdict for Plaintiff, £218 6 5.

CONCERT.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the last Amateur Concert, given in this place a short time since, will not lose the present opportunity of again enjoying a rich treat in vocal and instrumental music. Those who did not, we would advise to not let this chance slip by, without availing themselves of the opportunity of enjoying good music.

The Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly consented to take part in this concert, are fully competent to sustain their characters as good singers and musicians.

The proceeds of the conc-rt will be applied to liquidate a debt due by St. John's Church, Sandwich, and we therefore hope that there will be a full attendance. For particulars see advertisement.

☞ A prisoner in the Sandwich Gaol, committed for breaking into the Belle River Station House, attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat, yesterday (Wednesday). Fortunately, Dr. Dewson happened to be in the Court Room at the time, and rendered the necessary assistance. The wound which the prisoner inflicted was very severe, and had it not been for the timely assistance of the Dr, he would in all probability have died. He will now probably recover.

Poisoning the President.

There is now little doubt that the poisoning in Washington was the result of an attempt to destroy the life of the President. When he went to Washington and stopped at the National Hotel, the disease broke out, he and every one who dined at the public table being affected. When he left and went back no new cases occurred until he resigned at the inauguration, and then it broke out again in precisely the same way He took the precaution the second time of neither eating or drinking in the National, which saved his life. His nephew died of the poison, and several others have died in different parts of the country from the same cause. In view of all the circumstances it is impossible to suppose that the sickness and death of so many was not the result of a fiendish attemp on the life of the President. The rat story originated in jest; the water in the tank was not used for cooking at all; and the Board of Health of Washington must have wished to smother the truth in announcing that the mortality arose from malaria arising from a foul sewer. It is very probable that some crazy, political lunatic may have conceived the fie dish design of poisoning the President, and a proper investigation would have brought the truth to light.—*Brooklyn Eagle, April 4.*

AMERICAN WAR VESSELS FOR CHINA.—A Washington correspondent says the reinforcement of the East India squadron is under the consideration of the Naval Department; and that the sloop-of war Dale, under orders for Africa, will probably be sent to the China Seas, in addition to several other large vessels, believed to be already ordered for that service.

TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM AND MR. ECKEL.—The New York *Herald* of the 7th inst. says:—In the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday, on motion of the District Attorney, the trial of Mrs. Cunningham and John J. Eckel was postponed till Monday the 4th of May. A panel of the hundred jurors will be ordered for this case.

THE CANADIAN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—The Inspector General's resolutions granting a subsidy of £50,000 per annum for a weekly line of ocean steamships from Quebec to Liverpool in summer, and to Portland or Liverpool in winter, have passed the Assembly without opposition. This is highly gratifying, and we may now look forward with pleasure to the prospect of Canada competing favourably with the steamship lines between New York and Liverpool.—*Spectator.*

MARKETS.

SANDWICH, April 15, 1857.

Flour.—Best warranted, $7 00 2nd do. $6.
Buckwheat Flour.—$2 50
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 50.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $2.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb. 50c.
Oats,—do do do 37c.
Potatoes,—50c
Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.
Barley—48 lb, $1 25 to 1 50.
Hay—per Ton, $10.
Straw—Per load $1 00.
Pork—Per 100 lbs, $5.
Beef.—do $4 to $7.

TORONTO, April 13, 1857.

WHEAT—The market to-day was not very well supplied, the receipts reaching only 600 bushels. The demand was active but competition hardly as keen as usual. Nevertheless, loads moved off the market rapidly at 6s 4d a 6s 6d per bushel.

FLOUR.—The effect of the recent unfavorable news has been apparent on the flour market, and there is great depression everywhere There is not a great deal offering, and holders are firm and buyers cautious, so that no transactions transpire. Nominal quotations are—Superfine, 23s a 23s; Fancy 26s 3d a 27s; Extra, 28s a 30s per barrel

BARLEY in good local request at 4s per bushel. Rye not plentiful, and worth 3s 6d a 3s 9d per bushel.

OATS.—Oats are coming in freely, and prices are not very firm. We quote them at 2s 7d a 2s 9d per bushel.

PEAS in active request for seed, at 4s a5s per bushel for good varieties.

POTATOES are becoming plentiful, importation by lake having c mmenced. The stock on hand is not less than 2,000 bus. The price is, however, still high, varying from 4s 6d to 5s 3d per bushel.

Special Notices.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Have by the test of experience, become satisfied that Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are composed of simple but powerful curative ingredients, and have proved successful in every respect that the most delicate lady or tender child may take them with the greatest safety For bilio s disorders, liver complaints, indige tion, loss of appetite, costiveness, sick-headache, depression of spirits, pains in the back, gravel and lumbago, Sir Astley Co per's pills will be found a safe and admirable remedy. Unrivalled as a medicine as immediate trial of this excellent, long tried and success ful medicine.

The citizens of the United States and Canada suffer much disorders of the Liver and Stomach. The Pacific coast is truly the most handsome in the world, at a certain period lose their tooth and good looks while yet in the bloom of youth. These evils may be effectually remedied by constantly keeping the blood pure, and the liver and stomach in a healthy condition, when life will flow freely. We say seriously, that health and life may be prolonged for years beyond the ordinary limits, if Sir Astley Co per's Pills are taken to purify the blood, in accordance with the directions which accom any each box.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To prevent imposition, be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Coop r's Pills, prepared in London and New York; if you ask for Sir Astley Cooper's Pill *only*, you will get a spurious compound, which will not have a beneficial effect. The Genuine Pills have an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac simile of the signature of the Proprietors MacPhail & Co. London and New York, on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thompson, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Gait; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich

ONE PENNY REWARD.

WHEREAS my indented apprentice Lawrence Kohlhas left my employ, I will give the above reward for his apprehension.

THEO. M. KALCHTHALER.

Amherstburg, April 13th, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

West Tilbury, } WM. NICHOLSON.
8th April 1857. } Town Clerk.

CONCERT.

THE Amateurs of Sandwich will give a concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the old Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, this evening, Thursday 16th instant, for the benefit of St. John's Church, Sandwich.

Tickets, 25 cents each. Reserved seats 50 cents. Doors open at half-past seven, Concert to commence at eight o'clock.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE,

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Curious Effect of Lighting.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

CUBA, LAKE Co., Ill., March 24, 1857.

The house of Henry Wells, in the town of Fremont, Lake County, Ill., on the evening of the 22d inst, was struck with lightning. The lightning came in contact with the chimney, which it followed into the rooms, and, after shattering stoves, ripping up floors and playing around an iron bound trunk, passed off under the house. Eight persons were in the building at the time of the accident—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells, four children, William Wells (Henry's brother), and a boy fourteen years old—all of whom were more or less injured. All were struck senseless, and now have no knowledge of the shock. Henry thinks he recovered in about ten minutes, and, after discovering the condition of the rest of the inmates of his residence (though badly burned), immediately proceeded to the house of a near neighbor with the sad intelligence, and medical aid was procured forth with. Henry was burned badly about the feet and legs. Mrs. Wells was also burned very severely about the feet and legs and otherwise injured, having been thrown upon a stove. William was marked from the right elbow across the bowels and down the left leg. His clothing was torn and his boot shivered but he was not badly hurt. The boy fourteen years old bore no mark upon his person but appeared fearfully unconscious of anything for half an hour. A little girl five years old was marked with a bit-tered streak, commencing on the right side, and running across the breast, thence to the bowels, on the surface of which it takes a number of circles, and then passes down the left leg. A boy three years old was scorched, but it is not known to what extent he is injured. A little girl aged two years was to all appearance, dead for about thirty minutes, but recovered.

SYMPATHY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Buffalo *Patriot* of 5th instant has an interesting leader on that subject. It says:

"There are in the whole world hardly two governments so friendly towards each other, or affording each other mutually such effectual support, as the administration of the great American Republic and the despotic Government of the Russian Empire." It then enumerates many facts proving the *intente cordiale* between the two governments, amongst others, the zeal shown by the Pierce administration, in parrouting (alleged) British recruiting agents during the late war with Russia; the great consideration which which Russian agents are treated at Washington, and, on the other hand the distinguished courtesies paid to Americans in Russia. Russia has been proposed by the United States as the umpire in controversies between herself and other Governments. The laudation heaped by the Anglo-American press on the Russian Government, as being one of "civilization and progress," was especially remarkable. The Patriot remarks that "this friendship between two countries so different in their institutions appears very strange. We, on the contrary, should find it very strange if the Government of the United States, controlled by *slaveowners*, should *not* actively sympathize with Russia, the empire ruled by *serfowners*."

The number of the *Canada an News* received by the Asia, states that the price of Canadian securities had been kept up chiefly by the gradual decline in the English stock market, and Government Six per cent, bonds had been in good demand at £111. The bonds of the Grand Trunk Railway had also been more inquired for, and the price had advanced to £93, but there had been little done in the Great Western of Canada bonds, with a slight fall in their prices. There had been a steady market in Canada Land shares, with a preponderance of purchases on the fortnight's business; the price has ranged between £151 to £158, closing, buyers at £154; no sellers under £157.

Great Western Canada Railway shares had steadily advanced, on the full expectation of an increased dividend for the half year, and a large business had been done, principally for Scotch account. Doubtless the intelligence of the Dej rtha Canal accident would cause a fall in these securities. Without any marked change in prices, the Grand Trunk stock has been in fair request, and the shares been dealt at 12¾ and 13, improving afterwards to 13¾. The statement was renewed that six per cent, interest will be continued on the shares until the Victoria Bridge is opened for traffic.

A singular case has lately been tried in Memphis, (U. S.) in which a Mr. and Mrs. Helbing had sued Philip R. Bohlen, for breach of marriage contract, in failing to marry Mrs. Helbing after the death of Mrs. Agnes Handworker, and the jury has given the injured parties $1,250 damages! The idea of Helbig suing Bohlen because he did not marry his wife, is certainly the richest thing of this fast age.—*Globe.*

An auction sale of the furniture of the late Dr. Burdell took place on Monday afternoon at the house, No. 31 Bond street, by order of the Surrogate, granted on application of the public Administrator. Every room in the house was thronged with persons anxious to see the premises which a mysterious murder had invested with such horrible interest. A large proportion of the crowd were women. The bidding was eager, and most of the articles were sold off at a pretty high figure. Some of the sales were as follows:—Book case, $60; Lincoln's chair, $23; mirrors, $70, $70, and $50; sofa bedstead, $21; landscapes, $23 $11, and $8½; picture of the Holy Family $17, &c. While the sale was going on, the people who were prevented by the pressure from getting into the room to see the articles for sale held, passed the time in discussing the question of Eckel's and Mrs. Cunnigham's guilt or innocence with as much zeal and interest as ever.

The *Indian* (Canadian line) left Portland on Wednesday, March 4th. The *Asia* (Cunard line) left New York on the same day. The *Indian* arrived in the Mersey early on Monday, 19th ult., and her mails were not delivered in Liverpool the same morning. The *Asia* did not get in until late on Monday, and her mails were not delivered until the next day. The fact is worthy of the attention of all, and more especially claims the notice of the mercantile community on both sides of the boundary line.—*Globe.*

A QUEER CASE OF FRAUD.—A queer case of fraud was recently brought to light in Toronto through the Customs. A newly-established dealer in wines, &c., advertised some Champagne for sale, which some of his competitors in business found had never been entered at the Custom-House. Accordingly information was given, and the wine seized. The fellow thereupon had the impudence to go and demand the release of his goods from seizure on the ground that the Champagne was of Toronto manufacture! He produced invoices showing he had imported and paid duties on the bottles, the forged labels, and the old corks bearing the genuine brands, which had been picked up in the hotels at New York to be resold for this purpose.—*Post.*

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A man named J. C. Taylor, 58 years of age, from Herkimer county, State of New York, had a very narrow escape from death at the Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, yesterday. He had descended the staircase from Mr. Winter's mill above the bridge, lost his balance, and fell into the current, (which at this point runs sixty miles an hour,) and was carried about 150 or 200 yards down the current. There he was most fortunately thrown by an eddy and thrown on a rock, where he managed to hold on until assistance was given by the people in the vicinity by ropes and ladders, and he was finally landed on the bank 250 feet from the water, quite exhausted. He was carried to the Hotel, Whitesboro, Oneida Co., being the end of the race. The names of these heartless men are Dalton and Taylor. They pushed on unmercifully, until at Frankfort Dalton's horse gave out, having then gone eighty nine miles. Taylor continued to race on a while with his horse under blankets. Of course both horses will die—that was expected on the start, and if we had our way about it, Messrs. Dalton and Taylor should eat them raw, hides and hoofs, without dressing.—*Ex.*

A YOUNG CANADIAN "DECORATED."—We have always great pleasure in recording whatever is honorable to Canada and creditable to her children. It will be seen from the subjoined notes that the rare distinction the Victoria Cross, has been conferred upon Alexander Duncan Dunn, Lieut into 11th Hussars —for having in the Light Cavalry charge on the 25th October, 1854, saved the life of Serjeant Bently, 11th Hussars, by cutting down two or three Russian Lancers who were attacking him from the rear, and afterward cutting down a Russian Hussar, who was attacking Private Levett, 11th Hussars.

SALE OF TELEGRAPH LINE.—The "International Telegraph" has finally ceased to exist. We understand that the whole concern, including nearly eight hundred miles of line with instruments, batteries, offices, furniture, and all appendages, has been bought by the Montreal Company, for the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds—less than one tenth its actual cost. Portions of the line me not entirely worthless are to be put in repair for the summer business. The Montreal Company have something over three thousand miles of line now in operation extending from the Detroit River to the Atlantic coast, with branches to almost every town of importance in Canada East and West. Two or three wires are erected on the main routes.

A COWHIDING AFFAIR WITH A FEMALE IN IT.—A Citizen of this place was cowhided at the Louisville Hotel yesterday Morning by a lady of Cincinnati, who came down purposely to inflict the castigation. The particulars sustained the relations of husband and wife, but have been living apart some years, one of the party obtaining a divorce. The lady was a long time connected with the stage; is handsome and highly accomplished. She alleges that he has constantly slandered her in a manner that discredits her fair fame. That up to this period she has borne the calumnies in silence, hoping by irreproachable conduct to make apparent their falsehood. But finding these slanders persisted in and her position in society and means of livelihood seriously interfered with, she chose this plan to right herself. It is but due to state that the gentleman in question has furnished us a version of the affair appertaining to this occurrence, which is different and quite unfavorable to the lady.

PAYING TO SUPPORT ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—A novel and strange case of alimony has just been decided in Louisville, Ky. A man named Ferguson separated from his wife and she sued for alimony. Settlement was made by agreeing to pay her $500 a year during her life.—Subsequently the parties were divorced, and neither party was restricted from marrying again—the husband relying upon the religious faith of his wife (she being a Catholic) to prevent her from taking another husband. She did marry, however, and Mr. Ferguson thereupon stopped the supplies. He didn't relish the idea of feeding and clothing another man's wife without deriving some *little benefit* from the outlay. Suit was brought to compel the payment of the $500 per annum, and decided in favor of the wife.

THE ATLANTIC TO BE SEAMED WITH WIRES.—Presently we shall have morning and evening editions of London and Paris news, for the Company now organized, with its American terminus in Newfoundland, is not destined to a monopoly of communications. A rival scheme is proposed in the metropolis of the British empire, intended to traverse a route through more Southern latitudes. The cable is to run from the Land's End in Cornwall to Cape Finisterre, thence to the Western Islands, and thence to Cape Cod. The last-named stretch is the longest, and is estimated at eighteen hundred miles, the whole distance being within a fraction of four thousand. We are not informed whether the Company proposes to wait the result of the experiment already commenced, or whether it will bid defiance to sharks, animalcules, and the other perils of the deep, to which wire and gutta percha may be exposed.

A bill has passed the New York Senate providing that all bills of exchange, or drafts drawn payable at sight, at any place within the States, shall be deemed due and payable on presentation, without any days of grace being allowed; and that all such checks, bills and drafts, appearing on their face to have been drawn on any bank or banking institution, or individual, banker, carrying on the business in accordance with the law in relation thereto, shall be deemed due on the day mentioned for the payment of the same, without any days of grace.—*Globe.*

THE END OF THE WORLD.—While politics and many other ties agitate the European world at large, a new theme has been revived, very injurious to the nerves of timid folks, old women and young children generally. It has re started in Paris and sounds very much like a scientific desire to see our world knocked into "pi."

Thus we find at present in Paris, the question is of quite other things than revolution on the abuses of the ancient regime. Many people are firmly convinced that the prophecy of Dr. Cumming is about to be realized. On knows that Dr. Cumming has irrevocably fixed the year 1857 for the end of the world. For two years past the prophecy of the Scotch Dr. has been nearly forgotten, but the astronomers are making every effort to revive the closing terrors They announce the journey of a ..idly comet with great velocity, which is coming to dash its head or tail against our globe with the intention of reducing it to powder. It is on the 13th of June the shock is to take place, and this date the 13th does not contribute little in terrifying the imaginations of the weak. A learned member of the Institution, M. Babinet, who is familiar with all the heavenly bodies does not deny the vagabond course of the comet in question, he declares on the contrary that it is on its way, but the voyage will be made without accident In case he says the comet strikes the globe, the shock produced on the world we inhabit will be like a fillip on the back of an elephant. A learned German, who considers himself much wiser than M. Babinet, pretends that he will see himself greatly deceived, that the comet is enormous, and of such force that it will precipitate our world into immensity, like a balloon falling from the moon. Which are we to believe, the learned German or the learned Frenchman?

The millenium must be near at hand. Last evening Mr. MACKENZIE carried two bills through a second reading. The first was to alter the present mode of taking evidence in the case of contested elections; by providing that it be taken before the county judge, as in the state of New York, instead of before a committee of the House; and was carried without a division, Attorney General MACDONALD adopting the principle of the measure. Four years ago, the House spent a whole night in opposing the same principle. The other was a bill to render the mayors of towns and cities, Upper Canada, elective. The second reading was carried with a vote of 55 against 4. The only objection urged to this bill was that it had not been petitioned for. There is no denying however, that public opinion indicates a sanction of the measure; and there seems to be every probability that it will become law.—*Berlin Chronicle.*

Accounts from Washington state that Lord Napier, in pursuance of his instructions, has asked the United States Government to give its "moral support" to France and England in their war upon China; and that Gen. Cass, acting as the agent of the Government, had given a distinct refusal to this proposition. The *role* offered to the United States was, it seems, not of a sufficiently ambitious nature to come up to the notions of Mr. Buchanan's Government.—That Government is said to contemplate the inauguration of a new foreign policy of a more positive kind than has hitherto existed; that it will seek to effect the conquest and annexation of Central America; for that is what the civilization of that part of the world, when pronounced by American writers, means. England and France will doubtless have their common policy in regard to China, just as if they had obtained the "moral support" of the United States. The chief object of Lord NAPIER'S mission has been stated to have reference to China; and if so it must be considered to have fa l.—*Leader*

Quite a stir was excited in our usually quiet village during the last week or two by the announcement that there had been discovered within our borders a bed of gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, [sulphate of lime.] A small quantity has been ground up, and it appears very like the material, though it has a darker hue than that imported from Oswego. The tinge is greenish blue. It has been examined by parties engaged in working the Oswego plaster, and we understand it is pronounced by them to be of a richer quality than the imported. It has not been ever yet been chemically tested, and it may yet prove to be nothing more than common limestone, [carbonate of lime] We would recommend that a specimen be sent forthwith to Sir William E. Logan, the Provincial Geologist, that it may be properly tested and its richness ascertained, should it prove to be the sub-tate of lime.—*Newburgh Index.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been, and is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION
AND
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On the Nos. is a large, roomy and substantial FOUR STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and formerly fitted as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Mills House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in the locality, and which is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus there will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the bank of the said River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale completed.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

2nd April, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays,
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being built on the model lines each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers with a degree of comfort and luxury, entirely unequaled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties in New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *Than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ATLANTIC, " S. Labroo
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week: and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. Those preferring Forwarding West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo.
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, } A. T. STEWART & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Atlantic, } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Of the Township Treasurer's Account, for the Township of Gosfield, for 1856.

TOWNSHIP DR.

To total amount paid for Roads and Bridges,		£390	16 10
" " " Support of Paupers,		29	3 9
" " " Salaries of Township Officers,		87	2 2
" " " Incidental Expences,		27	13 6
" " " School Fund,		101	4 3
" " " Non-Resident Land Tax,		31	4 1½
To amount of Cash on hand to Balance,		306	18 1½
		£1064	2 9½

CR.

By amount from late Treasurer, (John C. Fox),	£	3	18 5½
" " G. Bullock, Government School Grant for 1856,		53	5 7
" " Clergy Reserve Fund for 1856,		444	3 9
" " Collector of Taxes, (Wm. Wigle),		540	0 0
" " Tavern Licences,		18	15 0
" " Clerk for Rent of Town Hall,		3	15 0
" " James King, Esq., for Fines,		8	0 £1064 2 9½

WILLIAM E. WAGSTAFF,
LEONARD NIGHTINGALE, } *Auditors.*

Gosfield, February 20th, 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground. Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice trans-planted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of the Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated at Sandwich this day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.
LOUIS J. FLEET,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.

Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets Amherstburg, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the house of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 5, N. M. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.

Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 10½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS.—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months.

Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.

Windsor, March 24, 1857.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 34, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

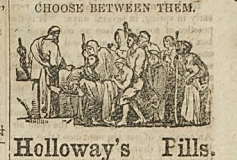
NOTICE.

HEREBY given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN.

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alternatives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review" and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma
Bowel Complaints
Coughs,
Colics,
Chest Diseases,
Costiveness,
Dyspepsia,
Diarrhœa
Dropsy,
Debility,
Fever and Ague,
Female Complaints,
Gout,
Headaches,
Indigestion
Influenza,
Inflammation,
Inward Weakness
Liver Complaints,
Lowness of Spirits
Piles,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Venereal Affections,
Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Wallbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

6th day of May next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society, to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid; and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

Rhubarb may be brought forward very early in spring, in several ways. It is the practice of some to place an old barrel or box (with the bottom and head out) over one or more plants, early in April, and to surround the whole with fresh horse manure, a foot in depth. This stimulates the plant into growth, and the barrel shading the leaves, causes them to shoot up long and rapidly. The stalks are more tender and less acid than when grown in the open air. An amateur of our acquaintance takes up a few roots of rhubarb every fall, and placing them in tubs of dirt, sets them into his cellar to enjoy a nap of about three months, and then brings them into a warm closet behind his fire place. Opening the window blinds in this closet, and giving his plants a free watering, they soon begin to grow, and furnish his family with a healthful and delicious desert, while yet the garden without is covered with snow. We have known others to bring forward rhubarb in green houses and other warm buildings. Others, again, set out several plants near the stable yard, and in the fall place barrels over them, having holes in the top, and cover the whole with leaves or coarse litter. In the latter part of February, they remove the litter, and surround the barrels with warm manure, a foot in depth, and add to the same from week to week as the leaves extend. The manure warms the roots, and gives almost a summer atmosphere within the barrel, so that in about a month's time the barrel is full of leaves finely branched, tender and crisp, which can be used until the other plants have come forward in the garden. The market gardener who forces his plants in this way is sure of a recompense for his trouble. In New York market alone, many thousand dollars worth, are sold every spring. But if any man has not the time or means to pursue either of the above methods, let him set his plants in a sunny aspect, and in the fall cover a portion of them with six or eight inches of black peat, earth or warm litter, and he will hasten their growth in spring a week earlier than those unprotected.

As to the best sorts of rhubarb, we must say, that, as a general rule, the best are those best cultivated. The *Giants* and *Mammoths* owe a debt to the manure heap for some of their fair proportions. There is, however, a choice, and these are among the best:—

Tobolsk: Scarlet stalks, small, but very early.

Myatt's Victoria: Large, red stalks, with a rich, fruitlike flavour, and early.

Giant: Large, grown stalks; later than the preceding; a great favorite in England.

Mammoth: A seedling from *Giant*, stalks sometimes four feet long; highly esteemed about Philadelphia, where it originated.

Downing's Collosial: A large and very excellent variety; stalks often the size of a man's wrist.

Myatt's Linnæus: The least acid of all, and that not an unimportant matter, considering the present price of sugar.

Cahoon's Seedling: One of the newest varieties, and on some accounts the best.

In conclusion, it may be proper to add that the *leaf* of the rhubarb contains oxalic acid, and is therefore poisonous. The *root* is an active purgative. The *leaf stalk* only should be eaten.

Evidence of good Farming.

The requisites and evidences of good farming have thus been enumerated by good authority:—'A good soil, well tilled, and kept from various weeds; lots well fenced, and suited in number to the size of the farm, substantial and convenient barns and stalls of sufficient dimensions to contain the produce of the farm, and to comfortably house the cattle kept on it; a jud iously arranged dwelling, in a neat condition, with a well, and filtering cistern; convenient buildings to facilitate the economical management of the farm—such as a wood house, a waggon and tool house, a workshop, granary and corn house, a convenient piggery, an ice house, ash and smoke house—all secured against decay by being well raised from the gr und and neatly painted or whitewashed; convenient yards attached to the barns and stables, so arranged as to prevent waste of the liquid manure, well sheltered from the blast of winter, and provided with water for the cattle; door yards laid with grass and flower beds and shaded by ornamental trees, in leading to the dwelling of taste, health and comfort; a kitchen garden highly cultivated, and containing the various species of vegetables raised in our climate, with straw berry and asparagus beds; a fruit garden or orchard, with choice apples, cherries, plums, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c.

Chinese Sugar-Cane.

BY CHARLES MASON.

The Chinese sugar cane, cultivated on ordinary land in the United States, somewhat after the manner of broom corn, grows to a height of from eight to sixteen feet, while in Europe it do es not attain much more than half of this altitude. Its stems are straight and smooth, often covered with a white bloom, or down, having leaves somewhat flexuous, falling over and gently resembling in appearance those of Indian corn, but more elegant in form. When cultivated in hills, containing eight or ten stalks each, it puts forth at its top a conical panicle of dense flowers, green at first, but changing into violet shades, and finally into dark purple, at maturity. In France and throughout the northern sections of the United States it has thus far proved an annual; but from observations made by M. Vilmorin, as well as some experiments in our southern states, it is conjectured that, from the vigor and fullness of the lower parts of the stalks, in autumn, by protecting them during the winter, they would produce new plants the following spring. It stands drought far better than Indian corn, and will resist the effects of considerable frost without injury, after the panicles ripen, but not in its younger and more tender state. If suffered to remain in the field after the seeds have ripened, and have been removed, where the season is sufficiently warm and long, new panicles will shoot out at the topmost joints, one or more to each stalk, and mature a second crop of seeds. The average yield of seed to each panicle is at least a gill. Since its introduction into this country, the Chinese sugar cane has proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian corn. It is of easy cultivation, being similar to that of maize or broom corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. It does not succeed so well, however, when sown broadcast with the view of producing fodder, as it will not grow to much more than one-half of its usual height. If the seeds are planted in May, in the middle states, or still earlier at the south, two crops of fodder can be grown in a season from the same roots, the first one in June or July, to be cut before the panicles appear, which would be green and succulent, like young Indian corn, and the other a month or two later, at the time or before the seed is fully matured.

In the extreme northern states, where the season is too short and cool for it to ripen in the open air, the cultivator will necessarily have to obtain his seed from regions further south. If it were important for him to raise his own seed, he could start the plants under glass, in the spring, and remove them to the field or garden at about the period of planting Indian corn, after which they would fully mature. One quart of seeds are found to be sufficient for an acre. If the soil be indifferent or poor, they may be sown in rows two feet apart, and when up, thin the plants from ten to twelve inches asunder, but if the soil be rich, they may be planted in hills, four or more seeds to each, four or five feet apart in one direction, and three or four in the other. The plants may be worked or hoed twice in the course of the season, in a similar manner to Indian corn. Any suckers or superfluous shoots which may spring up may be removed. The seed should not be harvested before it acquires a dark or black hue. Should the plants lodge or fall to the ground by the excessive weight of the seed heads, during the storms of wind or rain, before the seed mature, they may remain for weeks without injury. In collecting the seed, a convenient method is to cut off the stalks about a foot below the panicles, tie them up in bunches of twenty-five, and suspend them in any secure, airy place, sheltered from rain.

If intended solely for fodder, the first crop should be cut just before the panicles would appear, and the second as soon as the seed arrives at the milky stage. It may be tied up in bundles, shocked, and cured, like tops or stalks of Indian corn. If not needed to be employed for any other economical use, after the seed has been removed, and the weather be cool, and the average temperature of the day does not exceed 45 or 50° Fahrenheit, the stocks may be cut up close to the ground, tied in bundles, collected in shocks, or stowed in a mass in a convenient state, for fodder, in sheds or barns, where they will keep without injury, if desired, till spring. In this condition, however, the lower parts of the stalks will be found to be quite hard and woody, and will require to be chopped into small pieces for feeding.

PRECAUTION.—Particular care should be observed not to cultivate this plant in the vicinity of Dourah corn, Guinea corn, nor broom corn, as it hybridges or mixes freely with those plants, which would render the seeds of the product unfit for sowing.—*Ohio Cultivator*.

REMEDY FOR SORES ON HORSES AND CATTLE.—Lime and lard, says a correspondent of the Maine Farmer, are the best application to old, bad sores, of any kind, that I know, especially if the bone is affected. Take good stone lime, slake dry, and sift through a fine sieve. Put the flour in a bottle, cork tight, and keep it in a dark place, from light and air, and it will keep good for years. Take one part of lime to three parts of lard, in bulk, and mix them well, cold, and apply a proper quantity to the sore twice a day, and cleanse well each time with soap suds. If the sore descends below the outward opening, it must be opened to the bottom, or it will not heal sound. Should bone be affected, the sore probably will not heal, and ought not to till the bone shall be healed. Sores healed under this treatment always heal sound.—If fungus be in the sore, this ointment will clear it all out and keep it out.

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Chatham, on FRIDAY, the FIRST of MAY next, at the hour of NOON, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by four equal Annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L.

ROMNEY.

2nd	Concession,	Lot 6,	(150 acres)
3rd	do	lots N W ½ 15, S E ½ 17, N W ½ 20,	(100 acres each), 22, 24, (200 acres each.)
4th	do	lots N part 13,	(65 acres) 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 20, (200 acres each), 22, (185 acres), 24 (45 acres), 26, (50 acres), 27, (30 acres), 28, (5 acres)
5th	do	lots N part 13,	(65 acres) 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 20, (200 acres each), 22, (185 acres), 24 (45 acres), 26, (50 acres), 27, (30 acres), 28, (5 acres)
6th	do	lots 14,	(46 acres), 16, 18, 19, (200 acres each), 21, (95 acres.)
7th	do	lots 17,	(120 acres), 18, (145 acres), 19, (45 acres), 20, (5 acres.)

TILBURY EAST.

3rd	Concession,	Lot 12,	(200 acres)
4th	do	lots 2,4,	(100 acres each) N W ½ 9, N W ½ 14, S E ½ 16, (100 acres each.)
5th	do	lots N W ½ 1, N W ½ 3, N W ½ 4, N W ½ 8,	(100 acres each.)
6th	do	lots 2, 7,	(200 acres each.)
7th	do	lots N W ½ 3, S E ½ 20,	(100 acres), 23, (200 acres.)
8th	do	lots 19, 20, 23,	(200 acres each.)
9th	do	lots 18, 20, 21, 23,	(200 acres each.)
10th	do	lots S E ½ 12,	(100 acres), 16, 17, 19, 20, (200 acres each), N W part 22, (100 acres.)
11th	do	lots S E part 10,	(100 acres), 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, (200 acres each)
12th	do	lots 9, 11, 12, 16,	(200 acres each), 17, (185 acres.)
13th	do	lots S E part 6,	(100 acres), 8, 10, 12, 13, (200 acres each), N W part 15, (100 acres.)
14th	do	lots N W ½ 7,	(100 acres) 11, 12, (200 acres each.)
15th	do	lot N W part 6,	(100 acres.)

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, at NOON of TUESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH APRIL next, at an upset price, of Eight Shillings per acre, payable one fifth down and the remainder by four equal Annual Instalments with Interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, Com.

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

2nd	Concession,	Lots 15, 18.	
3rd	do	do	16, 17, E ½ 27.
4th	do	do	25, E ½ 27.
5th	do	do	25.
6th	do	do	12.

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER.

3rd	Concession,	Lot E ½ 26 E ½ 29.	
4th	do	do	W ½ 15, W ½ 17.
5th	do	do	19, 29.
6th	do	do	28, 29.
7th	do	do	27, 29.

Range south of the Middle Road, do S ½ 8, S ½ 13.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST HILBURY.

2nd	Concession,	Lots 5, 8, 10.	
3rd	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 14
4th	do	do	5, 7, 8, S ½ 10, N ½ 14.
5th	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, N part 7 (160 acres).
6th	do	do	2, N pt 5 (100)
7th	do	do	N pt 1 (100 acres) S pt 4 (100 acres) S ½ 14, S ½ 16, S ½ 19, S ½ 20, 22.
8th	do	do	S pt 7 (100 acres.
9th	do	do	S pt 4 (100), 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, N pt 20 (100)
10th	do	do	7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19.
11th	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 12, 14, 16, 18.
Ranges south of Middle Road,		do	S ½ 1, S ½ 2, S ½ 3, S ½ 4, S ½ 7, S ½ 8, S ½ 11, S ½ 18, S ½ 19.
Range north of Middle Road,		do	N ½ 2, N ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 7, N ½ 8.

MERSEA.

8th	Concession,	Lot E ½ 1.	(100 acres)
9th	do	lot S ½ 20,	(100 acres.)
10th	do	lots N ½ 2, S ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 20, N ½ 21, N ½ 22,	(100 acres each)
11th	do	lots 20, 22,	(168 acres each), N part 23, (68 acres), N ½ 24, (95 acres.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Town-ship, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full op eration, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	$6 00
Superfine Flour,	5 50
Fine do	5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs	
Rye do	2 20 do
Corn Meal,	0 63 per bush el
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to in orm the Farmers and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

on all its branch s at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR B. N. A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff's Office Sandwich, Sheriff Co. Essex.
Feb 20th, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Pinett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies. The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ABBIN, Esquire of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857. *Assignee.*

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

D. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Gro ceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hope, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished House near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation at mine.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN
Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering, the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, to carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 20 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

Or,—

he whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company, and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be said hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged, are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1857. NO. 9.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, one insertion only 5s. 0d cy
Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

ALSO

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. ELUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN. M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE.
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINIERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c, &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea,
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness, &c.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.
THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Dealers in lots of superior manufactures also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

He is also prepared to furnish goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.
JAMES WEBER.
Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

Select Poetry.

I Wish he would make up His Mind.

I wish he would make up his mind, ma!
For I don't care much longer to wait;
I'm sure I have limited quite strongly
That I thought about changing my state;
For a sweetheart he's really so backward,
I can't bring him on, though I try;
I own that he's very good tempered,
But then he's so dreadfully shy!

When I speak about love and a cottage,
He gives me a glance of surprise;
And if I but hint about marriage,
He blushes quite up to his eyes!
I can't make him jealous—I've tried it—
And 'tis no use my being unkind,
For that's not the way, I am certain,
To get him to make up his mind.

I've sung him love sonnets by dozens,
I've worked him both slippers and hose,
And we've waltzed out by moonlight together
Yet he never attempts to propose!
You really must ask his intentions,
Or some other beau I must find;
For, indeed, I won't tarry much longer,
For one who can't make up his mind!

The Investment.

'Can you loan me two thousand dollars to establish myself in a small retail business?' inquired a young man not yet out of his teens of a middle-aged gentleman who was poring over a pile of ledgers in the counting-room of one of the largest establishments in Boston.

The person addressed turned towards the speaker, and regarding him for a moment with a look of surprise, inquired:

'What security can you give me, Mr. Strosser?'

'Nothing but my note,' replied the young man promptly.

'Which I fear would be below par in the market,' replied the merchant, smiling.

'Perhaps so,' the young man replied; 'but, Mr. Barton, remember that the boy is not the man; the time may come when Hiram Strosser's note will be as readily accepted as that of any other.'

'True, very true,' replied Mr. Barton, mildly, 'but you know business men seldom loan money without adequate security,—otherwise they might soon be reduced to penury.'

At this moment the young man's countenance became deadly pale, and having observed a silence of several moments, he inquired in a voice indicating keen disappointment:

'Then you cannot accommodate me, can you?'

'Call upon me to-morrow, and I will give you a reply,' said Mr. Barton; and the young man retired.

Mr. Barton resumed his labors at the desk, but his mind was so much on the boy and his singular errand that he could not pursue his task with any correctness, and having made several sad blunders, he closed the ledger and took his hat, and went upon the street. Arriving opposite the door of a wealthy merchant in Milk street, he entered the door.

'Good morning, Mr. Hawley,' said he, approaching the proprietor of the establishment, who was seated at his desk, counting over the profits of the week.

'Good morning,' replied the merchant, bluntly, 'Happy to see you; have a seat. Any news?' and he resumed.

Without noticing these interrogations, Mr. Barton said:

'Young Strosser is desirous of establishing himself in a small retail business in Washington street, and called this morning to procure of me a loan of two thousand dollars for that purpose.'

'Indeed!' exclaimed Mr. Hawley, evidently surprised at the announcement; 'but you do not think of loaning him that sum do you?'

'I do not know,' replied Mr. Barton. 'Mr. Strosser is a young man of business talent, and strict integrity, and will be likely to succeed in whatever he undertakes.'

'Perhaps so,' said Mr. Hawley, doubtfully; 'but I am heartily tired of helping to establish those young aspirants for commercial honors.'

'Have you ever suffered any from such a course?' inquired Mr. Barton, at the same time casting a roguish glance at Mr. Hawley.

'No,' replied Mr. Hawley, 'for I never felt inclined to make an investment of that kind.'

'Then there's a fine opportunity to do so. It may prove better than the stock in the bank. As for myself, I have concluded that if you will advance one thousand dollars, I will contribute an equal sum.'

'Not a single farthing would I advance for such a purpose; and if you make an investment of that kind, I shall consider you very foolish.'

Mr. Barton observed a silence for several moments, and then rose to depart.

'If you do not feel disposed to share with me in the enterprize, I shall advance the whole sum myself.' Saying which, he left the store.

Ten years have passed since the occurrence of the conversation recorded in the preceding dialogue, and Mr. Barton, pale and agitated, is standing at the same desk as when first introduced to the reader's attention. As page after page of his ponderous ledger was examined, his despair became deeper and deeper till at last he exclaimed:

'I am ruined—utterly ruined!'

'How so?' inquired Hiram Strosser, who entered the counting room in season to hear Mr. Barton's remark.

'The last European steamer brought news of the failure of Perich, Jackson & Co., London, who are indebted to me in the sum of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. News of the failure has become general, and my creditors, panic-stricken, are pressing in my paper to be cashed. The banks refuse credit, and I have not the means to meet my liabilities. If I could pass this crisis, perhaps I could rally again, but it is impossible; my creditors are importunate, and I cannot much longer keep above the tide,' replied Mr. Barton.

'What is the extent of your liabilities?' inquired Mr. Strosser.

'Seventy-five thousand dollars,' replied Mr. Barton.

'Would that sum be sufficient to relieve you?'

'It would.'

'Then, sir, you shall have it,' said Strosser, as he stepped up to the desk and drew a check for seventy-five thousand. 'Here, take this, and when you need more, do not hesitate to call on me. Remember that it was from you I received money to establish myself in business.'

'But that debt was cancelled several years ago,' replied Mr. Barton, as a ray of hope shot across his troubled mind.

'True,' replied Strosser, 'but the debt of gratitude I owe has never been cancelled, and now that the scale is turned, I deem it my duty to come to the rescue.'

At this singular turn in the tide of fortune, Mr. Barton fairly wept for joy. His pen was taken up as fast as it went in, and in less than a month he had passed the crisis, and stood perfectly safe and secure; his credit increased and his business improved, while several other firms sunk under the blow and could not rally, among whom was Mr. Hawley, alluded to at the commencement of this article.

'How did you manage to keep above the tide?' inquired Mr. Hawley of Mr. Barton one morning, several months after the event last recorded, as he met the latter upon the street, on his way to his place of business.

'Very easily, indeed, I assure you,' replied Mr. Barton.

'Well do tell how,' continued Mr. Hawley. 'I lay claim to a good degree of shrewdness, but the strongest exercise of my wits did not save me, and yet you, whose liabilities are twice as heavy as my own, have stood the shock, and have come off even better by the storm.'

'The truth is,' replied Mr. Barton, 'I cashed my paper as soon as it was sent in.'

'I suppose so,' said Mr. Hawley regarding Mr. B. with a look of surprise, 'but how did you obtain the funds? As for my part I could not obtain a dollar credit; the banks refused to take my paper, and my best friends even deserted me.'

'A little investment that I made some ten years ago,' replied Mr. Barton, smiling, 'has recently proved exceedingly profitable.'

'Investment?' echoed Mr. Hawley, 'what investment?'

'Why, do you not remember how I established young Strosser in business some ten years ago?'

'Ah, yes, yes,' replied Mr. Hawley as a ray of suspicion lit up his countenance, 'but what of that?'

'He is one of the heaviest dry goods dealers in the city; and when this calamity came on, he came forward and very generously advanced me seventy-five thousand dollars. You know I told you, on the morning I called to offer you an equal share in the stock, that it might prove better than an investment in the bank.'

During this announcement, Mr. Hawley's eyes were bent intently on the ground, and, drawing a deep sigh, he moved on, dejected and sad, while Mr. Barton returned to his place of business with his mind cleared and animated by thoughts of the singular investment.

Interesting from Utah.

From the New Orleans Courier.

We had the gratification yesterday morning of a call from Judge W. W. Drummond, of Chicago, late Chief Justice of Utah Territory. He was in that condition of fine health and spirits in which we always rejoice to see good, manly, mindy democrats. He entertained us for a considerable time with an account of his personal and judicial experience among the saints, and of their manners, habits, history, notions and purposes. Although we were disgusted with this set of miserable fanatics, from accounts which had already reached us, some relations given by Judge Drummond, in addition to those contained in his letter to Attorney General Black, added many revolting shades to the picture.

The Judges position, as administrator of civil law and equity in the Territory, has been such as to give him a better and probably more intimate knowledge of the workings of the whole Mormon system than is possessed now by any one out of Utah or in it. His duties as the representative of federal judicial authority have shown him where the supreme rule of that superstition fettered host re-tes; whose is the will that sways the destines of a considerable nation, what the motive that binds a hundred thousand inhabitants to the girdle of Brigham Young, and what the use made of their power by that astute, capable and bold hypocrite and his subordinates.

A leading characteristic of the followers of the modern Mahomet seems to be a settled and abiding hatred of all "Gentiles," as they are pleased to style all who do not subscribe to their dogmas and conform to their unique and revolting creed. Although they come mainly from the northern portion of this republic, they look upon the United States with no other feeling than hatred. Patriotic love of the country which gave them birth, and which they disgrace, has no place in their bosoms. They have been taught to look on the U. S. government as an oppressive one, whose authority they have a right to resist. All who are without the pale of the church of Latter Day Saints, whether in or out of the territory which they have usurped, they regard as their enemies. They either set at open defiance the decrees of our courts, or dictate to grand or petit juries the indictments they shall report or the verdict they shall render. In notable cases, where the guilt of criminals has been as apparent as the noon day sun, Young and his fellow prophets have forbidden Mormon juries to render a verdict of conviction. In one instance, where a poor helpless dumb boy was tortured in many ways for months, barbarously beaten, and then, while in the agony of his mortal wounds, was fettered and drowned in a brook, when his brutal murderer was sentenced to the penitentiary, Brigham Young took him from the hands of the officers, led him into the tabernacle, proclaimed his absolute pardon, forbade any one to arrest him, and gave him a seat at his right hand.

If Indians commit depredations upon Mormons they are punished without delay or scruple, but if they rob or murder "Gentiles," the prophet extends his protection, and forbids juries to pronounce them guilty. No law, except what emanates from the supreme hierarchy, receives the slightest regard.

The right of private property among the Mormons is almost unknown. Whatever the rulers need they always find means to obtain. "The Lord needs it," is a warrant sufficient to enable Young and his Council to seize upon any property in Utah, and remonstrance or resistance is not only useless but dangerous. If a wealthy disciple arrives from the States, the Church [Young] immediately lays hold of just such a share of his goods as he pleases. The portion, of which the former owner is suffered to retain nominal possession, he is compelled to manage according to the dictation of some prophet or priest. If the prophet says to his neighbor, 'plant that field with potatoes,' the former would lose his lands, and perhaps his life, were he to refuse. The counsel he is thus obliged to obey he is also obliged to ask. The result is, that the actual possession of the great mass of all the real and personal property in Utah is in the four oligarchy of Young and his immediate subordinates.

But if the control over the property of Mormons is tyrannical, that exercised over their most sacred private and family affairs is still more so. If a father has a child, fair and innocent, whom he loves and cherishes, and she captivates the fancy of some leading Mormon, she will be taken from her home by the decree of the elders, and given up by the ceremony of 'sealing' to become the fortieth or fiftieth wife to an old villan, while her predecessors, who have grown old in the same guilty and abominable connection, become his household or cornfield servants. If often happens that a man is sealed to two women at the same ceremony, and cases are not rare where one of the wives so acquired is lost by a divorce before breakfast next morning.

The account given by Judge Drummond of many of these connections, where sometimes a mother and two or three of her daughters were all sealed to the same man, presents a picture of beastly barbarity.—Could a correct idea of these horrible transactions be made known throughout the country, a crusade would be preached against this foul horde, that would soon put an end to their sway.

We were not a little gratified to learn that none or but very few of these Mormons are natives of Southern States. Such a fact speaks volumes in refutation of the mean slanders of abolitionists against Southern society. We would congratulate our fellow citizens of the Northern States upon being rid of so many of their fanatics by emigration to Utah, did we not know that for every one that has left there are hundreds more whose superstition and bigotry are equal in degree if different in form. Mormonism, communism, Maine liquor lawism, aggrarianism, Millerism, spiritualism, woman's rightism, and abolitionism, are all *obinenae volucres* of the same plumage, none of which are made less odious by any mutual hatred that may exist among them.

Drones.

The habits and traits of animals, through all the orders which Zoology has made in its classifications, from the mastodon down to the most diminutive insect, are full of instruction to man, and they have furnished not a few of the most striking and expressive analogies of our language—often the simple name of the individual animal expressing our thoughts more clearly than a dozen of less emblematic or figurative words, as when we speak of mammoth size, small paces, &c. How striking the analogy between a hive of bees and a community of men. In every community we find people who answer to the two classes of bees—the workers and the drones.

There is nothing more creditable to be said of a business man, than that he is "as busy as a bee." But what is more discreditable, in the whole vocabulary of language, than the epithet of "drone." Who, with the least and feeblest spark of manhood left in his bosom, would run the risk of such an epithet applied to him with the slightest ground of applicability? Surely, no one!

Young men! have you the doubtful advantage of wealthy parentage? Have you been wont to persuade yourself that there is no necessity for your having a profession, or trade, or business of any kind? You are lamentably mistaken, if you have. Correct the mistake at once, let it prove to have been the "mistake of a lifetime," when too late to correct it.

Don't be a "drone." *Do something* for the sake of your own physical health, and mental contentment, to say nothing of higher motives. Do something that shall make yourself, while living, feel conscious that you live for some useful purpose, and justify your neighbors in saying, when dead, that you were a "useful man."

Shame on all the "drones."

Miscellany.

THE RACES OF MAN.—Dr. Charles Pickering, an English author of a book entitled as above, describes eleven distinct races of men, founded on what he deems essential differences. He thus enumerates them, and the population of each race:—White 350,000,000; Mongolian, 300,000,000; Malavan, 120,000,000; Teligan, 60,000,000; Negro, 55,000,000; Ethiopian, 5,000,000; Abyssynian, 3,000,000; Papuan, 3,000,000; Australian, 500,000. Total, 900,000,000. Dr. Pickering argues that the human race radiated from four centres; one from Thibet, in Asia; two from Abyssinia, in Africa; three and four from North and South America.—*Newark Advertiser.*

THE capital of the Corinthian order in architecture had its origin in a simple incident:—On the death of a young maid of Corinth, her lover gathered the ornaments she had most valued when living, and placed them in a wicker basket, covered by a tile, upon her tomb. Close to her grave an acanthus had taken root, and the flower shooting forth in the spring, its leaves twined around the basket, and convolved beneath the tile in the form of volutes. Attracted by this display, Callimachus, the founder of the Corinthian order, made it the model for his capital, the tile being the abacus, the foliage of the acanthus the volutes, and the whole forming the capital which adorns his column, about 540 B. C.—*Perault.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS ARE THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for the sexual disabilities and disorders of females. In cases where the function peculiar to the organization of the sex have been supressed, suspended, or in any way disordered, the mild and consolatory action of the Pills will speedily restore their regularity. The terrible diseases which result from a neglect of these derangements, are well known to all physicians; and it is of the utmost importance that the means of their prevention should be within the reach of the whole sex. The subject is one upon which it is impossible to enlarge in the columns of a newspaper, but it would argue little care for the suffering of the human race to pass it over in silence.

THE BODY AVENGED.—By too much sitting still the body becomes unhealthy, and soon the mind. This is nature's law. She will never see her children wronged. If the mind, which rules the body, ever forget itself so far as to trample on its slave, it is never generous enough to forgive the injury, but will rise and smite its oppressor. Thus has many a monarch mind been dethroned.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Winds produce cold in several ways. The act of blowing implies the descent upon and over the earth of colder air to occupy the room of that which it displaces. It also increases the evaporation of moisture from the earth, and thus conveys away considerable heat. This increased evaporation and the mixture of warm and cold air usually produce a condensation of vapors in the atmosphere; hence the formation of clouds and the consequent attention of the heat brought by the rays of the sun. And whenever the air in motion is colder than the earth, or any bodies with which it comes in contact, portions of their heat is imparted to the air.

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.—The following is a probable explanation of the origin of the upas-tree story:—"A real valley of death exists in Java; it is termed the Valley of Poison, and is filled to a considerable height with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from crevices in the ground. If a man or any animal enter it, he cannot return; and he is not sensible of his danger until he feels himself sinking under the poisonous influence of the atmosphere which surround him; the carbonic acid, of which it chiefly consists, rising to the height of eighteen feet from the bottom of the valley. Birds which fly into this atmosphere drop down dead; and a living fowl thrown into it dies before it reaches the bottom, which is strewed with carcasses of various animals that have perished in the deleterious gas."

CRIME AND CRIMINALS IN LONDON.—London, at present, is labouring under a plague of criminals so accurately known to the police, that the commissioners have actually reported their number to amount to one hundred and seven burglars, one hundred and ten housebreakers (the distinction is the Commissioners," not ours), thirty-eight highway robbers, 783 pickpockets, 3657 sneaksmen or common thiever, eleven horse-stealers, and 141 dog-stealers, besides a whole host of other offenders, but not habitually using violence, which swell the number of criminals in London to 16,000 known to the police.

Provincial Parliament,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

TORONTO, April 21st 1857.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved the appointment of a Special Committee of seven members, with instructions to prepare and report a Bill for the introduction of the principle of Voting by Ballot into all elections of members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly in Upper and Lower Canada. He said that if he voted by ballot, it was in the power of no one to dictate to him how he should vote. The secret vote was the best, leaving no occasion for difficulty or riot. In Australia, the recent introduction of the ballot had wrought well in the doing away with riots. At the recent election in Manchester, all the four candidates had to declare themselves supporters of the ballot. The member for Lambton propose l to bring in a Bill for the registration of voters. That measure ought to accompany the ballot.—Both were good. All the Bank Corporations voted by ballot—so did the Clubs; and why? Because it promoted good feeling and friendship.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER opposed the motion. He had always held that every man was responsible to the whole community for the vote he gave, and it should be known to all who thought proper to enquire. In the United States the ballot was no protection against riots, and the respectable part of society desired to get quit of it. The fatherland of Washington, Virginia, had never adopted vote by ballot. Corruption was more easily practised under the ballot, than by *viva voce* voting.

Mr. DEWITT said that there were fewer riots in Massachusetts, where there was the ballot, than in this country, under a different system. He was not disposed to copy from Virginia, a State of slaveholders. If the people of the United States wished to get rid of the ballot, why did they not do it. Under their system, what the people wished, they did.

Mr. A. A. DORIN and Mr. EVANTURAL supported the motion. Mr. Evanturel alleging as his reason, the scenes which had occurred at the recent elections in Quebec. It was of importance that an improved system should be adopted immediately, as a general election might perhaps take place sooner than was generally thought. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SIMARD also stated that the Quebec electors had convinced him that vote by ballot and registration of votes were necessary.

Mr. BROWN said that on this occasion he should give a vote different from that of many of his friends with whom he had been in the habit of acting. He had never heard any strong argument advanced in favour of the introduction of the ballot into this country. In Great Britain perhaps, where many strong cases of coercion had been brought forward, the necessity for such a system might be greater. And if he believed that in Upper Canada any number of the electors went to the polling booth under coercion, he should vote for the ballot. But, as he knew of no such grievance, he considered the bold, straightforward, manly way of voting was the right one.

Mr. DORION—If you are knocked down, as you are going up to vote, what then?

Mr. BROWN—People have been knocked down under both systems. He thought they should rather foster the principle of moral courage in election matters than the opposite. (Hear, hear.)

On a division, the motion was negative by 40 to 27.

YEAS.—Messrs, Bourassa, Chaffers, Christie, Charles, Daoust, Darche, Desaulniers, Dewitt, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Dostaler, Evanturel, Fraser, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jobin, Mackenzie Marchildon, Munro, Papin, Prevost, Roblin, Simard, Thibaudeau, Valois and Wright—27.

NAYS.—Messrs, Baby, Bell, Benjamin, Brodeur, Brown, Cameron, Attorney General Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chapais, Chisholm, Clarke, Conger, Cryslr, Daly, Felton, Fergusson, Ferres, Ferrie, Fortier, Octave C., Fournier, Laporte, Larwill, Lemieux, Lumsden, Macbeth, Attorney, General, Macdonald, McDonald, Roderick, McCann, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Joseph. C. Morrison, Pouliot, Rankin, Rhodes, Solicitor, General, Ross, Solicitor General, Smith, Southwick and Spence—40.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

Affairs of the South-Western Railway.

From the London Free Press.

Just at the moment when the affairs of the Southern Railway were on the point of being settled, and the various interests harmonised by concessions of one kind or another, Mr. Zimmerman was suddenly removed from amongst us. All the measures of pacification which had been proposed and agreed to—but, unfortunately, not ratified—were completely scattered to the winds and new combinations had to be effected. The old Zimmerman Board, about which such a clamor was made at St. Thomas, and which our contemporary of the *Leader* endeavoured to uphold, is no more—and the Buchanan influence, which was decried as being of the basest kind, obtained an undoubted mastery long before Mr. Zimmerman's decease, and he wisely gave up the Chancery suit, which he had commenced, and which according to the prophetic gaze of our Toronto Contemporary was to result in the utter discomfiture of the "swindlers," "rogues," "beggars," &c., who had falsified the stock books, and who were to have been shown to the world as little better than a company of blacklegs. But time falsified all the conjectures and effectually dispelled any fault which the credulous portion of the public may have placed in the effect of the wordy tornadoes of the Zimmerman organs. The new Board under the auspices of which the Southern Railway will now be urged forward, consists of the following gentlemen:

James Buchanan, Hamilton.
Thos. G. Ridout, Cashier Bank U. C.
Colin Munroe, Sheriff, St. Thomas.
Adam Hope, Merchant, London.
Charles J. Hope, " "

The names above given are of such a class as to inspire the greatest confidence, and if their plans are not interfered with by local jealousies, or by the members of the old defunct Board, who we understand, set up a claim to a partnership with Mr. Zimmerman, the Southern Railroad scheme will soon be placed upon the London market with every prospect of quickly raising the necessary funds to construct a first class road, in all respects equal to the Grand Trunk, if not better. But, we observe that already a notice of motion has been placed on the books of the Legislative Assembly, by Mr. Rankin, which runs as follows:

Bill to ratify and confirm the proceedings of the Provincial Directors of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company in certain instances and for other purposes.

That is as much as to say that a Bill will be introduced to make all the illegal votes and proceedings of the old Zimmerman Board legal, with the view of destroying the present arrangements, throwing matters into complete confusion once more, and delaying the construction of the road to an indefinite period. All those who really desire that the road should be built should set their faces most resolutely against the recomplication of matters as proposed by Mr. Rankin. No one who sincerely wishes to see the road built can view with any other feelings but those of distrust, the new attempt to throw disorganization into the affairs of the Company. But private interests seem to obliterate, in some men's minds, all sense of their duty to the public, and hence we are not unprepared to see a desperate attempt made by the means of bogus motions and abortive bills, to force the directors to compromise claims which have very little honest ground upon which to rest. But we trust that the Directors will have the fortitude to resist any such attempt, and to put an end with an iron hand to a system of "thimblerigging" which has scarcely had its equal in railway chicanery. Judging from the facts which have been elucidated from time to time, and taking into account the probable motives of men, no doubt can remain on the mind of an impartial observer that Mr. Buchanan has had the public good at heart from the beginning of his participation in the transactions, and we are glad to find that he has at length been able to consolidate the interests in such a way, as not only to place the scheme in a favourable light on the money market in England but to save himself from a gigantic pecuniary loss which, through improper machinations, seemed at one time imminent. Meanwhile, the Amherstburg men have behaved most loyally to the community to which they belong, and have earned for themselves the lasting gratitude of the entire public of that district.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

April, 1857.
23 Th.—St George's Day. Guadaloupe taken, 1794.
24 Fr.—Earl of Cathcart Governor-General 1846. Bank of England founded, 1694. Shakspeare born 1564, died 1616. New Moon.
25 Sat—Canadian Parliament buildings destroyed 1849. Princess Alice born 1843. Tasso died, 1595. Sir G. Murray, Lieut.-Governor, 1815. Municipal Debentures and Newspaper Postage Abolition Bills passed in the Canadian Parliament.
26 S.—David Hume died 1711. Shakspeare baptized, 1564.
27 M.—Battle of York, U. C., 1813. Sir William Jones died, 1794. 3750 families immigrated into Nova Scotia, 1749.
28 Tu.—Flight of Mahomet, 622. Admiral Codrington died 1851. The Emperor Napoleon III. attacked by the assassin Pianori, who fired two shots at his Majesty without effect, 1855.—Bombardment of Sebastopol suspended, 1855.
29 W.—War with France declared, 1803. Sir James Brooke born, 1803. Bishop Cooper died, 1594.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, APRIL 23, 1857.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY QUESTION.

On Wednesday, the 15th Inst., the speaker of the Legislative Assembly, read a despatch from Mr. Labouchere, the Colonial Secretary, in which it was stated that the Home Government had no intention whatever of giving effect to the treaty with France without the assent of the people of Newfoundland, first had; and since the Legislature of that colony had positively refused to ratify the fishery convention, it would therefore fall to the ground. This is, as it should be, and we could readily suppose that Great Britain, would, after so many acts of generosity, have attempted to force upon that colony a convention, in which their interests were so vitally affected, without first consulting them—and more particularly in this case, when they were dealing with a subject where the Home Government, could not be, in a position to judge of the extent of the injury which might be entailed upon the Colonists.

This was shown upon the face of the Treaty, for it distinctly stated, that it would not go into effect until it had received the sanction of the Newfoundland Legislature, and all that was therefore necessary for the rejection of the convention was a firm resolution on the part of that body not to ratify it. This having been done, the Home Government in the most graceful manner yielded to the wishes of the people; and gave the further assurance that it is now the declared intention of the Imperial Government not to give effect to any convention or treaty specially affecting the interests of any of the British American Colonies without first obtaining the assent of the Legislature thereof. This decision is of the utmost importance, as it lays down as a rule, that our freedom is now all that could be desired and required by these Provinces, and we have another opportunity of being grateful for the determination which is shown again on the part of the parent state to recognise the freedom of the Colonies, even in opposition to their own apparent interests.

The following Message from his Excellency the Governor General was read by the Speaker:—

The Governor General transmits for the information of the Legislative Assembly a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on matters relating to Newfoundland.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, April 15, 1857.

[COPY]

No. 33.] DOWNING STREET,
March 20th, 1857.

SIR,—I transmit for your information a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to the Governor of Newfoundland on the subject of the recent Convention with France which the Legislature of that Colony has refused to adopt.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
Signed] H. LABOUCHERE.
Governor Sir Edmund Head,
Bart., &c.

(COPY.)

No, 10.] DOWNING STREET,
March 20th, 1857.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge despatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin.

It is Her Majesty's Government entered into the Convention with that of France, which has formed the occasion of that correspondence, they did so in the hope of bringing to a satisfactory arrangement the many difficult and complicated questions which have arisen between the two countries, on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries, But they had no with the full intention of adhering to two principles, which have guided them; namely, that the rights at present enjoyed by the community of Newfoundland are not to be ceded or exchanged without their assent; and that the constitutional mode of submitting measures for that assent, is by laying them before the Colonial Legislature. For this reason they pursued the same form of proceeding which had before been pursued in the case of the Reciprocity Convention with the United States, and which was in that case adopted and acted upon by the the Newfoundland Legislature. It was in perfect uniformity with the same principle that it appeared necessary in the present instance to add a condition respecting Parliamentary enactments in order that, if necessary, any existing obstacles to the arrangement in the terms of Imperial Statutes might be subsequently removed.

The proposals contained in the Convention having been now unequivocally refused by the Colony, they will of course fall to the ground, And you are authorized to give such assurance as you may think proper that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by *Her* Majesty's Government as an essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) H. LABOUCHERE.
Governor Darling, Newfoundland.

After the reading of the Message, which was received with applause, it was moved that the House do adjourn; and the House adjourned accordingly, at half past four o'clock.

Below is the petition presented by Mr. Rankin for the purpose of securing a new charter for a Railway between the Detroit and Niagara Rivers, which is intended to supersede the "Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway." Had the application in the first instance been for a charter like this, all the excitement caused by the conflicting interests of two companies and the influence of local prejudice would have been saved. But now that the strife has been ended, and the prospect of a speedy completion of the Southern Railway being effected, we doubt whether it is a consistent or wise move to attempt by the obtaining of another charter to injure the existing one, after having lived through the storm which had surrounded it.

If we are to believe that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the early completion of the Southern Railway, and which appear, to us as being satisfactory, we cannot see the necessity for another competing line at present. Let one be built first, then if there is a necessity for a third line let it be built by all means—but then let us not have further difficulties thrown in the way of our Railway—we have had difficulties enough in all conscience already, without attempting to complicate them further.

Below is the Petition referred to, and upon it a Bill was introduced into the House and read a first time, for the incorporation of a Company to be called the "Great Southern Railway Company."

TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the undersigned, respectfully represents.

That the construction of a line of Railway direct, and by the shortest route from the Niagara to the Detroit River has been long and earnestly desired by the people inhabiting the region of country through which it is proposed to build such Railway.

That although the projects for different portions of such line have been granted to distinct companies, years have elapsed without even a commencement of the work having been undertaken, nor is there the least prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the conflicting pretension of parties whose interests are of a purely local or private character.

That suits in chancery are still pending and undecided, between the opposite parties claiming to exercise control over the affairs of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, and that years may elapse before such suits are brought to a close.

Wherefore your petitioners respectfully pray your honorable House to pass an Act to incorporate the Great Southern Railway Company, and as in duty bound they will ever pray, &c.

MATHEW FERRES,
THOS. KEATING and others

Toronto, 16th April, 1857.

THE ASSIZES.

The Assizes for the County of Essex were opened on Tuesday last. The Honorable Mr. Justice Richards presiding.

Associates, ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esq. Judge of the County Court, and FRANCIS CARRON, Esquire.

The Grand Jury.—Thomas Boyle, Esq., *Foreman.*

Peter Desjardins, George Dresser, R. H. B. Elliott, Ralph Foster, William Mickle, Joseph Marks, John Moran, John Murray, John McAlister, George Murray, James Merrick, L. Neveux, John Patyplace, James Robson, Edward Shay, Francis Wilkinson, Francis A. Wilkinson, Michael M. Wigle,

Mr. O'Connor acting on behalf of the Crown.

The Queen *vs* Patrick Clancy—assault. Guilty.

McMullin *vs* Baby, Sheriff—assessment Damages assessed at £322 10.

Bank of Upper Canada *vs* W. D. Baby—assessment. Damages assessed at £41 12 8.

Offit *vs* Reynolds—Trespass. Verdict for Plantiff £3 15.

Reynolds *vs* Offit—defended issue. Verdict for Plantiff £10.

Lane *vs* Montreal Telegraph Company—assessment. Damages assessed at £25.

Hallock *vs* Smith—Ejectment, Verdict for Plaintiff and 1s. damages, subject to the opinion of the Court below.

Hallock *vs* Wilson—Ejectment. Verdict for Plantiff and 1s. damages, subject to the Court below.

Howes *et al vs* Ouellette *et al*,—defendad issue. Verdict for Plantiff, £218 6 5.

Pratt *vs.* Great Western Railway Company—Defended Issue. Verdict for Plaintiff, £6.

Mahoney *vs.* Campbell—Ejectment. Verdict for Plaintiff and 1s. damages.

The Queen *vs.* Elijah Betts and Robert J. Ashberry—Prison Breach. Found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labour in the gaol at Sandwich.

Gallagher *vs.* Carroll—Defended Issue. Verdict for Plaintiff, £156 5s. 6d. Damages.

Matthews *vs*, Morris—Defended Issue. Plaintiff nonsuited, with leave to move in the Court above.

The Queen *vs* Elijah Betts and Robert J. Ashberry—Felony. Verdict, Not Guilty

Baird *vs.* Salmoni—Defended Issue. Verdict for Plaintiff, £14 15s 6d.

The Queen *vs* Faring—Larceny. Verdict, Guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor in the common Gaol of this County.

Waters *vs* McLeod—Replevin. Verdict for Defendant

The Queen *vs* Richard Moore—Forgery. Not Guilty.

The Queen *vs* Richard Moore—Forgery Not Guilty.

John Watson *vs* G. W. Railway Co.—Trespass and Case. Verdict for Defendants with leave to Plaintiff to move to enter a verdict for all or any of the sums found by the Jury:—Use of Lot, £43 15s; if piles remain, £600; if removed, £50.

ST. CLAIR AND TWO CREEKS CANAL.

We perceive that the Lake Shore Townships are astir upon the subject of a Canal to connect Lake Erie and St. Clair River. The intention at present is to procure a survey of this line, that it may be judged whether it will be a more favorable route than the Rondeau one. If we may judge from the reports made upon this route, it possesses many advantages over the other.

Meetings have been held in the Townships of Romney and Tilbury East, in the County of Kent, and Mersea, in the County of Essex, favorable to the project, and the Councils were respectively required to furnish the means for a preliminary survey.

We learn that Messrs. Salter and Pinney have been engaged to survey and report upon the route.

In our next issue we propose to publish the proceedings of the several meetings, and enter into the subject more fully.

EARLY ARRIVAL.—The telegraph yesterday announced the arrival of the ship *City of Toronto* at Quebec—the first vessel at sea.

We learn from the *Colonist* that the temporary vacancy in the judicary caused by the absence of Mr. Draper has been filled by the appointment on his circuit business of Mr. Gowan, judge of the County of Simcoe.

We learn from Mr. Gunn, of Hamilton, that he has sold three of his powerful and substantial locomotives to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and that two of them have left his Works, and the other was to follow on Saturday. This is a step in the right way. By encouraging home manufacturers, railroads encourage their own business and the interests of the country, from which they derive their profits, We hope this delivery of three will at once be followed by an order for more from the same establishment.—*Globe.*

THE STEAMER CLIFTON.—This favorite steamer commenced making daily trips to Detroit on Monday last, leaving this place every morning at 7 o'clock, and Detroit, on her return, every afternoon at 2 o'clock. By this arrangement, passengers dine on board, and arrive in Windsor in time for the 12.20 Way, or 3.30 Through Trains going East on the Great Western Railway; or they can step ashore at Detroit, do business for two hours, and return home the same day. We are pleased to learn that the *Clifton* and her obliging Commander, Captain Robertson, are as popular as ever on the route, and continue to receive the largest paying share of the business on both sides of the river, notwithstanding the monopoly spirit evinced by Capt. Ward to drive her off by cutting down fares. If the public know their own interest, they will continue to give the Ward boat the cold shoulder until that self-important personage is convinced that he can only secure the public patronage by fair and honourable dealing.

We are authorized to state that all goods which arrive by the *Clifton* in the evening, consigned to Mr. Clark, will be stored until next day at noon, *free of charge for storage!* This arrangement cannot fail to meet the approbation of the mercantile community, and secure to the boat and her Agent a liberal share of business.—*Sarnia Observer.*

We were shown yesterday a counterfeit ten dollars bill of the Zimmerman Bank well calculated to deceive the general public. It was originally a genuine One dollar bill of the Bank named; but by some chemical preparation the red print on the one dollar bill was erased. The One dollar figures were also artfully changed to "tens," and the letter s added to the word "dollar," all being admirably well done. But in other respects it could be seen on examination that the bill bore no resemblance to the genuine Ten. At the left hand corner of the spurious bill there is the numeral letter X; on the opposite corner there is the figure "10," with the bridge between them; whereas in the genuine ten dollar Zimmerman bill the bridge is at the top left hand corner, where the numeral X is in the spurious one. We also understand that there are well executed photograph ten dollar bills of the Commercial Bank in circulation.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH CAPITAL.—On Friday morning nearly 150 persons from the Oil country reached and passed through Toronto to their various destination, at Galt, Guelph and Goderich. This may be looked upon as the first fruits of the through-ticket system, so wisely inaugurated by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, through whose agency Canada is daily and hourly increasing in wealth and importance—Toronto Times.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.—Great Britain has 8,054 miles of railway completed, making a line of single rails more than sufficient in length to complete a belt of Iron around the globe. The cost of these lines has been £286,000,000. The earthworks of these lines measures 550,000,000 cubic yards. Eighty millions of train miles are run annually on the railways; 5,000 engines and 150,000 vehicles compose the working stock. The companies employ over 90,000 officers and servants, and the engines consume annually 2,000,000 tons of coal; equal to the whole amount exported to the foreign countries and to one half of the annual consumption of London.

At the opening of the New York Court of General Session on Thursday, the Recorder made use of the following language in charging the Grand Jury:—"I regret to say that crime in the city and county of New York is fearfully on the increase. Murders, robberies, larcenies, burglaries, and assault and batteries are of such common occurrence that we regard them as the ordinary incidents of the day. With a public prosecutor as vigilant, efficient and able as any that has held that position for many years in this city, crime increases; neither the public prosecutor nor the courts have the power to check it. The fault lies in inefficiency of the police. A partizan police can never be an efficient one; and least of all, men should never be selected for that position whose only merit is partizan services unscrupulously performed."

A WIDOW IN A BAD FIX.—The New York *Mirror* says there is a "young," healthy, and handsome "widow" in that city, who has an income of $15,000 a year, and who wants to marry a man who has not the slightest objection to the union. She has recently left a will, giving all his property to a collateral relative, if his widow should wed a second husband. The widow has offered $10,000 a year out of her income of $15,000 to have the condition cancelled, but the party to whom the property would revert is inexorable.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The New York *Herald* of the 16th instant states that the Niagara will probably be ready for sea on Saturday next, by which time the damage to her machinery will be repaired. It is now intended to make her voyage to England her trial trip, so that she will not return to this port until the object of the expedition in which she is to take part—the laying of the great submarine cable between the Old World and the New—shall have been accomplished. The Mississippi will not accompany the Niagara to England, as she has received orders to sail for China; and the Merrimac, which it was supposed would take her place, is not and will not be ready for sea in time for the expedition.—Orders however, have been sent to the U. S steamship Susquehanna, now in the Mediterranean, to repair to England, and assist the Niagara in laying the cable. Professor Morse goes out in the latter vessel.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR IN PROSPECT.—Information has been received at the Department of the Interior confirmatory of the painful rumors that have been circulated respecting the fate of Henry L. Dodge, United States agent for the Navajo Indians in Mexico, who has been missing for some time past. Major Kendrick commanding at Fort Defiance, sent out a command to search for Mr. Dodge, and his corpse was discovered at a point about thirty miles south of the Zuna, toward the head waters of the Gila river. It is stated that so soon as grass is sufficiently advanced to sustain horses, 1,000 troops will take the field against these Indians, and chastise them so that they will bear the marks of retribution upon treachery and murder. The victim of that cruel act is the son of the Hon. Henry Dodge, the venerable ex-Senator of Wisconsin. — *Washington Intelligencer, April* 11.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The Cabinet met at an early hour this morning, to consider the question in regard to New Grenada and orders will be sent in the next Aspiwall steamer for our naval forces in the West Indies and the Pacific to concentrate on the Isthmus of Panama.—Should it be necessary, men will be landed on both sides, that the neutrality of the transit guaranteed to the world.

The British and French Ministers have been advised of this determination.

Orders have been sent to Mr. Bowlin to return at once, if the new administration at Bogota have not offered to open favourable negotiations.

The administration have decided that the fights of our citizens shall be protected.

An agent of the Panama Railroad Company arrived here to-day, who urged the Government to energetic action.

Correspondence of the *Daily Times*, Washington, 16th, says:—

The administration have been engaged for two days on Mexican affairs, which have assumed a serious aspect in consequence of the immediate danger of the loss of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec. There is some trouble concerning this.

Attorney General Black is engaged in drawing up a report on the history of the Tehauntepec transit, and the Gary and Slocum claims to it, and the legal effect of the 88th article of the Godedel treaty, which warrants our interference for the protection of the contract rights of our citizens in respect to that transit.

RUSSIA AND THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—The New York *Democrat*, a German Republican paper says:—

"It is the custom in Russia, which with the exception of the slave states here, is the only country in the world enjoying (according to the Richmond *Enquirer*) a reasonably good constitution, that if a member of the Imperial house be whipped by the police, or a serf by his master, the individual so punished *must* express his gratitude by saying "*Nimkrewitschko Patron*," translated, "I thank you Milord," Certain Newspaper writers in the United States are made to perform a similar ceremony. Whenever the freedom of the country, or the interests of the free white people, to whom they themselves belong, are kicked and outraged by the aristocracy of the south, they exhibit signs of pleasure, and express enthusiastic gratitude for the infliction.

THE COALITION FLAG.—We understand that a splendid banner is being worked at Manchester, by order of the Peace Society, that Mr. Cobden and his party may go to the country under it. Its material is superior calico, printed with the device of a willow pattern and the motto of "Cant On."—*Punch*

Special Notices.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

These celebrated Pills are well known in Europe where an experience of upwards of fifty years has proved them a safe and valuable remedy, and although only a few years have elapsed since they were first made known in America, an immense number of cures have been effected, more than one half of which were considered incurable, and what is more remarkable, cases which possess the very opposite as regards outward symptoms; the balsamic and invigorating effects on the blood, produced by this fine medicine is perfectly miraculous; many who have kept their beds for years, have been so speedily reinvigorated with an infusion of new, rich, and pure blood, and consequently of new life and strength, that their reappearance among their fellow beings who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age.

Thousands who have been afflicted in every possible way, are daily hearing their grateful testimony to the great benefit they have received from their use, and who are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health, after having long despaired of ever possessing it again.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To prevent imposition, be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pill, prepared in London, and New-York; if you ask for Sir Astley Cooper's Pills *only*, you will get a spurious compound, which will not have a beneficial effect. The Genuine Pills have an excellent likness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, MacPhail & Co. London and New-York, on each box, and on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; "John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.
Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . . . J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . . . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howett, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY,

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Townsend the Murderer Arrested.

On Tuesday last we were shown a telegraphic despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, to the police authorities here, announcing the capture of that notorious murderer and robber Townsend — who committed such diabolical outrages in this portion of country some two years since. Fearing that the making public of such important and gratifying intelligence might interfere with the designs of the authorities here, we refrained from doing so at their request. That Townshend has really been arrested, scarcely admits of a doubt; for the Cleveland *Herald*, which, at first, was rather dubious as to the prisoner being the veritable Townsend, in a postcript says:

"We are told that a man in this city, who knew Townshend well, has to-day been to the jail and recognizes in this man the veritable Townshend, and says there is no doubt of that fact, for he knew him like a book. Of course the prisoner when addressed, denied that as his name."

A man named Ayles, keeper of the New London House," had Townsend arrested, and will, we suppose, be entitled to the $5,000 reward offered for his apprehension. The prisoner gives his name as Robert McHenry, and says he has been with Walker in Nicaragua, and just returned. He had on his person when taken, a long revolver.

The foregoing is from the Hamilton *Banner*, and the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has the following on the same subject:

Our readers will recollect that three years since the people of Canada West were kept in terror by the bold and remorseless murders of the highwayman Townshend, and though he was twice arrested he escaped as often, and finally disappeared without leaving a trace of his whereabouts.

On Saturday evening about seven o'clock, says the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, Mr. John Iles, who keeps the New London Porter House, below St. Clair, and who had been an officer in Canada, and engaged in the pursuit, recognized in one of his guests the notorious Townshend who had given so much trouble. He was sure of the identity of the visitor with Townshend, and he gave information to officer Gallagher who called upon officers McKinistry and McArthur, who arrested him during the evening. He was told that he was arrested for stealing a trunk at Buffalo, at which he said that they must be mistaken. A Colt's revolver was found among his effects. He is a smart, well formed man of 28 or 30 years, and seems not to be easily scared. He claims to have been a sailor in 1852 on the brig Powhattan with Capt. Turnbull, and calls himself Robert McHenry. He has a scar on the face, and answers to the description in the Canadian circulars. Several persons who knew Townshend give their opinion that this is the same man, yet the identity is not fully established. He has just returned from Walker's army to which he belonged. If the prisoner proves to be the murderer, there will be great credit due to Mr. Iles and the officers, and a reward of $5,000 to be divided.

Election of Bishop.

A deputation of the clergy and laity of the proposed Western Diocese waited yesterday upon the Lord Bishop Elect of Toronto, at his residence in this city, and laid before him documents showing that upwards of ten thousand pounds had been provided for the endowment of the future Bishop. His Lordship, being fully satisfied therewith, proceeded to the Government House, where His Excellency the Governor General received them most courteously, and declared his readiness to comply with their wishes, by designating as Bishop whatever gentleman should receive the sufferages of the delegates representing the clergy and laity of the new diocese. The Bishop of Toronto has named the 13th of May next, as the day on which the Convention or Synod shall assemble to choose their Bishop.—*Colonist.*

The Comet and the Earth.

Some excitement has been produced by the announcement that a comet would come in contact with the earth, some time soon, and occasion its partial destruction. The unlikelihood of such an occurrence may be shown in a few words.

1st. The earth and the comet should have to arrive at the same part of the earth's orbit exactly at the same time—if either were a little too soon, or a little too late, there would be no concussion. Now the probability of their keeping such time is very small. In the year 1836, a comet crossed the path of the earth's orbit about a month before the earth arrived at the place where it had crossed, and was some million of miles distant at the time of the crossing.

2d. Even if the collision should happen, it would not injure the earth. A comet may be said to be almost all tail; now the quantity of matter proved to be contained in any comet is small, and diffused over a large space; indeed, some say that the tail is due to mechanical action, and its density cannot exceed that of air. The nucleus has been seen, by means of a telescope, when the tail of a comet was directly between them and the observer. It is a fact known to all astronomers, that about the year 1700, a comet passed so near the planet Jupiter, as to be mechanically affected by his attraction than it was by that of the sun, and therefore it was turned out of its orbit; but the planet and his satellites moved on, taking no notice of the intruder, or being at all disturbed by it. The only effect a comet might produce, if it came in contact with the earth, is this: it might leave behind some of its matter, and thus poison our atmosphere. However, the probability that a comet will ever come in contact with the earth, is about one chance that it will, and two million that it will not happen. The above ideas are due to a distinguished astronomer of this State, who is justly regarded as the highest authority.—*Newark Advertiser.*

A Rich Man Convicted of Robbery.

The Court of Queen's Bench has been the scene of a criminal examination, which is represented by the Montreal *Pays* as absorbing the public interest in that city among all classes. The facts are briefly these: Jean B. Theophile Dorion, of St. Eustache, is one of several sons of a wealthy man formerly M. P. P. for Two Mountains. At his death the brothers became disunited, and Theophile became the object of suspicion and jealousy to the rest. He had purchased mills at St. Polycarp, and gave the management of it to his brother, Dr. Severe Dorion, who received for his services in that capacity £200 a year. In 1849 the mills were destroyed by fire. At this time Theophile owed to his manager £1,500 for which he had given him several promissory notes Severe being without employment, emigrated to Syracuse, and there meeting with a charming and rich American lady, married her. After two years, Severe fell sick, and returned for the benefit of his native air to St. Eustache, leaving his wife at Alexander Bay, where they were stopping for a few days. Theophile was living in the same house with his mother, and after a while Madame Severe joined them, and in a short time Severe died there of Consumption. The Doctors, Theophile Dorion and Hall were unceasing in their care and attendance On leaving the States, Severe brought with him the promissory notes signed by his brother, which his mother, and after a while valuable jewellery besides. Part of these were placed in his wife's chest, and the rest in a cabinet of which she kept the key. The chest and cabinet were found in Madame Dorion's private chamber. One night after her husband's illness was pronounced fatal, she was awakened by a person who demanded of her proper clothes to enwrap the body of her husband, who was at the last gasp. The young wife furnished them, and passed into the chamber of the dying man. She however retired, on the intimation of Theophile that his brother's repose, and next morning felt herself sick. She complained to the prisoner, (Theophile, his physician) who administered something to her, which threw her into profound sleep, during which her husband died. On returning to her chamber she perceived that her papers and effects were stolen. The widow, a stranger in this country, did not wish to enter a suit against Theophile, but begged of the members of the family to obtain from her brother-in-law the restoration of the property. He, however, denied that he had, or had taken anything. Madame Dorion then turned after the funeral to Syracuse, gave birth there to a infant; and in process of time married. A new claim was made, in this relation, to the stolen property. The trial occupying several days, has taken place before Judge Aylwin, and Theodore Dorion pronounced guilty. *Le Pays*, from which journal we have taken this, does not state explicitly the nature of the charge. It must, of course, embrace the robbery of the jewels and notes, if not also the drugging of the lady to facilitate the attempt.

Will of the late Dr. Dunlop.

We give below a copy of the will of the late William Dunlop, M. D., for many years M.P. for Huron, and well known personally to many of our readers, having been stationed here, on duty during the late war.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, William Dunlop, of Guerbread, in the Township of Colborne, County of Huron, Western Canada, Esq., being in sound health of body and mind, just as usual, which my friends who do not flatter me, say is no great shakes at the best of times—do make my last will and testament as follows: revoking of courses, all former wills.

I, the said William Dunlop, of Guerbread, and all other landed property I may be possessed of, to my sisters, H. R. S. and E. R. D.; the former because she is married to a Minister, who, may God keep him, she henpecks; the latter because she is not married, nor is she likely to be, for she is an old fool and has refused more than I have fingers to them and their heirs, my share of the stock and implements on the farm; provided always, that the inclosure round my brother's grave, be reserved, and if either of them shall die without issue, that the other shall inherit the whole. I leave my sister in law D. D. all my household furniture, and such trifles, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned:—

I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of old John, as the representative of the family. I would have left it to old John himself, but he would have melted it down, to make Temperance Medals, and that would have been sacrilege. However, I leave him my big horn snuff box: he can only make Temperance horn spoons of it.

I leave my sister J. my bible, the property formerly of my great great grandmother, B. H. of Woodhill; when she knows as much of the spirit as she does of the letter, she will be and she should be a much better Christian than she is.

I also leave my late brother's watch to my brother S. exhorting him a thousand and the last time to stop slugging and ratiocalism, and all other isms, that do most easily beset him.

I leave my brother A. my big silver snuff-box, as I am informed, he is rather a decent christian, with a snug belly and jolly face.

I leave parson C. Maggy's husband, the snuff-box I got from the Simcoe Militia, as a small token of my gratitude; he taking a sister that no man of taste would have taken.

I leave John C. a silver teapot to the end that he may drink tea therefrom to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife.

I leave my books to my brother A., because he has been a "Ping'y walla" that he may yet learn to read with them.

I give my silver cup with——— in it—to my sister J. G. D. because she is an old maid and pious, and therefore given to horning, and also my great grandmother's snuff box, as it looks decent to see an old woman snuff.

I do hereby appoint John Dunlop, Esq., Alexander Dunlop, Esq., William Chalk, and Wm. Stewart, to be my Curators, to my last Will and Testament.

Alliance Between England and France on the China Question.

The following article from the *Pays*, the government paper, corroborates what has been said relative to the arrangements concluded in Paris between the British and French governments to act together in the Chinese seas.

"The Chinese affair, examined in a proper point of view, presents two phases perfectly distinct—the past and the future. The first belongs to history; the second involves the interests of various powers, whose commerce at present is seriously damaged, and who perceive the necessity for putting an end to the present state of things. It is to do so that an honorable understanding has lately been come to between France and England. The latter power sends numerous reinforcements to Admiral Seymour, who will have an important maritime force under his command. France, on her part, has maintained the squadron of Admiral Gourin, in the Chinese seas, with a view to future operations; and this squadron is to unite with the naval division commanded by Rear Admiral Bigault de Genouilly. Thus our marine will be on a respectable footing. The ships of war will have, for their disposal steam frigates, corvettes and gun boats, so valuable for an attack on the coast, and for ascending the rivers. The maritime force of the two nations thus employed will necessarily bring the Chinese authorities to terms which will put an end to the war, and impose the former state of affairs. At the same time that the British government is sending reinforcements to China, it sends special commissioners charged with opening fresh negotiations, which will have the greater chance of success, as the Chinese will see that from the united forces brought against them, it will not be to their advantage to continue the war.

M. de Bourboion, French *charge de affairs* to the court of China, left by the Indian mail, which sailed from Marseilles on the 12 inst. He carried with him instructions to Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who commanded the French fleet in the Chinese seas, to combine in future their operations with those of the British forces, conformably to the arrangements concluded in Paris between Lord Cowley and the French government.

THE REGIMENTS FOR CHINA.—The Regiments detached for service in China have been reviewed by the Duke of Cambridge, Major-General Ashburnham, who has been appointed to the command, is a son of the late Earl Ashburnham. He is said to bear a singular resemblance to Louis Napoleon, which he increases by aping the manners and *coiffure* of the Emperor. The Times, however, intimates that the greatest portion of the army now employed in Persia will be transferred to the service in China, and says that it is stated that orders have been received to discontinue the surveys about to be made of the two or three vessels engaged to convey troops from England. In Persia a three months' armistice had been agreed upon, before the arrival of Asheran of the news of the definite conclusion of peace by Ferouk Khan. This armistice commenced on the 1st of March.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AMERICAN CAPTAINS.—Sir A. Banneman, Governor of the Bahamas, in his recent message to the Legislature, made some serious charges against American shipmasters trading to the islands. He asserts that some of them —there are honorable exceptions—are so utterly unworthy the confidence placed in them that they secretly agree with the wreckers for a share of the salvage, and then run the vessel and cargo to wreck. The Governor recommends some effectual check for this crime, which is very horrible if practised.

Dates from the City of Mexico are to the 2d, and from Vera Cruz to the 4th instant. The Mexican republic has solemnly adopted a new constitution. It declares in its second article that all persons born in the republic of the Mexican United States are born free, and that all slaves touching the Mexican territory regain by that act their liberty, and have a right to the protection of the laws. The clergy had openly declared against and denounced the new constitution in all the churches. The Government had taken notice of this, and were about to call the Archbishop and other prominent ecclesiastics to account. It was feared that during Holy Week disturbances so fomented might occur. The army had sworn to the new constitution. Still anarchy and discord prevailed throughout the States generally. Isolated cases had occurred where the Government officials, including three magistrates of the Supreme Court, had refused to swear to it. They were to be, or had been, removed.

ON THE TOP OF CHIMBORAZO.—The summit of the Chimborazo has ately been found to be quite ascendable. When baron Humboldt, with his friend Bumpland, on the 23rd of June, 1802, meant to ascend the Chimborazo which at that time was considered to be the highest mountain on earth of the globe, they got back at the height of 5996 metres, an insurmountable wall of rock barring his advance. Boussingault the second who attempted the ascent, arrived on 16th Dec., 1831 only up 6004 metres—95 metres higher than Humboldt. Now, a late number of the "Journal des Debats," publishes from the "Echo du Pacifique," of 31st of Jan., a letter from the French traveller, M. Jules Remy, who, in company with the English traveller, Mr. Brenchly, ascended the mountain from a different side on the 3rd of November, 1856; and although blood entirely by thick veils of cloud, and felt it can be accomplished. The column of air in that height was still quite sufficient for breathing. The shortness of breath and other symptoms usually noticed on reaching such heights have been perceived neither by Mr. Remy nor by his English companion, as the former expressly states.

No less than five Earls and one Countess have died within the month of Febuary, viz: the Earls of Ellesmere, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Castle Stuart the Earl of Fife, Earl Amherst, and the Countess of Huntingdon.

REPRESSING MODESTY.—Our brother of the *Leader* winded in a notation to a Commitee of "Hon. House," after the following fashion:—

"Let the Committee see to it that they do their duty in these several particulars, and they shall be rewarded by the thanks of *The Leader* and the approbation of the public."

If the Legislators in question do not snap at this offer, they must be something less than human.

Only think, lads, of being "rewarded by the thanks of the *Leader*!" As the illustrious Mr. Squeers observed, in reference to the skim-milk and water with which his disciples were regaling themselves: "*Here is richness!*"—*Streetsville Review.*

An editor in the far West has bought a race-horse, for which he paid two thousand dollars. On being asked what an editor had to do with a race-horse, he replied that the was to be used in catching runaway subscribers."

ONE PENNY REWARD.

WHEREAS my indented apprentice Lawrence Kohl has left my employ, I will give the above reward for his apprehension.

THEO. M. KALCHTHALER.
Amhersburg, April 13th, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON.
West Tilbury, 4th April 1857. } Town Clerk.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground, Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice tran-planted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.
Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander Chewett, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.
LOUIS J. PLUETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses.
N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.
Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON.
West Tilbury, 4th April 1857. } Town Clerk.

For Sale!!!
A FIRST-RATE LOCATION
AND
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is new, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, and a NEW STRIPED BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half stories high, with Shippows Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.
2nd April, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury equal to any boats on the lake, and all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo, on the Railroads, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson	
GLOBE,	"	Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	"	A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	"	M. S. Lathrop
CHONTZ,	"	W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller.)		

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Propellers and Propeller Lines.

New York & Erie Railroad
on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, show ing an aggregate of over Five Thousand Tons Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. ASHLEY & Co., Buffalo.
C. V Clark & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit.
" Ontonagon, } A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } J. G. Bancroft & Co., Det.
" Adriatic, } E. Bancroft & Co., Milwaukie.
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo.
" Wabash Valley—Bidwell, Banta & Co., Buffalo.
Buffalo, April, 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,
WILLIAM HUNT.
Sandwich, 28th Feb. 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocery and Provision Store
At 359 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to guarantee the same to all his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW stands on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK and CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.
Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

AUCTION.
An extensive Auction Sale of
Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,
the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,
AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

Terms—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months.

Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.
Windsor, March 24, 1857.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.
Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Proprietor.
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.
Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN.
Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!
THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

The virtues of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the counties, tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and then the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Unfailible Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, shells, and gunshot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throat,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

N. B.—Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one returning such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.
DIRECTORS.
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western District
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

6th day of May next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being or so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, and 28 on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern Half parts of Lot Number 7, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

The Wild Witch-Hazle Brake.

Song.

BY WM. W. FOSDICK.

In the wild witch-hazle brake,
By the silver-sanded lake,
Where the white-leaved aspens shake,
I with Carrie roved.
Zephyrs kissed the green-wood bough,
Branches wooed the lakelet's brow,
And I kissed, I know not how,
Her I dearly loved.

Upon the ground her eyes were set,
Plucking at a violet,
Which her dewy tears had wet,
While her cheek was flush.
With a kind that fear I chased,
And around her slender waist
Tenderly my arm I laced—
She did nought but blush.

The wild witch hazle-brake was green,
No eye could pierce our leafy screen,
And not another soul hath seen
The nameless joy we bless.
"Carrie," said I then, "be mine—
Let us thus forever twine?"
And she smiled—oh! bliss divine!
Smiled, and whispered, "Yes!"

A DANDY GOOSE.—"Ahem! So here I am, between two tailors," said a dandy at a public table, where a couple of young tailors were seated, who had begun business. "Very true," said one of them, "we are now but beginners, and can only afford to keep one goose between us!" Exit dandy in a hurry, pretending that he had forgot something in his room. He forgot his way back, too.

MORNING REFLECTIONS.—Magistrate: What has brought you here sir? Prisoner: Two policeman, please your honor. Magistrate: Then I suppose liquor had nothing to do with it? Prisoner: Yes, sir; they were both drunk.

Gentleman—"Is Mrs. M. in?" Servant—"No sir, she's not at home." Gentleman—"Ah, I am sorry, as I owe her some money and have called to pay it." When—Voice from over the balustrade—"O, I am in. To be sure I am. Why, Sally, didn't you know that? Ask the gentleman to walk up."

SOME years ago, the late Emperor Nicholas was visiting Naples, when King Bomba ordered a grand review of his little army.—After the ceremony, the King rubbed his hands, saying to the Czar, "Well Sire, is it not a very fine troop? Could I not march against France with such an army?" "Yes certainly," replied the Czar, "but the French Custom-house officers might not let you pass."

PRINTER'S JOKES.—During the Mexican war, one of the newspapers hurriedly announced an important item of news from Mexico:—that Gen. Pillow and thirty-seven of his men had been lost in a *bottle*.

Some other paper informed the public not long ago, "That a man in a brown surtout was yesterday brought before the police court on a charge of having stolen a small ear from a lady's workbag." The stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket."

"A *rat*," says another paper, "descending the river, came in contact with a steamboat—and so serious was the injury to the boat that great exertions were necessary to save it."

An English paper once stated, "That the Russian General Rackinoffhowsky, was found dead with a long *word* in his mouth."

Again: A gentleman was yesterday brought up to answer a charge of having *eaten* a stagedriver for demanding more than his fare."

At the late Fourth of July dinner in the town of Charleston, none of the poultry was eatable except the *owls*."

WANTED.—An Albany paper has the following advertisement:—Wanted, an able bodied Irishman to hold my wife's tongue—she and I being unable to keep it quiet. We learn there were no applicants.

WISE men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and beasts by nature.

"Oh, yes, Joe; my father's an old mariner—regular salt." "Why, I never knew that.—What sort was he in?" "the working service. He goes cruising around all nights, and in the morning, when he comes home, he goes a whaling the whole family, from the old woman down, and boxes the compass about the hired girl's ear."

NOT BAD.—That was a pretty fair joke we heard the other day of one of our darkies evading a late ordinance of the Town Council in regard to dogs following negroes. The patrol "met up" with him on Sunday and required his pass, which he promptly delivered over for inspection. He was then about to leave, when one of the patrol casually enquired "what budget that was he had upon his back." With a cunning leer of triumph Collins good humoredly replied: "He, he, massa; its dis niggers's dog. Ye while folks will boss Feb. Nicholas as 'tend int, make de law, 'bout nigger letter dog foller 'im; but you never say nuthin' 'bout nigger totin dog." And he went on his way rejoicing.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

MISUNDERSTANDING.—The other day, the conductor of a train on a New York railroad discovered an Irishman in the car soon after starting from Rome, and demanded his fare. Pat declared he had no money. The conductor, after lecturing him, told him to leave at the first stopping place, not far distant. Accordingly, Pat was one of the first to get off at the next station. But judge of the conductor's surprise and wrath to find him aboard when fairly under way. "Did I not tell you to get off?" "And sure I did." "Why, then, are you here again?" "And sure, did you not say, "All aboard!"

A theological student examination was asked whether there was any schism in the Church that could be justifiable under any circumstances. After pondering for a little while, he said he thought there was a schism that might be justifiable; and that was—a witticism.

AT a recent examination of a bankrupt, it was observed that he kept a great number of banking accounts. "I see," said the learned judge, "that you had six or seven bankers; what could you want so many for?" "To overdraw them, to be sure," was the frank and candid reply.

Renovating Grass Lands.

The very best way, undoubtedly, to improve meadows or pastures that have become impoverished, is to plow them up, manure heavily, and seed them down again. If infested with daisies and other weeds, they should be broken up in the fall, and planted with potatoes or other root crops for several years, and then laid down to grass. If, however, the land is low and wet, and weeds not very troublesome, they may be plowed in mid summer, manured and harrowed thoroughly, and in September sowed with grass seed. In most cases, a fair crop of hay will be realized the next season.

But when it is not convenient to pursue this thorough treatment, a good effect may be produced by top-dressing. Spread a good layer of compost or well rotted manure on the sward, scarify it with a heavy harrow, and sow with a mixture of six quarts Timothy and one-half bushel each red-top and rye-grass seed to the acre, and follow with a light harrow to cover the seed. The manure should be applied quite early in the Spring, so as to be washed in by the April rains. Where barn-yard manure is not abundant, various other fertilizers may be used to good advantage. Guano may be applied at the rate of two hundred to three hundred pounds an acre. It should be mixed, a week before it is wanted for use, with dry vegetable loam, take four parts of loam to one of guano, and applied broadcast, very early in spring. Lime (air slacked, is very useful to cold, clayey soils; it is death on mosses and sorrel. Muck and lime, mixed at the rate of five cords of the former to seven bushels of the latter, often produce surprising effects on worn out grass-fields. Muck mixed with unleached ashes, at the rate of a cord of the first, to ten bushels of the last, is nearly as good as barn-yard manure. Where the land has long been devoted to pasturage, it is recommended to give a dressing of bone-dust, ten bushels to the acre. A mixture of plaster, ground bones and powdered charcoal has also been used with very gratifying results.

We hope our readers, in this matter, will try some of these plans, and send us reports of their success.—*American Agriculturist.*

Corn Meal for Milch Cows.

In the fall of 1852, I began to feed three farrow cows for the purpose of supplying a milkman in this vicinity with milk for market. I had a few beets and turnips with which I began, and, as I designed the farrow cows for the butcher in the spring, I commenced giving them meal from corn and barley, some ten bushels all grain; then corn meal alone increasing till they ate one peck each per day. I tried it cooked and raw, wet and dry, mixed with cut fodder, composed of hay, straw and corn stalks cut up together, varying the amount of each as convenience might suggest, as I think all animals require a variety.

Now for the result. The cows increased in milk, giving more on the above feed than they had done on grass during the summer. Contrary to my expectation, they did not improve very fast on the food given, and I was obliged to dry them up early in March, to get them fit for the shambles. My cows that were coming in in the spring had two quarts of corn meal each per day, and they also gave liberally. The milk sold daily, gave an excellent opportunity for testing the amount given at the time. I made up my mind that corn meal was the best for milk of any food for the milch cow, and still think so, if good, rich milk is wanted. It has been tried considerably in this vicinity, with the same results as here given. I fed cut feed, but I do not think that would vary the result with me, if the cows got their daily allowance, I get the returns.

RELIEVING CHOKED CATTLE.—The following method of relieving neat cattle, when choked by a turnip, potatoe, &c., has been tried, it is said, and never known to fail:—Pour into the throat of the animal, from a junk bottle, a pint or so of lamp or sweet oil, at the same time rubbing the throat briskly with the hand. Immediate relief will follow. This is easily tried, and may be the means of saving many valuable animals.

CURRANT BUSHES.—Some years ago we saw it highly recommended to trim currant bushes as shade trees, and, as we had a good fruit garden, we adopted the suggestion; but in the second season after we met this difficulty, the shrubs would split open at the forks, and we made up our mind that nature had not designed this plant to be grown in that way. We have closely observed this matter ever since, and if we have any grown in clusters of canes, like raspberries. The fruit seems more abundant in shade, as we find the largest and best bunches in the dense foliage and low down upon the canes.

Cooking Dried Apples.

To the Editor of American Agriculturist.

You were kind enough to compliment my apple sauce and apple pies, and request me to send a note of the process of making them. The sauce was made by simply boiling the dried fruit quite soft, and rubbing them through a common colender, which gives a nice pulpy mass, and separates all remnants of cores, skins, and "hard spots." The sauce is then seasoned to suit the taste. A little cider boiled down half or more in Autumn when new and sweet, adds to the flavor of any kind of dried apple sauce.

The pies were made of the same sifted sauce, seasoned and put into raised crust.—A very good crust, and one which is far more digestible and nutritious than that literally full of fat (shortening,) is made as follows: Lisco've half a tea-spoonful of soda in a tea-cup full of sweet milk. Take enough flour to thicken the milk to a stiff dough, mix well with it a tesspoonful of cream of tartar, and a table-spoonful of butter or lard. If you think the above particulars will be new to any of your lady readers, you are of course at liberty to print them. HARRIET.

HARDY PEARS FOR THE NORTH.—Seckel Flemish Beauty, Gilliard, Virgalieu, Sheldon Lawrence, Winter Nelis; on pear stocks, Louise Bonna Jersey, Tyson, Angouleme Wickfield, Gisband's Summer, Clout Morceau, on quince.

As equivocation is worse than a lie, for it is a lie guarded.

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Chatham, on FRIDAY, the FIRST of MAY next, at the hour of NOON, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L.

ROMNEY.

2nd	Concession,	Lot 6,	(150 acres)
3rd	do	lots N W ½ 15, S E ½ 17, N W ½ 20,	(100 acres each), 22, 24, (200 acres each.)
4th	do	lots N part 13, (56 acres) N W ½ 18, N W ½ 19,	(100 acres each), 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, (200 acres each), 30, (150 acres.)
5th	do	lots N part 13, (65 acres)	14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, (200 acres each), 22, (185 acres), 24, (45 acres), 26, (50 acres), 27, (20 acres), 28, (5 acres.)
6th	do	lots 14, (46 acres),	16, 18, 19, (200 acres each), 21, (96 acres.)
7th	do	lots 17, (120 acres),	18, (145 acres), 19, (45 acres), (5 acres.)

TILBURY EAST.

3rd	Concession,	Lot 12,	(200 acres.)
4th	do	lots 2, 4,	(200 acres each) N W ½ 9, N W ½ 14, S E ½ 16, (100 acres each.)
5th	do	lots N W ½ 1, N W ½ 3, N W ¼ 4, N W ½ 8,	(100 acres each.)
6th	do	lots 2, 7,	(200 acres each.)
7th	do	lots N W ½ 3, S E ½ 20,	(100 acres), 23, (200 acres.)
8th	do	lots 19, 20, 23,	(200 acres each.)
9th	do	lots 18, 20, 21, 23,	(200 acres each.)
10th	do	lots S E ¼ 12,	(100 acres), 16, 17, 19, 20, (200 acres each), N W part 22, (100 acres.)
11th	do	lots S E part 10,	(100 acres), 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, (200 acres each.)
12th	do	lots 9, 11, 12, 16,	(200 acres each), 17, (185 acres.)
13th	do	lots S E part 6,	(100 acres), 8, 10, 12, 13, (200 acres each), N W part 15,	(100 acres.)
14th	do	lots N W ¼ 7,	(100 acres) 11, 12, (200 acres each.)
15th	do	lot N W part 6,	(100 acres.)

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, at NOON of TUESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH APRIL next, at an upset price, of Eight Shillings per acre, payable one fifth down and the remainder by four equal Annual Instalments with Interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, Com.

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

2nd	Concession,	Lots 15,	18.
3rd	do	do	13, 17, E ½ 27.
4th	do	do	25, E ½ 27.
5th	do	do	25.
6th	do	do	12.

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER.

3rd	Concession,	Lots E ½ 26 E ½	29.
4th	do	do	W ½ 15, W ½ 17.
5th	do	do	19, 28, 29.
6th	do	do	28, 29.
7th	do	do	27, 29.

Range south of the Middle Road, do S ½ 8, S ½ 13.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST TILBURY.

2nd	Concession,	Lots 5,	12.
3rd	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 14.
4th	do	do	5, 7, 8, S ½ 10, N ½ 14.
5th	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, N part 7 (100 acres).
6th	do	do	2, S ½ 5 (100)
7th	do	do	N pt 1 (100 acres), S pt 10 (100 acres) S ½ 14, S ½ 16, S ½ 19, S ½ 20, 22.
8th	do	do	S pt 7 (100 acres, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 S ½ 17, 19, 21. S pt 3 (100), S pt 4 (100), 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, N pt 20 (100)
9th	do	do	7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19.
10th	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 12, 14, 16, 18.
11th	do	do	S ½ 1, S ½ 2, S ½ 3, S ½ 4, S ½ 7, S ½ 8, S ½ 11, S ½ 18, S ½ 19.
Range south of Middle Road,		do	N ½ 2, N ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 7, N ½ 8.
Range north of Middle Road,		do	N ½ 2, N ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 7, N ½ 8.

MERSEA.

8th	Concession,	Lot E ½ 1,	(100 acres)
9th	do	lot S ½ 20,	(100 acres)
10th	do	lots N ½ 2, S ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 20, N ½ 21,	(100 acres), 22, (100 acres each.)
11th	do	lots 20, 22,	(168 acres each), N part 23, (68 acres), N ½ 24, (95 acres.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	$6 00	
Superfine Flour,	5 50	
Fine do	5 00	
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to $2 00	per 100lbs
Rye do	2 20	do
Corn Meal,	0 63	per bushel
Pig Feed,	$1 50 to $1 75	per 100lbs
Bean,	1 00	do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH Flouring Mills, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS,

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Gaillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
High Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vizer, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hamilton Harris, Esq.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq. E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocbe, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator, and all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE,
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb 20th, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3; on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. A. Pinet, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Verrais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor, by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

A continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Proprietor.

Maidstone Cross,
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD,

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 50 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally a good water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and car tried on.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857. NO. 10.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, one insertion only 5s. 0d cy
Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c., EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

DR. REYNOLDS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best Tailoring Work at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

He is also prepared to furnish goods at the most reasonable prices, and of the very best qualities.

JAMES WEBER.
Amherstburg, Feb. 5th, 1857. Furnisher.

Select Poetry.

The Voice of Spring.

I come, I come! ye have call'd me long,
I come o'er the mountains with light and song,
Ye may trace my step o'er the wakening earth,
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,
By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass,
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

I have breathed on the South, and the chestnut flowers,
By thousands, have burst from the forest-bowers,
And the ancient graves, and the fallen fanes,
Are vail'd with wreaths, on Italian plains—
But it is not for me, in my hour of bloom,
To speak of the ruin or the tomb!

I have passed o'er the hills of the stormy North,
And the rivers hath hung all his tassels forth,
The fisher is out on the stormy sea,
And the reindeer bounds through the pasture free,
And the pine has a fringe of softer green,
And the moss looks bright where my step has been.

I have sent through the wood-paths a gentle sigh,
And call'd out each voice of the deep-blue sky,
From the night-bird's lay through the starry time,
In the groves of the soft Hesperian clime,
To the swan's wild notes by the Iceland lakes,
When the dark fir-bough into verdure breaks

From the streams and founts I have loosed the chain;
They are sweeping on to the silvery main,
They are flashing down from the mountain brows,
They are flinging spray on the forest boughs,
They are bursting fresh from their sparry caves
And the earth resounds with the joy of waves.

Come forth, O ye children of gladness, come!
Where the violets lie may be now your home.
Ye of the rose-cheek and dew-bright eye,
And the bounding footstep to meet me fly,
With the lyre, and the wreath, and the joyous lay,
Come forth to the sunshine, I may not stay!

The summer is hastening, on soft winds borne,
Ye may press the grape, ye may bind the corn,
For me I depart to a brighter shore,—
Ye are marked by care, ye are mine no more.
I go where the loved who have left you dwell
And the flowers has not Death's,—fare ye well! farewell!

MRS. HEMANS.

The Play in China.

BY A FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER.

At the end of the street or alley we now entered, we observed a vast court surrounded with scaffoldings crowded with people, and at the further end, on a stage, the actors were to perform their parts—the river, forming the harbor of Canton, and its countless vessels, being the background of the picture.

To think of forcing our way through the crowd which encumbered the pit (the court,) was perfectly useless; but thanks to the eloquence of M——, we entered a house, through which we were allowed to pass on payment of half a *gourde* each; and in this manner succeeded in gaining one of the scaffoldings which was on a level with the first story of the house.—Here we found several rows of benches, ranged one above another, and selecting one of the highest, for the purpose of commanding a better view, we quietly took took our seats.

The arrangement of the theatre was as follows:—

An oblong enclosure was shut in on both sides by the boxes—covered galleries erected on wooden stakes—and here were assembled all those who paid for their admission. The stage, likewise supported on pillars, covered, not with matting, like the gallery, but with painted cloth, formed one of the small corners of the right angle, and extended to the edge of the water; finally, a wall which joined the house through which we had entered, to another house opposite, completed the enclosure of the vast space, leaving only one door open for the crowd, who occupied the pit gratis.

At the moment of our arrival, a clever mountebank belonging to the troupe was filling up the pause between the acts by passing his body through the rounds of a ladder, jumping backwards over chairs, &c. As this was not a very exciting spectacle, I bestowed all my attention on the assembly among whom we now found ourselves, and wherein we were the only Europeans. I remarked, first of all, that among all those grave Chinese heads surmounted by black lead pan cups or conical hats, were some really pretty women, whose *coiffures* were ornamented with flowers and gold pins. Their costume, though simple, was, nevertheless, scrupulously neat; but although they possessed the most diminutive feet in the world, these beauties, with their oblique eyes, must have belonged to an inferior class of society, as the higher orders of women never show themselves in public. On one side, but at the extreme end, there were also three or four girls, whose friends seemed apprehensive lest we should approach them. At our feet, on the neighboring benches, the good burghers who had, probably, been sitting in the same place since the morning, were eating fruit and sweetmeats, which were supplied by ambulatory merchants; while others calmly smoked their metal pipes, whose narrow bowls will admit of only one pinch of tobacco at a time. A servant attended on each pipe, lighting it with a sort of phosphoric match and the operation has constantly to be renewed, as a longer puff than usual is sufficient to exhaust the bowl.

All these people interested me very much; but the really exciting feature of the place, and of which we never grew tired, was the pit. Picture to yourself some thousands of Chinese stripped down to their waists in order to save their clothes—their long queues rolled round their heads, lest these ornamental appendages should be laid hold of by the crowd—squeezing and pushing each other until they form a compact mass —a single block of human beings.—There lies before us a sea of shaved heads, all of the same form and color, as if it was the head of a single man repeated a thousand times in a multiplying mirror. Now calm, now agitated by an imperceptible movement, the surface of this sea presents the appearance of a brown cloth, dotted with flat noses, and eyes that wink with desperate excitement. Suddenly the waves lulled for a time, became agitated by some unknown cause, dash forwards, then backwards, with irresistible force, and a deafening sound—a confused murmur of voices laughing, shouting, crying and menacing. The heavy stakes which support the stage are scarcely strong enough to resist the repeated shocks of those rolling masses. In vain those who are nearest endeavor, by catching at the stakes, to make buttresses of themselves, to stay the impetuous flood—their arms at length drop, and they are speedily carried away under the scaffolding down to the river.

If every thing in this strange theatre appeared to us curious and new, our presence produced assuredly the same effect on the assembly, for besides the investigations of which we were continually the subject, every burst of applause, as the play went on, was accompanied by the pretty Chinese girls, the beatified smokers, and even the unfortunate wretches forming the troubled sea of bald heads, all turning their eyes upon us, and seemingly endeavoring to discover the degree of interest we took in the spectacle. After the mountebank had finished his tricks, the actors, whose dessing-room is a tent at the back of the stage, appeared, much to the satisfaction of the public, ranged on each side of a high table, they wait until the manager has explained to the audience the nature of the piece they are about to witness. As soon as this formality—very rigorously observed in China—is completed, three or four personages, covered with magnificent robes, whose cost is said to be enormous, come forth majestically upon the stage. One of these individuals, in order to mark his supreme dignity, wears in his hat, in the manner of horns, the two long and beautiful feathers of the tail of a Barbary pheasant. He seats himself at a table, while the grandees of his court, the ministers of state, the literati, and the populace at large, remain respectfully standing in two rows before him I was surprised to find in these costumes the exact reproduction of those I had been accustomed to see in Chinese designs—the rich dresses studded with gold and silver, the heavy wings attached to the head-dress, the flags issuing from all parts of the persons, and, above all, the grotesque painting, the lines of black, white, red and yellow, which render the human face a diabolical mask. I was informed that this was a representation of the earliest Chinese courts; that the costumes were scrupulously correct; and that the fashion of the period was for the nobles, according to their several ranks, to besmear their faces so as to render them unrecognisable.

The Emperor or Chief who sat at the table, in the course of conversation, appeared to accuse one of the great personages of his court of some crime. This man, who was dressed in black, and apparently belonged rather to the literary than the warlike class, immediately left his place on hearing this accusation, and fell, as I was informed, acquiescence in the will of the prince. All at once, a woman in tears—a man plays the part—rushes on the stage: she is the wife of the prisoner, and throwing herself on her knees before the judges, implores their mercy. But her tears and supplications are all in vain

So terminated one act of the piece, which appeared to interest the spectators very much; whose applause quite stifled the sound of the tam-tams, gongs, and other discordant instruments—instruments, however, far less discordant and piercing than the voices of the actors. Indeed, the efforts of these unhappy beings were distressing to witness; their eyes seemed starting out of their heads, and the veins of their necks were swollen to such a degree as to induce serious fears for their safety. Fatigued at length with the tumult, new and interesting as the scene was, I found that I had been quite long enough at the play; and as night was coming on, we soon afterwards retired on board our ship.

A Victim of Unrequited Love—A Strange Fancy.

George B. Smith, a man about 23 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts, died yesterday at the New York hospital from epilepsy, brought about by intemperance.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, when facts were revealed which gave the case a tone of the most marked romance, and made the listeners to the tale involuntarily exclaim, "truth is stranger than fiction." The history of deceased's life was found to be full of interesting and exciting events. Springing from a highly respectable family in New England, Smith was highly educated and fitted for the bar. When he had attained his majority, he became enamoured with a lovely young lady, (whose name perhaps it would not be proper to mention,) and after an ardent suit his love was returned, and the young man was full of bright hopes for the future. But his dream of bliss and happiness did not last long. The lady was coquettish, and loved dearly to flirt with other gentlemen. Her conduct made Smith desperate. Jealousy took possession of his soul, and the "green eyed monster" prompted him to pursue a revengeful course toward the most favored rival. He challenged him to mortal combat, but the request was coldly declined.—Soon after the rivals met; an altercation sprung up, when Smith drew a pistol, and fired at his antagonist, but happily without any serious effect.

Well knowing that he had set the law of his State at defiance, Smith fled from Massachusetts, and escaped to New York. While here the fugitive pursued a most intemperate course of life. He drank incessantly, and finally became a confirmed inebriate. Intemperance brought on epileptic fits, and while suffering under the dreadful malady, he died, neglected and unknown.

The sequel to the story is far more melancholy than the story itself. Upon an examination of the body of the deceased, a sickening sight met the view of the observer. The arms were tatooed in red and black ink. On his right arm was his name in full, the initials N. H., and also two hearts pierced with an arrow. On the left arm was the strange and fearful inscription "I LOVE RUM" in large Roman capitals.—That the deceased did "love rum" his melancholy death fully attested. The observer had not much difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to the cause of death. The emaciated and careworn features, together with those fearful words "I love rum," inscribed upon the left arm, told the fearful tale too truly. In the prime of youth and manhood he had been cut off and sent to an untimely grave a victim to intemperance.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Certainly a Predicament.

A few nights since a tall eccentric personage was observed by the tenants of the cabin of one of the Albany boats, to perform sundry of hops, skips, and jumps, which betokened anything but a sane mind in the performer. The movement of this personage betrayed trouble and pain, and they were at last so perfectly distressing to the beholders that a consultation was held and a committee of three appointed to inquire into the case of the stranger's unaccountable movements.

With due caution the deputies approached their man, while the others gathered around within ear shot to witness whatever "tail" might be unfolded." The committee stated that their reasons for troubling him with what might be deemed impertinent interrogations and concluded their remarks by requesting to know the reason of his apparent perplexity, and whether or not they could render him any aid.

"Wall!" said the stranger, who was a Yankee, and who spoke in the most solemn accents, while his face evinced a deal or pent up sorrow. "Wall, I don't know but you might help a fellow a little—I'm in a heap of pain—bothered like sixty! I'm in a predicament!"

The eyes of the entire party were distended and mouths perceptible to wonder width.

"In a predicament," said one of the trio, "pray what is it? We feel desirous of alleviating any misfortune that may have befallen you."

"That's clever, said the Yankee."

"Wall, maybe none of you was kicked by a hoss?"

All admitted that they had escaped such a calamity.

"Nor bit by a spider?"

No one pleaded guilty.

"Nor chased by a rattlesnake?"

"No," unanimously.

"Nor been caught in a thunder shower with a gal and left meaner than thunder?"

Not a man in the assembly had experienced that mishap.

"Wall my predicamean. is worse, I calculate than any of them."

"Do tell us what it is," was the earnest request of a very respectable clergyman.

"Well gents, I rather guess I will. The sole of my right foot itches like sin, and I can't get off my boot to scratch it."

The cabin was cleared in the space of about a minute.

Smoking in St. Petersburg.

A Frenchman just arrived in St. Petersburgh, taking a walk, with a burning cigar in his mouth, noticed that he was stared at curiously, and avoided by all who passed, but knew not the cause of their strange behavior. At last he met a tall and distinguished looking gentleman, who joined him in his walk.

"You are a stranger here?" said the gentleman.

"I arrived yesterday, from Paris."

"I see you are not acquainted with our customs. It is forbidden to smoke in our streets."

"I thank you, sir, for the information. My principles are reverence and obedience to the laws," said the Frenchman, taking the cigar from his mouth.

"That cannot be said of all your countrymen," observed the stranger.

"To prove my sincerity, I will throw away my cigar."

"No, sir, you need not. You may smoke it out. No one will molest you while you are walking with me. When I leave you, you must be cautious."

The Frenchman accordingly smoked out his cigar, walking beside the stranger. They then separated, and he went home delighted with the civility of the Russian.

The next day he related the adventure to a friend, and described the stranger. His friend asked, "Do you know who it was?"

"No."

"Shall I tell you?"

"Certainly, if you know him."

"This polite Russian, as you call him, was no other than the Emperor Nicholas."

The Parisian would not believe it; but his doubts were scattered the same day, when an officer wearing the imperial uniform handed him a package, saying—

"By command of His Majesty the Emperor."

The package contained a parcel of the best cigars. The paper in which they were wrapped had these words written on it:

"To smoke in the streets of Paris."

Miscellany.

SMOTHERING SMOKE.—At Pendleton the small fires of a bleach work, as well as its large boiler furnace, are said to be now rid of black smoke by simply throwing over the replenishment of fuel a spadeful of cheap mineral compound, which is to absorb the carbon or black of the smoke, and to increase the heat and flame to a brilliant white. There is a saving of cost, it appears, but the ashes are expected to have some value. The process reminds one of the practice amongst cooks of sprinkling salt over a smokey fire to give it a clear flame, and also of the intensification of heat in fires by means of fireclay balls, or lumps of chalk. Doubtless the substance used acts mainly, in its pulverulent state, by entangling the blacks and accumulating the heat in a way quite practicable with various earthy substances, not impregnated with poisonous volatiles easily attainable in all parts of the country, and not restricted to mineral alone.

A HORSE WITH A CORK LEG.—The Adelaide (Australia) *Register* has the following: "We have recently seen Mr. Collins' mare Jewess. It will be remembered that she broke her near fore leg on the race course in April last, while running for the town plate. Amputation was performed by Mr. Grabb, under whose care she has completely recovered. Her condition is excellent, and the cork foot seems to answer the purpose admirably."

DEATH FROM SNUFF.—The *Intelligencer*, published at Austin, Texes, notices the death of a little girl, some 5 or 6 years old, from the effect of taking snuff. She was so addicted to its use, child as she was, that she literally ate it and lived on it. Has this circumstance be a warning to all snuff dippers.

STANDING ROOM.—In the course of some experiment in ventilation made in Perth, Scotland, it was found that seventy persons could stand on seventy two square feet, and ninety-two square feet. Such was the press at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington at Chelsea hospital, that many were killed by the pressure of the crowd, and their bodies after death, were the appearance of being washed out in water and wrung like laundry linen.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Every head of a family should keep a supply of these great specifics at hand. No household can safely dispense with them. External injuries, which would result in the loss of a limb, or the crippling of a joint, if treated in the ordinary modes may be cured with dispatch, and without pain or hazard, by the use of the Ointment. Erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, sores, and all external ailments are removed with equal facility and certainly, by the application of this great curative; and the manifold diseases of the stomach, liver, and intestines, so often fatal in this country, yield invariably to the sanative operation of the Pills.

HEALTH OF PAINTERS.—It has been stated that the spirits of turpentine employed as a vehicle in lead paints was the cause of "painter's cholic," and that if it were not used for this purpose painters would be greatly benefited in health. In regard to these views John A. Dennis, of Haverhill, Mass., writes, us that with the experience of thirty years as a painter, he knows that the greatest enemy to the health of painters is not spirits of turpentine, but *spirits of alcohol!* The use of them, and the want of cleanliness among painters, have caused all the evils complained of as belonging to their occupation, He says, "let painters eat good substantial food, their meat somewhat fat, drink no beer or alcoholic drinks, wash their hands often, especially after mixing paints, and always before eating anything, and use no tobacco, they will enjoy good health, if free from hereditary disease." He speaks accordingly to his own experience, and he has brought up two sons to manhood as painters, who will confirm his views.—*Scientific American.*

A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what was his rule of punctuation? "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, and then put in a comma; when I gape, I insert a semicolon; and when I want a chow of tobacco, I make a paragraph."

Arrival of the America.

The steamship America arrived here last evening, but in consequence of the prostration of the wires we were unable to transmit her news.

The America left Liverpool Saturday morning April 11th.

The political news present no features of special importance.

The final contests in the British General Election had taken place and as usual resulted in a majority of two in favor of the Palmerston administration. Estimates of the strength of the Ministry in the new Parliament, varied so widely that nothing short of an actual division on a test question could settle the point.

The Austria-Sardinian difficulty remains in statu quo.

The cotton market had a drooping tendency and an actual decline has been submitted to on some of the higher grades, while for lower descriptions quotations were barely maintained.

In breadstuffs a general dullness pervaded the market.

Flour and wheat nominally unchanged, although the tendency was decidedly downward.

Corn is quoted a trifle lower, but closed steady at the decline.

Provisions generally showed no change of moment.

The London money market continued stringent but although the Bank of England was still losing bullion, the rise in the rate of interest which was predicted at the departure of the Edinburg, had not taken place.

Sydney Herbert is spoken of as Minister of War, in place of Lord Panmure.

Evelyn Dennison is the ministerial candidate for Speaker.

The English government furnishes three steamships to assist in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The cable will be completed in June, and laid in July.

France.—The rumored attempt to assassinate the Emperor was unfounded, but several arrests were made of persons connected with secret societies.

Spain.—A Madrid letter says active communications are taking place between Spain, England and France, on the subject of the Spanish-Mexican difficulty. The Spanish government hopes to obtain the moral support of those powers, and in case the question goes beyond war between Mexico and Spain, their material support also.

Denmark.—The cabinet have tendered their resignation. Cause, local politics.

The Danish Diet unanamously approved of the abolition of the Sound Dues, and a treaty is concluded with foreign powers.

Austria.—An Austrian circular states, respecting the Austria-Sardinian rupture, that should the meditation of England and France prove unsuccessful, Austria will seek measures for her own protection. The authority of the circular is doubted.

Italy.—The Austrian ambassador at Naples repeats the statement that Naples is more and more unwilling to make advances towards the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Western powers.

Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburg says operations for raising the sunken vessels at Sebastopol have commenced. Sixteen already have been recovered.

Persia.—The Ottoman ambassador at Teheran had required the execution of the treaty, and the restitution of seven towns to Turkey.

Latest Teleg advices are to hand from Bombay, to the 20th, Calcutta 18th March and Bushire to the 26th of February.

General Outram had planned an expedition for the capture of Amehenemersh on the Karoon. The embarkation of the troops had commenced, and the attack was expected to take places on the 20th of March.

The Persian army was collected at Burajor.

In an analysis of the Houses of Parliament, which is going the rounds of the papers, we find that in the House of Lords, there are 11 Admirals, 2 Naval Captains, 2 Field Marshals, 8 Generals, 1 Lieutenant-General, 8 Major Generals, 33 Colonels, 5 Lieut.-Colonels, 1 Cornet; and of the *quasi* military as they have the command of the Militia, 77 Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, 87 deputy and vice Lieutenants; and, in the House of Commons, 6 Admirals, 2 Commanders, 8 Naval Captains, 3 Generals, 1 Lieutenant General, 5 Major Generals, 23 Colonels, 33 Lieutenant Colonels, 23 Majors, 54 Military Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets; and again taking the Militia appendage, 8 Lord Lieutenants of Counties, and 273 Deputy Vice-Lieutenants.—"These are independent of a great number of military officers who have sold out or resigned their commissions."

The 1st and 2nd companies of the 14th battalion Royal Artillery are under orders to proceed to Canada; a company of the 3rd battalion to the Mauritius, and a company of the 9th battalion to the Cape. The four companies of the same corps under orders for China are two of the 12th battalion, one of the 9th, and one of the 10th battalions.

BARBADOES.—The government and people of Barbadoes are considering the project of a submarine telegraph to connect the islands with this continent. A public meeting was held at Bridgetown, to hear Captain Rassloff's exposition of the project for laying down a line of submarine telegraph to connect the North and South American continents, through the islands of the Lesser Antilles; the line to be placed in North America, in connection with the transatlantic line connecting the British Islands with that continent through Newfoundland. Resolutions endorsing the project were passed, and the Assembly at once entertained the matter, resolutions being passed to aid the undertaking with an annual appropriation of £7000.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.—It will scarcely be believed there are at present no less than 40,000 Chinese located in different parts of the colony of Victoria, and chiefly employed in seeking gold fields. They are generally under chiefs or "head men," until they can repay their advances, for, being mostly of the poorer classes, they are supplied with a passage and necessaries by their richer countrymen. When the advance is paid up they are free to do as they please, and as they are generally successful they are very soon able to realize independence. As they and the other diggers do not agree very well they generally get located in a spot by themselves, and work in companies. To obtain gold is the only object the Chinese have in coming to Australia. They do not intend to settle in the country, but as soon as they have made their pile they return to China to enjoy the fruits of their industry. The large and increasing amount they contrive to pick up, as evinced by the entries at the custom house, which, however, do not represent the whole of their gains—the ingenuity of the Chinaman enabling him to carry off considerable quantities unrecorded and untaxed.—*Australian.*

Provincial Parliament,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, April 22nd, 1857.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3o'clock. Many petitions were presented.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON, seconded by Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, moved for the appointment of a select Committee to report upon Petitions praying for a better observance of the Sabbath, with power to such Committee to send for persons and papers. The said committee to be composed of Hon. Messrs. Moore, Ferrier, Mills, and the mover. Carried.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

Hon Colonel PRINCE moved that the Petition of the Toronto Board of Trade, relative to the Hudson's Bay Company, be printed and distributed among the members. Carried.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Hon. MR. MOORE brought up the report of the committee to whom was committed the consideration of the act to amend the act incorporating Joint Stock and Mining Companies. But one amendment was made to the bill, and that was to exclude Express Companies from organising under the pres ent act. The hon. gentleman stated that the sense of the Committee was against Express Companies being allowed to organize, therefore the clause relative to such companies had been struck out.

The report was received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

The report on several unimportant bills was brought in and received.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET had considered all that had been advanced against this bill by his hon. friend, Mr. Patton, and was sorry that he saw no means by which he could overcome his objection. He could not adopt his hon. friend's amendment, against which he set off the opinion of all the law officers of the Crown in this country. He thought that his hon. friend ought to be content with the instalment that the Bill gave him. The amendment to the Bill that he (Mr V.) had introduced, provided that in cases of appeal not more than six months should elapse before the appeal was made to the Privy Council: once the matter was in the hands of the Privy Council, it would of course be impossible to hope or retard it.

Hon. Mr. PATTON would urge his amendment which, he said, simply provided that if the Privy Council did not take action in the matter, and then the Courts here could take the matter up.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET still maintained that his Bill provided for all that is necessary or possible in connection with appeals.

The House then divided on Mr. Patton's amendment, when it was found that only the seconder and mover voted for it.

The report of committee was then received.

Hon. Colonel PRINCE understood that the second clause provided for the appointment of another judge to the court of Error and Appeal. The gentleman whom it was proposed to raise to the bench of the court in question, was alluded to in the House, as a man whose talents were a great requisition; now, he (Colonel P.) had practised under that gentleman, and could say that he was deaf, and that it was owing to his infirmities that he retired from the bench. He objected to the clause because it gave the Government patronage, of which it had too much already: also because it saddled the country with unnecessary expense; and lastly, because there was no necessity for it. He should like the hon. mover to explain the clause of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET protested against being called upon to explain the same thing over and over again. He had explained the provisions of the bill last night, when the hon. gentleman had left his place, and if he (Mr. V.) was to make speeches at the request of every hon. gentleman who chose to leave his place when business was going on a great deal of time would be lost. The hon. gentleman proceeded to explain the clause, when

Hon. Col. PRINCE begged to relieve him from the trouble of doing so.

The subject then dropped, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, April 22,

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

A petition from certain rate payers of the city of Toronto, praying that the amendment sought to their charter by the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, be grant ed, was received and referred.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Mr RANKIN introduced a Bill to incorporate the Great Southern Railway Company.

Bill read a first time and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

The following Bills were also read a first time:—

ROAD ALLOWANCE.

Mr. CHISHOLM'S Bill to vest the road allowance between lots number eighteen and nineteen, in the fourth Concession of the Township of Winchester in the County of Dundas, in John Pliny Crysler and George Hummel.

DE SALABERRY NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. LORANGER'S Bill to incorporate the DeSalaberry Navigation Company of Montreal.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE.

Mr. LORANGER'S Bill to admit David Riddle Sodart to the Bar of Lower Canada upon undergoing an examination before the Council of the Bar.

COLLEGE OF L'ASSOMPTION.

Mr. LORANGER moved to suspend the 62nd Rule of this House in so far as it relates to the Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the College of L'Assomption.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Mr. SIDNEY SMITH moved to suspend the 62nd Rule of this House in so far as it relates to the Petition of the Canadian Loan and Investment Company.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

April, 1857.
30 Th—Steamer Ocean Wave destroyed by fire on Lake Ontario, 1853. Chevalier Bayard killed, 1524. Gen. Washington first President of them United States, 1798. Moon in 1st qr. Sun rises 4h 53m, sets 7h 1m. It rises 1 minute earlier and sets one minute later each day.

May.
1 F.—Prince Arthur born, 1850. Eclipse of the Moon, 1855. Wellington born 1769. Joseph Addison born, 1672—Industrial Exhibition opened in London, England, 1851. Mount Vesuvius in a violent state of eruption, 1855. French storm and mined the Central Battery and took 8 guns and 200 prisoners, with a loss of 273 killed and wounded, 1855.
2 Sat—Camden born 1551. Leonardo da Vinci died, 1518. Sir George Head, author, died, 1855. The British and French took some important works of counter-approach before Sebastopol, 1855.
3 S.—Jamaica discovered, 1494. Thomas Hood died, 1845. Battle of Fuentes d' Onoros, 1811
4 M.—Sebastopol taken by the allied Pacific fleet from the Russians, 1855. Russians at Sebastopol attempt to recapture the works lost on the previous day, but were defeated, 1855. Marquis of Wellington advanced to the Peerage.
5 Tu—Montreal burned, 1803. Ticonderoga stormed and taken, 1759. Seige of Quebec raised, 1776 The bill to confer Equity jurisdiction upon County Courts in Upper Canada was passed by the Assembly. The ship John, bound to Quebec with emigrants, was wrecked off the coast of Cornwall, and 200 lives lost, 1855
6 W.—Bonaparte died, 1821. Sir Robert Inglis died, 1855; aged 70.
7 Th.—Oswego, on Lake Ontario, taken 1814 The Ship Enterprise returns from the Arctic regions after a fruitless search for Sir John Franklin, 1855.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, APRIL 30, 1857.

St. Clair River and Two Creeks Canal.

Below will be found the proceedings of the several meetings, held for the purpose of encouraging the construction of the Canal, having Two Creeks harbor as one outlet. In the first place, it was proposed to build a canal to connect Lake Erie with the St. Clair, having the Rond Eau as the Lake Erie outlet. From this point it would appear that the nature of the country through which it would run, would involve the expenditure of a much larger sum of money in its construction, than would be required if other points were adopted more favorable; but from the scarcity of proper harbors, only one other starting point can be chosen, which will afford a harbor sufficient to protect vessels in boisterous weather, and that other is the Two Creeks. The harbor at this point, with a trifling outlay, can be made one of the best upon Lake Erie, and is sufficiently large to hold a great many vessels, and is in every respect, we are informed, equal to, if not better adapted for that purpose, than the Rond Eau. And when we take into consideration the great difference in the cost between the two routes there can be little doubt but that the Two Creeks will be chosen as the Erie terminus. Engineers are upon the two routes, and will in a short time report upon their respective merits, and we will then be in a better position to speak of the advantages which the one possesses over the other.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Romney, held on the 4th of April inst, for the purpose of raising funds and making other provisions for the preliminary survey of a Ship Canal from the Two Creeks to the River St. Clair, the following action was taken:

Moved by C. Coatsworth, Esq., and seconded by Col. Prince, that the Reeve, Jonas Robinson, take the chair. Carried.

Moved by John Smith, Esq., and seconded by John Lowes, Esq., that Thomas J. Elliott act as Secretary. Carried.

The meeting was then addressed by the Reeve, Caleb Coatsworth, Esq., John Smith, Esq., Thomas Renwick, Esq., and the Secretary, urging upon the inhabitants to take immediate steps to procure the Survey of the route, in order to be able to show the Government and parties interested in the building of a canal through this peninsula, what we believe to be the facts of the case, viz., that a Canal may be constructed upon this route that will answer any purpose of the one proposed from the Rond Eau, at one half the cost of the other; after which the following resolutions were carried unanimously—

Moved by C. Coatsworth, Esq., and seconded by George Robinson, Esq., that this meeting of the freeholders and householders of the Township of Romney do authorize the municipality of this Township to advance the such a portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund, now in the hands of the Township Treasurer, as may be sufficient to defray our share of the expenses of a preliminary Survey of a Ship Canal from the Two Creeks to the River St. Clair, and other expenses incidental thereto.

Moved by Caleb Coatsworth, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Hogins, Esqr., that Thomas J. Elliott be appointed to accompany the person who may be appointed in person to wait on the Hon. John Prince, Arthur Rankin, Esq., M.P.P., and any others whose influence may be considered of weight in the carrying out of the object of this meeting, and enlisting them in favor of this project.

Moved by Thomas Renwick, Esq., and seconded by John Lowes, Esq., that Caleb Coatsworth, Esq., and the Reeve, Jonas Robinson, Esq., be a Committee with power to act in conjunction with the Committees appointed by other Townships, for the procuring the preliminary Survey of the Ship Canal from the Two Creeks to the River St. Clair, and procuring a Charter for the construction of the same.

After the usual votes of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting dismissed.

JONAS ROBINSON, Chairman,
THOMAS J. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Since receiving the above, we have been informed that arrangements have been made with Messrs. Salter and Pinney of Windsor, for the immediate Survey of the above route.

The Municipality of Tilbury East met in the Town-hall on the 4th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the advantages of a ship canal from the River St. Clair to the Lake Erie. Present, James Smith, Esq., Reeve Mersea. Kerr, Coutts, Russell and Funston.

Moved by Mr. Russell, seconded by Mr. Funston, and

Resolved, That this Municipality concur with the Municipalities of Romney, Tilbury West and Mersea, in endeavoring to show a preference in the route for a ship canal from the St. Clair to Lake Erie, at the Two Creeks, over that to the Rondeau in the expense without increasing the distance.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Coutts, seconded by Mr. Kerr, and

Resolved, That the facilities both in making the canal over a level country, with only one cut, and that for a short distance, at the English not exceeding forty feet; and the public lands where the right of way can be had for a trifle, renders the expense at least half less than to the Rondeau, with the same service to be rendered.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Funston, seconded by Mr. Coutts, and

Resolved, That Messrs. Russell and Kerr be appointed delegates to meet with those from Tilbury West, Mersea and Romney, at Mr. John Smith's, in Romney, on Tuesday next, to take into consideration the best means for furthering the publishing of the advantages of the said route, &c.—Carried.

Minutes of a public meeting held at Mr. Leonard Wigle's, in the township of Mersea, on the sixth day of April, 1857, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a Survey of a Ship Canal from the River St Clair to the Two Creeks on Lake Erie, and providing the means for defraying the expenses of the same.

Theodore Mallett, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and J. Wigfield, Secretary.

The meeting having been addressed by several gentlemen from Romney, and R. Foster, Esq., of Malden, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, viz.

Moved by R. Foster, Esq., seconded by Mr. Dresser, and

Resolved, That this meeting being clearly convinced of the advantages to be realized by this Township in the construction of a Ship Canal from the River St. Clair to the Two Creeks on Lake Erie, a sum of £75 be appropriated by the Municipal Council of this municipality out of the Clergy Reserve appointment to be received by this municipality for the purpose of going towards defraying the expenses of a Survey of the proposed Canal from some part of the River St. Clair to the Two Creeks in the Township of Romney.

Moved by John Lamash, Esq, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and

Resolved, That Mr. Gaines and Mr. Middleton be a committee to co-operate with the committees appointed by other municipalities to make the necessary arrangements for a preliminary Survey of the proposed Canal, and the ascertainment of its advantages.

Moved by Mr. Dresser, seconded by Mr. Middleton, and

Resolved, That Theodore Mallett, Esq., be appointed to accompany Thomas Elliott, Esq., of Romney, to wait upon the Hon. J. Prince, A. Rankin, Esq., M.P.P., and John McLeod, Esq., for the purpose of soliciting their support and influence in the proposed project.

J. WIGFIELD, Secretary.

MERSEA, 6th April, 1857.

Minutes of a meeting of the committee appointed by the Municipalities of the Townships of Mersea, Romney, and Tilbury East, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at Romney, the 7th day of April, 1857. For the purpose of taking immediate action towards getting a preliminary survey of a ship canal from Two Creeks on Lake Erie at some point on the St. Clair river, or branch called the Sny carty river, the following members being present, viz., Mr. Middleton, Mr. Gaines, Mr. Costworth, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Russell and Mr. Kerr.

C. Coatsworth was appointed chairman and J. Robinson secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the chairman, the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Resolved, That as one our united efforts to aid the granting of a Bill authorising the construction of a ship canal from the Rondeau to Lake Erie to River St. Clair, on condition that we are fully convinced that by the plans of the two canal surveys, namely, that of the above and that of Two Creeks to River Thames, the latter of which could be built for one half the cost; and, That we petition the Government of this Province to place them a new survey and estimates of the probable cost of construction of said canal from Two Creeks to St. Clair.

Resolved, That the following notice be forwarded to the Press for publication in the counties of Essex and Kent:—Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of this Province for an Act authorising the construction of a ship canal from some point on the St. Clair river and other expenses connected with the same.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Committee and action of the different Municipalities be forwarded by the Secretary to the Editor of the Windsor Herald, and that the Editor publish them and request other papers to copy the same, both in Canada and the United States.

JONAS ROBINSON, Sec.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Rankin, to incorporate a company, to be styled "The Great Southern Railway Company," has brought down upon him the censure of the whole press that have taken any part in the railway discussions that have been so fruitful of so large an amount of scribbling; and even the *Times* of Woodstock, is not behind his brethren, in bringing him to task, for not regarding the compromise which had been accomplished, and which, it is hoped, will secure the early completion of the line.

The following are the chief provisions of the act introduced by him:

"Whereas the persons hereinafter named and divers others have petitioned that an act be passed to authorise the construction of a Railway from some point on the Niagara River, within the limits of the Town of Clifton, via the Towns of Simcoe and St. Thomas, to some point within the boundaries of the Township of Colchester; and thence, to such points on the Detroit River at or near the Towns of Amherstburg or Windsor, as may be found most suitable and convenient; and whereas the construction of such Railway will conduce materially to the welfare of the inhabitants residing along the line, as well as to the prosperity of the surrounding country, therefore, Her Majesty, &c., enacts as follows:

"A, B, C, D, &c., together with such other person or persons, corporations and municipalities as shall, under the provisions of this Act, become shareholders in the Company hereby incorporated, shall be, and are hereby ordained, constituted and declared to be a body corporate and politic, by and under the name of "The Great (Southern Railway Company."

"The said Company and their servants and agents shall have full power under this Act to lay out and construct, make and finish, a double or single Iron Railway or road at their own cost and charges, on and over any part of the country lying between the Niagara River at or near the Suspension Bridge in the Town of Clifton, via the Towns of Simcoe and St. Thomas and the Township of Colchester, to such points on the Detroit River, at or near the Towns of Amherstburg or Windsor, as may be found most convenient; And the said Company and their servants and agents shall have full power under this act to purchase and hold River frontage on the Rivers Niagara and Detroit at the points above indicated, and to build wharves or docks thereon; also to construct, build or purchase and hold, such Steam Ferry Boats as they may require to enable them to convey freight and passengers across the said rivers to such points in the United States as may be necessary to enable them to connect with the various Railways either running eastwardly through the state of New York, or westwardly thro' the State of Michigan, and they shall have power to dispose of the same if so inclined, or to charter any other Steam Vessel not being their own property, to perform this service.

"It shall and may be lawful for the Provisional Directors for the time being of the said Company or a majority of them, to supply the place or places of any of their number from time to time dying, or declining to act as such Provisional Director or Directors, out of the several owners of stock in their said Railway to the amount of at least two hundred and fifty pounds, Provincial currency, each, during the period of their continuance in office; and such Provisional Directors shall be chosen as hereinafter expected, shall be and they are hereby invested with all the powers, rights, privileges and indemnities, and they shall be and they are hereby made subject unto the like restrictions, as the elected Directors of the said Company upon their being elected by the shareholders of the said Company as hereinafter provided, would, under the provisions of the Railway clauses consolidation Act and of this Act, become invested with or subject unto respectively.

"When and so soon as shares to an amount equivalent to four hundred thousand pounds, Provincial currency, in the Capital Stock of the said Company be taken, and ten pounds per centum thereon shall and have been paid into some one of the Chartered Banks of this Province, it shall and may be lawful for the Provisional Directors of the said Company, for the time being, to call a Meeting at the Town of St. Thomas, of the subscribers for stock in the said Company, and who have paid ten per centum thereon, as aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors of the said Company; Provided always, that if the said Provisional Directors shall neglect or omit to call such meeting, then the same may be called by any ten of the holders of shares in the said Company holding among them not less than an amount equivalent to five thousand pounds Provincial currency. And provided always, that in either case public notice of the time and place of holding such meeting shall be given during one month in some one newspaper published in the City of Toronto, and also in some one newspaper published in the County of Lincoln through which said Railway shall pass, or in such of the said Counties as shall have a newspaper published therein respectively; and at such general meeting the shareholders assembled, with such proxies as shall be present, shall elect nine persons to be Directors of the said Company, being each a proprietor of shares in the said Company, to an amount of not less than two hundred and fifty pounds Provincial currency, and shall also proceed to pass such Rules Regulations and By-laws as shall seem to them fit, provided they be not inconsistent with the Laws; Provided always, that such per centum shall not be withdrawn from such Bank or otherwise applied except for the purposes of such Railway, or upon the dissolution of the Company from any cause whatever.

"And for the purpose of making, constructing and maintaining the Railway and other works necessary for the proper use and enjoyment of the Railway by this Act authorized to be constructed, it shall and may be lawful for the Directors of the said Company for the time being, to raise in such manner and by such means as they may think fit, by loan, mortgage, sale of stock, issuing of shares or otherwise as to the Directors of the said Company for the time being shall from time to time seem fit, the sum of Two Millions of Pounds Provincial currency, such shares to be issued for sums of Twenty-five Pounds Provincial currency each; Provided always, that the said capital sum may from time to time, if necessary, be increased in the manner provided for by those clauses of the Railway clauses consolidation Act, which in and by the second section of this Act are incorporated with this Act.

"Every proprietor of shares in the said Company shall be entitled on every occasion when the votes of the Members of the Great Southern Railway Company are to be given, to one vote for every share of Twenty-five pounds, currency, held by him.

"And whereas it may be for the interest of said Company, hereafter to unite with the Erie and Ontario Railway Company: Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Great Southern Railway Company, to unite or amalgamate with the Erie and Ontario Railway Company, or with any other Company whose Railway intersects that of the said Company or touches any place which their Railway also touches, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Companies; and to any such union and the proceedings preliminary thereto and the effects thereof, all the provisions of the Acts passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered, respectively, thirty-nine and seventy six (providing for the union of Railway Companies) shall extend and apply.

"The Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered one hundred and eighty-two, and the Act passed in the nineteenth and twentieth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered one hundred and thirteen, are hereby repealed.

☞ The sale of Crown Lands, advertised to come off on the 23th, was largely attended by both farmers and parties from a distance. There was a brisk competition, and the lots were sold at prices ranging from 25s. to 40s. cy. per acre. These prices were high, when we take into consideration the fact that all of them are back lots, and will not be in market for some time to come.

We learn that the whole of the prisoners in the St. Thomas jail made their escape on Wednesday last. One of the number broke open a door with the hammer with which he was working, and there being then nothing to impede their search after liberty, the rest of the prisoners followed his example. They ran so well that in a few minutes not a trace of them could be discovered.

☞ A prisoner made his escape from the Sandwich Gaol, yesterday, and has not yet been retaken.

Victoria College will remain at Cobourg. At a full meeting of the College Board, held the other day, it was resolved to accept the offer of land made by the town of Cobourg. There were only two dissentients from this resolution—the Revds. S. D. Rice and G. R. Sanderson.—*Globe.*

Dennis Sullivan, who had been sentenced to be hanged in the Hamilton Assizes, has had his sentence commuted by the Governor General. No reason has been yet assigned for the interference of the Executive in the matter.

The New York *Herald* of Friday says:—

There were three or four failures in Wall street yesterday among stockjobbers. The victims this time were the bulls, and some of the large profits which the bears have been figuring up so confidently have vanished into thin air, or what is about as bad, are represented by very thin promises to pay. The bears have now the bulls on the hip, and we must expect to see the hair fly. It is a contest in which the public at large take very little interest, and cares not which whips.

Military Districts.

UPPER CANADA.

No 1. Colonel Hon. Roderick Mathieson, Perth. Assist. Adjt. Genrl. Major Jas. Bell. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Major J. Thomson, do.
No. 2. Colonel Alexander McLean,—Cornwall. Asst. Adj. Gen. Major Jno. Macdonell. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.
No. 3. Colonel Angus Cameron, Kingston. Asst. Adjt. Genrl. Major W. H. Griffin, Amherst Island. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genrl. Major—John Innis, Kingston.
No. 4. Colonel Hon'ble George S. Boulton, Cobourg. Asst. Adjt. Genrl.—Major R. D. Chatterton, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genrl.—Major A. A. Burnham, do.
No. 5. Col. Edward W. Thomson, Toronto. Asst. Adjt. Genrl.—Major E. C. Fisher, Etobicoke. Asst Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. G. Hurd, Toronto
No. 6. Colonel James Webster, Guelph.—Asst. Adjt. Genrl.—Major Alex Smith, Berlin. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Harland, Guelph.
No. 7. Col. Hon. Sir Allan N. M'Nab, Bart. Hamilton. Asst. Adjt. Gen.—Major Jasper T. Gibson, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.—Major G. Rykert, St. Catherines.
No. 8. Colonel John B. Askin, London.—Asst. Adjt. Gen.—Major M. Mac Kenzie, St. Thomas. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.—Major Henry Bruce London.
No. 9. Col. Arthur Rankin, Sarnia.—Asst. Adjt. Genrl.—Major Paul John Salter, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.—Major C. G. Fortier, Amherstburg.

Embezzlement of the Railroad Employes.

At the Hamilton Police office on Friday, a conductor named William F Fairman, and a Brakesman named Alfred Hayes, were further examined on a charge preferred by the Great Western Railroad Company, on the testimony of a person named Burnett, who resides at Detroit. The former was fully committed for trial, while the latter was admitted to bail, in a small amount.

It seems that Fairman, instead of punching or tearing off a piece of the ticket, according to custom, when taking them up, kept a number of tickets the price of which was 86 each, and sold them to an accomplice in Detroit, who issued them, and thus defrauded the Company, the tickets being good to the holder for fifteen thirty days according as was specified on them. Hayes assisted in the business, which seem to have been rather extensive and altogether profitable, but his exact complicity is somewhat doubtful as yet.

The only defence in our hearing was, that the offence was not committed in this province, but the magistrates overruled this objection.

MARRETS,
SANDWICH, April 29, 1857.

Flour,—Best warranted, $6 75 2nd do. $6.
Buckwheat Flour,—$2 50
Rye Flour, $2 to $2 25.
Timothy Seed,—$4.
Clover,—$10.
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs, $1 50 to $1 75.
Corn,—per bushel of 56lb,75c.
Oats,— do do 40c.
Potatoes,—80c
Wheat, 60lb, $1 to 1 13.
Barley—48 lb, $1 00 to 1 25.
Hay—per Ton $11.
Straw—Per load $1 50.
Pork—Per 100 lb, $8.
Beef—do $7 to $8.
Butter—25c.

DETROIT, April 28

Demand for flour good, and considerable activity. Prices firm. A fair demand for corn, but holders have again advanced their views considerably, and buyers were unwilling to meet them. The tendency in the corn market is strongly upward.

FLOUR—Sales reach 900 bbls, warranted to inspect extra, at $5 75, and 150 bbls in two or three lots to the home trade, at the same price.

WHEAT—No sales. Nominal at $1 25.

CORN—A lot of 400 bu sold on private terms, and 1000 in bags at 60c. We believe holders were generally asking a higher figure.

OATS—More inquiry. Sales reach 3000 bu in bags at 50c.

POTATOES—In good demand, and selling from waggons at 35c a $1. The tendency is upward.

PORK—About 45 bbls mess sold at $22@23 50.

A PUZZLER.—The Milwaukie *Sentinel* having placed upon his bulletin board an announcement of the Pacific's arrival, on which was written, "*War in statuquo,*" two men from the country walked up to the board, and after reading very demurely—"War in Statu Quo!" said one of them "where in thunder is that?" "I don't know," said the other; "still spread it over the wool yet." "Shouldn't wonder if it did," said the first.

Special Notices.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

These celebrated Pills are well known in Europe where an experience of upwards of fifty years has proved them a safe and valuable remedy, and although only a few years have elapsed since they were first made known in America, an immense number of cures have been effected, more than one half of which were considered incurable, and what is more remarkable, cases which were the very opposite as regards outward symptoms; the balsamic and invigorating effects on the blood, produced by this fine medicine is perfectly miraculous; many who have kept their beds for years, have been so speedily reinvigorated with an infusion of new, rich, and pure blood, and consequently of new life and health, that their astonishment among their fellow beings who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age.

Thousands who have been afflicted in every possible way, are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefit they have received from their use, and who are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health, after having long despaired of ever possessing it again.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To prevent imposition, be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pill, prepared in London, and New-York; if you ask for Sir Astley Cooper's Pills *only*, you will get a spurious compound, which will not have a beneficial effect. The Genuine Pills have an excellent likeness of Sir Asley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, MacPhail & Co. London and New-York, on each box, and on the directions,

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Hamilton; Cook & Co. Gait; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

Births.

At Amherstburg, on the 22nd of April, the wife of Edmond Anderson, Esquire, collector of Customs for that Port, of a son.

Died.

At his residence, in Amherstburg, on the morning of Thursday, the 23rd instant, Mr. Peter Menzies, aged 33 years.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office, 30th April, 1857.

Alton, Samuel	Moxley, Edward,
Aman, Miss Mary L.	Morris, Josephine
Best, Mrs. Nancy	Perkins, Robert
Baby, W. D.	Pratt, David
Clark, James	Perree, George,
Clark, Rev. A.	Roy, Alex. Francis
Collins, Laban	Reid, Wm.
Drouillard, Gregoir,	Smith, James
East, William	Sanfield, J. K.
Lafferty, Samu l,	White, John
Mahoney, James	White, Miss Mary
McNal, John	Walden, Thomas

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY, the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon to the Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk,
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Hawkins, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howatt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Death of Signor Martinez.

Last evening a terrible accident befel Signor Martinez, the well known guitarist of this city resulting in his death. He left home about three o'clock in the afternoon to visit Robert Stockdale who lives on a farm west of the R. R. track in Springwells, just beyond the foot of Porter street. After remaining there till dusk he started to return home, being accompanied from the house to the Railroad, a distance of about 100 yards, by a young man named Welton. The two parted on the track and Welton started to return to the house.

In about three minutes he heard the cars come down the track, whistle down the brakes and stop. Seeing the cars back up and people hurriedly getting off the train. Welton returned to the track where he found poor Martinez lying, having been run over, in vain endeavoring to make the men about him understand who he was. He instantly recognised Welton and said "you know who I am." In answer to an inquiry as to how the accident happened he said he heard the cars coming and endeavored to step off the track when his foot caught in the cattle guard and he fell. Before he could get up, the cars went over him. One leg was taken off just above the knee, and the other one at the ancle and again about half way between the foot and knee. He was immediately taken up and brought back to the city, but strangely enough we should think, no physician was summoned. He lived about two hours and a half after the accident, and it would seem that he bled to death. He could not have lived in any human probability, but the absence of thought in the matter was singular, though attributable without doubt to the excitement of the occasion.

For about an hour he retained his senses and called for his wife and child repeatedly; after that he grew insensible, till he died:

Signor A. Martinez was about 47 years of age. He was born in Saragossa, Spain, and came to this country about twenty years since. He has been a resident of this city for the past 18 years or more. In 1841 he married in this city the wife whom he now leaves a deeply sorrowing woman. He leaves also one child, a lad of about 12 years of age.

He was one of the most accomplished Guitarists in the United States. He had a perfect passion for his favorite instrument, and when playing seemed to work himself into an ecstacy of delight, becoming absorbed completely in the music which he produced. He was a superb player; we certainly have never heard any one who could approach him in excellence of performance on the guitar. He was well known to the musicians of all the cities in the surrounding States, by whom his death will be sincerely regretted.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Treatment of the Chinese in California.—The New York *Herald* of April 7, in an article on the China question says:

"We have had fifty thousand Chinamen at a time working on our soil, enjoying the benefit of our laws, speaking our tongue, and going back to China *to commemorate our greatness.* These returned Californians are not likely to have spoken disparagingly of the United States. On the contrary, it is natural to suppose that they have met with many a specimen of the Yankee Babodil, who assured them that this country could whip the world, and especially England. They will moreover have had opportunities of studying the usages of the United States, and observing with respect the extent of their territory, to which their own Flowery Kingdom is the only parallel. Their experience is not likely to have increased their regard or respect for Great Britain."

REMARKS.

The Chinese who have returned from California to China have had to relate tales of the grossest wrong and oppression perpetrated upon them by the Americans. In fact thousands of Chinese after having been invited and encouraged to emigrate to California have been forced to abandon the country. They have, doubtless, learned how different has been the treatment of their fellow-countrymen who had the good fortune to emigrate to the British Colonies instead of going to California.—*European.*

Chicago without a Bank.—We copy from the Chicago *Ledger* the following somewhat ridiculous description of the state of the Banking business in that city:—

The extreme hard times and scarcity of currency on which to transact the limited business of the country, affords a good opportunity to show up the folly of our people in regard to banks. We have but one bank of issue in the city, and that is the Marine Bank, the bills of which are scarcer than "hen's teeth" or "Angel's visits."—They do not pretend to loan a dollar of its bills unless a man is going to Halifax or St. Paul, Lake Winnepeg or Council Bluffs, there, by special contracts, to be paid out in sums not exceeding one to five dollars in a place, with the express understanding that the borrower shall whisper into the ear of every man to whom he pays a dollar, "don't send this home for redemption."

It is true that there is one or two other banks of less pretension, who perhaps have not called in and given up all their circulation, but, so far as the business of the community is concerned, they don't amount to "shucks" Our business is wholly done upon the circulation of country banks located at some remote, out of the way place, where to get redemption, costs one or two per cent, and drives the people to submit to a shave of that amount on every dollar they use.

This is the magnificent result attained by years of legislative tinkering, during which we have so disgusted all men of capital and financial talent, that they dare not and will not invest their money here in banking.—Here we are a city of one hundred thousand people, in great commercial emporium of the North West, the termini of fourteen railroads, whose aggregate lengths are nearly four thousand miles, and whose yearly earnings are almost twenty millions of dollars! yet without a bank!

To Buy the Slave Interests in Kentucky.—A proposition is in contemplation to buy the land and negroes owned by slaveholders in Kentucky, at their present valuation; and if three fourths of the slaveholders in the State will agree to sell, the proposed company will advance the sum of money, equal to one-half the estimated value of both, and one year after pay the whole balance. The slaves will be set free and the land sold at an advanced price, in view of the State becoming free in one year after the first payment to the masters and the State becomes settled with real industrious enterprising free people.

Will three-fourths of the slaveholders agree to sell at present valuation? If so the State will soon be free.—*Newport (Ky.) News.*

Sale of the Effects of Redpath the Swindler.

from the London Chronicle. April 2.

On Thuesday Messrs, Christie & Manson put up to auction the leasehold residence, No. 27 Chester terrace, Regent's park, of Leopold Redpath, the bankrupt, who was the principal in the Great Northern Railway robberies, and another leasehold residence, No. 31 Chester terrace, which he leased together with his plate, wines and library. The sale took place at the house No. 27 Chester terrace. This was held for a term of fifty-eight years, at a ground rent of £52 10s. a year. It was described as being fitted up and decorated in the most elegant taste and perfect order, containing two handsome drawing rooms, a dining room, a library and bedrooms, with coach house and three stall stable. It was knocked down for £2,100. The house No. 31 went for £1,750. This was held on the same terms as No. 27.—The wines included one hundred and ten dozen, of Block and Grey's sherry of 1851 and other vintages 21 ditto of Block and Grey's sherry. 30 ditto of claret, with small quantities of Maderia hock champagne, sparkling Mosselle, &c. These were divided into seventy lots, and realized from 40s. upward per dozen. The library was extensive and select, and comprised many volumes. These went off at the usual prices realized at book sales. The plate consisted of salvers and waiters and large services of forks and spoons "designed in the best taste." There was not a very numerous attendance of competitors, and the sale passed off rather languidly.—On Thursday the furniture will be disposed of by auction, and in the course of the next month the pictures will be sold. These comprise a collection of mediæval and modern art and vertu, including enamels, carved ivory, the celebrated "Leda," fine crystal, agates, bronzes, snuff-boxes, Dresden and Sevres porcelain, &c. Redpath estimated the result of the sale of the apove property at upwards of £30,000.

A Great Place for Whiskey.—The Cincinnati Gazette says the whiskey trade is rapidly increasing and concentrated in that city. The receipts of raw whiskey the last month were larger than were known for a single month, and still range from two to three thousand barrels per day. The daily receipts of two railroads are about one thousand barrels. The Richmond, Madison and Portsmouth and Maysville packets bring about as much more from the distilleries at Portsmouth, Richmond Carrolton, Milton, Warsaw, Patriot, Rising Sun, Aurora, Petersburg, Lawrence, &c.; the White water Canal, say 150—and there are fully 500 barrels made daily by some distilleries within the city limits. Of this large amount, probably less than half is rectified, the balance being made into alcohol, or shipped in a raw state to manufacturers in other cities. The manufacture of alcohol consumes 1,000 barrels of raw whiskey per day in Cincinnati. Besides this 300 to 500 barrels are shipped weekly to alcohol manufacturers at Pittsburg, Louisville, and other points. To show the magnitude of the alcohol trade we will state the fact that a few days since 10,000 bbls. were sold in Cincinnati to one house in New Orleans—probably for transhipment to France.

Distances across the Atlantic.—The Boston *Post* gives the following as correct distances across the Atlantic by the various routes (circle sailing) as furnished it by Lieut. Maury:—

	Geographical Miles.
Philadelphia [via Delaware capes] to Liverpool	3000
New York to Southampton	2980
New York to Liverpool	2880
New York to Glasgow	2800
Boston to Liverpool	2720
Boston to Belfast	2620
Boston to Galway	2520
Cape Race to Galway	1730
The distance then from Boston to Liverpool is shorter than from Philadelphia to Liverpool, by	370
New York to Southampton, by	460
New York to Liverpool, by	160
New York to Glasgow, by	180
The distance from Boston to Galway is shorter than from Philidelphia to Liverpool, by	570
New York to Southampton, by	460
New York to Liverpool. by	360
New York to Glasgow, by	280
The distance from Boston to Galway is shorter than from Boston to Liverpool, by	200
Boston to Belfast, by	100

A gentleman in Ohio has invented a paper-counting machine, to register papers as fast as they are thrown off by a power press. It has three index fingers that move around the dial face, like those of a clock; one makes a revolution every quire that is printed, one every token, and the third one every 2000 papers. It is unerring each impression is shown—and when the edition is off, the exact number of sheets printed is known by inspection of the "hands" on the dial as readily as the time of a clock. It costs only $12, and can be attached at a very trifling expense.

At the Rothschilds wedding, covers were laid for 140; and among the bridal gifts cast at the bride's feet were six breakfast services of massive silver, and one of chased gold, besides a parasol of lace, with every rib tipped with oval shaped emeralds and pearls, so that Baroness Alphonse, if she pleases, may ride in future in the chariot of Queen of Sheba. The candlesticks were fit for Solomon's temple; and the fans were each sumptuous enough for a Sultana; but the lydian gift of the great promoter was most marvelous of all—a cheque for a million! Ah! it must have been a sight—that eye delight saloon, trellised with flowers, roofed with crystal, multiplied by mirrors, and suffused with a rosy glow from flutings of pink silk.—And the "tulla illusion" draping the bride, revealed a Persian luxury of pearls.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS.

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY!

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON.
Town Clerk.

West Tilbury, th April 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground, Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander Chewett, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

Louis J. Fluett,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expense.

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.

Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets Amherstburg, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the house of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 5, N. M. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.

Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most ap kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S,	No. 19½ or No. 3.	
"	No. 20 " No. 4.	
WHITING'S Wisconsin,		No. 28.
J. LONG'S,	&c.	&c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION

AND

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

IN THE BEAUTIFUL

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POT ASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25. which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locatity, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK.
Sandwich, Canada West.

2nd April, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller,)	

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the cheapest and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandise, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over Five Thousand Tons Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.

E. H. Walker & Co., Buffalo,
C. V Clark & Co., Pearl st. N York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, } A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago,
" Adriatic, } C. Bancroft & Co, Det. E. Bancroft & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—Bidwell, Banta & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of without reserve.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

Terms—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months.

Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.

Windsor, March 24, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Proprietor.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres. 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.

Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds. Rheumatism Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier

March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

6th day of May next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russel Street: Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

The Mountain Torrent.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Fair streamlet running
Where violets grow
Under the elm trees,
Murmuring low;
Rippling gently
Amid the grass;
I have a fancy,
As I pass;
I have a fancy as I see
The trailing willows kissing thee;
As I behold the daisies pied,
The harebells nodding at thy side;
The sheep that feed upon thy brink,
The birds that stoop thy wave to drink;
Thy blooms that tempt the bees to stray,
And all the life that tracks thy way.
I deem thou flowest
Through grassy meads
To show the beauty
Of gentle deeds;
To show how happy
The world might be,
If man observant,
Copied thee;
To show how small a stream may pour
Verdure and beauty on either shore;
To teach what humble men might do,
If their lives were pure, and their hearts
were true;
And what a wealth they might dispense,
In modest, calm beneficence;
Marking their course, as thou dost thine,
By wayside flowers of love divine.

CHEAP ORNAMENTS.—When Dr. Franklin was in Paris, his daughter, Mr. Bache, wrote to him for a supply of feathers and thread lace. The doctor declined in the following characteristic note:—"If you wear your cambric ruffles as I do, and take care *not to mend the holes*, they will come in time to be lace; and feathers, my dear girl, may be had in America from every turkey's tail."

A worthy clergyman, upon being asked why he did not venture to an election, at which the proceedings were very riotously conducted, and give his vote, replied. "I do not see why I should endanger *my own poll*, to benefit another man's."

SAM'S LAST.—Sam Slick laughs at the alleged power of some people to weep on all occasions, and defies any man to do so "with a pretty girl beside him a pocket full of cash, no corns on his toes, and a copy of the LEDGER in reach."

In a speech Lucy Stone said:—"We know there is cotton in the ears of men. Let us look for hope in the bosom of woman."

Would you not find cotton there, also Miss Lucy? We pause to answer.

A would-be prophet down south, lately said in one of his sermons, that he was sent to redeem the world and all thing therein. Upon hearing this, a native pulled out two five dollar bills on broken banks and requested him to fork over the specie for them.

An Irishman, who lived in an attic, being asked what part of the house he occupied, answered:—"If the house were turned topsy-turvy, I'd be livin' on the first flure."

The Sacramento Times says in the course of a report of the proceedings at a public dinner. The mayor of the city, and the ladies, etc., were appropriately and elegantly drunk and the party separated in fine cheer."

"Won't you take half of this poor apple?"—said a pretty damsel to a witty swain. "No, I would prefer a better half," Elisa blushed, and referred him to her papa.

Why are the ladies of the present day like the lilies spoken of in the Bible?

"They toil not, neither do they spin but I say unto you, that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

A bill was brought into the House of Assembly, in Jamaica, to regulate the harbor-masters. Mr. Paul Phillips a distinguished member said:

"Mr. Speaker, I very much approve the Bill. The harbor-masters are a set of knaves. I was one myself over ten years."

IS SMOKING INJURIOUS?—*Youthful Swell!* "Haw! look here! Is that chest of cigars you imported for me ripe yet? *Cigar Dealer:* "Well, Sir, I fear not—but if, not for your taste, Sir, for at least three weeks; but we can spare you a couple of thousand of these Giant Regalias to go on with, till the weather is milder, when your cigars will mellow rapidly. [Youth accepts the generous offer, and lounges out with a Giant Regalia as big as his leg, in his mouth.]

A POSER FOR TEACHERS.—"Sally Jones, have you done that sum I set you?" "No thir, I can't do it." "Can't do it, I am ashamed of you. Why at your age I could do any sum you could set me." "I think, thir, I know a sum you can't thifter out." "What Sally, let's hear, and we will see." "It is thith, if one apple cauth'd the ruin of the whole human family, how many thuch will it take to make a barrel of thider.

A WISE DISTINCTION.—When the Earl B——was brought before Lord Loughborough to be examined upon application for a statute of lunacy against him, "How many legs has a sheep?" "Does your lordship mean," answered B——, "a live sheep or a dead one?" "Is it not the same thing?" said the chancellor. "No my Lord," said Lord B——, "there is much difference; a live sheep has four, a dead one but two—there are but two legs of mutton, the others are shoulders."

We notice the marriage of Mr. Day to Miss Field, which presents this singular anomaly, although he won the Field she gained the Day.

There is no rule without exception, my dear. "Oh, isn't there, pa? A man must always be present when he *shaves*?" "My dear send this child to bed. He's too clever."

INDUBITABLE PROOF.—The keeper of a cheap boarding house has come to the conclusion that the modern sausage is generally made of dog meat, and grounds his belief upon actual experiment. He fed his boarders upon sausages, exclusively for a week, and before the end of that time every one of them began to *growl*.

This is a world of business and bustle, said a minister in a sermon. "Yes, but more *bustle* than business," whispered a little girl.

How to make Good Butter.

1. Milk should never be set for butter in a dark, damp cellar—as is the case with butter-makers in this section—as the cream is thereby moulded before it has had time to rise, which gives the butter a mouldy taste.

2. The milk is allowed to set too long before being skimmed, which gives it a cheesy taste.

3. The cream is kept too long before it is churned, after it is skimmed, which gives it the taste of the other two, and also a sour taste.

4. The butter should never be washed in water, because it takes away that beautiful aroma so essential to good butter.

5. It should never be taken in a person's warm hands, as the heat melts a certain portion of the globules, which gives it an oily taste, and makes it become rancid very soon.

6. The milk should be set in good, clear, tin or earthen pans, in a dry, open, airy and shady place, above ground, if possible, although a cellar may be so built and ventilated as to answer the purpose. It should never set over 24 hours in warm weather; and for a dairy of three cows or over, the cream should be churned every morning, and never be kept over forty-eight hours in warm weather; in cold weather it may be kept longer.

It should always be kept the same heat that milk is when drawn from the cow, and churned steadily, and I have never known it to fail of coming readily, [we use a cylinder churn;] it is then taken from the churn with a wooden butter ladle into a wooden tray, which has been well scalded and cooled in pure cold water; the salt is then worked in, to suit the taste, with the ladle, which is easily done, with a little practice, and the butter-milk well worked out. Butter made in this way, and put down in stone pots, and kept from the air will keep good for a long time.

Alum in Candle Making.

The proportion used is about one pound of alum to eighteen of tallow. If the tallow is very hard, a less quantity is used: if soft tallow, the quantity of alum may be greater. The mode of operation is, to put the alum in water which is raised to boiling heat, by doing which the alum is thoroughly dissolved. In dipping the candles, this water, in a boiling state, is added to the tallow as the quantity is diminished by the growth of the candle. This fairly mixes the alum with the tallow, while the water settles in the vessel under the tallow. We have seen very fine candles made from old lard, with a portion of tallow, by this operation.

We have spoken, as is seen, of the manufacture of dipped candles. The water could not be well used in making mould candles; but the proportion of alum and tallow would probably be about the same as in the former case, and the mixture can be effected, for aught we can see, by putting the alum into the tallow when cold, and dissolving them together.—*Country Gentleman.*

WHITE PINE TREES.—In our view there is not a handsomer evergreen in America, than the common white pine. None are so valuable for building. Our carpenters would hardly know how to finish a house without white pine. As an ornamental tree it is not so properly estimated as it would be were it less common. When it has a fair chance to expand, in open ground, its limbs shoots out regularly from the trunk near the ground, and no tree protects us so effectually from the cold wind as "the evergreen pine"

THE BEST SWEET POTATOES.—The variety among sweet potatoes, is perhaps, as great as among Irish potatoes; and one sweet potato is not as good as another. Those who are about to procure seed for sprouting sets, or those intending to purchase sets should therefore be careful to know what kind of a sweet potato or plant they are purchasing. Our own experience is, that the variety having a vine or top, with dark green, not reddish foliage, and producing an oblong chovate or ovate pyriform tuber, that is of a rich pale yellow, both outside and in, is the best variety. Some say the vine and tuber of the red sweet potato, will endure more frost. But this we think a mistake. We should like to hear from some of our Southern growers of the sweet potato, on this subject.—*Ohio Farmer.*

WHERE PEPPERMINT COMES FROM.—Two towns in St. Joseph county, Mich., produce large quantities of peppermint, from which the oil is extracted by manufacturers there. In 1855, 25,000 pounds of the oil was produced, which brought in the New York markets three dollars per pound. From eight to twelve pounds is produced from an acre of plants.

The first crop requires a good deal of care, but the next two years it yields without attention. After the third year the crop must rotate, in order to rest the land. The mint is cut in August, and the oil extracted by distillation, filtered though flannel and put up in tin cans for market.

TO CLEAN GUN BARRELS.—We have somewhere heard of spirits of turpentine as being good to use on the swab instead of water, in cleaning out gun barrels. We think, however, that a mixture of one part of spirits of turpentine and two or three parts of strong alcohol, (spirits of wine) well shaken together, would be preferable. Clean ed in this way, they will dry and be ready to use immediately.

CARE OF COLTS THE FIRST WINTER.—There is danger of feeding too many oats. One quart a day, fed regularly, with a scoonful of ashes or hemlock leaves, or both occasionally, is sufficient with plenty of good hay and water enough, with room for exercise, and a good shelter to run under, when they please. Treated in this way, they will be hardy as an ox, and nimble as a fox.—A. T., *Andover, Ohio.*

CARROT PIES.—Take 2 good sized carrots, clean and grate them; scald a quart of milk and pour on the carrots, and set it to cool. Take 3 eggs and 1 cup of sugar, beat well together and stir into the carrot; season with nutmeg or cinnamon.

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Chatham, on FRIDAY, the FIRST of MAY next, at the hour of NOON, at an upset price of eight shillings per acre, payable one-fifth down, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments, with interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, C. C. L.

ROMNEY.

2nd	Concession,	Lot 6,	(150 acres)
3rd	do	lots N W ½ 15, S E ½ 17, N W ¼ 20,	(100 acres each), 22, 24, (200 acres each)
4th	do	lots N part 16,	(50 acres)
		N W ¼ 18, N W ¼ 19,	(100 acres each), 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, (200 acres each), 30, (150 acres.)
5th	do	lots N part 13,	(65 acres) 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, (200 acres each), 22, (185 acres), 24, (45 acres), 26, (50 acres), 27, (30 acres), 28, (5 acres.)
6th	do	lots 14,	(46 acres), 16, 18, 19, (200 acres each), 21, (96 acres.)
7th	do	lots 17,	(120 acres), 18, (145 acres), 19, (45 acres), 20, (5 acres.)

TILBURY EAST.

3rd	Concession,	Lot 12,	(200 acres.)
4th	do	lots 2, 4,	(200 acres each)
		N W ½ 9, N W ¼ 14, S E ¼ 16,	(100 acres each.)
5th	do	lots N W ½ 1, N W ½ 3, N W ¼ 4, N W ¼ 8,	(100 acres each.)
6th	do	lots 2, 7,	(200 acres each.)
7th	do	lots N W ½ 3, S E ½ 20,	(100 acres), 23, (200 acres.)
8th	do	lots 19, 20, 23,	(200 acres each.)
9th	do	lots 18, 20, 21, 23,	(200 acres each.)
10th	do	lots S E ¼ 12,	(100 acres), 16, 17, 19, 20, (200 acres each), N W part 22,	(100 acres.)
11th	do	lots S E part 10,	(100 acres), 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, (200 acres each)
12th	do	lots 9, 11, 12, 16,	(200 acres each), 17, (185 acres.)
13th	do	lots S E part 6,	(100 acres), 8, 10, 12, 13, (200 acres each), N W part 15,	(100 acres.)
14th	do	lots N W ¼ 7,	(100 acres) 11, 12, (200 acres each.)
15th	do	lot N W part 6,	(100 acres.)

Public Notice.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th March, 1857.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands will be offered at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, at NOON of TUESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH APRIL next, at an upset price of Eight Shillings per acre, payable one fifth down and the remainder by four equal Annual Instalments with Interest on each as they become due.

JOSEPH CAUCHON, Com.

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

2nd	Concession,	Lots 15, 18.	
3rd	do	do	16, 17, E ½ 27.
4th	do	do	25, E ½ 27.
5th	do	do	25.
6th	do	do	12.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

3rd	Concession,	Lots E ½ 26 E ½ 29.	
4th	do	do	W ½ 15, W ½ 17.
5th	do	do	19, 29.
6th	do	do	28, 29.
7th	do	do	27, 29.

Range south of the Middle Road, do S ½ 8, S ½ 13.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST TILBURY.

2nd	Concession,	Lots 5, 8, 10.	
3rd	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 14.
4th	do	do	5, 7, 8, S ½ 10, N ½ 14.
5th	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, N part 7 (100 acres).
6th	do	do	2, N pt 5 (100) N pt 1 (100 acres),
7th	do	do	S pt 10 (100 acres) S ½ 14, 16, S ½ 19, S ½ 20, 22.
8th	do	do	S pt 7 (100 acres, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 S ½ 17, 19, 21.
9th	do	do	S pt 3 (100), S pt 4 (100), 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, N pt 20 (100)
10th	do	do	7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19.
11th	do	do	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.
Range south of Middle Road,		do	S ½ 1, S ½ 2, S ½ 3, S ½ 4, S ½ 7, S ½ 8, S ½ 11, S ½ 18, S ½ 19.
Range north of Middle Road,		do	N ½ 2, N ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 7, N ½ 8.

MERSEA.

8th	Concession,	Lot E ½ 1.	(100 acres)
9th	do	lot S ½ 20,	(100 acres)
10th	do	lots N ½ 2, S ½ 3, N ½ 6, N ½ 20, N ½ 21, N ½ 22,	(100 acres each.)
11th	do	lots 20, 22,	(168 acres each), N part 23, (68 acres), N ½ 24, (95 acres.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
No. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH!
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	.	$6 00
Superfine Flour,	.	5 50
Fine do	.	5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs		
Rye do	.	2 00 do
Corn Meal,	.	63 per bushel
Pig Feed,	.	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	.	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.
Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.
Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, before the 1st day of March next, to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted exceptent time-keepers: also, Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making Rings, &c., and

SETTING STONES AND REPAIRING WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ARKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Port Wine will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with first good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Grocerics always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.
Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN
Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees. Further, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery is all new, it is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—of,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company,

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the presen. year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857. NO. 11.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.

At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, one insertion only 5s. 0d cy 12 lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy Each subsequent insertion, . . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CARRIAGE AND WAGGON SHOP.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town of LIVERPOOL SALT, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

Select Poetry.

A Romance of High & Low Life.

TUNE—"*Lord Lovel.*"

Lord Perkins he wooed Lady Mary Brande,
John Thomas her maid, Mary Anne,
Lord Perkins he was the master, and
John Thomas he was the man.

"Now tell me, John Thomas," Lord Perkins, he said,
"Dost thou think thou would'st marry my lady's maid,
An thou could'st have my ladye?"

"Now marry, good master," John Thomas replied,
"I would rather this lady were my bride,
Than marry the lady's maid."

"And what is thy reason," Lord Perkins, he said,
"And what is thy reason," said he;
"My lady is fair; but my lady's maid
Is fairer than my ladye?"

"But she hasn't the grace," said John Thomas, "poor wench,
And she hasn't got the manner;
And her ladyship speaks Italian and French,
And plays on the grand pehanner."

"What good, John Thomas," Lord Perkins, he said,
"Will French and Italian do man?
"If a wife has got one tongue in her head,
'Tis enough for any woman.

"And singing and playing are pretty things,
But who, except a gaby,
But knows that no wife ever plays or sings
After bringing her lord one baby?

"Now tell me, John Thomas, now tell me, I pray,
Can Mary Anne sew and cook?
For those things, I own, are more in my way,
When I for a wife would look."

"My Lord, she can cook; my Lord, she can sew;
"My Lord, she can stitch and hem;
But Town that, for my part, I doesn't go into marriage for things like them."

"Enough, John Thomas," Lord Perkins, he said,
"I forgive and thank my lady's maid,
And you may have my lady."

At St. George's Church, in Hanover Square,
They were married all in one day:
Lord Perkins he wedded the maiden fair,
And John Thomas the lady gay.

The marriage service a Bishop read,
In a most impressive manner;
Lord Perkins went home to his quiet homestead,
John Thomas to his pehanner.

And so they were suited and so content,
And rejoiced in both their wives,
And, which I wish to every gent,
Lived happy the rest of their lives.

My First Temptation.

At an early age I lost my father, and as he left us but little of this world's goods, it soon became necessary that I should find some employment. I was then thirteen years of age, and very stout or strong but yet with a will to do anything that could be found for me to do. At length my brother made an arrangement with a carpenter by the name of Morris, and I was taken into his shop as an apprentice. With him I remained two years, but at the end of that time I became so worn down by the hard work imposed upon me, that my mother resolved I should remain there no longer. My sister Lucy, who was two years older than myself, had long detected my failing strength—and it was mainly through her efforts that I was removed from the place, for I should never have complained.

I was now fifteen—tall, slim, pale, and I knew that I could not stand any sort of work which taxed my physical strength to great extent. But fortune favored me. A Mr. Joseph Evered, who kept a dry goods store near by, was in want of a salesman, and through my sister's influence I obtained the place. Mr. Evered had a daughter, Julia, about my own age, who was very intimate with Lucy, and it was by her intercessions with her father that Lucy gained her point.

I was duly installed in my place, and I was soon happy and contented, for my employer was kind, and some intimacy sprang up between myself and Julia, which afforded me a purer bliss than I had ever before experienced. Thus matters passed on for a year, and at the end of that time my health was restored, and I had so far gained upon the confidence of Mr. Evered that he now trusted me with some of his most particular business. Only one thing troubled me. I was not receiving such wages as I fancied my services entitled me to. In fact, I was in debt. I had purchased a suit of clothes of a tailor in the neighbourhood, and was owing for them. The tailor wanted his money, and I had promised he should have it at a certain time; but that time came and passed and I could not pay him, he threatened, and I promised anew. O, how many times I wished that I had never bought those clothes. *I could* have got along without them, and I resolved that never again would I buy anything which I could not pay for on the spot. But that did not help the case.

One evening I sat alone in the store. It was Saturday evening, and the day had been a busy one. We had sold a great quantity of goods, and the money drawer was well filled. Slowly a demon arose before me, and began to advise me. He pointed to the money drawer and whispered: 'There are the means for paying your debt.' I knew that Mr. Evered had no knowledge of the amount of money there, for he knew not how much I had sold. I could take even fifty dollars, and he would never miss it, for I had sold a great quantity of stuff which he had no account of, I had promised the tailor that he should have the money that very night, and I had planned to get Mr. Evered to advance the necessary sum. I had not been spending money foolishly, but from my poor pittance I supported my mother and that ate it all up.

For a long while I sat and looked upon that drawer, and all the while the tempter was persuading me, I knew that young clerks often did such things, and that some times necessity compelled them to do it—at least so I thought. How could I meet my creditor again without the money? I could not; at length I resolved and re-resolved that I would not. I arose and went to the drawer. I opened it, and saw the bank notes which had been jammed in there—I counted out twenty dollars! My hand trembled and my heart beat quickly. I thrust the notes into my pocket, and then hastened back to my seat, and not long afterwards my employer entered.

"Well, Charles," said he, "I guess we'll shut up now."

I arose, went out and put up the shutters, and when I came back I found Evered engaged in counting the money. As I approached him he eyed me with a sharp, searching look, and I trembled like an aspen.

"What ails you?" he asked,

"Nothing, sir," I answered, trying to compose myself.

"But there must be something the matter," he resumed, "for you look as pale as a ghost."

"I am tired," I said.

"Well, well, you have worked hard to day, and you may go, I'll attend to the rest."

With a desperate endeavor to compose myself, I thanked him for his kindness, and then seized my hat and left the store. The fresh air revived me somewhat and I hurried on to the tailor's. I paid my bill, and for a moment my heart was lighter; but it was only for the moment. When I reached home I professed to be sick, and retired at once. But my mother, sick and weak herself, came to my bed, wanted to give me medicine. She gave me a simple preparation, drew up the clothes snugly about me, and having kissed me she said:

"Be careful, Charles, for 'twould be painful indeed to have you sick. God keep and bless you. Good night.

O, how these last words rang in my ears. What would my mother say—how would she feel, if she knew that her son was a thief! It was a long time before I could give the word sharp or form, but it came at last. I could not keep it back. *Thief! Thief!* rang in my soul till an agony was upon me so intense that all other conceptions of pain were as nothing. The night passed away in sleepless phantom-making restlessness; and when the morning came, I arose and walked out before my mother or sister was up. I did not return until breakfast was ready, and then I had so overcome all outward signs, that little remark was made upon it. But the worm was gnawing at my heart.

That afternoon I went with my sister to meeting. As I entered the little church, I met the gaze of Mr. Evered. He watched me sharply, and I saw marks of pain on his face. After the services were over, I saw him in conversation with the tailor. I noticed how earnestly they spoke—and once I saw the tailor point his finger towards me. I felt sure, then, that all was discovered.

"For mercy's sake, Charles what is the matter?" cried Lucy, as she caught hold of my arm.

"He's faint! he's faint!" I heard a low tremulous voice; and on turning, I saw Julia Evered. She was frightened—and at that moment came the conviction that she loved me. But that other thought came with it; and then I knew ere long she would despise me.

Sick and faint I hurried away, and to all the anxious inquires of Lucy, I only replied that I was not well. O, how miserable I felt, for I knew my employer had detected the theft. His gaze at me in church was proof enough; but his conversation with the tailor made it sure. That afternoon I dared not go to church, and my mother worried over me. If she would have only let me alone, I might have been less miserable; but she clung close to me, and I had to lie to her—all the falsehood I ever spoke to that noble woman.

Another night of restless agony, and then I came to the severest part of all. I must meet my employer! It was late when I decended to the kitchen, and I found my mother as pale and as deathly as death itself. At the moment I forgot my own pain, and hastened to her side. She gazed up into my face with such a look as I hope I may never see again.

"Don't ask me any questions, Charles," she said, "but go at once to the store. Mr. Evered wants you immediately."

I could not ask a question—I could not speak. Without breakfast—without waiting to see Lucy, I started from the house. People whom I met gazed at me sharply, and once I heard the word *thief* pronounced! O, Evered had not told the story of my crime! How could he? No, no, 'twas the tailor who told it, for my employer would never have done it. Yet it was known. I stopped, and suddenly the thought of flight occurred to me. Why had I not thought of it before? Why should I stay longer where shame only could be mine? I turned to flee, and just then my sister came rushing after me, with her hair floating wildly on the morning air, and her face as pale as death.

'O, Charles,' she uttered come with me at once! Come, come, our mother is dying!'

My sister seized my hand, and by force dragged me away. I reached my home, I knew not how for my reason had almost left me. Into the little bed room Lucy dragged me, and there lay my mother, stark and cold.

"O, Charles you have killed her! sobbed my sister, as she threw herself upon the bed. She could not stand your disgrace!"

One moment I gazed upon that pale, cold form, and then a wild unearthly cry broke from my lips. I plunged madly forward upon the bed.

"Charles! Charles!"

I started up. I felt a heavy hand upon my shoulders: again my name was called.

"What is the matter! Come rouse up. For mercy's sake, what is the matter."

It was Evered who spoke. I was still sitting upon the stool behind the counter but my head had fallen forward upon a pile of goods that lay heaped up before me. Instinctively I cast my eyes upon the money drawer and slowly the truth worked its way into my mind. A cold clammy sweat was upon my brow, a pain in my limbs, and I trembled like an aspen.

"What ails you, Charles?" Mr. Evered kindly asked.

"Mary—such a dream!" I involuntarily gasped.

"Well, well—if it's nothing worse than that, I am glad. But come, I want to have a few words with you before you go."

I was fully aroused now, I looked at the money drawer, though, many times ere I could fully realize that I was safe. The doors and shutters were closed and then my employer sat down by my side.

"Well, Charles," he commenced, "Julia has been telling me this afternoon that you wholly supported your mother."

"Yes, sir," I tremblingly answered.—"My sister thus far has only been able to support herself, and the rest comes on me."

"But how do you get along? Surely, your salary here is not sufficient."

"It was most miserable, sir, to find us in food and fuel. For—for clothing—I have—

"Run in debt, eh?"

"Yes, sir; but will never do it again.—I will go ragged if need be, but I will not run in debt."

"Right, right," my boy!" But we will fix that all right now. I have been thinking for some time of increasing your pay, and I will do so now—not only so, but I must put it back to where I first thought of it, and that was three months ago. Let's see."

"Three dollars a week for thirteen weeks would be thirty-nine dollars," he said.—

"Will that square you up."

"O, yes, sir, and more, more too!"

"Then you shall have that, and hereafter you shall have that amount over each quarter."

He said something more about making me his head clerk at some time, but I did not fully understand him. I received the money, paid the tailor, and when I had reached my home, I was calm and happy. I told my mother and Lucy of my good fortune, and they wept for joy.

Yet I could not help shuddering fearfully, whenever I thought of that terrible vision which came upon me while the tempter was with me. But—let me say it again—'twas an angel's visit.

Years have passed away since that time. Mr. Evered is an old man; my children are his grandchildren; and the store that was once his his, is now half mine. He has retired, and the other half of the extensive business belongs to Lucy's husband. My mother still lives, and thank God, can bless her son that he has never yet called one drop of sorrow to her life cup.

The Sun Forever in the Meridian.

Professor Sontag, Astronomer to the "Grinell Expedition," in his narrative says: "As the land adjacent to the pole is all *terra incognita*, it is impossible to say what additions to the stores of natural science a visitor to those regions might be able to make. Certain it is, however, that a new and wide field would be opened for his investigation. Everything there would be novel; and that circumstance alone would be well calculated to stimulate his attentive faculties. The difficulties which would present themselves to the investigator may be appreciated at home; but they would be greater or less according to circumstances of which we know nothing. We do not, for example, whether the Pole is covered with open water, ice sea, or dry land; nor do we know which of these conditions would be most favorable for investigation. It may be presumed, however, that an open sea would, in several respects, be the most disadvantageous. In the first place, it would in all probability be so deep that the ship would be unable to anchor; and the current might be too strong to permit her to remain stationary long enough to make accurate observations. In the second place, if she could not maintain her position steadily at one point, the commander would experience a new embarrassment, viz., as every meridian must extend southwardly, he would be apt to lose that on which he approached the Pole—and consequently he would be at a loss how to shape his course homeward.

This occurrence of this strange difficulty will naturally present itself as one among many novel phenomena which will arrest the adventurer's attention, and the following observations would probably occur to him on the spot. The time of day (to use the phraseology, for want of any other that would be more appropriate) would no longer be marked by any apparent change in the altitude of the sun above the horizon; because to a spectator at the Pole no such change would appear, except to the small amount of the daily change of declination. Thus, not only to the eye, but also for the practical purpose of obtaining the time by astronomical observations, the sun would appear throughout the twenty-four hours neither to rise nor fall, but to describe a circle round the heavens parallel with the horizon. Therefore the usual mode of ascertaining the time would utterly fail; and, indeed, however startling may be the assertion, it is nevertheless true that time or the natural distinction of time would be no more. This will appear from the consideration that the idea of apparent time refers only to the particular meridian on which an observer happens to be placed; and is marked or determined only by the distance of the sun, or some other heavenly body, from that meridian. Now, as an observer at the Pole is on no one meridian, but is stationed at a point where all meridians meet, it is evident that "apparent time" for him had no existence.

Miscellany.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The subscriber, who is evidently acquainted with the subject, says that the true cause of most railway accidents is as follows:—The work is let to contractor No. 1, at a fair price. He sublets it to contractor No. 2 at considerable less, and they again sublet it to contractor No. 3 at a further reduction, so that the person who actually does the work cannot afford to put in good material and workmanship, and the result is accidents with great loss of life and property, as well as frequent failures of sub-contractors, and great loss to the lawyers, and persons who have furnished them with materials. The remedy which he suggests for all this is, by act of Parliment, to forbid subletting, and so compel contractor No. 1 to get the work done himself; and also to take satisfactory measures for assuring the payment of his laborers. This from a practical man is worthy of careful consideration.—*Witness.*

GUNPOWDER AND TURPENTINE.—If spirits of turpentine be poured on gunpowder, the latter will not explode. An incendiary was once defeated in his purpose by this very means. Wishing to secure an explosion of gunpowder, he covered it with a quantity of spirits of turpentine, it burnt, while the powder remained as before. The gunpowder acts as wick to the turpentine, and it will not itself ignite so long as any of the turpentine remains to burn.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Persons of bilious habit, or who are liable to attacks of dyspepsia, should fortify their systems against the relaxing heats of Summer by a course of this mild aperient and alterative in Spring. It not only regulates the secretions, and removes obstructions from the bowels, but braces and revitalizes the digestive powers, when weakened by indulgence, or rendered torpid by a sedentary life. The testimony of invalids of both sexes and all ages in every part of the globe, demonstrates beyond question that all internal diseases not resulting from malformation, are capable of being cured by this great remedy.

DREAMS.—The author of the "Old House by the River" thus discourseth of dreaming: "I tell you, Phil, God never gave to human intellect a gift so blessed as the power of dreaming. It is a magic surpassing that of the woman of Endor, for it not only brings the dead to life again, and clothes them with familiar looks and smiles, but it has power over that most difficult object of resurrection, a dead affection! and will bring it from the dead, without the grave clothes, in its original beauty and ravishing glory. I dare not let my dreams go there too often lest the magic with the fabled power of the olden time destroy the magician! I dare not weave a spell around the things to come, lest the servants of my magic should destroy or maiden me!"

HIGH MIXED.—A widower at Camden, who was not very young, became smitten with a young and beautiful girl and married her. A short time after, the son of this man by a former wife, became also in love with the mother, of his father's new wife, a widow lady still in the bloom of life. Soon the young man and the widow were united, so that in consequence of these two connections, a father became the son-in-law of his son, and the wife not only the daughter-in law of her own son-in-law, but still more the mother-in law of her own daughter; while the husband of the latter is the father in law of his own father, singular confusion may also if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

NEVER GIVE UP.—Who are our rich men?—our distinguished men?—our most useful men? Those who have been cast down, but not destroyed—who, when the breeze of adversity swept away their props, sought new standards—pushed on, looked up, and became what you behold them now. A glorious sentence and worthy to be inspired—*Never give up!* Men are not made—they make themselves. A steady perseverence, a determination never to sink though millstones were hanged about their neck—is the true doctrine. It is this that has made the wilderness to blossom, that has given wings to the ocean, filled valleys, levelled mountains, and built up the great cities of the world.

Late News from the Indian Outbreak.

TWELVE INDIANS KILLED.

Our *(Chicago Democrat)* latest intelligence from the scene of the Indian troubles in Minnesota is to the effect that on the 13th inst., a battle was fought near the Watonwan river, about thirty miles above Mankato, between the St. Peter volunteers, under Gen. Dodd, and the Indians. Twelve Indians were killed, besides a number wounded. The volunteers did not lose a man. The St. Peter boys behaved nobly.

In the St. Paul papers of the 17th, is another letter from Mr. Hezley, of St. Peter, dated 13th. It contains the following:

The utmost consternation has taken possession of the minds of our people. The whole community is awakened to danger, and the people continue to flock into town. Every house is full, and still they come.

Every effort has been and is made to quiet them.—Swift's house, Gorman's house, the hotel, and every place is filled up. Seeing the mail from Mankato, I have only time to say that the last and most reliable news from the seat of war is that a battle had taken place yesterday (Sunday) morning, on the Blue Earth, and some six or eight Indians were killed—no whites.

Our boys passed through Mankato at four o'clock yesterday. Another company leaves Traverse this morning. Red Iron is in this vicinity with part of his bands. A committee of three—Stone, Catlin, and Andrews, with Huggins for interpreter, has gone to hold council with him, and see what he is doing. It is said that the Indians who are out against the whites are part of Sleepy Eyes' and part of Red Iron's band. Now if the Government has made no move to send up help, we must help ourselves and "Extermination" is the watchword. The most I fear now is for provisions. The people are crowding in from the north and country, and we have a very short supply. We sent the greatest proportion of what we had out yesterday with the volunteers to help Mankato. Send up ammunition, arms and provisions, and see that such are sent without delay. We shall look anxiously for a boat. Urge the matter, for God's sake—I feel perfectly safe here, but others do not and have not felt as I do. Send up a boat.

From the London Times

The Seat of Government of Canada.

The Queen has been invited to discharge one of the most interesting and poetical duties of empire, and one of very rare occurrence. She is asked to decide between the rival claims of as many as four or five cities to be the seat of the Canadian government. At present we can scarcely estimate the importance of the question. Before long it is probable that all British America will be under one government, and at the present rate of increase and improvement, by the end of another century the population will be as numerous, as wealthy, and as advanced in all the arts of life as that of the mother country. It is, then, the metropolis of an empire such as ours that has to be selected. The question sends one back to the earliest origins and to the grandest epochs of history—to the towers of Rome and the walls of Ecbatana, to Virgil's picture of infant Carthage, and Livy's legend of young Rome; to Alexander laying out with a line the city which still bears his name and justifies his sagacity; to Constantine founding, unwittingly, the seat of an anti-Christian empire, and Peter the Great driving piles into the mud of the Neva. The origin of cities, indeed is generally wrapped in mystery, and it is by the merest accident that they have become what they are. Even in our own times we have seen the seed of cities sown broadcast over new continents, some to wither or languish, some to shoot up into colossal proportions. In the memory of old men there was not an Englishman on the Australian continent, and within the lifetime of schoolboys there was no such place as Melbourne—now a magnificent city with more than a hundred thousand inhabitants. In the heart of the North American continent the oldest inhabitant of Chicago—a man of about fifty—finds himself surrounded by a vast city, and at the centre of a vast commerce. But probably there never was an occasion when deliberate choice had to be made between several claimants, with all the cities in view, save that of the full knowledge that posterity would canvass the decision. Why should Rome, or Paris, or Madrid, or Vienna, or London be the capitals of great empires? Had we now to choose our metropolis, how would Lancashire fight for the Mersey! how loudly would Edinburgh proclaim the grandeur of modern Athens, and Ireland her Atlantic site, her mild climate, her picturesque shores, and her vast harbors! In almost every other instance the question is settled for us; and as each man pursues the path of his own advancement or ease, he unconsciously contributes to solve the grandest political and geographical problems. But this large responsibility—this creation of history to come—which we are thus usually spared, is, in the present instance, thrown upon the Queen and her ministers. They have to identify or have found a metropolis for British America.

Birth of a Princess.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, April 14.

At seven minutes before two o'clock this afternoon the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. There were present on the occasion her Majesty's mother, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, Dr. Snow, and Mrs. Lilly the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartment, besides the medical men, Sir J. Clark and Dr. Fergus on, were the Mistress of the Robes and the Lady-in-waiting on the Queen, and the following officers of State and Lords of the Privy Council, viz, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Gray, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Sir Charles Wood, the Bishop of London and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Landenburg, arrived at the palace shortly before two o'clock.

The Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus, the French Ambassador, and Countess Persigny, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Prussian Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Austrian Minister and Countess Apponyi, the Russian Minister, and other members of the diplomatic corps, called at Buckingham Palace. Many of the nobility and gentry also called to pay their respects during the afternoon.

The news was made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all Churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Sunday, the 19th day of April, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

Intelligence of the event was immediately telegraphed from the French Embassy to the Emperor Napoleon who replied by the same medium, and desired that inquiries should be made twice daily at Buckingham Palace in the name of his Imperial Majesty, the result to be telegraphed to Paris.

In the evening the places of public resort in the metropolis were crowded with holiday visitors. Where there was an orchestra the National Anthem was given, and the assembly signified their respect by standing during the performance, and cheering when it was over. At Her Majesty's Theatre the following verse was added to the National Anthem, to celebrate the auspicious event of the day.

"May the sweet babe just born,
Like her this land adorn,
Honour'd where seen!
Peace welcomed in her birth,
Plenty on bounteous earth,
May joy gladden every hearth,
God save the Queen."

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

May, 1857.

7 Th.— Socrates died, 399 B. C. Sir J. Suckling born, 1641.. Navigation opened at Quebec, 1855.

8 Fr.—Sun rises 4h 43m. Sets. 7h 9m.— Rises 1m earlier, and sets 1m later each day. Le'Sage born, 1668. Battle of Rio Grande, 1846. Sleighing in Hamilton.

9 S.—Full Moon. Schiller died, 1805. Colonial Steam Navigation company incorporated, 1854. Testamentary and Corporations Acts repealed, 1828. Mount Vesuvius in an active state of eruption, 1855. General Della Marmora returned to the Crimea with 4,000 Sardinians, 1855.

10 Sun—Battle of Lodi, 1796. Mr. Smiley of the *Hamilton Spectator*, died 1855. Russian sortie repulsed by the British 1855.

11 M.—Lord Chatham died, 1778. Russian sortie repulsed, 1855.

12 T—Stratford beheaded, 1641. Battle of Ramilies, 1706. The Russians attacked the British trenches and were repulsed, the loss of the British, 100 killed and wounded, 1855. Prussia and Austria agree to maintain an armed neutrality during the war 1855

13 W.—Cuvier died, 1832. Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1535.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before* NOON *on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf

SANDWICH, MAY 7, 1857.

RESIGNATION OF Mr. CAUCHON.

The Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, it will be seen by the following correspondence, has resigned his seat. It is certain that the Government were unwilling to go to the full extent of his demand, in relation to the North Shore Railway; and taking advantage of the opportunity, when he thought that the Government would give anything for a little support, wrote to Col. Tache threatening that he would vote against the Government, unless one and a half million acres were granted to the North Shore Road, when the vote upon the Grand Trunk measure then before the House should be taken. So sudden was the demand upon the Ministry, that he no doubt thought, that the necessary guarantee would at once be made, as there was no time to be lost, and that there would, at that time be no desire to lose supporters. But in this, his calculations were found wanting, and he was summarily informed that the Government could not comply with his demand, and taking his note as a tender of his resignation on their refusal; they had therefore laid it before His Excellency, and that he had been pleased to accept it. This is no doubt the very last thing the Commissioner of Crown Lands thought his threat would come to.

As much as we may admire Mr. Cauchon for his energy and the perseverance with which he appeared determined to remodel and improve the Crown Lands department, yet we cannot approve of the manner in which he acted in this case. The *Leader* states that no steps have as yet been taken to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Crown Land Commissioner, and in the meantime it is understood that Mr. VANKOUGHNET will discharge the Departmental duties which devolved upon Mr. Cauchon. The resignation in this view of the case does not assume the character of a crisis. Mr. Cauchon's explanation delayed for a period of two hours, the Railway debate this evening. And although this may not be the sum of the difficulty, we do not think the trouble extends much further. It is true, trouble always remains, of satisfying different localities when questions of subsidizing public enterprises comes before Parliament. But we think the Government will not suffer in the judgment of the majority of the House, from having set a limit to the extent to which they are prepared to accommodate localities. And they have assumed strong ground, in deciding that neither the North Shore Railway or any other public works shall be tacked to the Grand Trunk scheme of Relief. The time to deal with other enterprises will come soon. And the Government we predict, will deal with them promptly and liberally at the proper time.

The correspondence referred to above, was read in the House on Wednesday last and was fully discussed, and from the vote that was afterwards taken upon the Grand Trunk question, the Ministry was fully sustained in the course that they had adopted.

The following is the correspondence:

HON. MR. CAUCHON rose and read a correspondence which had taken place between himself and hon. Col. Tache—the result of which was that the Commissioner of Crown Lands resigned his seat. The hon. gentleman then read the following correspondence in French and subsequently in English:

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
April 26, 1857.

MY DEAR COLONEL,—After the discussion of yesterday in the Council, and before that of to morrow, I have thought that I should acquaint you with my views on the subject of the discussions:—A special grant of lands to the North Shore Railway Company.

I acknowledge frankly to you that my position has become insupportable, and I must have peace at any sacrifice whatever. Not only am I resolved not to sacrifice the interests of those who have made me what I am, but I am even unwilling that they should accuse me, though unjustly, of betraying them for any consideration whatever.

I do not question their judgment when their confidence gave me a portfolio, and I have no right to do so now when they have changed their minds.

Then I really see no grave inconvenience [impropriety] in a special grant of a million and a half of acres of land in the valley of the St. Maurice, and especially if the North Shore Company were compelled to construct a branch road to the Grandes Piles,

I am, Dear Colonel,
Very truly yours,
[Signed] J. CAUCHON.
To Hon. Colonel Tache.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON.—This letter was written on Sunday.

Mr. LAFRENIER.—When you ought to have been at church. [Laughter.]

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON—I may not be so religious as the hon. member. But the letter, I may say, was written after church.—To resume. The following letter, dated April 26, was forwarded by me to Colonel Tache:—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
April 28, 1857.

MY DEAR COLONEL,—I have to state to you that I cannot consent to allow the vote on the question of the Grand Trunk to pass without having the assurance of a special aid in lands for the North Shore Railroad during the present session, or at all events of a scheme similar to that suggested yesterday in Council by Mr. Vankoughnet.

You will be pleased to communicate this to your colleagues and believe me,

Your devoted servant,
And friend,
JAMES CAUCHON.

The following letter was received by me in reply:—

COUNCIL CHAMBERS,
April 29, 1857.

yesterday before my colleagues. We have considered it and with pain have come to the conclusion that but one course of action is left for you and for us.

I must express the astonishment with which we learn that for any consideration whatever you would be disposed to force us to abandon the measure of relief for the Grand Trunk Railway Company,—a measure which you so deliberately adopted in conjunction with your colleagues.

We understand you unwilling to oppose that measure of relief, but that you no longer intend to support if by your note unless we submit to a condition in regard to a measure totally distinct, and which you yourself, up to the last hour of our deliberations agreed ought in no way be associated with it. We are the more surprised at your course, because you know, as your votes admit—that the Government is now amply considering how far they can efficiently promote the enterprise contemplated by the act of last session for the construction of a Railway from Quebec to Lake Huron, and that the discussion on it was postponed until to day.

We can give but one interpretation to your note, and that is, an offer of your resignation of office, and it has pleased His Excellency after due consideration to accept the same.

I have the honor to,
My dear Sir,
Your very humble & obed't Servant,
(Signed,) E. P. TACHE.

To this I returned the following answer.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
April 29, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have just received your letter of this date and hasten to reply thereto. You can show it to whom you have submitted my letter of Sunday to your colleague, it is more than probable that we should not now have arrived at the painful conclusion of which you speak.

Yesterday, when after an active discussion of several days on the demands of the members for the district of Quebec, I prayed you to obtain a decision from the Council, you did not do so.

It seems to me that after a two months session in, with a little good will, we might have decided on some thing.

I have never wished to submit any one of the projects of aid to the Grand Trunk; but I have never thought that all possible interests should be sacrificed to it, especially after having done so much for that enterprise. I have suffered long, and I have even allowed myself to be unable to answer to the feeling to them in good faith in order that I might not be charged with having failed in using all other means before resorting to extreme measures.

I have submitted to drink the bitter drafts which have been presented to me from all sides, until the cup overflowed. I have been mistaken; the future will tell. In many cases be it favorable or otherwise, I accept the verdict of those whose confidence raised me to know that is the true and only principle upon which I act to-day.

Could I without suspecting ill will, understanding who, when the project was of the Grand Trunk was secretary. With open arms, I was made to answer to the members of the district of Quebec that their project was not acceptable without telling them what it was intended to give. And why, also, after several sittings passed in active discussion the Council were still refusing every project which in the opinion of the interested parties could have some chance of success?

Under one form or other, we have given aid to all the small railroads, under the pretext that by that they all terminated at the Grand Trunk, and without doubt also because in order to obtain a majority for the latter it was necessary to encircle all the local influences.

After that is not one forced to admit with chagrin that the Grand Trunk Company exercised on the Ministry, an influence which has something strange and fatal for the general interests of the country.

You have been to the last moment opposed not only to a special grant in favor of the North Shore Railway, but also to the project of M. Vankoughnet, who proposed to give five and a half million acres of land to the Quebec and Lake Huron road—one-third of which was to help immediately that part of the road completed between the cities of Ottawa and Quebec, leaving the remaining two-thirds for the rest of the line. I have more than once regretted that your support, which would have enabled me to obtain justice for Lower Canada, was wanting.

If I have stated the alternative of which you seem to complain, it is because I understand from words which fell from the hon. Attorney General Macdonald yesterday that the bill of the Grand Trunk once passed, there will be a general election without further legislation, and because I thought there were interests to guard other than one.

To day, after two months of session, and the most formal refusal ever to approach the project submitted to the Government by the members of which have just spoken. It is easy to see that the Government is not at present seriously considering to what extent it is possible effectively to aid the enterprise contemplated by the act of the last session for the construction of a railroad from Quebec to Lake Huron.

It is not exact either to say that the deliberation on this subject was postponed till to day, for there was no order to that effect.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Your very humble & very obt. serv't.
(Signed,) JOS. CAUCHON.
Hon. Colonel Tache.

CANAL SURVEY.

Through the kindness of Mr. Pinney Civil Engineer, we are enabled to lay before our readers the result of the survey made from the Two Creeks to St. Clair River, for a Ship Canal to connect Lake Erie with the St. Clair. The Engineers made the Two Creeks Harbor their starting point, and from thence laid down a straight course to a point on Wilson's Creek, and followed this stream until it intersects with Baptiste Creek. It was found that there is only a fall of 5 ft. 87-100ths between the Baptiste Creek and Lake Erie, this fall being so slight, that it is hardly perceptible, being hardly six inches in the mile. The Baptiste Creek was then followed to its intersecting the channel of this river for two miles up the stream, a northerly line was adopted, to a point on Little Bear Creek, at its junction with the Chenail é Carié; then following that channel to the St. Clair, making in all a distance of thirty miles and a trifle over?

The survey, it appears, has proved most satisfactory; and from one shore to the other, or rather from the River Thames each way, there is almost a dead level. The summit level to be obtained is only 36 feet 23-100ths.

We hope hereafter to be enabled to give a more lengthy notice of the survey, when the engineers will have made their report. But the above figures, &c., may be relied upon as correct, as they were given from the field notes of the surveyors.

THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS DISSECTED.

The following calculations, after the manner of the *Masorites*, were published by an anonymous writer of the last century, the fruit, it is said, of three years' labor. They may be interesting, and perhaps useful, though they can scarcely be called edifying; and we cannot help pronouncing them a singular instance of the trifling employments to which superstition has led mankind.

	In the Old.	In the New	Total
Books,	39	27	66
Chapters,	929	260	1,189
Verses,	23,214	7,959	31,173
Words,	592,439	181,253	773,692
Letters,	2,728,100	838,380	3,566,480

The middle chapter and the least in the Bible, is Psalms cxvii.

The middle verse, is Psalms cxviii. v. 8.

The middle line is 2 Chron. iv., v. 16.

The word *and* occurs in the Old Testament, 35,544 times; and in the New, 10,684.

The middle book of the New Testament is 2 Thess. The middle chapter in the New between Romans xiii. and xiv. The middle verse is, Acts xvii. v. 17.

2 Kings xix. and Josiah xxxvii. are alike

FALL OF THE CARTHAGE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—By the Rochester Democrat we learn that on Tuesday morning last, during the terrible storm, the wire suspension bridge over the Genesee river, below the lower falls, were destroyed. The bridge was 700 feet in length. And it is conjectured that the immediate cause of its fall was from the immense weight of snow which had accumulated on the surface. The storm commenced on Sunday morning, and lasted until Tuesday, at 10 A. M., and it is calculated that the pressure on the bridge at the time of its fall was 50 tons. The bridge was only erected last year and cost $23,000.

SCARCITY IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.—The East Saginaw *Enterprise* states that in some portions of Genesee and Tuscola, and probably Saginaw county also, there is much suffering for want of provisions. All kinds of provisions, except flour, are unusually high, and very scarce throughout the northern region. In the newly settled town ships where most of the lands are but little improved, and the past season unfavorable, the supply of provision is short, and few of the inhabitants able to buy them at present high prices. Instances of great suffering and almost starvation, in particular neighborhoods are reported. In some cases property has been sacrificed at ruinous prices, and men have mortgaged their farms to obtain means for the support of their families, while those who have no such resources to draw upon, must receive aid or suffer actual starvation.

REAR ADMIRAL WALLIS.—The Halifax Sun states, that Rear Admiral Wallis, who has been appointed to command the Channel fleet on the southern coast of America, is a native of Halifax, and was second Lieutenant on the Shannon frigate, when she captured the frigate Chesapeake, forty-four years ago. Capt. Broke being dangerously wounded and the first Lieutenant killed; Lieutenant Wallis took the command and brought both ships into Halifax harbor.

A PICTURE OF SUNDAY LIFE IN CHICAGO.—Here is a picture of Sunday life in Chicago, furnished by the *Times*:—

"Here in Chicago, on Sunday we have 56 churches open during the forenoon and evening; but at the same time there are no less than 80 ball rooms, in each of which the 'band' plays from morning till midnight, and waltzing goes on without intermission. In addition to these "festivities," we have two theatres, each with its performers in tights and very short garments, rivaling Elsler in their graceful evolutions—Saloons have their front doors closed by proclamation, but do a thriving business through the entrances.

IMMENSE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CASHIER.—$130,000 STOLEN.—John McIlveen, cashier of the firm of J. Beck & Co., extensive dealers in dry goods at No. 355 Broadway, was recently arrested charged with having embezzled a large sum of which he has been in their employ, embezzled money to the amount of upward of $130,000. The firm failed some months ago, and wishing to ascertain the cause, if possible, of their deficiency in funds, they instituted an investigation of their books for several years past, and the discovery of the above enormous defect in their cash account was made apparent. This account had been regularly balanced, but the balance had been forced and the difference between the true and false balance had been embezzled. The cashier had enjoyed the fullest confidence of his employers, and until the discoveries recently made was not suspected. It is stated that he made confession to his employers in regard to the disposition made by him of the embezzled fund, and had made over to them a house and lot in Fourth street, opposite Washington square, which he purchased with their money. It is expected also that considerable more property will be delivered up to them. McIlveen has always stood well in the community, and was formerly one of the commanding officers of the Seventh regiment. A "run" occurred on the depositors was stated to the heavy drain made by him upon their treasury. He has given bonds in a heavy amount to appear when wanted to answer the charge against him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A FEMALE RELIGIOUS DUEL.—The *Correspondence Havas*, has the following account of a female religious duel:

The Swiss Protestants are absorbed by a serio-comic topic. It is a feminine duel, which has just taken place, apropos to the unsolved questions between the disciples of Luther and Calvin. Two young women, teaches, of Berne, made fanatical by their reading, and the individual interpretation which it suggested, could not agree upon a point of doctrine, and finally agreed to resort to force to settle the question. The place of meeting was the most obscure part of a neighboring wood; the hour fixed was the week-day commonly had recourse to the steel weapons, for the duel was to be fought with swords. After several lively thrusts, one of the fair combatants received a severe wound in the knee, and fell upon the grass fainting

The combat ceased but our two casuists in petticoats have already rallied a good number of adherents. It is a new element of discord with the Bernese. It has almost eclipsed the Neufchatel question.

Lord Palmerston was Secretary at War in the Administrations of Mr. Percival and Lord Liverpool, from 1809 to 1827. Accepted office with Mr. Canning as Prime Minister, subsequently with Lord Goderich, and in 1828 with the Duke of Wellington. Resided with Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Charles Grant. Appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Earl Gray's Administration, 1830; resigned the office in 1834; in November, 1834: reappointed April, 1835; resigned on the change of Ministry, September, 1841; reappointed a third time July, 1846 in Lord John Russell's Administration; resigned December, 1851; moved an amendment to Lord John Russell's motion for leave to bring in a Militia Bill; which was carried, and led to the resignation of the Whig Ministry in March, 1850; accepted the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, December, 1852.—*Parliamentary Handbook.*

An interesting young lady of Philadelphia, daughter of one of the most respectable residents, was to have been married on Wednesday evening last, 8th inst. Her bridal dress was prepared, and preparations made for the joyful event; but she suddenly fell ill, died on Sunday, and was buried on the day which should have witnessed solemnization of her nuptuals. By her request, her marriage garment formed her shroud.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR.—It is announced that Lord Elgin goes as Plenipotentiary to China to palavar Governor Yeh into good humor. His Lordship is a diplomat, of no ordinary calibre and no doubt will come sawney over the chinaman. We are not informed, which nevertheless is the fact, that his Lordship's motive in begging for the appointment was to import, wholesale Shangaiens, for his own personal benefit. While in Montreal, he was literally surfeited with the vulgar article, and as his Lordship is somewhat fastidious owing to the liberal supply he received in Montreal, but being given gratis, that should have redeemed the awkwardness of presenting the gift—his palate has become vitiated and he is about to restore its tone. Whatever distaste he may have to an egg, he is far from having any antipathy to a good nest.—Three Rivers Inquirer.

The following advertisement appears in a New York paper:

$100,000.—I being old, will give my son, a fine young man, aged 24, $100,000, provided some respectable man will give his daughter, a sensible lady, to him in wedlock, with $25,000. Mutual affection of course This is a sincere proposal. This property can be made worth $700,000. Address Junius, *Herald* office, for explanation. Good reason.

Arrival of the Indian.

Quebec, May 4, 1857

The *Indian* arrived at one o'clock without having been announced below.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen and infant Princess are both doing well.

The Duchess of Gloucester is dying.

Mr. Hayter, the Treasury Secretary, has issued a notice to the liberal members asking them to be in their places in Parliament on the 3rd of May to vote for Mr. E. J. Denison, the ministerial candidate for the Speakership.

There are speculations in endless variety as to the ministerial programme for the new Parliament.

The *Observer* says that many important measures of social polity, will be at once proceeded with. It does not venture a variation on the subject of a reform bill; but amongst the matters mapped up as likely to occupy the session, is a bill for the continuance of the general board of Health—the reform of the Courts of Law and Chancery—a measure in reference to the rights of married women as regards their own property—a bill regulating a whole system of local taxation—and a medical reform bill.

FRANCE.—A number of political arrests have been made, but there is a rumour that the conspiracy was merely a trap laid by the Government to commit refugees in London to acts liable to prosecutions.

SPAIN.—An extensive conspiracy is said to have been discovered by Narvaez.

An actual outbreak occurred at Burgos.

It was proposed to place Count Montemolin on the throne, and re-establish the Inquisition.

DENMARK.—The ministerial crisis has resulted in the triumph of the constitutional party.

PRUSSIA.—The Prince, Princess, and Prince William visit England in July.

The Prussian Government has remonstrated with the United States' Government relative to the kidnapping of Prussian subjects on board American vessels.

It is more than hinted that the opposition will commence an obstructive policy at once, most likely, says the *Press*.

The first session of the new Parliament, short as it must be, will not pass by without ground being broken on both sides.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, May 6, 1857

FLOUR, best warranted,	$7 00
" 2nd quality,	6 75
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs,	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs,	$2 00 to 2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,	4 00
CLOVER "	10 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs,	$1 50 to 1 75
CORN, bushel of 56lbs,	0 75
OATS, "	0 40
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs,	$1 00 to 1 13
BARLEY, 48lbs,	$1 25 to 1 50
HAY, per ton,	14 00
STRAW, per load,	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel,	$0 9to 1 12
PORK, per 100lbs,	8 00
BEEF, do	$9 00 to 8 10
BUTTER, per lb.,	0 25

DETROIT, May 5, 1857.

FLOUR.—City Mills, extra, $7 per barrel. RYE FLOUR, $3 per 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL, $1 75 per cwt.

POULTRY.—Grown Chickens 25c each.

POTATOES $1 25c per bushel.

BUTTER.—Roll, and in the crock, 25 a 28c per pound.

CHEESE.—Per pound, best quality, 15c.

EGGS per dozen 15.

TORONTO, May 5, 1857.

The supplies of produce, other than wheat continued exceedingly small, and not at all adequate to the demand. Prices are therefore very firm, and an advance for many articles is noted. Farmers are generally busy with Spring operations and it will be some time before an increase in receipts can be expected.

WHEAT.—In wheat the transactions have been large for this season of the year, and at higher prices than those prevalent at any other producing point on the continent. The range has extended from 7s to 7s 6d, the average for the week being 7s 4½d per bushel. To-day the supply was small in consequence of the bad weather, but several loads moved off at 7s 5d a 7s 6d per bushel for good fall wheat. Spring wheat is in active request at 5s 4d a 6s 5d per bushel. Good samples might realize higher prices.

FLOUR.—The flour market has been much excited during the week, and prices have advanced to a high level. On the late opening of western navigation, the light stocks at the seaward and all places of large consumption, with the comparatively small stock in store in grain depots of the west, coupled with advancing prices in England, gives a buoyancy to the market, and confidence to buyers. We advance our quotations to 26s 3d a 28s 6d for superfine, 28s 9d a 31s 3d for Fancy, 32s 6d a 35s 3d for all grades of Extra.

Barley is in good demand for seed, and 5s a 6s 6d has been freely paid.

Rye comes in slowly at 3s 9d a 4s per bushel.

Peas also wanted for seed at 5s a 5s 6d

Oats scarce and enquired for at 2s 9d a 3s per bushel.

Hay not so plentiful, and worth $18 a $24 per ton.

Potatoes very scarce and held firmly at 5s 9d a 7s per bushel.

☞ The pleasure of love is in loving. We are happier in the passion we feel, that in that which we excite.

Married,

On the 28th ult, at Strongsville, Ohio, by the Rev. John Hocherley, Rector, WM. C. CROWETT, Esq., of Toronto, to MARIA SUSAN second daughter of Henry S. Ranney, Esq., late of Dover, England.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office, 30th April, 1857.

Alton, Samuel	Moxley, Edward,
Aman, Miss Mary L.	Morris, Josephine
Best, Mrs. Nancy	Perkins, Robert
Baby, W. D.	Pratt, David
Clark, James	Perrea, George,
Clark, Rev. A.	Roy, Alex. Francis
Collins, Laban	Reid, Wm.
Dreuillard, Gregoir,	Smith, James
East, William	Sanfield, J. K.
Ladley, Sama h	White, John
Mahoney, James	White, Miss Mary
McNal, John	Walden, Thomas

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
Secretary.

St. Thomas,
4th May, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a first-best Mercantile Education

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot Number 9th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN.
Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President, T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer, R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor, A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Hewcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P., Hugh Ross, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, or Hellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J KN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

ACTUARY,
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY,
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E.R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles D. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Canada,

HER FORM OF GOVERNMENT, CONNECTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN, AND CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.—Canada is a colony of Great Britain, but is as free and unfettered as an independent nation. The wisdom of the mother country has entrusted to Canadians the management of their own affairs. The Governor of Canada, who is also Governor General of British North America, is appointed by the British Crown, and is its representative in the colony. He nominates an Executive Council, who are his advisers on all matters. There are two legislative bodies, called the House of Assembly, and the Legislative Council, the members of which are elected by the people. The Legislative Council was formerly filled by nominees of the Crown. The system of government is that of legislative majorities, and responsibility to electors, in imitation of, and as similar as possible to, that which exists in Great Britain. All public offices and seats in the Legislature are open to any candidate possessing the confidence of the people, and holding a certain limited amount of property, and being at the time a British subject. The elective franchise is nearly universal. Every man paying an annual household rental of 30 dollars (£6 stg.), in the cities and towns, and 20 dollars (£4 stg.), in the rural districts, is entitled to vote. Aliens or foreigners can acquire and hold lands, and when naturalized, which takes place under very easy conditions, they enjoy the full privileges of native born British subjects, in electoral and all other matters. The British Government maintains a small force in Canada and the neighboring Provinces for protection against foreign invasion, and for the maintenance and preservation of the fortifications of Quebec, Kingston, and other places, in the event of a foreign war. While, therefore, the connection of Canada with Great Britain secures her against all foreign aggression, she enjoys the largest measure of political liberty possessed by any people, and exercises entire control over her internal commerce, laws, municipal institutions, taxation, religion, and education. All her external relations between government and people are those of a distinct and independent Nationality; her external relations are in a measure controlled by the mother country. Such is the connection which exists between the Imperial Government and her colonial offspring. It may now be said that it is the earnest wish, and even the aspiration, of every true Canadian, that this connection may grow to a more intimate union in all commercial relations with the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all sympathies which can draw fast and sure the bonds of friendship between distant nations of the same origin, government, and blood.

Canada was once a French colony and until it was ceded to the British, possessed, exclusively, a French population. In that part of the Province which lies to the east part of the Ottawa river, and which is called Lower Canada, the people are chiefly of French extraction. West of the Ottawa, or Upper Canada, is essentially British. The population of the province now exceeds 2,500,000. In some parts of Upper Canada there are large colonies of German and Dutch, and it is probable that no less than 30,000 farmers and their families, in the Talbot District, are of Irish origin, or settled in Canada after leaving Ireland. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the Province. The rise and progress of cities and towns in Canada afford a curious and most instructive illustration of the expansion of the country, the development of its resources, the increase of its wealth, and the activity and energy of its people. Montreal is the largest city in Canada, and contains about 75,000 inhabitants: Quebec ranks next, with 55,000; Toronto third, with 43,000. The history of Toronto fore-hadows the history of other towns in Canada. In 1842, a period so recent that most will remember it, Toronto contained 12,000 inhabitants, in 1852, 30,763, and in 1856, 42,000. In 1851 the estimated value of property within the city limits amounted to 12,459,600 dollars; in 1854, to 19,530,000 dollars; in 1855, to 23,092,000 dollars; and in 1856, to 28,531,064 dollars, or more than doubling in value in six years. So also with the commerce of this city; in 1852 the value of imports amounted to 2,548,858 dollars, and of exports, 536,844 dollars, whereas, in 1856, the imports were valued at 6,954,628 dollars, and the exports at 2,202,332 dollars. Toronto is situated on Lake Ontario, and may be considered as the type of a thriving commercial Canadian Port on one of the great Lakes. One more example will suffice, and that one is taken from the centre of a fine agricultural district; London, in Upper Canada, contained in 1850, 5,124 inhabitants; its population in 1856, exceeded 15,000, a nearly three-fold increase in six years. These startling instances of sudden growth, are by no means exceptions to the rule; other towns and cities are not deprived of their population to swell that of more favoured ones, or expensive communities, nor is the country drained to feed the towns. On the contrary, the progress is general: increase is the rule throughout, both in cities and in rural districts. Everywhere postal communication is complete; the most distant hamlet has its post office, and the number of offices in Canada is now about 1,500. The electric telegraph passes through every town and almost every village in the Province, and the number of miles in operation approaches already 3,500. The approach and arrival of a steamer or sailing vessel at Quebec is known very nearly at the same moment in every town of the Lower and Upper portion of the Province. All improvements in the arts or sciences affecting the commercial or industrial interests of her people are quietly introduced into Canada, and with numerous elements of adaption and progress within her reach, she eagerly avails herself of the practice and enterprise of other countries. The great and unfailing source of this steady growth, this quiet but irresistible onward movement of Canada is undoubtedly the infusion of new blood, the adoption of a new and prosperous home by tens of thousands from across the seas and beyond the confines; a home which, with all its immunities, privileges, and hopes, is offered to you, requiring no other return than a strong arm, a willing heart, and a confident self reliying trust in your future, and in the happiness and prosperity of your adopted country. This invitation, though feebly proffered hitherto, because not coupled with the positive advantages which Canada now enjoys, has succeeded in winning to her shores and fortunes, within the past twelve years, a full half million of stout and trusting hearts.—*Alute English Paper.*

Old Men in Old Times.

MODERN DEGENERACY.

Modern luxury is not favourable to long life. In the patriarchal era, if translators of the scriptures are correct in their interpretations of the Mosaic measurement of time, an ancient Hebrew was quite a youth at the age of a century or so, and could scarcely be considered settled for life before he had reached his second centennial epoch. Now, however, a man is venerable at fifty, and although Old Parr saw his 159th birthday and the census occasionally brings a centenarian to light, seventy is usually the extreme limit of human existence. The fact is, we moderns eat too much, drink too much, loaf too much, and work too little.—We spoil our stomachs with over indulgence, and the result is impure blood, vitiated secretions, a disordered system, and premature decay. The root of half the fatal diseases of the race is dyspepsia, a complaint unknown, it is presumed, in the days of Moses and the prophets, when turtle soup, terrapin stew, rich *pate's* and champagne were uninvented. As these, and hundreds of other indigestibles, however, form an indispensable portion of the *carte* of the nineteenth century, and human nature or rather artificial appetite *will* invoke dyspepsia with all its kindred horrors, one of the great objects of medical science should be to provide a cure for them. This we really think has been accomplished by Holloway. His Pills seem almost to realize the fable of the *Elixir Vitæ*. There can be no manner of doubt, (unless we choose to reject a mass of testimony which would be deemed conclusive by any court and jury in Christendom), that they are the most potent and unfailing remedy the world has ever seen for indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, the liver and the bowels. We do not advise our readers to tempt an attack of these maladies by neglecting the condition of health; but if the mischief is done, we most earnestly recommend this famous laxative and stomachic—for strange to say, the Pills combine these two qualities—as the speediest, the safest, and the most infallible means of cure. In so doing we simply act upon our own convictions, founded on personal observation, as well as on volumes upon volumes of unimpeachable vouchers.—*Boston Traveller.*

A SCHOOLMASTER RIDES A RAIL.—Warrants have been issued at East Deer Township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, for the arrest of six young ladies, charged with riding the schoolmaster of that district on a rail. It appears that the schoolmaster refused the use of his school-house for the purpose of holding singing schools, which gave the young ladies great offence. So great is the excitement that the young ladies have secreted themselves to avoid arrest:

"On Friday forenoon, everything being prepared, seven buxom maidens suddenly made their appearance in the school room, and without any ceremony seized hold of the schoolmaster, placed a bag over his head, conducted him to the door, where a three-cornered rail was in readiness, upon which he was placed, notwithstanding a stout resistance, and borne off in triumph, much to the consternation of the teacher and those of the scholars not in the secret. After riding a short distance, the fair riders, not relishing the task, dropped their burden. The teacher grew furious, and made an information of the facts before a magistrate at Tarentum, and warrants were issued for the seven young ladies; the nature of the charge brought against them we did not learn. No arrests, however, have been made. Three of the young ladies were in the city on Wednesday, on their way to some secure hiding place, and the remainder, we presume have made themselves scarce.

A private letter from a French naval officer serving in the Chinese squadron, says many of the Europeans who partook of the poisoned bread at Hongkong, lost their teeth, their nails, and even the hair of their heads. A Russian captain was attacked with opthalmia, and his sight is impaired of. About 400 persons were more or less poisoned. The writer asserts that there are Europeans in the Chinese fleet, and the aptitude displayed by the natives sailors is described as extraordinary.

A MONSTER TOOTH.—A California paper says that some miners on How's Flat, recently picked up from the bed rock, eight feet below the surface, a veritable tooth measuring seven inches long, three feet wide, and eight high, from the end of the roots to the top. A mastodon with such a set of grinders, might easily have chawed up trees, while grass would have been but slender forage.

TELEGRAPH ACROSS DETROIT RIVER.—The Detroit *Free Press* learns that responsible parties are making arrangements to connect the Canada Railway telegraph with that of the Michigan Central Road. The wires will cross the River at Belle Isle, at a height of one hundred and sixty feet from the surface of the water. Such a connection has long been needed by both these companies, and will add greatly to their present facilities for transacting business with each other.

A WARNING TO PASSIONATE FATHERS.—A farmer in the Cape Colony had just received £40 in bank notes which he left on the table while he went out of the house to speak to a friend. In the room where the notes were left, two children were playing. During the father's absence one of them took the notes and put their into the fire. The farmer on re-entering the room asked where the paper money was. The child answered that he thought that they were only bits of common paper, and then burned them." In the heat of the moment the father gave the child an awful blow behind the ear, and he fell dead. His wife who was in the next room, putting an infant into a bath, rushed out on hearing an exclamation leaving her child alone. After some minutes she returned, and found that the infant had fallen into the bath during her absence, and life was already extinct. But the terrible tragedy was not yet complete. The unhappy father on hearing of this second loss, occasioned by his own rashness took down his gun and shot himself.—English Paper.

According to one of the provisions of the new Mexican Constitution all persons born in the Republic of Mexico are all born free; and all slaves touching the Mexican territory, regain by that act their liberty, and have a right to the protection of the laws.

Special Notices.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S PILLS.

These celebrated Pills are well known in Europe where an experience of upwards of fifty years has proved them a safe and valuable remedy, and although only a few years have elapsed since they were first made known in America, an immense number of cures have been effected, more than one half of which were considered incurable, and what is more remarkable, cases which possess the very opposite as regards outward appearance, the balsamic and invigorating effects on the blood, produced by this fine medicine is perfectly miraculous; many who have kept their beds for years, have been so speedily reinvigorated with an infusion of new, rich, and pure blood, and consequently of new life and strength, that their reappearance among their fellow beings who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age.

Thousands who have been afflicted in every possible way, are daily bearing their grateful testimony to the great benefit they have received from their use, and who are now rejoicing in a renewed state of health, after having long despaired of ever possessing it again.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To prevent imposition, be sure to ask for the Genuine Sir Astley Cooper's Pill, prepared in London and New-York; if you ask for Sir Astley Cooper's Pills *only*, you will get a spurious compound, which will not have a beneficial effect. The Genuine Pills have an excellent likeness of Sir Astley Cooper on the top of each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, MacPhail & Co. London and New-York, on each box, and on the directions.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Gait; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground, Directions for planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 4th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON.
West Tilbury, 4th April 1857. } Town Clerk.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon. The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.
Amhersburg, Canada West.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring fiewood, or clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

12th August, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. D. LIBBEY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amhersburg, 18th July, 1856.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

FOLSOM'S *MERCANTILE COLLEGE*

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. M., PRINCIPAL

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD, Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD, Teachers of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS, Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL, Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,
DRS. SAM'L G. AIKIN, JAS. B. BOLLES, REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, RODNEY CLAXTON, JAS. C. WELLS, PROF. J. A. THOMAS, Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES W. W. HARDER, Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell, T. F. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin, D. P. Eels,
S. H. Manning, C. Bradburn,
J. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - 1
For full Course in Phonography, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING,

strikes at the very foundation of part of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mystery*, made such by *the arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, and the student is kept constantly employed in writing up the business of a retail store, with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking part in the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best Teachers in the West. Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away, if not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses.

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.
Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the house of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 9, N. M. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.
Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY,

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able so secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with Despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Tuesday, 28th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months.

Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.

Windsor, March 24, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim sance his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.

Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when vitiated, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these pills, but infallible as certainties. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Chest Diseases, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Debility, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Headaches, Indigestion, Influenza, Inflammation, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds.

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, London, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, 244 Strand, London*," are discernible as a watermark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A. Macdonald,
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Hanly, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. R. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c., and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

6th day of May next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 13, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

The Song of Spring.

Across the barren mountains,
I'm coming full of glee;
My magic wand is in my hand,
My step is light and free;
Beneath my feet sweet flowers arise,
And sprinkle all the ground;
The daisy's star, the cowslip's gold,
In plenty spring around,

The gentle zephyr is my breath
With violets perfumed;
My palace is the wide, wide world,
By nature's sun illumed.
My music is the warbler's song;
Amongst the clothing trees,
My dancers are the budding sprays,
Pirouetting in the breeze.

My voice is heard in every wind,
Or rivlet's murmuring sound;
My footsteps leave a trace behind,
Upon the barren ground;
My herald is the early lark,
Fresh from his misty bed;
The dog rose and the eglantine,
Form garlands for my head.

Away! away! ye biting winds,
And leave me to my toil;
Touch not thou nipping frost, the vest,
I spread upon the soil!
Sing on, ye merry warbling birds;
Dance on, dance on ye trembling sprays,
Awake, ye mortals, and enjoy,
Your happy vernal days!

ADVANTAGE OF USING TOBACCO.—Some few years ago the following was communicated to Commodore Wilkes, of the exploring expedition, by a savage of the Fee'ee Islands. He stated that a vessel, the hull of which was still lying on the beach, had come ashore in a storm, and that all the crew had fallen into the hands of the Islanders.

"What did you do with them? inquired Wilkes.

"Killed 'em all," answered the savage.

"What did you do with them after you had killed them?"

"Eat 'em, good," returned the cannibal.

"Did you eat them all?' asked the half sick Commodore.

"Yes, we eat them all but one!"

"And why did you spare one?"

"Because he tasted too much like tobacco.—Couldn't eat him no how!"

If a tobacco chewer should happen to fall into the hands of the New Zealand savages or get shipwrecked somewhere in the Fejee group, he will have the consolation of knowing that he will not be put into stakes and buried in the unconsecrated stomach of a cannibal.

TRYING AN EXPERIMENT.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Hong Kong, the 29th of January:—"A capital tale is told of ——'s campradore. On the morning the bread was poisoned,——'s boy ran into his room, telling him not to eat any, as it was poisoned——rang for the campradore to ask him about it, and the man promised to investigate the matter—Half an hour elapsed, and the campradore did not return. His master walked down stairs and asked him if he had discovered any trace of poison. "Yes," was the reply. "Indeed! and how did you find it out? "Oh I have given one-half to that small boy, and the other half to that coolie." "And why have you done that?" Oh, that small boy has no father, mother, sister, or wife. If he do die, what matter? Coolie all the same."

GIRLS AND BEARDS.—Two young misses, discussing the qualities of some young gentlemen, were overheard thus:

No. 1. Well, I like Charley, but he is rather girlish, he hasn't got the least bit of a beard.

No. 2. I say Charley has a beard but he shaves it off.

No. 1. No he hain't neither, any more than I have.

No. 2. I say he has too, and I know it, *for it pricked my cheek.*

A GAY LOTHARIO.—A good story is told of a fellow in North Carolina. Having been put in jail for marrying thirteen wives, he made his escape, and was seen three or four days afterwards by a gentleman who recognised him. The gentleman anxious to secure the reward for his apprehension, invited him to dinner, and then slyly slipped out in pursuit of a constable; but great was his horror on his return, to find that the culprit had absconded with his own wife!

CONFAB.—Dutchman—"Coot moryer Patrick, how you tuz?"

Irishman.—"Good mornin till ye Mike; think we will get any rain the day?"

Dutchman.—"I guess not, ve never has much rain in very dry dime."

Irishman.—"And ye're right, there Mike; and thin whinever it gets in the way o' rainin' the devil a bit o' dhry wether will ye get as long as the wet spell howlds."

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all wept except one man, who was asked why he did not weep with the rest, "Oh," said he, "I belong to another parish."

"What are you about, my dear?"—said his grandmother to a little boy, who was sidling along the room, and casting furtive glances at a gentleman who was paying a visit. "I am trying, granma, to steal papa's hat out of the room, without letting the gentleman see it, for papa wants him to think he's out."

MARTEN AND MARTIN.—A gentleman of the name of Marten married a lady of the name of Martin, and it was punished by said that he knocked her eye (t) out on the day of her marriage.

Some one remarked to Lord Effingham that in Greenland persons had been known to live to the age of a hundred years, in a place where there were no physicians. 'That is certainly wonderful,' replied his lordship, 'but I can tell you what is far more so, persons have been known to live to the age of a hundred here in London—and yet there are here many thousand physicians."

The Salem *Gazette* says the following sign may be seen swinging at a blacksmith shop in Essex:—"No horses shod on Sunday excepting sickness or death."

CIRCULAR WORK.—"Sambo, what's yer up to now a days?" "O, I'se a carpenter and jiner," "Ho! I guess yer is. What department does yer perform, Sambo?"—"What department? I does de circular work." "What's that?"—"Why, I turns de grindstone."

Timely hints--Care of your Meadows this Spring.

1. Close them now against all cattle and all kinds of animals. Do not allow even your geese to ramble over them. Every young blade of grass cropped off now will diminish the crop of hay four or five times the amount of nutriment received by the stock from the grass. This is a kind of profit you can't afford to indulge in.

2. You will probably find inequalities of your meadows on which the water stands, after a rain. If these are of any size, dig a little trench which will drain them into some water-course. This will pay. You may add the turf which you remove to make the drain, to your manure heap. It will thus be saved, and will not leave your meadow rough.

3. Pick up all the stones which the winter frosts have brought to the surface.—The scythe or mower should not ever enter one acre during the whole season. Do this same with all sticks, and roots, and chunks, and, as far as possible, with all stumps too. A clear even surface, is at once a great beauty in a meadow, and a necessary condition of getting the whole crop of hay.

4. Cut away all hummocks and ant hills with a good spade, unless you have some more compendious way of removing them. Rolling the meadow, though a good operation, if done so as not to leave the ground "heavy," will not always press down these projections; paring them off is the only sure way. The economy of this operation will be plain to you, if you remember how many scythes and snatches have been bluted or injured by coming against these masses of turf.

5. Scatter manure generously over the higher and poorer ground in your meadow. This will of course pay.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Kinds of green Corn for Table use.

Every farmer, and amateur grower of horticultural products, should plant various kinds of corn, to be used for boiling or roasting while in its green state. Now which are the best kinc? Answer—the early Jefferson, White Flour Corn, Twelve Rowed Sweet, and Stowell's Evergreen.

The Early Jefferson, if grown a few degrees further South than where the seed is procured, will produce roasting ears in sixty days from the time of planting. The ears are about eight inches long, and the corn white, and a little flinty, the kernels of good fair size, and the taste almost sweet.

The White Flour Corn does not mature for roasting or boiling purposes, under about ninety days. The ears are nine to eleven long; the corn a dull white, a very little flinty, kernels fair size, good for eating green, and all the overplus, when ripe, will grind into meal almost as white and handsome as the best of wheat flour,

The Twelve Rowed Sweet Corn is an improvement on the old common sweet corn, having larger ears and larger kernels.

The Stowell's Evergreen is a variety of sweet corn that requires longer to mature than any other variety. It furnishes a supply of green corn very late in the season, the ears, many of them, being suited to boiling in November; and if left in shocks in the field, or gathered or hung up with the husks on, is often good for eating during the winter.

Hot Water for Plants.

A Correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* writing on the cultivation of house plants says:

"The way to have healthy plants, is to shorten all straggling growth and remove every less and thinner as soon as the least symptom of decay is perceivable, watering them occasionally with very warm water from the fine nose of a watering-pot held high above them, thus giving them the benefit of a warm shower at any time or place.

"But the thing of all others the most important is to water them at all times with hot water: yet hot to the touch, even beyond what is supposed to be prudent, until after experiment; and it is only necessary to watch the result on the health and vigor of the plants, especially when in bloom, to be convinced of the value of this 'grand specific.' The writer says that he has fuchsias now in bloom, mere cuttings, about six inches in height, not one failing out of seven or more cuttings, planted in a single pot, and watered with hot water.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The great attention paid this Spring to the production of this article will invest all the statistics that can be gathered in relation to it, with considerable interest. The aggregate product of maple sugar in the United States in 1850, as returned by the census of that year, was 34,253,436 pounds. Of this amount 4,588,435 pounds were produced in Ohio. The New York *Tribune* thinks that, considering the extension of our settlements towards the North and West, the present high prices of sugar, the general attention this year to sugar making, and the long season in which the flow of sap has been continued, the amount of maple sugar made will be fully double that of 1850, or not less that *seventy millions* of pounds, worth at least ten cents per pound, or an aggregate of *seven millions of dollars*. These figures though apparently fabulous, are perfectly reasonable, and demonstrate to the thinking reader what an element of wealth we have in our midst, that is suffered to go almost entirely unattended to.

BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT.—The following beautiful experiment may easily be performed by a lady to the great astonishment of the circle of her tea party.

Take two or three blades of red cal bage, ut them into small bits, put them into a asin, and pour a pint of boiling water on them; let it stand half an hour, and then decant the liquid into a clean bottle; it will be of a fine violet blue color. Then take four wine glasses, into one put two or three drops of sulphuric acid, or five or six drops of vinegar; into another five or six drops of the solution of alumn; into the third a few drops of the solution of soda; and let the fourth remain empty. Fill the glasses from the bottle, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly change color, and become a beautiful red, and the glass containing the soda a fine green, and that containing the alum a fine purple, while that poured into the empty one will of course remain unchanged. By adding a little vinegar to the green it will become red; and by a little of the solution of soda to the red, it will become green, thus showing the action of acids and alkalies on vegetable blues.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION
AND
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On Lot No. 11, there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On Lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on the Town Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Mill House, a never-failing spring well, and all things considered, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is expected will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above premises, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£350.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are of the first class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *Than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Dunlop & Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOLMES, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	

(New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transportation of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E. B. WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, J. A. TUCKER & Co.
" Ogontz, " Chicago.
" " C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, " E. BANCROFT & Co,
Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,
JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour,	$6 00
Superfine Flour,	$5 50
Fine do	5 00
Rye Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs.	
Corn Meal, do	0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed, do	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran, do	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.
Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.
Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK
in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR
will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT
GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.
A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.
Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN ALEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.
Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the first day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.
LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Attorney for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.
I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.
I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING
Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM MCDONALD having administered to the estate of the late JAMES MCDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ARDIS, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MCFARLANE,
Township Clerk.
Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are severally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGEE,
BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON.
Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.
Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN
Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c, and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE
will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR
will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.
Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons
attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table
will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.
A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is connected with the premises 50 acres of land, four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.
(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.
AND
Western Counties.
WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their names, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857. NO. 12.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 0d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, one insertion only 3s. 0d cy
Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Convey ancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE.
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West,
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, for of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr. McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

Select Poetry.

The Cottage Fire.

When evening sheds its peaceful veil
O'er the light orb of day,
The happy labourer homeward goes
To wile the hours away.
Homward wake with quicken'd pace,
No more his limbs may tire,
For bright the smiles that lights each face
Around his cottage fire.

His rosy children, wild with glee,
Bounding to meet him come,
And clustering round their father dear,
They shout his welcome home;
And with those children by his side,
What more can he desire,
If those he loves are gather'd round
His cheerful cottage fire?

When o'er his pipe with welcomed friend
He'll talk of labors done—
Of many a trial that has long since past
And many a trouble gone;
Or he'll tell the tale of some battle field,
As told by his ancient sire,
Till his children fancy those warriors bold
Around their cottage fire.

And thus the evening glides away,
And night comes on apace,
But the silvery moonbeams gently fall
On many a smiling face;
For oh, no better lot they crave,
Nor wealth do they desire,
For well they know their happiest place
Is by the cottage fire.

S. E. S.

The Dutchman and the Balloon.

A great many curious and facetious things have been told of Æronauts, and the aerial carriages, yclept balloons. A balloon making a descent on or near people who have never seen such a flying machine, unquestionably looks a little supernatural, and no doubt makes the hair rise about as sudden as bread stuffs' do semi-occasionally.

The Pennsylvanians are great on ballooning, that State having produced about a baker's dozen of aerial experimentalists whose performances have been attended by no disasters, some pecuniary advantage—to the æronauts—and considerable additions to the general stock of useful science. Some years ago, a balloonist, named West, made several voyages to the upper regions from the town of Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa. About the same period, a Dutch farmer, residing in the interior of New York State, Dutch as sourkrout, took it into his head to pay a visit to some of his equally Dutch friends in the aforesaid Lancaster county. Nick Morgan was the old farmer's name—simple and honest he was as the day is long—with not two consecutive ideas beyond the daily routine of his farm; a railroad and locomotive he had never seen, and as to the matter of balloons, they were altogether such contrivances as he had never dreamed or heard of. Mounted upon his old sorrel mare, with a few endibles and a dram shanter or two in his saddle bags, old Nick started on his tour to Penn.

The vrow had preceded old Nick some days in his visit, and he bustled along to join her.

Jogging along quietly and unsuspectingly, not far from his journey's end, the old farmer and the old mare were creeping up the slope of a little hill, when a voice bawled out:

"Hurry on old man! I want to pitch my grappel into that hill side, hurry, hurry!"

The old sorrel pricked up her ears, and old Nick's eyes pounched out considerably, and he screwed and twisted them behind and before, right and left, and down below, yet nothing he could see, when still louder and more stentorian than before came the same awful voice:

"Come, come, old codger, hang you, ride on, ride on, I say, or I'll pitch square into you!"

The old man was bewildered, alarmed and horrified. He reined up the old mare, and the old critter as terrified as her master, trembled like a leaf. Old Nick's eyes fairly hung out in every direction, but upward—but not the first ghost of a thing could he see save the hill on which he stood transfixed, and a few stumps close by.

To the old stumps, West, the Æronaut, who was some hundreds of feet in the air, just over the Dutchman, wished to fasten his grapling iron and stop his balloon, as night was approaching and no better spot could be easily found but then and there, West was extremely anxious to alight. But the old fellow and his horse materially interfered with this arrangement. Then was everything just then; the Æronaut did not wish to hook up the traveller nor lose his own balloon, so getting exact at the Dutchman's delay, down West throws his grappel attached to many fathoms of strong cord; but which, proving a little too short, just lit upon the hind quarters of the old sorrell, hooked the Dutchman's coat tail, and clamped the back part of the saddle tight as wax. At this critical juncture, a puff of wind bounced the balloon upwards, and lifted the mare clean and clear off her hind legs, and but for the girth parting the poor quadruped, Dutchman and all, might have been carried bodily off. The old mare turned up her eyes just as the girth of the saddle broke, and spying the great balloon over her head, she bolted off as if the veritable old Nick was after her.

Poor Nick Morgan! his coat tail came out by the roots, and he and the saddle were pitched and hauled forth rolls down the hills, where with all the breath knocked out of his body, the poor man lay stretched out like a spread eagle.

"There, you infernal old donnkey, you," bawled the Æronaut, as he was sailing away, "there you old cuss, you, I know it."

Old Nick revived in time to hear the malediction, and get one glimpse of the flying machine, when up he bounced, and after this mare went ten miles an hour.

On he splurged until not two ounces of vital air filled his breathing apparatus: over the fence of his relative's ground Nick flew and up the lane he travelled, hasting into the house, foamed, fumed and cut up such wonderous didoes that his wife and friends believed he had gone stark mad.

Exhausted quite, the poor fellow threw himself down on the bed, and to the combined efforts of his friends, the tongue of Nick Morgan refused to operate and unravel the mystery. At length his vrow essayed:

"Nicholas, vat is the matter mit you? Umph speak, speak, and tell your vife vot de matter ish, umph?"

No reply, but turning his head over and looking at his wife and friends with all the subdued tenderness of a dying calf, the old fellow offered up a heavy, doleful groan.

"Nicholas! mine tere husband, vat is de matter mit you?"

Another look and another dreadful groan.

"Nicholas, Nicholas, vy don't you tell me vas de matter."

The old man rose up a little, stared around, caught hold of his wife's arm to satisfy himself that she was really flesh and blood, then in a voice low and strong betokening the deep's density of his feelings, he spake:

"I've seen, I—I've seen him!"

The friends all huddled around, the old vrow leaned over the bed, and with a voice of extreme anxiety asked:

"Seen him! who vos it vot you seed?"

"I—I've seen him!"

"Who?" cried all the friends.

"Der ol-vil!"

"Der di-vil?" echoed the whole group of listeners.

"Yaas! an oh! mine soul, *vot a big pag he carries on his shoulders!*"

One Good Turn deserves Another.

A tinker was travelling in a country town, and, having traversed many weary miles without finding anything to do, he stopped, weary and hungry at a tavern. Here he got into conversation with a glazier, to whom he related his troubles. The latter sympathized with him deeply, and, telling him he should have a job before long, advised him to go into his dinner and eat heartily. The tinker took his advice, ate his fill, and when he returned to bar, he was overjoyed to hear that the landlord required his services, to mend a lot of pans and kettles, which had suddenly sprung a leak.

The tinker at once fell to work, accomplished the task, was liberally rewarded, and started on his way rejoicing. Upon reaching the outside of the house he found the glazier, who said—

"Well, you see, I told the truth. I procured you a job of work, and how do you thing I accomplished it?"

"I am sure I cannot tell," replied the tinker.

"I will tell you," rejoined the glazier: "you told me you were weary, hungry, and penniless. I knew the landlord was well off, and doing a good business, so I started a leak in every tin utensil I could get hold of."

The tinker with many thanks and a heart full of gratitude, resumed his journey, but he had not proceeded many yards before he reached the village church, when a brilliant idea struck him.

The glazier had befriended him—he would befriend the glazier. The church he thought, could afford to bear a slight leak a good cause, so taking a position where he could not be seen, he riddled every window in the edifice with stones and then, highly elated with his exploit, he retraced his steps to notify the glazier he would speedily have a very important job. He met the glazier at the door of the tavern.

"Sir," said he, "I am happy to inform you that fortune has enabled me to return the kindness I received from you an hour since."

"How so?" asked the glazier pleasantly.

"I have broken every pane of glass in the church," answered the tinker, "and you will, of course, be employed to put them in again."

The glazier's jaw fell, and his face assumed a blank expression, as he said in a tremulous tone—

"You don't mean that, do you?"

"Certainly," returned the tinker; "there isn't a whole pane of glass in the building. One good turn deserves another, you know."

"Yes," answered the glazier, in a tone of utter despair, "but, you scoundrel, you have ruined me, for I keep the church windows in repair by the year!"

A Stubborn Stripling.

A big stripling, fresh from Vermont, once entered the Dunmer Academy at Byfield, Mass. At that time the boys and girls were kept in one apartment only the middle aisles separating them. One day this Vermont stripling, who had just been helping one of the girls through a hard sum, thought it not more than fair that he should take toll for his services; accordingly he threw his stalwart arm around the rosy damsel, and gave her a sly but rousing smack, which startled the whole assembly.

"Jedediah Tower, come up here!" roared the pres-ptor,

The delinquent appeared, his face glowing with blushes like a red-hot warming-pan, and looking as silly as a ninny.

"Hold out your hand, sir!" said the pedagogue. "I'll teach you not to act thus in this institute.

The huge paw was extended in a horizontal line towards the instructor, who surveyed its broad surface with a mathematical eye—calculating how many strokes of his small ferule it would take to cover the large number of square inches it contained.

"Jedediah," at length he said, "this is the first time that you have been called up for any delinquency; now sir, if you will say that you are sorry for what you have done, I will let you off this time without punishment.

"Sorry," exclaimed the youngster, striking an attitude of pride and indignation, "sorry! No, *sir!* I am not. And I will do just so agin if I have a chance. So, put on, old fellow, just as hard as you like. By the Jumpin' Jehosiphat, I'd stand here and let you lick me till kingdom kum afore I'd be sorry at *that!*"

Miscellany.

CURIOUS FACT IN SHOT MANUFACTURING.—Previous to 1782. shot were made by dropping lead into water, and they were invariably flattened on one side. In that year, Mrs. Watts, the wife of a British shot-maker, who had been earnestly rethinking some method of making the shot perfectly round, is said to have dreamed that it could be done by dropping the lead from a great height. She and her husband tried it in the shaft of a coal mine with perfect success, and took out a patent, realizing a fortune thereby.

There is not a more ridiculous animal than an atheist in his retirement. His mind is incapable of rapture or elevation. He can only consider himself as an insignificant figure in a landscape, and wandering up and down in a field or meadow, under the same terms as the meanest animals about him, and as subject to as total a morality as they; with this aggravation, that he is the only one amongst them who lies under the apprehension of it.

RATS.—An article in a recent number of the London Quarterly says that rats are compelled to gnaw hard substances, by the peculiar nature and construction of their teeth, which are not only sharp, but endowed with such a prodigious power of growth that when a tooth is removed, the one opposite will soon shoot up and penetrate the lip of the other jaw, forming sometimes a segment of a circle. How little we know about these "old rats," after all!

The poor man has health a good appetite, an i sleeps soundly at night. The rich man has his cares, his headaches, and his heart aches; and if the sum of human enjoyment could be exactly measured by some sort of moral thermometer, we should find that real happiness is pretty equally distributed, and that there is little cause for any man to repine at his own lot, or envy that of his neighbor.

Whale fishing in the Bay of New York appears to be quite a profitable speculation in a small way. A schooner has been cruising of late in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, and from it the third capture within ten days was made on Saturday, and that too in six fathoms of water. The whales taken measure from forty to fifty feet in length, and yield from forty to seventy barrels of oil each, which, with the bone, gives a hand some return for the trouble incurred.

A fast young man, in Rochester, N. Y. recently ran his cutter against that of a Dutch lady damaging the latter somewhat, whereupon the valiant female leaped out, collared the man and made him fork over fifty cents for damages.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS Impurities of the blood are often developed in disgusting eruption, ulcers, tumors, scrofulous sores, boils, and other external affections. For all these distressing and dangerous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is literally a healing balsam. It neutralizes the *materies morbi*, or seeds of diseases in the exterior secretions, and dispels the inflamation. Nature does the rest. The experience of every human being who has tested the efficacy of the Ointment is the same. It has never failed. When the internal organs are alone affected, as in liver complaints, dyspepsia, and irregularities of the bowels, a few doses of the Pills afford certain and permanent relief.

RICHES PERSONIFIED.—The wealth of Cræsus, which has passed into a proverb, has been variously accounted for. The possessors of Sardis, the capital of the Lydian kings, were enriched by the neighborhood of the river Pactolus, which flowed down from Mount Timolus towards the Hermus, and brought with it considerable quantities of gold in its sand. To this cause historians often ascribe the abundant treasures belonging to Cræsus and his predecessors: but Cræsus possessed upsides, other mines near pergamus and other cause of wealth is cited, to found his the general history of the Lydian people. They were the first (according to Herodotus) who ever carried on retail trade, and the first to coin money of gold and silver."—*From Timbs' "Curiousity of History."*

The eccentric Lord Holland, of the reign of William III., used to give his horses a weekly concert in a covered gallery, specially erected for the purpose. He maintained that it cheered their hearts and improved their temper, and an eyewitness says that they seemed to be greatly delighted therewith.

Two children buried five years since in Allantown, Pa; were recently exhumed, and it was found that their bodies were petrified.

The Poisoning of the President.

A Washington dispatch says, "the merchants and business men in the city are taking up a subscription of ten thousand dollars, which will be paid to any person or persons ascertaining the cause of the poisoning case at the National Hotel. The developments that have recently come to light have caused much excitement here.

"There is a mystery about the origin of this matter that is far from being cleared up by any investigation that has yet been made. According to a cotemporary, at least 700 persons have been affected, and about thirty deaths have taken place. The universal opinion is that the source of the malady was poison, and the prevalent belief is that it was administered by design to kill the President. Ever and anon, some new victim is added to the list, and the periodical return of the disease constitutes another fearful feature to suspicion. The Daily Times" says:—

"The disease appeared at Washington immediately upon President Buchanan's visit there on the first of February:—it had not been heard of before:—it broke out suddenly and attacked nearly all who were living, lodging and eating at the National Hotel;—and among those who were affected by it none more seriously, or, to all appearance, more dangerously ill than Mr. Buchanan himself. He returned to Wheatland with the decease upon him:—and so threatening were the symptoms that a medical gentleman who saw him there within a fortnight of his departure a second time for the capital, wrote a private letter to this city stating that the President was very ill,—that it was not the result of fatigue or of anxiety,—that his symptoms baffled inquiry and that in his opinion it was very doubtful whether he would ever be able to go through the ceremony of the Inauguration, if indeed, he should live until that time. This letter he refused to allow to be published, and beyond a distant allusion to the serious nature of the President's illness which appeared in the "Times," the whole matter was kept from the knowledge of the public. But the President has not yet recovered from its effects. The disease hangs around him still, as it hangs around the scores of others who were seized by it at the same time."

CURIOSITY.—In the Interior of the Eastern Penitentiary, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, there are two cells, the walls of which are painted in water colors in a manner so elaborately beautiful as to cause an involuntary wish on the part of each visitor that the chamber of his or her residence could be similarly adorned. The work was performed by a convict at odd intervals of leisure. The only tools at his command were a ruler, lead pencil, and a small brush, which, we are informed, he made from his own hair. The pattern is kaleidoscopic, interspersed with rich medallions; the effect of the whole being, with the exception of transparency, very similar to that of stained glass. The four sides of the cell, and the arched roof, are alike covered. Over the brass water faucet, which, by the way, is furnished like a mirror, there is painted a water cooler, and at the place where his eye touches the wall is represented the head of a fashionable bedstead: all this is executed in a highly artistic manner, and will bear close examination. The convict who performed this beautiful work has already served four terms in the same prison; and, strange to say, is now in Moyamensing awaiting trial upon a fifth serious charge. He is by birth a German, and has a mania for appropriating other people's goods, which is believed to be wholly unconquerable.—*Phila, N. American.*

DEPARTURE OF LORD ELGIN.—His Excellency the Earl of Elgin took his departure for Paris on Tuesday afternoon the 21st, accompanied by the Countess, and would reach the French capital next day. the gentleman associated with the noble earl in his mission to China left London on Tuesday and Wednesday, to meet his Excellency, and then proceed *via* Marseilles to Alexandria. The Earl of Elgin intends to stay two or three days in Paris. The countess will then take leave of him, and return to town in the early part of next week. The gentlemen attac ed to the mission are the Hon. F. Bruce, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Fitzroy.

EVENING REFLECTION.—No sounds are in the air but the singing of the solitary lark—who pours down his thrilling music from a height at which his little figure is invisible, —and the small twittering of myriad grasshoppers. Soft feelings creep upon the soul:—sensations of peace, and calm, and Eden given happiness! Longing to cast away the trammels of the world, and to return no more to the sweltering dense people's city or engage in the strife of ambition, the empty struggle for still emptier distinction! In the glowing stillness of that glorious evening, the soul holds mysterious communion with its Maker, and in its ardent longings for that peace of which it is permitted to enjoy a transient foretaste, asks why it is that peace is such a stranger to its thoughts

A lady who has tried the experiment, states that by giving a dozen hens a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper with their food every alternate day, she has succeeded in getting about twice the quantity of eggs which other modes of feeding produced.

An old maid, speaking of marriage, says it is like any other disease; while there is life there is hope.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

May, 1857.

14 Th.—Vaccination first tried, 1796. Fahrenheit born, 1686. Pianori guillotined at Paris, 1855. Sun rises 4h. 36m; sets, 7h 16. Rises one minute earlier, and sets one minute later each day. Henry Gratten died, 1820.—Division Court Sandwich.

15 Fr.—Daniel O'Connell died, 1847. The Great Industrial Exhibition of all nations was opened in Paris, 1855.—Cholera broke out in the Allied camp at the Crimea, 1855. Santa Anna usurped the city of Tamaulipas, Mexico, with 5,000 men, 1855. Curlor died, 1832.

16 Sat.—Battle of Albuera fought 1811.—Mrs. Hemans died, 1835. General Canrobert resigned the French command at Sebastopol, and was succeeded by Marshal Pelissier, 1855.—Mount last quarter, 6h 3m.

17 S.—Prince Talleyrand died, 1838. Parker died, 1575. Destructive floods occurred in Jamaica in 1855 which destroyed an immense amount of property.

18 M.—Governor Sir Charles Bagot died, 1843. Napoleon declared Emperor of France, 1804. Blows and kicking executed for the murder of Nellis, 1855. Medals distributed to the returned Crimean wounded soldiers by Her Majesty, 1855.

19 Tu.—James Boswell died, 1795. The Allied armies complete their fourth parallel towards Sebastopol, 1855.

20 W.—Columbus died, 1506. Russian Dynasty founded by Ruric, A.D. 840. La Fayette died 1834.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, MAY 14, 1857.

Great Southern Railway.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

To the exclusion of nearly all other matter, we this week give the proceedings before the Railway Committee of the Legislative Assembly upon the Great Southern Railway Bill, that has been introduced by Mr Rankin. Comment is hardly necessary, as the facts brought out already are sufficient to stamp those who have been most prominent in bringing this measure forward, with the unenviable character of Railway sharpers; and, from what has been brought to light, very little confidence can be placed in the honesty of intention of the Member for Essex.

Commenting upon the evidence already adduced, the Toronto *Colonist* of Satur lay last, says:

"The Committee Room, yesterday morning, was crowded to excess to hear evidence, or counsel, or indeed anything else which might turn up in relation to this disgraceful concern. After some sparring between the counsel, and a good deal of manœuvring between various members of the Committee, as to the mode of examining witnesses, it was finally decided that four out of the Committee might do so, and that the presence of any two of them would justify the examination.

Mr Groer's evidence is extraordinary, and will startle every honorable man who reads it; but we are told, that future revelations are to be infinitely more disgraceful and scandalous, and that the parties opposed to Mr. Rankin are likely to cut even a worse figure than those who are now on their trial, for the investigation amounts to this.

Whilst alluding to these matters, we may as well extend our enquries to other corruption committees, as well as to the general railroad committee. At this present moment there are no less than three of those Committees in full blast; namely, the Committee appointed expressly to examine into the affairs of the Grand Trunk, the committee to investigate the alleged corruptions connected with the Woodstock and Erie Railroad, and the General Committee, now trying the claims of the conflicting parties to make the Great Southern Road. And, of all the disclosures which have ever been made before a legislative assembly, we question much if any thing so thoroughly and irredeemably disgraceful was ever brought to light before, as is now daily brought out by these committees."

The following particulars of the proceedings before the Committee, are taken from the *Colonist* and the *Globe:*

TUESDAY, May 7, 1857.

The Railway Committee met this 7th instant for the purpose of proceeding with their enquiry respecting the Great Southern Railway Bill introduced to the House by Mr. Rankin; Sir Allan McNab in the chair.

Mr. FRANK POWELL and Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR in support of the bill; and Dr. CONNER, Q. C., and Mr. ECCLES, Q. C. against it.

The CHAIRMAN called upon the promoters of the bill to proceed with their case.

Mr. RANKIN said he had yesterday made all the explanations which he considered necessary, and were he to make any statement now it would only be going over the same ground again.

Hon. J. C. MORRISON said, counsel had only been engaged since yesterday, and, therefore, those appearing for the petitioners against the Bill, were placed in a somewhat awkward position from having no knowledge of the statements.

The CHAIRMAN said it was for the Committee to say whether the promoters of the bill should not conclude their case before the opposing party were called upon to state the grounds of their opposition. The proper course to pursue, in his opinion, would be for Mr. Rankin, through his counsel, to proceed to make the observations which he thought necessary.

Mr. RANKIN repeated that he had said all that he considered was required.

After some discussion on this point, it was eventually arranged that the petitioners against the bill should proceed with their case.

Mr. ECCLES then proceeded to remark that the course which the Chairman had suggested should be taken, seemed to him not only reasonable but one which a professional man could well understand, namely, that where parties were called upon to answer a case, they should first hear it. From all he could learn, the case in favor of the bill was confined to the statements contained in the petition of four individuals one of whom was a member of that committee. No evidence, he understood, had been offered in support of those statements, and he humbly submitted, therefore, that, before his clients were called upon to answer them, evidence should be given in support of them. The statements were divided under three heads. The first was, that the construction of a line of railway by the shortest route, from the Niagara to the Detroit river, had been carnestly desired by the people inhabiting the region of country through which it is proposed to build such railway. This was the first proposition and there were four petitioners who were desirous to have the road made. Whether there were 400 or 4000 persons behind in favor of it, who signed the petition, was not stated, but certainly there was not a particle of evidence of the fact, and from all he had been able to learn, he believed the desire for such a line of road was confined to a few individuals who had their own personal interests to serve. The second branch was, that although the charters for the different portions of the said line had been granted to distinct companies, years had elapsed without even a commencement of the works having been made, nor was there any prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the conflicting interests of parties of a local and private character. Now, if any evidence were adduced in support of these assertions, they would be quite able to abut it. They were prepared to show that the works had been commenced, and that thousands of pounds had been spent upon them. It was, therefore, exceedingly unreasonable that, while there was no evidence in support of these assertions, his clients were called upon to show that they were unfounded. The third statement in the petition was, that suits in chancery are still pending, and undecided, between the opposing parties claiming to exercise control over the affairs of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway, and that years may elapse before such suits are brought to a close. There, again, there was no evidence that even any suits were pending, much less that suits were pending and that years were likely to elapse before they were closed. These were the points set out in support of the bill, but he was instructed that not one of them could be established. However as the committee had decided that his clients should answer these statements, they were perfectly prepared to do so, and to show that they were the very contrary to facts. He would read to them the petition of the St. Thomas and Amhersburg Rail way Company. Previous, however, to doing so, it was necessary for him to make the preliminary observation that, unfortunately this company was split up into parties. This had been the case from the first establishment of the company, and two boards of directors had been created. The conflict between the two boards had been the means of preventing a great deal being done that otherwise would have been effected. At the head of one of these boards, or at all events one of the Directors was Mr. Rankin, the gentleman who had introduced, and brought this bill before the House. At the head of the other board, or controlling the other board, was Mr. Buchanan, the gentleman he represented before this committee. These boards were appointed on the same day by parties representing the whole Company. The stock was taken by a number of persons on the day appointed for the election of directors. It was found that while there were two boards working in opposition to each other it was impossible to make any progress with the works. Accordingly, proceedings were instituted by the board of which Mr. Rankin was a member, against the board of which Mr. Buchanan was a representative. These suits, it was alleged in the petition, might not end for years. He was instructed to say these suits had been concluded—that an amicable arrangement had been come to between the parties—some two or three months since. But he understood that recently Mr. Rankin had given instructions to the Solicitor, who filed the bill on behalf of that gentleman and others, to put the said bill in abeyance, and to consider that it had been complied with. These instructions had been given with ut the concurrence or co operation of those engaged in instituting the original suits. In the petition of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company all these facts were minutely detailed. The petition was as follows.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled:

THE PETITION OF THE AMHERSTBURGH AND ST. THOMAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

HUMBLY SHEWETH.—That your Petitioners having learned that a Bill is before your Honourable House to incorporate the Great Southern Railway Company most respectfully beg leave to state reasons why the said Bill should not pass.

That your Petitioners subscribed stock in your Petitioners Railway to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand pounds, (£500,000) and paid the ten per cent thereon into the Bank of Upper Canada, where it still remains.

That your Petitioners on the 7th day of August last proceeded to the election of Directors, and having done so elected John McLeod, of Amhersburgh, Esquire, President.

That on the same day the parties represented by the late Samuel Zimmerman, assembled at Amhersburgh, and over two hundred and fifty thousand sounds (£250,000) met at another place and elected Directors of whom the said John McLeod was one; and Arthur Rankin, Esquire, a member of your House, was made President.

That your Petitioners were taking the necessary steps to proceed with the works of the Company, when the Directors, presided over by the said Arthur Rankin, at the instance of the late Mr. Zimmerman filed a bill against the members of your Petitioner's board in Chancery to test the validity of your Petitioners election of Directors, which suit is still pending.

That some time after advances for an amicable settlement were made by both the contending parties, and were at the point of being concluded, and, no doubt, would have been, had not the unfortunate accident happened which caused the death of Mr. Zimmerman.

That shortly after Mr Zimmerman's death as the time approached in which your Petitioners had to commence their works under their charter, and, as intended by Mr. Zimmerman, a contract was concluded and entered into with parties in England for the construction of the whole line in the most perfect and substantial manner, and one half of such contract was to be offered to the Estate of Mr. Zimmerman.

That such contract was duly executed on the 28th day of March, and your Petitioners Line of Railway was to be proceeded with at once.

That it was also agreed by your Petitioners that the amalgamation intended by the act of last session, chap 74, should immediately take place with the Woodstock Company.

That the amalgamated Board should consist of eleven Directors, viz.; two from each of the Boards presided over by Mr. Rankin and Mr. McLeod; two from the Woodstock Board; two on the part of Mr. Zimmerman's estate; two on the part of Mr. Buchanan and a neutral party, viz, Thomas G. R dout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada

That all suits were to be withdrawn, and that the preliminary steps to this amicable settlement and amalgamation were to be taken.

That in pursuance thereof your Petitioner, in conjunction with your Petitioner's rival Board and the Woodstock Company, have passed the necessary resolutions and called the meetings of shareholders for the purpose of confirming the three Boards of Directors and the two lines of railway, and that as soon as the time limited by law expires the amalgamation will be completed, and the purpose and object for which your Honorable House chartered your Petitioners, and amended the charter to Bill was now Woodstock Company, viz, the construction of a through Southern Line of Railway will be fully carried out.

That the estate of Mr. Zimmerman declined taking any interest in the contract above referred to upon condition that all advances made, and preliminary expenses incurred by the late Mr. Zimmerman should be refunded; that Mr. O'Reiley be paid for his services for the last 15 months as agent of the said Mr. Zimmerman and on account of the Municipalities; that the through line be completed from Detroit River to the town of Clifton with the utmost speed; that the rolling stock be construction at the Niagara Dock; and that all agreements in writing made by Mr. Zimmerman be respected and carried out if possible.

That on the part of your petitioners the preliminary arrangements were being proceeded with when your petitioners were informed by the parties representing the Zimmerman estate, that Mr. Rankin claimed a share in the contract for the construction of your petitioners railway, or to be secured in the payment of the amount of his bill if passed, would

That he would not consent to an amalgamation unless he was secured to that or some other large amount of money, and that he should have the control or management of the Company.

That your petitioners could not consent that £750,000 stock should be controlled by £1,000; nor could they agree to the payment of any sum of money to Mr. Rankin, they knew nothing of the matter, and that his claim if any, was one with which your petitioners and the estate of Zimmerman had to deal.

That for reasons unknown to your petitioners, except such as your Petitioners might deduce from the circums ance of Mr. Rankin's connection to the amalgamation, the Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House for a new charter.

Therefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that your Honourable House, in view of existing Statutes, Chartering and amending the Charters of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, and the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, and the steps make towards a settlement of the disputes between the conflicting Boards of the latter Company, and the general amalgamation of all the conflicting and concurring interests, which will result in the completion of a through line of road; and in view of the varied and large interests created by Parliament, and brought into active operation by these Statutes will not for the reasons urged in the above petition sanction the passage of the Bill to incorporate the Great Southern Railway Company.

Toronto 29th April, 1857.

(L. S.) (Signed) J. MACLEOD.
Chairman.

Board of Amhersburg and
St. Thomas Railway Co.

(Signed) WILLIAM McKAY,
Assistant Secretary,
Amhersburg and St. Thomas
Railway Company.

In this petition the position of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway was clearly defined. It would appear that Mr. Rankin was at this moment one of the Board of Directors of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway. Upon him, therefore there could be no question, a very serious trust devolved. It was a part of his duty to protect the interests of that company, and it was also a part of his duty to see that the interests of the present holders of stock in the company were not in any way compromised, jeopardised, or injured. It was, therefore, a strong point in his client's case that the gentleman who appeared before the committee as the advocate for the destruction of the Company was one of the very persons who had been selected by the stockholders to maintain it in its integrity. On behalf of Mr. Buchanan he also presented a petition, which set forth certain serious objections to the Bill. Indeed, up to the present time there had been advanced by Mr. Buchanan a sum of nearly £500,000. This money had been in part spent, and a part was now lying in the bank, where it had been deposited in the name and according to the charter of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, individually, felt himself placed in a very awkward position; for the effect of the bill, if passed into law, would be to destroy totally the charter under which he had advanced this money, and if the charter was destroyed of course this money was lost for ever.—There were also other very serious objections urged by Mr. Buchanan. Without any present interest in it, he had been the means of inducing parties in England to enter into contracts with the Company for the completion of the road. These parties are to raise the funds necessary for executing the works, and they had already commenced the works and expended a large sum of money. This had been done in accordance with and under the authority of several acts of Parliament of this Province. As he had already said, they had extending Boards of Directors of the Amhersburg and Saint Thomas company and of the Woodstock and Lake Erie company had united; they had come to an agreement, the effect of which was that they should carry out all the objects of the charter, and that all differences existing between them should be at an end. A Board of eleven Directors had been chosen under the authority of these Acts. It had been cle ared by all the parties connected with these two companies—including, of course, the Board of which Mr. Rankin was President, that the agreement was entered into by Mr. Rankin on the part of one of the contending parties. The agreement was entered into in the month of May last, and it was expressly stipulated that means should be found early in the month of August to offer the object of the different characters. In pursuance of this arrangement communications were had with parties in England with the view of inducing them to take a contract to make the road from one end to the other and to furnish the necessary funds. The parties had taken the contract, and it was in the course of being fulfilled. Under these circumstances, then, it did happen strangely that there should be an attempt to overr.de all that had been done—to strike at the very foundation of the arrangement by the three Boards of Directors and the two lines of railway, and that as soon as the time limited by law expires the amalgamation will be completed, and the purpose and object for which your Honorable House chartered your Petitioners, and amended the charter to Bill was now Woodstock Company, viz, the construction of a through Southern Line of Railway will be fully carried out.

That the estate of Mr. Zimmerman declined taking any interest in the contract above referred to upon condition that all advances made, and preliminary expenses incurred by the late Mr. Zimmerman should be refunded; that Mr. O'Reiley be paid for his services for the last 15 months as agent of the said Mr. Zimmerman and on account of the Municipalities; that the through line be completed from Detroit River to the town of Clifton with the utmost speed; that the rolling stock be construction at the Niagara Dock; and that all agreements in writing made by Mr. Zimmerman be respected and carried out if possible.

That on the part of your petitioners the preliminary arrangements were being proceeded with when your petitioners were informed by the parties representing the Zimmerman estate, that Mr. Rankin claimed a share in the contract for the construction of your petitioners railway, or to be secured in the payment of the amount of his bill if passed, would

That he would not consent to an amalgamation unless he was secured to that or some other large amount of money, and that he should have the control or management of the Company.

That your petitioners could not consent that £750,000 stock should be controlled by £1,000; nor could they agree to the payment of any sum of money to Mr. Rankin, they knew nothing of the matter, and that his claim if any, was one with which your petitioners and the estate of Zimmerman had to deal.

That for reasons unknown to your petitioners, except such as your Petitioners might deduce from the circums ance of Mr. Rankin's connection to the amalgamation, the Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House for a new charter.

Therefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that your Honourable House, in view of existing Statutes, Chartering and amending the Charters of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, and the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, and the steps make towards a settlement of the disputes between the conflicting Boards of the latter Company, and the general amalgamation of all the conflicting and concurring interests, which will result in the completion of a through line of road; and in view of the varied and large interests created by Parliament, and brought into active operation by these Statutes will not for the reasons urged in the above petition sanction the passage of the Bill to incorporate the Great Southern Railway Company.

Toronto 29th April, 1857.

(L. S.) (Signed) J. MACLEOD.
Chairman.

Board of Amhersburg and
St. Thomas Railway Co.

(Signed) WILLIAM McKAY,
Assistant Secretary,
Amhersburg and St. Thomas
Railway Company.

In this petition the position of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway was clearly defined. It would appear that Mr. Rankin was at this moment one of the Board of Directors of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway. Upon him, therefore there could be no question, a very serious trust devolved. It was a part of his duty to protect the interests of that company, and it was also a part of his duty to see that the interests of the present holders of stock in the company were not in any way compromised, jeopardised, or injured. It was, therefore, a strong point in his client's case that the gentleman who appeared before the committee as the advocate for the destruction of the Company was one of the very persons who had been selected by the stockholders to maintain it in its integrity. On behalf of Mr. Buchanan he also presented a petition, which set forth certain serious objections to the Bill. Indeed, up to the present time there had been advanced by Mr. Buchanan a sum of nearly £500,000. This money had been in part spent, and a part was now lying in the bank, where it had been deposited in the name and according to the charter of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, individually, felt himself placed in a very awkward position; for the effect of the bill, if passed into law, would be to destroy totally the charter under which he had advanced this money, and if the charter was destroyed of course this money was lost for ever.—There were also other very serious objections urged by Mr. Buchanan. Without any present interest in it, he had been the means of inducing parties in England to enter into

"Signed and sealed at the Clifton House, Falls of Niagara, this third day of July, 1856."

(Signed) SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN [Seal]
" ARTHUR RANKIN, [Seal]
" JOSEPH A. WOODRUFF, Witness."

He would only remark upon this agreement that at the time it was made Mr. Rankin was one of the provincial committees in whose hands as well as in those of Mr. McLeod and others, was the sole management of the affairs, and that a step of this kind taken by him was one well known to the courts of equity to be a great breach of trust, as a common established principle of those courts that any trustee, director, or member of any company should not participate in any way in the profits made out of the capital or the funds of the company.

Mr. BROWN:—Does Mr. Rankin admit the genuineness of this document?

Mr. RANKIN:—I do, I read it myself here. It contains nothing which I shall not be able to justify.

Mr. ECCLES:—The agreement was not only that Mr. Rankin should participate in the profits of the contract, but it was made binding upon him that in August he was the day appointed for the election of Directors. Another scheme was in contemplation at the time. The lapse of a month made a great difference in the state of things, and while Zimmerman was uppermost on the 3rd of July, it would seem that Buchanan was going to be uppermost in August. Another proposition originating with Mr. Rankin then came to Mr. Buchanan. It was this—that he wanted an understanding before uniting with Mr. Buchanan in appointing Directors, never saying a word about the previous engagement with Mr. Zimmerman—that, in the event of Mr. Buchanan's party being successful, and failing to get the contract from Mr. Zimmerman, he might have something to fall back upon on that side—that, in short, Mr. Buchanan should give him a contract, and in order to compel Mr. Buchanan to come to those terms, he made use of threats that he would oppose him in the appointment of Directors, &c (Mr. Eccles), should have stated before this that the Committee had a letter which he would read, which he had received from Mr. Rankin.

Mr. ECCLES:—We have taken the trouble of bringing here all the persons who can give testimony on the whole matter for the purpose of having it sifted to the last tow. The letter of the communications which took place between Mr. Rankin and Mr. Greer, the agent of Mr. Buchanan, in which it was proposed by the one or the other that Mr. Rankin should have a contract. Mr. Rankin wanted to know what Mr. Zimmerman would give him, and Mr. Greer said, and having been told by Mr. Buchanan that he would make £1,000 per mile, Mr. Rankin's reply was that he wanted something equal to that, and Mr. Greer said he would introduce him to Mr. Vansittart, who was a friend of his, and who, he thought, he would make as good a contract as Mr. Zimmerman. That proposal failed. Mr. Rankin refused to forego his opposition on such terms, and still kept back the fact of the agreement which he had made with Mr. Zimmerman. There was no other alternative, Mr. Rankin said that he had a dispute with the Great Western Company. "They took," he said, "400 old feet frontage of my land; we arbitrated the amount to be paid; the award was £800, whereas I was entitled to £2,000; and as Mr. Buchanan's steps forward on behalf of the Great Western Company I will make the proposition that if he gets that award thrown open and a new arbitration, so that I may again have a chance of establishing the real value of the land taken from me, then I will come to his terms and join him in carrying out the act. The reply to this proposal was in writing; Mr. Buchanan, on behalf of the Company, offered to allow £500, which, however, was rejected. All the communications of Mr Rankin with Mr. Buchanan falling in the latter end of July, he had occasion again to the Zimmerman party to assist him. The unfortunate accident which deprived Mr. Zimmerman of his life, it was also supposed put an end to his contract. Were the bill one which the public desired—one which seemed beneficial to the public—and one which would not infringe upon the rights of individuals, then he presumed that any arrangement between Mr. Rankin and Mr. Buchanan would not impede the passing of the bill. But he had shown that the petitioners were nobody—that the object of the bill was not reasonable—and that the policy of it was injurious to the interests of those, who on the faith of charters, had invested money in the road. If the real object of the bill was shewn to be as he had represented: that of itself would very materially influence the Committee. He had now drawn to the close of his remarks. He had endeavoured to lay before them an outline of the answer which they proposed to give to the petition for this bill, and if what he had stated was establish ed in evidence, and he instructed it would be, the answer to the bill was as good a one as could possibly be asked. There was only one other part that he would mention. After Mr. Zimmerman's death the following memorandum was given by Mr. Rankin to Mr. Vansittart.—

"If Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Street (on behalf of Mr. Wythes) will bind themselves to carry out the arrangements entered into between Mr. Zimmerman and myself, with reference to the Amhersburg and St. Thomas railway, and to protect my interests to the full extent to which Mr. Zimmerman had agreed, in writing over his own signature, and further to protect the rights of all other parties, derived from the late Mr. Z. which have been reduced to writing, and signed, I will at once abandon all opposition to their plans, and do my utmost to reconcile all conflicting interests."

" A. R."

The memorandum explained itself. It was, if Mr. Buchanan will only yield to Mr. Rankin what he asks, he will abandon all the proceedings which he has taken.

The Committee then adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 8, 1857.

In the Railroad Committee of the House of Assembly the party opposing the Bill called as a witness Mr. John H. Greer, of Hamilton.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Isaac Buchanan and Mr. A. Rankin.

A.—I am.

Q.—Did you at any time last year have anything to say to Mr. A. Rankin with respect to the St. Thomas and Amhersburg Railroad?

A.—I did.

Q.—At what time were these communications held, and what position did Mr. Rankin then hold in the St. Thomas and Amhersburg Railway Company?

A.—Between the 25th of July and 1st of August, Mr. Rankin was one of the Provisional Committee of Management, one of the original seven.

Q.—Where did you meet Mr. Rankin?

A.—I met him at Windsor.

Q.—What was the occasion of your going to Mr. Rankin, and by whose direction did you go?

A.—I went on the occasion of enlisting his good will and services in behalf of the Great Western Railroad, and at the instance of Mr. Isaac Buchanan.

Q.—What took place when you so met him?

A.—I said to Mr Rankin that of course he was aware of important railroad matters then on the *tapis*. I introduced myself by saying I had come to see him on railroad business from Mr. Buchanan—that he was of course aware there were important moves afoot. I did not like to come out too bluntly with it at first; but I then said we would be desirous of his co-operation. I then asked him in what position he stood as regarded the opposite party to us—if he were disentangled from Mr. Zimmerman, and free to act with us. His answer was, yes, that he was. I reiterated that Mr. Buchanan was a friend of the Great Western Railway Company, and wishing him to co-operate with them. I said that that gentleman had sent me to him, he being one of the original provisional with the scheme of the Southern Road —that in a remunerative point of view he would be placed on as favourable a footing as other gentlemen similarly situated were. Mr. Rankin naturally wished to know what that meant. I told him it at there would be £2,000,000 sterling out of £2,000,000 of stock, which would produce to him, Mr. Rankin, something like £5000. Mr. Rankin looked upon that proposition, I may say with contempt. He looked to a different state of things altogether than a paltry £5000 His object was to obtain a contract for the construction of a portion of the road, which he hoped would yield him £30,000 or £40,000—I think he said £50,000. He remarked that, under the circumstances, he was as well entitled to such favours as foreigners. I said I had no doubt in my mind that Mr. Buchanan and his friends would be very pleasure in forwarding his views in that respect, as far as lay in their power; but that at that stage of the proceedings they could not talk of the matter of contracts. I found it was impracticable to accomplish the object of my mission, or any part thereof, and therefore, as we had a train to catch, shortly see him again, I parted with him.

Q.—Did you then communicate with Mr. Buchanan? If so, how?

A.—I then returned to Hamilton, and orally communicated to Mr. Buchanan the result of my interview with Mr. Rankin, which was unsatisfactory to him.

Q.—Did you again meet Mr. Rankin? If so, when? where? and at whose request?

A.—I again met Mr. Rankin, having waited upon him at his own locality of Sandwich, on the 1st of August. I told him I again waited on him for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain his co-operation, and that I did so at the request of Mr. Buchanan, and that I hoped something to accomodate matters might be done. Mr. Rankin said he thought something might be done. He said there existed a matter in dispute between the Great Western Company and himself concerning the sale of a water lot for the Company's depot at Windsor. Mr. Rankin then said that he had sold the Company the said lot at a price which was very unsatisfactory to him, and that he had endeavoured through Courts of Law on two occasions, I think, to dissolve the bargain in vain. Mr. Rankin then added as a proposition that, if the company would cancel that purchase, and leave the value of the lot to arbitration, he would withdraw his opposition to our views as originally proposed. I then said I thought I could take upon myself to settle it. It could not involve a large sum, I thought—probably not more than £500 or £600. Mr. Rankin demurred to that proposition on my part and added that the arbitration must be left entirely to him. I then said that I was very anxious to forward the closing of the matter and I would telegraph Mr. Buchanan on the subject. I accordingly wrote a telegraph at that time in Mr. Rankin's presence, and which I read to him, to Mr. Buchanan at Hamilton, and which is as follows:—"Windsor, August 2, 1856. Isaac Buchanan Esq; Hamilton. An unsettled old sore exists between Company and Mr. Rankin, about 403 front on the depot ground now in their use. Lot No. 86. Mr. Rankin is perfectly willing to submit the matter to arbitration in the usual way, and acquiescence will dispel all hostility and secure the entire friendship of Mr. Rankin. I strongly recommend this course. Answer me as soon as possible with authority to close." Signed, John H. Greer."

Q.—What answer did you receive from Mr. Buchanan, and did you communicate the same to Mr. Rankin?

A.—I received Mr. Buchanan's reply on my departure for Hamilton, and which was: John H. Greer, Windsor. I shall get the railway to consider Mr. Rankin's Case on condition that no suit or delay be effected. Hamilton, 2nd August, 1856. Signed, Isaac Buchanan." The above telegraph I mailed from Windsor to Mr. Rankin, with the following letter:—" Windsor, 2nd August, 1856. Arthur Rankin, Esq., Windsor. My Dear Sir,—I have just received a reply to my telegraph which says—(above quoted). As I am not sufficiently acquainted with the actual position of your case, I cannot urge you but trust the offer is such as you can accept of in order to have the vexed question set at rest, and this once done the bone of contention is removed, and the most particular care, you may rely upon it, to deal with you otherwise in a way that must render you satisfaction, and to feel and know that you have been liberally and suitably acknowledged in the Great South Western project will be scrupulously observed. I therefore trust you will yourself be justified in acceding to Mr. Buchanan's proposition, and that you will have the bond made out and sent down on Monday for ratification. In any case let me hear fully from you by telegraph early on Monday morning. In haste, yours sincerely, John H. Greer.

It is proper to mention that a portion of the cause of my going up was omitted. The following telegraph I received at Hamilton, previous to my departure for Windsor on this occasion, and which I should have mentioned sooner:—

WINDSOR, 1st August, 1856.

"John H. Greer Hamilton.

"Have got the Amhersburg book. If you choose to come up, I will talk with you.

" A. RANKIN."

On Monday I telegraphed to Mr Rankin:

" Hamilton, 4th August.

" A. Rankin, Windsor.

" Mr. Buchanan is unacquainted with transaction. I am authorized to inform you that the matter may be settled according to my telegraph to Mr Buchanan on Saturday, which I read to you. In general matters, Mr. Buchanan would be proud to act with you, cordially and confidentially.

" JOHN H. GREER."

On the same day, subsequently, I received a telegraph from Mr. Rankin, dated Windsor, 4th August:

"John H. Greer, Hamilton.

"Nothing but the bond to arbitrate under seal of Company, without conditions as to price to be demanded, will do.

"A. RANKIN."

Q.—Had you any further correspondence with Mr. Rankin?

A.—No. That closed the correspondence between Mr. Rankin and myself on the subject.

Q.—When did you next see Mr. Rankin?

A.—At Amhersburgh, on the 7th of August.

Q.—State what then took place between you,

A.—I had no business interview with Mr Rankin on that day.

Q.—What took you to Amhersburgh that day?

A.—I went there for the purpose of being present on the occasion of the election of Directors of the Amhersburgh and St. Thomas Railway.

Q.—What took place that day?

A.—On the morning of that day, I issued handbills that a meeting of shareholders would take place at the Townhall of Amhersburgh, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Direction Copies of said handbills were delivered by myself to the four Provisional Directors—Messrs. Rankin, Larwill, Southwick, and Macbeth, who were considered to compose a conflicting interest. At noon the meeting was held, and a Board of Directors chosen, consisting of the following gentlemen—John McLeod, William Wallace, Joseph B. Berthelot, William Duff, Theodore J. Park, John G. Kolfage, James Dunbar, John W. Ritsdale, and Peter Menzies. John McLeod, Esquire, was appointed President, and Theodore J. Park, Vice President of said Board of Direction.

The examination of this witness had not closed when the Committee adjourned.

EVIDENCE OF MR. ISAAC BUCHANAN.

Mr. Greer not being able, on account of ill health, to appear before the Railway Committee on Saturday, the evidence of Mr. Buchanan was then taken.

Q.—How did you become connected with the chartered companies forming the southern chain of Railways, and with what object?

A.—I got hold of the stock of the Southern Railway to offer it *pro rata* to shareholders of the Great Western Railway Company. I had been working, for the Great Western from its commencement, having moved the first resolution at a meeting originating it in 1845. I felt my interest to be identical with the Great Western Railway. Those co-operating with me, had for many years objected to the construction of the Southern Road, until the success of the Great Western Railway was secure. We had done this for the single reason, that if the Great Western line is the best for the interior of Canada, it would never be profitably built if not built before the Southern line, which clearly is the best through route. The time had come when we had given up the feeling that we would with justice oppose the construction of a second line. This fact was known to all. Our application for a charter to build a second road was upon the Great Western Line. For the second track money was ready in London, and my movement in connection with the chartered company forming the southern chain of railway, had the principle object of getting for the shareholders of the Great Western Railway, the privilege of building their second track along the vastly more favorable line of the Southern Railway, instead of along the present circuitous and difficult line of the Great Western Railway. Mr. Harris, my partner, was to build the new line, was then in England, and from my long connection with the company, and having been a director, it was thought that I was the natural party to move. I had the concurrence of all the Directors of the G. W. R. in Canada except Mr. Brydges. I had no object of personal profit, but an advantage that could be derived from purchasing land at the various stations along the line, or any balance which might remain of 2½ per cent, which had been laid aside of premiums to be given to the original promoters or parties controlling the charters, were still to be applied to create a fund for annuities and other reliefs of distressed employees of the railroad.

Q.—How did you propose to effect that object as to the Eastern and Western links?

A.—The capital of the western end was one million pounds currency, and the capital of the eastern end was the same amount—We proposed to amalgamate the eastern and western charters.

Q.—Did you directly or indirectly reserve to yourself any interest?

A.—I have answered this question before. I again repeat that in no way whatever did I expect to receive any personal advantage in connection with the possession of these charters, and as a matter of fact I have received no such advantage.

Q.—Did you ever offer Mr. Rankin £50,000 to secure his interest in promoting your views?

The only approach to such a thing was, that he asked for a contract, and that I said that no doubt the friends of the Great Western Railway, if we built the line, would receive a preference for the contract. He asked what I supposed Mr. Zimmerman could make by the contract which we had given him on the 50 miles of the Sarnia track of the Great Western Railway. Mr.

Rankin represented that he desired that contract. I said I would introduce him to a practical contractor, who, I had no doubt, would co operate with him, and through whom I had no doubt such an amount could be secured to him. I think I said that the Company would do everything they could to make the arrangement as secure as possible for Mr. Rankin, and with the concurrence of the contractor alluded to, with whom he was to be connected, might stop from each payment a certain per centage. Mr. Rankin said that he did not wish any such arrangement, for that he desired to be a party to a contract in the ordinary way, having all the risks as well as all the profits of a contractor. The other contractor alluded to, was the only one who had been spoken to about the preference of the contract, and except with Mr. Rankin, such an agreement, his not been entertained with any person. The services of this other contractor were that he had arranged to get for the Great Western Railway the control of the Eastern charter, a thing necessary to be accomplished before we took the responsibility of acquiring the million of pounds stock created by the Amherstburg and St. Thomas. The agreement with this gentleman, with whom I supposed Mr. Rankin would be associated as a sub-contractor, will be the best means of explaining the agreement which I proposed in behalf of the Great Western Railway to have with Mr. Rankin. The agreement with the contractor, Mr. Van voorhis, is thus alluded to in my agreement made in England with Messrs Samuel Zimmerman and George Wythes, by which it was arranged that in consideration of my transferring to them all my interests in both the eastern and western links of this southern railway chain, I should get the monies laid out by me returned, during the progress of the construction of the road, and the agreements I had made with others were to be carried: "Whereas the said Isaac Buchanan agreed to give J. B. Vanvoorhis a preference to make 35 miles of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway, not including superstructures, provided no other person shall be willing to undertake the same upon lower terms." His agreement was that the said S. Zimmerman and Geo. Wythes shall give J. B. Vanvoorhis preference of a contract for the construction of 35 miles of the Woodstock and Lake Erie section of the amalgamated line, not including superstructure, provided the said S. Zimmerman and Geo. Wythes cannot enter into a more advantageous arrangement with other parties.—There was no idea of giving Mr. Rankin a greater price than any other respectable contractor. The contract proposed was in fact a thing whose only value consisted in the contractor being in the hands of friends bound in honour to give him a contract at fair prices; and although other parties knowing of this arrangement might try to get an advantage over him, by tendering under the usual rates. Except what is included in the foregoing, I am not aware that anything passed between Mr. Rankin and me which would give rise to the idea of my having desired to bribe him to support the interest of the Great Western Railway, except that admitting as I do and have ever done, that he, like others, had promoted the charter of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway, I intimated to him, as to others, my readiness to acknowledge his claims by allocating to him a fifth part of the premium which the Great Western shareholders were to pay or £50,000 cy. This sum, however, he spurned as altogether inadequate to his pretensions.

Q.—What stock have you in the Railway?

A.—I have paid for shares in the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway, £50-375; in the Woodstock and Lake Erie, £25,250. I am a bondholder of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway for money, a large part of which went to pay to the Government the interest due to the Consolidated Loan Fund on £145,000 cy. borrowed by the municipalities and invested in the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway to the amount of £19,326. I have made advances to the two companies, on the faith of the amalgamation, of about £3,000. It all amounts to £96,951. I have besides the foregoing a responsibility to pay up the balance of shares subscribed in the Amherstburg and Saint Thomas for £500,000 (£450,000) and a responsibility to pay up shares in the Woodstock and Lake Erie Road £2,250 (£2,000) The entire responsibility is £548,951.—From my previous evidence it must be evident that I entered into this responsibility expecting to be immediately relieved of it by the Great Western Railway.

Q.—Is this line under contract?

A.—The line from the Detroit River on the West to St. Thomas, is under contract, being 135 miles. The line from Simcoe to the Suspension Bridge, is also under contract, being about 70 miles. and the only part of the through line which is not under contract is the line between St. Thomas and Simcoe, being about 40 miles. There is also under contract, the cross road from Woodstock to Port Dover, about 40 miles. Upon all these contracts there has been paid to the contractors £150,000 viz: £100,000 to the Eastern end of the line; £50,000 on the Western end.

Q.—Has the Hon. J. C. Morrison interfered in these matters, and what was the amount of his interference?

A.—On the 7th of August last, the day of the election of Directors of the Amherstburgh and St. Thomas Railway, the Hon. Mr. Morrison appeared with his friend Mr. Zimmerman. Mr. Morrison was also an old friend of mine, and he explained to me that he felt it his duty to disregard all other considerations, and to interest himself in the transactions then going forward on account of his being the representative of Niagara, which is so vitally interested in the Southern line, being no longer delayed. It is to Mr. Morrison's active generosity being willing, for the same purpose, to become president of the Southern line about to be amalgamated under one Company, that we were indebted for the amalgamation being on the eve of consummation, when Mr. Rankin's present movements alarmed the capitalists: then we expected to induce them to subscribe £300,000, and to pay 30,000 before the 19th of this month, so directed by act of Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway. I map mention that Mr. Morrison has been most anxious to see all Mr. Zimmerman's agreements fulfilled, and in connection with his trustees, was willing on behalf of Mr. Zimmerman's estate, to claim nothing in the way of prospective profit. They were willing, if Mr. Zimmerman's agreements were fulfilled, to be satisfied to give up all interest in the line upon the following conditions: the repayment of Mr. Zimmerman's advances, the completion of the line to the Suspension Bridge, and the manufacturing of the rolling stock of the Niagara works at the usual prices. I understand, therefore, that Mr. Rankin's application for the fulfillment of Mr. Zimmerman's agreement with him, was viewed favourably, and was not settled in consequence of some additional claim made by him arising out of a sub contract, which he had promised to other parties Mr. Morrison all along expressed himself most anxious to have Mr. Rankin satisfied, simply in deference to Zimmerman having made an agreement, although no man could have expressed more surprise than Mr. Morrison on learning after Mr. Zimmerman's death that such an agreement existed.

Q.—What is the cause of the works of the line not being proceeded with, prior to Mr. Zimmerman's death.

A.—The causes were the impediments thrown in his way to amalgamation. Had the impediments not existed, we could have got the money to build the road in January last, in England. Subsequent to that period the money market in England has been in a declining state, and the money could not have been got. There is nothing to prevent the works being proceeded with and immediately completed the first moment there is an improvement in the money market in England, if the roads are amalgamated, and no competing charter granted. I have before mentioned the answer to this question, namely that the impediments to amalgamation, or in other words, the progress of the works, have been the existence of the chancery suit, and the pretensions to the presidency of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Company of Mr. Rankin.

Q.—Since Mr. Zimmerman's death were negotiations renewed for the purpose of an amalgamation, and settling the differences of the Roads?

A.—Yes, they were renewed and were successful, and the three Boards have actually passed the amalgamation agreement, a copy of which I have before the committee.

Q.—What was the cause of the amalgamation not being completed?

A.—The cause is the reluctance formerly alluded to, of the capitalists who were expected to subscribe £300,000 in the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway, and pay 30,000.—This reluctance has been caused by the introduction at a new charter by Mr. Rankin. In present circumstances the holders of the £78,000 stock subscribed in the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway, on which £27,000 has been paid, feel that it would be imprudent to consumate the amalgamation until they see Mr. Rankin's bill thrown out as, if it passed, they would find themselves not only deprived of the power of proceeding with the construction of the amalgamated railways, but they would also find that the amalgamation had effected nothing except amalgamating their large subscriptions and deposits, now lying in the bank, with the large debts of the Woodstock and Lake Erie railway. It is the opinion of the shareholders of the companies to be amalgamated—that if the through charter were passed, no southern road could be built.

Q.—Have the three Boards of Directors and the two lines of Railway passed resolutions to perfect the amalgamation in accordance with the intention of their charters and the act of the last session?

A.—The three Boards have passed resolutions and perfected the agreement under the provisions of the act of last session, and the assent of the municipalities has been obtained by the passage of the necessary bye law in each municipality.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the localities of the present line of road between the Detroit and Niagara River, and also with that proposed by the bill?

A.—Since 1830 I have known them intimately.

Q.—What is the difference of length?

There is no difference except between St. Thomas and Simcoe, which is stated at from three to four miles. There are deep ravines on the straight line, and it is impossible to build a road on a straight line. The difference between a straight line and a line by Otterville may be seven miles, but the difference between any practicable line and the route by Otterville will not exceed four miles.

Q.—How much of the Woodstock and Erie Road could be used in the through line proposed by the amalgamated charter?

A.—About seventeen miles, two thirds of which is already graded.

The Committee then adjourned.

Dinner to Albert Prince, Esq.

A public entertainment was given to Mr. Albert Prince, in this town, on Saturday last, by a large number of his Sandwich, Windsor, and Amhersburg friends, who were desirous of evincing towards him some mark of esteem and respect, prior to his departure for his new home—Chatham: and Well worthy indeed, is Mr. Prince of the compliment thus paid him, and we should have been much disappoin ted had not some such demonstration been made. He has ever been foremost in the van in endeavoring to promote, by every means that lay in his power, the interests of this county, and especially this portion of it, and has, by his integrity, talents and zeal in this respect won for himself golden opinions "from all sorts of people." Indeed, he has become here what, in theatrical *perlance*, would be called an "immense favourite," so that we were not at all surprised to see so large a number (considering the very inclement state of the weather, and which prevented a great many from attending who otherwise would have been present) of his friends and foes (in using the term foes, of course we mean political ones—he has no other) avail themselves of the opportunity which presented itself of giving honour to one to whom honour was justly due.

In losing Mr. Prince we lose a kind friend, an able Lawyer, and an upright, honorable and high minded man, and one whose departure from here will be much regretted by all classes of the community. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to look upon Mr. Prince's absence from here as anything more than a temporary one, nor help laying the "flattering unction to our soul," that we shall have the pleasure ere many months have rolled by, of greeting our young friend's return amongst us with a "*eade mille faltha falthe.*"

Dinner was served up at half-past Seven, P. M., by mine host of Jessop's Hotel, and was all that the most fastidious could desire and was done ample justice to by as convivial a party as ever sat down to discuss the merits of Roast Beef and Plum Pudding, or crack a bottle of the "Mountain Dew." Joseph Mercer, Esq., presided as president, and William Johnson as Vice. When we say the chair was filled by Mr. Mercer, it would be superfluous to add one word more for any person at all acquainted with our friend "Joe," *must* know that *things* were kept moving.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, May 13, 1857

FLOUR, best warranted, - - -	$7 50
" 2nd quality, - - - -	6 75
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - -	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	$2 00 to 2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " - - - -	10 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, - - -	$1 50 to 1 75
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 75
OATS, " " - - - -	0 37½
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -	$1 00 to 1 13
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - -	$1 25 to 1 50
HAY, per ton, - - - - - -	12 00
STRAW, per load, - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - -	$0 90 to 1 12
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - -	8 00
BEEF, - - - - - -	$9 00 to 8 10
BUTTER, per lb. - - - - -	0 27



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and Marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 13th June 1857 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week each way between AMHERSTBURG and RONDEAU on and from the First day July next.

The conveyance to be made in a Two Horse Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The contract duration between Amherstburg and Rondeau is 68 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than Five Miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it desirable so to do, to leave *Amhersburg* and *Rondeau* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at such hours as may be required, and to proceed direct through both ways—leaving the offices at Dosttown, Romney, Mersea, Leamington, Gosfield, Kingsville, and Colchester.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention

All expenses on the route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded: undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of five hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Amherstburg, Chatham, Rondeau and Mersea.

GILBERT GRIFFIN.
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 1st May, 1857.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN, will hold its First Sitting at Deneau's Tavern, in the Sixth Concession, on Saturday the 23rd day of May inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All complaints against the Assessment Roll must be made to the Clerk, on or before the 14th day of this month.

HENRY BOTSFORD,
Township Clerk.

Malden, 6th May, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Anderdon, will hold its First Sitting at the Cottage Tavern, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.
Clerk's Office, Clerk.
Anderdon, May 11th, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 232, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

CAUTION.

I hereby forbid any one trusting my wife ANN CONROY as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

FARREL CONROY.
Amhersburgh. May 13, 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.
Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscribers at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amhersburg, 18th July, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office, 30th April, 1857.

Alton, Samuel	Moxley, Edward,
Aman, Miss Mary L.	Morris, Josephine
Best, Mrs. Nancy	Perkins, Robert
Baby, W. D.	Pratt, David
Clark, James	Perrey, George,
Clark, Rev. A.	Roy, Alex. Francis
Collins, Laban	Reid, Wm.
Drouillard, Gregoir,	Smith, James
East, William	Sanfield, J. K.
Lafferty, Samuel,	White, John
Maloney, James	White, Miss Mary
McNal, John	Walden, Thomas

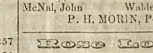
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
St. Thomas, Secretary.
4th May, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amhersburg, and will always keep the first workmen, and that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amhersburg, May, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 4, 5th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN.
Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : . . T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq. George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, or Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compny
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vigo, Esq. Hugh Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocbe, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE
1857.

NEW
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
NEW STYLE
PRINTS
PRINTED MUSLINS,
DRESS GOODS,
IN VARIETY,
ALL WOOL
DELAINES
PRINTED DELAINES,
Silks, Silk Parasols
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
IRISH LINENS,
UNBLEACHED
Cottons & Sheeting,
BLEACHED DO. DO.
CARPETING
ALL WOOL,
UNION—All Wool
TWEEDS,
DOESKINS,
MOLESKINS,
JEANS,
COTTON YARNS,
&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF
BEST TEAS,
CUBA AND MUSCOVADA
SUGARS,
GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO
GREEN AND ROASTED
COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
Putty, Nails, Iron,
POTASH KETTLES,
FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to meet with all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and is still ready to supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.
Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

AUCTION.
An extensive Auction Sale of
Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,
AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been in use. Being in good condition therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS.—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months.

Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.
Windsor, March 24, 1857.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public that all their money goes to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe line, very cheap.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to

C. & W. ROBINSON.
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.
Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN,
Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system,

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and embodied muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No matter who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dysepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

*** Sold at the Manufactories of *Professor* HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1843

☞CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J. Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

6th day of May next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain mortgages executed to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows:

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

The Difference.

[The reader will find, in the annexed lines, a sarcasm on the injustice of the world, replete with everything that can give pungency to satire and criticism. It cannot be denied that the injustice, to which these stanzas refer, is realized every day, and every hour, by woman.]

MAN.

If he wears a good coat,
Lift him up, lift him up;
Though he be but a boor,
Lift him up.
If he has not common sense,
And can boast a few pence,
Lift him up.

If his face shows no shame,
Lift him up, lift him up;
Though crime is his name,
Lift him up;
Though their disgrace be his sport,
Let your daughters him court—
Lift him up.

Though he brings *some* disgrace,
Lift him up, lift him up;
And brings the blush to your face,
Lift him up;
Society him needs—
Never mind his black deeds—
Lift him up.

WOMAN.

If woman once errs,
Kick her down, kick her down;
If misfortune is here,
Kick her down;
Though her tears fall like rain,
And she never smiles again,
Kick her down.

If a man break her heart,
Kick her down, kick her down;
Redouble the smart—
Kick her down;
And if low in condition,
Oh, on to perdition,
Kick her down.

RESIGNATION.—Some years since Mr——, of Roxbury, Mass., a very covetous man, lost his only son James; an event which overwhelmed him with sorrow. The minister came to comfort him, and in course of conversation remarked, that such chastisements of Providence were mercies in disguise; that although in the death of his son he had suffered a severe and irreparable misfortune, yet undoubtedly his own reflections had suggested some source of consolation. "Yes," exclaimed the weeping but still provident father, "Jim was a monstrous eater!"

Old Dr. Strong, of Hartford, whose name is still a praise in the churches, had an unfortunate habit of saying amusing things when he meant it not so. As when he was president in a meeting of his ministers, and wishing to call on one of them to come forward and offer prayer, he said,

"Brother Colton,
Of Bolton,
Will you step this way,
And pray?"

To which Mr. Colton immediately answered, without intending to perpetrate anything of the same sort:

"My dear brother Strong,
You do very wrong,
To be making a rhyme
At such a solemn time."

A minister of the "Kirk" of Scotland, once discovered his wife asleep in the midst of his homily on the Sabbath. So, pausing in the steady, and possibly somewhat monotonous flow of his oratory, he broke forth with his personal address, sharp and clear, but very deliberate:

"Susan!"

Susan opened her eyes and ears in a twinkling, as did all other dreamers in the house, whether asleep or awake.

"Susan, I dinna marry ye for your wealth, sin' ye hae'd none! And I dinna marry ye for your beauty, that the hail congregation can see. And if ye have no grace, I have made but a sair bargain!"

Susan's slumbers were effectually broken up for that day.

A dabbler in literature and fine arts, who prided himself on his language, came upon a youngster a few days since sitting upon the bank of a creek angling for gudgeon, and thus addressed him:

"Adolence, art thou not endeavouring to entice the finny tribe, to engulph into their denticulated mouths a barbed hook upon whose point is affixed a dainty allurement?"

"No," said the boy, "*I'm a fishing!*"

A newly married couple, some years ago took up their abode in Poplar Street. At breakfast the next morning said the lady; 'My dear, this is the Poplar, and by putting in a (you) it becomes popular.' 'And by putting us in it,' promptly replied the lady, 'it will become populous.'

A lady upon taking up Shelly's novel 'The Last Man,' threw it down very suddenly exclaiming—The last man! bless me! if such a thing was ever to happen, what would become of the women!

A pedlar calling on an old lady to dispose of some goods, inquired of her if she could tell him of any road no pedlar had travelled. 'Yes,' said she, 'I know of one, and only one, which no pedlar has ever travelled, and that's the road to heaven.'

A NEW CREED.—'Are you a Catholic?' 'No I'm a Nova Scotian,' said the witness, quite simply. 'Well, that's a new creed,' quoth the lawyer; 'should not the witness be sworn on a blue nose potatoe!' The Court was in doubt, and left the question open.

The editress of the Ladies' Repository says: 'Kisses, like faces of philosophers vary. Some are as hot as coal fire, some sweet as honey, some as tasteless as long-drawn soda. Stolen kisses are said to have more nutmeg and cream than any other sort.'

A pretty pair of eyes are the best mirrors to shave by.—'Yes,' replied a bachelor, on reading the above, 'many a man has been shaved by them.'

In a French translation of Shakspere, the passage—'Frailty! thy name is woman'—is translated, 'Malemoiselle Frailty is the name of the lady?'

'I say,' said a dandy to an intelligent mechanic, 'I have got an idea in my head.' 'Well,' replied the other, 'if you dont cherish it with great care, it will die for the want of companions.'

Short women are generally sweet,—They are concentrated,—sort of boiled down.

Points in a good Horse.

In purchasing a good horse, sight, wind, feet, and limbs must be the uppermost objects of inquiry; for nine horses out of ten are defective in one of these particulars First, then examine his eyes, and do this before he leaves the stable; see that they are perfectly clear and transparent, and the pupils or apples of the eyes are exactly alike in size and colour. Next examine his pipes; if good and sound on being nipped in the gullet, he will utter a sound like that from a bellows; but if his lungs are touched, he is broken-winded, he will give vent to a dry, husky, short cough, look to his limbs also, and in passing your hand down his legs, if you find an unnatural protuberance, or puffiness, or if feeling first one leg and then the other, you discover any difference between them, disease more less, is present; he may not be lame, but he is not clean upon his legs. If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and capable of being trained to almost anything. If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white upon him; many suppose that the particolored horses, belonging to circusses, shows, &c., are selected for their oddity; but it is on account of their docility and gentleness; in fact the more kindly you treat horses, the better you will be treated by them in return.—*Spirit of the Times.*

CURE FOR THE AGUE.—Take thirty grains of snake root, forty of wormwood, half an ounce of the best Jesuits' Bark, put to half a pint of red port wine. Put the whole into a bottle, and shake it well together. It should be taken in four equal quantities, the first thing in the morning, and the last thing at night when the fit is quite over. The quantity should be made into equal parts for a child; and the bottle should always be well shaken before taking it. This medicine should be continued some time after the ague and fever have left.

LAXATIVE SYRUP.—Take one ounce of Senna leaves and having carefully picked out every bit of stalk, pour over them one pint of boiling water; let this boil till one-half remains, then pour the whole into a china basin, covering it up, set it aside for twenty-four hours; strain it off through a linen rag, and adding four ounces of treacle, put it over a fire till it becomes so much heated as to be thoroughly mixed together. When cold, cork it up for use, and keep it in a cool place. This syrup is chiefly intended for children: the dose may be from a tea spoonful to a table spoonful, according to the age and strength of the child; if not active enough, powdered jalap may be added.

LINIMENT FOR A BURN OR SCALD.—Let the clothes be taken off with great care and tenderness; then lay on a thick plaster of fresh yeast, renewing it as often as it becomes hot or dry; or dash the part with cold water in which some yeast has been stirred, or with vinegar, or with strong brine, or with the liquid which runs from potatoes sliced thin and sprinkled with salt; or cut a large cucumber in slices and lay it on the part. A medical gentleman has lately published the following recipe, which he recommends as the very best application for a burn or scald. Half a pint of clear lime water, quarter of a pint of olive oil, and a table spoonful of spirits of turpentine, to be beaten up into a thin ointment which is to be applied frequently upon fine rags or lint so as to keep them always moist.

SORE THROAT.—Sweet oil and honey, a teaspoonful each, boiled on a sheet of glazed letter paper, over a lamp, about three minutes; give a few drops of it well mixed and as soon as the patient can take it—a great relief for the extreme soreness of the mouth and throat, in scarlet fever. The above is not recommended as a cure for this disease, but in some cases where the throat and lungs were unable any longer to perform their wonted functions, it afforded timely relief and probably saved the patient's life.

TO RAISE BREAD.—Try the following Receipe:—'All persons where snow abounds are not, perhaps aware of the value of the fleecy cakes in making light, delicious, and wholesome bread. There is no 'raising' in the world so perfectly physiological as good, fresh sweet snow; it raises bread or cakes as beautiful as the best yeast, or the purest acids and alkalies, while it leaves no taint or fermentation like the former, nor injurious neutral salt like the latter. Indeed it raises by supplying atmospheres wherewith to puff up the dough, while the other methods only supply carbonic acid gas.'

Fretting Horses.

If horses will not eat their oats, mix it with chaff and beans; a sprinkling of salt is a good thing, and so are cut carrots. In Austria they give their horses small doses of arsenic, but I should not like to try it. I once had a mare so thin as to be a disgrace to my stable, yet so fast and high courageed, and with such sporting points about her, that I could not make up my mind to get rid of her. Yet she was the plague of my riding-life, a perfect Rosinante. I tried everything I could think of, but what with rejecting her food and fretting over her work, she was nothing but a bag of bones. At last, chance brought me acquainted with a noted character, now no more, 'Dick Watherall, the trainer. 'My Lord,' said Dick, who always used this form of address as a matter of fine diplomacy: 'I'tell you what you go and do with her. Take a lot of barley, a good lot on't. Pour boiling water on't, jist enough to cover it. Then put it, or features afore you puts the boiling water put the barley in, a glazed pan as nothing of the steam can get through, and there let it soak. Next morning go and put some molasses in along with it and stir it all up. Don't trust your groom to do this if he aint one of the right sort, you half eat the molasses if you do, or perhaps take 'em one to his missus. When you've made this mixture up (it's like a stiff fish pudding it is, when it's made right, or a jelly as you may say,) give her a lot on't, mixed in with her corn, and it she don't slobber that into her, and get fat on it, I'll never open trust me again. Let her have four feeds of it a day.' Such was the summary of Mr. Wetherall's wisdom, and the best advice I can give the reader is, in the words of the Duke of Wellington to Sir Charles Napier, 'if you understand these instructions, and execute them.'—*Dick ea's Household Words.*

Influence of Comets on the Weather.

Innumerable surmises and speculations have been made as to the cause of such unusual weather. Some attribute it to the approach of comets. Upon this subject a writer in the St. Louis Republican remarks:

"It is singular that the unprecedented cold weather which has prevailed over the whole country during the present month of April, should not have attracted the attention of the press and the public to the probable cause. This is undoubtedly the presence and rapid approach of the comet in question in the evening sky, whose elements have been very minutely calculated by the most celebrated astronomers of Europe, and which it is predicted by certain highly respectable mathematicians of Germany, will come in direct collision with the earth on the 16th of June proximo. This opinion has been made light of by Pierce and other American astronomers, but whether probable or not, there is no questioning the fact, that the comet has entered the limits of the solar system, and is now approaching the earth with fearful rapidity, as may be seen by the most casual observer, by noticing its daily increase in size.

"There can be little doubt that the extraordinary phenomena witnessed in the weather during the month is attributable to this cause. Similar changes of the climate have been observed before, during the passage of comets near the earth. The comet of 1556 is said to have brought with it a dense and unpleasant fog, which lasted 21 days; that of 1826 was accompanied by heavy rains and consequent inundations; and every one must remember the unusually cold and severe weather prevalent at the time of the appearance of the brilliant comet of the year 1843. The comet now approaching the earth is that of Charles the V., which first appeared in pehelion, in 1264. It may be near B. Sagittari, and is evidently nearing the earth with great rapidity."

The same writer partly coincides with the very generous opinion that the comet referred to, in passing across our orbit, may come in contact with our earth. Enough has been demonstrated by astronomers to show the entire fallacy of such an idea. Whatever meteorological or atmospheric effect a comet may have—and it is doubtful if any—becomes another question.

A communication from Professor Maury to the National Intelligencer, announces the discovery and approach of another comet, making two now visible by means of the telescope.

Revenge is longer lived than gratitude. Endorse Mr. Smith's note to keep him from bursting, and he will forget all about it in a month. Pull Mr. Smith's nose, and he will cherish a secret desire to burn your house down for the remainder of his life.

Some descendant of Solomon has wisely remarked that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them.

Why should potatoes grow better than any other vegetable? Because they have got eyes to see what they are doing.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour, . $6 00
Superfine Flour, . . 5 50
Fine do . . 5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Corn Meal, do . . 2 00 do
Pig Feed, . . . 0 63 per bushel
Bean, . . . 1 50 per 100lbs
Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for one or three weeks to come.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOSIAH ALLEN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, IN THE BEAUTIFUL TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be completed and in operation, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Factory Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

All applications to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all NEW, of the largest class, being about 1,000 thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience and comfort of passengers, with all comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties in connection New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller,)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as by any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and steam-built, and Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

E. H. WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.

E. H. Walker & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. Clark & Co., Pearl st. N York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, } A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } J G. Bancroft & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. Bancroft & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—Bidwell, Banta & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3; on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Atty for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers; do. Swiss full jewsled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in that they may have him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Jylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose. Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 40 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company, the *Annual Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their *Policies* exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,

ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Flax Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1857. NO. 13.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, one insertion only 5s. 0d cy
Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortmen of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor. Canada West.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

Select Poetry.

Bury me in the Morning.

Bury me in the morning, mother;
Oh! let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere you leave alone with night;
Alone in the night of the grave, mother—
'Tis a thought of terrible fear!—
And you will be here alone, mother,
And stars will be shining here.
So bury me in the morn, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with night.

You tell me of the Savour's love, mother—
I feel it in my heart;
But, oh! from this beautiful world, mother,
'Tis hard for the young to part!
Forever to part, when here, mother,
The soul is faint to stay,
For the grave is deep and dark, mother,
And Heaven seems far away.
Then bury me in the morn, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with night.

Never unclasp my hand, mother,
Till it falls away from thine—
Let me hold the pledge of thy love, mother,
Till I feel the love divine.
The love divine—oh! look, mother—
Above its beams I see:
And there an angel's face, mother,
Is smiling down on me!
So bury me in the morn, mother,
When sunbeams flood the sky—
For Death is the gate of Life, mother,
And leads to light on high.

The Forger and his Wife.

BY A RETIRED ATTORNEY.

'Are you alone, Mr. Docket?

The question was proposed by one, who, thought only twenty three, had seen a great deal of trouble. As he entered my office, I saw that his pale cheek was paler than usual, that his hollow eyes were more hollow than ever before. He was the son of an opulent merchant, doing business on the wharf.

It has been said that "money is the root of all evil," I feel disposed to change the maxim so that it shall read—"Pride is the root of all evil; and if I had space, I think [illegible] and jury that the charges would be a judicious one.

Certainly it was the root of a prodigious evil even in the story I am about to tell. Henry Daylton, the pale young man whom I have introduced, was the son of Amos Dayton.—He had graduated at Cambridge at twenty-one, without much distinction, it is true; but he was intended for a mercantile profession where shrewness and industry would be more available capital than the treasures of science and philosophy. He was a good fellow, with a warm and true heart. He had no vices; consequently he was not popular with the young bloods about town. He had not much force of character, as the world understands this term, though he was firm in his adherence to principle, and punctuously careful in the discharge of his duties to himself and his fellow man, at least this was his character when his father received him into his counting room; and when he fell from it, it was more because he did desire still to be true.

Eighteen months before he entered my office on this occasion, he had married a fair young maiden, penniless and without a name in this world of vanity and vain show. Report said she was the daughter of an Irish laborer, who had aspired above her condition. Whether this is true or not I cannot say.—But I can say that she was a beautiful woman, that she was as pure and gentle at heart as she was lovely in person. I knew her well, and I have no hesitation in saying that she would have been an ornament, even to the princely drawing-room of Amos Dayton, the proud and aristocratic Merchant Prince.

This marriage, unequal when measured by the silly standard of worldly distinctions, but equal and true in the presence of the angels, and of Him who sitteth on the Throne, engendered a feeling in the bosom of the proud father which I can call by no softer name than hate. He drove him from his counting house, and even then prevented him from procuring an excellent situation, which was opened to him.

Henry after many struggles, obtained the place of book-keeper in a small concern which paid him only three hundred a year. It was a meagre pittance for one who had been brought up in the lap of luxury; but he made the best of the circumstances, struggling like a brave man with trials that environed him. But the day of darkness came, and the light that was within him proved insufficient to the occasion.

'I am alone,' I replied, as Henry stepped timidly into the room. 'What is the matter?'

'God be with me!' ejaculated he, throwing himself in the chair. 'May I look the door?' he asked a moment after, as he rose.

'Why look the door?'

'You shall know; and he turned the key. I am pursued. The officers are after me.'

'The officers!'

'Oh God,' he exclaimed, dropping into the chair again. I have been tempted and I have fallen!'

'I am sorry to hear that.'

My heart bled for him, for I knew his case as no one else knew it, and even at that moment his father's will, disinheriting him was in my drawer. I was his father's attorney, and more than a year before I had been called upon to draw up this repulsive instrument. On various pretences I had prevented him from signing it. Now I suggested a legal doubt as to one request, and the practical difficulty of carrying out another—anything to afford the young man time to reconcile his parent. I say I felt for him, for the case was not strange to me; and I felt for him the more, now that poverty had driven him from the high estate of moral manhood.

In a word, he confessed that he had forged a check with his father's name for the paltry sum of one hundred dollars.

'What could have induced you to do such a thing?' I said, mildly reproaching him.—'Why didn't you come to me? I would have lent you more than that!

'God bless you! My wife was sick. We were actually in want of some of the comforts of life. I tried to borrow, but could not. But to see my poor Catharine suffer, and at such a time, oh, it was so horrible! Time pressed me; my child was born last night; and in the phrenzy of desperation I did the deed.—May God forgive me.'

'God will forgive you, Henry, but your father will not.'

'I know it. He pursues me even now. I was discovered to-day, and only escaped the officers by jumping out of the back window. You can save me, not for my own sake, but for the sake of my poor wife and child.'

He gasped for breath. I never saw a more terrible picture of distress than this young man, in the bloom of manhood, bowed down by guilt and sorrow.

'What can I do for you?'

I had scarcely spoken the words before a violent hand was laid upon the door handle.

'They have found me!' almost shrieked the culprit. 'Save me, Mr. Docket, save me!'

There was a violent knocking at the door and, as my name was called, I recognized the voice of Henry's father.

'Do not fear, Henry. Step into this closet; and I thrust him into the place where I kept my coal and lumber.

I admitted Mr. Dayton.

'That will sir?' said he, imperatively—'It must be signed at once.'

'You are excited, sir,' I mildly remarked as I took the will from the drawer.

'Excited!' and he added an oath, which I will not write. 'The villain!—The scoundrel!' and he paced the room like a mad man.

'Be calm sir!'

'Calm! Can I be calm when my son—I disown him—renounce him—[illegible] and was passed, unable in his rage to articulate the foul words.

'Pray be seated, sir. Try to calm yourself; you will injure yourself by this violence.'

'He has forged my name! Stolen my money, to waste upon the harlot who has dishonored him! The vil—!'

They were the last words Amos Dayton ever spoke. He went into the presence of his God, with maledictions upon his son on his lips.

He had burst a blood vessel. I immediately procured assistance. Two physicians were called, but the proud merchant was strangled by the gushing life blood before they reached him.

I called Henry from his hiding place.—As may be supposed he was paralyzed by the appalling suddenness of the visitation. He gazed upon the dying form of his unnatural father, and the tears burst from his eyes. I hurried him away, and after the body of the merchant had been conveyed to his late residence, I succeeded in suspending legal proceedings against his son.

It was a judgment upon that proud man. His anger and hate had been the instruments of retribution in the hands of Omnipotence. He was borne to his grave, the newspapers gave him pretty puffs, and he was passed by to be forgotten; for he had no worthy deeds by which he was to live in the remembrance of future generations, or even the present.

Henry was the heir of one-third of his father's estate. The hand that would have disinherited him had been paralyzed by the destroyer, just as it would have done the unjust deed.

Shortly after, the young man, with his wife and child, departed for Western New York, where upon the banks of one of those beautiful lakes, he bought a farm. Thousands more guilty than he, have lived respectably to the age of three score and ten; but he was truly penitent, and on his beautiful place, with his loving wife, he lives happily, a little gray, but still young in his affections.

A Substitute For Silkworms.

Happily, there would seem to be little need of the eria, or Chinese silkworms, or of the cocoon of commerce, for the production of silk will ere long in all probability be derived not from the worm, but from the leaf on which it has hitherto existed. It is now not the breeding of the insect, but of the mulberry tree, that species which was its only food, and which from that circumstance gave the savant the cue that led to his making the intimated discovery. His name has not yet been announced, although we should imagine it was none other than Signor Lotteri who in the course of last year fully ascertained that a silky substance could be procured from the bark of the mulberry tree, and that by maceration good silk and paper also, could be easily prepared therefrom. The savant in question, ruminating, it is said, on the circumstance of the silk worm living on one description of food, came to the conclusion that "the silky substance must lie not in the animal, but the vegetable matter? which supported it. He therefore "analyzing the composition of the mulberry leaf, and by boiling it to a thick paste, produced every description of silk in immense quantities." Such a substance being obtained from that species of leaf, it is not at all unlikely that from the Chinese oak and the castor oil plant a somewhat similar result might be obtained. Be that as it may and the truth of the other being shortly corroborated, neither Morston Bay head sigh for the introduction of the Cotton plant, nor the northern and southern states of America shed their blood for the suppression or in the defence of slavery, nor England much longer play the hypocrite by condemning that accursed "institution" with one breath, and with another admitting the expediency, at all hazards, of strenuously upholding it. This is the land, every land, within the temperate zone is, more or less, favourable to the rearing of the vine, the mulberry, and the olive. Every one, therefore, the possessor or occupier of a small spot of ground therein, may rear the great substitute for cotton, and and in so doing, weaken more and more this lamentable and apparently indispensible adhesion to slavery. He may "put money in his purse; and, clothing family and himself both parties. All medical men units in declaring that nothing is more beneficial to health than hearty laughter; and sure our benevolent Creator would not have provided, and made it a source of health and enjoyment to use them, and then have made it a sin to do so. The prevailing temper of the mind should be cheerful, but serious; but there are times when relaxation and laughter are proper for all. There is nothing better for this end, than that parents and older persons should join in the sport of childhood. Mature minds can always make such sport entertaining to children, and can exert a healthful moral influence over their minds; and at the same time, can gain exercise and amusement for themselves; How lamentable that so many fathers, who could be thus useful and happy with their children, throw away such opportunities, and wear out mind and body in the pursuit of gain or fame!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, in spite of the prejudices of medical martinets, have found their way into the leading hospitals and dispensaries of Europe, and are now the established family medicine of all classes in the United States. Upon the stomach and liver, which prepare and temper the blood, upon the organs which vitalize it in the process of respiration and upon the [illegible] which discharge from the system the residium not required for the purposes of nutrition, these pills operate in an almost miraculous manner, regulating, invigorating, cleansing, and fortifying the whole physique. In bilious disorders, dyspepsia, sickness, diarrhœa, dysentery, sick headach, constipation, general debility, and complaints peculiar to females, their effect is astonishing.

CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES.—The Emperor of Brazil is about to introduce dromedaries into that country. This animal can go two months without water, and therefore will be found valuable upon some of the desert and plains of that country. A common load of ordinary dromedary is 500 pounds. One of the camels in Texas has carried two bales of cotton, of 500 pounds each. One of the best kind of dromedaries for riding, can travel 400 miles without stopping to eat, drink or rest.

THE SPIRITS TOLD HER.—The Boston Courier says that a married lady of that city, whose husband was dear to her, and to whom three or four children had been born, lately left home all for the company of a spiritualist lecturer." Her only reason was that the spirits had told her to do it.

A NEW DODGE.—Three urchins yesterday developed the latest dodge yet, on a tobacco merchant in Front street. The tallest of them took the smallest's cap and shied it into the store, landing in on an open tobacco box, the plugs of which were lying loose. The youngster then rushed in and took his cap, and while going out exclaimed, "Ain't yer smart!" to the big boy. On the next block, they were seen dividing four plugs of tobacco between them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

REVENGE.—Banish all malignant and revengeful thoughts. A spirit of revenge is a spirit of the devil; than which nothing makes a man more like him, and nothing can be more opposite to the temper which Christianity was designed to promote. If your revenge be not satisfied it will torment you now; if it be it will give you greater hereafter. None is a greater self-tormentor than a malicious and revengeful man, who turns the poison of his own temper in upon himself. The Christian precept on this case, is "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath;" and the precept, Plutarch tells us, the Pythagonians practised in a literal sense; "Who, if at any time in a passion, they broke out into opprobrious language, before the sun set, gave one another their hands, and with them a discharge from all injuries; and so, with a mutual conciliation parted friends."—*Moore.*

ACQUITTAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.—We learn by telegraph that the jury in the Burdell Murder case came into Court on Saturday evening, with a verdict of acquittal for Mrs. Cunningham. A great deal of censure is showed upon District Attorney Hall for the character of his speech.

He who is passionate and hasty, is generally honest. It is your old dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deceptions in the bull-dog; it is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

If we still can love those who have make us suffer, we love them all the more.

Miscellany.

THE BENEFITS OF LAUGHTER.—A good resource for family amusement is the various games that are played by children, and in which the joining of older members of the family is always a great advantage to both parties. All medical men units in declaring that nothing is more beneficial to health than hearty laughter; and sure our benevolent Creator would not have provided, and made it a source of health and enjoyment to use them, and then have made it a sin to do so. The prevailing temper of the mind should be cheerful, but serious; but there are times when relaxation and laughter are proper for all. There is nothing better for this end, than that parents and older persons should join in the sport of childhood. Mature minds can always make such sport entertaining to children, and can exert a healthful moral influence over their minds; and at the same time, can gain exercise and amusement for themselves; How lamentable that so many fathers, who could be thus useful and happy with their children, throw away such opportunities, and wear out mind and body in the pursuit of gain or fame!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, in spite of the prejudices of medical martinets, have found their way into the leading hospitals and dispensaries of Europe, and are now the established family medicine of all classes in the United States. Upon the stomach and liver, which prepare and temper the blood, upon the organs which vitalize it in the process of respiration and upon the [illegible] which discharge from the system the residium not required for the purposes of nutrition, these pills operate in an almost miraculous manner, regulating, invigorating, cleansing, and fortifying the whole physique. In bilious disorders, dyspepsia, sickness, diarrhœa, dysentery, sick headach, constipation, general debility, and complaints peculiar to females, their effect is astonishing.

CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES.—The Emperor of Brazil is about to introduce dromedaries into that country. This animal can go two months without water, and therefore will be found valuable upon some of the desert and plains of that country. A common load of ordinary dromedary is 500 pounds. One of the camels in Texas has carried two bales of cotton, of 500 pounds each. One of the best kind of dromedaries for riding, can travel 400 miles without stopping to eat, drink or rest.

THE SPIRITS TOLD HER.—The Boston Courier says that a married lady of that city, whose husband was dear to her, and to whom three or four children had been born, lately left home all for the company of a spiritualist lecturer." Her only reason was that the spirits had told her to do it.

A NEW DODGE.—Three urchins yesterday developed the latest dodge yet, on a tobacco merchant in Front street. The tallest of them took the smallest's cap and shied it into the store, landing in on an open tobacco box, the plugs of which were lying loose. The youngster then rushed in and took his cap, and while going out exclaimed, "Ain't yer smart!" to the big boy. On the next block, they were seen dividing four plugs of tobacco between them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

REVENGE.—Banish all malignant and revengeful thoughts. A spirit of revenge is a spirit of the devil; than which nothing makes a man more like him, and nothing can be more opposite to the temper which Christianity was designed to promote. If your revenge be not satisfied it will torment you now; if it be it will give you greater hereafter. None is a greater self-tormentor than a malicious and revengeful man, who turns the poison of his own temper in upon himself. The Christian precept on this case, is "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath;" and the precept, Plutarch tells us, the Pythagonians practised in a literal sense; "Who, if at any time in a passion, they broke out into opprobrious language, before the sun set, gave one another their hands, and with them a discharge from all injuries; and so, with a mutual conciliation parted friends."—*Moore.*

ACQUITTAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.—We learn by telegraph that the jury in the Burdell Murder case came into Court on Saturday evening, with a verdict of acquittal for Mrs. Cunningham. A great deal of censure is showed upon District Attorney Hall for the character of his speech.

He who is passionate and hasty, is generally honest. It is your old dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deceptions in the bull-dog; it is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

If we still can love those who have make us suffer, we love them all the more.

scene, in which Rolla tries to corrupt the sentinel by money, the following strange but significant interruption occurred in the dialogue:—

Rolla—Have you a wife?

Sentinel—I have.

Rolla—Children?

Sentinel—I had two this morning—I have *got three now.*

Loud applause followed this retaliation, and it continued so long, that the entire effect of this scene was lost; and Mr. Kemble, after waiting some time in awkward confusion, terminated it by abruptly rushing into the prison.

Miscellany.

THE BENEFITS OF LAUGHTER.—A good resource for family amusement is the various games that are played by children, and in which the joining of older members of the family is always a great advantage to both parties. All medical men units in declaring that nothing is more beneficial to health than hearty laughter; and sure our benevolent Creator would not have provided, and made it a source of health and enjoyment to use them, and then have made it a sin to do so. The prevailing temper of the mind should be cheerful, but serious; but there are times when relaxation and laughter are proper for all. There is nothing better for this end, than that parents and older persons should join in the sport of childhood. Mature minds can always make such sport entertaining to children, and can exert a healthful moral influence over their minds; and at the same time, can gain exercise and amusement for themselves; How lamentable that so many fathers, who could be thus useful and happy with their children, throw away such opportunities, and wear out mind and body in the pursuit of gain or fame!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, in spite of the prejudices of medical martinets, have found their way into the leading hospitals and dispensaries of Europe, and are now the established family medicine of all classes in the United States. Upon the stomach and liver, which prepare and temper the blood, upon the organs which vitalize it in the process of respiration and upon the [illegible] which discharge from the system the residium not required for the purposes of nutrition, these pills operate in an almost miraculous manner, regulating, invigorating, cleansing, and fortifying the whole physique. In bilious disorders, dyspepsia, sickness, diarrhœa, dysentery, sick headach, constipation, general debility, and complaints peculiar to females, their effect is astonishing.

CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES.—The Emperor of Brazil is about to introduce dromedaries into that country. This animal can go two months without water, and therefore will be found valuable upon some of the desert and plains of that country. A common load of ordinary dromedary is 500 pounds. One of the camels in Texas has carried two bales of cotton, of 500 pounds each. One of the best kind of dromedaries for riding, can travel 400 miles without stopping to eat, drink or rest.

THE SPIRITS TOLD HER.—The Boston Courier says that a married lady of that city, whose husband was dear to her, and to whom three or four children had been born, lately left home all for the company of a spiritualist lecturer." Her only reason was that the spirits had told her to do it.

A NEW DODGE.—Three urchins yesterday developed the latest dodge yet, on a tobacco merchant in Front street. The tallest of them took the smallest's cap and shied it into the store, landing in on an open tobacco box, the plugs of which were lying loose. The youngster then rushed in and took his cap, and while going out exclaimed, "Ain't yer smart!" to the big boy. On the next block, they were seen dividing four plugs of tobacco between them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

REVENGE.—Banish all malignant and revengeful thoughts. A spirit of revenge is a spirit of the devil; than which nothing makes a man more like him, and nothing can be more opposite to the temper which Christianity was designed to promote. If your revenge be not satisfied it will torment you now; if it be it will give you greater hereafter. None is a greater self-tormentor than a malicious and revengeful man, who turns the poison of his own temper in upon himself. The Christian precept on this case, is "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath;" and the precept, Plutarch tells us, the Pythagonians practised in a literal sense; "Who, if at any time in a passion, they broke out into opprobrious language, before the sun set, gave one another their hands, and with them a discharge from all injuries; and so, with a mutual conciliation parted friends."—*Moore.*

ACQUITTAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.—We learn by telegraph that the jury in the Burdell Murder case came into Court on Saturday evening, with a verdict of acquittal for Mrs. Cunningham. A great deal of censure is showed upon District Attorney Hall for the character of his speech.

He who is passionate and hasty, is generally honest. It is your old dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deceptions in the bull-dog; it is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

If we still can love those who have make us suffer, we love them all the more.

Maple Leaf Calendar
OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

May, 1857.

21 Th.—Riots in Montreal, 1832. Montrose beheaded, 1660. Spanish Revolution in Senagoesa [Spain] commenced 1855 Sun rises 4h 39m; sets 7h 34m. Rises one minute earlier, and sets one minute later each day. Holy Thursday.

21 Fr.—Battle of Bautzen, 1813. Alexander Pope born 1688. Battle of Aspern, 1809. The Kertch expedition sailed from Sebastopol, 1855. The French Baltic Fleet sailed from Kiel to join the British squadron, 1855.—The corner stone of the Court House and Gaol of the County of Essex laid at Sandwich, 1845.

22 Sat.—Battle of Ramillies, 1706. Linnous born, 1707. The French attack the Russians at the head of Quarantine Bay with brilliant success, causing a loss to the Russians of 2,500 men killed, 1855. Dr. Paley died, 1805. New Moon.

24 Sun.—Queen Victoria born, 1819. Jane Porter died, 1851. A slight earth quake was experienced at Bytown, 1853.—Kertch and Yenikale captured without resistance, the enemy having destroyed 4,160,000 lbs of corn and 508,000 lbs of flour. The French carried the remainder of the Place d'Arme, attacked the previous day with a loss on each side of 2,500 men, 1855.

25 M.—Princess Helena born. Irish Rebellion, 1798. Five Russian vessels laden with corn came into Kertch, and fell into the hands of the Allies. A portion of the Allied armies advance to the Tchernaya, 1855. Holiday by proclamation of Governor-General, to celebrate the Queen's birth-day.

26 Tu.—Samuel Popy's died, 1703. John Calvin died 1654. Thomas Faulkner topographer, died, aged 79, 1855.

27 W.—Fort George taken, 1814. Dante born, 1265.—Prince George of Hanover born, 1819. Monterey, (Mexico) city captured by revolutionary troops 1855. Four Russian barques captured in Broka Bay, by the Magicienne and Merlin, of the Allied Baltic Fleet 1855.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, MAY 21, 1857.

Great Southern Railway.

The disclosures which are being made from day to day, before the Railway Committee, are of a nature to create astonishment at their magnitude. One could hardly but believe, from the fair promises and solemn assurances of Mr. Rankin, that the benefit of the country alone was his great aim, and that personal considerations had no weight with him whatever. Now any person who will take the trouble to read the evidence, taken before the Committee, will find that personal considerations were the main object which influenced all his actions. It was not in a few thousands that he chose to deal, but it was in hundreds of thousands.—A handsome little sum, indeed, would be the hundred thousand dollars that the Member for Essex would have received, had the plans of Mr. Zimmerman been carried out. And then, again, the other two hundred thousand dollars which he hoped to make out of Mr. Buchanan, would have, as Jonathan says, *rather set him up a little.* He was not alone in the great scheme of peculation that has been carried on to such an enormous extent; and we find that, instead of the different directors striving to press on the works, they were delaying them, for the purpose of their own aggrandisement.

We hope and trust that if a charter should be granted for a through line, that those who were most prominent in the old Direction for dishonesty, will be excluded from the new Board of Provisional Directors.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Continued from last week.

EVIDENCE OF MR. BUCHANAN.—*(Continued)*

Q.—It is true, as alleged in the petition of Mr. Keating and others, that there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties alluded to therein at the time of presenting that petition.

A.—Subsequent to Mr. Zimmerman's death there has been the same progress which would have been had he lived, and probably more. This fact was notorious, having been published in every newspaper in the country, in consequence of a malicious cry having been got up that in the progress of transactions subsequent to Mr. Zimmerman's death, his interest or estate had not been so well protected as if he had been alive. To show therefore that in giving out the contract, I had attended scrupulously to the interests of Mr. Zimmerman's estate, I have produced and published the following evidence of transactions connected with the giving out of contracts. The first document is a letter written by me to the representatives of George Wythes and S. Zimmerman, who jointly had gone into an agreement which was produced by Mr. Morrison at the first sitting of the Committee, for a contract to build the whole line from Detroit to the Niagara River. This agreement was dated in England, at Liverpool on the 28th of September last. With a view to the actually giving out of the western part of this contract, I wrote to the representatives of these contractors about a week after Mr. Zimmerman's death as follows:—

HAMILTON, 21st March, 1857.

To J. C. Street, Esq., representing (George Wythes, Esq., and Walter O'Reilly, Esq., for himself, and representing the late S. Zimmerman, Esq.)—

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. McLeod is here, and has repeated the former assertion of the Amherstburgh Board of the Amherstburgh and St. Thomas Railway, that they are led to prevent me from carrying out my brother's agreement with Messrs Wythes and Zimmerman, only by the indications given by Mr. Zimmerman of his not being prepared to abide by the charters as to the western terminus. He offers on behalf of that board to re-enact the Bylaw, to secure my brother in the Railway, and with my consent to give a contract securing the road to go to Amherstburgh, this seeming to be the best, if not the only way to satisfy all parties. In present circumstances, you see the proper party to assume the contract, afterwards to be transferred to, or held for parties who are to carry out the agreement aforesaid, to secure my outlay and responsibility for the Railway. By now taking this contract, you have it in your power to receive from them the assurance of this which my brother undertook to put in their hands. I therefore call upon you to take the contract, and if you do not do so, with you must remain the responsibility of refusing this practical fulfilment on my brother's part of the agreement aforesaid.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) ISAAC BUCHANAN.

To this letter I received the following reply:—

HAMILTON, 27th March, 1857.

To ISAAC BUCHANAN, Esq.,

Dear Sir.—We have to acknowledge your letter of 21st inst., and to express ourselves prepared to take a contract from the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, for the purposes therein mentioned, having special reference to the fulfilment of your brother's agreement of 25th September last, with Messrs Geo. Wythes and Samuel Zimmerman. We therefore now give you this letter to show the understanding on which we shall act, that the Board of Directors of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, giving us the contract about to given out.

We are, dear sir, respectfully

M. O'REILLY,
JAMES C. STREET.

Accompanying the foregoing letters, I had also published for the satisfaction of Parliament and the public before this Bill was introduced by Mr. Rankin, a copy of the proceedings of the Board, giving out the contract as follows:—

Resolution of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Directors at a meeting held at Amherstburg on the 28th March last: It was moved by J. W. Ridsdale, seconded by Theodore J. Park, and carried unanimously.

That the company do now enter into a contract for the construction of the Road with Messrs J. C. Street and M. O'Reilly, the former representing Geo. Wythes, Esq. and the latter representing himself and the Trustees of the late Samuel Zimmerman, said contract being for the sum of £1,125,000, and that the President be authorized to sign the same and attach to it the seal of the Company.

I may mention that a similar contract was being prepared in Hamilton for the Eastern half of the line, to be given out by the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, when I received the telegraph from Mr. Morrison mentioning that adverse proceedings to our charters were likely to be commenced in Parliament. These proceedings as embodying the present Bill before the Committee, have also been the cause, as before explained, of the amalgamation not being completed and the work not being done.

Q.—Did you bring a party to the suit in Chancery between the rival Board of Directors?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know, whether or not the suit referred to has been settled or compromised, and if so how it was settled?

A.—I knew that the Board of the Saint Thomas and Amherstburg Railway at its meeting on the day when the amalgamation agreement was consented to between the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway, as reported, both by Mr. Rankin's and Mr. McLeod's Boards with the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway, the proceedings at were based on the understanding that that chancery suit was withdrawn; but otherwise I had no means, being no party to the suit, to know whether or not instructions had been given to the Solicitors on both sides to that effect.

Q.—Do you know the petitioners for the Bill in question, or any, or which of them.

A.—I know J. W. Keating, but not the others.

Q.—Are they in a position to comply with the requirements of the proposed Bill?

A.—Certainly not, as far as I know.

Q.—Do you know any other matter or thing which is material to the question under consideration?

A.—In thinking over the questions which I answered on Saturday, I feel anxious to explain, though the share of £5,000 of the 2½ per cent premium on the capital stock which was proposed to be divided among the original promoters of the Railway was to my brother and I, never offered to Mr. Rankin, that I consented on behalf of the Great Western Railway, that we should reopen an arbitration so desired by him in the former decision of which he thought great injustice had been done him. And I thought some little injustice had certainly been done. I should also wish to explain what made those acting for the Great Western Railway so anxious not to leave Mr. Rankin in the position of an injured man, even according to his own ideas of right and wrong. The Great Western Railway had suffered severely in the matter of the Bill for their right of way, through the interference of parties pretending to be aggrieved, and Mr. Rankin as a member for the county, had much in his power in this way. He had also actually threatened that he would use his influence in this way at the outset of the line, and would make any Company who would not connect themselves with him pay a hundred thousand pounds, more for right of way than they would otherwise do. This threat was made to my agent Mr. Greer.—A similar threat, repeated to have been made to Mr. Zimmerman, we believed to have been the cause of that gentleman's anxiety to have Mr. Rankin's co-operation, as we did not at that time know of the existence of the agreement to give Mr. Rankin a share of the contract or £25,000. I am also anxious to state that the interference of Mr. Ridsdale, the Vice President of the Great Western Railway, and myself, to get the Southern line as a second trace of the Great Western Railway, had two simple objects. We saw that the safety of the lives of the public, no less than the interests of the Great Western Railway, required that the Southern should not be a competing line. The Great Western Railway had cost double what it ought to have done, and even with the most brilliant traffic, could not be expected to yield the dividends which we know was to be insisted on by the shareholders in England, without a delay in going on with the bridges and permanent structures, which would cause great risk to the lives of the public.

To Mr. POWELL—That this mode of giving individual motive and opinion was not admissible, especially in connection with the interests of the Great Western Railway. Then as regards the interest of the Great Western Railway, that it could never compete in carrying cheaply. The Southern line, as a double track, with permanent bridges, could be built for less than the single track of the Great Western now costs by some thousand pounds. This was the cause of our anxiety to see the lines united; and we intended to satisfy the public that no monopoly would be caused by arrangement in the amalgamation agreement that any money earned over ten per cent, should first be laid out on permanent structures, in station buildings, and afterwards applied to the reduction of fares. We believed that the Southern line could carry passengers and freight direct from the Detroit to the Niagara Rivers for one half that the Great Western could carry. The expense of each train is, on the Great Western Railway, six shillings currency per mile, which is more than the average expense of lines in England. And as an engine on the light grades of the Southern line could draw double the weight that it could on the heavy grades of the Great Western line, the cost to the railway would not be more than one half, even if the Southern line had a double track carried more than double a single track were not considered. It is calculated that it carries four times as much.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Q.—In what bank did the notices from the Provincial Directors of the Amherstburgh and St. Thomas Company require the deposit money on the stock to be paid and where the terms of such notices complied with by the board representing the Zimmermen interest?

A.—In the Bank of Upper Canada. Before the Amherstburgh Board there was no evidence, except Mr. Maebeth's; I believe that the Zimmerman money was deposited in the Zimmerman Bank.

Q.—Without reference to outlay connected with dishonoured paper or in the collateral securities—how much actual expenditure has been made by you on account of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway and Woodstock and Lake Erie Road, and if any, what cash have you outlaid on account of the expenses alluded to in the first part of this question?

A.—I have had nothing to do with dishonored paper, and have not paid anything as expenses thereon, nor am I bound to pay any expenses thereon, the actual cash outlaid by me was stated on Saturday in detail, exclusive of the sum of £30,000 which I have to be half for one company, and half for the other, and consists chiefly of cost of preliminary surveys, expenses in England, and other preliminary charges.

Q.—Has any part of the money placed by you to the credit of Upper Canada to enter credit of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway been chequed out, and by whom?

A.—The money placed by me in the Bank of Upper Canada to meet my subscription to the stock of the Amherstburg Railway, is in that bank at Amherstburg, a fortnight after Mr. Zimmerman's death, wrote to said agent that he would accept that contract.

Q.—In what capacity did Mr. Henry De Blaquiere stand to the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway, and did you consider you had power to give him £25,000 or any other sum for the purpose of buying up the control of the direction of said Board.

A.—In July last I did not know Mr. Henry De Blaquiere, even by sight, and I do not think he was a director of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Company, which I afterwards found to be the case. I never had any communication with him about the 2½ per cent or £100,000 which on behalf of the Great Western Railway I had agreed to give to those holding the shares of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway, or the power to subscribe their shares to the shares to the extent of £1,000,000, I desired the control of the Railway for the *bona fide* purpose of enabling the Great Western Railway to subscribe the £1,000,000 of stock. The parties from whom I got the control offered to get the directors to allocate to any one for the Great Western Railway the whole stock of £1,000,000. This would have required me to pay an additional £100,000 as the first instalment, and therefore until we could hear from London I preferred paying the premium arranged for, or the £25,000 on the power to subscribe said million of pounds being transferred to me—by nearly the whole stock being offered to myself or those who I was making the transfer to me, and I was told to pay the whole amount of premium of £25,000 to him which I did. What division if any, he made among the other shareholders who made transfers to me, I am not aware?

Q.—Where are the vouchers for which the £150,000 spoken of by you was paid, by whom and when, and under what contract was it done?

A.—Nearly the whole was done by Mr. Zimmerman on contract with the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway. On the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway the ground has only been broken formally and a resolution passed by the directors at Amherstburg on 28th March, after the contract between Messrs. Street and Reilly was signed, authorizing Mr. Street at once to proceed to sound for his gravel pits, a knowledge of whose position is required by the engineers of the line. Mr. Street's progress was interrupted by Mr. Rankin, in bringing forward the bill now before the committee.

Q.—Did Mr. Ridsdale, or any person connected with you, draw upon the Great Western Company for money to be applied in this transaction? and if any how much and for what purpose, and was each paper honoured, and if not why not?

A.—Mr. Ridsdale the Vice President of the G. W. Company, stated that although the Great Western Company could not legally guarantee the bank's loan to me to be used for the purpose of the Great Western Railway in securing for the shareholders thereof the offer of the stock of the Southern line, he would take care to work the Railway account with the Bank of Upper Canada in such a way, by leaving a similar sum to the credit of the Railway in the bank, so that the bank should not have any reason to suppose I was going into the affairs of the Railway through advancing me £50,000. He promised to transfer from England to Canada, such an amount that the Railway's balance in the bank would be £50,000 more than it otherwise would have been, in case the bank was desirous of advance to me of that amount. Mr. Brydges, who was the only director dissenting from the policy of acquiring the South-rn line, wrote to England misrepresenting this transaction, and by this means bills for £40,000, which the Company drew at the time, were dishonoured in London, as supposed to be connected with this arrangement, and other bills also, to a greater amount than £50,000 cy. were also dishonoured upon a false suspicion of having been drawn for moneys to invest in the Southern line. We were left to adopt this plan from seeing in a successful operation some years ago, in a similar arrangement between the Government and the Great Western Railway.

Q.—Had the stock or any part of the stock, been subscribed to extend the Wood, stock and Lake Erie Co., as now existing been taken? If so, when were the books opened and the stock subscribed?

A.—The stock books for the stock to build the extensions of the Woodstock and Lake Erie road, were to be opened at a meeting of the Board, held on the 24th ultimo, and the Secretary has forwarded books to all the different towns specified in the Act. I have not, however, heard of any stock being taken as yet, in consequence of the Bill introduced by Mr. Rankin.

EVIDENCE OF MR. RANKIN.

WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1857.

The investigation of Railway Committee were continued to day. The testimony of Mr. Rankin, Esq., M.P.P., was first taken.

Q.—Did you in 1855 introduce a Bill similar to the one now introduced, for a through line from Niagara to the Detroit River? State what you know in relation thereto, and all matters connected with the present Bill, and the opposition thereto.

A.—In 1855 I introduced a Bill to incorporate a company, to be called the Amherstburg and St Thomas Railway Company, to con truct a road from Amherstburg on the Detroit River, to St. Thomas in the County of Elgin.

During the same session of Parliament a Bill was introduced and carried, authorizing the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, to make extensions from their main line, eastwardly to the Suspension Bridge, and westwardly to St. Thomas, with power to amalgamate with the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company; the same power of amalgamation having been given to the last named Company. One of the clauses of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, require that £500,000 of stock should be subscribed before any Stock Company could be properly organized in such a manner as to enable the said Board to carry out the provisions of the charter. One of the clauses of the Act authorizing the extension of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Company, and one of the conditions required to be fulfilled before an amalgamation could take place between the two above named companies, was that the Woodstock and Lake Erie Company should open books for stock to be subscribed at the places mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and that so soon (the previous conditions of the act having been complied with,) as £300,000 of stock had been subscribed in the books of the said Company, and ten per cent of the same, or £30,000 paid into such chartered bank as should be designated by the board, the Company should have the power to consummate the amalgamation with the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, and to commence the building of their extensions. The said amalgamation and extensions of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Company, received the Royal sanction on the 10th of May, 1855, and it required that those extensions should be commenced in two years from the passing of the Act. Soon after the passing of the Act, books for the subscription books of stock in the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company were opened in the manner required by Act of Parliament, at Amherstburg, Windsor Chatham and St. Thomas; and immediately I personally entered upon an active canvass of the counties of Essex and Kent, with a view to induce the ratepayers of those counties to sanction the taking of stock in behalf of the county municipalities. In pursuit of this object, I only addressed public meetings in most of the townships of the county of Essex, but I proceeded twice to various parts of the county of Kent, and addressed public meetings, urging upon the people there the same object. I once addressed the County Council of Kent, at a special session of that body, convened for the express purpose of hearing my views, and of urging upon them the propriety of subscribing for stock in the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company. I twice visited St. Thomas, in the county of Elgin, once of my own accord, the second time at the request of the Warden of St. Thomas, the reeve representing the East Riding of Elgin, and a number of other influential inhabitants of that county. On the occasion of my second visit to St. Thomas, I addressed the County Council of Elgin in Council assembled. The resolutions and conditions which by laws were submitted to the people in Essex, Kent and Elgin, proposing that each of those counties should take £50,000 of stock in the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railroad Company. These by-laws, after having been advertised in the manner required by law, were act ratified by the ratepayers of the respective counties. The W re en of the county of Essex subscribed his name in the Windsor stock-book for £50,000, taken by the municipality of the county of Essex. The Reeve of the town of Amherstburg having been duly empowered to take a vote of the ratepayers of that municipality, subscribed his name in the Amherstburg stock-book for £20,000, on behalf of the ratepayers of the above named town. I am not aware whether the Wardens of Kent or Elgin ever signed their names in either the St. Thomas or Chatham stock-book for the amount of stock which they had been authorized to take on behalf of their respective municipalities. In addition to the municipal stock thus taken and authorized to be taken, private subscri tions for stock were obtained in the Amherstburg stock book to an amount in all exceeding £6,000. In the Windsor stock-book private subscriptions were also obtained to the amount of several thousand pounds, I cannot charge my memory with the precise amount, not having seen the stock book since the month of August last. Notwithstanding the exertions made by myself and other parties in Kent and Elgin, we failed to obtain subscriptions for even half the amount required to be subscribed before the Company could commence operations under the authority of the charter. On the assembling of Parliament at Toronto, in February, 1856, finding that the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company had not as yet made any exertion whatever towards obtaining subscriptions for stock in their books, which they had not even caused to be opened for subscription in the manner required by the Act authorizing them to make their extensions east and west, I introduced a bill to amend and extend the Charter of the Amhersburg and St Thomas Railway Company. The object of the said Bill was, first, to reduce the amount required to be subscribed by the Act incorporating the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, before a Board of Di rectors could be elected, from £500,000 to £250,000; and secondly, to authorize the Company to extend their line of railway from St. Thomas eastwardly to the Suspension Bridge regardless of the Woodstock and Lake Erie extensions having or not succeeded in obtaining the amendment, reducing the amount of stock required to be subscribed, but failed to obtain the right to extend the railway eastwardly from Saint Thom as. Up to the period of the passage of the Act to amend the original charter as described above, I had devoted my whole time to the advocacy of the enterprise, defraying all my own expenses and frequently the expenses of other parties who accompanied me. Indeed, I have made it my sole business, neglecting all my private affairs. When addressing public meetings on various occasions and at different places in the county of Essex, votes of thanks for my exertions were passed by the meetings. On all these occasions I made it a point to explain to my constituents that I was assisting myself or advance their interests, it was my intention to endeavour to obtain either the whole contract or an interest in the contract for building the railway. After the prorogation of Parliament in 1856, on the 3rd of July of that year, I entered into a written agreement with the late Samuel Zimmerman, after having been repeatedly and earnestly urged by him to do so—he having in fact first proposed to me to enter into some such arrangement at Quebec in 1855. My reason for declining to act with Mr. Zimmerman in the first instance was that I was apprehensive that he was desirous of obtaining the control of the Southern Line for the purpose of retarding the building of that line in consequence of some arrangement which I was led to believe existed between him and the Great Western Railway Company—he being then supposed, as reported that the Great Western Company had promised Mr. Zimmerman the contract for building their intended double track on condition that he would contrive to prevent the building of the Southern line by way of Company, and one of the conditions required to be fulfilled before an amalgamation could take place between the two above named companies, was that the Woodstock and Lake Erie Company should open books for stock to be subscribed at the places mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and that so soon (the previous conditions of the act having been complied with,) as £300,000 of stock had been subscribed in the books of the said Company, and ten per cent of the same, or £30,000 paid into such chartered bank as should be designated by the board, the Company should have the power to consummate the amalgamation with the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, and to commence the building of their extensions. The said amalgamation and extensions of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Company, received the Royal sanction on the 10th of May, 1855, and it required that those extensions should be commenced in two years from the passing of the Act. Soon after the passing of the Act, books for the subscription books of stock in the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company were opened in the manner required by Act of Parliament, at Amhersburg, Windsor Chatham and St. Thomas; and immediately I personally entered upon an active canvass of the counties of Essex and Kent, with a view to induce the ratepayers of those counties to sanction the taking of stock in behalf of the county municipalities. In pursuit of this object, I only addressed public meetings in most of the townships of the county of Essex, but I proceeded twice to various parts of the county of Kent, and addressed public meetings, urging upon the people there the same object. I once addressed the County Council of Kent, at a special session of that body, convened for the express purpose of hearing my views, and of urging upon them the propriety of subscribing for stock in the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company. I twice visited St. Thomas, in the county of Elgin, once of my own accord, the second time at the request of the Warden of St. Thomas, the reeve representing the East Riding of Elgin, and a number of other influential inhabitants of that county. On the occasion of my second visit to St. Thomas, I addressed the County Council of Elgin in Council assembled. The resolutions and conditions which by laws were submitted to the people in Essex, Kent and Elgin, proposing that each of those counties should take £50,000 of stock in the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railroad Company. These by-laws, after having been advertised in the manner required by law, were act ratified by the ratepayers of the respective counties. The W re en of the county of Essex subscribed his name in the Windsor stock-book for £50,000, taken by the municipality of the county of Essex. The Reeve of the town of Amhersburg having been duly empowered to take a vote of the ratepayers of that municipality, subscribed his name in the Amhersburg stock-book for £20,000, on behalf of the ratepayers of the above named town. I am not aware whether the Wardens of Kent or Elgin ever signed their names in either the St. Thomas or Chatham stock-book for the amount of stock which they had been authorized to take on behalf of their respective municipalities. In addition to the municipal stock thus taken and authorized to be taken, private subscri tions for stock were obtained in the Amhersburg stock book to an amount in all exceeding £6,000. In the Windsor stock-book private subscriptions were also obtained to the amount of several thousand pounds, I cannot charge my memory with the precise amount, not having seen the stock book since the month of August last. Notwithstanding the exertions made by myself and other parties in Kent and Elgin, we failed to obtain subscriptions for even half the amount required to be subscribed before the Company could commence operations under the authority of the charter. On the assembling of Parliament at Toronto, in February, 1856, finding that the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company had not as yet made any exertion whatever towards obtaining subscriptions for stock in their books, which they had not even caused to be opened for subscription in the manner required by the Act authorizing them to make their extensions east and west, I introduced a bill to amend and extend the Charter of the Amhersburg and St Thomas Railway Company. The object of the said Bill was, first, to reduce the amount required to be subscribed by the Act incorporating the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, before a Board of Di rectors could be elected, from £500,000 to £250,000; and secondly, to authorize the Company to extend their line of railway from St. Thomas eastwardly to the Suspension Bridge regardless of the Woodstock and Lake Erie extensions having or not succeeded in obtaining the amendment, reducing the amount of stock required to be subscribed, but failed to obtain the right to extend the railway eastwardly from Saint Thom as. Up to the period of the passage of the Act to amend the original charter as described above, I had devoted my whole time to the advocacy of the enterprise, defraying all my own expenses and frequently the expenses of other parties who accompanied me. Indeed, I have made it my sole business, neglecting all my private affairs. When addressing public meetings on various occasions and at different places in the county of Essex, votes of thanks for my exertions were passed by the meetings. On all these occasions I made it a point to explain to my constituents that I was assisting myself or advance their interests, it was my intention to endeavour to obtain either the whole contract or an interest in the contract for building the railway. After the prorogation of Parliament in 1856, on the 3rd of July of that year, I entered into a written agreement with the late Samuel Zimmerman, after having been repeatedly and earnestly urged by him to do so—he having in fact first proposed to me to enter into some such arrangement at Quebec in 1855. My reason for declining to act with Mr. Zimmerman in the first instance was that I was apprehensive that he was desirous of obtaining the control of the Southern Line for the purpose of retarding the building of that line in consequence of some arrangement which I was led to believe existed between him and the Great Western Railway Company—he being then supposed, as reported that the Great Western Company had promised Mr. Zimmerman the contract for building their intended double track on condition that he would contrive to prevent the building of the Southern line by way of [illegible] and that he should so shape his course as to enable the Great Western Company to build the Southern Line at some future period, should they feel it to be for their interest to do so. After the Act to amend the original charter was passed my reasons were for declining to act with him, and these reasons were briefly these: I had pledged myself to my constituents to do all in my power to secure the building of an independent line of railway which should compete with the Great Western, and having made this pledge I felt that no inducement of a personal nature which could be held out to me would justify me in acting with any party till I was thoroughly convinced that by so doing I would place myself in a position which would enable me faithfully to redeem the pledge I had made. Notwithstanding Mr. Zimmerman's assurance, that I had been misinformed as to his intentions, and that it was his determination to endeavour to build the Southern Railway as a line competing with the Great Western Railway, I was unwilling to associate myself with him. But during the last session of Parliament, I think in the month of April, 1855, Mr. Hodge, an engineer professing to be in the confidence of Mr. Buchanan, by whom he has since been employed in his professional capacity in various ways, called upon me and suggested to me that if I would go to Hamilton and see Mr. Isaac Buchanan, I could enter into arrangements with that gentleman, by which I could effectually defeat the plans of Mr. Zimmerman with reference to the Southern Railway. In fact, Mr. Hodge distinctly intimated to me that it was the desire of Mr. Buchanan to obtain the control of the Southern line for the Great Western Railway Company; and that if I would act with Mr. Buchanan and assist him in carrying out his plans, I could more effectually serve my constituents and also by any other course I could possibly adopt. In reply to Mr. Hodge, when he first address ed me, I told him that if Mr. Buchanan desired to see me for any purpose, he would find me in Toronto, attending to my Parliamentary duties, and that in the course of a considerable space of time, Mr. Hodge called upon me again, and repeated the arguments which he had before advanced in favour of acting with Mr. Buchanan in his endeavour to obtain the control of the Southern line for the Great Western Railway Company, going more fully, on the present occasion, into an explanation of the advantages of a personal character which I could secure by acting upon his suggestions. The effect produced upon my mind by the arguments of Mr. Hodge was, that in acting with Mr. Zimmerman I should be more likely to attain the object I had in view, which was the building of a rival line to the Great Western than by any other course I could adopt. In fact, I become convinced that unless proper means were taken to defeat the plans of Mr. Buchanan, all hope of the building of a railway to compete with the Great Western would be destroyed. I therefore immediately determined to unite with Mr. Zimmerman in endeavouring to obtain the control of the Southern line, believing that by that means alone could I secure for the people inhabiting the region of the country bordering upon Lake Erie and lying between the Niagara and the Detroit Rivers, the completion of an enterprise so long and anxiously sought for, and of such vital importance to their interests. Acting upon this determination, I entered into a written agreement with Mr. Zimmerman, dated at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls on the third day of July, 1856, by which I agreed to unite with Mr. Zimmerman in endeavoring, first, to secure an amalgamation between the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company and the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company; and, secondly, that, having accomplished that amalgamation, I should unite with Mr. Zimmerman in applying for the contract for building the railway from Amhersburg to St. Thomas, with the understanding that, if successful in obtaining the contract, I should be entitled to receive one fourth of the profits arising from it. It was, however, further agreed that Mr. Zimmerman should have the power; if he thought proper to avail himself of it, within twelve months from the date of the agreement, of purchasing my interest in the second contract for the sum of £25,000. I was at that time one of a sub committee of seven persons named in the Charter of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Company, whose duty it was to cause stock books to be opened in the manner and at the places designated in the Act; and upon the subscription of the amount of stock required by the Act to enable the shareholders to elect a board of Directors, to close those books and convene a meeting of the shareholders in the manner appointed by the Charter, for the purpose of enabling them to elect such Board of Directors, who should be clothed with all the power conferred upon them by the Act of incorporation. On the 5th of July, 1856, a meeting of the provisional committee was held at St. Thomas, at which five of the members of that committee were present.—Mr. Zimmerman appeared at that meeting and proposed to subscribe in his own name, and in the names of certain friends of his a sufficient amount of stock to form the Company in Amhersburg, and to fulfil the following conditions. First—That he should be permitted to deposit the amount of the first call upon the the stock, namely, ten per cent, in the Zimmerman Bank. Secondly—That after he had subscribed, the provisional committee should close the books and call a meeting of the shareholders at Amhersburg on the 7th of August following. After some deliberation among themselves, the members of the provisional committee present, unanimously agreed to comply with the conditions proposed by Mr. Zimmerman; whereupon he entered his name on the stock books, and produced Powers of Attorney from several other individuals authorizing him to subscribe their names for various amounts, which tog ther with the amount for which he had himself subscribed, made up the same amount by the amended Act for putting the said Act into effect. Immediately afterwards the provisional committee passed a resolution declaring the books to be closed, and calling a meeting of the shareholders at Amhersburgh on the 7th of August, 1856. Two members of the provisional committee, being a majority of them, met St. Thomas at the meeting. The Charter directly stated that the Acts of the provisional committee, or a majority of them, should be valid. The members of the provisional committee, who were present at St. Thomas had assembled at my request. I had not thought it necessary to request the attendance of the two members of the Provisional Committee residing at Amhersburgh: but on the third day after the meeting at St. Thomas, I went to Amhersburg for the express purpose of informing them of what had taken place at St. Thomas on the 5th of July. On arriving at Amhersburg, I called upon Mr. Kolfage, one of the Provisional Committee, and informed him of my having succeeded in getting a sufficient amount of stock taken up to enable the Company to commence operations. Mr. Kolfage was the person at whose store or hop the Amhersburg stock book had been left, by direction of the Provisional Committee, for subscriptions. On being informed by me of what had taken place at Saint Thomas, he expressed in strong terms the gratification he felt on hearing it, at length there was a prospect of the commencement of operations.

EVIDENCE OF MR. RANKIN, CONTINUED.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

I continued to converse with Mr. Kolfage for a few moments, in the course of which conversation I learned from him that the only other member of the Provincial Committee who lived at Amhersburg, was then absent from town. On that occasion I omitted to ask Mr. Kolfage anything about the stock book which had been left in his possession. The last time I had seen that stock book, it contained the subscription of the Reeve of Amhersburg for £20,000 on behalf of the municipality, and some £2000 or thereabouts of private subscriptions. Mr. Kolfage did not intimate to me, or assign any reason whatever to suppose that any other subscriptions than those I have mentioned above, had been obtained since I had last seen the book. I therefore parted with him under the impression that he was rejoiced to hear the intelligence I had communicated to him. As nearly as I can recollect it was on the 14th of July, certainly it was before the 15th. Mr. Kolfage called upon me at my residence near Windsor, and asked me in what bank I would recommend him to put the deposit of ten per cent, upon the £500 of stock he had subscribed for in the Amhersburg stock book, he having been one of the first to subscribe. I replied that in my opinion it was not material where he made the deposit so long as he was paid into the chartered banks of the Province, but I added that I had paid my deposit upon the stock I had subscribed for, into the agency for the Bank of Upper Canada at Chatham. After some further conversation, in the course of which Mr. Kolfage made no allusion whatever to the Wallace subscription in the Amhersburg book, nor did he say anything to lead me to suppose that any subscriptions whatever had been made in that book since the time I had last seen it, when it contained only those to which I have referred. He took his departure saying that he would make his deposit also in the Bank of Upper Canada either at Windsor or Chatham. This conversation took place the day before the last day on which the law required parties having subscribed for stock to make their deposit in order that they might be entitled to vote at shareholders at the election of directors, to

take place on the 7th of August following. A few days after the interview with Mr. Kolfage, a report reached me that some party or parties had subscribed for £500,000 of stock in the Amherstburg stock book. I naturally became alarmed at hearing this report, and immediately went to Amherstburg to see Mr. Kolfage, who, when I put the question to him as to whether there was any foundation for the report I had heard, answered in the affirmative. I then expressed my surprise at his not having communicated this intelligence to me before, to which he only answered that he had not thought it necessary to do so. I then requested him to allow me to look at the book in order that I might see in what name this large amount of stock had been taken. He at first declined to show me the book, but on my pressing him, he said he could not to do so, even if he were inclined, since he had some time before handed the book to Mr. T. Park, who still retains it in his own possession. Mr. Kolfage, however, consented to accompany me to Mr. Parks, for the purpose of desiring him to show the book. We accordingly went to Mr. Park's together, when Mr. Kolfage requested Mr. Park to show me the book, Mr. Park replied that he would have no particular objection to do so if it were in his power, but it was impossible, because his brother who was then absent in Buffalo or elsewhere had carried with him the key of a large iron safe in which the book had been placed. Mr. Kolfage was particularly anxious that the book should be shown to him, and expressed some annoyance at the evident evasion of Mr. Park, seeming to feel that the account of his brother having carried away the key of the safe, was a very improbable one. Mr. Park, however, told me that he expected his brother to return home on the following Wednesday, and that if his brother was willing to show me the book, he would send me word, in order that I might come down and see it. After the interview above referred to, I met Mr. Zimmerman by previous arrangement at London in order that he might take advice from counsel as to the best mode of proceeding in order to get possession of the book. The result was that Mr. Beecher, Barrister, advised me to replevy the stock book. Acting under this advice, on the following Wednesday, without waiting to be sent for, I went to Amherstburg accompanied by the Sheriff of Essex and Mr O'Connor, barrister of Windsor, with the intention of executing the writ of replevin, which was directed against Mr. Kolfage. I could not take it out of the possession of Mr. Park under that writ. Up to this time I had entertained doubts as to the truth of the story about the books being in Mr. Parks' possession, and it was in consequence of these doubts that I had taken the writ against Mr. Kolfage, but immediately on receiving information communicated to me after my arrival at Amherstburg, that the book really was in Mr. Parks' safe, I made no mention either to Mr. Kolfage or any of his friends, of my intention to replevy the book. I, however, went to Mr. Parks' on the street, and, in conversation, with him stated to him that, as his brother had not returned with the key, I hoped he would have no objection to show me the book. Mr. Park replied that when I last called upon him, he told me that after his brother's return he would send me word if he was willing to show me the book, and that as he had not sent me word I could not complain of his having put me to the trouble of coming down a second time. It is not necessary for me to repeat all that passed between Mr. Parks and myself. It is sufficient for me to say that he distinctly told me that I could not see the book.—On the third occasion of my visit to Amherstburg, I was accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff of Essex and a gunsmith from Sandwich, the gunsmith having, by my direction, furnished himself with a powder and fuze, in order that if Mr. Park still refused to open his safe and surrender the book I might take the most effectual means of getting it, by blowing the safe open with gunpowder. We had, however no difficulty in obtaining possession of the book on this occasion. Mr. Park bowed to the authority of the law, and, merely protesting against my conduct, quietly handed me the book. On obtaining possession of it, I at once became satisfied of the fraudulent nature of the subscription, that the party in whose name was the subscription, for £500,000 was a mere man of straw, whom I had good reason to believe was not worth £500 in the world. The individual I allude to was one William Wallace, a civil engineer, who, a few months before, had written to me, in closing letters of introduction from the late Judge Strachan and others and Mr. Alexander Douglass, of Fort Erie, applying for employment in his professional capacity, for which employment some £500 or £600 a year would have been liberal compensation. The manner in which the subscription was entered on the book afforded to my mind a clear evidence of fraudulent intention The Amherstburg stock book contained a heading, of which the following is a copy:—

"Province of Canada, Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, capital stock one million of pounds currency, or $4,000,000, in forty thousand shares of £25 or $100 each—subscription for £500,000

We the undersigned, respectively, hereby bind ourselves to, and promise and agree to, and with the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, to take the number of shares in the capital stock of the said Company set opposite our respective names, and to pay calls thereon, according to the regulations and by-laws of the said Company hereafter to be passed.

RESIDENCE.	NAMES.	No. of Shares	Amount in Halifax Currency & Dollars.
Amherstburg	John A. Kane	10	£250
	W. A. Elliott	5	125
	Jos. Mauger	5	125
	Thos. Boyle	5	125
	Wm. Bartlett	5	125
	Alex. Jarvis	5	125
	Chas. McLeod	5	125
	C. M. Carpenter	5	125
	Wm. Wallace	5	125
Anderdon		5	125
		10	250
		20	500
		50	1250
		100	2500
		200	5000
		400	10000
		800	20000
		1600	40000
		3200	80000

which heading, together with the manner in which other parties had subscribed their names on the same page above the name of Mr. Wallace who; it will be observed, omitted to state the number of shares for which he had subscribed, and so placed the figures that only £500 appears in the column of pounds, while all the three other cyphers are placed under the column of shillings or pence, while further on, under the columns for dollars appear the figures to represent 2,000, while the remaining three cyphers are under the column for cents. On the same day that I first went to Amherstburg with the intention of replevying the book with writ against Kolfage, Mr. Greer called at my house in the morning, and being told that I was not home, he went to Sandwich where, while waiting for the Sheriff to accompany me to Amherstburg, I met him (Mr. Greer) in the street. He told me that he had come from Hamilton on purpose to see me on railway matters. Mr. Greer then requested me to afford him a private interview, and in compliance with his wish I accompanied him to an adjoining hotel, where Mr. Greer communicated to me the fact that he had called upon me as an agent of Mr. Buchanan, who, as he alleged, was desirous of securing my co-operation in Mr. Buchanan's plans to get the contract for the southern line of railway. I cannot recall the exact words that passed between Mr. Greer and myself, but suffice it to say that from what he communicated to me I became satisfied that Mr. Buchanan was interested in what I afterwards discovered to be the Wallace subscription. To save Mr. Zimmerman from ruin it was absolutely necessary to establish the illegality of that subscription, Mr. Greer gave me to understand that Messrs. Park & McLeod of Amherstburg were acting in concert with Mr. Buchanan in his plans with reference to the Southern Railway, and that Mr. Buchanan was particularly anxious that I should join his party in order, as he alleged, to prevent disputes arising thereafter, which disputes might have a damaging effect upon the prospects of the enterprise. Feeling that I was bound at all hazards to save Mr. Zimmerman, and well knowing that if Mr. Buchanan had been confident of the legality of his position as a party interested or intending to become interested in a subscription sufficiently large to enable him to control the Company, there was no reason why he should concern himself about me. I at once looked upon his advances to me through his agent as strong evidence of the consciousness on his part of the unsoundness of his position, and feeling that it was of great importance that I should secure some unimpeachable proof of the fact that he felt that he stood on doubtful, if not positively dishonest ground, I at once resolved to adopt such a course with Mr. Greer as to lead him to suppose that for a consideration, I would consent to act with Mr. Buchanan. First, I told Mr. Greer that I was at liberty to take whatever course I thought proper. Mr Greer then entered into an explanation of the advantages of a personal nature which I would secure from complying with the wishes of his principal. I gave Mr. Greer to understand that I was desirous of putting myself in a position to make something out of the railway, and that the only honest means I knew of by which that could be done would be to get a contract, or an interest in a contract, for building the road. Mr. Greer left me under the impression that there would be no difficulty in arranging matters, and promise that on his return to Hamilton, after seeing Mr. Buchanan, he would write to me, which he accordingly did in the following words:—

"Hamilton, 28th July, 1856.

"My dear Sir,—I now have the pleasure of reading my promise by writing you. In my interview with you of Saturday last, of course I had no object or desire to influence you against your interest, but I considered that I was doing you a service in letting you know that you are upon what I considered and still see to be a losing ticket. My judgment in your circumstances would have decided that it was my interest to remain one of the 'old folks,' as Mr. Merritt styles those who have borne the heat and burden of the day in respect to the Southern road. They are all on one side, and you and your friends on the other. Now, I believed, in giving to you, and I still believe that there is no feeling to excuse you, or to deprive you of a share of any advantages which they might have to divide among themselves. I, of course, could not assure you or any other friends of a contract; but I repeat what I felt authorized to say to you, that, looking to a contract, you would be on the straight road to at least get a preference of the work on the same terms as strangers would offer to do it at; and this, in railroad matters, is generally a full rough calculation. I am quite aware that all this is indefinite, but I do not see how it can be otherwise in the meantime; but indefinite as it is, I think you will pardon me for expressing myself thus: I believe it to be more for your character as a politician and interest as an individual than any promises you can have from other parties, and, therefore, it is that I have out of friendship laid my views before you which are in no way changed from what I have seen and learned since I had the pleasure of seeing you at Sandwich. I shall be happy to hear from you, and I hope, announcing your intention of working harmoniously with those gentlemen with whom I am connected in the present undertaking.

I am, dear Sir,
Sincerely yours,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN H. GREER

After the receipt of this letter Mr. Greer again came from Hamilton to see me, and in a conversation at Windsor, he went more fully into an explanation of the inducements which he was authorized to offer me, in order to procure my co-operation with Mr. Buchanan. He dwelt largely upon the pecuniary advantages that I might expect to derive, and went more fully into pecuniary inducements, so expressing himself without stating it in so many distinct words, as to lead me to suppose that I might realize at least £30,000, and that I could obtain a check for £5,000 at once. The manner in which I was led to infer that the £30,000 might be obtained was from the fund of £150,000 which Mr. Buchanan was to contrive to establish by some means, and which fund would be divided among five persons, of whom I would be one. The language used by Mr. Greer on this occasion as well as on all the others was exceedingly vague, much in the style generally adopted by his principal, Mr Buchanan, that which might mean either a great deal or nothing as might best suit his purpose. On this occasion I told Mr. Greer that there was an unsettled dispute between the Great Western Railway Company and myself about the value of a certain piece of property of mine occupied by them, that an arbitration had taken place about the value of it some three years before, that the sum awarded was only £600 which had not been paid to me by the Company, within the time required by their Charter, and that subsequently I had declined to allow them to take it for the price awarded, and I was desirous of having a new arbitration, that if Mr. Buchanan would induce the Company to consent to a new arbitration it would remove the feeling of hostility on my mind which rendered one averse to acting with Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Greer again returned to Hamilton under the impression that I would be willing to act with Mr. Buchanan under certain conditions.

Editorial Correspondence.

Toronto, Tuesday, 10th May, 1857.

The incorporation of the Town of Sandwich was this morning brought before the Committee on Private Bills, for their report; and we, on behalf of the parties who petitioned for the incorporation, had an opportunity of witnessing the most scandalous tit or of petty spite and contemptible manoeuvreing that ever emanated from any person wishing to be regarded in the light of a Legislator, in the conduct of Mr. Rankin, the Representative of Essex. A most numerously and respectably signed petition had been got up, praying that the Legislature would incorporate Sandwich within certain limits, and the persons holding lands within those bounds were unanimous in their desire for the incorporation; but for all this, must Mr. Rankin go before the Committee, and make use of every quibble, in order that the object of the petition might be defeated; and having no argument whatever to adduce, was of necessity reduced to making statements which were unfounded in fact, utterly devoid of truth, and for instance, that the respectable individuals who signed the petition—referring more particularly to a number of the French Canadians who had done so, were *ignorant*, and unable to comprehend the meaning and purport of the petition to which they had attached their signatures, and it was therefore incumbent upon the Committee to prevent the incorporation, and regard the *rights and interests of these poor and benighted persons*, who were unable to take care of and manage their own affairs and required the interference of the Legislature on their behalf. A more barefaced and contemptible slander could not have been perpetrated against any set of men than this; for, to accuse the Canadians, who are most anxious to be included within the incorporation, and who well know the many advantages that would result to them in being so, is a libel foul and disgraceful in the extreme. What right has Mr. Rankin to dictate to these honest and respectable gentlemen the line of conduct they must pursue in regard to their interests? We have not the least hesitation in saying, that most of those very persons whom he accuses of *ignorance*, if placed with him in the scale, would prove that he was by far their inferior.

There was another assertion which was made by that truth loving gentleman, which demonstrates to a charm, the amount of reliance that can be placed in him. When he referred to the petition, he stated, that three-fourths of the signatures attached to it were those of negroes and possessed no property. This he must have known to be a downright misstatement, and is only on a par with every other objection made to our incorporation.

We could not help noticing his confusion when he asserted that the parties whose deeds were included within the bounds intended to be incorporated were strongly opposed to it, and had desired him to use every exertion to defeat it, when Col. Prince presented a further petition, signed by the very parties whom Mr. Rankin had asserted as being opposed, praying that they might be included within the Corporation.

The Committee were not, however, to be misled by such trash as this; and took a correct view of the matter, and reported the Bill for the Incorporation without amendment, upon the assurance of Col. Prince, who, be it observed, attended as an inhabitant of Sandwich, deeply interested in its welfare, and Mr. Woodbridge, that the signatures were genuine, and that the majority of the inhabitants were in favor of it, leaving Mr. Rankin in anything but a happy mood to digest his defeat, as best he might. For the life of us, we cannot conceive what could have been the motive of Mr. Rankin in opposing this measure, without it is from political spite against the place. If he had brought forward a single argument against it which might have been listened to with some degree of consideration; but failing in this, he was only ridiculed for his petty and selfish motive.

The following is a list of the three-quarter negroes. The names speak for themselves:

Wm. Woodbridge.	James Miller
Wm. Johnson	R. Goodall
Albert Prince	George Bullock
H. C. Guillot	Damus St. Louis
A. Morse	Thomas Hill
J. B. Laughton	W. D. Baby
J. B. Askin	John A. Askin
P. F. Ouellette	W. Clarke
C. Marcott	B. Gauthier
F. Payette	George Teakle
George Jessop	J. D. Otter
Louis J. Fiaett	Arthur Williams
C. S. McMullin	George Williams
Thos. McKee	D. Page
E. Davis	Wm Westaway
O. Bartley	Jas F Forest
J. McKee	Henry Calkins his mark
W. G. Wilks	Allan X Watkins his mark
G. A. Bullock	A Labalan
O Gauthier	Edward Green
Thos Wolf	Thos Haley
John Green	Owen Robinson
Wm Robinson	St Brant
St Brant	Jas Woodbridge
Alex. Parent	P J Salter J P
Joseph Miller	his mark
John X Hitch	Wm Hunt
mark	Cyrus Dobson
E Labell	A B Ouellette
Olivier Filion	George Lee
R Maycock	J Winter
Henry Vokle	Wm Mears
James Jessop	A. Lasaline
John Fitch	James Ward
Thos Overton	Wm O'Callaghan
R S Lawrence	E B Stewart
Wm Bain	L Jolebois
Antoine Vermette	Rev Thos Cloghorn
Philip Morton	P Manuel
J A Wilkinson	Wm Wells
George Laurin	George Wells
Wm Stewart	Wm Trownsell
P Grownswell	C B Caegrain
George Leach	Joseph Morris
George Matthews	Edward H Dewar
Basile Le Bœuff	Wm Ryan
Edward Moxley	J H Wilkinson
Wm Crosby	Pierre Marantette
George Hann	Chas Baby
Mr O'Donoghue	Jacques Parent
John W Campbell	Louis Malleux
L Biro	Peltermean
John Hill	Thos Hemmings
D B Brien	Martin O'Brien
David Gains	

The Southern Railway.

The evidence in this matter has been closed, and to-day the Committee heard counsel. Dr. Connor on behalf of the McLeod Board, or rather against the new Bill, made a strong and telling speech against the measure, and referred to Mr. Rankin in a manner that must have been anything but agreeable to his feelings, showing that the only motive that he had in view, was a hope that the twenty-five thousand, which so unfortunately (for him) slipped through his fingers, might be realized if the new charter could only be carried. The speech upon the whole was decidedly a good and powerful one. Counsel will be heard on behalf of Mr. Rankin's Bill to-morrow, and the Committee will then report thereon.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Three Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.

Township of Gosfield, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is AMPLE for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General, and Marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 13th June 1857 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week each way between AMHERSTBURG and RONDEAU on and from the First day July next.

The conveyance to be made in a Two Horse Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Rondeau is 68 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than Five Miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do, to leave *Amherstburg* and *Rondeau* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at such hours as may be required, not to proceed direct through both ways—Serving the offices at Duffown, Rumney, Merson, Leamington, Wheatley, Kingsville, and Colchester.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to annul the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded: undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of five hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Amherstburg, Chatham, Rondeau and Merson.

GILBERT GRIFFIN.
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office.
London, 1st May, 1857.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN, will hold its First Sitting at Denoau's Tavern, in the Sixth Concession, on Saturday the 23rd day of May inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All complaints against the Assessment Roll must be made to the Clerk, on or before the 14th day of this month.

HENRY BOTSFORD,
Township Clerk.

Malden, 6th May, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Anderdon, will hold its First Sitting at the Cottage Tavern, on Thursday the 26th inst., at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.
Clerk's Office, Clerk.
Anderdon, May 11th, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 292, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County For particulars apply to

H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

CAUTION.

I hereby forbid any one trusting my wife ANN CONROY as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

FARREL CONROY.

Amherstburg, May 13, 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

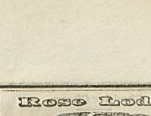
POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

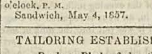
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK.

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
Secretary.

St. Thomas,
4th May, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim since his commencement in business and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 18, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.

Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

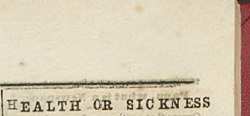
I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and nerve in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the system of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these operations, in which the virtues are aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shrinking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who has once adopted them in her family's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Diarrhœa	Liver Complaints,
Dysepepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Dropsy,	Piles,
Debility,	Stone and Gravel,
Fever and Ague,	Secondary Symptoms,
Female Complaints,	Venereal Affections,
	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

☞ Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic, Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A. Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Hartty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Risks taken, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday the

6th day of May next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 27, 28 & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

Papa, what is a Newspaper.

Organs that gentlemen play, my boy,
To answer the taste of the day, my boy,
Whatever it be,
They hit on the key,
And pipe in full concert away, my boy.

News from all countries and climes, my boy,
Advertisements, essays, and rhymes, my boy,
Mixed up with all sorts
Of (f)lying reports,
And published at regular times, my boy.

Articles able and wise, my boy,
At least in editors' eyes, my boy,
And logic so grand,
That few understand
To what in the world it applies, my boy.

Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy,
Little scraps to instruct and amuse, my boy,
And lengthy debate
Upon matters of state,
For wise-headed folk to peruse, my boy.

The funds as they were and are, my boy,
The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy,
And every week
Some clever critique
On some rising theatrical star, my boy.

The age of Jupiter's moons, my boy,
The stealing of somebody's spoons, my boy,
The state of the crops,
The style of the fops,
And the wit of the public buffons, my boy.

List of all physical ills, my boy,
Banished by somebody's pills, my boy,
Till you ask with surprise
Why any one dies,
Or what's the disorder that kills, my boy.

Who has got married, to whom, my boy,
Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy,
Who has had birth
On this sorrow-stained earth,
And who tottors fast to the tomb, my boy.

The price of cattle and grain, my boy,
Directions to dig and to drain, my boy,
But 'twould take me too long
To tell you a song,
A quarter of all they contain my boy.

HIBERNIAN LOGIC.—Mick Casey used to "stand" in Carew's grocery on the corner.—Smith went in the other day *after* some "fixins," and among the rest called for a gallon of molasses. There was about a pint in the measure, when Mick began drawing, and after he filled it he poured into Smith's vessel until about a pint was left, as before, in the measure, and then set it down under the cask.

"Hallo!" says Smith, "what are you about? Why don't you put in a gallon, as I ordered?"

"A gallon is it, sur! An' sure an' there's that much in the jug," replied Mick.

Of course Smith would never believe this, as there was a pint left in the measure; and he "made no bones" of accusing Mick of attempting to cheat him.

"Sur," asked Mick, "wasn't there a pint in the measure?"

"Yes."

"Well, thin, ther's the same now?"

"Yes."

"Well, thon, sure an' yo have all that belongs to yez, for didn't I draw the measure full and put it in the jug?"

"No, there's a pint left."

"The divil, sur, an' wasn't that pint there before? Get yourself out of the store, you specimen of maneness, to be after chatin' a lad out of a pint of molasses!"

Smith left, being utterly unable to convince Mick of the error of his way.

CABINET OF CURIOSITIES.—A plate of butter from the cream of a 'joke.'

A small quantity of tar, supposed to have been left where the Israelites *pitched* their tents.

The original brush used in painting the 'signs of the Times.'

A bucket of water from 'All's well.'

Soap with which a man was *washed* overboard.

The strap which is used to sharpen the water's edge.

The pencil with which Britania ruled the waves.

A portion of yeast used in raising the wind.

The saucer belonging to the cup of sorrow.

A dime from the moon when she gave change for the last quarter.

A fence made of the railing of a scolding wife.

The chair in which the sun sets.

The hammer which broke up the meeting.

A buckle to fasten a laughing stock.

Eggs from a nest of things.

Hinges and locks from the trunk of an elephant.

Rockers for the Cradle of Liberty.

A feather from the wings of a flying report.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—Chesterfield was at court in France where Voltaire was one of the guests. Chesterfield seemed going about the brilliant circle of ladies. Voltaire accosted him.—

'My Lord' I know you are a judge; which are the more beautiful, the English or the French ladies?'

"Upon my word,' replyed Chesterfield, with his usual presence of mind, "I am no judge of paintings."

Some time afterwards Voltaire, being in London, happened to be at a nobleman's party with Chesterfield; a lady in the company, prodigiously rouged, directed her whole discourse to Voltaire, and engross his whole conversation. Chesterfield cams up, tapped him on the shoulder. and said:—

"Sir, take care that you are not captivated."

"My Lord,' replied the French wit, "I scorn to be taken by an English craft under French colors."

The following are said to be infallible recipes: for preserving the complexion, temperance; for whitening the hands, honesty; to remove stains, repentance; for improving the sight, observation; a beautiful ring, the home circle; for improving the voice, civility; the best companion to a toilet, a wife; to keep away moths, good society.

Winchell tells a story of a dog which undertook to cross a well in two jumps. There are a great many people just like that dog—folks who thinks they can jump across a well in two jumps. They that undertake it usually "bring up down in the water.'

The New York *Mirror* says that some omnibus proprietors have adopted the classic motto from Cæsar "Jam forte in omnibus."

Cheddar Cheese.

(Now the cheese-making season is about to commence, we commend the following article to the attention of dairy farmers. It is communicated by a friend who has had much experience in cheese-making. We cannot help thinking that Canada should supply her own wants in this time, and yet there are large quantities of English cheese sold in Canada at 1s 3d. to 2s. per pound. —Ed. Witness:)

"After the morning milking, the evening and morning milk are put together into the tub. The temperature of the whole is brought to 80 degrees, by heating a small quantity of the evening milk. After the rennet is put in, an hour is required for coagulation. If it was put into the milk at seven o'clock, at eight o'clock the curd is partly broken and allowed to subside for a few minutes, in order that a small quantity of the whey may be drawn off to be heated.—This whey is put into a tin vessel and placed in a boiler, to be heated in hot water. The curd is then most carefully and minutely broken. This is done with utensils called shovel breakers, when the curd is broken as minutely as rice; after this is done an insistant pours several pailfuls of heated whey into the mass, during the pouring in of the whey the stirring with the breakers is actively continued in order to mix the whole regularly and not to allow any portion of the curd to be over-heated. The temperature at this time is raised to 100 degrees and the stirring is continued a considerable time until the minutely broken pieces of curd acquire a certain degree of consistency. The curd is then left half an hour to subside. At the end of half an hour the curd has settled to the bottom of the tub when the most of the whey is removed from the curd. A spiggot is turned at the bottom of the tub and the remainder of the whey is allowed to drain off, which it does without any pressure being required. The curd is carefully cut and heaped up in the side of the tub, and then left for an hour with no other pressure than its own weight. But the proper way is to have a tub made with a convex bottom, and instead of putting the curd in the side of the tub, it is put up in the centre which is elevated, and left for an hour as I said before. After this interval it is cut across in large pieces, turned over once on the centre of the tub and left in a heap as before for half an hour. The whey drips away towards the sides of the tub, and runs off at the spiggot. It is now ready for pressure, but great care is to be taken not to put it into the vat, to be pressed at too high a temperature. If the heat be above 60 degrees, and it is usually higher at this time, the curd is broken by the hand, and thrown upon a lead cooler until it is brought to the desired temperatnre. It is then put into vats, and moderately pressed for about an hour. The next thing is to take the curds from the vat and break them fine by putting them through a curd mill, and mix them with salt, and make them up into a cheese, a pound of refined salt is sufficient for half a cwt. of curd.

The cheese is put into a press, at from 2 till 3 o'clock, and remains till the morning. Next morning the cheese is reversed in the vat, and a calico cloth is put upon it, to give it a smooth surface, and the following morning it is ready for the shelf; as that is three days in making, so that is only three cloths it gets.—During the two last days, the pressure is improved by doubling the cloths, one than for drying it."

OIL AND OINTMENT FOR BRUISES.—Take of camomile flowers, lavender, and southernwood tops, of each three handfuls; red sage, and rosemary tops, of each two handfuls; red rose buds, one handful; shred all very fine. Put the ingredients in a new stone pipkin, with a quart of best salad oil. Let them stand two months or more, stirring them often. Then boil it up in the same vessel. Let it boil a quarter of an hour, then add a quarter of a pint of the best French brandy. Boil it up again strain it off through a seive, and it will be fit for use. The ointment is to be made by adding some lard to the ingredients after the oil is strained off. Let it simmer about ten minutes, then strain clear into galipots.

MEASURING HAY.—The editor of the *New Jersey Farmer* gives his rule, based on large experience, for measuring hay, formerly weighed his hay. But repeated trials taught him that this was unnecessary. Take a mow that has lain through the winter, and ascertain its amount in cubic feet, (multiplying its width by its depth, and that product by its length,) and then divide by 700, and the quotient gives the number of tons. The upper third takes 800 feet to the ton, the lower 600 feet, making the mean 700 feet. If the mow is only five or six deep, however, it takes an average of 800 to the ton.

ASPARAGUS.—Those who have asparagus beds, must not expect that they will take care of themselves. If a good top dressing of short stable manure has not already been dug in, we recommend that as soon as possible a compost of stable manure and muck, muck mixed with three bushels of wood ashes to every cubic yard of the compost be spread over the bed to the depth of two to three inches. When this is done, then sow two or three quarts of salt to the square rod, and it will be found that the asparagus beds will repay the owner handsomely for his trouble. The asparagus plant is greedy and exhausting, and when not supplied with manure, the young shoots come up in the spring like pipe stems, and one can hardly get a good mouth from a mow in the space of ground. Now we might just as well have asparagus coming up in the spring with shoots like hoe handles, but the ground must be made rich in the fall. A good coating such as is recommended above, pro tects the plants from the frost, and when late applied, will keep the roots growing beneath the surface, so that when the spring comes, not only are the shoots early, but when ready to cut, they are of a good size, tender, and of a delicious flavor. Salt is of great use to asparagus, and the plants will bear an extraordinary dose. In its wild state, the natural habitat of the asparagus is near the sea or salt lakes and marshes. The top dressing, even where the bed has not been thoroughly enriched before the plants were set out, will answer every purpose and during the next season the old plants will throw out new roots near the surface, from which strong shoots will come up the next year.

CAKED UDDER—ARNICA.—Under this caption in the *Country Gentleman* of the 12th inst., the tincture of arnica was spoken of as having proved highly efficacious in a case of this kind, and doubtless it might prove so often in similar cases, as well as in bruises and injuries unattended with flesh wounds. It may be prepared by digesting for four days, two ounces of the flowers of Leopard's bane (Arnica montana) in a pint of Alcohol, and filtering the solution. This preparation has long been in use among German practitioners, for a variety of affections, and is used both internally and externally; from its efficacy in bruises, &c., it has received the title of *panacea lupurum*.—Preparations under the name of arnica have entered largely into the prescriptions of homœopathic practitioners; but if we are to understand that their practice is restricted to the use of infinitesimal doses, the instance in consideration would seem to have been entirely without any such limits.

Probably most of the liniments in common use for the human species, would prove efficacious if applied to domestic animals. Among these we may mention the compound tincture of soap, (liquid opodeldoc) which may be used in cases where a liniment is required, either alone or combined. when there is much pain, with a third or an equal quantity of tincture of *aconite root*, or what the same quantity of laudanum, or of tincture of arnica. The compound tincture of soap may be also usefully combined with one-fourth the quantity of oil of origanum, or oil of cedar, or with aqua ammonia, and used as a liniment.

These substances can usually be obtained of any apothecary.—*B. Providence R. I.*

ELECTURARY FOR THE RHEUMATISM.—Powdered gum guaiacum, eight grains flour sulphur, two drachms; powdered rhubarb, fifteen grains; cream of tartar, one drachm; powdered ginger, thirty grains; nutmeg, eight grains. To be made into an electuary with two ounces of clarified honey; a teaspoonful to be taken night and morning.

EYE WATER.—Those who have any weakness or complaints in the eyes should carefully avoid tampering with them, and either taking to glasses, or using medicial washes at the recommendation of ignorant people. The following may be used without injury, and may, in some slight cases, afford relief; but no great benefit is to be expected from them. Bread milk frequently milked into the eye from the nipple; rose water, or elder flower water; weak green tea, camomile tea, or rosemary tea.

A lady who was recently visited by a servant who had been married, and seeing that she presented an appearance of having very much bettered her circumstances, she inquired the nature of her husband's profession. To this interrogatory the young woman replied, "He is an asker, ma'am." "An asker!" inquired the good lady, with astonishment, "and what in the world is that?" "O, ma'am, he stands in the street and asks." "Why, you don't mean to say you have married a beggar, do you?" "Yes, ma'am, and it's very good business. My husband thinks it very hard indeed, if he don't bring home more than five shillings a day."

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour, . $6 00
Superfine Flour, . . 5 50
Fine do . . 5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do . . 2 00 do
Corn Meal, . . . 0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed, . . . 1 50 per 100lbs
Bran, . . . 1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers, call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with all dispatch, therefore

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN ASHLEY, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION
AND
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada: LOT No. 11, there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit, City of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will unquestionably be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£250.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned, if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander*,
Will leave Detroit Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander*.
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander*.
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*.

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SHUMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857. 1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, " (New Propeller,)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Eric Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as those of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKE.

Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, } A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo, } Milwaukie,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolets, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillet's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sendwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased these large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to as regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.
Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN.
Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all Premiums and *Premiums and future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Machines, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

Maple Leaf.

DIEU ET SON DROIT

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1857. NO. 14.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, one insertion only 5s. 0d cy
Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

L A W

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Belford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, S, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

MANUFACTURED BY

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. tsw doorsabove the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT, ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., &c. No pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tile of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES,
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town

—TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

Select Poetry.

From the Barrie Advance.

My Lovers.

I know I am a merry girl,
And have had many a lover,
But the good traits in all of them
I never could discover.

Some had brown eyes, and some had blue
Of soft, bewitching light;
And some had orbs whose jetty hue
Seemed darker far than night.

And some very short, and others tall,
And some good-looking—very;
And some, perhaps, were good and true
And talented were many.

And some had gold, before whose shrine
So many ladies knelt,
But that had not a charm for me—
My heart seem'd made of steel.

But lo! I met another one
Of loving, honest heart;
Who spoke to me in gentleness,
Nor dealt in flattery's art.

And he too, sought to win my love,
Nor did he seek in vain;
For truth and gentleness will win
What gold cannot obtain.

MARIE A.

TORONTO, April 1857.

A Chapter on Rats.

It is reckoned that in Jamaica rats consumed a twentieth part of the entire crop of Sugar Cane, and 30,000 were destroyed in one year in a single plantation. In fact, rats are to the earth what sparrows are to the air—universall; present. In the remote islands of the Pacific they abound, and are sometimes the only inhabitants.

The rapid spread of the rat is due to the fearlessness with which he will follow man and his commissariat wherever he goes. Scarcely a ship leaves port for a distant voyage but it takes in its compliment of rats as regularly as the passengers. In this manner many a hoary old wanderer has circumnavigated the globe oftener than Captain Cook, and set his paws on twenty or thirty different shores. The rat-catcher to the East India Company has often destroyed as many as five hundred in a ship newly arrived from Calcutta.

When the rats have once found their way into a ship they are secure as long as the cargo is on board, provided they can command the great necessary—water. If this is well guarded, they will resort to extraordinary expedients to procure it. In a rainy night they will come on deck to drink, and will even ascend the rigging to sip the moisture which lies in the folds of the sails. When reduced to extremities they will attack the spirit-cask and get so drunk that they are unable to walk home.

In France the sewer authorities hold an annual hunting match, on which occasion there is a grand capture of rats. We are informed that they have established a company in Paris, upon the Hudson's Bay principle, to buy up all the rats of the country for the sake of their skins. The soft nap of the fur when dressed is of the most beautiful texture far exceeding in delicacy that of the Beaver, and the hatters consequently use it as a substitute. The hide is employed to make the thumbs of the best gloves, the elasticity and closeness of its texture rendering it preferable to kid.

The sagacity of the rat in pursuit of food is very great. Incredible as the story may appear of their removing hen's eggs by one fellow lying on his back and grasping tightly his ovoid burden with his fore-paws, whilst his comrades drag him away by the tail, we have no reason to disbelieve it, knowing as we do that they will carry eggs from the bottom to the top of a house, lifting them from stair to stair, the first rat pushing them up on its hind and the second lifting them with its fore-legs. They will extract the contents from a flask of Florence oil, dipping in their long tails, and repeating the manœuvre until they have consumed every drop. A close observation of these animals entirely conquers the antipathy which is entertained towards them. Their sharp and handsome heads, their bright eyes, their intelligent look, their sleek skins, are the very reverse of repulsive, and their positive attraction in the beautiful manner in which they sit licking their paws and washing their faces, an occupation in which they pass a considerable portion of their time. The writer on rats in "Bentley's Miscellany" relates an anecdote of a tame rat, which showed that he is capable of serving his master as well as of passing a passive existence under his protection. The animal belongs to the driver of a London omnibus, who caught him as he was removing some hay. He was spared because he had the good luck to be piebald, became remarkably tame, and grew attached to the children. At night he exhibited a sense of the enjoyment of security and warmth by stretching himself out at full length on the rug before the fire, and on cold nights, after the fire was extinguished, he would creep into his master's bed. In the daytime, however, his owner utilized him. At the word of command, "Come along, Bey," he would jump into the ample great-coat pocket, from which he was transferred to the boot of the omnibus. Here his business was to guard the driver's dinner, and if any person attempted to make free with it the rat would fly at them out of the straw. There was one dish alone of which he was an inefficient protector. He could never resist plum-pudding, and though he kept off all other intruders, he ate his fill of it himself. A Belgian newspaper not long since published an account of a theatrical performance by a troop of rats, which gives us a higher idea of their intellectual nature than anything else which is recorded of them. This novel company of players were dressed in the garb of men and women, walked on their hind legs, and mimicked with ludicrous exactness many of the ordinary stage effects. On one point only were they intractable. Like the young lady in the fable, who turned to a cat the moment a mouse appeared, they forgot their parts, their audience, and their manager, at the sight of the viands which were introduced in the course of the piece, and, dropping on all fours, fell to with the native voracity of their race. The performance was concluded by their hanging, in triumph, their enemy the cat, and dancing round the body.

The rat is killed for food, in China, where dried split rats are sold as dainty. The *chiffonniers* of Paris feed on them with reluctance. Nor is it quite altogether obsolete in our own country. The gipsies continued to eat such as are caught in stack and barns. The Germans turn the rat himself into a police officer to warn off his burglarious brethern. Dr. Shaw, in his general Zoology, states, that a gentleman who travelled through Mecklenburgh about thirty years ago saw one at the posthouse with a bell about his neck, which the landlord assured him had frightened away the whole of the whiskered vermin, which previously infested the place. Mr. Neale says that at Bangkok, the Siamese capital, the people are in the habit of keeping tame rats, which walk about the room, and crawl up the legs of the inmates, who pet them as they would a dog. They are caught young, and, attaining a monstrous size by good feeding, take the place of our cats, and entirely free the house of their own kind.

Why is it?

Mrs. Emery calls on Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Emery is a very sociable woman, intelligent, and rather kind hearted. There is no person more ready to attend to the wants of the poor, watch with the sick and assist the needy than Mrs. Emery; and yet, strange to say, she is far from being a general favorite, —and why is it? We will see.

Mrs. Emery continues the conversation.

"Mrs. Jones, it is really too bad; what a town for tattling this is becoming; why only yesterday Mrs. Smith called on me, and, I declare, her mouth was full of gossip."

"Even with our own friends cannot escape" continues Mrs. Emery; "now Mrs. Smith is a great favorite of yours, and yet——"

"What—what did she say?"

"Now I really would rather say nothing about it; however, you know she was here last week, and she told me yesterday, that although it was ten o'clock the beds were not made, dishes washed, or rooms swept, and that she was so ashamed for you, she did up your work herself. Now you know such a report is ridiculous," exclaimed Mrs. Emery, forgetting, for the moment, that she had told this same story at least half a dozen times before, indeed at every place she had called that day.

Poor Mrs. Jones blushes, and exclaims, angrily—

"I didn't think that of Mrs. Smith; the morning she called I was quite ill. Mr. Jones prepared his own breakfast, and was called away on urgent business, while I was sick on the bed, taking care of the children as best I could. Mrs. Smith, kindly, as I thought, offered to do my work for me, but if this is the way she talks I don't thank her to come and offer her services again."

A few days after the above conversation, Mrs. Emery returns Mrs. Smith's call.

"Some folks are very ungrateful," says Mrs. Emery. "Now there's Mrs. Jones, whom you so kindly assisted the other day, told me she wouldn't thank you to do so again."

"I suppose she thought I didn't do it well enough; but I will not trouble her again,"

Mrs. Smith is greatly offended; and thus two good neighbors are angry with each other, until, by chance, Mrs. Emery's misrepresentations are discovered, and she is most bitterly denounced.

Mrs. Emery visits Mrs. Green; after various other items, the former asks the latter if she knows of any one in the country who is a good hand in putting down pickles.

"Mrs. Brooks is an excellent cook and housekeeper," says Mrs. Green, "and I have heard her pickles praised by a great many."

"Why it was only the other day I was speaking to some ladies about it, and they said she was not a good hand at all," replies Mrs. Emery.

"I was there once, when the pick'es on the table were soft and tasteless, but that was through the cook's carelessness, and unknown to Mrs. Brooks," is the answer.

A few days after, Mrs. Emery goes out into the country and visits Mrs. Brooks. At tea the table is graced with a dish of excellent pickles.

"Well, I declare!" exclaims Mrs. Emery, "these are the best pickles I have tasted for an age; I was thinking of getting you to put me down a barrel, but Mrs. Green said your pickles were soft and tasteless, and I supposed she knew."

The next time Mrs. Brooks goes to town she takes Mrs. Green a nice jar of pickles. Mrs. Green is delighted, and thanks her most sincerely, but the reply is—

"I thought I would give you a sample of my pickles that are not soft and tasteless."

Mrs. Green, astonished, asks an explanation; one is given, and Mrs. Emery is eschewed, henceforth, by the two friends.

If any persons wish to know the latest news let them go to Mrs. Emery, and, strange to say, she gives her surmises as facts.

Now there is Mrs. A. has a new bonnet which must have cost at least fourteen dollars, although her husband is a poor man and works hard every day to find bread and butter for his family. After the report is widely circulated, and Mrs. A. has been severely censured for her extravagance, it is ascertained the bonnet was a present from a very wealthy sister in the city. Mr. and Mrs. B. dress extravagantly and board at the Zonophian rouse. Mrs. Emery conjectures their wealth is only a pretence, and they will leave town shortly with their bills unpaid, as it is possible they may have done in other places; and so this goes as truth before the world much to the injury of Mr. B, who pays all his bills promptly. Mrs. C.'s party was a very dull affair; Miss D. entirely overdressed, and Miss E. looked like a real dowdy. Mrs. F.'s supper was very poor, and Mrs. G. has a very unruly family of children; so with all the ladies throughout the alphabet, although when in their presence she is their warmest friend, in their absence one would think she was their greatest enemy.

One by one Mrs. Emery's friends leave her; she thinks it strange after making herself so very useful. She wonders why she is not invited to the round of quilting parties, and when she has one no one will come. Why at a pic-nic excursion she should be left, and why on the street she should be passed unnoticed or with cold indifference. She is always slighted at home and abroad; and why is it?

The Bachelor and the Baby.

"What shall I do!" and the old bachelor stamped about the sitting room in a perfect rage of doubt, looking first at the napping babe in the little willow cradle, and then at the busy French clock on the mantel shelf. "As sure as my name is Joseph Phelps, that baby, that little, two-fisted, large lunged nephew of mine, is about waking, and it wants one whole hour of the time which mother appointed for her return.

Whew! I actually sweat, thinking about it. What can I do with it—how can I treat it to sugar what d'ye call 'ems, or hold it or trot it, or do anything with it?"

At this juncture, a faint wail from the baby receptacle brought bachelor Joseph to his taps. With the energy and alacrity that would not ill become a husband and babytender, he commenced rocking the cradle; sending the indignant baby into a perfect tremor of kicks and squalls. Backwards and forwards, from one side of the pillow to the other, the round, red face rolled; the infant fists were clenched with a force that purple'd them; while from the white, plump throat, came a cry that sent the bachelor wild with fear.

Again Joe looked at the clock.

"What in the deuce *can* I do!" he exclaimed, again viewing woefully the little inflamed face before him.

He sat down in a big chair before Baby —spread a double cradle quilt over his knees, and with a look of terror upon his face, proceeded to take Baby from its resting place. He drew the young hopeful into his lap, just as a very neat old lady would pick up a pocket-handkerchief, with his thumbs and fingers. A fresh yell from the rosy mouth of baby was the only expression of thanks as he commenced the never-out-of-fashion baby-trot.

"It must be that something is pricking him. "Shoo shoo!" said Joe, commencing a search for the aggravating pin, that was driving the child into such a rage. But no pin was to be found, and he made an attempt to turn Baby over; but oh, the clumsiness of his fingers—the little eel-like form slid out of his lap to the floor, sending forth a cry that was "louder, clearer, deadlier than before."

"Lord, bless me, I've broken it's neck!" was the exclamation as he picked Baby up, and in the agony of despair tried to quiet him. A thought struck Joe. He saw a *basque* hanging against the wall of the adjoining bed-room, and with a smile of delight upon his countenance, he went for it. Sure enough, there it was, stuffing, bodkins, and all! a real monument of feminine ingenuity. He was wild with joy. He pinned it over his coat, and fastened the sleeves behind him. He took Baby and laid its head against the false breast-work.

"Shades of Southern plantations and cotton factories!" exclaimed Joe, as Baby rooted its nose into it about a mile, then cuddled down for a snooze. Then the bachelor commenced singing:

"Women are all a fleeting show
For man's delusion given:
When filled with bran and stuffed with tow,
They look quite well—"

A tap upon the door stopped Joe in the midst of his suggestive song; and before he had time to disarray himself, the door was opened, and a roguish, laughing pair of eyes peered in upon him.

"Your sister is not at home is she?" chirruped the visitor.

"No ma'am," stammered Joe, growing very red in the face; "and I have turned nurse."

Miss Hayes laughed; offered to relieve him of his charge, which he willingly consented to; sitting near by, the while, intently watching her. She managed Baby to a charm, without the *basque*, and Joe was captivated.

Joseph Phelps married Fanny Hayes—'pon my word, he did.

Miscellany.

DESIRE OF FAME.—It is imagined by some, that the lover of fame is so voracious of praise that he is indifferent to its quality. This is not this case. The smiles of vulgar patronage, or the blundering eulogies of ignorance, are always offensive and disgusting. "I love praise" says Cowper, in one of his letters, "from the judicious, and those who have so much delicacy themselves as not to offend mine." The applause of men who are themselves eminent in literature often thrills an ambitious author with that inexpressible delight which can never be occasioned by the adulation of common minds. When Lord Byron's high opinion of Sheridan's power was communicated to that wild and sensitive genius, he burst into a flood of tears. His joy overpowered him, and was far too intense to find relief in words. —*Literary Leaves.*

The Kingston *Whig* says that Dr. Rae, the Arctic traveller, paid a short visit to Kingston, the other day, to inspect the progress of his Arctic schooner. While staying at the British American Hotel, he was waited upon by a deputation of gentlemen, requesting him to accept a complimentary dinner. Illness prevented Dr. Rae's acceptance of the honour then, but he said he would again be in Kingston in a few days, when he would feel delighted to receive the courtesies of the Kingstonese. Some talk is made about a set of colors for the vessel.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—*What are their Credentials?*—they are approved by the most enlightened governments, sanctioned by the higest medical authority. Let no victim of scrofula, salt rheum, or any ulcerous or eruptive malady, fancy a cure impossible. It is never too late to use Holloway's Ointment for external complaints, or his Pills for internal disorders. The public are hereby informed of a surtest, whereby to ascertain the genuiness, or the contrary of these medicines. This consist of a *Water-mark*, the words, "*Holloway's, New York and London*," in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions, around each box and pot. Without the Water-mark, none are genuine.

BYRON AND HIS LADY.—Lord Byron was remarkably unlike his father, from whom his wife proceeded from a few hasty words, uttered when he was unware of her presence. During his financial troubles his wife had come into his study so quietly that Byron did not know it. Thinking over his condition, and how much his marriage had rendered his ruin more unpleasant, he cried audibly enough for her to hear, "Lady Byron is confoundedly in my way!" She roused him from his brown study by saying, "Indeed, my Lord! I can easily get out of it!" Byron would have it she never forgave this escapade.

A LUCKY MAN.—One of our exchanges announced that a Mr. White, living in Venice, Pa., was recently murdered in his own bed by some one who wished to get his money. The editor adds that, "*luckily* Mr. White had deposited his money in the bank the day before." Mr. White lost nothing but his life!

A glover's apprentice in Edinburg resolved to qualify himself for a higher profession. The relation with whom he lived, was very poor, and could not afford a candle, and scarcely a fire at night, and and it was only by sitting hours and hours that young man had leisure, he had no alternative but to go to the streets at night, and plant himself with his book, near a shop-window, the lights of which enabled him to read it, and when they were put out, he used to climb a lamppost, and hold on with one hand while he read with the other. The person lived to be one of the greatest oriental scholars in the world, and the first book in Arabic printed in Scotland, was his production.

A French physician, in a recent dissertation, contends that groaning and crying are the means by which nature allays anguish; and states that those patients who give way to their natural feelings, more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unmanly to groan or cry.

Brigham Young has abandoned the Mormon settlement at Utah. He succeeded in making his retreat, assisted by the Indians through their country. It is to be hoped the territory will be placed in better hands.

A subterranean river has been struck by persons engaged in boring an artesian well, at Henderson, Ky., from which a jet of water is formed up through the bore and thrown to the height of 50 feet above the surface of the ground.

PROLIFIC.—There is a man in White county, Illinois, who has a wife that has borne him sixteen children; the first six came by twos, the succeeding nine by threes —while the last one, poor helpless, lonely thing! came into this world without company. Sixteen children at seven births!—*Olney Times.*

HISTORY OF THE PENNY.—The ancient English penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among our Saxon ancestors. At the time of Ethelred it was equal in weight to our threepence. Till the time of King Edward I. the penny was so deeply indented that it might easily be broken and parted, on occasion, into two parts—these were called half pence; or into four, these were called fourthings or farthings.

The Southern Railway.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Saturday, May 10.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN MCLEOD, ESQ.

Q—State what is the nature of your connection with the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Company and how and when did you become so connected.

A.—In the year 1852, the hon. William Hamilton Merritt communicated with Mr. Park of Amherstburg, and myself, and several other gentlemen, for the purpose of agitating or getting up petitions, for the purpose of obtaining a charter for a through line from the Detroit river to the Niagara River. Our negotiations and exertions continued till the session of 1854, when Mr. Rankin was returned for the County of Essex. During those ten years Mr. Park and myself visited most of the Municipalities from Amherstburg to St. Thomas, and prevailed upon them to petition Parliament for the accomplishment of the above-named object. I was requested to attend the County Council of Kent in 1853, but do not think in 1853, and to urge upon them the necessity of passing a resolution that they would take stock, should a charter be so obtained. I did so attend, and after hearing my exposition, they unanimously passed a resolution that the municipality of the County of Kent should take £50,000 of stock in the Southern Railway, if a charter could be obtained. This was before the election of Mr. Rankin and before he had any connection with the road whatever. In the Parliamentary session of 1854, the hon. Wm. H. Merritt introduced a bill for the charter from the Detroit to the Niagara River, which Bill was rejected by the Railway Committee, of which Mr. Rankin was a member, although petitioned for by all the Municipalities from Amherstburg to St. Thomas. In the session of 1855 the half measure called the Amherstburg and Saint Thomas Railway was passed, wherein a clause was inserted requiring £500,000 to be taken, and ten per cent thereof paid in. Immediately thereupon four stockbooks were opened in the towns of St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor and Amherstburg.— Subscriptions by the Municipalities and private individuals were taken to nearly the amount of £200,000. Finding at that time that it was impossible to get the necessary amount of stock subscribed, it was deemed best to have a bill introduced in the session of 1856, for the reduction of stock to one-half the amount.

Q.—State when the subscription of Mr. Wallace was made, and whether or not it was a *bona fide* one?

A.—While attending the session of 1856 in Toronto, I found it was the universal impression that, from the same combination of influences that defeated the through Bill of Mr. Merritt in 1854, the amendment for the reduction of stock would not be granted.— Mr. Merritt, Mr Park, and myself, in conjunction with some other gentlemen of Toronto, commenced negotiations for the purpose of subscribing the full amount of stock necessary to form the Company. During these negotiations, in the early part of May, 1856. Mr. Wm. Wallace of Fort Erie, P. W., Civil Engineer, came up to Amherstburg for the purpose of making arrangements for the location of the Company, and commencing a survey of the line. In conversation with him upon the subject, he stated that the capitalists connected with the Michigan Southern Railway, and the New York Central Railway, and the City Buffalo, with whom he was intimately acquainted, had repeatedly expressed themselves to him as very favourable to the construction of the Southern Road, as forming the only link for the connection of the Eastern and Western Railways in the United States, and that he had no doubt, through his influence with them and the confidence they reposed in him, they would advance the amount requisite to form the Company. He proposed to subscribe the whole amount of stock himself, and transfer it afterwards to the parties who should advance the aforesaid money. He told me that the Buffalo and Attica Road, in the State of New York, and some other Railway in the same State, of which I do not now recollect the name, was organized, and the stock taken by him in the same manner, and ultimately transferred to the capitalists who built the road. The Attica roads were built under his superintendence as Chief Engineer. On the 8th of May, the people of Amherstburg, anxious to have the survey of the line commenced, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable cost of the road, held a meeting, at which Mr. Wallace was authorized to commence the survey, and the sum of £250 was subscribed and paid to Mr. Wallace, in order to assist him to pay the expenses of the survey. At that meeting I was not present, being absent from home, but on my return I was waited upon, and I think by the Secretary of that meeting, for the purpose of obtaining my subscription to further the object of the survey, at which time he informed me that Mr. Wallace had subscribed the £500,000 necessary to form the Company, thus carrying out his ideas commenced to me on a former occasion. A few days afterwards, I met Mr. Wallace on his way from Amherstburg to Buffalo, when he informed me that in fulfilment of his former proposition, he had subscribed the stock with his own name on his way with the stock book in his possession, having first obtained permission from the provisional director, in whose custody the stock book was placed by resolution of the Provisional Committee, for the purpose of transferring the stock to any who would advance the money. During the months of June, July and August, the survey was continued.

Q—Were you, as one of the provisional directors present at a meeting of such directors at St. Thomas, on the 5th July, 1856? If so what proceedings were taken by them?

A—I was not present at the abandoning meeting called by Mr. Rankin, one of the provisional directors, for the simple reason that I was never notified, although I believe I was present at every meeting of said directors at St. Thomas, or any other place from the period of the granting of the charter. The proceeding taken by them, as I, afterwards saw advertised in the public prints, were that they had closed the books, and that the ten per cent on the stock subscribed was required to be paid within ten days of their meeting, otherwise the stock subscribed would be forfeited, and their right to vote at the election of directors, which was to take place at Amherstburgh, on the 7th of August.

Q—Are you aware that two of the Members of that Committee were not notified of the meeting, and if so, do you know why they were omitted by Mr. Rankin?

A.—Mr. Kolfage and myself, two of the provisional directors residing at Amherstburg, were not notified of the meeting, and of course were not present. I am unable to give a reason why we were not notified, unless it was that he feared that something might leak out of his private arrangement with Mr. Zimmerman in connection with the £25,000, he having called the meeting so hurriedly and on no authority but his own.

Q.—What arrangement was made with Mr. Buchanan on the subject of his paying the necessary deposits upon the stock subscribed for.

A.—About the 10th of July I was first aware of the meeting of the Directors at St. Thomas; I therefore communicated with Mr. Wallace and Mr. Park, and we concluded to proceed to St. Catharines to see Mr. Merritt, and to Buffalo to see Mr. Patchin the banker, and other capitalists, for the purpose of raising ten per cent upon the stock subscribed. Before I had come to communication with Mr. Merritt, and it was agreed that we should deposit our joint notes for £25,000 in the banks of St. Catharines, in order to obtain a discount thereon, and that we would proceed to Buffalo and try further to obtain from the capitalists with whom Mr. Wallace had been communicating, the other £25,000. On our way to Buffalo we accidentally met Mr. Patchin on the steamer Clifton, on his way to Buffalo, who agreed with Mr. Wallace that he would accompany us to St. Catharines on the Monday following, and deposit in a bank there £25,000, and take a transfer of the stock which that amount represented, as the ten per cent. Mr. Park and myself then proceeded to Amherstburg, and on the Monday morning following we, to our astonishment, received a telegraph from Mr. Isaac Buchanan, of Hamilton, (with whom up to that moment, we never had any communication on the subject), stating that he was on his way to Amherstburg with the money to pay in the ten per cent on the Wallace subscription. We thereupon proceeded to Windsor in order to meet Mr. Buchanan and ascertain the meaning of the telegraph. We met him there, when he proposed to advance the money on the Wallace subscription if we would guarantee the transfer of the stock from Mr. Wallace to him. We objected, and wanted to know his reasons for obtaining the stock, as we were suspicious that he wished to obtain possession of the charter for the purpose of transferring it to the Great Western Railway, and thereby defeat the construction of the road, as we imagined that it would be for the interest of the Great Western Railway to have no opposing line. Mr. Buchanan explained that the money was already subscribed in England for the benefit of a line of Railway from the Great Western road, and that the Canadian directors as well as shareholders in England had decided that it would be preferable and more for their interest to build the Southern line of railroad, which would be cheaper and of easier grade than a double track on their own road. We then asked him what guarantee he could give us that the road should be built as he represented. He said the best guarantee he could give, was the paying in of the ten per cent. We then asked him if Mr. Rankin's statement about the £18,000 is a fabrication?

A.—I had been informed so by Mr. Buchanan, and no such amount was ever passed by the board of directors or was ever spoken of.

Q—Who made the survey, and what amount has been paid by the Company for it?

A—Mr. Wallace made the survey, and was paid by Mr. Buchanan, who presented the account to the Company. I do not know the amount of it.

Q—Have you in any interview with Mr. Zimmerman advanced claims for yourself personally?

A—No.

Q—Where should the required deposit of ten per cent, to qualify shareholders to vote at the election of directors on the 7th August last, have been paid in?

A—In the Bank of Upper Canada.

Q—Have you ever considered the board of directors, of which Mr. Rankin is President, a legally constituted board?

A—Not being a Chancery lawyer, I can not say.

Q—Does not the legality of your own board depend upon the illegality of the other?

A—My answer to this question is the same as to the former.

EVIDENCE OF MR. J. G. KOLFAGE.

Q.—I am the provisional director of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company?

A—I am.

Q.—Were you present at a meeting of Directors held at St. Thomas on the 5th of July, 1856? If not, why not?

A—I was not present for the reason that I was never notified. I have been present at all meetings since the passing of the Act granting the charter, with the exception of the last one. At a former meeting held at St. Thomas, a resolution was passed, placing in my hands the Amhersburg stock book, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions in which book the Municipality of Amherstburg by the Reeve subscribed for £20,000, and different individuals subscribed to the total amount of £7,000 up to the 30th September, 1855. The statement of Mr. Rankin as to the subscription in the Amherstburg book is incorrect, he showing that only about £1,300 had been subscribed up to the time when he saw the stock book which was on the day of the meeting at St Thomas, in September, 1855. The whole of the above sum of £7,000 was previous to that time with the exception of £375 subscribed by three persons, and the Wallace subscription at that meeting in September, 1855. There not being sufficient subscribed to form the Company, the book was transferred back to me to obtain further subscriptions.

Q—Did Mr. Rankin at any time, and when and where explain to you the reasons why you had not been notified of the meeting referred to, and what was the explanation?

A—On the Monday following the meeting at St. Thomas on the 5th of July, called by Mr. Rankin, and of which I had no notice, I met Mr. Rankin, who told me what had taken place, that he had allowed Mr. Zimmerman and his friends to take all the stock that was required to form the Company, and that he would choose his own directors. I then asked him why he did not notify Mr. McLeod and myself of the meeting called by him. He said he had not thought it necessary, and moreover that there was not sufficient time. I told him that he might have telegraphed to us. He answered that he did not know there was a telegraph to Amherstburg, at which I was very much surprised, as the telegraph wire from Windsor to Amherstburg passes directly over the gate leading to his house. I then asked him what guarantee he had got from Mr. Zimmerman that the terminus would be at Amherstburg. He said he had none, neither had he asked for any, as he well knew Mr. Zimmerman would give none. Upon my expressing great dissatisfaction, he answered that he did not care whether the people of Amherstburg were satisfied or not, that he had done the best he could, which last remark referred, I suppose, to the £25,000 agreement which he then had in his possession, but did not tell me of. He also said that the best thing the people of Amherstburg could do, would be to receive Mr. Zimmerman and his friends cordially on the 7th of August, and get up a good champagne dinner. A letter to the Railway Committee requesting that his name might be erased from the petition.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF MR. MCLEOD.

Q—Were you present when the agreement between the late Mr. Zimmerman, Mr. Merritt, Wythes and Mr. Buchanan was entered into at Liverpool.

A.—I was not.

Q—Have you seen that agreement?

A.—Mr. Radcliffe, junr, met me in Detroit during last winter, and showed me an agreement which he said had been entered into by English capitalists.

Q—What was the substance of the contract given Messrs O'Reilly and Wythes?

A.—That they were to finish the road by the first of July, 1859, for the sum of £1,125,000 sterling, subject to the arrangements existing in England between Messrs Buchanan, Wythes and Zimmerman.

Q—Have you at any time repudiated being a director of the board of which Mr. Rankin is President, or have you ever accepted such position; if so, why?

A.—I was never asked to repudiate my position as director, and was never called upon to accept such position until the 28th of April last, when the two boards met for the purpose of assimilating and amalgamating with the Woodstock and Lake Erie Board.

Q—Have you ever been notified to attend a meeting of Mr. Rankin's board before the death of Mr. Zimmerman; if so, did you attend; if not, why not?

A—I never was.

Q—Did you act as a member of the board of which you speak; if so, why?

A—I did, for the purpose of having the differences arranged and coming to a mutual settlement.

Q—Was you President of the antagonistic Board?

A—I was.

Q—Who paid the expenses on the bill drawn by Mr. Radcliffe on the Great Western Railway Company, in England, which were protested?

A—I cannot say; did not know that there was any protested drafts.

Q—How do you know that Mr. Rankin's statement about the £18,000 is a fabrication?

A—As aforesaid, in making a preliminary survey in order to obtain an approximation of the probable cost of the road Mr. Wallace asked me whether I would allow him to take the amount of stock necessary to form the company, which he would do in the same manner as he had done in commencing the Buffalo and Attica and other roads in the State of New York. He also asked if I would have any objection to his taking the stock book to Buffalo in order to induce capitalists to engage in the undertaking. I told him that I had no objection, provided Mr. Park would guarantee the return of the book to me that I might produce it at the next meeting of directors. Mr. Park did so, and Mr. Wallace took the book with him. Mr. Rankin in his evidence gives a copy of the Amhersburgh stock book, in which he endeavours to show that the Wallace subscription was made in such a manner that it might mean either £500 or £500,000, and that the thousands were put in the shilling column. This is easily explained, as the column for pounds is narrow for more than three figures could be inserted in it, which, of course, necessitated the putting of the thousand in the shilling column. This statement blows into the air the great objection which Mr. Rankin has made to the Wallace subscription.

A brief examination of Mr. Kolfage followed, which, however, elicited nothing new, except that the Wallace subscription was first made in pencil, and that he found it inked over when the book was returned to him.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MACBETH.

Q—Were you one of the provisional directors of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company? State how you became acquainted with the Company.

A—I was one of the directors having first become connected with the Company by my name being inserted in the Act of Incorporation.

Q—Did you subscribe stock in the company and for what amount? Had you any personal interest beyond your stock?

A—I subscribed stock to the amount of £1500, in the summer of 1855. I was present at the meeting of the provisional directors, held at St. Thomas, in July. I was interested in the construction of the road as a land owner, and also for my constituents, as the road runs for nearly sixty miles back through the country I represented. Beyond this I had no personal interest.

Q—Did you take any, and what part, in the proceedings of the Company, after your election or previous thereto?

A—I took no active part beyond the meeting at Amhersburg. I was then chosen as a director, and took the same post in the elected board as I had done in the provisional board.

Q—Has Mr. Rankin delayed or prevented the progress of the Company and its works since the death of Mr. Zimmerman?

A—Since Mr. Zimmerman's death, I have always counselled a forgetting of previous differences, and urged an amalgamation of the two charters and a combination of the various interests involved, believing that it would require our united strength to build the road. I had good grounds for believing that the amalgamation would take place, though aware that it was not easy to reconcile personal feeling and interests. Some time subsequent to Mr. Zimmerman's death, I learned, with surprise, that the amalgamation was delayed by an extraordinary claim made by the President of the board, Mr. Rankin. There were other demands, as I understood, but of less amount, and, in short, that no one, so far, could be found to assume Mr. Zimmerman's interests and engagements encumbered with so large an amount as £25,000, which I understood to be the sum claimed by Mr. Rankin for his services.

Q—Had you previous to this had communications with Mr. Rankin, and had he ever known Mr. Zimmerman, or that he had a personal interest in the Company or its contracts to the amount of £25,000, or any other amount, or did he assert the contrary, and say that he had no interest.

A—He had necessarily several verbal communications, being at the same Board and having worked together for the furtherance of the road. On no occasion did I get the slightest hint that he was personally interested in the company, beyond his position as representative of the County of Essex. He never mentioned on any occasion that he intended to have a personal interest. On the contrary, I have repeatedly heard him declare that he had no interest whatever, but the interest of his constituents. He spoke to me in Toronto, saying that he proposed introducing a Bill to confirm the Acts of what is called the Rankin Board, inasmuch as he believed that to be the legal Board, and to thereby defeat our opponents of the McLeod Board. He then assured me that his only object was to amalgamate the two Boards. I promised him my support, for I sympathized with him, and believed him to be injured politically, by a prominent member of that Board. And further, that were the Acts of the Rankin Board confirmed by Parliament, an amalgamation would have been more readily arrived at. But he never mentioned or hinted that he had any other desire or object of a personal nature, than proving to the world that his course was straightforward and honorable; and to maintain his position in the Board.

Q—If you had known that Mr. Rankin either had or intended to have any interest in the contracts or affairs of the Company to the amount of £25,000, or to any other amount, would you have voted for him, or allowed him to be President without remonstrating?

A—I cheerfully concurrred in the proposal to make Mr. Rankin President, but had I known that he had any such contract or agreement in his pocket, I would not have sat at the same Board with him.

Tuesday, May 13th.

The Railway Committee met this morning at eleven o'clock. The Counsel for the parties interested in the Bill for the incorporation of the Great Southern Railway Company, stated they had concluded the evidence on their part, whereupon it was resolved that after hearing counsel on each side, the further consideration of the bill should be postponed until a printed copy of all the evidence was placed in the hands of each member of the Committee.

Dr. Clark had been spoke for an hour and a half on the part of the opponents of the bill. He complained of the disadvantageous position in which he was placed in being compelled to state the grounds on which the opponents of the bill based their opposition, without being made aware of what the arguments which would be employed upon the other side. He first objected to the bill, that the parties to incorporate whom it was brought forward, were not named therein, as required by rules of the House. The bill presented Mr. Rankin with "A, B, C, D, &c." at his back, as the persons to whom the management of the road was to be entrusted. No evidence was presented to the committee that there was a solitary person in the country who would support Mr. Rankin and assume the carrying out of the project for which an Act of Incorporation was sought. This was contrary to the rules of the House by which it was made a part of the duty of the Committee to inquire into the character and standing of parties asking a charter, in order to ascertain whether they were able to carry out the enterprise which they proposed to undertake. This was particularly necessary in the present case, in which one of the four petitioners for the bill had withdrawn his name, and there is his examination that he had been induced by fraud and misrepresentation to sign the petition. He submitted to the Committee, whether the bill could be proceeded with until the rule was complied with.

Some discussion took place among members of the Committee upon this point.

Mr. Wilson thought that that the names of the persons should be required to be inserted in the Bill.

Sir Allan MacNab objected to giving an Act of Incorporation to "*Mr. Et cetera.*"

Mr. Bellingham thought that the matter might be proceeded with, as the rule had been so far waived.

A Singular Case—Nearly Buried Alive.—A letter from Cleves, Hamilton County, Ohio, says: "Wat, Eckman, a well known man in this place, was taken violently ill on the morning of the 19th, and by having the prompt and kind services of two erudite Æsculapiuses, received his "quietus" at about 5 o'clock the same day. Next morning the defunct Eckman was kindly stowed away in his coffin, and toted to the market waggon to the Berea Church, a distance of two miles, where a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Lee. The solemn thing was about concluded, the last hymn was read, and the last choir was about to "strike up," when they were suddenly annoyed by discordant and very unmusical sounds and kick, which it seemed obvious were going on inside the coffin. You may possibly imagine there was some consternation in that meeting house about that time—well there was, and also for a few minutes. At least half of the congregation broke for the door, and the balance were about to "follow suit," when the Rev. Mr. Lee descended from the pulpit, and in a loud voice ordered the coffin to be speedily opened, which was done, when it was found that Watt was not only alive and kicking, but was struggling manfully to free himself from his—to him—mysterious confinement. The blood was flowing freely from his mouth and nose, but in a very few minutes he was able to speak. He was carried to the house of Abram Patterson, Esq., about two hundred yards from the church, and a physician sent for, who remained with him until the next morning, when he was able to walk about the room."

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

May 1857.

28 Th.—Thomas Moore born, 1780. Sir H. Davey died, 1829. Great fire at Quebec, 1845. William Pitt born, 1759. Soudiac Kaleah evacuated by the Russians. Carlist insurgents defeated at Valinguisa, Spain, 1855. Sun rises 4h 23m; sets 7h 31m. Rises one minute earlier, and sets one minute later every two days.

29 Fr.—The Empress Josephine died, 1814, The Princess Sophia Matilda born 1773. Gen. Santa Anna defeated by General Commonfort, at Morelin, Mexico, 1855. Viscount Strangford, Portuguese translator, died 1855.—King Charles II. restored.

30 S.—Reubens died, 1640. Sir P. Maitland died, 1854. The Canadian Parliament prorogued 1855. Joan of Arc burnt 1431. Roman Catholic Upper Canadian Separate School Act passed, 1855. Moon 1st qr.

31 Sun.—Dr. Chalmers died, 1847. Carlist insurrection in Spain quelled, 1855. The allied fleet arrive within fifteen miles of Cronstadt, 1855. Whit Sunday, Pentecost.

June.

1 M.—Lord Howe's great naval victory achieved, 1794. Chesapeake captured, 1813. Sir D. Wilkie died, 1841. Upper Canadian Parliament met in Toronto then York, 1797. Easter Term begins.

2 Tu.—Riots in London, England, 1780.—Liquor riots in Portland, Maine, U. S. in consequence of the Maine Law, 1855. Horace Greeley arrested in Paris, 1855. The Gordon Riots broke out in London, which nearly converted that capital into a heap of ruins 1780

3 W.—Dr. Hutton born, 1726. Ports of the Black Sea blockaded by the Allies, 1855. Dr. Harvey died, 1649.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, MAY 28, 1857.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The evidence has been closed before the Committee, and in this issue we give the remainder of the evidence affecting our portion of the line. A more thorough and complete system of rascality has been brought to light, than has ever before been attempted in this fair Province,—a system, if circumstances had not prevented its ripening, would have filled the pockets of many of the directors, at the expense of the shareholders. The preamble of the new Bill, which will have the effect of repealing all the old charters and establishing a new through route, has been passed in Committee, and in all probability will report favorably upon it. Whether a majority will be found when it comes up before the House to pass the Bill, it is difficult at present to say.

The birth day of our gracious Queen was celebrated in Sandwich, on Monday last, with the usual Militia Drill, under the command of the veteran Colonel Askin.— The Militia turned out in full force at an early hour, and after being put through a number of evolutions, were marched through the principal streets, and having given three cheers for the Queen, were dismissed.

The street's presented quite a gay appearance with the number of flags that were flying from almost every house top, producing an effect that was pleasing to the eye, and gratifying to all loyal subjects, inasmuch as it marked the respect with which our Gracious Sovereign is regarded in this loyal Town. In the evening, the inhabitants had an opportunity of witnessing a display of fireworks. A large bonfire was also lighted for the amusement of the juveniles, who appeared to enjoy the amusement amazingly. The quantity of fire balls which the youngsters kept rolling, presented a fine appearance, in contrast with the darkness of the evening.

Through the kindness of Mr. Lovell, publisher of the Canada Directory, we have been furnished with the address of the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, delivered in Glasgow, upon the present condition, resources and prospects of British North America.— In speaking of the comparative productions of Grain in Canada, as compared with the United States, he says:—"In 1851, Upper Canada raised at the rate of 13½ bushels of wheat to each individual in it, while the United States in the same period gave but 4½ bushels. And in the ten years preceding 1855, the wheat crop of the United States increased 48 per cent; in Canada, in the same period, it increased 480 per cent. So in Indian Corn, the crop for ten years preceding 1851, increased 58 per cent; in Canada, 163 per cent. Her cereal exports have doubled every four years, and now equal half of those of all the United States. The total imports divided among the whole population, on the 1st July, 1854, amounted to £3 14s 10d to each individual; in the U. S., only to £2 7s. to each individual.— The total exports give to each individual £2 15s: in the United States, only £2 7s 2d

FAMINE IN THE NORTH OF MICHIGAN.—We learn by the Detroit papers, that the greatest destitution prevails in parts of the State of Michigan. Many families are without a morsel of food, and are entirely dependent upon the contribution of friends and the liberality of the inhabitants of other parts of the State. The scarcity is not confined to individuals alone, for cattle are without food, and none can be had; and the lateness of the Spring has rendered it impossible for them to obtain green food from the fields. Accounts from the districts of scarcity show that before the crops will come in again, starvation will be inevitable, unless means are provided from the more wealthy portions of the State, to allay the distress that is now staring them in the face.

THE HOG CHOLERA.—The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says:—"We are informed that a disease resembling the Western Hog Cholera has broken out among the swine kept in this city, and has been in many instances suddenly fatal.— The unclean brutes are seized with a paralysis of the hind quarters, as though the back was broken, and die very shortly in great agony. The remedy is to cut their throats when first attacked, and convert them into sausages."

We have received the prospectus of the "Semi-Weekly Reporter" to be published in the town of Whitby, we always hail with pleasure such marks of enterprise and wish the proprietor every success.

☞ As we were just going to press, we learned by telegraph, from Mr. Woodbridge, at Toronto, that the Sandwich Incorporation Bill is secure, and will be passed; also that the Southern Railway Bill has passed in Committee, with the Town of Sandwich as one of the termini.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.—We are gratified to see that the building of All Saints' Church has been recommenced, and, that it is being prosecuted with a vigor which promises a speedy completion of the work. During the past fortnight the walls have been rapidly rising, and are now completed with the exception of the west gable and the tower; in a few days the body of the church will be ready to receive the roof. As the building progresses, the exceeding beauty of the design becomes more apparent, and we are only expressing the opinion of every beholder when we assert that it will be one of the most beautiful churches of its size in Canada, and an honor as well as an ornament to our village.—*Windsor Herald.*

"An accident occurred on the River, on Wednesday last, by which two men lost their lives. Five men started in a boat, on a duck shooting excursion, and when returning the boat was overhaul ced by the parties crowding too much to one side, in consequence of which all were precipitated into the water. The Die Vernon, of Buffalo, lent its aid in endeavoring to rescue the men from the water, and succeeded in recovering four of the persons, one of whom died after his rescue. Mr. Bradshaw, saloon keeper, is missing, his body not having yet been recovered, and Mr. Allen, boarding-house keeper, died after he was taken out of the water.—*Windsor Herald.*

The use of Strychnine in the manufacture of Whiskey in Indiana, is henceforth to be punished as a felony in Ohio. By means of this drug, used in connection with tobacco, sharp distillers were making five gallons of whiskey from a bushel of grain, whereas the quantity obtained by the old process was but half so much. The topers never complained of the new liquid, but swallowed all they could get of it and smacked their lips for more; but the hogs not being so case-hardened, could not stand it, and died off by hundreds of what is called "Hog Cholera." The Ohio, which runs rivers into which the refuse of the distilleries was drained, began to die off in shoals; and a chemist reported that a barrel of this Strychnine Whiskey contained poison enough to kill twenty men. (So does a barrel of *any* whiskey, if administered to produce that result.) Ohio could not stand the loss of the quality of her poison distrusted and so has made the use of Strychnine in Whiskey a State Prison offence. Making the Whiskey *without* Strychnine is not even declared a misdemeanor as yet, but we are thankful for a beginning.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The London *Times* of May 6th says persons in America directing letters for London should be careful to put the initial letters for the metropolitan district intended above the word "London," and not under it. A leading house in New York having transmitted bill for £70,000, in a letter directed "London, W. C.," it was carried to London Western Canada.

ELOPEMENT & SHARP PRACTICE.—A. de B. were neighbors in Riggold county, and B., taking a fancy to Mrs. A., an elopement was agreed on, condition that B. should convey to Mrs. A. a quarter-section of land in her own right, and the deed was accordingly executed, but there was a third party.— A.—who might possibly feel aggrieved by the transaction, it was arranged that he should be bought off, and the whole kept quiet. Accordingly, it was arranged that B. should convey to A. another quarter-section of land and a team of mules; the deed was accordingly executed, the mules drawn, delivered up, and all parties started on a trip of final separation. Arrived at Fairfield, B. and Mrs. A. took the stage east, while A., with his two mules and two children, took the road north to his father's in Washington county. While A. was busy making arrangement to suit his altered situation, and within less than a week after their separation, he was surprised—very agreeably, no doubt—by the return of his faithful, loving wife, and on Tuesday evening last they passed through this place with their children, returning to their old home in Riggold county, if not wiser and better than before, at least better off in the world.— *Sigourney (Iowa) Life in the West.*

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

By a vote of 14 to 10, the Railway Committee have passed the preamble of Mr. Rankin's Southern Railway charter, which abolishes all the old Acts, and provides for the establishment of a new Company. After the exposure of Mr. Rankin's transactions, in connection with the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway, this proceeding will might be considered remarkable, could any proceeding of the present Parliament excite surprise. The subject will, of course, come before the House, and be fully discussed.— *Globe.*

By the Niagara.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was opened on Thursday, the 17th instant.

The following is the Queen's speech, read by Commission:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest moment of having recourse to your advice after the dissolution of the last Parliament. Her Majesty hopes that there will be found sufficient time during the present session to enable you satisfactorily to deal with various important matters, some of which occupied the attention of Parliament in the beginning of this year. We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that the aspect of affairs in Europe afford a well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace. All the main stipulations of the treaty of Paris have been carried into execution, and it is to be hoped that what remains to be done in regard to those matters will be speedily accomplished. The negotiations upon the subject of the differences which have arisen between the King of Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, with regard to the affairs of Neufchatel, are drawing to a close, and will, her Majesty trusts, be terminated by an arrangement satisfactory to all parties.

The negotiations in which her Majesty has been engaged with the government of Honduras, in regard to the affairs of Central America, have not yet been brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret that at the date of the latest advices from China, the differences which have arisen between the High Commissioner at Canton and her Majesty's civil and naval officers in China still remain unadjusted, but her Majesty had sent to China a Plenipotentiary fully instructed to deal with them, in all matters of difference, and that Plenipotentiary will be supported by an adequate military and naval force in the event of such assistance becoming necessary.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that a treaty of peace between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia, was signed at Paris on the 4th of March, by her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and the Ambassador of the Shah, and her Majesty will give directions that this treaty shall be laid before you as soon as the ratifications shall be exchanged.

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty, in conjunction with several other European powers, has concluded a treaty with the King of Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues. This treaty, together with a separate Convention between her Majesty and the King of Denmark, completing the arrangement, will be laid before you, and her Majesty will cause the measures necessary for fulfilling the arrangements thereby contracted to be submitted for your consideration.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons —Her Majesty has directed that the estimates for the present year to be laid before you, and they have been prepared with a careful attention and with a due regard to the efficiency of the departments of the public service to which they severally relate.

My Lords and Gentlemen— Her Majesty commands us recommend to your earnest consideration the measures which will be proposed to you for the consideration and improvement of the law. Bills will also be submitted to you for improving the laws relative to the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction now exercised by the courts, and also for checking fradulent breaches of trust.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heart felt gratification at witnessing the continued well being and contentment of her people, and the progressive development of productive industry throughout her dominions.

Her Majesty confidently commits to your wisdom and care the great interests of her empire, and devoutly prays that the blessings of Almighty God may be vouchsafed to your deliberations, and may lead you to conclusions conducive to objects of her Majesty's constant solicitude, and to the happiness and welfare of her loyal and faithful people.

The Marquis of Townsend moved, and the Earl of Portsmouth seconded, the Address in the Lords.

Mr. Dodson moved, and Mr. Buchanan seconded it, in the Commons.

No opposition was made to it.

The London subscription for the Russian railway is closed, and is reported to be very unsuccessful, although the exact amount is not published.

A young woman, named Cummings, was sadly mutilated at Millgrove, Canada, on the 14th, in a very singular manner. She was looking at the operation of a shingle machine, when the strings of her bonnet accidently became entangled in the machine. Her head was instantly drawn to the knife, which it completely scalped, cutting off both ears. She was taken up alive, but probably cannot recover.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, May 27, 1857

Flour, best warranted, - - -	$8 00
" 2nd quality, - - - - -	7 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs, - - -	2 50
Rye Flour, 100lbs, - - - -	$2 00 to 2 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel, - - -	4 00
Corn " " - - - -	10 00
Corn Meal, 100lbs, - -	$1 50 to 1 75
Corn, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 75
Oats, " " - - - -	0 56
Wheat, bushel of 60lbs -	$1 00 to 1 13
Barley, 48lbs, - - -	$1 25 to 1 50
Hay, per ton, - - - - -	12 00
Straw, per load, - - - - -	1 00
Potatoes, per bushel, -	$0 90 to 1 12
Pork, per 100lbs, - - - -	9 00
Beef, do - - - -	$0 00 to 9 10
Butter, per lb., - - - - -	0 25

TORONTO, May 25, 1857.

Wheat—The demand still continues brisk and larger arrivals are noticeable. The quantity brought in to-day was about 4000 bu. Transactions were effected at 8s 9d a 9s 1½d per bushel, the ruling rate being about 9s. This shows a decline of 3d per bushel on yesterday's rate.

Flour—To day's demand was hardly so buoyant as that last noted, and but little business was done in the absence of anything like a supply. We quote superfine at $6 50 a $6 75 per bl, Fancy $7 a $7 25 and Extra $7 50a $8.

Spring Wheat is in demand at 6s 8d per bushel.

Barley is much enquired for at 6s 6d a 7s per bushel, the present supply being wholly inadequate to the demand.

Rye is held at 4s per bushel.

Peas sell at 5s 6d to 6s 3d per bushel.

Oats are still but sparingly supplied and command high rates. They now bring 4s per bushel wholesale, and 4s 3d retail.

Corn is nominally quotable at 4s 3d a 4s 6d per bushel.

Potatoes offer in much better supply, but still command very high rates. In market to-day they offered at 7s 6d a 9s per bushel.

Eggs are quite plentiful and sell at 11d and 1s per dozen.

Butter—Tub offered to-day at 1s 3d per lb; for best quality.

DETROIT, 24, 1857.

Flour—There is less activity in the market to-day, with prices unchanged. The stock of first quality flour has steadily diminished since the first inst., until it is reduced to nearly nothing. It is held at $7 50 and very few transactions limited to small lots for the home trade. Red wheat flour quiet at $6 76 a $7; sales mostly at the outside figure.

Wheat—Very scarce. A small lot of white, the only lot offered, was snapped up at $1 55, which is considerably below the market. It would no doubt bring $1 65. Corn—But little in market, and generally held at 90c. Sales 350 bu. at 85c. Inquiry brisk.

Oats—Very firm at 62½c. Sales 200 bu. at our quotations.

Potatoes—Scarce, and in good request at $1 06 a $1 12½c.

Butter—Roll is in good demand at 20 at 21c; firkin is quiet at 18c.

Special Notices.

BE WISE IN TIME.

From their unfailing efficacy, yet comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the Biliary and Digestive Organs, Sir Astley Cooper's *Pills* are of inestimable value in this country in which Bilious Diseases and other complaints attended with corruption of the blood, so much abound. Taken either a short time before or after exposure, they render the system less liable to contract infectious or epidemic diseases, and should be resorted to by persons residing in low and marshy situations, or who are travelling or exposed to contagion, also those who are debilitated by intense and long application to business or study, as well as those of sedentary habits, will derive great benefit from an occasional use of them. For that debilitated and deranged state of the system, which occurs in the spring season of the year and the beginning of summer, they are particularly applicable. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, although all powerful in curing disease, yet are as pure and harmless as Bread, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy good delightful symptoms and a return to strong health, viz: good appetite sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

Caution to the Public.—Observe that on the tops of each box of the genuine pills, there is an excellent likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the painting by Lawrence; also the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail & Co., Sole Proprietors, London and New York on each box, and on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom County Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

TO RENT.

A good New FRAME HOUSE, in the town of Sandwich, with a never failing Spring Well and a good Stable attached thereto. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office, or of

THOS. HILL.

Sandwich, May 25th, 1857.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and Marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 13th June 1857 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week each way between AMHERSTBURG and RONDEAU on and from the First day July next.

The conveyance to be made in a Two Horse Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Rondeau is 68 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than Five Miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post Master General to alter the arrangement, on notice it advisable so to do, to leave *Amherstburg* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and to leave *Rondeau*, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at such hours as may be required, and to proceed direct through both ways—Serving the offices at Belle Ewart, Amherstburg, Mersea, Leamington, Gosfield, Kingsville, and Colchester.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each Tender must state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded: undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of five hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Amherstburg, Chatham, Rondeau and Mersea.

GILBERT GRIFFIN.
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 1st May, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office, 30th April, 1857.

Alton, Samuel
Aman, Miss Mary L.
Best, Mrs. Nancy
Baby, W. D.
Clark, James
Clark, Rev. A.
Collins, Laban
Drouillard, Gregoir,
East, William
Lafferty, Samuel,
Mahoney, James
McNal, John
Morley, Edward,
Morris, Josephine
Perkins, Robert
Pratt, David
Perree, George,
Roy, Alex. Francis
Reid, Wm.
Smith, James
Sanfield, J. K.
White, John
White, Miss Mary
Walden, Thomas

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Three Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.
Township of Gosfield, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accommodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.
Belle River,
Township of Rochester, } May 19th, 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruit grown on his own ground. Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.
Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 19½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at, JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J. Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles P. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
In Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . . . J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howentt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.
M. P. Hays, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the House Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.
Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the house of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 5, N. M. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.
Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester, for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury, in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1847, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON.
West Tilbury, } Town Clerk.
4th April 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.
Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and in good condition therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months. Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.
Windsor, March 24, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. A. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN, will hold its First Sitting at Deneau's Tavern, in the Sixth Concession, on Saturday the 23rd day of May inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All complaints against the Assessment Roll must be made to the Clerk, on or before the 14th day of this month.

HENRY BARTSFORD,
Township Clerk.
Malden, 6th May, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Anderdon, will hold its First Sitting at the Cottage Tavern, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.
Clerk's Office, Clerk.
Anderdon, May 11th, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 292, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HALF FARMS in the County For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

CAUTION.

I hereby forbid any one trusting my wife ANN CONROY as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

FARREL CONROY.
Amherstburg, May 13, 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.
Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

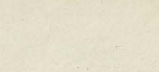
POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
St. Thomas, Secretary.
4th May, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.
Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN
Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, without reserve.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

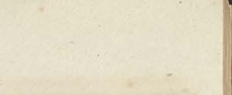
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able so secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virtue of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless, tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Acorn Excrescences, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faulty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scurvy,	Wounds of all kinds,

* * Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c., and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistant with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

GEO. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

6th day of May next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex; and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

'Good and Better.'

A father sat by the chimney post
On a winter's day enjoying a roast;
By his side a maiden young and fair,
A girl with wealth of golden hair;
And she teased the father, stern and cold,
With a question of duty, trite and old,
'Say, father, what shall a maiden do
When a man of merit comes to woo?
And father what of this pain in my breast?
Married or single—which is the best?

Then the sire of the maiden young and fair,
The girl with the wealth of golden hair,
He answers as ever do fathers cold,
To the question of duty, trite and old:
'She who wedds keeps single to woo;
She who weds not, doeth better.'
Then meekly answered the maiden fair,
The girl with the wealth of golden hair:
'I will keep the sense of this *Holy* Letter,
Content to do well without doing better.'

—ooo—

An old Love Song.

This is the birth-day of my love;
Then vanish care and sorrow:
To-day shall mirth and pleasure ring
Though grief should come to-morrow;
My love draws near with airy tread,
And glances shy and sweet:
Sing, little Birds! above her head;
Bloom, flowers! beneath her feet.
The happy earth is once a year
Dreat out in Spring's array;
But, when my lady walks abroad
With me 'tis ever May.

AFFECTING STORY.—Thrilling accounts are given to the Marysville [California] papers of the chase of two *lawyers*, by an enraged third party, the *parient*, who, as we take up the story, was following them across the Yuba river—

Augustus saw the fury depicted in the old man's face, and deeming discretion the better part of valour, made a dead halt in the road, and concluded to surrender. Maria was frantic. Leaving suddenly from her horse, and walking around through mud three feet deep, she gathered her husband by the legs and dragged him to the ground. Then grasping him tightly around the neck, she shouted to her father, who was now in speaking distance,

"You shan't part us. Right here, up to our knees in mud, we will live and die together."

The old man started back in amazement.

"Yes," muttered the half used up Augustus; "we'll die right here in the mud."

"But, Maria, my child," groaned the old man, "are you not my daughter still?"

"Yes," was the reply, "and I'm his wife, too."

"And are you married?"

"We are," exclaimed both.

The old man looked daggers for a moment, closely scrutinized the couple as they clung together in the mud, and turning his horse's head towards the city, started off, saying,

"That's all I wanted to know. You can now get out of the mud and come home!"

AN ACCOMMODATING SPIRIT.—In a certain New England parish, a difficulty arose about the location of a new meeting-house, and the church was rent with the division. The pastor at length preached a melting sermon on the subject of union, and the congregation were dissolved in tears. The next morning Deacon Jones went over early to see his opponent Deacon Shaw, to make an earnest effort for peace, and the following conversation ensued:

"Deacon Shaw, I haven't slept a wink last night—and I've come over to see if we can't have peace on this subject of the meeting-house; we must settle the difficulty.

"Well, I'm very happy to hear you talk so for to tell the truth, I always thought you were a little set in your ways."

"Not at all—and as a proof that I am not, I've come this morning on purpose to see you. Now Deacon Shaw, we must settle this difficulty, and there is but one way to do it—you must give up for I can't."

"WATCHING FOR THE COMET."—One of the night police found a man lying on his back on Fourth-street, night before last, evidently in the last stage of intoxication. He endeavored to arouse him, when the following conversation ensued:

"Hello! wake up here old fellow."

Eh, (in a drunken growl,) what ye want? (hic) can't ye let a feller be, say I" (hic.)

"Get up, I say! you've got no business here at this time of night; get up, come along."

"No business? Well, I reckoned (hic) I have. You see my boy. I'm here for (hic) scientific purposes—*I'm watching for the Comet!*"—*Cin. Enquirer.*

A NEW GENERAL.—When the account of Bonsparte's extraordinary victories in Italy first reached London, a young nobleman one day remarked that he owed most of his success to some new generals he had created. "I know of no generals he has lately created," said George Colman, "but one —General Consternation."

IRISH WIT.—An Irish recruit who heard that a corporal was about to be dismissed from his regiment remarked: "Faith, I hope it's the most troublesome one we have —Corporal Punishment."

A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered—"I did it out of pure revenge."

Muggins says he don't believe in the appearance of spirits in this world so strongly as he does in their disappearance. He lost a gallon of brandy and two baskets of champagne on the late election.

A man being asked by his neighbor how his wife did, made this answer; "Indeed, neighbor, this case is pitiful; my wife fears that she will die, and I fear she will not—which makes a disconsolate house

Reade, the author of "Peg Woffington," describes a great actress (Mrs. Oldfield) as a creature with the tongue of an angel, the principle of a weasel, and the passion of a fish."

At an inn in Sweden there was the following inscription, in English, on the wall: "You will find at Trolba, the most excelent broad, meat, and wine *provided you bring them!*

"What are wages here?" asked a labourer of a boy.

"Don't know, Sir."

"What does your father get on a Saturday night.

"Get!" said the boy, "why he gets as tight as a brick."

If a young man has black eyes and a pimple on his nose, how long will it take him to win the heart of his lady fair, supposing him to be addicted to stuttering!

Hints worth Reading.

Some of the following suggestions may be a little too late, but the lateness of the season may render them appropriate even yet.

1. Clean your cellars at some odd time soon. Look into your pork and beef tubs, and see that all is right. Sort out the bad potatoes and from fruit the good. Separate the different varieties, if they have mixed in any way. Remove from your cellar all decaying matter; and as soon as the weather becomes warm enough, give the cellar a thorough airing and white-wash its walls neatly. Do not, however, remove the winter embankments, till all severe frosts have passed.

2. Select if you have not done so, the best kinds of seed for sowing and planting; use your best judgment in this matter or take the advice of some competent and disinterested person. Provide *now*, for all you want this spring. A little care and expense in this line, will reward you well.

3. Repair your fences, or make new ones, when needful; the first is out, and the sooner this work is done, the better. Make all your permanent fences strong and durable, this is the only mode that will pay.

4. Keep your hogs out of all fields, except those you design for their range. Be especially careful that they do not get into your clover fields; they will do harm enough there in a day, to pay for putting up a good many fences.

5. If your land is sandy, or a heavy turf, you may plow, with safety, but if it is clayey, and has been plowed recently, wait till it is thoroughly dry; plowing it while wet or damp, will make it hard the whole season.

6. Your hens are laying, you have plenty of eggs; preserve those you don't want for cooking or for setting your hens: pack them in salt, with the little ends down, or keep them immersed in highly saturated lime-water. In either of these ways, eggs may be kept for months; if not for years.

7. By the way, if you have a warm place for nests, let two or three hens *sit* as soon as they please. A little care will preserve the brood you let hatch, and early chickens are delicious for the table, in the fall; or the pullets, if kept, will lay eggs next summer, if well cared for.

8. You may do certain work in your garden, as soon as the ground is dry enough to work safely. Parsnips, onions and early peas may be put as soon as you please. In clay soils, we repeat, *never stir the soil when damp*. Currant bushes may be transplanted, or new cuttings set. Manure may be prepared, and that which is well rotted, may be spread in. Mulching may be done, when you do not wish to stir the ground for some months.

9. Do not allow hay or straw to be wasted; preserve all that is not needed, for use at some future time; it will perhaps be needed when least expected.

10. When the ground is dry enough, transplant whatever trees need to be transplanted. Do this with the hardest trees, as soon as you can. Take great care in transplanting, to tear the roots as little as possible, and to do the work well. When you finish setting out a tree, mulch the ground well, with some coarse manure: this will prevent the effects of drought. When you buy trees for transplanting, be sure to get the kinds you wish. Nurserymen sometimes make loose statements. Deal only with responsible and reliable men.

HARD OR SOFT WATER IN COOKING.—Nearly every one knows that *hard* water is said, in consequence of its containing a small quantity of carbonate of lime, whereas *soft* water is ready pure. It may not have occurred to every one that this difference often becomes an important one in the daily process of cooking. When vegetables, are boiled in hard water, a deposit of this lime is made upon the surface of the vegetables, as peas, beans, corn, &c., by which process the food is not only not so throughly cooked in a given time, but even when done. It is always harder when cooked, and less healthy. The minute deposit of lime upon the surface of such vegetables, not only injures the taste and diminishes the softness of the food, but also acts unfavourably upon the digestion—an effect important to those in health, and doubly so to invalids. This subject might be expanded at some length, but we merely suggest it, and leave it for the reader's consideration, whether a pure soft water is not preferrable to hard, for all the ordinary processes of cooking.—J. E. S.

A FRENCH AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.—At the last sitting of the congress of the learned societies of the department, M. d'Illiers, of Orleans, gave the agricultural section some interesting details respecting the coating of corn, of which he is the inventor. This system consists in enveloping the grain, by means of some glutinous substance, with manure, such as animal black. The result of the experiment made in the Sologne, on land of so worthless a description as to be let at 3f, the hectare (2½ acres) have been, he states, of the most satisfactory description. The coating is effected by means of a cylinder, invented by M. d'Illiers, and the patent was disposed of by him to Messrs. Parker and Co. of London, corn factors, for a sum of £20,000. The expense of coating amounts to about 35f. per hectolitre of corn. This system may be employed in articles of garden produce, beetroots, &c. The congress was duly thanked M. d'Illiers for his communication.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

REMARKABLE HORSE.—there is at the present time to be seen working at Sandbeck, on the estate of the late Earl of Scarborough, a horse of the name of Shasper who has gained a period of twenty-four years of age, and is yet capable of much work. He has the enormous distance of 140,000 miles, or above the distance of four times round the globe. The *Doncaster Gazette* says: "This remarkable animal has, during that time, been solely driven by James Forshew, who has been a servant on the estate upward of twenty years, and never lost a single day. Since the demise of the late Earl these two faithful servants have been separated—Forshew having been discharged. This old and valuable servant was much grieved in parting with his companion in labour."

SODA CAKE.—2½ cups of sugar, 3 eggs, 1 cup sweet milk, a piece of Butter the size of a hen's egg, 1 heaping teaspoonful of cream of tartar & of a teaspoonful of soda and a little nutmeg.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

No. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH,

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mills, or at the Floor, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor of

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION

AND

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

IN THE BEAUTIFUL

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about one and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On Lot No. 11, there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 32 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Mill House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now threatening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be at, or close to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

E. MAYCOCK,

Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points east of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark their goods in the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	
(New Propeller.)	

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandise, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.

E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, Chicago.
" C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillet's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs. Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs. Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THIS Satisfaction having lessed those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes merit a share of the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. The Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Ferry and Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose. Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 100 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their *Policies* exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,

ALEX. GOODS, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1857. NO. 15.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, one insertion only 5s. 0d cy Six lines or under, first insertion, 2s 6d, cy Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over six lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of
GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN D.B.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.
THOMAS NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use kept of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage, may rest assured of obtaining a good article.
JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

Select Poetry.

To My Sister.

BY MARIE ALLEN.

My sister dear, tho' far from thee
My thoughts will often roam
To the fair spot where thou dost dwell,
And consecrate as "home."

I think of happy hours gone by,
Of dreams too bright to last;
Of scenes by memory brought to view,
Long buried with the past.

And blended with my thoughts of home
Is gratitude to thee,
For all the loving, tender care
So often shown to me.

When cast upon the wide, wide world
An orphan, and unloved,
Thy house and heart were opened wide—
'Twas then thy care I proved.

Thy kindness unto me hath strewn
My path with thornless flowers,
And day by day they blossomed on
Amid life's light and showers.

And gratitude with memory
Doth shed a holy light
O'er all my daily thoughts of thee,
And guides my dreams by night.

Dear Sister, may thy heart be free
From sorrow and from pain;
May pleasures shed their light for thee
Until we meet again!

The Great Modern Babylon.

[From Mr. Ritchie's Book, "The Night Side of London."]

Think of what London is! At the last census there were 2,362,236 persons in it; 1,106,558 males, of whom 146,449 under 5 years of age. The unmarried males were 670,380; ditto females, 735,871; the married men were 399,098; the wives, 409,731; the widowers were 37,089, the widows, 110,076.

On the night of the census there were 28,598 husbands whose wives were not with them, and 39,321 wives mourning their absent lords.

Last year the number of children born in London was 86,833. In the same period 56,786 persons died.

The Registrar-General assumes that with the additional births, and by the fact of soldiers and sailors returning from the seat of war, and of persons engaged in peaceful pursuits settling in the capital, sustenance, clothing, and house accommodation must now be found in London for above 60,000 inhabitants more than it contained at the end of 1855.

Think of that—the population of a large city absorbed in London, and no perceptible inconvenience occasioned by it! Houses are still to let; there are still the usual tickets hung up in the windows in quiet neighborhoods, intimating that apartments furnished for the use of single gentlemen can be had within; the country still supplies the town with meat and bread, and we hear of no starvation in consequence of deficient supply.

London is the healthiest city in the world.

During the last ten years the annual deaths have been on the average 25 to 1,000 of the population; in 1856 the proportion was 22 to 1,000; yet, in spite of this, half of the deaths that happen on an average in London, between the age of 20 and 40, are from consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs.

The Registrar traces this to the state of the streets. He says: There can be no doubt that the dirty dust suspended in the air that the people of London breathe, often excites diseases of the respiratory organs. The dirt of the streets is produced and ground down by innumerable horses, omnibuses and carriages, and then beat up in fine dust, which fills the mouth and inevitably enters the air passages in large quantities. The dust is not removed every day, but, saturated with water in the great thoroughfares, sometimes ferments in damp weather; and, at other times ascends again under the heat of the sun as atmospheric dust.

"London," says Henry Mayhew, "may be safely asserted to be the most densely populated city in all the world, containing one fourth more people than Pekin, and two thirds more than Paris, more than twice as many as Constantinople, four times as many as St. Petersburg, five times as many as Vienna, or New York, or Madrid, nearly seven times as many as Berlin, eight times as many as Amsterdam, nine times as many as Rome, fifteen times as many as Copenhagen, and seventeen times as many as Stockholm."

"London," says Horace Jay, "c'est une Province convertie de maisons."

It covers an area of 122 square miles in extent, or 78,029 statute acres, and contains 327,391 houses.

Annually 4,000 new houses are in course of erection for upwards of 40,000 new comers.

The continuous line of buildings stretching from Holloway to Camberwell is said to be twelve miles long.

It is computed that if the buildings were set in a row they would reach across the whole of England and France, from York to the Pyrenees.

London has 10,500 distinct streets, squares circuses, crescents, terraces, villas, rows, buildings, places, lanes, courts, alleys, mews, yards, and rents.

The paved streets of London, according to a return published in 1856, number over 5,000, and exceed 2,000 miles in length; the cost of this paved roading was £14,000,000, and the repairs cost £1,800,000 per annum.

London contains nineteen hundred miles of gas pipes, with a capital of nearly £4,000,000 spent in the preparation of gas.

The cost of gas lighting is half a million. It has 300,000 lights, and 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas are burned every night.

Last year along these streets the enormous quantity of upwards of 80,000,000 of gallons of water rushed for the supply of the inhabitants, being nearly double what it was in 1845.

Mr. Mayhew says: if the entire people of the capital were to be drawn up in marching order, two and two, the length of the great army of London would be no less than six hundred and seventy miles, and, supposing them to move at the rate of three miles an hour, it would require more than nine days and nights for the average population to pass by.

To accommodate this crowd, 125,000 vehicles pass through the thoroughfares in the course of 12 hours; 3,000 cabs, 1,000 omnibuses, 10,000 private job carriages and carts ply daily in the streets; 3,000 conveyances enter the metropolis daily from the surrounding country. Speaking generally, Tennyson tells us:

"Every minute dies a man,
Every minute one is born."

In London, Mr. Mayhew calculates, 169 people die daily, and a babe is born every five minutes. The number of persons, says the Registrar General, who died in 1856, in 116 public institutions, such as work-houses and hospitals, was 10,381.

It is really shocking to think, and a deep stigma on the people or on the artificial arrangements of society, by which so much poverty is perpetuated, that nearly one person out of five, who died last year, closed his days under a roof provided by law or public charity. It is calculated 500 people are drowned in the Thames every year. In the first week of the present year there were five deaths from intemperance alone. How much wretchedness lies in these two facts—for the deaths from actual intemperance bear but a small proportion to the deaths induced by the immediate use of intoxicating liquors; and of the 500 drowned, by far the larger class, we have every reason to believe, are of the number of whom Hood wrote:

"Mad with life's history,
Glad to death's mystery
Swift to be hurried,
Anywhere, anywhere,
Out of the world!"

According to the last reports, there were in London 143,000 vagrants admitted in one year into the casual wards of the workhouses.

Here we have always in our midst 107 burglars, 100 house breakers, 38 highway robbers, 773 pickpockets, 3,659 sneaksmen or common thieves, 11 horse stealers, 141 dog-stealers, 3 forgers, 28 coiners, 317 utterers of base coin, 141 swindlers, 182 cheats, 348 receivers of stolen goods, 2,768 habitual rioters, 1,205 vagrants, 50 begging-letter writers, 80 bearers of begging-letters, 6,371 prostitutes, besides 470 not otherwise described, making altogether a total of 16,000 criminals known to the police.

Those persons are known to make away with £42,000 per annum; the prison population at any particular time is 6,000, costing for the year £170,000. Our juvenile thieves cost us £200 a piece.

Mr. Timbs calculates the number of professional beggars in London at 35,000, two-thirds of whom are Irish. Thirty thousand men, women and children are employed in costermonger trade; besides, we have, according to Mr. Mayhew, 2,000 street sellers of green stuff, 4,000 street sellers of eatables and drinkables, 1,000 street sellers of stationery, 4000 street sellers of other articles, whose receipts are three millions sterling, and whose income may be put down at one million.

Let us extend our survey, and we shall not wonder that the public houses, and the gin-palaces, and the casines, and the theatres, and the penny gaffs, and the lowest and vilest places of resort in London are full. In Spitalfields there are 70,000 weavers, with but 10,000 work; there are 22,470 tailors, 30,805 shoemakers; 43,928 milliners; 21,210 seamstresses; 1,769 bonnet-makers, and 1,277 cap-makers.

What hard, wretched work is theirs!

There are two worlds in London, with a gulf between—the rich and the poor. We have glanced at the latter; for the sake of contrast, let us look at the former. Emerson says the wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. In 1847 the money coined in the Mint was £5,158,440 in gold, £125,730 in silver, and £9,960 in copper.

The business of the Bank of England is conducted by about 800 clerks, whose salaries amount to about £100,000. The Bank in 1850 had about twenty millions of bank-notes in circulation. In the same year there were about five millions deposited in the savings banks of the metropolis.

The gross customs revenue of the port of London in 1849 was £11,070,176; sixty-five millions is the estimate formed by Mr. McCulloch of the total value of produce conveyed into and from London. The gross rental, as assessed by the property and income tax, is twelve and a half millions.

The gross property is insured at £160,000,000 and only two-fifths of the houses are insured. The amount of capital at the command of the entire London Bankers may be estimated at 64 millions; the insurance companies have always 10 millions of deposits ready for investment; 73 millions are employed in discounts. In 1841, the transactions of one London house alone amounted to 30 millions. In 1839 the payments made in the clearing-house were 954 millions—an enormous sum, which will appear still greater when we remember that all sums under £100 are omitted from this statement. All this business cannot be carried on without considerable amount of eating and drinking. The population consumes annually 277,000 bullocks, 30,000 calves, 1,480,000 sheep, 34,000 pigs, 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 310,460,000 pounds of potatoes, 89,672,000 cabbages. Of fish the returns are almost incredible. Besides, it eats 2,742,000 fowls, 1,281,000 game, exclusive of those brought from the different parts of the United Kingdom; from 70 to 75 millions of eggs are annually imported into London from France and other countries. About 13,000 cows are kept in the city and its environs for the supply of milk and cream; and if we add to their value that of the cheese and butter, and milk brought from the country into the city, the expenditure for produce daily must be enormous. Then London consumes 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirit, 42,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, and burns 3,000,000 tons of coals; and I have seen it estimated that one-fourth of the commerce of the nation is carried on in its port.

On boxing night it was estimated that 60,000 persons visited the various theatres and places of amusement in London.

In London in 1853, according to Sir R. Mayne there were 3,613 beer-shops, 5,279 public houses, and 13 wine-rooms.

And now, to guard all this wealth, to preserve all this mass of industry honest, and to keep down all this crime, what have we? 6, 397 police, costing £373,963; 13 police courts, costing 45,050; and about a dozen criminal prisons, 60 union relieving-officers, 316 officers of local boards, and 1,256 other local officers.

We have 35 weekly magazines, 9 daily newspapers, 3 evening, and 72 weekly ones. Independently of the mechanicks' institutions, colleges, and endowed schools, we have 14,000 children of both sexes clothed and educated gratis, in the National and British and foreign schools in all parts of London, and Sunday schools.

The more direct religious agency may be estimated as follows: In the "Hand-book to Places of Worship," published by Low in 1851, there is a list of 371 churches and chapels in connection with the Establishment; the number of church sittings according to Mr. Mann, is 400,184; the Independents have about 140 places of worship, and 100,436 sitting-; the Baptists, 130 chapels, and accommodation for 54,234; the Methodists, 154 chapels, 60,266 sittings; the Presbyterians, 23 chapels and 18,211 sittings; the Unitarians, 9 chapels and about 3,300 sittings; the Roman Catholics, 35 chapels and 35,994 sittings; 4 Quaker chapels, with sittings for 3,151; the Moravians have two chapels, with 1,100 sittings; the Jews have 11 synagogues and 3,692 sittings. There are 94 chapels belonging to the New Church, the Plymouth Brethren, the Irvingites, the Latter-day Saints, Sandemanians, Lutherans, French Protestants, Greeks, Germans, Italians, which chapels have sittings for 18,233.

We thus get 691,723 attendants on Divine exercises.

A Costly Kiss.

A PROUD MAN'S REVENGE.—The Count M——was one of the most accomplished and handsome young men in Vienna.—What is more, he was passionately in love with a girl of almost peerless beauty. She was the daughter of a man of great rank and influence at Court; and on these considerations, as well as regard to her charms, she was followed by a multitude of suitors. She was lively and amiable, and treated them all with an affability which still kept them in the train, although it was generally known that she had avowed a predilection for Count M——, and that preparations were making for their nuptials. The Count was of a refined mind and delicate sensibility. He loved her for herself alone—for the virtues he believed dwelt in her beautiful form; and like a lover of such perfections, he never sprouched her without timidity and when he touched her a fire shot through his veins that warned him not to invade the vermillion sanctuary of her lips. Such were wore his feelings, when one night at his intended father in law's, a party of young people were met to celebrate a certain festival. Several of the young lady's rejected suitors were present. Forfeits was one of the pastimes, and all went on with the greatest merriment till the Count was commanded by some witty mademoiselle to redeem his glove by saluting the cheek of his intended bride. The Count blushed, trembled, advanced to his mistress, retreated, advanced again—and at last, with a tremor that shook every fibre in his frame and with a modest grace he put the soft ringlet which played upon her cheek to his lips, and retired to demand his redeemed pledge in evident confusion. His mistress gaily smiled, and the play went on. One of her rejected suitors, light who was of a merry, unthinking disposition, was adjudged by the same indiscreet crier of the forfeits—"as his last treat before he was hanged himself," she said—to snatch a kiss from the lips of the object of his recent vows:—

"Lips whose broken sighs such fragrance fling,
As love had fanned them freshly with his wing!"

A lively contest ensued between the lady and the gentleman, lasting for a minute; but the lady yielded, though in the midst of a convulsive laugh, and the Count had the mortification, the agony, to see the lips, which his passionate and delicate love would not allow him to touch, kissed with roughness and repetition by another man, and one whom he despised. Without a word, he rose from his chair, left the room, and the house; and by that good-natured kiss, the fair beast of Vienna lost her husband and her lover. The Count never saw her more.

Miscellany.

The Great Eastern steamer, which is fitted to accommodate 4,000 passengers; or, if employed in the transport of troops, to carry 10,000 men, will be ready for launching early in August next, and able to take her first trial trip to America and back about the middle of that month. She is expected to realise a speed of at least twenty mile an hour, or to accomplish the voyage from England to Australia (between which countries she is to run) in thirty days. Reckoning the cost at so much per ton it is said to be one of the cheapest vessels yet constructed.

Two young men, named Pendleton and Drain, a short time since got into a dispute, in Winston, Maryland, which resulted in a challenge and an agreement to fight with Bowie knives, the parties to be *nailed down by their pantaloons to a heavy plank with-in arms length of each other.* This situated, they commenced the horrid butchery, and kept it up until Drain was mortally wounded, and Pendleton also so terribly injured that it is doubtful if he will recover.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*Chronic Dyspepsia Cured.*—Among the triumphs of this wonderful medicine over confirmed diseases of the stomach and epigastrium, the following is not the least remarkable. Edward Stillman, aged 51, residing at Hagerstown, Md., had been for eleven years a sufferer from indigestion and its painful concomitants. His appetite was irregular, his frame emaciated, his skin of a livid unhealthy hue, and he had a constant feeling of constriction at the pit of the stomach, as if a cord were being drawn tightly around it. He was continually in a state of great mental as well as bodily distress, and, to use his own expression, "life had become irksome to him." In the month of December last he commenced taking Holloway's PILLS. Within three weeks the thereafter all above symptoms had vanished. No relapse has since occurred, and he is now as robust and active as any man of his years in all Maryland. For disorder of the stomach, liver and bowels, the Pills are the only reliable remedy in existence.

LOW NECKED DRESSES.—In the early days of Pennsylvania there was a law which stated as follows:

"That if any white female of ten years or upward, would appear in any public street, lane, highway, church, court house, tavern, ball room, theatre, or any other place of public resort, with naked shoulders, (i. e., low necked dresses) being able to purchase necessary clothing, shall forfeit and pay a fine not less than one, nor more than two hundred dollars." The closing paragraph of the law, however permitted women of questionable character to bare their shoulders as a badge of distinction between the chaste and unchaste.

DISCOVERY FOR THE NERVES.—Persons, especially fine ladies who, in consequence of inactive or sedentary habits, the too frequent use of close carriages, and an over-refined and luxurious regimen, are afflicted with the distressing disorder termed Nervousness, will find their complaint effectually cured by six weeks' service at home as kitchen or chamber-maid.

A little child of Eben Payne, of Pawtucket, Mass., having swallowed half a tea spoonful of opium mixture from its mother's hand, the semblance of death ensued. The surface of the body became livid and cold; the pulse was gone and the breathing ceased. For eight hours unceasing efforts were made to restore life by means of the application of electricity and artificial respiration, and success finally ensued. The child is now as well as ever.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.—Propose to yourself an object that is noble; pursue it from motives that are high. Let what is best in you take the mastery. You shall be ranked with the wise and good long before you are fully either. And as you go on in the course of improvement, the idea of your better self shall become more definite, and the life of this idea of wisdom and goodness shall be dearer and stronger in you. You shall be named after the idea of your life; you are wise, for you are becoming so. In all right courses of life, a man resolutely desirous of becoming a wiser, a better informed, better disciplined, more useful individual, will find his thoughts, both of the end and the way, get clearer as he proceeds in his work. He sees more fully and more brightly what it is he wants; he sees more fully the means for its attainment. And with better prospect both of the end and the way, there comes increased motive for the self-improving effort of the journey.—*Lynch.*

Washington seldom indulged in a joke or a sarcasm, but when he did he always made a decided hit. During the debate on the establishment of the Federal army, a member of Congress offered a resolution limiting it to 3000 men, to which Washington suggested an amendment, providing that "no enemy should ever invade the country with more than 2000 soldiers." The laughter which ensued smothered the resolution.

Provincial Parliament,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, May 26, 1857.

SECOND READINGS.

Bill (from Legislative Assembly) to amend the Act authorizing the formation of Joint Stock Companies for construction of roads in Lower Canada. (Hon. Mr. Moore.)

Hon. Mr. Moore moved that the rule be discharged and taken first order of the day to-morrow.—Carried.

Bill to incorporate the village of Elora. Hon. Mr. Ferguson; read, and referred to a select Committee, composed of the Honourables Messrs. Hamilton, Ferrier, and the mover.

Bill to provide for the separation for judicial purposes of Cities and Counties in Upper Canada. (Hon. Mr. Simpson.)

Hon. Mr. Simpson explained its provisions and the reasons which have called for its introduction; after which he proposed its second reading, and stated that it was his intention to refer the Bill to a Select Committee of hon. gentlemen better acquainted with the subject than himself.

Hon. Col. Prince said he should like to be informed what necessity there was for the Bill? What city or county had petitioned for the Bill? A Bill which would entail the expense of the erection of new Court Houses, Gaols and other public buildings, besides throwing into the hands of the Government a large amount of patronage; and this latter he (Col. Prince) was especially opposed to, considering that they had far too much in their hands already. If it was to be laid down as a rule that because the population of cities had risen to twenty or twenty-five thousand they were to be separated from their counties, such rule would have been surely taken up in the old country, by such places as Gloucester, Bristol, &c., which with its county towns yet they had not desired such a change, when their population had increased: and why should the principle be sought to be established in this young colony? The fact was, there was a constant desire amongst her representatives to inflict upon her a superabundance of legislation, to constantly alter that which is fixed, and to tinker what it was out of their power to amend. He deprecated such a course, and it would be most unwise to break up the established institutions of this country merely for the sake of creating additional patronage. He would turn to his hon. friend on the right (Dr. Widmer) and to those other hon. gentlemen on the other hand, all old residents of Toronto, and ask them to state if they desired, or if they thought such a measure was generally desired by the inhabitants? It would be time enough to disturb these old institutions, when the population amounted to one hundred thousand. If the present business is too extensive other help could be called in, but those institutions of the city had worked well—she was a respectable city—and he felt friendly to her inhabitants. He liked them because the whole they were truly British; and he was farther attached to her from the manner in which her Law business was conducted; he would therefore move, that the Bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read that day six months.

Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere in seconding the amendment said he had the honour of presenting on Friday last, a petition from the citizens of Toronto against the Bill, and which petition he would send to the hon. friend. The hon. gentleman then contrasted the inefficient working of our Courts of Law when he first arrived in this Province, especially the arbitrary Courts of Requests, with the efficient working of our County Courts, which with the other municipal institutions, had been found to work well, and have gradually been improving in their practice; and such being the case it would be absurd to interfere with them, and the more especially as the measure had not been asked for. If such institution were to be respected it was requisite that they should preside over them who would command respect; and it was too often the case that such new appointments as were proposed by this Bill, were often made of parties who could not properly construe Acts of Parliament. The bother plan would be, if there were to be great a pressure of business, and detention of juries at the present Courts, to have assistant judges appointed, than to have the counties divided from the cities. He considered that the measure was quite uncalled for, and as such he should oppose it. If however, the House should think fit to pass the measure, he trusted that the Mayor and corporation of Toronto might be heard at the Bar of that House upon the measure.

Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet suggested that the Bill ought to be referred to a Select Committee, so that it could be matured Bill amended. He certainly could not agree to vote for three month's hoist.

Hon. Col. Prince expressed himself surprised that the President of the Council had not adduced some argument in support of the Bill, and to justify its being so hurried through the House at this late period of the session. He (Col. Prince) objected to the system which obtained, that after bills had been a considerable time before the other house, allowing ample time for the discussion of the principles embraced, they were hurried forward in this House as though hon. members could understand law by the bushel. It appeared a matter of mystery, that a Bill of such magnitude, and affecting all the cities and counties of Upper Canada, should be brought up, and so hurried through without time for consideration or reflection. He (Col. Prince) did not mean to set up his own opinion as infallible, far from it, nor would he desire to remain obdurate in enforcing a vote upon his amendment, but he should have preferred hearing some arguments from hon. gentlemen that would have justified him in withdrawing that amendment. He certainly did think that it was due to the House that some little more time should have been afforded, and that it was also due to the cities and municipalities affected, and that some little time should have been afforded them to make known by petition what their views were upon the subject.

Hon. Mr. Morris trusted that his hon. friend would consent to withdraw his amendment, when he was informed that this Bill had been petitioned for by the united counties of York and Peel, and when he found that the cost of those counties by the present system was £3,300 per annum, whilst all the city would agree to pay was £900 per annum, while the prisoners sent to Toronto gaol from the counties bore no proportion to those that were committed from the city. They stood thus—county prisoners, 2,906; city 42,266. Now he (Mr Morris) would ask hon. gentlemen if they did not think that the city should pay a fairer proportion of the expenses; he trusted he had said sufficient to induce his hon. friend to withdraw his amendment.

Hon. Mr. Ross condemned the Bill for pressing to be a general measure, and it was thus smuggled through Parliament without any petitions having been sent from the Municipality in its favour, or time afforded for sending in petitions against the principles of the bill. In fact, as had been truthfully remarked, it was merely a Bill to suit the views of some parties of the United Counties of York and Peel. If the Bill was to be confined to those Counties, he had no objection to its going to a second reading, but he should decidedly oppose the introduction of a Bill as a general measure, upon the bare evidence adduced from a particular case.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson was opposed to the Bill, which he said had come down upon the attention of the House like a thunderbolt. Such a measure was one of great and vital importance, and should be well considered before it was allowed to pass.—He had no objection to the second reading, with the understanding that both sides consented to the change contemplated.

Hon. Mr. Ferrier took a similar view, and suggested that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

Hon. Mr. Simpson could not see why the inhabitants of York and Peel should be obliged to pay so large an amount of the expenses in comparison to the cases they had before the courts, and one part above all others ought to be weighed in favour of the Bill, that the courts have sometimes sat for as long as thirty to forty days, and he trusted the House would pass the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Patton said that after listening attentively to all the arguments used by hon. gentlemen in support of this Bill, he was more confirmed in urging upon his hon. friend not to withdraw his amendment. One very objectionable feature of the Bill was, that it did not provide for the conducting of the business of the counties, otherwise than in the city of Toronto, so that the very argument of his hon. friend (Simpson) quite fell to the ground. The Bill professed to be a general measure applicable to the whole Province, but it must be borne in mind, that there was no other city that, as to population, could come under the provisions of the Bill, and he had not learned that this Act had been petitioned for, and before passing such a general measure, it should be shown before that House, that the Bill was required, and also that it had been petioned for.

Hon. Hermanus Smith said he had presented a petition from the county of Wentworth, praying to be separated from the city of Hamilton, which only contributed £300 for the use of their county buildings. He had been away some days, and had not learned the provisions of the Bill, but would vote for its second reading.

Hon. Mr. Burwell would not perceive any great inconvenience which the counties were put to in coming to Toronto to try their causes. The proposed change would inflict a deep injury upon Toronto, but a point of greater importance than all was that it was too late in the session to pass a Bill of such magnitude.

Hon. Mr. Simpson remarked that Toronto had not contributed to half the expense of the erection of the public buildings.

Hon. Mr. Dorion regretted the hon. gentleman that he was labouring under a mistake. The buildings in question were erected when the whole were embraced in the "Home District," and the whole of the inhabitants were taxed for the erection. His hon. friend had another building in view.

Hon. Col. Prince urged upon his hon. friend the necessity of allowing the Bill to stand over until next session.

Hon. Mr. Simpson could not consent.

The Speaker then put the amendment, which was carried upon the following division:—

Contents.—Honbls. Messrs. DeBlaquiere Ferguson, Hamilton, Knowlton, Walker, Widmer, Boulton, Laterriere, Bourret, DeBeaujeau, Panet, Goodhue, Prince, Mason, Gordon, Moore, Mills, Ross, and Murney,—19.

Non-Contents.—Honbls. Messrs. Vankoughnet, Seymour, Duchesnay, Dr. Smith, Armstrong, Hollis Smith, Morris, Simpson, and Ferrie,—9

Hon. Mr. Murney again moved the second reading of the Bill for the Incorporation of the Village of Windsor.

The Hon. Col. Prince agreed to the motion, and told the House that he never intended to offer any objection to the Bill, but that he wished to arrest its progress for two or three days in order to obtain an object he had in view which had been accomplished. He should now give his cordial support to the Bill, and the object he wished for, namely, the incorporation of Sandwich (which had been unnecessarily and improperly opposed,) he desired Windsor to be also incorporated because the interests of Windsor required it, and because all factious opposition to Sandwich had been withdrawn. In fact he had never really intended to oppose the Bill, and, as he said before, would give it his best support. The hon. and gallant Colonel during the remarks he made, paid a very high compliment to the honour, skill, and enterprise of the Chief Magistrate of Windsor (Mr. Samuel Smith McDonnell, as we have since learned,) for his conduct as such, and to whom Windsor is mainly indebted for her prosperity and almost unexampled progress of late years.

Bill for establishing Prisons for young offenders.—Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet. Read and referred to Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

Bill to incorporate the Village of New Hamburgh.—Hon. Mr. Ferrier. Read, and referred to a select Committee, composed of Honbls. Messrs. Ferguson, Morris and the mover.

Bill to remedy abuses prejudicial to Agriculture. Hon. Mr. Armstrong. Bill read, referred to a Select Committee, Hon. Messrs. Duchesnay, Moore, Knowlton, Masson and Armstrong.

On Tuesday, the foundation stone of the New Anglican Cathedral, Montreal, was laid with impressive ceremonies, on the site, at the corner of St. Catharine Street and Union Avenue. The bishop of Montreal preached the sermon on the occasion.

Maple Leaf Calendar
OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

June, 1857.

4 Th.—Prince Leopold chosen King of the Belgians 1831. Vienna Conference dissolved 1855. Another Comet discovered by Sevenier 1855. Lord Eldon born 1751. The Kingdom of the Netherlands divided 1831.

5 F.—King of Hanover born 1771. Anapa Evacuated by the Russians 1855. Printers strike in Toronto 1854.

6 S.—Cornielle born 1606. Bombardment of Sabastopol resumed and the Hango massacre was committed 1855. Battle of Beauharnois 1813. Great riots in Quebec 1853. Queen Charlott landed at Dover from the continent 1820. Alexander the great, born 356, B. C. Jeremy Bentham died 1832. Battle of Burlington Heights 1813. British Troops took prisoners, U. S. Generals, Chandler and Winder, at 40 mile creek, also the Town of Stoney on Lake Ontario Surprised by the British Troops 1813.

7 Sun.—Bishop Warburton died 1779. The French troops carry the white works and the mamelon at Sabastopol taking 73 guns and 500 prisoners with a loss on each side of 4,500 men 1855. Bolleine born 1751. Weber died 1826. *Full Moon, Trinity Sunday.*

8 M.—Pope born 1688. Cholera broke out on the American Continent 1832. The black Prince died 1376. General Jackson died 1845. University of Toronto inaugurated 1843.

9 T.—Great fire at St. Johns Newfoundland 1846. The Russians abandon the Right shore of Careering Beg 1855. Sir R. Jackson died 1845. Gavazzi Riots in Montreal 1853.

10 W.—John Dolland born 1716. Barnums baby show opened in New York 1855. Cagliari (Italy) visited by an Earthquake 1855. Old Smithfield Market in London closed 1855. Steamer Admiral burnt on Lake Ontario 1853.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, JUNE 4, 1857.

The subject of drainage is one, in which the inhabitants of the County of Essex are deeply interested, and it is therefore with great pleasure, that we now give insertion to a communication, from Mr. McClary, which is designed to give information upon the subject. Mr. McClary has, we are led to believe, taken some pains, to look into and study the requirement of this County in this respect, and from the very practical manner in which he has handled the subject, entitles his communication to some degree of respect. All that he states, in regard to the advantages which a thorough system of drainage would produce, any person at all acquainted with the County, will at once see, are not in the least overdrawn, and would be realized, could so happy an object be accomplished, of which he speaks. It is now time, that the different municipalities should take some steps in furtherence of this object, by petitioning the Legislature to amend the Municipal Law, so as to give to township councils the power, to raise by assesment, on particular lots, that will be most benefitted by the drainage, a sum for opening ditches of sufficient capacity to carry off the body of surface water, which lies upon the greater portion of the land in this county in the Spring and Fall, which is found to be a great detriment to the farmer, in carrying on the cultivation of the soil, and has been a source of great loss to many.

It is utterly impossible, in nine settlements such as we have in Essex, for individual farmers to drain his land, without having tap drains, into which he can convey, by side ditches the surface water. They must then look to the municipalities for assistance, and we cannot for a moment suppose that in this age of progress, they will be found to lack that spirit of improvement, which should dictate at once the propriety of taking immediate steps, to accomplish so desirable an object.

We therefore hope that no time will be lost in taking measures for advancing so important a public benefit, and upon the Reeves in particular, we impress the necessity of their entering into the matter, with spirit and energy.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

Sir,—

In the summer of 1852 I was employed to inspect a large quantity of Crown Lands, in the townships of East and West Tilbury, Romney and some other townships in the Counties of Kent and Essex.

As I was at that time over the greater part of those counties, I had an opportunity of ascertaining the general character of the land, the timber, soil and the general features of the country.

The land in those counties, in most of the Townships that I visited is very level and flat, being in a great measure, destitute of sufficient natural water courses, to carry off the surface water. It therefore lies upon the land, in most places, until it is absorbed by the heat of the sun.

It must therefore be obvious to every one, that in order to make those lands, what will render them productive and fit for desirable homes; that which nature has not done in furnishing natural drains, must be furnished or supplied by the skill and ingenuity of man.

I would therefore suggest, that in order to make the land generally valuable and productive, and such as contributes to make happy homes, there must be thorough system of drainage, adopted and efficiently carried out in those counties, in the townships were the land is wet, as the land in many places is very level and flat; and in order to drain it thoroughly, the drains must be cut a long distance. I do not think that those lands will be drained by the individual settlers.

I would therefore suggest to the municipalities or townships in those counties, the propriety of their undertaking the drainage of all those parts, or portions of the town hips, that may require drainage.

The main drains ought to be so laid out, that they could be sunk deep, and made wide, so as to serve the purpose of large creeks, in the discharge of the surface water. The small drains should be so located as to discharge their water into the main drains.

The position or locality of the main drains should be determined by running levels, accurately over the country, to ascertain where there is the greatest facility for them; taking into account or consideration, the cost of making, the fall to be had, and the convenience to be afforded to the landed proprietors.

The cost or expense of such drainage, to be paid by the proprietors of the land benefitted by the drainage, by a special rate to be levied on the lands, either equally or otherwise, as the municipality of any County or township may deem just.

The present Municipal Act, requires to be amended, so that a special rate may be imposed upon the land benefitted by drainage. The drainage to be proceeded with, either with or without the consent of the proprietors of the land of any neighborhood or locality, if the municipality are of the opinion that the drainage of certain lands or marsh, is for the general benefit, of that section or part of the township.

In conclusion, I would say that in my opinion a thorough system of drainage, adopted and efficiently carried out in those counties, would be of incalculable advantage. The land would become the most productive in the Province, and the ague and fever in a great measure disappear. There would therefore be a change for the better, and the inhabitants would not be inundated with water in the Spring and Autumn as heretofore, thus deterring many good farmers from settling in those townships. Without a system of drainage, those counties or townships will only progress very slowly, and the wet seasons will prevent the growing of good or abundant crops, and the farmers will be subject to uncertainties, which would be removed by or prevented by the thorough drainage of the land, which would very much improve or modify the climate, so that the crops are less liable to be injured by early frosts,

In order to carry out a system of drainage, on a large scale, a good deal of means or money must be raised, which could be met by the issue of debentures on Twenty years. The assesment for said drainage would then only be one twentieth part of the principal, with the interest, which would be more than repaid by the great increase in the crops, caused by the drainage.

It therefore seems to me that all in those townships or counties owning lands, in localities requiring drainage, should heartily co-operate in such a desirable undertaking or work, in fact it is indispensable for the effectual settlement of the wet townships, and for the general benefit of all. Therefore all that are interested should give the project a careful investigation or consideration and I fancy or think that all upon mature reflection, will feel inclined to co-operate in such a desirable work, which, if efficiently carried out, will so much benefit those resiling in the wet townships.

Yours truly,
WM. McCLARY.
P. L. S. and C. E

London, May 30, 1857.

Sandwich has now become incorporated as a town, the bill for that purpose having passed both branches of the Legislature, after receiving more than an ordinary share of opposition; but thanks to the perseverance of some of our townsmen the difficulties have been overcome, and we are now placed in a position to manage our own affairs, without the dead weight of the township being a continual drag upon our resources.

Our position at present is a good one, and with proper management may be greatly improved. No town possesses more advantages than Sandwich, as regards a healthy and delightful situation, and being at all seasons of the year, from the nature of the soil clean and dry, is a most desirable residence. The frontage upon the Detroit River is the best upon the whole frontier for the erection of factories, and no place can be better adapted for them than Sandwich. There is no doubt, that so soon as the money market becomes easier, there will be many manufacturing establishments erected within our limits, with a few such and the introduction of a little capital we have no fear at all but that Sandwich will rival any town in Upper Canada.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

Dear Sir,

You will greatly oblige a friend by inserting the following:—

Noticing a communication in the *Windsor Herald* of the 29th ultimo, signed by "One of them," in which he attempts to stamp a club, called by him "The Sandwich Club," with Cowardice and crown himself with Victory; I deem it my duty as one of the old St. Patrick's Club, to make a few remarks in order to clear away the mystery, which seems to hang around the minds of the members of the self styled Windsor Victoria and Victorious club.

In the first place let me inform the Wind sor Victoria or rather Victorious Club (for I should be very sorry indeed to rob them of their very facetiously assumed title) that there exists no organized club whatever in Town, nor has there been any since the last contest, in which they were no doubt, very disagreeably defeated, or I may even say, there has hardly been one single game played since that time.

In conclusion let me remark, that it seems very difficult to tell, from what club the "taunting conduct and insolent remarks" could possibly proceed, or to whom the challenge was sent, as there existed no club in Town at the time; therefore I think Mr. Editor, that those statements were altogether unfounded and void of truth; and let me further state, that steps are being taken for organizing of a new club, which, if carried out, we shall be pleased to have a trial of their skill, and then if they fairly *eclipse* us, they may then use the title of "Victorious," which they have so very hurriedly laid claim to; let me also remind them of the old saying "*self praise is no recommendation.*"

Excuse me for occupying so much of your valuable space.

I am,
Yours, &c.,
ONE OF THE OLD CLUB.

In last weeks paper, we omitted to notice the very creditable appearance, made by the Essex Volunteer Cavalry, when they turned out to drill, on the Queen's Birth Day in Kingsville, the troop mustered in full force and looked admirably.

Since the last time that they turned out, they have been provided with Swords and Revolvers which add materially to their soldier like appearance and the manner in which they have improved in their drill, is quite creditable and would do credit to troops that had been much longer in the service. The County of Essex have every reason to feel proud of having so fine and efficient a troop of cavalry.

We perceive by the *Globe* and *Colonist* that a number of petitions have been sent to Parliament, praying that Mr. Rankin be expelled the House, in consequence of the part he took in connection with the Southern Railway. We are unable this week, from the lateness of the hour to enter upon the subject, but will in our next.

Shocking Accident.

Steamer Inkerman blown up: 21 persons on board. Eight persons killed. Four more not expected to recover. Total wreck of the Steamer.

From the *Toronto Globe* we learn that, about half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the city was alarmed by the loud report of an explosion on the bay, and the intelligence that the boiler of the steamer *Inkerman* had exploded, and that many lives were lost. Proceeding to the scene of the disaster, we found the ill-fated craft lying about a hundred yards from the end of Upton & Browne's wharf, sunk to her guards, with the whole after-part blown away, and the forward portions wrecked and broken in a most extraordinary manner. The engine and boiler were gone, the smoke pipe lay among the wreck, the foremast, wheelhouse, and the forward promenade deck alone remained of all the upper works, and the planking of the bows was torn away from the stem. A great iron cable, which formed a portion of the cargo, had been blown high into the air, and in falling had caught on the fore-topmast, and hung there a monument of the force of the explosion. The *Inkerman* had been discharging her cargo of oats, at Upton & Browne's wharf during the day, and having some freight on board for St. Catherines steamer was got up, and all was made ready for departure for that place early in the afternoon. From some cause or other, a delay took place in starting, and it was observed by more than one bystander on the wharf, that she had been "blowing off" for half an hour, and that the steam was particularly dry, indicating, a want of water in the boiler. On first starting the engine was backed, a motion which does not work the pumps, but when it began to go forward, it is supposed that the pumps threw in a quantity of water, which falling on the overheated boiler, caused an instantaneous explosion. This is the general opinion of the cause of the accident among steamboat men, but it is only fair to add, that the engineers, who are saved, deny that there was any want of water. It will remain for the coroner's jury to give a decision upon the point.

The shock was tremendous, having the effect of an earthquake on the firmest buildings on the shore. The people on the wharf saw a column rising from the ill-fated boat, which broke and fell in scattered fragments over the surrounding waters. Many of the crew were thus thrown into the air, and yet, wonderful to say, escaped almost uninjured. The steward of the boat, Bryan O'Donnell, was lying reading in his berth and knew nothing of the explosion till struggling in the water. The Captain (McBrayon) was standing on the promenade deck, and was thrown six or seven feet into the air; in falling his foot struck a projection, and his leg was broken above the ankle.

The Great Eastern Steamship—one of the Wonders of the age.

The London *Morning Journal* furnishes the following description of the enormous vessel, The Eastern," intended for the Australian trade:—

She will carry 12,000 tons of coal, 8,000 tons of merchandize, and 4,000 passengers. The object of building so large vessel is the economy that will be effected by being able to stow sufficient coals to carry her entirely round the world. She will save about £9,000 per voyage to Australia in this item, by carrying sufficient to take her there and back, instead of having to coal at Australia. Owing to her length, she will not pitch, and will roll less than any ship that ever swam. She will be the strongest ship in existence, being built upon the principle of a hollow iron beam.

There are ten bulkhead or water-tight compartments; and there are longitudinal compartments, also water-tight. She is a double ship complete and perfect, the interual hull being supported by boiler plate stays three feet deep, and about the same distance apart, and rivetted with angle iron joints to the external hull, thus forming a cellular piece of work, similar to the top or roof of the Menai Bridge, and as strong as iron. This extends from the bottom of the ship, 30 feet up each side, until the first deck is reached. The lower decks serve as bridges or stays; and the main decks is similar to the hull—cellular in construction—being two parts braced together, making a fabric of immence strength. Were two of her water-tight compartments filled with water she would hardly be inconvenienced.

This noble vessel is 600 feet long, 83 feet broad, and 58 feet deep from her deck to the floor of her hull. Her tonnage 22,500 tons. She will be propelled by two paddles and a screw. The paddle wheels are 55 feet in diameter, and the screw is 24 feet in diameter. The four engines to propell the paddle wheels are equal to 1,350 horse power, and the four engines to propell the screw are equal to 1,7000 horse power. She will have five funnels connected to ten boilers, and six masts, which will carry acres of canvas.

Four of her masts will be of iron—the two next the stern and compass to the ship will be of wood. Her crew will consist of 500 seamen. How many boats she will have we cannot say; but she will have abaft her paddle box, on each side, a screw steamer 190 feet long. The whole ship will be lighted with gas. Her speed will be 15 knots, equal to 17½ miles per hour; and she will go to Port Philip in 66 days.

The vessel rests on two large cradles of wood, and will glide into the water sideways. She will be launched at high water, and will draw when light, 16 feet; when laden 36 feet. She will be launched in August. Although this noble monument of human skill was built for the requirement of commerce and peace, she might prove if need be, a powerful engine of war.

Her immense capacity (22,000 tons,) her own weight (12,000 tons,) driven at the rate of nearly 20 miles an hour (the speed of a railway train,) her bows as sharp as a knife, would cut through the most formidable war ship afloat, if run into her. She could not be caught and run down any ship, and biding her time, could demolish a fleet.

Ecclesiastical Tyranny.

The Correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from St. John's, C. E., says:—

Our naturally peaceful community is now in a state of great excitement, caused by the excommunication of Reverend Father C. Chiniquy from the pale of the Roman Catholic Church by the Bishops of Chicago, Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, for having refused to obey the orders of those Bishops. Father Chiniquy has always been favorably known in Canada as the great Apostle of Temperance; and like the late Father Matthew, he has been instrumental in the good accomplished many thousands of his fellow countrymen from the vice of intemperance. His appeals to the people in Canada, on the subject of temperance, were always eloquently and forcibly delivered to great crowds, and were followed by with unparalleled success. In the month of September, 1851, he left Canada for St. Anne, Kangaroo co., in the State of Illinois.

His object in removing there was to favor and assist the tide of immigration in that direction, and he succeeded in establishing at St. Anne, not far from Chicago, a thriving village of about 5,000 inhabitants, all French Canadians. His, with his own money, built there a church, a convent, an academy, and various other public institutions. Shortly afterwards he received a visit from the Bishop, (O'Regan of Chicago,) who requested him to give up his rights as proprietor of these various buildings to him, as being his superior in religious matters. Father Chiniquy refused to obey Bishop O'Regan's orders and on account of that pretended disobedience to his ecclesiastical superior, he was excommunicated by Bishop O'Regan, and declared to be eternally damned. The 5,000 French Canadians who had emigrated to the State of Illinois, because partizans of Father Chiniquy, and strongly adhered to him as their friend and pastor.

In the meantime, the French population in Canada became aware of Father Chiniquy's excommunication, and began to show sympathy with him. In order to stifle public opinion on the matter, the Bishop of Montreal wrote a pastoral letter on the 19th March last, corroborating the statement of Bishop O'Regan, and representing Father Chiniquy as one who had disobeyed the orders of the Church, and concluding by excommunicating and damning Father Chiniquy. The other Bishops of Quebec and St. Hyacinthe, have followed in the same strain. This has caused all over Canada East and West, much excitement, and the French newspapers have taken up the cudgels pro and con. The French paper called "*L'Avenir*," and published in Montreal, has become a strong friend to Father Chiniquy, and supports him in all his acts; whilst other newspapers are supporting the Bishops.—Public meetings have been held, and further trouble is anticipated.

Wardsville Station Burnt.

Immediately on the arrival of the lightning express at Wardsville Station, on Monday evening, a dense black smoke was observed issuing from the western end of the Station House, which was used for storing purposes, but before any person was able to reach the spot, the whole end of the building, with the roof, was enveloped in flames. Such was the rapidity with which the fire spread, that it was with great difficulty the two freight cars contiguous to the store house were pushed away by the passengers and saved. In about two minutes from the time the smoke made its first appearance, the station house, woodsheds, platform and the western end of a pile of wood amounting to some five hundred cords were in flames. Owing to the combustible character of the timber laying around the station and to a smart western breeze, the flames spread with wonderful rapidity. There were no means available to stay its progress with water. The villagers at first gazed upon the scene with consternation, and did not as much as seize a bucket of water to save the property, or move an inch to roll away a number of cars that stood in imminent danger and assuming that nearly the whole village was destined to ruin, they commenced to drag away their household furniture and store goods, —in which occupation they were employed when the writer left with the lightening express. A piece of the size of Newbury should never be without its fire brigade and fire engine. It was supposed that the fire originated in the lamp room, where a person had been engaged a short time previously in trimming the lamps. The loss to the Company must be considerable.—*Hamilton Banner.*

Despondency.

This is a strange word we *locate* at the head of our editorial jottings this morning; nevertheless, we opine, that even a few words on "despondency" may not at all times prove out of place. When, for instance, cash becomes as scarce as "angel's visits" and times as hard as "a diamond of the first water," people are very apt to despond. Men are strange animals, for the most part possessing little patience and less hope—hence each tiny cloud that chances to obtrude into their accustomed atmosphere of prosperity, is looked upon as an unconquerable obstacle forever calculated to exclude the smiling beams of progress and to destroy. Away, with such childish shortsightedness —such ill founded despondency. What if there be a season of bad crops and a consequent spell of hard times, a few *smashes* and an occasional absconder—what of it? Has there not been seven years of famine in England, and did not prosperity again return? "It becomes men," says a noble Roman, "to bear up bravely the weight of temporary adversity rather than childishly fall under its transient power?" We agree with the famous Cicero, and we trust that all who may be found exclaiming, "Oh! what hard times!" "Alas! it is in vain to hope for better,"—that all these and all despondent spirits akin to these, will in future learn look not alone upon the dark side of the picture; but as well remember that a sombre cloud may be but gauze curtain over a lovely sunshine.

If countries or men had the power to retain a perpetual tide of prosperity, and for no dark hours ever came, then, we would be entirely incapable of appreciating the blessings of peace and plenty. Or if of happiness we must at least have glanced at adversity—nothing improves our powers of perception more than scenes of contrast.—*Post.*

Mrs. Cunningham to be Presented with a Service of Plate.—An Heir. A New York city paper, speaking of the acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham, says:—

'Now let twelve hundred citizens meet together and start something that will in part repay this lady for the injury she has received at the hands of the city. She has been an object of suspicion and prejudice and has been locked up for 120 days and nights. One hundred dollars per day is a small reparation for this imprisonment. Let the twelve hundred name the sum, the only ten dollar subscribe, and will amount to $12,000. With this amount let us purchase from Ball, Black & Co., a gold or silver tea coffee or dinner service, have it properly inscribed and presented to Mrs. Cunningham on some public occasion.'

Mrs. Cunningham should give her child an heir to the Doctor's estate, (as is said to be not improbable,) the property which would go to the two would console her widowhood, though probably she would accept the plate, also, as an additional consolation."

The *Globe* says a despatch has been received by his Excellency intimating that at a meeting of the Privy Council on the 6th instant, Her Majesty were pleased to confirm and ratify the Act of the Provincial Legislature which enable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th of May, a committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company. The members of the committee are, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Sir John Pakington, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Stanley, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. R. Ellice, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Lowe, Viscount Seymour, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Charles Fitzwilliam, Mr. Alexander Matheson, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Percy Herbert, and Viscount Goderich.

New York, May 28.

The *Illinois* arrived at four o'clock, bringing 800 passengers and 176,000 specie.—Drexel & Co., 300,000; Wells, Fargo and Co., 300,000; Duncan Sherman, 200,000 among the consignments. Left Aspinall on the 19th. General Henningsen and Colonel Titus were passengers. She connected with the *Golden Gate*, which brought down nearly 2½ millions, and California mails of the 5th. Rivas was evacuated, May 1st, by Walker, he having capitulated to the Costa Ricans. The remnant of his army was sent down in the steamer *Panama*.

Appalling Accident.—The Dundas *Warder* contains the particulars of a painful accident that occurred in the village of Millgrove, on the 14th inst., to a young woman named Cummings. She was looking at the operation of a shingle machine, when the string of her bonnet became entangled in the machine, thereby jerking her head violently against a knife, and in the twinkling of an eye it completely severed her, cut off a portion of her foot—she was then thrown on the ground senseless, but wonderful to say, alive. Medical aid was immediately procured, but we learn that the poor young woman is not likely to recover.

Townsand Positively Indentified.—The London *Free Press* of the 19th inst., says:—We are informed on credible authority that a telegraph was yesterday received from the Police authorities at Cleveland to the effect that the notorious Townsend is at length identified, and that the necessary papers are being made out at Washington to enable him to be handed over to the authorities of this country. We may soon expect that he will be tried for the horrid crimes of which he has been the perpetrator.

ROUTED AT LAST.—The fillbuster Walker and his horde of lawless adventurers have been compelled at last to abandon the soil of Central America, as the following will show:—

New Orleans, May 27.

The steamship Empire City, is coming up the river. Among the passengers on board the Empire City, are Gen. Walker and staff, who have abandoned the field of operations in Central America. Gen. Walker capitulated on the 1st of May to Capt. Davis of the U. S. Sloop of war St. Mary's, and with his staff and 200 men the remains of his army were brought to Panama by the St. Mary's. The Costa Ricans were not known in the articles of capitulation.

Arrival of the Canadian.

QUEBEC, 1st June, 1857.

The mail steamer Canadian, Liverpool 20th, passed Riviere Du Loup, 8.10. P. M., Sunday.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

BREADSTUFF.—Wheat—American White 58s a 65s; Red 54s a 60s.

Flour—American sour 24s a 27s; Flour sweet 30 a 32s.

Consols for money 93⅜; for account 94¼. British news unimportant.

FRANCE.

A telegraph despatch received from Paris 18th, states that the King of Bavaria arrived at Fontainbleau.

SUNDAY EVENING, May 17.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Sunday evening, says the *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Constantinople of the 16th announcing that the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Persia was ratified at Teheran on the 14th of April and was despatched to Bagdad on the 17th of April.

Accounts from the agricultural districts concur in describing the appearance of the grain crop as magnificent. Wheat and flour declining in all the French markets. The imports are extremely favorable as to wheat.

Rye has been injured in some places from dry and cold weather. The meadows and oats require rain, but in both north and south an abundant harvest is promised. The uneasiness respecting the vintage has entirely ceased, but holders remain firm.

A rumor has been put in circulation that the Bank of France has entered into a new contract for gold. A considerable portion of gold will go to the continant by the *America* and *Oriental*.

The accounts regarding the progress of the silk crop continue on the whole satisfactory.

PRUSSIA.

The marriage of the Prince of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England is being popular and the question of a public demonstration is already under consideration. The *Gazette* of last evening contains an announcement on the subject as follows:—At the Court at Osborne House, the 10th of May, present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council, was very much pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, which consent her Majesty has also caused to be signified under the Great Seal.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE MARKETS.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, June 4, 1857

FLOUR, best warranted, - - -	$8 00
" 2nd quality, - - - -	7 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - -	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	$2 00 to 2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " " - - -	10 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, - -	$1 50 to 1 85
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 75
OATS, " " - - - -	0 56
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -	$1 00 to 1 20
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - -	$1 25 to 1 50
HAY, per ton, - - - - - -	12 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, -	$0 90 to 1 12
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - - - -	9 50
BEEF, do - - - -	$9 00 to 9 10
BUTTER, per lb., - - - - -	0 25

TORONTO, May 30.

The supplies of produce continue to be larger than before noted, they are still inadequate to the demand,—and prices, with one or two exceptions, retain their firmness. The present is not a very busy season with farmers. The roads are in excellent condition, and it is to be hoped that the deliveries of farm produce will increase. There is, unquestionably, but little in the country to dispose of, and there is every probability of a continuance of the present high rates until after harvest.

WHEAT.—The wheat market is steady, with moderate supplies and an active demand. Prices to-day range 8s 9d to 9s 1d —one or two loads only moving off at the latter figure. The greater part of the day's purchases were between 8s 10s and 9s. The receipts for the day amounted to about 2,000 bushels. The competition between buyers was hardly as keen as usual, but loads moved off without delay.

FLOUR.—We note a sale of 500 bbls of Extra at $7 75. The demand is less urgent, and some difficulty is found in disposing of lots. Superfine is held at $6 75. Fancy is worth $7 a $7 50, and Extra $7 75 a $8 per bbl.

SPRING WHEAT 6s a 6s 3d per bushel.

BARLEY not in demand and prices cover say 5s a 6s 3d per bushel.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

FLOUR quiet—Canadian firm; sales, 400 bbls. at $6 75 a $6 85 for superfine; $7 15 a $8 75 for extra.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull; sales, 500 bushels at $1 50 a $1 62 for Canadian club; $1 80 a $1 85 for white Canadian. Rye firm at $1 25 a $1 30. Corn market drooping; sales 10,000 bushels old mixed western, in store, at 90c a 100c. Oats nominally the same, at 66c a 72c for Canadian, state, and western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is easier at sales 800 bbls.; $23 85 a $23 90 for mess; $18 20 a $19 40 for prime. Beef steady; sales 400 bbls. Cut meats, sales better; shoulders, $10, and hams at $11 a $11¼. Lard firm at 14¼a 14¾c.

Died.

At Amherstburg on the 26th instant, Anna Margaret, infant daughter of Dr. James Miller, aged 11 days.

At Windsor, on Friday last, Eliza, wife of William Bampton, aged, 39 years.

Special Notices.

BE WISE IN TIME.

From their unfailing efficacy, yet comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the Biliary and Digestive Organs, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are of inestimable value in this country in which Bilious Diseases and other complaints attended with congestion of the Liver, so much abound. Taken either a short time before or after exposure, they render the system less liable to contract infectious or epidemic diseases, and should be resorted to by persons residing in low and marshy situations, or who are travelling or exposed to contagion, also those who are debilitated by intense and long application to business or study, as well as those of sedentary habits will derive great benefit from an occasional use of them. For that debilitated and deranged state of the system, which occurs in the spring season of the year and the beginning of summer, they are particularly applicable. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, although all powerful in curing disease, yet are as pure and harmless as Bread, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy these delightful symptoms of returning strength, viz: good appetite sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the tops of each box of the genuine pills, there is an excellent likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the painting by Lawrence; also the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail & Co., Sole Proprietors, London and New York on each box, and on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the large sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A YOUNG MAN holding satisfactory recommendations and a Normal 2nd Class certificate, wishes a situation as Teacher the remainder of the year. Trustees will please apply by letter post-paid, stating salary to

R. FOSTER,
Leamington, Essex.

AUCTION SALE.

A Sale of Horses, Cows, Buggies, Carts, articles of Household Furniture &c., &c. &c, will take place at Michael Rochlieu's residence near the River Canard, Township of Sandwich, on MONDAY, the 15th of June 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—$5 and under Cash, over that amount from 3 to 9 months' Credit.

MICHAEL ROCHLIEU.

June 1st, 1857.

TO RENT.

A good New FRAME HOUSE in the town of Sandwich, with a never failing Spring Well and a good Stable attached thereto. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office, or of

THOS. HILL.

Sandwich, May 25th, 1857.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and Marked "Tender for Mail Services," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 13th June 1857 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week each way between AMHERSTBURG and RONDEAU on and from the First day July next.

The conveyance to be made in a Two Horse Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Rondeau is 68 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than Five Miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do, to leave *Amherstburg* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and to leave *Rondeau*, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at such hours as may be required, so as to proceed direct through both ways—Serving the offices at Deatltown, Romney, Mersea, Leamington, Gosfield, Kingsville, and Colchester.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded; and undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of five hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Amherstburg, Chatham, Rondeau and Mersea.

GILBERT GRIFFIN.
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office.
London, 1st May, 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour, - $6 00
Superfine Flour, - - $5 50
Fine do - - 5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do - - 2 20 do
Corn Meal, - - - 0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed, - - - 1 50 per 100lbs
Bran, - - - 1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office, 30th April, 1857.

Alton, Samuel
Aman, Miss Mary L.
Bailey, Nancy
Baby, W. D.
Clark, James
Clark, Rev. A.
Collins, Laban
Drouillard, Gregoir,
East, William
Fairley, Samuel,
Mahoney, James
McNal, John
Moxley, Edward,
Morrus, Josephine
Parkin, Albert
Pratt, David
Petrez, George,
Roy, Alex. Francis
Reid, Wm.
Smith, James
Sanfield, J. K.
White, John
White, Miss Mary
Walden, Thomas

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Six Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.

Township of Colchester, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Bello River, }
Township of Rochester, }
May 19th, 1857. }

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits growing on his own ground. Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Baston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compay

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

The Courtier, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded; and undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of five hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Amherstburg, Chatham, Rondeau and Mersea.

GILBERT GRIFFIN.
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office.
London, 1st May, 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour, - $6 00
Superfine Flour, - - $5 50
Fine do - - 5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do - - 2 20 do
Corn Meal, - - - 0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed, - - - 1 50 per 100lbs
Bran, - - - 1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN, will hold its First Sitting at Deneau's Tavern, in the Sixth Concession, on Saturday the 23rd day of May inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All complaints against the Assessment Roll must be made to the Clerk, on or before the 14th day of this month.

HENRY BOTSFORD,
Township Clerk.

Malden, 6th May, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Anderdon, will hold its First Sitting at the Cottage Tavern, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.
Clerk's Office, Clerk.
Anderdon, May 11th, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 282, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

CAUTION.

I hereby forbid any one trusting my wife ANN CONROY as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

FARREL CONROY.

Amherstburg, May 13, 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.

Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the House of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 5, N. M. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.

Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester, for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON,
West Tilbury, } Town Clerk.
4th April 1857. }

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months.

Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.

Windsor, March 24, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 4, 5th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN.

Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

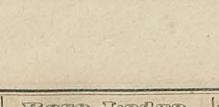
POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

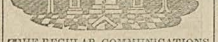
Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
St. Thomas, Secretary.
4th May, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim ance his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.

Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

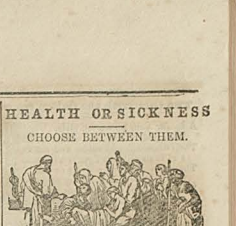
THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give tone to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Constipation,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or cake. The same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and Goods or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Saturday, the

6th day of May next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the Town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 37, 38, 39, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

The Girl with the Calico Dress.

A fig for your upper-ten girls,
With their velvets and satins and laces,
Their diamonds and rubies and pearls,
And their milliner figures and faces;
They may shine at a party or ball,
Emblazoned in half they possess,
But give me in place of them all,
My girl with the calico dress.

She's as plump as a partridge, and fair
As the rose in its earliest bloom;
Her teeth will with ivory compare,
And her breath with the clover perfume.
Her step is as free and as light
As the fawns whom the hunters hard press,
And her eye is as soft and as bright,
My girl with the calico dress.

Your dandies and foplings may sneer
At her simple and modest attire,
But the charms she permits to appear
Would set a whole iceberg on fire.
She can dance—but she never allows
The hugging, the squeeze and caress,
She is saving all those for her spouse,
My girl with the calico dress.

She is cheerful, warm-hearted and true,
And kind to her father and mother;
She studies how much she can do
For her sweet little sisters and brother.
If you want a companion for life,
To comfort, enliven and bless,
She is just the right sort for a wife,
My girl with the calico dress.

HEN PERSUADERS.—The Springfield *Republican*, in speaking of a new invention for a hen's nest, whereby the eggs drop through a trap door, and so deceives the hen that she keeps on laying, is responsible for the following.

Blobbs met with a loss, however, with one of the persuaders. Blobbs had a lovely young Shanghai pullet of boundless ambition. Blobbs bought a persuader, and his lovely Shanghai used it. She went upon the nest, in the morning. Blobbs saw her go, and his heart bounded within him! Alas! her never saw her come off again. At night he visited the persuader. In the upper compartment was a handful of feathers, a few toe nails, and a bill. In the lower compartment were three dozen and eleven eggs! Blobbs saw it all! Her delicate constitution had been unequal to the effort; and fired by young ambition, she had laid herself all away."

A PUZZLED IRISHMAN.—Mr. O'Flaherty undertook to tell how many there were at a party: "The two Grogans were one, myself was two, Mike Finn was three, and—and—who in the mischief was the fourth? Let me see," counting his fingers, "The two Grogans was one, Mike Finn was two, meself was three, and—be dad! there was four of us; but St. Patrick couldn't tell the name of the other. Now it's meself that has it. Mike Finn was one, the two Grogan's was two, meself was three, and—and—be the powers I think there was but three of us after all."

IN Egypt, a young gentleman got a vixon for a wife and carried her home, when the old folks turned upon him. He asked the Kadee of the village what he should do, who advised him to watch his chance when the old folks were out of the way, take a stick as big as his two fingers, and beat her well. The bridegroom did as he was advised, and having nearly committed murder, was acknowledged as lord paramount: and when the parents came back they found their daughter humble as a dove, with cast eye beaming love, and other bound up with a rag!

TAKING IT IN TURN.—A clerk was assisting a clergyman to robe before the service commenced, and said to him. "Please, sir, I'm deaf." "Indeed my good man," says the curate, "then how do you manage to follow me during the service?" "Why, sir," says the clerk, "I looks up, and when you shut your mouth, I open mine."

Here is the last "good thing" about the hoops:

Little Boy. "Ma what is hush?"

Mother. "Why, my dear? why do you ask."

Little Boy. "Because I asked sister Jane yesterday what made her dress stick out so, she said "hush

A lady who had spent most of her time in running from neighbor's to neighbor's, was suddenly taken ill at home, and in great alarm sent her husband for a physician.—The good man after hastening on his way a few rods, returned to the house and naively asked his wife, "My dear, where shall I and the doctor *find* you, on my return?"

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.—The following may be adduced as just a few of the privileged Rights of Woman—to wit:—A gentleman's Right arm, the Right-hand side of a carriage, and always the Right side of an argument. To the above may be thrown in as peculiar Rights that Woman perhaps undestands, and decidedly adorns, a thousand times better than Man, viz.: the Rites of Hospitality and the Rites of Hymen. Though to speak impartially, the Wrongs of Hymen (as witness our police reports) fall to poor Woman's share almost as frequently as the Rites.

A KNOT EASILY UNTIED.—A young lady engaged to be married, and getting sick of her bargain, applied to a friend to help her to untie the knot before it was too late.—"Oh, certainly," he replied; "it's very easy to untie it now, while it is only a *beau* knot."

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.—"May it please the honorable court and gentlemen of the jury, the defendant in this case, willfully and maliciously, with all the fury of a flood, emerged from the wilderness, with all the terrific frenzy of a roaring lion, and with his gigantic strength did then and there seize my inoffensive client by the collar—and tore his shirt."

A lady in this city told a freshly imported servant-maid to cut off 'ten yards" of a piece of muslin just brought home, while she (the lady) attended a visitor. On returning to the sitting room, she found that the girl had cut off 'ten yards' sure enough, and each yard in a separate piece. The same girl, on being told by the family physician (to whom her mistress had sent her for a prescription) to get a portion of saltpetre, got a lot of *torpedos*, which she told her mistress were to be taken three times a day.

"No admittance, except on business," as needle said to the thread.

[*From the Journal and Express.*

Between the physical science and the arts of life there subsists a constant mutual interchange of good offices, and no considerable progress can be made in the one, without of necessity, giving rise to corresponding steps in the other. On the one hand every art is in some measure based upon, and more entirely, dependent on those very powers and qualities of the material world, which it is the object of physical inquiry to investigate and explain.—Hunt.

CANADA is essentially an agricultural country, and hence that species of information which has a direct bearing on the development of its agricultural resources must always be the most acceptable to the farmer. Fifteen years ago, Agricultural Chemistry was a science unknown in this Province.—During that interval, however, thanks to Doctor Ryerson and the Governers of Toronto University, it has become part and parcel of our national system of education. It is true that little of it is yet taught in our country schools, but this defect will, we trust, soon be remedied.

In order to teach Agricultural Chemistry in a successful manner, an apparatus, worth, probably, from $5 to $10 is necessary.—This may be had in Toronto, as also a suitable text book on the subject. Norton's is cheap, and its style is familiar; and what is better, it is adapted to this country. Were the sons of farmers at the country schools in winter, to devote a small portion of their time, say half an hour of each day, to the acquisition of useful agricultural knowledge, it is impossible to calculate the benefits that would accrue to the country in a few years. When entering on the duties of life, they would have imbibed a love for their profession and be enabled to draw from the soil the greatest quantity of produce with the least possible expenditure. Farming, instead of being a perpetual drudgery, would become a pleasant, profitable and intellectual exercise.

Of the importance of agriculture it were useless to say much—every one is willing to acknowledge it. That art (to use the words of a distinguished writer) on which a thousand millions of men are dependent for their very sustenance, in the prosecution of which nine-tenths of the fixed capital of all civilized nations is embarked—and probably two hundred millions of men expend their daily toil—that art must confessedly be the most important of all, the parent and precursor of all other arts. In every country, then, and at every period, the investigation of the principles on which the rational practice of this art is founded, ought to have commanded the principal attention of the greatest minds. To what other object could they have been more beneficially directed? Under a proper system of cultivation, this peninsula might easily be made to produce ten-fold more than its present returns. Indeed, the example of the Chinese shows us what the productive powers of the soil are not to be readily estimated. Nothing repays the labors of the husbandman more fully than the willing soil; nothing is more grateful for his attention, or offers surer rewards to patient industry, or to renewed attempts at improvement.

Experience and example, then, encourage us to look forward to still further improvements in the arts of culture, and independent of such as may be derived from purely mechanical principles, theoretical chemistry seems to point out the direction in which important advances in another direction and of another kind may be reasonably anticipated. The researches of Liebig and others within the last ten years have shed a new light on this branch of industry, by pointing out its almost inexhaustible resources.

We feel confident that the character which Liebig gives his German countrymen will not apply to the farmers of Canada.—"What can be expected (he says) from the present generation of farmers, which recoils with seeming distrust and aversion from all the means of assistance afforded it by chemistry, and which does not understand the art of making a rational application of chemical discoveries." The Canadian yeomanry, blessed with plenty and prosperity, are a superior race, and would be a credit to any country. They should do no time, however, in turning their attention to the Science of Agriculture, and procuring for their sons that instruction which will make them truly "Lords of the Soil." Every facility is afforded them. A chair of Agriculture has been established in the University college, Toronto, and a model farm connected therewith. Of these privileges they should not be backward to avail themselves, by sending their sons to attend the lectures, while, at the same time, they may be acquiring a knowledge of the Greek and Roman authors, some of whom, by the way, we Collumello, wrote largely on Agriculture. Should they neglect the opportunity, they have themselves to blame.

CHEAP PAINT.—If any of your readers wish to use a very cheap and substantial paint, of a drab color without lustre, let them mix water-lime with skimmed milk, to a proper thickness to apply with a brush, and it is ready to use. It is too cheap almost to estimate, and any one can put it on with a common whitewash brush. It will adhere well to wood, whether smooth or rough—to brick, stone or mortar, where oil paint has not been used, in which case it will cleave to some extent, and form a very hard substance, as durable as the best oil paint.—J. M. CLARK. *Throopsville.*

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have often been requested by lady correspondents to state by what process the glossy new linens, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following receipt:—"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire; and then having covered it, let it stand all night; in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it; and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred in a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, would give to linen, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

SETTING BLOOD.—Remedy for spitting of blood: infusion of red roses, five ounces and a half; syrup of poppies, half an ounce; diluted sulphuric acid, twenty drops. Mix. One or two tablespoonfuls four times a day.

Why is a pawnbroker like a drunkard? Because he takes the pledge and can not keep it.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
No. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

NOTICE TO FARMERS,
CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ARMS, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this country with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.
Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

For Sale!!!
A FIRST-RATE LOCATION
AND
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about 1 One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Mills House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form the line for the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *Pass has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Stetson, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	"

(New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over Five Thousand Ton Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK, & Co., Peoria, N. York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, } A. T. STEVENS & Co.
" Ogonta, } Chicago.
" } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. DuBuc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.
Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.
Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.
LOUIS J. FLEURY,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 20th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies. The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the country.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above well known premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGREE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Proprietor.
(CANADA BRANCH.)
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house on the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.
Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN
Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD,

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon House, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," *All Renewal Premiums and future payments must* be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pulers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1857. NO. 16.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON, Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. ELUETT, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent, Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel," Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY, Physician and Surgeon, Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE, Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN, DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS, The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE, Office Hours, S, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M. P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER MANUFACTURED BY

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

The Sandwich Mills.

THE highest price paid in Cash for Wheat, Rye, Corn, or Buck Wheat, either at the Mills or at the Store of GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK.

JAMES JESSOP,

CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c, Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN, Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN., Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c. Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON, NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT *Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY, Windsor, Canada West. Office 4 ours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE, Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor, Insurance and General Agent, Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY, Provincial Land Surveyer, &c., Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE, AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST BY THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES, AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS, Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession. Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE, AMHERSTBURG, C. W. CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY, FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT, ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN D.B. Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT, AMHERSTBURG. Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street. OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M. A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. *Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.*

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT, Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea, Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE, Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

WILLIAM SIMS. HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER. Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfect made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE,

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES. GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c. Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

Select Poetry.

The Comet.

BY C. W. HOLMES.

The Comet! He is on his way,
And singing as he flies;
The whizzing planets sink before
The spectre of the skies!
Ah! well may regal orbs burn blue,
And statellites turn pale,
Ten million cubic miles or head,
Ten billion leagues of tail!

On by whistling spheres of light,
He flashes and he flames;
He turns not, to the left or right,
He asks them not their names:
One spurn from his domestic heel,—
Away, away, they fly,
Where darkness might be bottled up
And sold for "Tyrian dye."

And what would happen to the land,
And how would look the sea,
If in the beamed devils path,
Our earth should chance to be?
Full hot and high the sea would boil,
Full red the forests glow;
Methought I saw and heard it all
In a dyspeptic dream.

I saw a tutor take his tube
The Comet's course to spy;
I heard a scream—the gathered rays
Had stewed the tutor's eye;
I saw a fortress soldiers all
Were armed with goggles green;
Pop cracked the guns! whiz flew the balls!
Bang went the magazine.

I saw a poet dip a scroll
Each moment in a tub,
I read upon the warping back,
"The dream of Belzebub;"
He could not see his verses burn,
Although his brains was fried,
And over and anon he bent
To wet them as they dried.

I saw the scalding pitch run down
The crackling, sweating pines,
And streams of smoke, like water-spouts
Burst through the rumbling mines;
I asked the firemen why they made
Such noise about the town;
They answered not, but all the while
The brakes cut up and down.

Upon a baking egg;
I saw a cripple scortch his hand
While turning up his leg;
I saw nine geese upon the wing
Towards the frozen pole,
And every mother's gosling fell
Crisped to a crackling coal.

I saw the ox that browsed the grass
Within in the blistering rays,
The herring in his shrinking jaws
Was all a fiery blaze;
I saw huge fishes boiled to rags,
Bob through the bubbling brine;
And thoughts of supper crossed my soul;
I had been rash at mine.

Strange sights! strange sights! O fearful dream!
Its memory haunts me still.
The streaming sea, the crimson glare,
That wreathed each wooded hill;
Stranger! if through thy reeling brain
Such midnight visions sweep,
Spare, spare, O spare thine evening meal,
And sweet shall be thy sleep!

Brown's Last Ascent to the Clouds.

One fine summer morning, a few years since, there was wonderful excitement in the Irish village of Ballydooley. All the idle men, women, and children in the neighborhood—comprehending about nine tenths of the population—were assembled on the large level common which served as a race-course and galling green; and all thronged towards some object in the centre, which formed the nucleus of the crowd.

"Yea, then, what's the name of it at all, at all?" demanded one ragged *gossoon*.

"Is it tied to the tail of it he's going to go up?" asked another.

"Ah, don't be foolish!" exclaimed an old man, tha, 'senee carrier' of the district; "don't ye see the long rope he's going to hould on by?"

"Well, well!" groaned an old woman, taking her *dudeen*, or short black pipe, out of her mouth, and sticking it, lighted as it was, within the folds of her cross barred cotton mockobid; "them English are mighty quare people. I'm sure, when we heard that this Mr. Brown, with his sacks of goold, was coming to Ritclarm, after buying out the rale ould stock of the Dessys, we thought he'd have carriages and horses galore, and maybe a fine yacht in the harbour; but it never entered the heads of any of us that nothing less would serve him than going coorsing through the air, like a wild goose, at the tail of a balloon, or whatsomever they call it.'

For some time past the process of inflating the balloon had been going on; and now the greatly gaily-painted orb towered tremulously above the heads of the gaping spectators, and pressing against the cords by which it was held down, it seemed only to await the arrival of the bold aeronaut to dart upwards on its way.

Here he is!" exclaimed some of the outward stragglers of the crowd; and presently a carriage drew up, and out stepped Mr. Brown the English millionaire, who had lately become an Irish landed proprietor.—Mr. Brown was a little dapper man, whom a very small amount of pugilistic force would have sufficed to lay level with the soil of his adoption. He was one of those unlucky individuals who meet an accident at every turn —who, in entering a room, invariably slip, tumble, knock down some piece of furniture, or sit down beside their chair instead of upon it. He seldom escaped upsetting his inkstand; sending his meat and drink the 'wrong way,' and then coughing and choking for half an hour; cutting his fingers, tearing his coat, or knocking his forehead against a door, so that he rarely appeared in society without scars, plasters, or bandages. In practising gymnastics, he had knocked out three teeth; in yachting at Cowes, he had been four times nearly drowned; in shooting on the moors in Scotland, he had left the grouse unharmed, but had blown off two of his own fingers. A taste for pyrotechny had singed handsomely his eyebrows, hair, and whiskers; and as to railway travelling, his half-breadth scapes and moving accidents, and collisions, upsets, and explosions, would have served to fill two or three handsome orange-colored volumes of the English *Railway Library*, or the French *Bibliotheque des Chemins de Fer*.

At length, having tried the three elements of earth, water, and fire, it occurred to Mr. Brown that the remsing one of air, as a medium of locomotion, might be more agreeable, and could not be more perilous, than the others. He accordingly, the year before, when residing on his estate in Devonshire, had purchased an excellent balloon, and, strange to say, had made several ascents and come down again in perfect safety. On this occasion, he meditated a flight over the Green Isle, and intended to come down at Belfast; but the best informed members of the crowd asserted that he was going 'every step of the way to Amerikky.'

A London friend, who had come to Ireland on a fishing excusion, had promised to join Mr. Brown in his flight; but, as it would seem, his courage failed, and he came not. In nowise discouraged, however, Mr. Brown was just about to step into his aerial car, when a tall small built man suddenly stepped forward, and politely saluting the aeronaut, said:

'May I ask you a question sir?'

'Certainly.'

'Is it true that you are going to America?'

'No; merely to Belfast, wind and weather permitting.'

'Belfast' repeated the stranger in a sweeting manner peculiar to poor Mr. Brown that is just the direction towards which I want to go, and I hate land-travelling. Will you, sir, accept me as a companion?'

Mr. Brown hesitated for a moment; but as he really wished for some one to accompany him, he saw no serious objection to the plan, and accordingly signified his acquiescence, merely remarking to the stranger, that his costume seemed too light for the regions of cold air which they would have to traverse.

'Bah!' was the reply, 'I have passed through more changes of climate than that, and I am happily very robust.'

'Well,' said Mr. Brown, looking at the massive frame of the unknown, 'my car is large enough. Come in the name of Providence!' So they took their places, and the word was given: 'Let go!'

The fifteen men whose hands were severely pressed by the straining cords, desired nothing better, and in a moment the 'freed balloon began to shoot majestically. The crowd shouted and clapped their hands.

'Ah!' cried Mr. Brown 'this is delightful! Don't you think so?' Not receiving any answer, he turned and looked at his travelling companion. There he was, lying almost flat on his face and hands, with his head over the side of the car: his eyes were fixed, and his hair bristling.

'Are you afraid?' asked Mr. Brown.

No answer. The balloon ascended rapidly, and erelong arrived at the region of clouds. Turning once more to his unmovable companion, Mr. Brown shook him slightly by the arm, and said: 'Are you ill?' Still no reply, but a fixed solid stare. They were now at a great elevation; clouds lay beneath their feet, above their heads a burning sun, and infinite space around them.

Suddenly the stranger stood upright, his face pallid as that of a corpse.

'Faster! faster!' he exclaimed in a tone of authority; and seizing in succession three of the bags of sand which served as ballast, he flung them out of the car, at the same time laughing in a strange wild manner.

'Ha! ha! cried, 'that's the way to travel! We shall distance the swallow, we shall tower above the eagle. When I was in the Abruzzi with my rifle in my hand, watching for stray travellers, I never felt so excited as I do now. Then their lives were in danger, now is my own.'

Very pleasant! thought the owner of the balloon. I have picked up some rascally Italian brigand.

'Better to fight with the elements than with custom-house officers!' continued his companion. The balloon ascended at a terrific rate. In his turn Mr. Brown stood up, and laying his hand on the stranger's arm, said:

'For Heaven's sake, don't stir! Our lives are at stake. I must allow some of the gas to escape, in order to repair your imprudence.'

'How do you do it?'

'I have only to draw this string, which is connected with the valve.'

'And if you had not that resource, what would be the consequence?'

'We should continue to ascend, until everything would burst from excessive dilation.' The man continued for a few moments in deep thought; then suddenly drawing out a knife, he cut the cord as high up as he could reach.

'Faster! faster!' he reiterated. The stranger was a giant compared with Mr. Brown, who, perceiving that he could obtain nothing by force, began to try conciliation.

'Sir,' said he in a soothing tone, 'you are a Christian, I make no doubt. Well, our religion forbids homicide!'

'Faster shouted the giant, and seizing the remaining sacks of sand he scattered their contents to the clouds. Mr. Brown fell on his knees.

'Ah!' he exclaimed, 'if you have no regard for your own life, at least have some pity on mine. I am young, rich, happy; I have a mother and a sister: in their name, I conjure you to stretch your hand up to the valve, and save us from a dreadful death, by allowing some gas to escape.'

Shaking his wild locks, the stranger drew off his coat, and exclaiming: 'We are not ascending!' flung it out.

"Your turn now!" he continued; and without the smallest ceremony, he despoiled the unfortunate Brown of his paletot, and threw it over.

The balloon pursued its wild career without stop or stay.

"Ha! ha!" said the stranger: "while we're thus climbing so pleasantly towards the sky, I'll tell you a story—shall I?" His unhappy companion did not stir. Already, from the extreme rarity of the air, the blood was gushing from his eyes and ears. "Listen! Three years ago, I livid in Madrid. I was a widower, with one little daughter, a gentle, bright-eyed angel: her long curling hair is waving this moment before my eyes. One day, I went out early, and did not return until late; my child, my beautiful Emma, was gone; banditi had come and stolen her from me. But, my friend, have you a cannon here?" Mr. Brown made mechanically a sign in the negative. "What a pity!—I would have bombarded Spain! Ever since, I have searched for my child in every country of Europe, but in vain. Now I think she may be in the north of Ireland. Have you a lucifer-match here?" Mr. Brown made no reply, but shook his head. "You have not? Ah! if I could get one, I would set the balloon on fire; and then when reduced to ashes, I would be much lighter! When you first saw me this morning, I was examining the stupid faces of you crowd, to see if the dark foreign one of my Emma's ravishers were among them. It was evident to poor Mr. Brown that his traveling-companion was a confirmed lunatic. A sudden idea struck him.

"What is your name?" he asked.

"Gerald Annesley."

"The very same!"

"What mean you?"

"I know where the wretch lives who stole your child; we are now just above the spot. Draw the valve, Mr. Annesley, and in a short time you will embrace your Emma!"

"No, no, you are deceiving me. My Emma is not on earth; she is in heaven. Last night, she appeared to me in a dream, and told me so! That's the reason I want to ascend higher and higher. Come my friend, help me: let us blow as hard as we can on the balloon. As we are beneath, our breath *must* help it to rise. Blow! blow!" Mr. Brown, moved by terror, tried to obey.

"It does not stir! Come, mount on my shoulders, and *push* the balloon!" And without consulting him any further the giant hoisted him up, as if he had been a feather, and held him above his head, saying: "Now, push the balloon!" The unlucky victim tried to obey, but the blood blinded his eyes. There was a horrible buzzing in his ears, and lights flashed before him. For a moment, he thought of throwing himself over, in order to end his torments.

"Ha!" shouted the madman, "it does not go!" At that moment the trembling hand of Mr. Brown touched accidently the cord of the safety-valve. He made it play, and the collapsing orb began to descend rapidly. Through the clouds it darted downwards, and the earth reappeared.

"Ah!" cried Annesley, "instead of pushing the balloon, as I told you, you draw it downwards. Push upwards!—push I say!"

"You see that I am pushing as hard as I can."

"No; for here is the earth!"

"It is only that the clouds are rising towards the upper regions."

"Well, let us do the same. Let us throw out all our ballast."

"We have no more ballast, you say!" he asked, looking fixedly at him.

"No more."

"How much do you weigh!" This question fell on poor Brown like a stunning blow. "How much do you weigh!" repeated the companion in a louder tone.

"Ah, very little—nothing that could make the slightest difference—a mere trifle."

"A mere trifle! Well, even that will make some difference." The imminence of the peril gave our aeronaut presence of mind.

"My friend," said he, "your child is not dead. I saw her last week near Belfast. She is living with a family who love her, and treat her as their own. In a very short time, if you will allow us to descend, you will meet her." The madman looked at him with a wild doubting gaze.

"Yes," continued Brown eagerly, anxious to confirm the impression he had made; "you will see her, your darling little Emma, running to meet you with outstretched arms, and her fair golden curls waving in the wind."——

"You lie! you lie! Emma's hair was as black as jet! Man! you never saw her! How much do you weigh?"

"Ah! a mere nothing—only a few pounds!" Gerald Annesley seized Brown with both hands, and held him suspended over the side of the car. In another moment, he would have dropped him into the abyss of space.

"Annesley!" exclaimed the poor man, "you want to mount higher?"

"Yes! yes!"

"Your only wish is to lighten the balloon?"

"Ay!"

"Then, how much do you weigh yourself?"

"Two hundred pounds."

"Well, if you were to throw yourself over, the balloon, lightened of such a great weight, would dart upwards with inconceivable rapidity." The madman reflected for a moment.

"True!" he said; "you are right!" He laid Mr. Brown in the bottom of the car, and stared wildly around.

"My Maker!" he cried, 'I go to meet Thee; I go to embrace my child, my Emma!" And flinging himself over, he disappeared.

The balloon and its owner reached the earth in safety: the latter, however, lay for many weeks raving in brain-fever. When he recovered, he gave order to have his perilous plaything sold at any sacrifice, and soon afterwards provided himself with an excellent cars taker in the shape of a pretty young wife, and under whose tutelage "The mastber," as his Irish valet remarks, 'is growing a dail more handy in himself." So this was Mr Brown's last ascent to the cloud.

Miscellany.

The number of Post Offices in England Scotland, and Ireland is 10,865, of which, 368 were established during the last year. Of the above number 845 are head Post Offices, and the rest sub-offices. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the last year was 478,000,000, it being in the proportion of 20 letters to each person in England, 16 in Scotland, and 7 in Ireland.

The Ottawa, (C. W.) Citizen says "The Ottawa this season, together with what was laid ever from last year, will amount to about 17,000,000 feet; that on the St Lawrence to about 2,500,000, and on the St. Maurice 600,000, in all about 20,400,000 feet. We understand that there is not more than 2,000,000 feet of red pine ready to go to market the coming season.

New York City is "dead broke," bank account is overdrawn by half a million, the treasurer has cut off supplies, and bonds at 7 per cent, are to be issued to replenish the treasury.

A mother and four daughters, all of whom resided in Northampton, have collectively approached the salter of Hymen seventeen times! The mother has had four husbands, one of the daughters four, and the others three each.

TUMBLERS.—"Tis strange, muttered a young man, as he was staggering home from a supper party, how evil communications corrupt, good manners. "I've been surrounded with tumblers all the evening, and now I'm a tumbler myself."

The revenue provided for the Government of France, for the year, is seventeen hundred and fifty-seven million francs, the expenses being estimated at seventeen hundred and sixteen millions, leaving twenty millions surplus.

An old maid recently died at Newton, N. H. who left property to the value of nearly $40,000. She was all her life time getting ready to be married and had stored up 182 sheets, 63 coverlets, 50 blankets, 27 beds, with 1,60 pounds of feathers, 54 pillows, 43 handkerchiefs and numerous other "fixins."

Some time since a correspondent of the Boston Cultivator, recommended potash for driving away rats. He pounded up potash and strewed it around their holes, and rubbed some under the boards, and on the sides where they came through. The next night he heard a squealing among them which he supposed was from the caustic nature of the potash that got among the hair or on their bare feet. They disappeared and for a long time he was exempt from any further annoyance.

A MAMMOTH TENNESSEE DINNER.—The dinner table at the late Railroad festival in Memphis, was nearly three quarters of a mile long, and had on it 8,000 plates and dishes 2,500 lbs, beef and mutton, 75 hams, 60 pigs, 125 turkeys, 400 chickens, 180 beef tongues, 10 brls potatoes, 18 baskets salad, 12 bls ice water, 500 lbs cake besides raisins, almond, oranges, &c. Some 15,000 or 20,000 persons partook of the dinner.

LOVE OF THE DEAD.—To have laid a strong affection down among the dead may be a great sorrow, but it is not a real misfortune. Whatever one's aftergoings may be, there is a deposit for the future life, a stake in the better country' a part for the heart which the grave keeps holy, in spite of "evil that is in the world." The living change to us, or we to them; sin may divide, strife may come between us, but through all times and fortunes the dead remain the same to memories and our love. The child taken from us long ago is still innocent lamb that was not for our folding. The early lost friend or lover is still the blessed of our youth—a hope not to be broken, a possession wherein there is no disappointment.

Provincial Parliament,

Petitions to Legislative Assembly.

The following petitions have been forwarded from Mr. Rankin's constituents, in the county of Essex, and from Howard in the County of Kent, to the House of Assembly, in reference to that hon. member's proceedings connected with the Great Southern Railway:

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE-ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE PETITION OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX, HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company was incorporated by an act of your Honourable House, and that Arthur Rankin Esq., (member for the County of Essex) one of the members of your Honorable House, was named as one of the Provisional Directors of the said Company by the said act:

That the said Arthur Rankin, while a member of Your Honorable House and also a Provisional Director of the said Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, did as your petitioners are informed and verily believe, on or about the third day of July, A. D. 1856, corruptly enter into an agreement with the late Samuel Zimmerman, by which he was to receive £25,000, or a contract worth that amount, at least for his services in procuring a contract for the construction of the road for the late Samuel Zimmerman, and for his using his position as a member of your Honorable House in favor of the said Samuel Zimmerman, and your petitioners believe that the said Arthur Rankin did, while a member of Your Honorable House and a member of the Provisional Board of Directors of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, corruptly and improperly, and to the great scandal of Your Honorable House, agree to sell his position and influence, both as a member of the said Board of Provisional Directors, for money or for its equivalent;

Your petitioners further state that after the said Arthur Rankin had entered into the said agreement with the said Samuel Zimmerman, sometime about the month of July last, he opened up negotiations with Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and offered to sell himself and his influence in his position as a member of Your Honorable House and of the said Railway Company to the said Isaac Buchanan for money or other considerations;

Your Petitioners further state, that after the death of the said Samuel Zimmerman, the said Arthur Rankin, then being President of one of the Boards of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, and also a member of Your Honorable House, offered, upon having his agreement with the said Samuel Zimmerman carried out, by which he was to receive at least £25,000, to assist in so bringing about the proposed amalgamation between the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, and the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, and to agree to the existing combinations under Mr. Buchanan, by resigning at the same time his position, this claim was secured he would use his position as a member of Your Honorable House to defeat Mr. Buchanan's scheme;

Your Petitioners further state that they verily believe, that through the claims made by Mr. Arthur Rankin on the estate of the late Samuel Zimmerman and which in fact, if paid, must be paid, by the two railway companies and form a charge on the scheme, and from his having introduced a bill into Your Honorable House to incorporate a company to construct a southern railway, independent of the existing lines, by the amalgamation of which alone the road can in the opinion of your Petitioners, be constructed, the money invested by the Corporation of Woodstock and the other municipalities will in all probability be lost and Your Petitioners seriously injured;

Your Petitioners further state that the said Arthur Rankin is selling his influence and position both as a member of your Honorable House and of the Provisional Board of directors, to procure a contract for Mr. Samuel Zimmerman, for a money consideration or its equivalent, and his offer of similar influence to Mr. Isaac Buchanan, for a like consideration, made this month, to Mr. Isaac Buchanan; and his subsequent negotiations, through Mr. Vansittart: and his threats to prevent the carrying out of the road, if his claims were not paid, is unworthy of any member of your Honorable Body, and will greatly tend to lessen the confidence of the people of this Province in your Honorable House, unless a thorough investigation is made into the conduct of the said Arthur Rankin; and if the charges made are fully substantiated, as your Petitioners verily believe they will be, he will be suitably dealt with by your honorable House;

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly pray that the said Arthur Rankin may be put upon his trial, with a view to his immediate expulsion from your honourable House, if found guilty of the said corrupt practices.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) JEAN BTE. MAISONVILLE,
WILLIAM C. LAMARCH,
HENRY S. WIGLE,
J. W. MALOTT,
HENRY FOX,
and 476 others

County of Essex, 26th May, 1857.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Township of Howard, in the County of Kent.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners residing along and near the line of Railway, as projecting between the Towns of St. Thomas and Amhersburg, have observed with great concern and regret, that hitherto every measure tending to thwart through the contrivance and intrigue of a party, headed by the Honorable Member for Essex, who though having no rightful interest, whatever in its progress has interfered from time to time, and at all times during the last year, and intrigued so as to obtain over it an almost entire control to the detriment of the extensive part of the country through which said road is to pass, to the demoralization of the public and the promotion of the present pecuniary gains of him he said member for Essex, extolling his personal and parliamentary influence and offering the same for sale at various prices, bids and bribes. Your petitioners humbly submit that the construction of said Railway should no longer be permitted to remain in abeyance to suit the selfish designs of the party so headed by the said Member for Essex.

Your petitioners have observed with great alarm that the said Member for Essex has introduced into your Honorable House a Bill, having for its object, as your petitioners verily believe, the embarrassment to its interest of the already existing charters for a line of connecting Railways from the Essex Frontier to the River Detroit, of which said line the St. Thomas and Amhersburg Railway form a link, and further to enable the said member for Essex to sell such charter, so sought to be obtained as aforesaid, together with his Parliamentary influence to any party as unscrupulous as himself.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill introduced by the said [member for Essex] entitled the Southern Railway Bill, as it would embarrass, as aforesaid the completion of the said St. Thomas and Amhersburg Railway, and give effect to and countenance the most shameless bribery and corruption ever brought to the knowledge of your petitioners as having been attempted and unlikely knowledge in any constitution all governed country, and your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) JAMES A. ROLLE, REEVE,
M. SCOTT, J. P., and 45 others
Morpeth, May 28, 1857.

TUESDAY, June 2, 1857

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Messrs. LARWILL and FREEMAN presented petitions setting forth facts in connection with the Amhersburg and St. Thomas and Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Companies, and praying that Arthur Rankin may be committed to the Bar of this House, upon his trial for acts connected with those Companies, and, if found guilty of misconduct, expelled.

Mr. MATHESON moved that when the order of the day for the House to go into Committee upon the Bill to incorporate the Great Southern Railway Company is taken up, that the County Council of the county of Oxford be heard at the Bar of this House, by counsel, against the passage of the Bill.

Messrs. POWELL and CASSELS opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be a useless waste of time.

Mr. WILSON was surprised that members should object to allowing time for hearing parties whose most important private rights were at stake. Hon. gentlemen forgot the history of the Bill; it had been brought in without notice and carried to its present stage almost without notice. No one who regarded the position of the House before the country could object to allowing counsel to be heard.

Mr. MACKENZIE wished to have the evidence taken before the Committee, before counsel were heard.

Mr. POWELL said that every member of the House had probably read the evidence taken and the speeches of counsel, and had made up his mind already upon the subject. He looked upon the motion as one intended to delay the Bill.

Mr. FOLEY said that the County Council which prayed to be heard had no interest whatever in the Great Southern Road, as it was clear that it would pass through a portion of their limits. He could not see what claim they had to a hearing.

Mr. CAMERON spoke in favor of the motion. If a matter involving but £25 was presented by Counsel before the Courts, why should not the municipalities which are deeply interested in this enterprise be heard before the House, which is the highest Court of the land. That it was late in the session when the question came under consideration, was owing to the length of the testimony submitted to the Committee by the contending parties, who had now agreed upon the Bill reported to the House.

After some remarks by Messrs. Papin and and Mongenais in opposition to the motion a division was taken. Yeas 30, Nays 74.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Bigger, Bourrassa, Brown, Cameron, Chaffers, Chisholm, Church, Conger, Cook, Chas. Daoust, J. B. Daoust, Delong, Desaulniers, J. B. Dorion, Dostaler, Dufresne, Ferguson, Ferrie Thomas Foster Freeman, Gamble, Gendron, Gillie, Guevremont, Hartman, Hunt, Jackson, Labelle, Laberge, Larwill, Lumsden, R. McDonald, Masson, Matheson, Mattice, Meagher, Merrit, Mongenais, A. Morrison, Munro, Niles, Patrick, Pouliot, Scatchered, Sinnett, Thos. Smith, Thibaudeau, Wilson, and Wright—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Alleyn, Bowes, Brodeur, Atty Gen. Cartier, Cassault, Christie, Evantural, Fellowes, Foley, O. C. Fortier, Frazer Gill, Holton, Laporte, Attorney Gen. Macdonald, Papin, Pelletz, Powell, Solicitor Gen. Ross, Shaw, Stuart, Supple, Terrill, and Valois—24.

MR. FOLEY moved that the municipality of Simcoe in the county of Norfolk, be heard at the bar by their Counsel in favour of the Bill. The motion was carried.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

From the proceedings of the Legislative Council we clip the following notices of motions by the Honorable Mr. Prince,—

That he will enquire of the Ministry whether any, and if so, what action has been taken by the Government upon a statement submitted to them more than six months ago, of a Mr. Hammond, who is a gentleman employed to collect certain Timber Duties from persons cutting Timber upon Public Lands, having erroneously demanded and taken from a Mr. Carrier, the sum of £75 for such duties, whereas the timber was cut upon private property, and therefore not liable to any such duties.

By the Honorable Mr. PRINCE,—

That he will enquire of the Ministry whether any, and if so, what action has been taken by the Government upon a statement submitted to them more than two months ago, that Pierre Desjardins of Tilbury West, is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex, not being a Coroner, had thought fit to assume the duties of a Coroner, by holding illegally an inquest upon the body of a person killed at the Great Western Railway, and causing the same body to be interred without instituting a proper enquiry into the cause of death.

By the Honorable Mr. Prince,—

For an humble address to His Excellency the Governor General to restore to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex in Canada West, John Alexander Wilkinson and Thomas Woodbridge, Esquires, of the Town of Sandwich in that County, pursuant to a Memorial of the inhabitants of Sandwich and others to that effect.

Maple Leaf Calendar
OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

June 1857.

11 Th.—The Hon. S. Smith, appointed administrator of the government of Canada, 1817. Ben Jonson born 1575. Corpus Christi.

12 F. New York incorporated, 1665. Duke of Berwick killed, 1734.

13 S. Corsica taken by the French, 1169.—Lord Bridport obtained a great victory 1795. Madame D. Arbley born 1753. *Easter term ends.*

14 Sun.—Battle of Morengo 1800. Kertch accidentally destroyed by fire, 1855. General Kleber assassinated 1800.—*First Sunday after Trinity.*

15 M. Magna Charta signed 1215. The Council of "Know Nothings" in the United States issued their platform of principles 1855. Wat Tyler killed 1381. Thomas Campbell died 1844. Luther excommunicated for his liberal opinion in religious doctrines, 1520. Moon last Quarter.

16 T. Duke of Marlborough died 1722. Battle of Signy fought 1315.

17 W.—John Wesley born 1703. Battle of Bunker Hill fought 1775. The Bombardment of Sebastopol resumed 1855.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JUNE 11, 1857.

AMHERSTBURG.

It being understood that Messrs. McLeod and Park would arrive here on Tuesday morning last from Toronto where they have been lobbying in the House for the last two months, against Mr. Rankin's G. S. W. R. Bill, the Town's people determined to give them a hearty welcome home—The people of Amhersburg have attentively watched the progress of Rankin's bill through the House, and have often been disheartened by the prospect of its becoming Law, the ultimate success however of Messrs. McLeod and Park's lobbying in defeating the bill has made them once more sanguine of getting a Railway and give them unbounded confidence in those two gentlemen. On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock the Fire Companies Nos. 1 and 2 and the Hook and Ladder Company turned out in full uniform with flags, music, &c., Marshalled by Chief Engineer Mr. Kolfage, who knows how to do things up 'Brown'. When the 'Bay City' hove in sight, the three Companies marched down to the wharf, the rear ranks then took more order and kept about forming a passage extending from the wharf to Dalhousie street. On the steamer touching the wharf Mr. Leggatt the Reeve of the town received Mr. McLeod on the landing and marched up with him through the passage made by the Fire Companies, the Band leading the way to the Salmoni House (others of the committee taking charge of Mr. Park in the same way) when the following address was read by Mr. Leggatt.

To Messrs John McLeod and Theodore J. Park:

GENTLEMEN,

We the Committee appointed to wait upon you on your arrival after the long contest you have so nobly and successfully maintained against Rankin's nefarious Bill have much pleasure in welcoming you home.

The inhabitants of the town have anxiously watched the progress through the House of Parliament of the Bill which our unworthy member introduced solely with a view as they firmly believe to deprive them of their Railway and noticed with pleasure the efforts made by you to defeat it.

The people of Amhersburg are of opinion that they would be wanting in gratitude did they not express to you publicly how fully they appreciate the firmness, perseverance, and tact with which you opposed the G. S. W. R. Bill, and made patent the corrupt and treacherous conduct and foul designs of Mr. Rankin, sacrificing as you did your private affairs and wealth for the benefit of the Municipality and County at large.—

The Committee are happy to state that the confidence which the Town reposed in you from the commencement of the Railway undertaking has not been misplaced, and they are confident that the work you have so ably aided will be carried out by you to its completion, and Amhersburg through your efforts may yet boast of a Railway.

THOMAS PAXTON.
JOHN G. KOLFAGE.
THOS. SALMONI.
ROBERT ANDERSON.
G. W. LEGGATT.
JAMES NOBLE.
THOS. H. BRUSH.
WM. BUNGAY.

REPLY.

To Thomas Paxton and others, the Committee &c.

GENTLEMEN,

The cordial manner in which we have been welcomed home by the inhabitants of Amhersburg, rewards in a measure all the trials we have had to undergo.

The consciousness of our having the sympathies of the people of this town throughout the whole of the contest has often gird, ed our loins to continue the fight, and infused new energy into our efforts.

We trust that while we have heretofore shown that we are worthy of your confidence you will never have cause to withdraw it; and that the object of all our hopes will eventually be attained.

JOHN McLEOD.
THEO J. PARK.

Messrs. McLeod and Park were loudly cheered by the Crowd, which was immense and after the delivery of their address the Reeve led them to a carriage in waiting-to which the Fire Companies attached themselves and conveyed them to their respective residences.

The Southern Railway.

The Bill for the incorporation of the Southern Railway introduced by Mr. Rankin has at length been disposed of, by being withdrawn from the House, this was the only course that could be pursued without involving a thorough defeat as members had fully made up their minds, not to entertain the measure. The various speeches made on the occasion were able and that made by Mr. Brown was particularly so, we will endeavor in next weeks issue to give a portion of them and at present we must content ourselves with the remarks made in the *Globe*.

Mr. Rankin had an opportunity last evening of making his long-promised defence, and spoke for nearly two hours, the House listening with exemplary patience to his not very pleasant harangue. It was certainly a strange defence, but possibly was the best, nay, the only one that a man so situated could make. Convicted by his own evidence of acts which men think dishonourable, the member for Essex would venture to deny that he had committed these acts. He admitted them over and over again, but he pleaded that in his apprehension, they were not wrong, that they were harmless, nay, in some respects, praiseworthy. There was nothing amiss in his opinion to making a secret bargain with Mr. Zimmerman, while a provisional director of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company; there was nothing wrong in leading on Mr. Buchanan to offer larger bribes; there was nothing wrong in agreeing with Mr. Vansittart to abandon his bill for a consideration. In doing all this, he (Mr. Rankin) was actuated by the purest motives of patriotism, "In fact," exclaimed the *honourable* gentleman, "I stand here a monument of injured innocence," and he folded his arms and struck an attitude which would have brought down the gallery" in any theatre in the world. It is possible that this defence is a good one, and that Mr. Rankin is really not conscious that he has done anything wrong. If this is so, however, it just proves him to be afflicted with the new disease which has lately been made common, we mean "moral insanity." If he spoke the truth last night, the sooner he is treated as an irresponsible being and properly watched the better for himself and society. In any case, he is unworthy of any further notice from us.

The speech which followed from Attorney General Macdonald was more worthy of notice. It was an elaborate attempt to injure the prospects of the existing Company, which are soon to be amalgamated; to make it appear that they are unworthy the confidence of capitalists, and that the road cannot be built without the aid of Parliament. His assertions were all vague; he mentioned nothing which showed flaws in the old charters; he contented himself with a general allegation that they could not be worked. The people along the line of the Southern Railway will appreciate its true value this effort of the Attorney General to prevent their road being built for another year, to throw the whole subject again before Parliament next session, and have it again fought over by contending factions, with probably the same result as we have seen this session. The motive for this course is obvious enough to those who have watched the proceedings of Mr. Macdonald in reference to this railway. He has been as deeply engaged in promoting Mr. Rankin's scheme as any one, and he still has hopes that gentlemen and his confederates, Clarke, Bowes, Burton and others of the Conservative supporters of the Government, may succeed next year in obtaining that which has now been taken from between their teeth. It remains for the people along the line of road to counteract the schemes of these jobbers. The old charters give them the necessary powers, according to the opinion of men better skilled in railway matters and more disinterested than Mr. John A. Macdonald. Let them go to work in earnest; place their scheme fairly and honestly before the English public, and there is no doubt of the money being raised for so profible a line, even in the present state of the money market.

The latter part of Mr. Macdonald's speech consisted of an attempt to lay a coat of whitewash on the monument of injured innocence." The Attorney General could not see anything wrong in a director becoming a party to a contract, he could see nothing wrong in Mr. Rankin, as a member of the House, agreeing to withdraw a certain bill, in consideration of receiving a share in a contract to the extent of £50,000 profit.—Not he; these were perfectly legitimate transactions. He did think it "unwise," of Mr Rankin to lead Mr. Buchanan on to offer larger and larger bribes. Yes, absolute ly, the Attorney General went the length of calling it "unwise" but "then" said he "there was nothing dishonourable nor dishonest about it." While the Attorney General, the leader of the Government, speaks thus, who shall hope for any improvement of the House of Assembly.

The Amhersburg & St. Thomas Railway.

At a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above company held at the Companies Office in Amhersburg on Tuesday last, for the purpose of Electing Directors under the statute; the following were duly elected for the year 1857. Messrs. Issac Buchanan, Thomas G. Ridout, John McLeod, Theodore Park, John McKay, Colin Munro, Wm. J. White, Charles J. Hope, and Adam Hope.

There is every prospect that the Road will be gone on with immediately,—The directors are determined to lose no time in prosecuting the works in order to have the Railway completed at as early a date as possible.

Parliament Adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER

TORONTO, June 10th 1857.

This day at 4 o'clock P. M. His Excellency the Gov. General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendence of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present 149 Bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, after which His Excellency was pleased to close the 3rd session of the 5th Parliament.

The prospect for a very heavy fruit crop was never better in the county of Essex, than at present, although the season is somewhat backward and the trees late in blossom, there can now be little fear entertained from frosts. The Apple orchards were covered with blossoms, and from the short crop last season there will be a tremendeous yield this. Peach trees that were not destroyed with the severe frosts of the winter of 1855 will yield abundantly. Of Cherries there will also be a great abundance, and in fact all other kinds of fruit trees make a promising show of an enormous crop.

We are happy to say that the fall wheat also looks well, in most of the townships and it is believed the yield will be far above the average. Barley looks well, and there has been more planted this spring than was ever before in this county, no doubt this was caused by the great demand and high price paid for that grain during the last winter.

There are favorable reports from all parts of the province of a large harvest.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

The June number of this highly interesting paper is again before us, and is filled with an extraordinary amount of useful and interesting matter for this particular season of the year, (Spring) this No. alone is worth more than the whole year's subscription, viz. 50 cents; who would be without it?

Great Riot in Washington—Six Persons Killed and 30 Wounded.

The telegraph is dum as an adder in relation to a large, serious and fatal riot which took place on election day in Washington city, on Monday last. The New York papers of yesterday bring us the first intelligences, but will not learn that any thing more than killed and a large number wounded:

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1.

Our city to-day has been the scene of the most intense excitement, riot and bloodshed.

A gang of organized desperated rowdies, some fifty in number, called the "Plug Uglies," arrived here this morning from Baltimore, for the purpose of defeating the Democratic ticket, and stamping intimidated citizens from the polls. They divided their forces, and part of them made a demonstration at the First Precinct of the Fourth ward, and another on the Second Ward polls. At the latter place their interference soon caused a fight, and some 15 or 20 shots were fired. A young man named John Ongley was shot in the knee. The citizens of this ward then turned out with arms and drove the rioters off.

At this time a desperate row had commenced at the First Precinct of the Fourth ward. The "Plugs" being reinforced by the "Rip Raps" and "Chunkers" of the city a terrible attack was made on the Anti Know Nothing voters with pistols, bowie knives and stones, many of them were driven from the polls. R. B. Owens, one of the Commissioner, had his hand shattered by a pistol shot. A. Klofer received a spent ball in his forehead. An Irishman was dreadfully beaten, so that his features could not be recognized, and several others received slight pistol-shot wounds.

Capt. Goddard, of the Police, had a strong force on the ground, but was driven back. The Mayor called on the President for a military force.

The "Plug-Uglies" repaired to the engine-house of the Annacostia Company, near the Navy-Yard, procured a small cannon or swivel, and marched to the battle ground. They passed by two companies of U. S. Marines, under Capt. Tyler, also marching to the scene of riot, who were hailed with hoots. The "Plug-Uglies" drew up with their cannon in front of the market-house on K. Street, fronting Seventh street. The Marines formed in on Seventh street. The Mayor addressed the crowd, and ordered it to disperse. Word was sent to him that if the Marines did not leave the ground, a difficulty would take place. An order was then given to charge, and the Marines took the cannon, amid a volley of pistol shots from the "Ping Uglies"—The Marines returned the fire, principally directed to the north west corner of the market-house. Five were killed and seventeen wounded. Mr. Alston, a grocer, was shot dead. P. F. Yell was shot badly in the leg. Col. Williams, of the Land Office, was shot in the arm. Col. Deems, of the Land Office, was mortally wounded. An old man, name unknown, was shot through the head and fell dead. An Irishman, name unknown, was mortally wounded in the abdomen. The cannon was captured, and the Marines then marched to the City Hall. Some thirty-five musket shots cut back and ball were counted on the northeast corner of the building, and on the dry goods store adjoining, some as high as the second story. The streets were all closed on Seventh street, for six squares. Twenty or thirty of the "Plug Uglies," escaped on the 8 P. M. train for Baltimore, and quiet was restored. It was then rumoured that the "Ping Uglies" had telegraphed to the chief to send reinforcements, when Col. Cooper, the Adjutant General telegraphed for the Flying Artillery at Fort McHenry.

Eight o'clock P. M.—The Baltimore train is in. The Marines marched to the depot to receive the "Ping Uglies," when it was ascertained that fifty had started, but had not arrived, owing to a want of finances. The Marines returned, and will remain under guard all night. The city is now quiet. UNO.

Prince Albert's Election—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

The two hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, commanding, was celebrated to-day with the usual military and social exercises.

At the dinner in Faneuil Hall a communication was read from Lord Palmerston, giving the history of the parent corps in London, of which Prince Albert is now commander.

Prince Albert was chosen an honorary member of the London company amid much enthusiasm, the band playing "God Save the Queen," and winding up with "Yankee Doodle."

Speeches following by ex-President Pierce, Gov. Gardner, Mayor Rice, Collector Austin, Ben Perley Poore, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Gen. John S. Tyler, and other distinguished citizens.

The principal officers commissioned for the ensuing year are Col. Thomas Chickering, Captain; Col. W. W. Bullock, First Lieutenant; and Capt. Charles A. Kimball, Second Lieutenant.

THE FIRES IN THE WOODS.—That ample cause existed for the smoke which prevaded the atmosphere around Kingston last Tuesday, we have further evidence besides that contained in Saturday's News. The Ogdensburg papers say that fires were raging last week in many parts of St. Lawrence County, by which some houses, barns, fuel, wood and other property were consumed.—At Potsdam, a dwelling house, barn and cooper shop were destroyed; and the Prescott Messenger of Friday, communicates the intelligence that the iron works of J. W. Skinner, at Brasher, in the same county, and every house in the village, save four or five, were burned on Thursday, and portions of the St. Lawrence Railway were burnt. A special despatch was received from Beauharnois, stating that a serious fire raged in the woods at that place, during Thursday night, and destroyed a considerable amount of property.—*Kingston News.*

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD MOVEMENT.—We learn from the Niagara Falls *Gazette* that the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad was purchased at its recent sale by the English land-holders, and in fact the line is taked of connection with the Great Western Railway at Suspensnio Bridge is to be made immediately. An agent of the English Company is now in this country perfecting arrangements, and they will be prosecuted to an early completion. This looks as if a Great West was coming for this heretofore embarrassed road. The Great Western Railway can turn much of its travel that way by a little effort.—*Lockport Courier.*

The *Planet* says, of the coming Episcopal Election, that the period appointed for the election of a Bishop for the Western Diocese is rapidly drawing near, and the respective claims of the merits of the different candidates are daily being discussed more warmly than heretofore. The election comes off at London on the 8th of July, in St. Paul's Church. The *Free Press* of that city, in its issue of Friday last says it is expected that no interesting an occasion will attract a large number of strangers, and that the demand for seats from which to witness the interesting ceremony of the democratic appointment of a Bishop will far exceed those at the disposal of the Church-wardens. Admission will be by tickets.

We learn by the *Chatham Planet* the Bill empowering the formation of a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal from Chatham to the Road Erie Road—passing through the Town of Chatham—was read a third time and finally passed in the Legislative Council on Friday last the 6th of June.

Now it becomes the duty of the Provisional Committee to report in their Report —which is in course of preparation by Messrs Parkinson & Smith, of Buffalo, and thus place before the country the payability, the feasibility and the utility, of the immediate consummation of this splendid enterprise. There is no relaxation of energy now. A few more energetic moves, and we certainly will have the Canal in earnest.

Hard-up for a Hero.

General Walker, as the telegraph informed us on Saturday, and as the New York papers of Friday give us full accounts, landed at New Orleans, and was received with considerable marks of favour. Speaking of the scene, the *New York Tribune* does itself much credit by saying:—"General William Walker capitulated on the 1st inst., with all his forces, to Captain Davis, of the United States ship of war *St. Mary's*, by whom he was brought to this place, where, we are told, he was held a close prisoner by the Commodore. The next thing we hear of him he arrives at New Orleans in the *Empire City*, not as a prisoner of war, nor as a fugitive from justice, nor as a person held in waiver for piracy, robbery and murder committed abroad against citizens of the United States, but as a passenger; and on his arrival he would seem to have been received and welcomed by crowds as a patriot and a hero. The crowds should flock to see Walker, just as every great criminal always draws a crowd in his train, we can well understand; but that anybody should have for him any admiration or respect, or should view him in any other light than that of a poor creature, as destitute of ability as he is of honesty or humanity, we cannot very well understand."

The American papers devote a great deal of their space to a history of his achievements; but the *Tribune*, from which we have quoted, says that beyond murders plunder, and villany, there is little else to chronicle in his history. He will, however, be a vulgar hero for a day, and then will settle down as a pound keeper, or a killer of rabid dogs at the usual price of twenty-five cents a head.—*Colonist.*

The Brockville *Monitor* of Saturday thus alludes to the serpent in the St Lawrence:—Some time since we published a letter from a correspondent in Mallory town, relative to an enormous water serpent, seen at different times in that locality. A similar, or probably the same serpent, has been seen within the past few days, about three miles above Brockville by Mr. L. Parker of Three-mile Bay and D. Ladd. They both agreed it raised its body some 16 feet out of the water; and pursued their boat till it got within a few rods, compelling them to make for the shore as rapidly as possible. They describe the serpent as being over 30 feet long and of a lightish color. It was also seen at a distance by the crew of the. *Protection.*

The Delaware City Kansas correspondent of the Sun, who has conversed with Judge Stiles, Surveyor-General Burr, and others, from Utah, says the Mormons laugh at the idea of executive and companies of federal troops to enforce the obedience of the people in Utah. They express their determination to resist such an assumption of authority by the Government. Brigham Young, with 350 followers, left Salt Lake City April 20, to visit and treat with the Indians in the northern part of his territory—the Bannoko Flat Heaps and Nez Perces. It is supposed that the object of the mission is for the purpose of uniting the Indians in a war with Mormon forces, in preparation of a war with the United States, determined, if the war does commence, to secure possession of the country thereabouts, and put a stop to the emigration across the plains.

The Mormons claim that they number 75,000 souls in Utah alone. Gen. Burr thinks their population will not exceed half that number.—Every man and boy able to shoulder a musket is a soldier and required to perform military duty almost daily. They are thoroughly acquainted with the country and all of the mountain passes, and in case of a rupture with the U. S. troops they would be a very efficient force, and the war would require a large army to conquer.

A FINE THOUGHT HAPPILY EXPRESSED—Mr. Winthrop in his address before the Boston Music Association, made the following allusion to the Atlantic Telegraph:

"That Gigantic Ocean Harp, which is at this moment in process of being strung, whose deep diapason is destined to produce a more magical music on the sea, than old mythology or modern fable ever ascribed to siren, mermaid or Arion."

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, June 10, 1857

FLOUR, best warranted, - - - -	$8 00
" 2nd quality, - - - -	7 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - -	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - -	$2 00 to 2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - -	2 00
CLOVER, " - -	10 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, - -	$1 50 to 1 85
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 75
OATS, " " - - -	0 56
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -	$1 00 to 1 20
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - -	$1 25 to 1 50
HAY, per ton, - - - -	12 00
STRAW, per load, - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel,	$0 00 to 1 12
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - -	9 50
BEEF, do - - - -	$9 00 to 9 10
BUTTER, per lb., - - - -	0 25

TORONTO June 6,

The supplies of produce to-day were light, and all offering moved off readily at full prices.

WHEAT—the transaction amounted to about 1,500 bushels,—being much less than on any other day during the week. Prices were better, ranging from 8s 9s 4d per bushel,—the part moving of at from 9s to 9s 3d. The advance is caused principally by the desire of buyers to complete cargos, and to induce a large supply.

FLOUR continues depressed with a limited enquiry.—Nominal quotation are, Superfine $6,35 @ $6.50; Fancy $7 @ $7,25; Extra $7,50 @ $8.—We doubt much if any of these outside figures could be realized.

SPRING WHEAT is wanted at 7s @ 7s 3d.

RYE is said to be worth 6s @6s 3d,

BARLEY is scarce and brings 8s.

OATS—The quantity of Oats in store here is about 20,000 bushels, with several cargoes afloat, amounting fully to 18,000 bushels. Under this heavy supply prices tend downward, and offers were made to day for lots over 1,000 bushels, at 3s 6d. The retail price is now 3s 9d @3s 10d.

POTATOES—Offered here and held firmly at 5s 6d @ 9s per bushel according to quality.

DETROIT, June 6.

FLOUR—"Order reigns in Warsaw." The transactions amount to nothing, in which the former quotations are fully maintained.

WHEAT—One of our millers this morning secured 100 bushels white at 1 75, and has contracted for 400 bu more at the same figure, This is the higest price paid by any parties this season.

CORN—Receipts heavy, and transactions limited. The would be a fair quotation,

OATS—Going at a little more readily at former quotations. A lot of 5000 bu sold at 52½c.

POTATOES—Inactive at 1@1 06.

PROVISIONS—15 bbls mess pork at $25. Mess beef held at 13. Hams held firmly at 14c.

FISH—Demand fair—kegs white at 10 75 for whole, and 5 75 for halves. Trout dull.

BUTTER—Market stagnant at previous quotations. Buyers seem to be waiting for a still further decline.

EGGS—Livery. Sales 10 bbls at 12½.

Married,

At the City of Detroit on the 7th of June inst., Mr. James Mercer of Sandwich, to Miss Grace Hill of Detroit.

At the City of Detroit on the 11th June inst., Johnson Richardson Esquire, in Her Majesty's Customs, to Miss Sarah Mercer, both of Sandwich.

Births.

At Sandwich, on the morning of the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. John L. Murdoch, printer, of a son.

At the same place, on the evening of the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. George Jessop of a son.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

—000—

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.
JOHN J. PITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Essex, for the examination of Teachers, will be held at Sandwich on Tuesday the thirtieth day of June next,

By order,
Sandwich, } PAUL JOHN SALTER,
June 10, 1857. } *Secretary Bd. P. I.*

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until the 10th day of July, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Village of Oxford, on behalf of the Municipality of Colchester, for the construction of a road across the Long Marsh in front of the third Concession, Colchester, according to the plan and specifications of O. Bartley Esqr., C. E. The estimated length of the road is 1760 feet, and the earthwork about 4000 cubic yards. Three culverts are required. *Plans* can be seen at the Clerk's Office. Each Tender must contain the names of two responsible parties who will become bound with the Contractor for the due performance of the work.

THOS. *HAWKINS*.
Township Clerk.
Council Office, Colchester,
June 2nd, 1857.
(Windsor Herald to copy.)

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully beg leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c. on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

Chinese Printing.

According to the best authorities, the art of Printing was known in China upwards of 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius B. C. 500, books were formed of slips of Bamboo; and about 150 years after Christ, paper was first made. A. D. 143, books were bound into leaves A. D. 900, printing was in general use. The process of printing is simple. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printers carry with them from place to place, without wheel, or wedge or screw, a printer will throw off more than 2,500 impressions in one day. The paper — thin — can be bought for one fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius six volumes, 400 leaves octavo, can be bought for nine pence—eighteen cents.

The Affidavit of the World.

It was a saying of the first Napoleon that there was no such word as impossible in the vocabulary of a great man. Difficulties which appal a mediocre intellect only stimulate the energies of a powerful mind. Mewton conceived the idea of mapping the skies and measuring the distance from planet to planet, from sun to system, and lived to execute it. The godlike Washington, determined in the name of Liberty and Justice, to resist the mightiest and the wealthiest government in the world—and we are free. Others have made successful war on the common enemy, DISEASE; and in the foremost rank of these champions of humanity we place Professor HOLLOWAY. Happily, we live in an age which does not delegate to posterity the duty of appreciating and rewarding its master minds. They carry with them the applause and gratitude of millions. So it has been with this extraordinary man. *He has heard with his own ears* the voice of approval which is to vibrate through the future. He has been the architect of his own fame, as well as future, and has seen with his own eyes the fabric which is to be his monument.

No remedies for the various disorders which afflict mankind have been so extensively used, so universally popular as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. It may, perhaps, be said, that the newspaper press of the day affords vast facilities for giving publicity to new inventions and discoveries. We admit it, but it must be also remembered that the same medium which affords this opportunities to the discoverer and inventor is open to all who may challenge the correctness of his theory or impugn the value of its practical results. HOLLOWAY'S Remedies *for internal and external diseases stand before the world unattacked*. The conclusion is irresistible. But this is not all. Their efficacy is not merely undenied, it is conceded by men of science, by incorporated institutions jealous of all innovations upon all rules and precedents, by governments watchful of the public interests and conservators of the public health. Even this is not the strongest evidence in their favor. The press may err, men of science may be mistaken, institutions may be deceived, governments may act hastily, but universal experiment is infallible.

Preparations that have been tested by millions of people, civilized, semi-civilized and savage, in every quarter of the globe, and that have NEVER FAILED to produce the promised results, have received the highest sanction which any invention is capable of receiving. In fact, it may almost be said of *Holloway's* Ointment and Pills, that they have been authenticated by the AFFIDAVIT OF MANKIND.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine will go for two or three weeks only.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

Most of the brass mills in Connecticut, United States, are busy preparing the brass hoops which ladies wear in their skirts. The *Winstead Herald* says that the brass mills in Plymouth, United States, are engaged upon an order for 10,000 lbs of these styles of brass, and that an average of 700 lbs daily is sent to New York by railroad. The Waterbury mills are also manufacturing brass hoops. The ladies say however, that the steel hoops are the best, as they do not bend or break so easily as the brass ones.

Special Notices.

BE WISE IN TIME.

From their unfailing efficacy, yet comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the Biliary and Digestive Organs, Sir Astley Cooper's *Pills* are of inestimable value in this country in which Bilious Diseases and other complaints attended with congestion of the Liver, so much abound. Taken either a short time before or after exposure, they render the system less liable to contract infections or epidemic diseases, and should be resorted to by persons residing in low and marshy situations, or where travelling or exposed to contagion, also those who are debilitated by intense and long application to business or study, as well as those of sedentary habits. will derive great benefit from an occasional use of them. For that debilitated and deranged state of the system, which occurs in the spring season of the year and the beginning of summer, they are particularly applicable. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, although all powerful in curing disease, yet are as pure and harmless as Bread, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the tops of each box of the genuine pills, there is an excellent likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the painting by Lawrence; also the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail & Co., Sole Proprietors, London and New York on each box, and on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will b supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A YOUNG MAN holding satisfactory recommendations and a Normal 2nd Class certificate, wishes a situation as Teacher or the remainder of the year. Trustees will please apply by letter post-paid, stating salary to

R. FOSTER,
Leamington, Essex.

TO RENT.

A good New FRAME HOUSE in the town of Sandwich, with a never failing Spring Well and a good Stable attached thereto. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office, or of

THOS. HILL.
Sandwich, May 25th, 1857.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and Marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 18th June 1857 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week each way between AMHERSTBURG and RONDEAU on and from the First day July next.

The conveyance to be made in a Two Horse Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Rondeau is 68 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than Five Miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do, to leave *Amherstburg* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and to leave *Rondeau*, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at such hours as may be required, and to proceed direct through both ways—Serving the offices at Deatown, Romney, Merrick, Leamington, Gosfield, Kingsville, and Colchester.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length; and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded: undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of five hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Amherstburg, Chatham, Rondeau and Mersea.

GILBERT GRIFFIN.
P. O. Inspector.
P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 1st May, 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Extra Superfine Flour, $6 00
Superfine Flour, $5 50
Fine do 5 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do 2 00 do
Corn Meal, " " 0 63 per bushel
Pig Feed, " " 1 50 per 100lbs
Bean, " " 1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office, 30th April, 1857.

Alton, Samuel	Moxley, Edward,
Aman, Miss Mary L.	Morrus, Josephine
Best, Mrs. Nancy	Perkins, Robert
Baby, W. D.	Pratt, David
Clark, James	Perren, George,
Clark, Rev. A.	Roy, Alex. Francis
Collins, Isaban	Reid, Wm.
Drouillard, Gregoir,	Smith, James
East, William	Sanfield, J. K.
Lafferty, Samuel,	White, John
Mahoney, James	White, Miss Mary
McNal, John	Walden, Thomas

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Six Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.
Township of Colchester, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be derived in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.
Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground, Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonies, &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.
Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 19½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.
Amherstburg, Canada West.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W.-S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—OFFICE, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR B. N. A. COLONIES,
Charles F Titstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President : I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : C. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq.
Alex Lowrie, Esq., Hugh Henderson, Esq.
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, or Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 4, 5th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN.
Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN, will hold its First Sitting at Deneau's Tavern, in the Sixth Concession, on Saturday the 23rd day of May inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All complaints against the Assessment Roll must be made to the Clerk, on or before the 14th day of this month.

HENRY HOTSFORD,
Township Clerk.
Malden, 6th May, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Anderdon, will hold its First Sitting at the Cottage Tavern, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.
Clerk's Office, Clerk.
Anderdon, May 11th, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 292, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

CAUTION.

I hereby forbid any one trusting my wife ANN CONROY on my account as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

FARREL CONROY.
Amherstburg, May 13, 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.
Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses N.-B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.
Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the house of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 5, N. M. R., on Saturday the 13th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Rochester, 25th March, 1857. *Township Clerk.*

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester, for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON,
West Tilbury, Township Clerk.
4th April 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon,

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.
Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months. Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.
Windsor, March 24, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE 1857.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

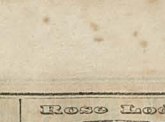
POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
St. Thomas, Secretary.
4th May, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's ware of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 16, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.
Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN
Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON,
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

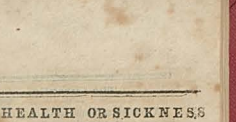
At 550 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, theliver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they never gripe the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are remedied or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dysentery,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1f443

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman
James Morton, Esq. Jonn Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c., and Goods or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday the

1st day of July next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 15, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Townsaip of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

The Curculio.

A gentleman from the County of Oxford informs us that the depredations of the Curculio have been absolutely prevented, and the plum crop secured from injury from that source, during the past two years, in his neighborhood by adopting the following plan:—The trunk of the tree should, before the branches is girdled with a coating of tar a few inches in breadth, on which wool is stuck, so as to form a complete woolly barrier. Beyond this neither curculio or caterpillar will ever pass, and as the insect seeks the branches only by climbing, not by flying the fruit is consequently saved.

If this remedy is as effectual as stated, and Mr. Moore, of Norwich, the gentleman alluded to, assures us that it has been attended with complete success, it is of the greatest importance to fruit growers, as from its simplicity it can be practised by every one, we hope our readers will give it a trial. The cultivation of the plum, although one of our best fruits, has almost been given up in despair during the past few years, from the ravages of the curculio, and we are therefore happy to have it in our power to give publicity to this simple, yet certain, nostrum to have been an original invention of some residents in Norwich, and the knowledge of it to have been hitherto confined to that quarter.

Food for Cows.

Dairymen state that on an average, the season through, the cream of fourteen quarts of milk is required to make a pound of Butter. Those who feeds pumpkins to his dairy cows claims that with this food nine quarts of milk will yield a pound of butter. Farmers and Dairymen who have tried pumpkin food state that their is invariably a large increase in butter and cheese.

As pumpkins can be raised at small expense, there is no reason why they should not become a profitable article of food for cows.

Woman in the Garden.—The Ohio Valley Farmer is in favor of a sphere in the Garden for Females. The opinion is well expressed thus:

"Much in these days is said about the sphere of woman. Of this vexed question we have nothing now to say. The culture of soil, the body and soul are our themes, rich soils, healthy bodies, pure, cultivated souls, these things are what we are aiming at. And to this end we recommend that every country woman have a garden that she keeps and dresses with her own hand, or at least that she supervises and manages.

The culture of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and garden vegetables are as delightful and profitable as anything in which woman can engage. She may sprinkle her garden well with flowers. All the better for that. A snowball in this corner, a rose in that, a dahlia bed there and a moss border here will not be out of place. Only let the substantial and useful constitute the chief part. A touch of the ornate like a ribbon on a good bonnet is not in the least objectionable.

In all the schools the girls study botany. In all families the women ought to practice botany. It is healthful, pleasing and useful. The principles of horticulture are the principles of botany put into practice. Farmers study agriculture, why should not their wives and daughters study horticulture? If any is better than this, we know it not. It is pleasurable none can be more so than this.

A rich bed of strawberries, a bush of blackberries or currants, a border of flowers produced by ones own hand, what can well afford a more rational satisfaction? We say have a garden, if it is only a small one, and do your best with it. Plant it with what pleases you best with a good variety, and see what you can do with it. What woman cannot have beets, tomatoes melons, onions, and furnish her own table with them?

What woman cannot plant a strawberry or currant or gooseberry, and tend it well? Come good woman study your health, your usefulness and happiness and your children's also.

Common Soap Suds—Are invaluable to every person who has a garden. Barrels of it are thrown foolishly away when it might be turned to golden account. Sprinkled judiciously on plants that have just appeared above ground, it effectually disgusts those hundred and one little insects that are bent on destroying the gardener's 'pets' in the tenderest and most important stage of their growth. Nothing could be better for destroying the insects that attack cabbages from the time they are transplanted until they are filling up. They also enrich the ground: the writer had, last year, a few hills of cucumbers and tomatoes, planted under very unfavorable circumstances, and from which a poor crop was anticipated; but by applying the sads in small quantities every evening they bore abundantly; the cucumbers at the rate of 50 or 60 every two days, which they kept up until cut off by frost in autumn, and the tomatoes, that were expected to die of sheer poverty, being treated in same manner, yielded a splendid supply of fruit. Save every gallon of soap suds that can, and if you never tried it before, don't allow the present spring to pass away without doing so.

Safety during Thunder Storms.—Many persons suffer greatly from fear of lightning during thunder storms; to such we say that thus far since steamboats have been in use, no cases of loss of life by lightning has occured in a steamboat or ocean steamer, in a period of fifty years or more, and no case of loss of life by lightning has ever been known in a railroad car. This wonderful exemption when it is considered that tens of millions of passengers have been conveyed by these two facilities, is extraordinary, and should cause a feeling of the timid during thunder storms, while in steamboats ocean steamers or railroad cars. No case of loss of life by lightning has been known in an iron ship or iron building—this fact, with those stated in the foregoing should effecually dispel the too prevalent belief that metals are dangerous, from an erroneously supposed attraction for lightning—metals conduct lightning, but the attractive power probably does not extend over a great amount of surface.—Vessels furnished with lightning conductors have never suffered injury from lightning if the conductors were up and the continuity uninterrupted to the water; nor has death by lightning ever been known on board of vessels thus furnished.—*Scientific American.*

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH,

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD, having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD, of Sandwich, woman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to John A. Askin, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sangeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

AUCTION SALE.

A Sale of Horses, Cows, Buggies, Carts, &c., &c., of Household Furniture &c., &c., &c., will take place at Michael Rochlieu's residence near the River Canard, Township of Sandwich, on MONDAY, the 15th of June 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—$5 and under Cash, over that amount from 3 to 9 months' Credit.

MICHAEL ROCHLIEU.

June 1st, 1857.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION

AND

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

IN THE BEAUTIFUL

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, fifty minutes' walk or two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation for miles around, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of $25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 25 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c., a Brick Mill House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected necessary for the use and comfort of a family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, Cash, or approved Notes and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays,
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The fastest steamers on the lakes, and possessing of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points West of Buffalo to Chicago, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should have packages directed care of Messrs. Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. McCarthy,
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	
(New Propeller,)	

Which will run during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as speed facilities as those of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week, (Sundays excepted) Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable Route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandize for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

North Western Transportation co., Canal and River.
E. H. Walker & Co., Buffalo,
C. C. Clark & Co., Peart st. N York

North-Western Transportation Line on Lakes.
Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit,
" Ontonagon } A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } C. Bancroft & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. Bancroft & Co., Chicago.
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo.
" Wabash Valley—Bidwell, Banta & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 10th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

County of Essex, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander Chewett, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First Day of May, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

Louis J. Fleury,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fleury, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Ally for L.A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: also, Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

PINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 20th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business, to which the proprietor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

FOLSOM'S

MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL

FACULTY.

E. G. Folsom, J. T. Calkins, O. H. Judd,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.

A. J. Phelps, W. H. Clark, O. H. Judd,
Teachers of Penmanship.

Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

George Bradburn,
Prof. T. B. Hudson, Prof. A. Curtis,
Special Lecturers.

Thos. Bolton, Geo. Willey, C. W. Palmer,
Hon. John Crowell,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.

Drs. Sam'l. C. Aiken, Jas. P. Rolles,
Rev. Seymour W. Adams, Rob't. Clanton,
Jas. C. White, Prof. J. A. Thome,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.

John R. Waring, H. B. Hurlbut, E. L. Jones
W. W. Hanson,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring,	Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin,	D. P. Eells,
S. H. Mather,	C. Bradburn,
J. L. Severance,	Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - - $25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches Pertaining Mercantile, has been greatly enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the United States.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's New Method, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable Practical Accountants of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, making the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to master the various notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions known to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition to the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, Practical and Ornamental, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DIAL LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the best location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,

Late Free Mason's Tavern,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to favor him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable promises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. H. McGEE.

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Proprietor.

Maidstone Cross,
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair, and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comfort of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

D. B. McCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and car ried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Insurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Premiums. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith, to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,

ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Corner Huron Church and Sandwich Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1857. NO. 17.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

L A W

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLORA,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
[illegible]

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufactur also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

Select Poetry.

Trying to Please Everybody

One reader cries, your strain's too grave,
Too much morality you have,
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch or hazard tales,
Of slip-shod ghosts with fins and scales,
And feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings, and priests, and lords,
Of border wars, and gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

The man of dull scholastic lore
Would like to see a little more
Of first rate scraps of latin;
The grocer fain would learn the price
Of tea and sugar, fruit and rice:
The draper, silk and satin.

Another cries, we want more fun;
A wity anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle:
Some wish for Parliamentary news.
And some perhaps of wiser views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

A critic too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gander-quill
And scrawl against the paper,
Of all the literary tools
Bred in our colleges and schools,
He cut the greatest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A Jumbled up varity,
Variety in all things—
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed (I only give the hint,)
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss,
To hear of weddings plenty,
For in a time of general rain
None suffer from drought, 'tis plain,
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone
By losses, fire, or fever.
Another answer, full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Or raccoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
[illegible] IT WON'T
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese
We never should confute them.

Or grave, or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
To haughty or to humble;
So brother editor pursue
The path that seems the best to you,
And let the grumblers grumble.

An Adventure on Beechy Head.

In the line of lofty cliffs of chalk which forms the south-eastern boundary of England, the bold promontory, known as Beechey Head, is one of the most remarkable. Its elevation from the level of the sea, when it lies calm in the sunshine at its base, is five hundred and eighty eight feet; and as the situation of the cliff is one of the most exposed along the whole line of coast, it follows that a moderate breeze suffices to send the waters chafing and foaming up its rugged face. It will readily be believed, therefore, that in a south-westerly gale gigantic waves come rolling in with indescribable fury, bursting in thunder against the stupendous wall of chalk rock, and throwing sheets of foam half-way up its entire height.

It was on a fine afternoon in September in the year 1855, that three friends, young men, set out from the village of Eastbourne to walk to Beechy Head, the distance being about a mile and a half. One of the three was a collector of fossils, and he took with him the little hammer which he commonly used for breaking the lumps of chalk which so often contained specimens of antediluvian sharks' teeth, echini, and shells. Arriving on the beech below the cliff, they found the sea almost calm, and wandered about for some time searching for agates and pebbles; and one of the three—the fossil hunter—found among the shingles a large spike-nail, a relic, perhaps, of one of those fearful wrecks which are not uncommon at this awful point. Perhaps he held the superstitious opinion that it is lucky to pick up and preserve any pieces of old iron. At all events the spike nail was safely deposited in his pocket, and he wandered on intently searching for fossils along the base of the cliff, which frowned above his head. Presently he came to that spot where a portion of the topmost strata of chalk had crumbled away and fallen like an avalanche upon the beach below, forming a sloping rugged wall, to the height of about four hundred feet, with numerous crags and fissures, which might tempt a chamois or a hunted fox to search for a path-way, but which offered no likelihood of a hold for human feet. The fossil hunter was well, perhaps, proceed more easily and naturally in the language of the adventurer himself:

'I was so occupied with my search among the masses of chalk which lay at the foot of the cliff, that I had for a full half hour parted from my companions, and when I raised myself from my stooping posture to look for them I was surprised to find that I had gradually climbed a good way up a narrow shelving track, which seemed to present no obstacle to my further progress. My friends were not in sight; they had probably gone along the beach beyond the projection of the headland. It was of no consequence; I should see them presently; and so I continued my ascent, finding from time to time specimens which absorbed my attention, and made me quite regardless of the increasing difficulties of my path. On a sudden, however, I was startled by the scream of a sea-gull, and, looking up, was at once aware that I had reached a point of considerable danger—that, in fact, it would be quite impossible to retrace my steps for the last twenty or thirty feet that I had mounted and that I had no alternative but to proceed onward in hope of finding a track by which I could descend. In this situation I shouted to my companions; but they were not in sight nor could I perceive any moving object on the beach, which lay far below, or on the expanse of sea, over which the sun now glared through a rising fog-bank in the west—a blood red disk resting on the horizon. No time was to be lost; it would soon be dusk, and the peril of my path would be increased. At every step my foot becoming more and more insecure: and when my hand or foot loosened a fragment of chalk, down it went rushing and bounding, and disturbing any projection in its course, till I heard the sullen distant crash as they fell upon the beach below, and read in that sound a warning of my inevitable fate if I should lose my hold.

'But to retreat was impossible. I had now arrived at a point where the cliff rose perpendicularly overhead. About twelve or fifteen feet up was a fringe of grass, which gave me hope that there must be a ledge of rock, which would afford me a better footing. But how to reach it? How was it possible I could climb that wall? And should I fail? It was an awful moment. We talk of fervent prayer, and sometimes, when ensconsed in our cushioned pew at church we think that we are praying earnestly for blessings to be bestowed or dangers to be averted, but ah! how dull and languid are such prayers compared with the aspirations of him who is standing on the brink of destruction, alone, as it were with God while death hovers over him in the gathering shades of night! At such a time he does indeed feel his entire dependence on the sustaining power of Him who is 'mighty to save;' and his heart is strengthened and his nerves are braced while he remembers that 'the Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him in truth.'

'My situation was becoming desperate, and I recollected the spike nail I had found [illegible] IT WON'T pocket. With the hammer I dug out little hollows in the chalk for my feet, and then, driving in my spike above, I held it till I cut the next, and thus I proceeded in my slow and most hazardous task, till at the end of an hour, as nearly as I could guess, and just as the dim twilight deepened into night's darkness, I succeeded in clambering up the grassy ledge. Success was it! I was at a height of four hundred feet, at least, and above me the cliff rose nearly two hundred feet more—its bald and rugged top rather overhanging the narrow shelf on which I was crouching, so that to climb it, even if I had nerves of iron, would have been entirely hopeless.

'At this moment my hammer which had rendered me such good service, slipped and fell. I dared not watch its fall down that frightful precipice; but I heard the clinking sound as it struck two or three times against projections in its course, and it sounded on my ear like a funeral knell.

'It was now nearly dark, but I could just perceive two or three moving figures on the beach, and I shouted to them with all my might, but the distance was great, and the noise of the waves upon the shingles must have drowned my voice. I saw them walk leisurely away, and, commending myself to the providential care of Him who had preserved me thus far, I made up my mind to the necessity of spending the night where I was, with the faint hope that at daylight I might be able, by hoisting a signal of distress, to obtain assistance.

'But now a new difficulty began to press upon me; hunger thirst, and fatigue were taking hold of me; my hands swollen and wounded, and my finger nails worn down by grappling with the rock, caused excessive pain. Yet, in spite of all this, I began to feel a drowsiness which I dared not indulge; for there was no friendly branch or twig to which I could fasten myself, and to fall asleep on that narrow shelf of rock would be to fall into the sleep of death.

'From this imminent peril I was preserved in a manner which, while I live, will, I trust, ever dwell in my memory, and serve to raise my aspirations of gratitude to Him, whose merciful providence is over all his creatures, and who in the hour of my misery and distress sent me help in the form of a friendly sea-bird. A scream, and then the flapping of a sea-gull's wing, roused me from my stupor. It came and went as the bird wheeled around me, and sailed away far far below. Another came and went, and came again; and thus the pair hovered about me in the darkness, through the weary hours of that fearful night, and their screaming notes, and the flapping of their long wings, so near my head, were sounds which, perhaps, no music in my ears, bidding me to look up to him who alone had the power to save me from destruction. No doubt the poor birds had their nest in some crevice near me, and their natural efforts to scare away an invader of their territory proved the means of safety to me. I looked wistfully towards the east, and longed—O, how earnestly!—for the day.

'At length the first streak of light appeared, and from that moment my eyes were turned constantly to the beach below, in the hope of descrying some fisherman, for I knew they were often early at their work. the light gradually increased, and I was just beginning to be enabled to observe some objects at a distance, when to my great joy I saw a man close to the water's edge. Happily there was little or no wind, and I had the better chance of making myself heard. I waved my hat and my white handkerchief, using my hands as a speaking trumpet; presently the man stopped, and turning slowly round, stood gazing at me. I renewed my shouts, and was answered. The sound of his voice rose distinctly to my ear, backed as I was by the reverberating rock.

'Hold on a bit,' he said 'and I'll tell the coast guard people.'

Here was a ray of hope; but how could they help me? There was but one way that appeared possible—they might lower ropes from the top of the cliff, but should I have the courage or strength required for the ascent? Yes, if it comes to that, I must find resolution to meet a danger which scarcely equalled that to which I had been already exposed. I knew not how long a time elapsed; but it seemed hours before I saw or heard anything of the promised assistance. At last I heard through the still morning air, a voice above my head, and looking up, saw the heads of two men projecting over the edge of the cliff: they were lying on their faces and were lowering a rope; it looked but a thread as it swung gently backward and forward in the morning breeze, and when at last it reached the place where I stood, it was a swinging more than a yard from me, because the edge of the cliff projected so much. It was shaken, however, by the men, and still swinging backward and forward. Watching my opportunity, I caught the end and drew it towards me. It had a loop tied in sailors' fashion, and I knew that could not slip; but alas! the line was but small, and I much doubted if it could bear my weight—perhaps the men had underrated that—for I was near six feet high, and weighed nearly two hundred pounds.

'Will it bear me?'

'Ay, ay,' was the answer, 'have you any *pluck?*'

'Ay, I hope so,' was my reply.

'Then make it fast around your body, and swing yourself quietly off—steady, now.'

I question whether any criminal when submitting his neck to the gentle attentions of the hangman, ever experienced a more [illegible] than I stood on my brow, and my heart beat audibly as I passed the cord around my chest, and secured it in front with the best knot I was master of. Then I kneeled and looked up to the clear sky, and in a few fervent words commended myself to the Divine protection.

'Say when you are ready!—

I looked up, waved my hand, and cried—

'Now!' and feeling the rope tightening and lifting me, swung myself from the ledge, keeping my eyes fixed on the cliff as I found myself slowly rising. Presently there was a stop, and looking up, I found that I was still about a hundred feet from the top. I could see but one of the men's heads, and he was in the act of removing a large fragment of chalk which had been disturbed by the friction of the rope, and which, if it had fallen on my head, must have killed me instantly. It did succeed in removing it, but, as I afterward learned, I was held by his one companion alone while his hands were so occupied. Again I began to ascend, and hope returned. I heard the voice of my deliverers as they gave each other the word to haul together; and I rose, and rose, and at last felt my wrists seized by a friendly grasp, and fell stretched out upon the turf. I just heard the hurrah that was uttered, and for a time lost all consciousness.

When I revived, I found myself in bed at a little inn, where by the aid of kind and watchful care, such as English hearts and hands are ever ready to bestow. I recovered in a few hours from the effects of my perilous adventure.

A Temperance Story.

I was in the medical staff of the army during the revolutionary war. I was rather young to be there. My constitution was one of the best. Had it been otherwise I should no doubt have fallen a victim to the habits which I contracted in early life. My tendencies were convivial; temptation to intemperate drinking and gambling were always present, and importunate; we were a clique by ourselves, with no one to molest or make afraid; and no one thought himself degraded by being drunk.

I married very early in life when I was little better than a boy. The girl that I married was thought to be a great deal too good for me by everybody but herself. I, was not intemperate then; and for a time my wife and our little home seemed all the world to me. She had a little property, and in about a year after our marriage she gave birth to a daughter. Bad habits soon got the mastery of my better feelings. The attractions of the gay circle at tavern, or the quarter of some comrade became irresistible, and the very consciousness of the neglect to which I was subjecting the woman whom I had promised to love and to cherish, began to make her presence undesirable, and home a place of mental and moral punishment. Qualms and struggles, and gnawing of the worm that dies not, doubtless there were, but I was not far between, but were irresistible. I was lost. I knew it.

'The details of a thousand cases are much the same. The little modicum of property that my wife brought me dwindled away, piece after piece. Where had it gone? Down my insatiable throat! I had swallowed it or gambled it away! No memorial remained but rags and tatters! We were very poor. A more uncomplaining woman God never made. She struggled to hide even her tears, to save me from pain on her account.

Let me pass over some three years of misery, and come at the conclusion of the whole matter. One bleak December morning I was about going forth, as usual, from my wretched habitation, when my wife put her hand upon my shoulders, and pointing first to our sick child, and then to a few brands upon the hearth, reminded me that those were the last, and that it was bitter cold. As I turned away, I promised to send her some fuel immediately.

I soon met some of my comrades, and resorting to the tavern, we passed the hours as usual drinking and revelry, until near midnight, when I staggered homeward. It was piercing cold. I reached my door-step and placed my hand upon the latch—then it first occured to me that I had wholly forgotten my promise—I had sent home no fuel! I entered the apartment. A light was still burning. The hearth was still cold. My wife sat rocking her sick child in the cradle. She turned her eyes upon mine The last I saw streaming down her shivering cheeks. "Wife," said I, "for Heaven's sake, when will you leave off crying.' "Dear husband," said she, "when you leave off drinking." "God help me," I exclaimed, as I put my arm around her neck, for the appeal was irresistible, "God help me, and I will never touch another drop."

By God's help, I never have to the present hour; and from the date of that resolution the days of our uninterrupted happiness began.—*Boston Traveller.*

Miscellany.

ANECDOTE OF REV. DR. BARNES.—Being somewhat (as even younger men might be) inclined to sleep a little during the sermon a friend who was with him in his pew one Sunday, lately having joked him on his having nodded now and then, Barnes insisted that he had been awake all the time." Well then," said his friend, "can you tell me what the sermon was about?" "Yes I can," he answered; "it was about an hour and a half too long."

"What dogs are these, Sandy," inquired a gentleman the other day, of a Scotch lad who was dragging a couple of waspish looking curs along a street in Jersey City, near the depot. "I dinna ken, sir," replied the urchin, "they cam' wi' the railway, and they ate the direction, and dinna ken what to gang."

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.—A clergyman, engaged in catechising a village school, asked a young ster "what godfather and godmothers did for him?" "I don't know what they mean to do, please your reverence," rejoined the lad "they've done nothing for me yet."

VIVA VOCE.—a green member of the Nebraska Legislature, when the election of the Assistant Clerk came up, called out" Mr. Speaker, I move we vote *vice versa*." The whole house burst into a roar, and not knowing what it meant, greeny asked his right hand man if it was not in order, adding that he "didn't know any thing about these d—d parliamentary rules!"

A SEAMAN having his leg shattered by a ball during an engagement underwent amputation with the greatest indifference to pain. When the limb was off, it was of course immediately thrown overboard upon which Jack called out to the man who had performed the last office for his departed leg: "I'll complain of you to the captain. Although you were ordered to throw my leg overboard, you had no right to throw my shoe with it!"

A HINT IN SEASON.—At a banquet when solving enigmas was one of the diversions, Alexander said to his courtiers: "What is that which did not come last year; has not come this year, and will not come next year? A distressed officer, starting up said: "It certainly must be our arrears of pay." The king was so diverted, that he commanded him to be paid up, and also increased his salary.

"My son, what did you bite your brother for? Now I shall have to whip you. Don't you remember the "Golden Rule' I taught you? If you wouldn't like to have your brother bite *you*, you shouldn't bite *him*." "Ho mother—get out with your whipping! Remember the "Golden Rule' yourself. If you wouldn't like me to whip *you*, 'taint right for you to whip *me!*"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extraordinary Cure of Erysipelas.—Mrs. Emma Rowcroft, aged 42, of St. Paul, Minnesota Territory, suffered severely from periodical attacks of erysipelas in the face, to which she appeared to have a constitutional predisposition. In July last she had a return of the complaint, with unusually violent and dangerous symptoms, and under the advice of a friend from New York, obtained a lot of Holloway's Ointment, and applied it according to the directions. The result amazed as well as delighted the unfortunate sufferer and her family. The inflammatory symptoms subsided; the redness faded in the course of a few days to a yellowish hue, and the cuticle, or scarf skin, on the parts affected, came off in the form of a whitish scurf. A second box completed the cure, leaving neither scar nor blemish on the face. The Pills are as efficacious in subduing internal disease, as the Ointment is in removing all external disorders.

It is very well that the youth of our country should get high, but they should do so just as the oaks do by drinking water.

Delivery of Townsend, the notorious Robber and Assassin, to the Canadian Authorities

It is pretty well known that Townsend has for some time been confined in Cleveland Jail, having been identified by Mr. Iles, lately of this city but now of Cleveland, as the notorious robber and murderer. The United States authorities applied to the Canadian Government to know if they should deliver him up, and after the certain identity of the prisoner had been established, this has been done. He has been brought to Canada under a "letter of Extradition," under the authority of the Ashburton treaty. The order for his delivery was signed by Lord Napier, the British Minister at Washington. At an early hour on Tuesday, the 9th inst., Townsend was brought from Cleveland to Port Stanley in the steamer *Telegraph*, by Mr. Trotter, the Sheriff of this district in which the arrest took place, assisted by officers Spangler and Tupper of the Cleveland Police, and also accompanied by Mr. Iles, who had procured his arrest. The prisoner was securely manacled both hands and feet. His appearance, taking into consideration the crimes for which he was arrested, does not betray those ferocious traits which we should look for in his countenance. In person Townsend is about 5 feet seven inches high, muscular frame, but not fleshy. His face was pale and haggard, doubtles caused by his confinement in jail, and attendant anxieties. He wore a rowdy hat, pepper and salt shooting coat' Canadian grey trousers. His whole manner shewed an affected, jaunty air. He smoked his cigar, chatted, played tunes with his manacles, and put on an indifference which was well assumed.

On his arrival at Port Stanley, Townsend and the party were met by Mr. Vanvalkenburgh, the chief of the London police. The cars were then taken for London, where the party arrived by the first train. We should not omit to state, however, that a close watch was kept on the prisoner by the officers in charge, as from his manner on board the steamer, it was thought he contemplated suicide by jumping over the side of the vessel. On alighting from the Port Stanley cars, Townsend was conveyed in a cab to the Great Western Railway station, where he was put on board the 10.10 train going east, on his way to Cayuga, the scene of his murders, to wait his trial. A large number of people were assembled at the Port, St. Thomas, and London, to catch a glimpse of the notable culprit. He was placed in the baggage car to avoid the undue crowding of the curious.

The principal crimes for which Townsend is called upon to answer—for there is no longer any doubt that the man is he—are, the murder of Mr. Nelles, merchant, of Cayuga, during the fall of 1854, and the shooting of the constable Ritchie, when the latter arrested him about a fortnight after at Port Robinson. The first murder arose as follows:—He presented himself at the store of Mr. Nelles, who was, by the way, related to Dr. Nelles, coroner of this city, and Mr. Nelles, of the "One Horse Tavern," at about ten o'clock at night, demanding his money. Mr. Nelles, who was a powerful man shut the door, and grappled with the robber, when a struggle ensued, and both fell on the floor. While in this position, Townsend drew his revolver, and shot Mr. Nelles in the abdomen, the ball taking an upward direction through his bowels. The effect of the wound was not instant death, Mr. Nelles living some hours afterwards. After Townsend had released himself from the grasp of Mr. Nelles, he escaped, and all traces of him were for some time lost, till Mr. Ritchie a constable saw him at Port Robinson, and placing his hand on his shoulder, said, "Townsend, you are my prisoner." To this Townsend replied "take your hand off me," which Ritchie not doing, the former drew a pistol, and passing his wrist over his shoulder, shot Ritchie in the throat as he was standing behind him. A second time he made his escape, and remained at large for three years, till recently apprehended. During this time, several people have been apprehended on suspicion of being Townsend but it remained for Mr. Iles to secure the real villian. There now remains little doubt that Townsend will speedily meet with that reward he so richly deserves.

Virtue of a Note of Hand. — Our readers, says the London *Free Press*, should bear in mind that a very important modification of the law respecting Bills of Exchange has taken place this Session, which will shortly come into operation. The new law gives power to the holder of a note of hand or Bill of Exchange to go before a County or other Judge, and obtain a summary judgment against the acceptor, unless it appears to the Judge that the defence is one that requires more formal trial. After judgment, execution is to go in fifteen days instead of in the succeeding term after judgment as is the rule at present. It often happens that a note is given to oblige the grantee, and not in accordance with the terms of sale. Under the new law a note assumes a form of little else than a 'confession of judgment,' as execution can be levied on the acceptor within fifteen days after a failure to meet the note. It will not be to the interest of traders therefore to accept notes to oblige creditors, as it places a powerful instrument in their hands which can be used most disasterously. No doubt the effect of the Act will be to limit credit to a very great extent, and drive out of use a large number of bills of exchange which take the place at present of a circulating medium. While the Usury Laws are driving capital away from the country, the Banks at this time having a circulation of £1,500,000 less than that of six months since, the recent enactment will fall with peculiar severity on trade, A person will now reflect that upon signing a note, he is making a stick wherewith to break his own back, unless indeed he can so calculate upon receipts, that the note is sure to be met. In these times, however, when receipts are uncertain—so 'few and far between'—such calculations are not arrived at with any amount of certainty.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says; On the 25th inst., some five or six men were returning from training on the east side of the river, in the township of Hungerford, and stopped at a store kept by H. O'Donnell, in Stoco Village, where a fight ensued between them and a number of persons who were there, which resulted in the the death of Mr James Charlton.

His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the third session of the fifth Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

When I opened this session of the Legislature I recommended to your especial consideration certain subjects, on which, in your addresses, you assured me you were ready to deliberate. On the present occasion at the close of the session, it was my welcome duty to thank you for the manner in which you have fulfilled these assurances, and for the labour which you have bestowed on the general business of the Province.

Every one of the matters which I ventured to submit to you have been dealt with by the wisdom of Parliament.

The state of our Prisons and Lunatic Asylum—the Administration of the Law in Lower Canada the improved organization of the Civil Service—the encouragement of Arts and Agriculture—and the welfare of the Indian tribes—all these have become the sbuject matter of fresh legislation.

You have not failed to show your impartial zeal for the progress, of the Province, and for the increase of settlement in every direction. The valleys of the Ottawa and the St. Maurice, and our western frontiers towards the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, have alko received consideration at your hands.

I earnestly hope that our efforts on all these important subjects may be crowned with success, and that the measures devised by your wisdom will be promptly and effectually carried out by the agency of the servants of the Queen.

In submitting to the decision of her most Gracious Majesty the final choice of a Seat of Government for Canada, you have done that which, without derogating from the rights of the Colonial Parliament, will remove from its walls a constant source of hart burning and local jealousy.

By generously postponing your line on the Grand Trunk Railway, you will, I conceive, infuse new vigour into an association the interests of which are inseparably connected with those of United Canada; I, myself, view with much satisfaction the complete separation of the Executive Government from the direction of the commercial body.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In the Queen's name I thank you for the supplies which you have liberally granted for her service.

The additional appropriation for the Ocean Steamers, will give a fresh impulse to the trade of the St. Lawrence, and the power given me to meet the overtures of the Imperial Government for the better lighting of the Gulf will tend to promote the same important object.

By your votes in aid of the Militia you have responded to the zeal and loyalty of the people, and you appear to admit the fact that the growing importance of Canada demands a military organization of your own, in some degree at least corresponding to the position which you hold.

I rejoice that you have repealed the anomalous tax for the support of the Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, and that you have appropriated a sum which may be applied for improving our communications with the Red River.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I am bold enough to believe that the experience of the present session in the working of the Legislative Council, composed, as it now is, partly of those named by the Crown, and partly those chosen by the people, gives strong assurance of ultimate success. The test is, I know, as yet imperfect, but from what I already see, I anticipate with confidence the continued action among you of a second Legislative body capable in itself of calm deliberation, firm in its loyalty to our Sovereign, and strong in the consciousness of popular support.

My earnest prayer is that Providence may bless the produce of your lands and the increase of your trade, and that our people, whilst rejoicing in the full measure of prosperity, may be kept from those snares of rash speculation and improvidence, which sometimes attend on such a state of things.

Once more, I thank you for your diligence in the work of Legislation, and I release you from such work for the present by proroguing the Parliament.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly:

It is his Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Monday the Twentieth day of July next, to be here held, and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday, the Twentieth day of July next.

The whole ceremony occupied about two hours.

Marriage of Eminent Persons.—People about to marry, who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following precedents:—

Adam and Eve	0	Luther	42
Addison	44	Mozart	25
Aristotle	37	Old Parr, last time	120
Ben Johnson	21	Penn	28
Burke	26	Peel	32
Brahe	27	Shakspeare	18
Byron	27	Scott	26
Burns	30	Sterne	28
Bonaparte	27	Sir Wm. Jones	37
Buffon	55	Swift	49
Chaucer	82	Tycho	27
Dante	26	Walker	22
Davy	33	Wordsworth	33
Franklin	34	Washington	27
Fuller	26	Wellington	27
Hogarth	32	Wilberforce	38
Johnson	26	Wesley	47
Kepler	26	Young	47
Linnæus	39		

If Adam and Eve, got married before they were a year old, and the veteran Parr buckled to a widow at 120, bachelors and spinisters may wed at any age they like, and find shelter under great names for early marriages or late.

The Election of a Bishop to the new Diocese of London, will take place in London on the 8th of July. Archdeacon Bethune and Dr. Cronyn, Rector of London, are the candidates for the fat berth, and just now a warm newspaper discussion is being carried on upon the merits of the two rev. gentlemen.

The Admission of Jews to Parliament.

Lord Palmerston has in very deed introduced a measure for modifying the oath to be taken by members of Parliament, with a view to remove the obstacle now existing to the admission of Jews to seats in the Commons House. The Premier made a handsome apology to Lord John Russell for taking the matter out of his hands, which Lord John Russell as handsomely accepted, frankly stating that so long as the object was accomplished he cared not who had the honour of it. The new oath is simple in form. It does not appear that the word 'swear' applies to any part of it but that in which it strengthens the "promise" of fidelity to the reigning Sovereign.—The persons who take these obligations, "will do their utmost endeavors to disclose" conspiracies, 'faithfully promising' to maintain the succession, 'utterly renouncing and abjuring' all unfounded claims and pretensions and 'declaring' that no other prince, person, prelate, &c., than the legitimate monarch, has, or ought to have, spiritual power with the realm. Neither the formula, 'So help me God,' nor the words, 'On the true faith of a Christian,' appended to the proposed oath. In asserting the particular claims of the Jews whom the omission of the last words admits, the noble viscount remarked that, though he had heard of many Jews becoming Christians, he had not heard of one Christian becoming a Jew—a remark which he reduced into a general truth by enunciating the principle, that "the progress of mankind is governed by laws which admit of no retrogression." The Premier builds his hopes of carrying the point on this foundation—that the House of Lords, as he phrases it, "may give away to an impulse proceeding from a new House of Commons." Neither its newness, however, nor the largeness of the majority which it is doubtless prepared to give the ministry, discourages Sir Frederick Thesiger from threatening strenuous opposition. A stiff debate, therefore, will precede a strong division, the bill standing for the second reading on the 8th of June.

Maple Leaf Calendar
OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

June 1857.

18 Th.—Battle of Waterloo fought 1815. United States declared war against Britain 1812. Victoria College inaugurated at Cobourg 1836. Montreal and Portland Railway opened 1853. The allies attacked the Malakoff and Redan at Sebastopol without success 1855. Sun rises 4. 18. sets 7. 44.

19 F—Baron de' Rottenburg appointed President 1813. B. Pascal born 1632. Sir Joseph Banks died 1820. New York City Guards entertained in Montreal 1855.

20 S.—*Her* Majesty Queen Victoria ascended the Throne 1837, King William the fourth died 1837. The Austrian Army reduced 1855.

21 S.—Battle of Vinegar Hill 1798. Battle of Vittoria 1813. *Her* Majesty proclaimed Queen of Great Britain and Ireland 1837. Kars (Asia) invested by a Russian Army 1855. This is the longest day. 2nd Sunday after Trinity New Moon 4. 46 *P.* M.

22. M.—Machiavel died 1527. Sun rises, [illegible] The days now commence to shorten.

23 T.—Liebnitz born 1646. Captain Lyons died from a wound received in the Russian War 1855. A man went over the Niagara Falls 1855. Sault St. Marie Canal opened and the steamer Illinois made the first trip through it 1855. M. Akinside died 1770.

24 W.—Insurrection broke out in Paris 1848. John *H*ampden died 1643. St. John the Baptist day. Midsummer day.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JUNE 18, 1857.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY JOBBING AGAIN.

We have been informed that it has been stated by Mr. Rankin that an offer of £25,000 has been made him, by Mr. Buchanan for the purpose of inducing Mr. Rankin to withdraw any opposition to the present Board of directors, of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway and to use what influance he may pessess, to enable them at once to proceed with the Road. Coming from this particular quuarter, we are of course unable to state whether such be the case or not. His answer to the proposition is certainly appropriate, as coming from "The victim of injured innocence" which in his own words would read as nearly as possible, thus; *That he would rather earn his living as a shoe black than accept the bribe that he was yet determined to defeat the old charter and obtain one over which he will have the entire control.* Now is not this patriotic, in the extreme and will not the member for Essex, go through the County with this *scarecrow* to induce his constituants to believe him the same "victim" of injured innocence" and that he was only working the County's good when he was willing to accept from Mr. Zimmerman the £25,000 which he now spurns so indignantly from him! times indeed have changed, and so have men! Will the Electors of Essex believe in this trash and again be deceived, we trow not.

FIREMAN'S JOURNAL.

We have received a number of the *Fireman's Journal* published in Detroit and from the manner in which it is got up, gives it quite the appearance of a spicy sheet. All matters relating to firemen are ably dealt with, and many subjects of particular interest to them will appear from time to time, and as a family paper is equal to any published.

A communication from Mr. Weaver upon the subject of drainage will appear in our next.

The Crops.

PROSPECT IN CANADA AND THE STATES

At this moment the prospect of the approaching harvest from an absorbing topic with all classes of the community. From our exchanges we select the following information as to the state of the crops in various localities:—

IN CANADA.

The following has been received from the township of Metcalf:—The fall wheat crop in this section of the county will not be an average one; but there is a great quantity of spring wheat sown, which, with a favourable season, may make up the wheat crop to an ordinary one; I think, on the whole, there is not more lan1 in wheat this year than was in 1856, It is just begining to grow nicely now, owing to the late splendid spring weather we have had, but it is too early in the season to give a decided opinion on the matter, while the crops are at least two weeks later than usual, owing, I suppose, to the cold, wet spring. With other spring crops I think there will not be the usual quantity put in this spring, a general want of seed being felt, and that, together with the high prices it has been sold at, has prevented many from exceeding, and others from coming up to their usual quantity of oats, peas, potatoes, &c. All these crops that are over ground are promising, but are late. The meadows are also looking well, and the fruit trees promise a bountiful supply at present.—*London Prototype.*

We understand from the farmers of this neighborhood, that the crops are all in a promising condition, and they anticipate that if the weather proves favourable there can be no doubt of a very heavy crop this season. A farmer from Mornington the other day told us that he believed the crops were more promising in that township than in some of the older townships.—*Stratford Beacon.*

Owing to the sterile changeable weather during the past spring, the wheat has suffered severely in exposed situations; indeed, to such an extent has this been the case, that in a number of instances the ground has been re-sown with Spring grain. The somewhat more propitious weather which we have had recently, has much improved its appearance; yet, when closely examined, the extreme thinness of the plant does not warrant the conclusion that an average yield will be realized. Past experience has invariably proved, that when the plant is thin it grows too luxurious, does not ripen regalarly, and seldom escapes the rust. The excessive severity of the winter has materially damaged the Clover plant, which will to some extent effect the Hay crop. Farmers should, if possible, make up for this deficiency by sowing a greater breadth of that very useful, but hitherto much neglected root, the Sweedish Turnip. The appearance of spring grain in general is very promising, although in some cases, where it was sown in a cold wet "seed bed," it is otherwise. However, should the weather now set in warm, with frequent showers. "Our Agricultural Prospects" would very much improve; and from the great increase in the breadth sown, the yield may equal by gone easons.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

In no part of the country do the looks of things wear a more promising aspect than in Lincoln County, and especially so in Grantham township. The previous rains and the intervening fine weather following, together with the recent rain of yesterday, performed an incalculable amount of good and improved the appearance of things wonderfully. The fruit trees have all the signs of vigor, the blossom's being fair, full and rich looking. Judging from the present thriving condition of the peach trees, we can see nothing apparent as yet to prevent the gathering of a heavy crop, as not the least perceptible indication of disease, which at other seasons many have discovered even thus early, have been observed in the tree or blossoms. As might be expected, the meadows and pastures are brilliantly green and heavy, the effect, of which are easily perceivable in the rounding out and vastly improved condition of cattle, who had suffered greatly from the protracted severity of last winter. The wheat looks favourable every where, the spring crop exceedingly so, and farmers confidently assert that better looking wheat symptons were never seen in his country, and that nothing can prevent good times next fall unless drought, or the midge, whose depredations cannot be perceived until the wheat comes to a head.—Grain of every description is in the same hopeful condition, The farmers in this and other localities, have certainly obtained some agricultural wisdom, and are proving it not only by the quantity, but by the variety of seed they have sown this season. They have put in a little of everything. with plenty of buckwheat, corn, oats, beans, turnips, carrots, in fact a general assortment. This is a wise precaution, and well calculated to prevent occuring again the serious consequences, arising from putting in too little seed last spring, the product of which being principally wheat, hay corn and potatoes, were either cut off by the midge, drought or by frost, which materially damaged the latter two in the month of August.—*St. Catherines Post.*

The fall wheat throughout this county, except on hilly and heavy clay land, on some of which there will not be half of the usual yield, has a very promising appearance, though of course, the harvest will be late.—Spring wheat, indeed all kinds of spring crops everywhere look remarkably well, and promise an abundant yield. The lateness of the spring has been exceedingly favourable for all kinds of fruit.—*Brantford Expositor.*

Death from the Bite of a Spider—A large framed, muscular man, thirty years of age, named Hartshorn, of Newton, Upper Falls, was awakened last Saturday morning by a stinging pain just above his right elbow, radiating from a small red spot. On searching the bed, a small black spider was discovered where his arm had rested. The swelling rapidly extended down the arm during the day; on Sunday he vomitted nearly all day; on Monday he was seized with pain in his bowels, which continued with frightful severity until he died, at 5 o'clock.—*Walthman, (Mass.) Sentinel.*

HEAD QUARTERS.
TORONTO, 4th June 1857.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

ACTIVE FORCE.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Governor General and Commonder in Chief, desires that no Man shall be enrolled as a Volunteer in any Corps of the Active Force of the Province who has served in another Corps, except such Volunteer shall have been legally discharged from the Corps he has previously served in, and Officers Commanding Corps of the Active Force shall enquire from every Volunteer offering to enter the Corps under their Command, whether such Volunteer has previously served in another Corps, and if so, shall satisfy themselves that he has been legally discharged before they enter him on the Service Roll of the Battery, Troop or Company.

No. 2. His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires to draw the particular attention of all Officers commanding Corps of the Active Force, to the necessity of forwarding their Quarterly Returns as soon as they are due, according to the printed instructions on the first page of the Return, as much inconvenience and correspondence is caused by their non-compliance with the Order on the subject.

New Conterfeits on Canada Banks.—We give below all the bad notes in circulation on the Canada banks, at least all we have ever seen:—

Zimmerman Bank. 5s and 10s. altered from 1s. Vignette of genuine 1s., female, anvil, hammer, Clifton House on left; the other denominations are different.

Bank of Montreal. 5s. Vig. cattle on left end; eagle between the signatures; steamer on upper corner; shading on back ground of vignettes, coarse.

10s. Vig. Britannia with spear and shield. Parliament is spelt without the "a"—on left side of note.

Bank of Upper Canada. 10s. Letter C—an excellent imitation. Engraving looks rather dark, especially the X at the bottom.

20s. All we have seen of this class are old style of plates, and dated 1818.

City Bank of Montreal. 10s. British coat of arms, male bust on left end. Has rather a bluish tint. Parliament spelt without an "a."

Commercial Bank, Midland District, Kingston. 10s. Vig. Mercury in the clouds, with 10 and scalds each side, X. Roses and thistles on the left. The whole appearance is too dark.

1s, 2s, 4s, 5s, and 10s altered from the Foreign and Domestic Exchange Company of New York. See name of bank and town to detect.

Gore Bank, Hamilton. 10s and 50s. altered from a broken Michigan Bank. See title of bank pasted on.

Niagara District Bank. Several altered bills have appeared, changed from the smaller to higher denominations; mostly 1s made into 5s and 10s.

Quebec Bank. 10s. Vig. male and female; also female on each end. Very imperfect.

The *Globe* says, we have a report from Great Salt Lake that the schism in the Mormon church has assumed a formidable character. Bringham Young is said to have deserted the Tabernacle and remains shut up in his own house, guarded night and day by his friends. He is afraid to show himself in public.

The Decimal Currency.—The Bankers of the Province have resolved to adopt in their accounts the computation of dollars and cents, from the first of January next, and advise all parties thereof for their guidance in relation to the drawing of bills, &c.

The Montreal Witness states that crowds of French Canadian young men are leaving that city and Lower Canada this season for California, and Minnesota, and other points of the Great West. As many as one hundred and fifty have gone in a single company.

Hurrah for Canada.—It will be seen that the Canadian steamer *North American* and the famed New York Commodore's crack boat, the *Vanderbilt*, sailed from England on the same day—the 3rd inst.—and that the *North American* won the race by nearly a day, having anchored in the River on Saturday night.

The Canada Lead-Pipe Company.—We are very glad to learn that a company from Scotland have determined to establish in this city a factory for the manufacture of lead pipes. We believe it will be the first of the kind in this city or Province. There can hardly be a subject in which the public have deeper interest than the establishing of such manufactures among us. They contribute to the national prosperity in many ways. Lead pipes are now consumed in large quantities in this Province, and the prospect is that the demand will increase. The new factory promises to be an important addition to the manufactures of Montreal. We wish it every success.—*Mont. Gazette.*

Self Starvation.—The Chicago Journal publishes a most mysterious and astounding case of self-starvation by an old lady 55 years of age, in that city, of respectable connections, who became a victim of the spiritual humbug a MEDIUM and a speaker. She declared that through the medium of the spirits she had received commands from Heaven to eat or drink no more, and accordingly partook of neither food nor drink for some three weeks, at the end of which time she died. It is a most melancholy case of superstition, weakmindedness and death.

Printers in Pennsylvania.—It is a singular fact that not only the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania and the State Supreme Judges, but the present Speaker, Clerk, and Assistant Clerk of the House, the Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and the Democratic candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, are all practical Printers.

A Curiosity.—A live seal was caught yesterday in Plymouth harbor, and brought to this city. He was very young and very singular, apparently not more than a week old, and made a most piteous moaning like a young calf. His face was very intelligent, and handsomer than a dog, and he was as soft as velvet. Some old salts who inspected the odd animal at the Fairhaven Ferry, agreed that they had never seen such a prodigious curiosity.—*N. B. Mercury.*

Why Filbuster Walker went to Washington.

It is a matter of some surprise that Gen. Walker should take the earliest opportunity to visit Washington, where he has now arrived, but if we may rely upon the following, which we find in the New Orleans Delta, the act is not at all suprising:

Some such considerations as these have, perhaps had weight with the Government, for it is understood that the rigid anti-Nicaragua policy heretofore adopted, has been abandoned, and that the President regards with considerable favor the efforts of those who desire to redeem and regenerate, in fine, to Americanize the country. Our countrymen once firmly established in Nicaragua, the future of all Central America is palpable to other than to prophetic eyes.

We need scarcely say that such a result would redound to the interest and promote the stability of the institutions of the South. That is patent enough, and hence every friend of the South is also the friend of Nicaragua. The North felt that the South would be strengthened by the success of Gen. Walker, and hence the fanatical apposition to the chivalrous effort to beat back the enemies to American republicanism. In any future well organized and laudable attempt to regain Nicaragua by the brave spirits who have just left it, every true hearted and whole-souled Southerner should cry: The sword of the Lord and of Gideon go with them.

The above was written at the time Gen. Walker was in New Orleans, and is probably the retailing of a conversation held with him, and he goes to Washington relying upon the smiles of the Administration. Can this be true? Is Walker's success in Nicaragua to be a preliminary step to the acquisition of Cuba?

John B. Gough, the famous Temperance orator, says the New York *Tribune* of Friday—being about leaving this country for a three year's lecturing tour in Europe, was by the invitation of prominent temperance men in this city, induced last night, once more to address his friends. The City Assembly Rooms were densely crowded, and the audience manifested as much enthusiasm, and listened with as much interest, as though it was Mr. Gough's first' instead of his 104th appearance before a New York assemblage. Ex-Mayor Harper presided, and introduced the Speaker. Mr. Gough said he had come to tell the same old story; but he told it with a force and freshness peculiar to himself, that at the close of the evening it was doubtful which was the most delighted, the orator with his reception or the audience with his eloquence. Mr. Gough will leave for England in the steamer of the 1st of July.

Santa Anna, the ex-Dictator of Mexico is evidently engaged in an attempt to get up another revolution in that republic. From his present retreat in Carthagena, he has issued a manifesto for private circulation among his adherents, partizans and revolutionist generally, in Mexico, Cuba and elsewhere denouncing the present government of Comonfort, the new constitution, the laws affecting the property and privileges of the clergy, &c., and announcing that there must be another sanguinary revolution, even though half the territory of the republic should have to be sold to supply the sinews of war.

Printing.—The art of printing has, perhaps, contributed more essentially to the welfare of Mankind, to the advancement of society, and to the promotion and diffusion of political, physical and ethical truths, than all the arts beside. It is in fact an art that is 'a preservative of other arts.' Wherever it is known and encouraged, the progressive improvement society is certain and the march of mind secure and unembarrassed. But where the press has never shed its light, or dispensed its intellectual treasures, the night of ignorance and the gloom of superstition rest upon the soul, and obscure the intellect of man; and should it be struck from existence with its rich treasure of instruction, the world, ere long, would be merged in night and barbarism.

Emigration to Canada.—From a report made on the 9th inst., from the Department of Emigration at Quebec, it appears that between the 10th and 18th of April, thirteen ships sailed for Canada, having on board two thousand and eighty emigrants. These may be expected to arrive within a few days.

Money Wanted for the Princess Royal.—On Monday night Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons and the Earl of Derby in the Lords, officially announced to the Peers and Representatives that the Princess Royal of England has been betrothed to the Prince of Prussia, as a sort of Preliminary to a request for a pension in a good lump of money as a marriage portion. Tonight the subject is to come up again, and an answer to be returned to the Queen's gracious message. In the meanwhile, the papers are, of course, discussing the question, pronouncing opinions thereupon. But few of the writers in the journals object to a vote of money—says £300,000—out of the national purse for the use of the young couple, but there is a decided aversion to saddling the nation with a new pension, the mischief of which would not end with itself, but serve as a precendent for provisions for all the other children of the Queen.

The Burdell Case is more hotly fought on the question of the possession of the property than on the detection of the murderer. Mrs. Cunningham presents new and singular evidence in her behalf. The New York Herald says:

"Property to the amount of from $100,000 to $150,000, is dependent on the issue of this suit. If Mrs. Cunningham establishes her marriage, she becomes entitled to a third of it, and if, as rumor says, she is in the position in which ladies like to be who love their lords, and can square up dates satisfactorily, she will get the whole. As it usual where money is concerned, the eagerness manifested to decide the right of this succession is much greater than that displayed in the effort to vindicate the justice of the country. An immense number of witnesses will be examined both on behalf of the blood relations, and of Mrs. Cunningham, whom the delicate scruples of the district Attorney did not allow to be produced on the murder trial."

Nature and Power of Comets.—Although comets occupy an immense space in the heavens, surpassing of leagues, yet, on account of the absence of atmosphere in those regions permitting fluids to be infinitely rarified, the matter of these bodies is reduced to the most feeble proportions. Accordingly to Laplace, although the dimensions of the tails of comets be myriads of miles, yet they do not sensibly effect the light of stars seen through them. They are, then, of an extreme rarity, and their mass is probably inferior to that of the smallest mountains on the earth. They cannot, then by their contact with the earth, produce any sensible effect; and it is probable, they have frequently enveloped the earth without being perceived. It is this which doubtless explained how many comets have passed in proximity to certain planets producing the least physicial influence. Delambre says that the comet of 1770 passed between Jupiter and his satellites without causing any sensible perturbation. Sir John Herschel goes still further, and says, in express terms, that the tail of a large comet, as far as any idea can be formed of it, is composed of a few pounds of matter, and, perhaps only a few ounces. And M. Babinet, known in both hemispheres as one of the greatest authorities of the age, in physicial astronomy, has gone so far in respect to this subject as to say that the earth, in coming into collision with a comet, would be no more affected in its stability then would a railway train coming in contact with a fly.

It is announced by telegraph from St. Louis that Dred Scott, whose name has become a proverb through the States, has been emancipated with all his family, by a gentleman at St. Louis, to whom, it is said, they had been conveyed for that purpose by their late owner, Mr. Chaffee. of Massachuetts. The St. Louis papers say that he was the lion of the Court House in that city.

California Gold.—The discovery of gold in California was in September, 1857, but none of it reached the United States in that year. In 1848, only $44,177 of the gold of California was sent to the United States mint, and but $6,147,509 in 1849.—In 1850 it reached $36,000,000, and in 1851 about $56,000,000. Something like $350,000,000 of California Gold have already been coined at the United States mint.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, June 14.

The *North American* arrived at 9 a. m. She reached her wharf a little before 10.—She anchored last night being very dark. She brings 123 cabin and 301 steerage passengers. They leave with special train at 3 p. m. She has 650 tons for Montreal and 70 tons for Quebec. She passed the *Indian* off the Isle of Man.

The *Europa*, *Leopold* and *Hermann* had arrived. Consols 94⅝.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was not in session, owing to Whitsuntide holidays.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have called a public meeting to take measures for securing a supply of cotton.

The Grand Duke Constantine had arrived at Osborne, on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The Queen and Grand Duke visited the squadron off Spithead.

The West Indian mail steamer *Panama* arrived at Southampton with over $3,600,000 of specie.

FRANCE.

Vague rumours were current that another unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Emperor had been made.

Recent storms had done great damage to the vines and crops in many parts of the country.

AUSTRIA.

Marshal Radetzky and the Arch-Duchess Sophia are dead.

The Emperor had issued a decree restoring confiscated property in Hungary. Other liberal provisions were made in the decree.

BELGIUM.

Brussels and other Belgian towns were much agitated by the proposals to give the Catholic Clergy more power. At Antwerp, all the windows of the Jesuit College had been smashed, and the streets had to be cleared by troops. Many of the rioters were under arrest. At latest dates, the troubles had apparently subsided. A decree had been issued that not more than five persons are to be permitted to assemble together in the public highway.

SPAIN.

New difficulties have arisen from the Mexican question.

RUSSIA.

The shares of the Russo-Railway Company continue to fall rapidly, and it was thought Government intended to put an end to the Company's monopoly.

ITALY.

Grain crops in a most promising condition, but the Silk crop reports are contradictory.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mutinous spirit in the native Indian troops had been checked. The news of peace with Persia has given dissatisfaction in India.

Sir John Bowling had a conference with the French and American ministers at Macao. The French minister had received instructions for the French forces to co-operate with the British, but the American minister had received no such order. Nothing serious had occurred, but petty engagements with war junks had taken place.

A duty of 12 Taels a chest on Opium had been imposed at Shanghai.

At Hong Kong business was quiet. Raw silk had advanced. Black teas had advanced. Green teas unchanged.

Liverpool Markets.—Weather beautiful. Kenneth, Donie & Co. report wheat at 2d, and flour at 6d lower. Canadian wheat mixed to white 9s 2d to 10s; red 8s 9d, to 9s 5d. Flour 32s to 33s; fancy 33s 6d to 34s; extra 34s 6d to 35s 6d; Western canal 31s to 33s. Indian Corn mixed 39s; white 40s to 40s 6d. Peas 40s to 42s.—Ashes exceedingly dull.

FURTHER BY THE GEORGE LAW

NEW YORK, June 12.—The George Law connected at the Isthmus with the Senora, which brought down nearly $2,500,000.

Intelligence from San Juan del Norte states that over 1,000 of Walker's men are at that place, destitute and sick.

Affairs in other South American states generally tranquil.

The Panama *Star* expresses fears that Gen. Walker, in colformity with threats made by him after his capitulation, will return with more filibusters to the Isthmus, and regrets that Gen. Mora did not hang him and his officers, in the terms of capitulation, never again to put foot in Central America.

The news from California is of no importance.

The papers give details of the massacre, by the Mexicans of Col. Crabbe and party. It seems to have been attended by incidents of unusual cruelty. Crabb himself was led out alone, tied with his arms above his head and then riddled with one hundred bullets

On Sundays, there are about 80 ball-rooms open in Chicago, with music from morning till midnight.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, June 17, 1857

FLOUR, best warranted, - - - -	$8 00
" 2nd quality, - - - -	7 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - -	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - -	$2 00 to 2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " " - - -	10 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, - -	$1 50 to 1 85
COMB, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 75
OATS, - - - - - - - -	0 55
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -	$1 00 to 1 20
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - -	$1 25 to 1 50
HAY, per ton, - - - - - - -	14 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - - -	4 00
POTATOES, per bushel, -	$0 90 to 1 00
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - - - -	9 50
BEEF, do - - -	$0 00 to 9 10
BUTTER, per lb, - - - - - -	0 20

TORONTO, June 5, 1857.

A good supply of farming produce offered in market this morning. But it will be seen that prices have scarcely varied since our last.

WHEAT.—About 1,000 bushels changed hands to day. We note an advance of 1½d per bushel on the rates of yesterday. These high quotations are attributable to the brisk competition among buyers, as well as the advices received from foreign markets. It must be observed, however, that the extreme figures quoted to day, were realised in but one or two instances. The range was from 9s 3d to 9s 7½d—the majority of the transactions taking place at 9s 6d.

FLOUR.—The prices are beginning to look up, and outside quotations are more easily realised. We continue to quote prices at $5.25 a $5.50 for Superfine; $7 a $7, 25 for Fancy, and $7 50 a $8 for Extra.

BARLEY.—None offered, but it is quotable at $1 60 per bushel.

RYE is worth 6s per bushel.

SPRING WHEAT was not bought to day, but is worth 7s a 7s 6d per bushel.

BUTTER.—Fresh offered at 1s 2d a 1s 3d per. lb. Tub at 11d to 1s.

Married,

On Wednesday, the 17th Instant, at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. English, of Chatham—Rev. William Williams, Wesleyan Minister from Vittoria, to Miss. Mary D'Arcy, eldest daughter of Louis J. Fluett Esq. of Sandwich.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Police, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
June 17th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.
JOHN J. FITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Essex, for the examination of Teachers, will be held at Sandwich on Tuesday the thirtieth day of June next,

By order,
Sandwich, } PAUL JOHN SALTER,
June 10, 1857. } *Secretary Bd. P. I.*

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

Special Notices.

BE WISE IN TIME.

From their unfailing efficacy, yet comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the Biliary and Digestive Organs, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are of inestimable value in this country in which Bilious Diseases and other complaints attended with congestion of the Liver, so much abound. Taken either a short time before or after exposure, they render the system less liable to contract infections or epidemic diseases, and should be resorted to by persons residing in low and marshy situations, or when travelling or exposed to contagion, also those who are debilitated by intense and long application to business or study, as well as those of sedentary habits, will derive great benefit from an occasional use of them. For the debilitated and deranged state of the system, which occurs in the spring season of the year and the beginning of summer, they are particularly applicable. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, although all powerful in curing disease, yet are as pure and harmless as Bread, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weak; from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy these delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the tops of each box of the genuine pills, there is an excellent likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the painting in my Lawrence; also the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail & Co., Sole Proprietors, London and New York on each box, and on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addessed to the Postmaster General, and Marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 13th June 1857 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week each way between AMHERSTBURG and RONDEAU on and from the First day July next.

The Mails are to be conveyed in a Two Horse Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Rondeau is 68 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than Five Miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do, to leave *Jakersburg* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and to leave *Rondeau*, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at such hours as may be required, and to proceed direct through both ways—Serving the offices at Deathown, Romney, Merses, Leamington, Gosfield, Kingsville, and Colchester.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded: undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of five hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Amherstburg, Chatham, Rondeau and Mersea.

GILBERT GRIFFIN.
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 1st May, 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour, . . .	$7 50
Fine do . . .	6 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs	
Rye do . .	2 20 do
Corn Meal, . . .	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed, . . .	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran, . . .	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until the 10th of July, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Village of Oxford, on behalf of the Municipality of Colchester, for the construction of a wood across the Long Marsh in front of the third Concession, Colchester, according to the plan and specifications of O. Bartley Esqr., C.E. The estimated length of the road is 1760 feet, and the earthwork about 4300 cubic yards. Three culverts are required. Plans can be seen at the Clerk's Office. Each Tender must contain the names of two responsible parties who will become bound with the contractor for the due performance of the work.

THOS. HAWKINS.
Township Clerk

Council Office, Colchester,
June 2nd, 1857.
(Windsor Herald to copy.)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office, 30th April, 1857.

Alton, Samuel	Moxley, Edward,
Aman, Miss Mary L.	Morrus, Josephine
Best, Mrs. Nancy	Perkins, Robert
Baby, W. D.	Pratt, David
Clark, James	Perrez, George,
Clark, Rev. A.	Roy, Alex. Francis
Collins, Laban	Reid, Wm.
Drouillard, Gregoir,	Smith, James
East, William	Sanfield, J. K.
Lafferty, Samuel,	White, John
Mahoney, James	White, Miss Mary
McNal, John	Walden, Thomas

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Six Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.
Township of Colchester, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious house is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester, }
May 19th, 1857. }

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground, Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Pots, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.
Windsor, 29th March, 1856.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.
Amhersburg, Canada West.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c. SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Forbes Hugham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. Lallerde, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Thompson.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, . . . I. C. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 4, 5th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN.
Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN, will hold its First Sitting at Deneau's Tavern, in the Sixth Concession, on Saturday the 23rd day of May inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All complaints against the Assessment Roll must be made to the Clerk, on or before the 14th day of the said month.

HENRY BOTSFORD,
Township Clerk.

Malden, 6th May, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Anderdon, will hold its First Sitting at the Cottage Tavern, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.
Clerk's Office, Clerk.
Anderdon, May 11th, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 292, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Middle-road Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A YOUNG MAN holding satisfactory recommendations and a Normal 2nd Class certificate, wishes a situation as Teacher or the remainder of the year. Trustees will please apply by letter post paid, stating salary to

R. FOSTER,
Leamington, Essex.

TO RENT.

A good New FRAME HOUSE in the town of Sandwich, with a never failing Spring Well and a good Stable attached thereto. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office, or of

THOS. HILL.

Sandwich, May 25th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.
Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the House of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 5, N. M. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.

Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester, for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 4th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON.
West Tilbury, } Town Clerk.
4th April 1857. }

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS.—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months. Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.

Windsor, March 24, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Rose Lodge.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
St. Thomas, Secretary.
4th May, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also the Well repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side of Middle Road, containing 160 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.
Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN
Sandwich, 1st April, 1857,

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in diseases peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and debilitated muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Contiveness,	Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debity,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 23 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions round each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

1st day of July next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containg Two Hundred Acres or more less.

Cattle and Fodder.

If we may estimate the cattle and sheep of the United States as worth $500,000,000—and they are doubtless worth more than that—then the loss of the American People from want of adequate food and shelter for their beasts during the long and severe Winter just past, cannot certainly fall below 50 and may reach 100,000,000. The cold season commenced quite early, and has held on to a period usually late—in fact, there is scarcely a green blade to be obtained north of lat., 40, and pastures north of the Highlands will not be really fit to turn cattle upon before the 1st of June. But "necessity has no law," the cattle must live, if they can anyhow be kept alive, and already herds more guant and hungry than Pharaoh's lean kine are scouring the whole land in search of anything that can be eaten, preaching up the soft meadows and destroying the young herbage, yet bound to keeping the breath of life within their racks of bones. In consequence of their famished condition, oxen cannot half work, and land will be miserably plowed, half harrowed, and the prospective crops exposed to the devastations of the scorching heat and drouth of next July and August. The Spring calves and lambs will be stunted, sickly and feeble, because the cows and ewes were not half fed through the winter; and the summer's yield of hay will be light because of the necessary damage done is by the trampling and gnawing of the meadows in April and May. We do firmly believe that the positive loss to our people from deficient shelter and fodder for their cattle during the cold season, now (we trust) closing, will amount to nearer 100 than 50,000,000.

The vast sum might have been saved.—There was no need of losing it. One week faithfully devoted last Autumn by each farmer to the improvment of his cattle shelter whatever it may be, would have saved a part of it. One rood of Carrots or Beets grown last Summer for each animal kept over the Winter would have done still more. One good cutting box in each barn, and the faithful cutting there with of seven-eighths of the Hay and Grain fed out since last November, would have powerfully contributed to the desired end. More hay and other fodder might have been saved last season by proper care and effort. For even on the newly settled prairies, where cattle and few and hay can be cut and stacked almost any time from July to September at a cost of $2 $3 per ton, thousands of cattle have absolutely staved to death within the last sixty days.—Now, we now that the losers of these cattle have often excellent excuses—they "shoved in" late last season; they had cabins to build, prarie to break up, and crops to get in; they were down with the ague, &c., &c.,—but these do not suffice. For if it were absolutely impossible for them to to cut sufficient hay in August or knock up some kind of a log and straw shelter for their stock in November, they might at least have killed their beasts in the Fall, salted the meat saved the poor animals the pain of slow starvation And if two thirds of the cattle owners had known only enough to to kill off one-third of their cattle last Fall, salted their hides and carcases for hay and grain to feed to the remainder, they would have been far better off this Spring. But they "guessed they would go through" with a tun of course hay per head, stacked out, and a lot of corn-stalks standing in the field; and the result is as we see. Shall there never be an end to this cruel waste? Surely, all who fell short this Spring can resolve to put in a third more fodder per head this year; or else to keep over a third less cattle. An acre of roots got in on a rich, mellow deep plowed dry land, will give a product in Beets or Carrots worth at least ten tuns of hay next Winter, and perhaps doubles that. An acre of Sorghum, well cured, will be of great help. Let every farmer try an acre of Sowed Corn if he is not sure he has fodder enough without.—The past cannot be recalled: but we entreat every man who keeps even a single cow, to resolve now that he will look out for ample fodder in season, and not suffer the terrible experience of the past winter to warn him in vain.—*Trib.*

FOR THE GARRN.—Those of us whose kitchen gardens are comprised within a small space can ill afford to have the few vines destroyed by insects. We select from our agricultural exchanges the following paragraphs, which may be useful:

REMEDY FOR THE "STRIPED BUG."—William Saunders, a skillful gardener, states in the Horticulturist, that the striped bug may be successfully repulled by simply placing a piece of *glass* over each hill, supported at the corners on four small wooden pegs. He does not say how near the surface the glass should rest, but we suppose within an inch or two. He states that this has been found as effectual as the wooden box, while it freely admits air as well as light. It is of very easy trial.

REMEDY FOR THE YELLOW BUG.—A writer in the Country Gentleman gives several methods of repelling the yellow bug from pumpkin vines, &c., among which he finds boxes covered with milimet. These are made about 12 or 15 inches square, and about six or 6 or 8 high, of thin boards, the top being covered with milinet, put on with carpet tacks. A light brace ought to be let into the top of the box, across one corner, to prevent the box from working out of shape, before the covering is put on. This box is also a protection against wind and light gusts, though by shutting off a portion of light, it hinders the growth somewhat in fine weather. Even without the addition of the millinet, this box is usually a protection against the bug.

GRASS SEED PER ACRE.—The following table will give the amount per acre of grass seed used by many farmers:—

One bushel of clover seed will sow six acres.

One bushel of Timothy seed will sow four acres.

One bushel orchard grass seed (14lbs) one acre.

One bushel Ky. Blue grass seed (14lbs) one acre.

One bushel English blue grass (24lbs) two acres.

One bushel millet seed one acre.

Three pecks Buckwheat one acre.

Two bushels Barley one acre.

One bushel Flaxseed one acre.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Grinding to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with dispatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

AUCTION SALE.

A Sale of Horses, Cows, Buggies, Carts, articles of Household Furniture &c., &c. &c., will take place at Michael Rochlieu's residence near the River Canard, Township of Sandwich, on MONDAY, the 15th of June 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—$5 and under Cash, over that amount from 3 to 9 months' Credit.

MICHAEL ROCHLIEU.

June 1st, 1857.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION
AND
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On Lot No. 11, there is erected a FOUR ASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale confirmed.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, from about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of elegance and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SKINNOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,
(New Propeller,)

Which plan during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week, having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandise, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon { A. T. SPENCER & Co. Chicago.
" Ogontz, { C. BANCROFT & Co. Det.
" Adriatic, { E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BOWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.
Colchester, 10th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.
Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted exact first time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received
[illegible]
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General; on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE.
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL
FAGULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER,
HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. DOLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES
W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.
A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Perry, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mather, C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *Lengthy, Thorough and Complete* courses introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT

embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on FOLSOM'S NEW METHOD, recommended by many of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING.

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless terms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual [illegible] ment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various branches, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special Branch.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Banking, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the [illegible] business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.
Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN
Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and will supply our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,
WILLIAM HUNT.
Sandwich, 25th Feb, 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1857. NO. 18.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance. - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
[illegible] and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT,
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor him establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amhersburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amhersburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN D.B.
Dalhousie Street, Amhersburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amhersburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amhersburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amhersburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amhersburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amhersburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amhersburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amhersburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amhersburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amhersburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amhersburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage a home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amhersburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

Select Poetry.

Old Spot.

[From the Grand River Sachem.]

When I was young and in my prime,
My head I carried high,
My heart was stout, my limbs was strong
The fire was in my eye.
I did not then refuse a stump
Gainst any horse to go—
I was "Old Norfolk's" pride and boast
Some twenty years ago.

The "Thirty Seven Rebellion,
Found me just six years old,
A dashing charger I was then
And bore a trooper bold,
We scour'd the country far and near
To rout the rebel foe,
Nor left a trace of them behind,
Just twenty years ago.

O'er hills and dales and sandy plain,
And through the miry field,
I beat old Norfolk's nearest bloods—
To me they all did yield.
I jump'd the fences, swam the streams,
That rapidly did flow—
I distanced all competitors,
Some twenty years ago.

At wedding and at frolics too,
I was ever sure to be
The leader of the cavalcade,
The foremost at the spree.
The folks would rush into the street,
The windows up would go,
To see how "Spot" would throw the mud,
Some twenty years ago.

And much I like to visit yet
The scenes I then did see—
Old folks who were youngsters then,
Do still remember me—
They greet me still and pat me so,
When I through Norfolk go,
And swear I was a matchless horse,
Some twenty years ago.

They say, I kind and gentle was,
And never then I shied,
By day or night to take the road,
The aged or the child,
And I am ready still, but at
A slower pace to go—
Hard work has somewhat crippled me,
Some twenty years ago.

And I have grown older some,
My head is not so high,
My glossy coat has faded much—
The fire has left my eye.
My once stout heart grows faint too, at
The cawing of a crow—
I am not now the horse I was
Some twenty years ago.

Of all the comrades of my youth
Not one can now be found—
They all are gone, their bleached bones
Lie scattered o'er the ground,
And I am left without a mate;
Of all I then did know;
I'm the odd horse of many a Span,
Since twenty years ago.

Then, till my race of life is run,
Deal kindly to "Old Spot,"
Nor turn me off as food for crows,
Or in the ditch to rot—
Be merciful, a little while,
Life's tide is ebbing low,
You'll find me faithful to the last,
As twenty years ago.

Caledonia, 1857.

The Detective Police Surpassed by a Lady.

A few weeks since, some unknown persons entered a fashionable boarding-house near Summer street, kept by Mrs. M., and passed from one boarder's room to another, making assessments of such articles as they liked best, and after making a liberal collection, passed out, unseen and unharmed.

Among the boarders whose goods and chattels were unceremoniously taken away, was Miss H., a fair daughter of the sunny South, who happened to be spending the winter in the City of Nations. Her loss consisted of a beautiful velvet hat.

As soon as the theft was discovered the police were consulted, and everything done to remove the mystery, but all to no purpose.

But as murder will out, so will larceny sometimes, and this was not long to remain a secret.

As Miss H. was walking Washington St. one of the pleasant days last week imagine her surprise in passing a large and masculine looking woman, dressed in the height of fashion, with hoops, and a crinoline having upon her head the very identical velvet hat which she had lost. What was to be done? What could be done? Every step was taking the bonnet further from its owner, who was alone and a stranger in the city.

It did not take long to decide.

She started in the same direction, and soon was alongside of the velvet hat.

'Where do you reside madame?'

'In——court,' was the reply.

'Are you going home?'

'I am.'

'Go on, and don't let me hinder you.'

And onward they walked, now to the right and now to the left.

At length they entered a dark alley, and after passing several dismal abodes, they halted at a door.

'Do you live here?'

'I do—up on the second floor.'

'Go up then, for I have business with you.'

They entered.

After going up two flights of stairs they reached a room, in which they found five women.

They entered the room, and here our heroine made her business known, Posting herself by the door, with a calm, but defiant look, she demanded of the woman to know where she obtained the velvet hat also the shawl and the basque upon her person.

'I bought them,' was the reply.

'No you did not; they were stolen; and now take them off immediately.'

Had a bombshell exploded in the room, the confusion could not have been greater, But great as it was, it did not intimidate the owner of the velvet in the least degree.

It only changed the happy and fascinating look of a most beautiful face to the unconquered look of a Cromwell.

'Now be quiet and own, and bring forward the stolen goods, for it will be better for you.

And now seeing that I have found the goods, and the thief, I am going for an officer. See that none of you leave the room or disturb an article while I am gone.'

While descending the stairs our heroine espied a doctor on his way to visit the sick, and asked his assistance. I have she said, found some stolen property, and have it secure in this house: will you call an officer to assist me in removing it? The doctor readily assented, and while he sought for policemen, she guarded her trust. At length the doctor with four policemen arrived, when our heroine transferred the custody of both person and property to the officers of the law. The remainder of the stolen property was soon found, and the lady relieved of her borrowed plumage was provided with rooms at the Cambridge street jail, where she still remains, waiting the sentence of the law.

We say success to our fair visitor from the South, and may the courage which she displayed be imitated by our police generally.—*Boston Traveller.*

Omar Pasha's Gloves.

A SHORT AND TRUE STORY.

In a recently published history of modern Greece and its insurrections, the following interesting particulars are given with regard to Omar Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish force:

About fifteen years ago a young man arrived at Widden, and asked to see Hussein Pasha, the commander of the place. His personal appearance was unusually prepossessing, being at once handsome and majestic. His complexion was fair and clear, his eyes soft and penetrating, and his limbs pliant and athletic. The Turks, have a superstitious veneration for a physiognomy, and to whom, therefore, goods looks are presentiments? said the Elizabeth said, an excellent letter of respect. Hussein was at this time encamped before Widden, and living in a superb tent, to which the young stranger was directed. He happened unfortunately to get there just as Hussein was walking up in no very good humour.

"What do you want!" said he, impatiently to the intruder.

"To enter your excellency's service," was the reply.

"I have to many attendants already," said the Pasha.

In Turkey it is allowable for people in the humblest condition to offer presents to a distinguished personage without any offense. Accordingly the young man pulled a small parcel, carefully done up, out of his pocket, and presented it to the Pasha, begging him to accept it.

"Gloves, your excellency," the youth replied.

"And of what use are they!"

"when you go out in the sun, they will preserve the color of your hand, (the Pasha's were very white,) and when you are riding, they will prevent them from being blistered by the bridle."

"But how do you put them on!"

The young man answered by putting one on the Pasha's hand,

"Now the other."

This was also put on. Hussein then clapped his hands, and raised them above his head, just as the officers of his suit were entering the tent. Thanks to this pair of gloves, which were the admiration of the Pasha and his staff, the stranger was admitted into Hussein's service, and became his confidential aid-de-camp. Now this stranger was no other than Michael Hatias, a native of Croatia formerly inspector of roads and bridges in Austria, and now Omar Pasha's, the heroic and illustrious commander-in-chief of the Turkish army.

How was it that this young man without country, this fugitive without resources, this German who had turned Turk, thus made his destiny turn upon a pair of gloves? The answer is no less curious than what has already been stated.

Michael, the fourth son of Peter Hatias, a poor Austrian noble, was so weakly in his infancy, that, but for the greatest efforts of maternal affection, he must have died long before reaching the age of manhood. At eighteen he was intrusted with the superintendance of bridges and roads at Caristadt; and at twenty was appointed sub-inspector at Zard, in Dalmatia. Having been compromised in a political affair, he fled from his country to the Turkish frontier, with only a small sum in his pocket. The first village he came to after crossing the frontier was called Omar Unis, so he assumed the name of Omar with the turban, and proceeded at random thro' the province of Rossuls.

Here he was waylayed by robbers, who stripped him of everything, not excepting his clothes and left him naked on the road. A peasant happening to pass by soon afterwards, and pitying his destitute condition, received him into his house and gave him some money. He was thus enabled to reach Banjuluka, where he obtained a situation in a shop. Here it was his good fortune to meet with a favorable turn in the current of his history. His employer had a charming daughter. Omar was not insesible to her attractions. The girl could not without emotion see this exile—pursued by misfortune—this grave and gallant engineer, reduced to the position of a clerk—that hand so elegant and white, yet so energetic and manly, doomed to the inglorious occupation of holding a pen instead of wielding a sword.

The two young people understood each other without speaking together, and the father clearly saw what was going on between them without admitted to the confidence of either. One morning he sent Omar two presents, one consisting of a marriage ring with an inventory of his effects, and the other a purse full of gold with a beautiful sabre. Omar at once understood the choice that was offered him, the fortune of the trader and the hand of the daughter or departure and a military life, with the means of getting to the nearest camp. He hesitated a while, but at length decided to keep the ring and the inventory, and return the sabre and the purse.

On the following day the two young people were betrothed amid great family rejoicings.—But the day after the young lady, overpowered by her good fortune, was taken ill, never to recover. For a week or more her father and plighted lover watched over her with tenderest solicitude, and received her last sigh with tears. Then the merchant once more presented the sabre and the purse to the young man with these words;

"It is the will of God! It was so decreed.—May glory be more true to you than happiness!" Omar now accepted the weapon, and kissing the icy hand of his departed angel, set out for Widden, where he became Hussein's aid-de-camp, as we have already stated. After the death of the Pasha of Widden, Omar, went to Constantinople, and there rose rapidly from rank to rank, till he reached that of Mushir, and was appointed in 1852 to the chief command of the Ottoman forces, in consequence of his distinguished merit and eminent success.—*Album.*

Hints for Ladies.

WHO WISH FOR DISCONTENTED HUSBANDS.

Let your husband return home from his labors at night, and find the fire out, his tea and toast cold, and you in the parlor reading a novel. If he tells you he fears his expenses are going before his income, and proposes to move into a smaller house, sit down in a cry about it. Tell him you always lived in a large house before you were married, and you think it is very cruel in him to disgrace you now, in the eyes of the world, by putting you in a shanty.

If you ask him for money, and he says he has a note to pay on the morrow, but promises you shall have it as soon as he can spare it, tell him you never asked him for money in your life, but he had a note to pay; and if he is willing to disgrace himself by letting his wife wear her fall bonnet in December, you are sure you don't care—you will never ask him for a cent again as long as you live.

If at the end of a few months he fails in business, don't like a sensible woman, make the best of his misfortunes, or try to help him to bear his troubles by giving your sympathy, but cry as though your heart would break. Tell him, by mismanaging his business, he has brought a dreadful disgrace upon you and your family, and he cannot reasonably expect any of your, or your parents sympathy.

Hint occasionally before him, of how much higher position you held in society before, than since your marriage.

Let him know how many new dresses Mr. so and so buys for his wife, and how much better he loves her than your husband does you.

If he has business to call him out in the evening, be sure and fret, when he returns, about his being out at nights; and about his disliking to be at home with his family. It may have a tendency to make him like home and the society of his wife better.—You can try it.

If you have little children to keep you at home, whine every time he comes into the house about being tied at home. Then if he purposes to take you and the children out to ride, tell him you are tired half to death and don't want to ride. Very likely he will leave the house, closing the door with force enough to shake its very foundations, thinking that you may stay at home until your dying day, before he will ask you out again.

You must find fault on every possible occasion and tell him regularly every day, that you do not believe there is another woman in town who has so hard a time as you; and in return you will have 'as impatient and as discontented a husband as can be found, and one who will come home only at eating and sleeping hours—and you may be thankful to see him then.

The new United States cent has been put into circulation. They are a handsome coin, a little larger and thicker than an English sixpence, and are a compesition of copper and Nickel, of quite a bright colour.

DO IT YOURSELVES, BOYS.—Why ask the teacher or some class-mate to solve that problem? Do it yourselves. You might as well let them cut your dinner as do your sums for you." It is in studying as in eating, he that does it gets the benefit; and not he that sees it done. In almost any school I would give more for what the teacher learns, simply because the teacher is compelled to solve all the hard problems for them, and answer the questions of the lazy boys. Do not ask him to pass all the difficult words or assist you in the performance of any of your duties. Do it yourselves. Never mind, though they look dark as Egypt. Don't ask even a hint from any body. Try again. Every trial increases your ability, and you will finally succeed by dint of the very wisdom and strength gained in this effort, even though at first the problem was beyond your skill. It is the study and not the answer that really rewards your pains. Look at that boy who has succeeded after six hours of hard study, perhaps How his eye is lit up with a proud joy as he marches to his class. He reads like a conqueror, and well he may. His poor weak school-mate, who gave up that same problem after the first faint trial, new looks up to him with something of wonder as a superior. The problem lies there, a great gulf between these boys who stood yesterday side by side. They will never stand together as equals again. The boy that did it for himself has taken a stride upwards, and, what is better still, gained strength for greater ones. The boy who waited to see how to do it has lost both strength and courage, and is already looking for some excuse to give up school and study forever.

Miscellany.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In all cases of weak stomach, which are usually attended with want of appetite, nausea, griping, disturbed sleep, and a general prostration of the bodily powers, these Pills will be found a swift and certain remedy. Among the most common indications of a diseased stomach, are a sense of fullness after eating, a dry yellow tongue, flatulence in the abdomen, a repulsive taste in the mouth, heaviness in all the limbs, giddiness, pain in the eyes, want of energy, aversion to mental exercise, and irregularity of the bowels. These symptoms disappear after a few dozes of the pills having been administered; the stomach, liver, and bowels, resume the regular and vigorous performance of their functions, the patient's strength returns, and in a short time the cure is complete.

The new License Law of the State of New York meets with much opposition. A society of liquor dealers has been formed, comprising nearly one thousand members, with $100,000 subscribed for the purpose of attempting to procure the repeal or modification of the law.

"TAINT LIKE."—A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in his favourite attitude—standing with his hand in his pocket. His friends and clients all went to see it, and everybody exclaimed, "Oh, how like! it's the very picture of him!" An old farmer only dissented. "Taint like!" exclaimed everybody, "just show us wherein taint like?" "Taint—no 'taint," responded the farmer; "don't you see he has got his hand in his own pocket! Twould be as like again if he had it in somebody else's."

The steamship Caledonia sailed from Quebec on Saturday morning with 500 passengers.

Twelve inward bound vessels were the same day reported passing up Riviere du Loup.

They tell a good story of two bachelors down East who lived a sort of cat-and dog life to their neighbours' discomfort for a good many years, but who having been at camp meeting, were slightly converted, and both of them concluded to reform. "Brother Tom," says one, when they had arrived at their home, 'let us sit down now and I'll tell you what we'll do. You tell me all of my faults and I'll tell you all yourn, and so we will know how to get about mending 'em.' 'Good!' says brother Tom. Well you begin.—No, you begin brother Jos.' 'Well in the first place, you know brother Tom, *you will lie!* Crack goes brother Tom's fist between brother Joes 'blinkers,' and a considerable of a 'scrimmage' ensues, until, in the course of about ten minutes, neither being able to come to time, reformation was postponed *sine die.*

Society has a right to be particular—it is so often deceived.

A tippler, who squinted awfully, used sometimes to mourn that his eyes did not agree. "Its lucky for you," replied his friend 'for if your eyes had been *matches*, your nose would have set them on fire long ago.'

When Doctor Hamilton and Lawyer Adamson were walking arm in arm, a wag said to a friend. "These two are just equal to one highwayman." "Why?" was the response. "Because, it is a lawyer and a doctor—*your money or your life.*

"So you would not take me to be twenty?" said a young lady to her partner, while dancing a polka, a few evenings since. "What *would* you take me for?" "For better or for worse."

The most of our rural churches, says a cotemporary, appear to be built not so much to please God as to frighten the devil.—*American Paper.*

The tobacco chewer is said to be like a goose in a Dutch oven—always on the spit.

ORIGIN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—Two hundred and fifty-three years ago, some traders in London united together to raise a capital of £30,000 "wherewith to trade to the East Indies. They obtained a charter, under which the management of their affairs was entrusted to a committee of twenty-four of their members, chosen by themselves. In 1624, authority was given to the company by the King to punish its servants abroad, either by fine or military law. In 1661, a new charter was granted, by which the company were allowed to make peace or war with or against people or princes, not Christians, and to seize all unlicensed persons, and send them to England.—Other parties attempted to get into the trade by bribing the different governments of the day, and at one time, the old company offered to loan to the Government £700,000 at 4 per cent. In 1708 the rival companies united, and by a loan of £1,200,000 to the Government without interest, purchased further privileges, which have from these days of their sales sent charters. In 1784 a new feature was introduced into the system, that of the Board of Control, by which, in effect, the political power (though under the name of the Government) was vested in the directors. In 1813 the trade to India was thrown open, and in 1833 that to China was not only made free, but the company were precluded from commercial operations; and thus we find that the functions for which it was originally organized ceased altogether, and by a combination of circumstances it had gradually assumed others of a most anomalous description when in 1853, a committee of twenty-four private gentlemen were the absolute sovereigns of over 100, 000,000 of people.

A "PRETTY UGLY."—A correspondent of the Boston Courier thus describes a character somewhat notorious in the municipal history of Baltimore:

Have you ever seen a Plug Ugly? He is of Baltimore origin, and of the species of the Killer, known in Philadelphia, and Short Hop of New York. You have nothing in your city which at all resembles the Pug, the Killer or the Short Boy. The Pug or Plug, as he is sometimes called, derives his name, not from anything expressed in his own physognomy, but from the effects which he produces upon the countenance of an adversary. Every time he strikes, he "plugs ugly," and, as a consequence, an "ugly pug" follows. He is of limited stature, has a compressed face, close cropped hair, and is generally firm built. Alone, he is a coward; but like all bullies, is brave when there is a crowd at his back. He talks vulgar when decent people are within hearing; and always has a ruffianly epithet at his tongue's end. He can be enlisted in any cause for money, which he prizes only as a means of gratifying the most brutish appetite. He is usually to be found in the neighborhood of an engine or porter house, and he understands the merest wink. The class to which the Pug Uglies belong, had its origin in New York, where they were generated for the purpose of aiding feeble politicians to "carry points" at conventions.

GETTING NERVOUS.—The New Yorkers are evidently getting nervous on account of the gradual but visible relax of their hold on the ocean steamboat traffic. The *Herald* pertinently enquires what has become of Collins steamers,—commanded by Capt. ——which leaves on Wednesday, at blank intervals, from the foot of Canal street, and on board of which passengers are earnestly requested to have their luggage by an early hour in the morning. Is there any such steamer? Does she really leave? Have we told the passenger who sent his luggage down in compliance with the advertisement, find himself even blanker than the gallant ship and her noble commander Capt.——? It really looks as though the control of the ocean was departing from America and is being securely vested in foreign nations.—England is crowding the Atlantic with steamers of all sizes and models, from the Great Eastern downward. Her screws bid fair, at no distant period, to monopolize the traffic of the ocean, and of course, in like manner, to sweep it in case of war. France enters the lists with three transatlantic lines to which the State grants 14,000,000 francs subvention, nearly $3,000,000 per annum per line. Even Sardinia, Spain and Holland are on the track and the United States are standing in this matter if not positively retrograding. As to our Canadian line it has beaten the Yankee crafts hollow! Besides this loud wailings are being indulged in at the non success of the fast crack steam frigate *Niagara* which, as we understand a few days since, only took 17 days to cross the Atlantic.

STEAMSHIP CANADIAN.—We learn from the Quebec *Chronicle* that the attempt to get off the steamship Canadian on Tuesday morning failed. The Tug steamer Queen-Victoria, which was engaged in assisting to tow the Canadian off, returned to Quebec on Wednesday afternoon, and reported that no further attempts to get her off will be made until the next spring tides. In the meantime no preparations will be made as will secure success.

ENCUMBERED ESTATE COURT.—IRELAND. A vast deal of property was sold on the 12th before Mr. Commissioner Longfield. There were four estates put up, comprising in the whole, 34 lots, all of which were rapidly bought up. The gross sum realized for the entire was upwards of £76,000, the Cavan estates of Mr. William Ruxton produced nearly two thirds of this sum. The other properties lay in the counties of Leitrim, Rossommon, and Clare.

On the 29th ult, at D. Wolverton's circular Saw Mill, lately erected in the Township of Walsingham, County of Norfolk, Charles Harris, a young man lately married, had just been employed that morning to work in the mill, and was set to carry away the boards as they dropped from the saw. He was cautioned against letting a board touch the saw while in motion, but the unfortunate man had taken away but a few boards when the end of one he had just taken up swayed against the saw, and being repulsed with violence, caused the other end to force the unfortunate man against the saw, when in full motion, and, as quick as thought, he was cut in twain. — *London Free Press.*

Coinage Royal Mint last year the coinage at the mint was £6,476,080.

A Singular Comet.

The much talked about Comet, now six days overdue, has not yet made its appearance, much to the disappointment and chagrin of embryo savants and the great relief of terrestial fears. That the Comet has been greatly abused, we do not doubt; one philosopher goes so far as to gravely assert that the flood in Noah's time, which completely covered the face of the earth, was caused by this speck of a globe passing through the watery tail of a comet; whether it was this identical one, could not be clearly shown as the proofs were wanting somewhat in particulars. Another says the comets are invariably the harbingers of sweeping desolation and famine, whenever approximating the orbit of the earth, and brings forward a chain of events to bear out his argument that the comets possess an 'evil eye.' Something peculiarly gloomy and appalling is the theory of another in ascribing the end of the world by fire to the instantaneous collision with a rapidly moving mass of this description. Yet another, of a great number of cometarians, seriously gives his opinion that the State of Missouri—the reputed 'centre of the world—would be the exact spot the comet would strike on a certain day in June. An unlimited newspaper discussion ensued on this subject, in the course of which one writer laid his adversaries *hors du combat* by sententiously remarking that such a thing as hitting that locality only, was almost impossible, as the body in question was 'three times as large as the State of Missouri!' But the ideas of June are passed and we can breathe freely; the coming event has been postponed for some three years a term of grace most devoutly to be thanked for. A mountain of speculating theories, doubts and terrors have been removed. The diplomatists of Europe are slicing up terra firma, in a different fashion than the comet would; consols rule high, bank stock good, and fancy grades are held at fancy prices, by those who fear no crash except that of hats.

We have not, however, got totally out of the bush, as some sections of this sentiment have experienced sensations believed by their inhabitants to be the effects of a whisk from the comets tail. Their fears are not settled by the singular appearance in the heavens varying for weeks, with heavy masses of lowering clouds of inky blackness, accompanied with severe gales or whirlwinds which prostrated everything in their course. Many papers speak of such occurrences, but no severest calamity was felt on Saturday last in Rochester, N.Y. which by the inhabitants was firmly believed to have been occasioned by the comet, or a part of that eccentric orb. The following from the *Democrat*, is an account of the disaster, the connection of which with the comet may be best judged by our readers—

'The Utica papers give but few additional particulars of the rather singular visitation experienced in the towns of Deerfield and Schuyler, Oneida Co., on Saturday last. It is not the first instance in which villages have been visited by such a phenomenon, and property and life destroyed without warning of the event. When a few years ago a village in a Western State was the scene of similar destruction.—This moving mass of vapor was charged with electricity, in the opinion of some, and to the shock occasioned is attributed the death of Mrs. Weaver, who was the wife not of a minister, but of a labouring man who resided in the parsonage. A young man engaged in making baskets in the barn in which was the first building destroyed, was found some time after in convulsions. The barn appeared to be burst assunder, as if by an internal explosion. A woman and a girl escaped by throwing himself upon his face on the ground, while an apple tree ten feet from him was torn out of the earth. Fragments of timber were thrown a great distance, and as before stated, one barn seems to have been carried away entirely, scarce a fragment remaining, while another was crushed down upon its foundation, as if a mighty weight had fallen upon it. A heavy iron machine was thrown many rods from its place.

The phenomenon is described as at first assuming the appearance of a large whitish cloud, rolling in its course towards the south-east, from which an arm or cone-shaped body extended downward till it reached the earth, and in its course carried destruction. Its progress was at the rate of a very fast railroad train,—one says a mile per minute, and another a mile in nine minutes. As it went, it maintained a whirling motion, and the noise is described as a 'buzzing' sound. It was not accompanied by any wind or storm, no rain and hail falling until half an hour it had passed away. Had it descended in the midst of a city, the destruction must have been terrible. The Herald says:

What agency could produce such results except electricity we are unable to compre hend; and yet the strange proofs of destruction exhibited cannot well be explained on the most popular theory connected with this wonderful agency. The trees are still green in the leaf and healthful in the bud, and neither wood or metallic substances with which the element came in contact bear the slightest mark of heat, or show the usual visible effects of atmospheric electrical contact as a destroying power."

IMPORTANT DECISION AGAINST THE POWER OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—Judge Welles, of the New York Supreme Court, has decided against the claim of a Roman Catholic Bishop to hold all the church property in his diocese, against the rights of the local societies or their immediate representatives. The particulars of the case are as follows:

"In the year 1851, the trustees of St. Peter's Society, in Rochester, brought a suit against John Timor, Bishop of Buffalo, and others, to recover their church property, then held in fee by the Bishop. Some forty days were occupied in taking evidence before the referees, as to the spiritual and legal powers of the Catholic clergy, and the force of the canons of the church. It was then argued before Justice Selden of the Supreme Court. Justice Selden decided all the points, save one, in favor of the plaintiffs. A new argument was had in June, 1856, before Justice Welles, who had just decided in favor of the plaintiffs throughout. Thus the Trustees hold the temporalities of the church by the law, against the canons.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

June 1857.

25. T.—Battle of Bannockburn 1314. Utah Territory ravaged by grasshoppers 1855. The Sun rises 4.20 and sets 7.44.

26. F.—George White died 1793. King George the 4th died 1830. Battle of Pearuss 1794. Hampton stormed 1814. Pizarro killed 1541. Corn Laws altered in Great Britain, to be eventually abolished 1846.

27. S.—Charles Lamb born 1645. Allan Cunningham died 1840.

28. Sun—Great fire at Quebec 1845. Another great fire at Quebec 1845. Queen Victoria Crowned 1838. Lord Raglan died before Sebastopol and was succeeded by Gen. Simpson. Baltimore visited by an earthquake 1855. Third Sunday after Trinity. Moon first quarter, 11.2 P. M.

29. M.—Great fire in Toronto, and a riot among the firemen. Admiral Nicholson died 1849. Col. Walker fought the battle of Rivas and was defeated, in Central America. Yellow Fever broke out in French Guiana 1855. St. Peter and St. Paul's day.

30. T.—Sir P. Maitland Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada 1820. Roscoe died 1831. Baron de Rottenburg appointed Adjutant General of Canadian Militia 1855. The Earl of Argyle beheaded 1685. Greenwich hospital founded 1696.

July.

1. W.—Sir E. P. Robinson Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada 1815. Insurrection of the Santals in India 1855. General Hull crossed over into Canada 1812. Henry Lord Holland died 1774. Battle of the Nile 1798. The Sun rises 4.23, and sets 7.44.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JUNE 25, 1857.

Our Neighbour of the *Canadian* is quite at a loss to conceive, how Draining upon a large scale will benefit the County of Essex; and if it should be of any advantage, it would be an utter impossibility to effect a system of drainage, as the, "summit of the land on the banks of the Detroit River, does not exceed 27 feet and the fall in an opposite direction, is far greater than this" in o her words, that the River Detroit lays higher than the land in the back Townships' As to the first great mystery, we are not at all surprised, that the over intelligent Editor of the *Canadian*, should be ignorant of the advantages produced by draining wet lands, and conveying off surface water, which is most injurious to a profitable system of farming. Of course anything so patent to the public, was far beyond his penetration and could not be got through his "wool." It is useless for us to say anything in favour of this subject, all who have even an ordinary share of knowledge must be convinced, that to render most of the land in the back Townships profitable for farming purposes, a thorough system of Drainage must be adopted and that by the municipalities, next we come to the impracticability which our neighbour strives so hard to prove and in support of his assertion, would endeavour to induce the public to believe, that the land in the interior is lower than the level of the river, and consequently it would be impossible to effect a drainage, this is rather a new idea certainly, and emanating from so good an authority is also passing strange, we only wonder that he did not assert, that Lake Erie is higher than Lake St. Clair. But if as the *Canadian* says that the River Detroit is higher than the land in the rear, it is rather a puzzler to us to account for the waters of Lake St. Clair taking so circuitous a route, when it might overflow this land and discharge its waters towards the south-east, from which an arm or cone-shaped body extended downward till it reached the earth, and in its course carried destruction. Its progress was at the rate of a very fast railroad train,—one says a mile per minute, and another a mile in nine minutes. As it went, it maintained a whirling motion, and the noise is described as a 'buzzing' sound. It was not accompanied by any wind or storm, no rain and hail falling until half an hour it had passed away. Had it descended in the midst of a city, the destruction must have been terrible. The Herald says:

What agency could produce such results except electricity we are unable to compre hend; and yet the strange proofs of destruction exhibited cannot well be explained on the most popular theory connected with this wonderful agency. The trees are still green in the leaf and healthful in the bud, and neither wood or metallic substances with which the element came in contact bear the slightest mark of heat, or show the usual visible effects of atmospheric electrical contact as a destroying power."

It does not often fall to our lot, to meet with so barefaced and palpable a pervasion of the truth as is contained in the *Canadian* of last week, in an article upon the incorporation of Sandwich; wherein it is unblushingly asserted, "that had it not been for the interference of Mr. Rankin, the bill would now be amongst the waste paper of the House, and that to Mr. Rankin alone are we indebted for the boasted benefit of separate municipal existence, and when that gentleman felt disposed, he took it up and carried it through." After this, we need not be surprised at anything that may appear in the columns of that journal; can it be possible that so weighty a pressure has been applied to the editor, that he has been forced to write and insert what is known to be at variance with truth, or is he so blind in his devotion to Mr. Rankin, that he cannot see his faults? either one or the other must be the case, for no independent journalist would in the face of facts, make assertions known to be untrue unless it were so. The fact of the matter is, that Mr. Rankin could have had his own way, the bill would only too readily have been laid among the waste paper of the House, but as right and justice will prevail, Sandwich through the exertions of Mr. Wilson, in whose hands the bill was placed, was carried through, but no thanks are due to Mr. Rankin on its behalf, for until he found that there was no use in opposing the bill, he used his utmost exertions against it and would in all probability have voted against it, when it came up finally in the House.

We could not help being surprised upon seeing this article, after what had already appeared upon this subject in the *Canadian*, and we are surprised that the action taken, by Mr. Rankin, as he asserts, in favour of the bill, should find so much favor at his hands, but strange things do often happen, and opinions do often change in the sanctum of our Neighbour, and in this matter especially an extraordinary change has came over the spirit of his dreams.

But why it should be claimed for Mr. Rankin that through his exertions alone Sandwich became an incorporated Town we cannot for a moment imagine, for that gentleman made no secret of his opposition to the Bill, and asserted openly and even boasted that he would use his utmost endeavours to defeat the measure, and now to wheel suddenly about after its accomplishment, and take to himself the credit, is certainly passing strange and not very consistent with al.

We hope that a more consistent course will be adopted hereafter by that journal, and he will not make himself appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public, and be more partial to truth, as by the use of that commodity alone can a journalist hope to receive encouragement from the public. And in attempting to make Latin quotations again, we hope he will not be so lavish of what is commonly called *Hog Latin*, and if he is not sufficiently acquainted with that language to quote correctly, let him consult some friend who will give him a proper one. If the English language is too contracted for his expansive mind, and he is forced to refer to the dead languages for help, it would be advisable for him to go back to the latin grammar and *rub up* a little, for nothing appears so redicul ous as a wrong quotation from another tongue, for stick to the good old English, that all who read may understand, for it is not to be supposed that the vulgar public can follow the flights of so expansive a mind as that of the editor of the *Canadian*.

As the Council will soon be in session, it is to be hoped that the Reeves will take up the subject of draining this county, and employ some competent engineer to report upon the practicability and the probable cost, as well as the parts of the county most in need, of drainage. This subject is now becoming too important to be delayed any longer, and the people demand that something be done, and that soon. If an engineer were employed, at the next session of the council he could have his reports, estimates &c. prepared ray in four months, which would give time for making all arrangements in order to make an early start in the spring of next year.

No parties can be more competent to judge of the advantages which would result from drainage, than the Reeves, and it therefore behooves them to take action thereon. Any person who may doubt the great necessity of some system being adopted for that purpose, has only to take a trip through the county at the present time, and see the fields all under water in many places, and many farmers that have not ploughed their farms in consequence of the wet season; and grain which should have been planted two or three weeks ago, is not yet in the ground. This should be proof sufficient to convince any one that a system of drainage should be undertaken in this county, and we hope the council will not delay it any longer.

An Act having been passed during the last session of Parliament, authorizing the adoption of the Decimal Currency; and as the public departments will in a very short time, use it altogether, we have no doubt that it will become general, during the present year.

We give an easy and correct method of changing Halifax into Decimal Currency, which is thus, Halifax being equal to 3|5 of the decimal: multiply the decimal by 3 and divide by 5 for example $1.00 x 3=300 which divided by 5 leaves 60 pence or 5 shillings currency, and to reduce currency to federal money, the rule must only be reversed.

QUEBEC, June 20.

The Governor General of Canada, and suite, left for England by the steamship *North American*.

Police War in New York.--The Mayor Arrested.

The conflict between the State and Municipal Authorities goes on swimmingly. On Tuesday morning, Mr. Conover, the Street Commissioner, appointed by Governor King, presented himself at the Street Commissioner's Office, to enter upon his duties, but was summarily walked out by Captain Bennett, assisted by some of the police force. Mr. Conover then got out a warrant in the superior court for the arrest of Mayor Wood, and Captain Bennett, on the charge of having committed an assault on him, Conover. In the afternoon Captain Walling proceeded to the City Hall to arrest the Mayor, but was ejected from the office by a posse of men, whom the Mayor had with him to defend him. Coroner Perry was then put in possession of a second warrant from the superior court to arrest the Mayor, and hold him to bail in $5,000, in a civil suit brought by Mr. Conover. In proceeding to the City Hall Coroner Perry was ejected like his predecessor, without having served the warrant. He returned, however, to the charge, with about fifty of the new Metropolitan Police, who, however, did not succeed in their object, but got badly beaten by the Mayor's police, about a dozen of them being seriously wounded—one or two so severely that their recovery is doubtful. The military were then called out, and the Seventh Regiment made their appearance in front of the City Hall. In the presence of this formidable force, the Mayor ceased resistance, and, allowing the warrant to be served on him by the Coroner, gave bail in $5,000. A criminal process issued by the Recorder, on the charge of inciting a riot, was next served upon them by the Sheriff, followed by a writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by Judge Russell, which removed him from the tribunal of the Recorder until the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall be decided. The Mayor, after these proceedings, issued a proclamation, on which the *Tribune* remarks:—"To judge by this document, one would think the Wood yesterday intended not only to put down the Metropolitan Police, but to subdue all the Courts, and make himself the sole ruler of the city. He is disappointed. His riot proved sadly inadequate, and the day which he began in defiance and in battle, he ended in the custody of the Sheriff, and with the city under the protection of the military. Public order was triumphantly defended, and so it will be to the end." Rather a strange maintenance of public order, we should say, when the highest authorities in the State are in a constant state of warfare with each other fighting with their partisans in the streets! We doubt, if history records another instance of a Mayor being arrested for heading a riot in his own city!—*Globe.*

An important political decision has been promulgated by the Supreme Court of Illinois in relation to the allegiance of subjects, and the duty of the government to afford protection. The doctrine of "once a subject always a subject," is abandoned. The case in regard to which the decision is made is that of Mr. Lawless, a merchant of Granada. He was dragged out of his house and shot by the Gautemalans when they took Granada. He was formerly a British subject, but became a naturalized citizen of the United States. His claim applied to the British Government for compensation for the loss of her son's life and protection. The reply was that he had renounced his allegiance by becoming a citizen of the United States, and was not entitled to British property.—The decision is stated in a letter from Lord Clarendon.

On Monday evening last, says the Windsor *Herald*, as the Express train, coming west, was waiting at the Bell Ewart station, at half-past 8 p.m., a sudden squall of rain and wind came on which has not been equalled for many years in this locality. The cars were, on one side, actually lifted from the track, and the impression on the mind of all was that the train was being overturned; large trees were shattered or blown down in every direction, and it is probable many houses suffered.

In consequence of the absence of several members of the administration, and the change in the governorship consequent on Sir EDMUND HEAD'S return to England, there can be no meetings of Council, we presume, for several weeks. Whether we are to regard Col. TACHE'S nomination to the office of Crown Lands' Commissioner as a permanent arrangement, will, therefore, for some time be uncertain. This, however, we may here state, that the present state of governmental arrangements is anything but satisfactory. Public opinion pointed to Mr SICOTTE as the member of the government best fitted, from his business habits, and his knowledge of public opinion in Upper Canada, to occupy the position recently held by Mr. CAUCHON; and, without any disparagement of Col. TACHE'S abilities, we must be permitted to say that he is utterly unequal to the task which his new position imposes on him. Whether we are to hold Sir EDMUND HEAD responsible for this latest act of his administration, we do not know. But this we do know that his *sanctioning* what the public will regard as a mere administrative shuffle, immediately before leaving for England, will not tend to redeem his character as a far seeing statesman, in public estimation. Unpleasant trusts have to be told, whether it please the sycophants of the governing party or otherwise. The journal has a duty to clearly defined. It is fortunate when he is equal to his mission.—*Leader.*

LEAD ORE.—We have before us a small lump of rich lead ore, found in the township of Sherbrooke, rear of North Crosby, where, the Indian who brought it to us, says there is plenty of it. He had a large lump in his possession when he came to this city, on Thursday last, but having been treated by some white men until he was tipsy, he left it in some house which he could not recollect. He said there was also in the same locality plenty of black lead, such as is used for polishing stoves.—*Kingston News.*

The Hudson Bay Territory question is beginning to attract increased interest in England. By the Europa we have received a petition from the Liverpool Financial Reform Association to the Imperial Parliament, praying for the entire abolition of the Hudson Bay Company's monopoly. We also learn something more of the House of Commons Committee, which is to investigate the subject, and its doings. The question whether Mr. Roche, who accompanied Mr. Justice Draper in the character of his secretary, should be allowed to give evidence, had been decided. He is to be heard. The objection advanced against his giving evidence was that he had already written strongly against the Company, its claims and pretentions. With Mr. Labouchere this objection was at first paramount; and the first decision of the Committee, after discussing the question at considerable length with closed doors, was not to hear him.—Dissatisfied with this decision, Mr. Draper wrote a long memorial to the Colonial Secretary, who is chairman of the Committee and insisted on the right of Mr Roche being hear l by the committee on behalf of Canada, Mr. Labouchere was thus induced to procure reconsideration of the question; and it was again discussed with closed doors.—The result was that the committee reversed its decision; and Mr. Roche was to be examined on the following Tuesday. At the same time, the new map of the territory, prepared by Mr. Devine, of the Canadian Crown Lands Department, had been ordered by the House of Commons to be lithographed. The Company are represented as being exceedingly annoyed and somewhat taken aback by the production of this important document.

On the committee there are four shareholders of the Company, of whom Mr. Ellice is the largest. This gentleman, who passes for a master of intrigue, and who boasts himself the father of the Palmerston Government—and of whom his friends say that he holds its fate in his hands—is son of an extensive Canadian trader, who purchased from the family of Lothbinière the Seigniory of Beauharnois. The son, the present Mr. Ellice, afterwards went to England, and married a daughter of Earl Grey, an officer's widow. When Lord Grey rose to political influence, Mr. Ellice became a personage of importance; and so early as 1822, he was powerful enough to influence the Government of the day to introduce a Bill for the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. It happened, however, that at that time, one Parker, who had had extensive commercial dealings with Mr. Ellice who was in London, and who, rightly or wrongly, had accused the latter of numerous frauds, set to work to destroy the plans of Mr. Ellice. Refused a hearing at the Colonial Office, Parker prevailed with Sir James Macintosh, Sir Francis Burdett, and other members of the House of Commons; and a result was the organization of such an opposition as arrested the bill at its second reading. Ever since that time, Mr. Ellice has paid particular attention to Canadian affairs so far as they effected his own interest. For a long time he exerted a baleful influence on the Seigniorial Tenures question; but defeated at length in that field, Mr Ellice is most anxious to protect his Hudson Bay stock. He tried to prevent our principal witness from being heard; and had on one occasion succeeded in doing so, but for the presence of Mr. Draper in England that that stratagem was defeated by the reversal by the committee of its decision on the right of Mr. Roche to give evidence.

Spanish Invasion of Mexico.--Santa Anna again.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The New Orleans mail of the 13th inst. has been received. No papers are confirmatory of the intentions of Spain to invade Mexico. Orders have been given to prepare three months rations for 10,000 men. It is also confirmatory of the special despatch from Washington to the New York *Herald* respecting General Santa Anna's agency.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Baron Vonleinbourg was yesterday introduced to the President and Assistant Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister of the King of the Netherlands. Mutual assurance, a desire to maintain the friendship which has always existed between the two Governments were expressed.

Baron Vonleinbourg was in full court dress.

The President has officially recognized Jean Northbrack as Vice Consul for Russia at New York.

(*From the N. Y. Herald, Friday.*)

Municipal conflict, as far as regards any exhibition of physical force, is at an end.—Quiet prevailed yesterday. The contest will henceforth be carried on by the lawyers, and from all appearance they will have a busy time. A score or two of warrants for the arrest of the policemen engaged in Tuesday's fight have been issued, and it is understood that Governor King had concluded to direct the holding of a special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer early in July for the trial of the cases. Mayor Wood is cited to answer for contempt; there are also quite a number of pleas and counterpleas on foot, all tending to promote litigation in some shape or other. The Board of Aldermen last evening resolved to defend the Mayor in the suits brought against him, and the counsel engaged remain in permanent session until the existing suits are over. The special officers sworn in by the Metropolitan Commissioners were disbanded yesterday, and it is understood that no further attempt will be made by the Board to serve process upon the Mayor.

The Judge Edmonds submitted yesterday in the Court of Appeals, at Albany, his closing argument on behalf of the people, in the Metropolitan Police case. The attention of the Court having been called to the necessity for a speedy decision of the case, in view of the collision in the city of New York, Judge Edmonds stated that the Court was quite aware of the desirableness of having it disposed of at the present term if practicable.

Pearls have been found in muscle shells, in the vicinity of Oswego. Large quantities of fine pearls have been found, and great numbers of the Oswegians of both sexes, are out and armed with shovels, hoes, rakes and baskets, wading knee deep through the various creeks in search of the precious stones.

Seizure of $13,000 worth of Diamonds and Jewelry--Seizure of the Steamer Fulton.

In consequence of the information received at the Custom House, officers Alexander Isaacs and Thomas Byrnes went, by order of the Collector of the Port, on Sunday to Island, and waited the arrival of the steamship *Fulton* from Havre, on her last trip; they went to the room of Mr. Kane, the chief steward, where, on examination, they found a quantity of jewelry, Oriental pearls and other precious stones, in his overcoat pocket and the property of the latter seized and sent to the collector's office. The steward admitted that they were not on the ship's manifest, and admitted that he had done wrong in taking them, and wished that he had thrown the d—d goods overboard before any trouble had come to him. Kane was taken before the commissioner Morton, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 on a charge of smuggling.

The steamship *Fulton* was seized by the Custom House officers on the grounds of the above smuggling, but a petition has been presented against her being libelled, as the captain or officers were not cognizant of the illegal act.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes from Washington:—"The Secretary of the Treasury, I understand, will recommend the repeal of all laws requiring the discriminating duties to be collected in American "ships." This restriction is a tax on the "trade, and violative of the spirit of the constitution." Our government is known to be in correspondence with that of Washington on the subject; and this intelligence gives hope of a successful issue. The matter is one of high importance; and it will be of great advantage to both countries to have it satisfactorily disposed of.—*Leader.*

OTTAWA LANDS.—Almost the only lands now remaining in the hands of the Government for settlement are to be found in that vast tract commonly known as the "Ottawa Country." A part of it lies north of the Ottawa river, but by far the greater part lies between the Ottawa, the frontier settlements and Lake Huron.—It is estimated to contain 80,000 square miles of territory, the greater portion of which is still unsurveyed. It is chiefly to this part that immigration must now be directed, and here that only new settlements can be formed. It is also evidently of the utmost importance to the welfare of Canada, that this part of the coun ry should be occupied and improved as speedily as possible, for until this is done, it must always remain what it now is, a long strip of country without solidity or compactness. The want of a back country is a serious injury in peace or in war, and gives rise to many difficulties and disadvantage, which must be apparent to every one. Hitherto nothing has been done to obviate this disadvantage, but, on the contrary, every public undertaking has tended to draw the population towards the frontier, and discourage the back settlers. After the country had expended immense sums of money in completing a line of water communication along the St. Lawrence, from one end of the Province to the other, unsurpassed by any in the world, a Railroad is constructed also skirting the frontier along the very same line, and thus, instead of bearing its shares of the burden of these works, is left totally unprovided for. This has had a powerful effect in retarding interior settlements, and will do so until a different policy is adopted. We trust we see the dawning of a better policy in our promised Ottawa works. But along with them we would wish to see other less expensive and more immediate measures adopted for opening up and settling the territory of which we have been speaking. New townships are required to be laid out and surveyed, and leading Roads opened through them. Let this be done, and the attention of immigrants directed this way, and we will soon hear no more complaints of the want of a back country.—*Citizen.*

The comments of the N Y. *Mormon*, on the death of Pratt, are very characteristic Pratt it will be remembered, was lately shot in Arkansas by an outraged husband, whose wife the exemplary Elder had seduced, and with whose children he was making his way back to Utah. The *Mormon* relieves its feelings as follows:

"Many of our contemporaries are rejoicing over the bloody deed, justifying the murderer and spitting out their vengeance with the fury of hell that nestles in their corrupt hearts. Though we deeply deplore the loss to the Church of such a great and upright man, and the bereavement to his family, yet we mourn not. His life has been one of honour and faithfulness his days have been well spent in the service of his God; his name is refered to by thousands and tens of thousands, and will be honoured by millions yet unborn, when that of his cowardly assassin, and those who have cheered him on to his damning deed, and who now rejoice over their crime, will be loathsome and a stink in the nostrils of God and good men."

Pratt is forcible, if not elegant; but it is a very fair specimen of the performance of our interesting cotemporary.

THE FAMILY OF GEORGE III.—There were thirteen children born from the marriage of George III. with Queen Charlotte: George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.; Frederick, Duke of York; William, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William the IV.; Edward, Duke of Kent; Earnest, Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover; Augustus, Duke of Sussex; and Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge. Of the six daughters three died unmarried, and three were married. The names and order of birth stand thus: The Princess Royal Charlotte, Augusta, who was married to the King of Wurtemburgh; the Princess Augusta, who died unmarried, the Princess Elizabeth, who was married to the Prince of Hesse Humburg; the Princess Mary, the lady first married, who married her cousin the Duke of Gloucester; and finally, the Princess Sophia and Amelia, both of whom died unmarried; with so copious a race there was little danger of a disputed succession or of a vacant throne. It is singular, however, how few in number are the representatives of this numerous family in present generation. Queen Victoria, the King of Hanover, and the three children of the late Duke of Cambridge, are, we believe, now the only survivers.

The particulars of the burning of the steamer Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico, a notice of which we have already received by telegraph, has now reached us. The event occurred some six or eight miles south east of Galveston, the fire having broke out about one o'clock in the morning of May 31. There were fifty or sixty passengers on board, beside the crew, the greater number of whom perished. The fire being amidships all communication between the forward and after part of the vessel was cut off, and the tiller-ropes being burnt, she was entirely unmanageable, although the engines continued to run for some time.—Among those who perished was Col. Bainbridge, of the U. S. Army.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE EXPLORING PARTY.—Among the passengers brought by the Arabia were Captain Palliser and party, mentioned some time ago, who proceeded to Lake Superior via Detroit, and intended to make Fort Geary, on Lake Winnepeg, their general rendezvous.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, June 24, 1857

FLOUR, best warranted, - - -	$8 00
" 2nd quality, - - - - -	7 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - -	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - - -	$2 00 to 2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " " - - -	10 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, - -	$1 50 to 1 85
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - -	0 75
OATS, " - - - -	0 38
WHEAT bushel of 60lbs -	$1 00 to 1 20
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - -	$1 25 to 1 50
HAY, per ton, - - - - - -	14 00
STRAW, per load, - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, -	$0 90 to 1 00
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - - -	9 50
BEEF, " " - -	$9 00 to 9 10
BUTTER, per lb., - - - - -	0 18

NEW YORK, June 23, 1857.

FLOUR — Market without important change. Sales 8000 bbls. at 6 50 a 6 85 for superfine state; $7 a 7 20 for Extra do. Sales 500 bbls. Canadian a $6 70 a 6 90 for superfine; 7 20 and 9 00 for extra.

WHEAT—Very scarce and firmly held. Sales small parcels at $1 81½ for common mixed Genesee, at $1 97½ for white Canadian.

RYE—Firm at $1 25 a 1 30.

BARLEY—Quiet.

CORN—Dull at 95 a 97c. for of 1 mixed western.

OATS—Dull at 59 a 63c for state and Canadian.

WANTED.

An active Lad is Wanted at this Office as an Apprentice, for two or three years.

Sandwich, June 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last, FRANCIS MONTOUR, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

THE County Council will meet, at the Town Hall Amherstburg, on Monday next 29th June.

County Council Office.

Sandwich, June, 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Geolers, Bailiff, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff's Office Sandwich, Sheriff Essex.
June 17th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

—ooo—

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.
JOHN J. FITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.
AMOS PENN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Essex, for the examination of Teachers, will be held at Sandwich on Tuesday the thirtieth day of June next,

By order,
Sandwich, } PAUL JOHN SALTER,
June 10, 1857. } *Secretary Bd. P. I.*

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

Special Notices.

BE WISE IN TIME.

From their unfailing efficacy, yet comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the Biliary and Digestive Organs, Sir Astley Cooper's *Pills* are of inestimable value in this country in which Bilious Diseases and other complaints attended with congestion of the Liver, so much abound. Taken either a short time before or after exposure, they render the system less liable to contract infectious or epidemic diseases, and should be resorted to by persons residing in low and marshy situations, or where travelling or exposed to contagion, also those who are debilitated by intense and long application to business or study, as well as those of sedentary habits, will derive great benefit from an occasional use of them. For that debilitated and deranged state of the system, which occurs in the spring season of the year and the beginning of summer, they are particularly applicable. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, although all powerful in curing disease, yet are as pure and harmless as Bread, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strength, health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the tops of each box of the genuine pills, there is an excellent likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the painting by Lawrence; also the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail & Co., Sole Proprietors, London and New York of each box, and on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new) is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and Marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 13th June 1857 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week each way between AMHERSTBURG and RONDEAU on and from the First day July next.

The conveyance to be made in a Two Horse Duggy, Waggon or Cariole.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Rondeau is 68 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than Five Miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do, to leave *Amherstburg* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and to leave *Rondeau*, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at such hours as may be required, and to proceed direct through both ways—Serving the offices at Dealtown, Romney, Mersea, Leamington, Gosfield, Kingsville, and Colchester.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded: undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of five hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Amherstburg, Chatham, Rondeau and Mersea.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office.
London, 1st May, 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour, - -	$7 50
Fine do - -	6 00

Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs

Rye do - -	2 20 do
Corn Meal, - - -	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed, - - -	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean, - - - -	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until the 10th of July, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Village of Oxford, on behalf of the Municipality of Colchester, for the construction of a road across the Long Marsh in front of the third Concession, Colchester, according to the plan and specifications of O. Bartley Esqr., C. E. The estimated length of the road is 1760 feet, and the cubic work of about 4300 cubic yards. Three culverts are required. Plans can be seen at the Clerk's Office. Each Tender must contain the names of two responsible parties who will become bound with the contractor for the due performance of the work.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Township Clerk.
Council Office, Colchester,
June 2nd, 1857.

(Windsor Herald to copy.)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office, 30th April, 1857.

Alton, Samuel	Moxley, Edward,
Aman, Miss Mary L.	Morrus, Josephine
Best, Mrs. Nancy	Perkins, Robert
Baby, W. D.	Pratt, David
Clark, James	Perres, George,
Clark, Rev. A.	Roy, Alex. Francis
Collins, Laban	Reid, Wm.
Drouillard, Gregoir,	Smith, James
East, William	Sanfield, J. K.
Lafferty, Samuel,	White, John
Mahoney, James	White, Miss Mary
McNal, John	Walden, Thomas

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Six Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.
Township of Colchester, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester, }
May 19th, 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground, Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a *Descriptive* Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.
Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STAUBU'K'S,	No. 1½ or No. 3.
"	No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin,	No. 28.
J. LONG'S,	&c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

GALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at, JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING,

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.	
Hugh Croft, Esq.	Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq.	E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq.	R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq	Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq.	F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq. F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq.	Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq.	J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq	E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq.	A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq.	T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT F.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President,	I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President:	T. Hardy, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer:	R. Stanton, Esq:
Solicitor:	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 4, 5th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN.
Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN, will hold its First Sitting at Deneau's Tavern, in the Sixth Concession, on Saturday the 23rd day of May inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All complaints against the Assessment Roll must be made to the Clerk, on or before the 14th day of this month.

HENRY BOTSFORD,
Township Clerk.
Malden, 6th May, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Anderdon, will hold its First Sitting at the Cottage Tavern, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.
Clerk's Office, Clerk.
Anderdon, May 11th, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 292, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A YOUNG MAN holding satisfactory recommendations and a Normal 2nd Class certificate, wishes a situation as Teacher the remainder of the year. Trustees will please apply by letter post paid, stating salary to

R. FOSTER,
Leamington, Essex.

TO RENT.

A good New FRAME HOUSE in the town of Sandwich, with a never failing Spring Well and a good Stable attached thereto. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office, or of

THOS. HILL.
Sandwich, May 25th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.
Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the house of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 5, N. M. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.
Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester, for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON.
West Tilbury, } Town Clerk.
4th April 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.
Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS—Any sum under $12, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months.

Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.
Windsor, March 24, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
St. Thomas, Secretary.
4th May, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry them to or buy in Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres. 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.
Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN
Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education.

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 359 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, ITCHES, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cure which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

* * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York; & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Wallbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

1st day of July next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

Dairy Utensils in the Manufacture for 25 Cows.

Three milking pails, to hold 5 gallons; cheese tub, 55 gallons; sieve ladder; straining cloth placed over this and sieve in the ladder over centre of tub; a triple knife, or wire sieve, or heater to break cheese; tub; sieve to strain whey through; vats to receive the whey to stand in till it is skimmed and goes out to the pigs. These vats are best made of lead or tin, as when scoured they are more easily kept sweet from the sourness of the whey. Cheese vats, turned, of Elm timber; board to place on top of vats when in the cheese press. The first press to be about 3 cwt. for eight cheeses to make 1 cwt. It is not well to press too heavily at first, as the fat is thereby pressed from the cheese when the whey is warm and runs freely. After the first 24 hours less pressure very good. Cheese cloths placed in the vats before the curd is put in them: these cloths of a coarse canvas material made for the purpose—they should be changed twice in the 24 hours, once a day afterwards when the cheese must be rubbed with salt, and kept in the presses five or six days, or longer if it is a thick cheese. A bench for salting cheese on, and sharp knife to pare off any uneven edges, though they ought not to appear in well filled vats on well made cheese. Pans to hold the milk to stand in before skimming the cream for butter may be either of tin, glass or brown line ware lined with white ware; these last seem the best as least expensive, as from their thickness the milk cools more gradually in these than in glass or tin, these to hold 2 gallons and 6 quarts being put to stand in each, to be skimmed once in 12 or 24 hours, according to various plans. As to churns, the American for a small dairy is as good as any, the barrel churn for a large one.

CARROT PLUM PUDDING.—Boil some carrots till they are tender enough to be pulped through a colander; take a quarter of a pound of the pulp, half a pound of potato, mashed and boiled very fine, a little salt, half a pound of flour, four ounces of moist sugar, four ounces of butter melted, two ounces of candied orange peel, and three quarters of a pound of currants; mix all well together over night, and boil it four hours. When the pudding is taken out of the pan, let it remain in the cloth about three minutes before serving up. This will be found a very excellent pudding.

BEETS.—Beets should be boiled till very tender, to be eaten with salt cod-fish. Wash, and, without scraping, boil them whole. They are used to ornament salads. They make, when boiled, and put into vinegar, either sliced or whole, a cheap and wholesome pickle. When quite small they may be boiled with the leaves for greens.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.—An excellent medicine for eruptions on the skin: mix together six drachms of ammoniated wine, one and a half of laudanum, and one and a half of the solution of oxymuriate of mercury. From twenty to thirty drops to be taken night and morning, in any agreeable vehicle. There is nothing hurtful in the use of flour as a powder for the face.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Weed artichokes; clean asparagus beds; plant basil; continue to plant beans for successions; thin beets, &c.; plant borecole, broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower; thin early cabbage, and draw up early celery. If you have cucumbers in pots in frames, plant them out; sow endive; thin leeks; transplant lettuce; sow mint, and thin early parsnips; sow peas, and attend to those previously sown.

Melons raised in hot-beds should go out early this month, as well as lima beans, early squashes, tomatoes, egg-plants and other culinaries started in hot beds; sow white radishes; plant sage; thin salsify; plant out savory; gather seeds as ripen, sow spinach, and thin former sowings; keep ground well tilled between rows throughout the garden: attend to thinning generally; plant out tomatoes; sow turnip cabbage; keep down the weeds. All the early lettuce and radish ground being now cleared out, may be used for beets and carrots which will give better late crops than if planted earlier.

Dust pulverized quick lime, unleached ashes, tobacco dust, &c., over plants answered to be subject to be annoyed by insects. Plant okra; cut and dry herbs in flower, selecting for this purpose a clear dry day; water cauliflowers, and break down the leaves over those near maturity, to prevent their buttoning too early.

CREAM CHEESE.—Take a quart of cream or, if not desired very rich, add thereto one pint of new milk; warm it in hot water till it is about the heat of milk from the cow, add a small quantity of rennet (a table spoonful is sufficient), let it stand till thick, then break it slightly with a spoon, and place it in the frame in which you have previously put a fine canvass cloth; press it slightly with a weight; let it stand a few hours, then put a finer cloth in the frame; a little powdered salt may be put over the cloth. It will be fit for use in a day or two.

HOW TO COOK RHUBARB.—It is a common error in cooking rhubarb to peel it. This should never be done as the skin contains the aroma of the plant, and is not at all fibrous but cooks as readily and becomes pulpy. We have derived this information from a French cook of note, experience and skill. The same cook tells us that asparagus should be cut into pieces about three quarters of an inch long before cooking. It should be boiled with a nice piece of salt pork and served up in the same manner as peas.

BRONCHITIS.—The following is a cure for bronchitis: take honey in the comb, squeeze it out, and dilute it with a little water, occasionally moistening the lips and mouth with it. It has never been known to fail in any case, even where children had throats so swollen as to be unable to swallow.

CREAM PASTE.—Break two eggs into a stewpan with a little salt, and as much sifted flour as it will take; mix in a pint of milk, and put it on the fire, and stir it, not to let it stick, till you do not smell the flour; add a piece of butter about the size of a walnut.

BE SAVING.—Preserve the water you have boile l poultry or meat in; it will make nice soup.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS
The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,
A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,
JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH Flouring Mills, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ADAMS, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sandwich, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

AUCTION SALE.

A Sale of Horses, Cows, Buggies, Carts, &c., articles of Household Furniture &c., &c., &c., will take place at Michael Rochleu's residence near the River Canard, Township of Sandwich, on MONDAY, the 15th of June 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—$5 and under Cash, over that amount from 3 to 9 months Credit.

MICHAEL ROCHLIEU.

June 1st, 1857.

For Sale!!!
A FIRST-RATE LOCATION
AND
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POT ASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in this neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and benefitting operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 32 feet, presented as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£350.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

JAMES MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line for the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being built the present season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SWINDON, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	

(New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York Central Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over 20,000 TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandize for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER:
E. H. WALKER & CO., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & CO., Pearl st. N York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, { A. T. STEWART & Co. Chicago,
" Ogontz, { C. BANCROFT & Co. Det.
" Adriatic, { E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 10th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } TO WIT: } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Caseed in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amounts to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE.
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL
FAGULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER,
HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,
DRS. SAM'L. A. AIKIN, JAS. P. ROLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN D. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES
W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.
VISITING COMMITTEE.
A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin, D. P. Eels,
S. H. Mather, C. Bradburn,
J. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.
TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, Simply - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.
THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.
THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT
embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses,* and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.
THE METHOD OF TEACHING
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the operations of Transfer, as regard it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries,* made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions;* and hence enables the student to acquire the various notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.
THE INITIATORY COURSE.
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of explaining and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.
To THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.
THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.
By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.
PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.
DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.
The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar institution in the Union.
THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.
The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for many of his graduates.
N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Proprietor.

Maidstone Cross,
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend to the wants of Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized gents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house 30 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Gray Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Plough, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Seed Rollers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1857. NO. 19.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY,

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. tawdoors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE.

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

WILLIAM SIMS.

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it for their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr. McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

Select Poetry.

'Tis Better Not to Know.

When Hope's bright rays shine o'er my heart,
In morn's effulgent glow;
Should evening each those rays depart,
'Tis better not to know.

When fear along my pathway glides—
Dark presages of woe;
What'er of future ill betide,
'Tis better not to know.

Should friends who round my hearth-stone strong
Forth from my presence go,
And harm me with malicious tongue,
'Tis better not to know.

Should he whose love I safely trust,
When my cold form lies low,
Quickly forget my sleeping dust;
'Tis better not to know.

'Tis better for the eye ne'er see.
What future fates must flow,
Since from our fate we cannot flee;
'Tis better not to know.

Then never sigh one moment brief,
The future to foreknow;
Since knowledge would but give us grief,
'Tis better not to know.

The Life-Boat.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Kate Williams was an orphan. Her mother had been dead many years, while her father had left her more recently. He, the father, had been a sea captain, and when he died he left his two children with all his wealth, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars. The other child was a son, named Frank, an older by some five years than was Kate, she being twenty, and he five and twenty. Frank was away. He had been travelling through Europe, but was expected home, when we introduce our story, in a very few weeks, if not days. The two children still retained the house and lands which their father had bought and occupied. It was a splendid mansion, within a very few rods of the shore, overlooking the broad Atlantic. It was a romantic spot, and the heirs had been offered great prices for it; but they had no desire to sell their old house. There were a few neighbours close by, and at the distance of about a mile was quite a village.

Kate Williams was a noble hearted generous girl, and everybody who knew her called her handsome. And so she was.—She was none of your drawing-room ornaments, but a substantial individual, full of life and power, and realizing that she was one of a class who had work to do. She was a modest, pure being, but none of your demure, downcast sort. She carried her virtue in her soul, and her purity in her thoughts; and her laugh was never so loud and joyous as when others could share in her happiness. Her eyes were grey, but a bright, handsome grey, full of light and intelligence; and her hair was light, almost too light for brown, and yet too dark for golden hair—though when the sun shone on it, the golden hues were rich and predominant. Her features were full and round, with dimples wherever a smile could rest, and glowing with the ruddy hue of health.

Is it a wonder that Kate Williams should be loved? Why, everybody loved her; but then there were two individuals who loved her very dearly—or at least they swore they did. The first was John Glancy. He was a young man, four and twenty, a lawyer by profession, having been practising in the neighboring village for about two years.—He was a good-looking man; tall, straight and well formed; with black hair and eyes, and possessing a proud, and at times overbearing spirit. He was not a liberal-minded man, but of this Kate knew not.

The second was Harry Winship. He was a year younger than Glancey, and by profession a physician, having been in practice in the village just two years. He was not so tall as his rival, and not so proud looking. His hair was light brown, and his eyes grey; and his looks owed more to the expression of his features than to their formation. He was not so much bowed to as was Glancey. A man, or a woman, would bow very politely to the lawyer; and then in a moment afterwards, should they meet the physician, they would grasp his hand and smile. Glancey's clients respected him very much.—Winship's patients loved him very much. This was the difference between the two men.

Now Kate Williams knew that both these men loved her, but as yet she had not chosen between them. They were both good men she thought, and so far she had only allowed them the privileges of passing friends. She had not one particle of the coquette in her—not one thought of it. She meant to make her choice and adhere to it. While she was thus pondering, a circumstance transpired which influenced her, as we shall see in the sequel.

In the village lived a young female—a married woman—named Bolton. Her husband was away on business. One day Dr. Winship was called on to visit her. He examined her carefully and was not a little startled upon finding that she was actually suffering from delirium tremens. Her constitution was naturally frail, and the excessive use of rich wines had brought her down. He stated the case to the old nurse just as it was, and gave very rigid orders concerning the treatment she must receive.

In a few days after this the story of Mrs. Bolton's strange sickness got spread over the town, and when people were asked how they knew, they replied that Doctor Winship had said so. The truth was, the old nurse had done all the mischief. The story soon reached the ears of John Glancey. Mrs Bolton was his own sister, a fact of which Winship had no knowledge. The young lawyer called upon the doctor at once. The latter would have received him cordially, but the former repelled all familiarity.

"Dr. Winship, did you say that my sister had been a drunkard?"

"Your sister, sir?"

"Ay, Sarah Bolton is my sister."

"Ah, I was not aware of that."

"Never mind. She was a female, and as such demanded your sympathies. Did you circulate the story, sir?"

"No, sir, I did not. I was called to see the woman, and I found her suffering under the influence of delirium tremens; and I explained the matter to the nurse so that she might know how to proceed. I have not opened my lips upon the subject to any other person, save, when I have been questioned upon the subject; and then I replied that as a physician I never answered such questions."

"Exactly," returned the lawyer, with some anger. "Such answers are enough to curse the character of any person, for they simply bid the questioner to surmise what he pleases. But, as you acknowledge, the story did originate with you, and is traced back through the nurse to your lips. Now I wish you to publicly dispute the thing."

"Now, sir?" uttered Harry, with astonishment, "give the lie to my own professional decision? make myself responsible for the mischief of a tattling old nurse? No, sir."

"But remember, sir: The woman is my sister, and her station in society is such that this story will do her much harm."

"I am sorry, sir, very sorry; but I am not to blame. Three months ago I visited Mrs. Bolton, professionally, and at that time I warned her of this. You can do as you please with the story, but I can do nothing. Mrs. Bolton must suffer the same penalty for the violation of natural laws that others suffer. And she must suffer the same from the laws of our social fabric."

"Do I understand, sir, that you will not retract?"

"Retract! I have nothing to retract."

"I wish you to publicly announce, upon your own responsibility, that the story of Mrs. Bolton's having the delirium tremens is false."

"I cannot do it sir," returned the young doctor, proudly. "Had I circulated the story I should be much to blame; but I only gave the nurse such information as was absolutely necessary for her to do her duty. I trust you will see this in its true light."

"Doctor Winship, once more I ask you —will you retract this statement—"

"Hold. What statement do you mean?"

"That Mrs. Bolton had the delirium tremens."

"I never made such a statement. I simply stated to the nurse that Mrs. Bolton was suffering from the effects of over-indulgence in food and drink."

"Will you make the public statement I have demanded?"

"No, Sir—I cannot."

"Very well," said the lawyer, as he turned away, 'you shall hear from me again."

On the next day Harry Winship received a challenge from Glancey to mortal combat. The doctor sat down and wrote in reply that he could never be urged into the commission of a crime of such folly and wickedness as he considered duelling to be.

On the day following, the doctor received a second note in which Glancey informed him that he should be posted as a coward if he did not fight. To this Harry replied that he had too much courage to barter the integrity of his soul for the sake of a perverted and morbid public opinion. He was the coward who dared not refuse to do an evil deed.

After this the lawyer posted the doctor as a coward, and the latter soon found that he was shunned by many who had before sought his company. But the most cutting of all was a note which he received from Kate Williams. She informed him that he would please her by never presuming to approach her as a friend again. Nor did she leave him in the dark. She plainly told him that the friendship between them had been of that kind which must either ripen into the holiest affection of earth, or be nipped in the bud. She could not cast her lot with one at whom the *finger of scorn* could be pointed, so she would see him no more.

Harry was for a while utterly miserable. He loved the fair girl deeply and truly, and to lose her thus struck a pang to his soul that created a torture the most intense. But on the next day he mastered calmness enough to write an answer to Kate's note. He first informed her of the love she had crushed, and then he touched upon the subject of the trouble between himself and John Glancey. First he explained the whole case, and then the mercantile ethics of Amherstburg, and of the lawyer's visit to him. Then he gave his opinion upon the practice of duelling. It was a noble, generous opinion. And then he informed her that he would much rather suffer the numerited reproach of those who now presumed to scorn him, than to pass through life with the blood of a fellow-being upon his hands, or to meet his God direct from the suicidal duel. He closed by calling down the choicest blessings upon her head, and bidding her adieu forever!

Kate Williams sat in her boudoir when Harry's letter was handed to her, and she broke the seal with a slight curl of contempt upon her ruby lips. But as she read her countenance changed; and when she had finished she wept outright. Had Harry been at her side at that moment, she would have rested upon his bosom, and asked him to forgive her. But he was not there. She read the letter again, and then she wept more than before. She refused to see any company during the remainder of the day.

Had Kate Williams followed the instinct of her own pure soul she would have recalled Harry to her side at once, but she was governed by the opinions of others. Her father had been a warm-hearted, impetuous man, and had fought one duel; and from that father she had received the peculiar idea of chivalrous honour. Naturally proud and tenacious of her honour as a woman, she felt a chill at the thought of being united for life to one who could be called a coward. In her soul she knew that Harry had done no absolute wrong, but still, perhaps he was afraid to fight. "They will tell me," she said to herself, "that my husband will never have the courage to defend his wife's honour."

O, had she known Harry Winship truly, she could have justly said: "Was to the living being that dares insult that man's wife, either by word or deed!" But she did not know. The cloud was upon her soul, and she blew it not away. And so Harry Winship suffered—Kate suffered—and John Glancey believed he had crushed his opponent, and that the lovely heiress would be his wife.

To be continued.

An Arkansas Joke.

An Arkansas correspondent of New Orleans *Picayune* tells the following good one:

In early times, in a country not far off, these country dram-shops were common, as they were all over the State, where the b'hoys met every Saturday evening to shoot for whiskey and get drunk, and cool off with a fight or two.

On one of these occasions a big, strapping six footer, full of "burst head" and Dutch courage, having been beat at the mark by another, slapped his fists together, and swore he was "spiling for a fight," and could whip any man who could beat him shooting.

This was not noticed by the man for whom it was intended. That of course made him braver and madder. He roared out:

"I kin whip any blink eyed sinner who can beat me shootin'—whoop ee!"

The man aimed at still said nothing.

Six-footer here *biled* over—so he walked right up to him, shook his fist in his face, and said.—

"You kin shoot, kin you?—but you don't to fight me—I'm a unanimous devil. Whoop!"

The man addressed still said nothing.

Six-footer roared again the louder, and said he must have a fight if he had to "buy it."

"Look 'ere! Slickemgoeasy, if you'll give me *a far* fight, I'll give a cow and a calf."

Slickem deliberately began to strip, and said—"If that's anything to be made I'm in."

Six-footer turned a little pale—couldn't back down now—struck a ring—pitched in—and Sixfooter got most confoundedly and soundly thrashed. He then rose, shook off the dirt, and swore he "wouldn't pay, for twarn't in the bargain he was to be wall opped."

Slickem said, "I'll sue you."

"Sue away!" said Six-footer, and mounted his bear-skin and rode off.

Slickem went to the county seat, saw a lawyer, and told him his case; the lawyer told him it was a good case, and he would gain it for him. He told him to make out an account "for work and labor done," and sue before a justice of the peace. He did so; the justice of the peace gave judgement for the plaintiff, and ordered the constable to drive the cow and calf to him. Here it rested. The defendant was heard to say.

"Well, I reckon that must be law, but my losing that cow and calf o' my not kivrin' all the pints in the trade, I 'spose?"

Miscellany.

When Brougham attacked the Duke of Newcastle for interrupting the Duke of Wellington in his speech on the Maynooth Bill, Lord Lyndhurst tugged Brougham familiarly by the skirt of his coat, observing "Newcastle is warm he's flaring up dont add fuel to the fire," replied Brougham. "My dear fellow," continued Lord Lyndhurst, "adding fuel to the fire in this case, is literally carrying coals to Newcastle." The joke was too powerful for Brougham to resist; so he laughed and sat down.

A FACT.—A friend of ours once started a country paper in Ohio, and after publishing it some six or eight months, greatly to the sacrifice of health and "visible means," began to complain, in a subdued tone, such as becomes gentlemen of the press, of want of patronage, when he was gravely told by his "friends" that they supposed the advantages he enjoyed of working evenings and rainy days, when others were compelled to be idle, fully compensated him for the want of patronage.

DOW, Jr., in allusion to the exclusion of many would-be church-goers from the sanctuary, by reason of high pew rents in our fashionable churches, remarks:

A married woman lasts longer than a single one, because she is husbanded.

A HARD CASE.—Poor people have a hard time in this little world of ours. Even in matters of religion there is a vast difference between Lazarus and Dives, as the following anecdote sent us by a friend will illustrate:

Old Billy G——had attended a great revival, and in common with many others, he was "converted" and baptised. Not many weeks afterwards, one of his neighbours met him reeling home from the court ground with a considerable brick in his hat.

"Hello, uncle billy," said his friend, "I thought you had joined the church!"

"So I did," answered Billy, making a desperate effort to stand still—"So I did, Jeems, and would a bin a good Baptis' if they hadn't treated me so everlasting mean in the water. Didn't you never hear 'bout it Jeems?"

"Never did."

"Then I'll tell you 'bout it. You see, when we come to the ba'tising place, thar was me and old Jonks, the rich old 'squire, war to be dipped at the same time. Well, the minister tuk the squire in fust, but I didn't mind that much, as I thought it would be just as good when I cum; so he led him in, and after dippin' him under, he raised him up mitey keerful, and wiped his face and led him out. Then cum my turn, and, instead of lifting me out like he did the squire, he left me crawlin' about on the bottom like a d——d mud turtle.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A Protection against counterfeits exists in the Water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light, the same is spurious. Unlike the mineral preparations that drive the virus of eruptions and sores into the vital organs, this marvellous Ointment discharges the poison before it leads the flesh. The Pills inevitably cure dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, purifying and vitalizing the blood, &c.

A bottle-nosed loafer went into one of our barber-shops the other day, and after being shaved, handed the proprietor a red cent, upon which he was informed that the price of shaving was six pence. Loafer replied very coolly, "I know it, and that (pointing to the cent) only lacks five cents of it! You must a going to stand for half a time!" There was no appeal to this ludicrous side of the case.

THE TEACHER STUMPED.—It happened in a school room one day, while a class of boys and girls were reciting a lesson in arithmetic. It was about the first lesson.

"Five from five leave how many?" asked the teacher, of a little girl of some six years of age.

After a moments reflection, she answered "Five."

"How do you make that out?" said the teacher.

Holding her two hands out to him, she said.

"Here are five fingers on my right hand, and five on my other. Now, if I take the fingers on my right hand away from the fingers on my left hand, won't five remain?"

The teached was "stumped," and obliged to "knock under."

A CRUMB FOR THE LOWLY.—Those who climb highest in the world are not always the happiest. Genius and talent sometimes raise men to such a giddy height, that they find themselves above all earthly joys, and yet below all heavenly ones. While perpetual summer blooms in the humble valley, the cheerless mountain summit is crowned with the snows of everlasting winter. We do not well to envy those who are above us, for a wise and good Providence distributes the blessings of life more equally than we are apt to imagine.

A GOOD NAME.—Always be more solicitous to preserve your innocence than concerned to prove it. It will never do to seek a good name as a primary object. Like trying to be graceful, the effort to be popular will make you contemptible. Take care of your spirit and conduct, and your reputation will take care of itself. The utmost that you are called to do as the guardian of your reputation, is to remove injurious aspersions. Let not your good be evil spoken of, and follow the highest examples in mild and explicit self-vindication. No reputation can be permanent which does not spring from principle, and he who would maintain a good character should be mainly solicitous to maintain a good character void of offence towards God and towards man.

The diamonds and emeralds on the Hungarian dress which Baron Sina will wear while the Emperor of Austria is in Hungary are valued at 400,000fl.—£40,000.

HUMBUG.—In old times, much of the principal foreign intelligence reached England via the mercantile city of Hamburg.—So many *canards* came from that channel that when anything peculiarly improbable was reported on 'change, people sneeringly exclaimed, "Hamburg!" By degrees, this word was shortened into *humbug*.

The reason why a majority of you go to Beelzebub, is because you can't afford to go to heaven at the present exorbitant prices.

A sub-editor recently announced the illness of his principal, and piously added, "All good paying subscribers are requested to make mention of him in their prayers; the other class need not do so as the prayer of the wicked availeth nothing," according to good authority."

YOUNG LADY IN A SCRAPE.—HOOPS AND HIGH HEELS IN CHURCH.—The Richmond Whig says:— A few Sundays ago, a modest young gentleman of our acquaintance attended the morning service, in one of our fashionable churches. He was kindly shown into a luxuriously cushioned pew and had barely settled himself, and taken an observation of his neighbors, before a beautiful young lady entered, and with a graceful wave of the hand, preventing our friend from rising to give her place, quietly passed into a seat near the end. When the hymn was given out, she skilfully found the page, and with a sweet smile that set his heart a thumping, handed her neighbor the book The minister raised his hands in prayer, and the fair girl knelt, and in this posture perplexed her friend to know which most to admire, her beauty or devoutness.

Presently the prayer was concluded and the congregation resumed their seats. Our friend respectfully raised his eyes from the fair form he had been so earnestly scanning, lest when she looked up, she would detect him staring at her. After a couple of seconds he darted a furtive glance at his charmer and was astonished to see her still on her knees, he looked closely and saw that she was much effected, trembling in violent agitation, no doubt from the eloquent power of the preaching. Deeply sympathizing, he watched her closely.

Her emotion became more violent; reaching her hand behind her, she would convulsively grasp her clothing and strain, as it were to rend the brilliant fabric of her dress. The sight was exceedingly painful to behold, but he still gazed like one entranced, with wonder and astonishment. After a minute the lady raised her voice, heretofore concealed in the cushion, and with her hand made an unmistakeable beck on to our friend. He quickly moved along the pew toward her, and inclined his ear as she evidently wished to say something.

"Please help me, sir," she whispered, "my dress has caught, and I can't get up." A brief examination revealed the cause of the difficulty; the fair girl wore fashionable high heeled shoes; kneeling upon both knees, those heels of course stuck out at right angles; and in this position the highest hoop of her new fangled skirt caught over them and thus it was impossible for her to raise herself or straighten her limbs. The more she struggled the tighter she was bound; so she was constrained to call for help. This was immediately, if not scientifically, rendered; and when the next prayer was made, she merely inclined herself upon the back of the front pew—thinking, no doubt, that she was not in praying costume.

A volcano has recently made its appearance in Pigeon Mountain, some ten miles distant from the town of Lafayette, in Walker county Georgia. A report had been heard, at intervals, in the mountain since October, 1856, but on the 14th of April last the earth was violently agitated. "The citizens in the vicinity were aroused and terribly frightened by the commotion. When observing the mountain they were more terrified, for a magnificent light was plainly seen issuing from the summit. The atmosphere soon became strongly impregnated with a disagreeable sulphuric odor. On the following day a thick torrent of smoke and ashes ascended from where the light was previously seen. The smoke was not visible at night. This was perhaps owing to the elements being covered at the time with a very dark cloud. No blaze has yet been seen to issue from the crater. It has continued about as above described ever since, emitting smoke and ashes without intermission. The crater is thought to be about one hundred yards in diameter. No one has yet ventured near enough to ascertain anything of its general depth. Several springs in the vicinity have totally disappeared. Many of the citizens are very much alarmed, and some are even moving out of the valley, through anticipations and fear of a violent eruption.

FOUNTAIN OF BLOOD IN A CAVERN.—B. G. Squire's notes on Central America describe a wonderful effusion of a fluid resembling blood, near the town of Vitud, in the State of Honduras. It appears that there is a continually oozing and dripping from the roof of a cavern there, a red liquid which upon falling, coagulates so as to precisely resemble blood. Like blood it corrupts, insects deposit their larvæ in it, and dogs and Buzzards rest to the cavern to eat it. Attempts have been made several times to obtain some of the liquid for analysis, but in all cases without success, in consequence of its rapid decomposition, whereby the bottles containing it were broken. The small cavern, or grotto, during the day is visited by buzzards and hawks, and at night by multitudes of bats, for the purpose of feeding on the unnatural blood. It is situated on the bank of a rivulet, which it keeps reddened by a small flow of the liquid, which has the color, taste, and smell of blood. In approaching the grotto a disagreeable odor is observed, and when it is reached, there may be some pools of the apparent blood in a state of coagulation. The peculiarities of this liquid are considered due to the rapid generation in this grotto of some very prolific species of infusoria. The California State Journal, remarking on the above, observed that a fine river of the town of Monterey contains a species of blood-red infusoria (The larvæ of water insects,) which at certain seasons of the year smell precisely like fresh fish. In some seasons it has been found dried in flakes, and of the intense color of vermilion.—*Scientific American.*

On removing the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Railback from the family burying place to a new and more convenient cemetery, in the Dooley settlement, four and a half miles south of Eaton, Ohio, the body of Mrs. R. was found to be converted to solid lime stone, preserving a remarkable fullness and plumpness as of life. The weight of the body was estimated at about 600 pounds.

The infant Princess will receive the name of Beatrice Mary Victoria. The christening will take place about the middle of the month.

The will of the English gentleman who bequeathed $3000 to each of the New England States, to be used in the cultivation of sugar, has been set aside, in consequence of the mental aberration of the testator.

Hudson Bay Territory--Inquiry Must not Die.

(From the Liverpool Albion.)

Since our last notice of the Hudson's Bay territory we have perused the May number of *Frazer's Magazine*, in which, under the head of "A few notes on Canadian matters," we find a notice of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the territory it controls. In speaking of the country in connection with the Atlantic seaboard, the writer in Frazer says:—"Along the valley of the Saskatchewan, (which runs through fifteen degrees of longitude from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Winnipeg,) at no distant period, must pass the traffic from the west. If the Pacific is ever occupied by British territory with the Atlantic seaboard, the track must pass through a gap in the Rocky Mountains near the head waters of the Columbia and the Saskatchewan. These rivers, one of which flows westward into the Pacific, and the other eastward to the Atlantic, rise so near each other that Sir George Simpson was able to fill his kettle for breakfast from both at the same time. The country is magnificent, and is varied with immense plains, woods, and mountains. It is watered-ed by innumerable streams, and abounds in wild animals and fish."

The writer goes on to argue, that at the time Charles II. made the grant to the Hudson's Bay Company, by which an inconsiderable number of fur traders are enabled to exclude British colonization and trade, and exercise an usurped sovereignty over territory in which Britons have an equal interest by right of birth, that joyous month had neither title to, nor possession of, the territory so granted, it being then owned and actually occ pied by the French. To meet this state of things, his Majesty casually excepted in the grant, all the lands "that are already possessed by the subjects of any Christian prince or state." S , in reality, the Hudson's Bay Company took nothing by their grant. Its vitality was by some means maintained during the interval between the treaty of Ryswick and that of Utrecht, and when, in 1713, the whole question was made over to England, the Company seized upon the large portion of territory they now claim under a charter granted forty-three years previously, and then totally defunct!

The alleged doings of the Company are thus summed up by the writer in *Frazer*, and urged as reasons why further inquiry should be made by Parliament from regard for the national honour:—"Let us remember what the allegations against the company are. It is asserted that the grant of power over whom it was, by the terms of its charter, to exercise a paternal sway, have been opposed, tortured, and murdered. It is said that the Indians have been shot and hanged by subordinate officers, after a mere mokery of trial, on mere suspicion of wrong doing. Missionaries complain that, far from being assisted in christianizing the tribes, their labors are impeded, and themselves insulted. It is said that the *employees* of the company have taken advantage of the monop ly of supply which it enjoys, to make the Indians helplessly dependent upon it, and then, in order to compel obedience to some command, or to gratify some caprice of tyranny or power, that they have denied the commodities which they only could supply, and have starved families to death by wholesale."

The writer concludes his notice of the Company and its territory by a quotation from Mr. Fitzgerald's work on Iceland and Vancouver's Island, as follows:—"We were promised the salvation, if not the regeneration, of the Indian race; we were promised that missionary enterprise should take the place of commercial competition—but have these promises been kept? No; one fraction of them. If these things be true, says *Frazer*, the great heart of the English people will rise against such wickedness; at any rate, let not inquiry die.

And it will not die. Whatever may result from the proceedings before the Commons, it is quite certain that Englishmen will no longer allow the Company to exclude from a glorious country, larger than all Europe, under privileges granted in a despotic age, which could not then, and still less now, can be imposed upon free men in a free country. We are glad that the Liverpool Financial Reformers include this subject in their programme. It will well repay agitation.

Conveyancing.

The number of petty scriveners throughout the country who picked up a precarious livelihood by filling up printed forms of deeds and other legal instruments requiring little or no acquaintance with the principles of land tenure, will find their occupation gone "from the passage of the following act, unless they can hope to escape the heavy penalty to which they are liable by a violation of any of its conditions. This is another strong hedge to keep interloping out of the legal domain."

1 From and after the passing of this Act, all Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Mortgages, Bonds, Wills, Conveyances and Assurances of Real Property, and Deeds Poll or Indentures, Bills of Sale of Ships, Mortgages of Ships, Releases, or Agreements reduced to writing and under seal, which shall be prepared or drawn by any person other than one of the parties thereto, for fee or reward, shall be endorsed with a statement of the name, residence and occupation of the person who shall so prepare or draw the same

11. Should any person other than one of the parties to the Deed or instrument in writing prepare or draw, or cause to be prepared or drawn, any Deed of Bargain or Sale, Mortgage, Bond, Will, Conveyance and Assurance of Real Estate, Lease, Chattel Mortgage, Bill of Sale of Ships, Mortgage of Ships, Release or agreement, reduced to writing under seal, for fee or reward with out endorsing upon such instrument his name, residence and occupation, such person shall be liable to a penalty of Fifty Pounds, recoverable with costs by civil action at the suit of any party suing for the same, before any Court in Upper Canada having jurisdiction in cases of simple contract to such amount, upon the evidence of any one credible witness other than the plaintiff or party interested: one half of such penalty to belong to the party suing, and the other half to the Crown: Provided always that the recovery of such penalty shall not in any manner affect the right of recovery for any mistake, error or negligence, as hereinafter provided.

III. Any person or body corporate shall have and enjoy the same remedy and right of action against the person or persons who shall have so advised on the Title of lands, or drawn, or prepared any such Conveyance Deed, or Instrument for fee or reward, by reason of any negligence, mistake or error therein, as such person or body corporate would now have against any Attorney, Solicitor, or Barrister-at-law who should commit a similar mistake, error, or negligence in any such advice or any such deed or instrument.

IV. This Act shall apply to Upper Canada only.

Immigration of Canada.

The following digest of Returns by A. C. Buchanan, A. B. Hawkins and D. C. Dixon, Esqrs. Emigration Agents, of the number of emigrants arrived in Canada this season up the 9th day of June; is made up at the Bureau of Agriculture, by Mr. Hatton Secretary—

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From England	421	3686
" Ireland	0	871
" Scotland	79	1301
" Germany	8	1380
" Norway	0	1518
	508	10756

Grand Total . . 11,264

Of these 4879 were males; 2858 females; 1254 boys; 1216 girls; 537 infants; 320 not particularized. Of their callings we learn that 755 were mechanics; 1581 farmers; 1078 labourers, and 7101 of callings not stated; 164 of them were cabin passengers.

As compared with 1856 the returns are:

	1856 Cabin.	1857 Steerage.	1857
From England . .	198 421	2413	5686
" Ireland . . .	6 0	428	851
" Scotland . .	16 79	932	1301
" Germany . .	0 8	765	1380
" Norway . . .	0 0	0	1518
Grand Total . . .	219 508	4538	10756

Increase in 1857 to June 9, 6457.

The number arrived at the Toronto and Hamilton agencies up to the 21st May were:

	Toronto.	Hamilton.
English	1782	1530
Irish	213	1073
Scotch	842	1183
Germans	831	4497

The total number of emigrants arrived in Canada this year up to June 9th—including those who arrived at Quebec—those who arrived by the suspension Bridge, and those who arrived in Steamers from American Ports on Lake Ontario—estimated by Mr. Hawke at 750—appears to be:

Via Quebec	11096
" Suspension Bridge . .	11262
" Ports on Lake Ontario . .	750
	23108
Left for the United States . .	11361
Actual settlers in Canada . . .	11747

So far the emigration exceeds that of any year since 1847, and the emigrants are, in general character and means, superior to those of any former year. Of the English and Scotch a large proportion were respectable farmers, in comfortable circumstances, and their destination Canada West, where many have friends; fully 5-6ths of the English and Scotch remain in Canada. 2-3rds of the Irish have gone to the U. S. About 420 Germans, with means, have remained in Canada.—*Toronto Leader.*

A most disastrous accident is reported to have taken place at the Haunstein tunnel in Switzerland, by which no less than Seventy lives were lost. The following are some details of the accident, contained in a letter from Balse, of the 4th:

The Haunstein Tunnel is on the centre railway which unites Basle to Aarau, Lucerne, Berne and other towns in the neighborhood, and is five silometres (about three miles) in length. The cutting of the tunnel having been commenced at both ends, progressed satisfactorily until about 300 metres remained to be pierced, when both sections are several shafts for extracting earth and letting in air, and in the northern one, one of the shafts, bearing the No. 1, which is about 800 metres from the spot where the works are going on, was supported by solid wood work to prevent the fall of earth and stones.

In the tunnel a fire was constantly kept up in order to increase the circulation of air, and at the very bottom of the shaft a forge was established.—The wood work of the shaft became extremely dry, and at last on the 28th ult, it caught fire.—The flames shot up with extraordinary rapidity and set fire to all the wood work in the shaft, which was no less than two hundred metres deep. A column of flame rose high above the shaft, forming a terrible spectacle. After a while a thick column of smoke succeeded the flames, and finally the wood work of the shaft had fallen in, and that consequently the retreat of the laborers, whom it had been impossible to warn, was cut off. To describe the scene of anguish which caused would be impossible. People rush in crowds to the entrance of the tunnel to render assistance to the victims, and they reached the mass of earth which had fallen in; but a large quantity of coal which had been collected near suddenly caught fire, and it created such volumes of smoke and gas that many were overcome and had to be dragged away by the others, seven were dead, and a hundred others were got out in a pitiable state. At length something like order was established, the workmen being formed into gangs, who replaced each other every ten minutes. Fire engines were employed to throw chalk and water into the tunnel, to extinguish the fire and neutralize the noxious gas, and pipes for conveying pure air to the workmen were established.

The cutting of a gallery in the mass of fallen earth has been commenced, through the fire is not completely extinguished. But no hopes whatever are entertained that any of the men buried will be got out alive, for though they had an open space of about 800 metres, and though in it there is a spring of water, and they had four horses which they might kill for food, it is certain that the noxious gas must have suffocated them long ere this. Of the men buried, thirty-three are Swiss, four English, and eighteen Germans. The wives of the English workmen who have perished have behaved in the most admirable manner, not only constantly encouraging those who were endeavoring to reach the unfortunate men in the tunnel, but attending carefully to such as suffered from their exertions.

"Since the above account was written, intelligence has been received of the extrication of 32 dead bodies, but we regret to say that 16 of the laborers employed to open the gallery have perished by the poisonous vapors which were collected there, making the total mortality, with the 54 men buried in the first instance, no less than 70."

The London *Times* of June 11th speaking of that portion of the cable completed as above mentioned, says:—

The cable consists of a stand of copper wire covered three times with gutta percha. The gutta percha is sewed from end to end with spun yarn, and covered with 18 strands of seven wires each. There are this 25,000 miles of strand, composed of seven times that quantity of wire, being a total of 175, 000 miles of wire. The process of spinning occupied 80 days, 2,500 miles of wire being used per day, and 350 hands being employed. The spun yarn was also made by Messrs. Newall upon the same premises. 100 machines for this purpose being ranged in one of the upper floors of the works. The cable is now lying in four huge coils (each 28 feet in diameter and 8 feet high) all ready for being shipped. It will be transferred, probably to-day, into small vessels, and thence on board the Niagara, which is expected to arrive at the mouth of the river early next week. The weight of the cable averages one ton per mile; and it is to be laid by the process patented by Mr. Newall, and adopted in the Black Sea—passing the wire through a hollow cone—which prevents twisting.

The alterations of the Niagara will be effected in the harbor, and not in the basin or dock. A large body of dock yard artificers have been put upon her to expedite the work of cutting away the unclean ones and clearing space below to make the required room for coiling away uninterruptedly her proportion of the great Atlantic telegraph cable. The men are to work from 5 a. m. until 9 p. m."

Maple Leaf Calendar
OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

July 1857.

3. T.—Sir Robert Peel died, having been thrown from his horse 1850. The Pilgrim Fathers set sail 1620. Sun rises 4.24 and sets 7.44.
3. F.—Quebec founded by the French 1608. The Turkish Army partially bloended Kars by the Russians 1855. Rossean died 1778. The Russian Army crossed the Pruth 1853.
4. S.—Declaration of Independence by the United States of America 1776. Chateaubriand died 1848. Great fire in Brockville 1853.
5. Sun—Sovereign first issued and put into circulation 1817. French took possession of Algiers 1830.
6. M.—Battle of Maida 1806. Battle of Wagram 1809. Sir Thomas Moore beheaded 1535.
7. T.—Col. Simcoe appointed Lieutenant Governor 1792. Sir W. B. Perry, arctic discoverer died aged 63 1855. R. B. Sheridan died 1816. *Full Moon at* 1.26 a. m.
8. W.—Edmund Burke died 1797. Duke of Cambridge died 1850.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JULY 2, 1857.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council met in Amherstburg for the dispatch of business on Monday last, and this being the first time that the inhabitants of the good old Town, have had an opportunity of standing face to face with the assembled wisdom of Essex within their limits, it was no doubt a source of great satisfaction to them, if we may judge from the reception given to the Councillors, and the treatment generally bestowed upon them. The Councillors and Municipal Officers were very handsomely entertained at a dinner by the Municipality of Amherstburg, at the Salmoni House on Tuesday evening last, where everything went off to the satisfaction of all parties. It is only necessary to mention the name of Mr. Salmoni the gentlemanly proprietor, in connection with the evenings entertainment who is proverbial for his dinners.

The *Clifton Times* is the title of a paper just started at Suspension Bridge by W. E. Junis & Co. The number before us, speaks well of the ability with which it is conducted, and altogether is quite a spruce little sheet. We wish the proprietors every success in their undertaking, and a Golden reward for their enterprise.

Clifton from its favourable situation as the point of crossing by Suspension Bridge, of the Great Western Railway, has become a place of some importance, and we have no doubt that the *Times* will prosper.

☞ The absence of the editor will account for the want of original matter this week.

Burning of the Steamer Montreal and Great loss of Life.

QUEBEC, June 27.

The steamer Montreal was burned last night near Carvinge, about twenty miles above this city.

There were about 500 passengers on board, mainly Scotch Emigrants.

About 175 were rescued by the steamer Napoleon.

It is believed that many swam ashore, and were saved in other ways, but it is certain that as many as 200 perished in the flames, or were drowned.

Mr. Phillips, of Three Rivers, Mich. is among the drowned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Captain of the Montreal, A. Rudolph, and the crew, are among the saved.

Reporters have just returned from the steamer Napoleon, which has arrived with the saved and they are assured by those on board that the number of the lost will fully reach 350.

The steamer Montreal, one of the regular steamers running between Quebec and Montreal, left this port at 4 o'clock yesterday P. M., having on board between four and five hundred passengers, of whom a majority were Scotch and other emigrants recently arrived from Europe.

Nothing unusual occurred after leaving the wharf, until the Montreal rounded a point off Cape Rogue, about 12 or 15 miles above this city, when the wood-work near the furnace was discovered to be on fire. Almost the very moment the smoke was discovered, the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation amongst the crowded passengers.

The fire was first discovered about 5 o'clock, when the steamer was nearly abreast of Cape Rogue.

Every effort was made to arrest the flames. The boat was stopped, so as to lessen the draught, finding it impossible to save her, Capt. Rudolph ordered her to be run towards the shore.

The officers and crew then exerted themselves to get out the life boat.

The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity, and, in a few seconds after, the steamer began to move forward.

The wildest confusion and despair prevailed throughout the ship, and numbers of the passengers threw themselves overboard, and were, in most cases, drowned.

Fortunately, the steamer Napoleon, also bound for Montreal, was but a few miles in advance of the burning boat, and, as soon as the fire was discovered, put back with all speed, and succeeded in rescuing from the burning wreck 127 passengers.

Capt. Rudolph and the Purser of the Montreal were amongst those who threw themselves, into the river; they being excellent swimmers succeeded in reaching the steamer Alliance, and were saved.

It is quite possible that others may have saved themselves by swimming, but, as the steamer became unmanageable when a considerable distance from land, there is no doubt that most of those who threw themselves from the burning boat, and made a watery grave.

Sixteen of those saved died shortly after reaching the deck of the Napoleon, and from present information it is believed that total loss of life by this terrible disaster will not be far short of three to four hundred.

The steamer Alliance arrived here this afternoon, with 45 dead bodies, and another boat is known to have recovered 60 bodies.

We have not been able to learn the names of those rescued by Mr. Phillips, of the extensive lumbering firm of Norcross & Phillips, of Three Rivers.

The Montreal had on board 258 emigrants, recently arrived from Glasgow, together with several German families, and raftsmen, and several American passengers.

ANNIE TOUSSAINT.—This unhappy woman, it will be remembered, has for some time been under sentence of death for poisoning her husband. A petition praying for the commutation of the sentence of death was presented to His Excellency the Governor General, at Quebec on Friday last. The father and the mother of the condemned woman attended with M. Plamondon, her lawyer, and threw themselves at the feet of His Excellency, praying him to interfere to save the life of their erring child. The Governor General is represented as having been considerably affected by the appeal which was made, and as expressing himself sorry that owing to the impossibility of conferring with Ministers, he could not then exercise the prerogative in the way asked. He promised, however, on his return to take the matter into favorable consideration. The petition was signed by 1000 inhabitants of Quebec, and supported by the recommendation of all the city members.

PROSPECT OF CHEAP SUGAR.—Unfortunately for housekeepers, there are no Bears in the Sugar Market; all the operators in saccharine productions happen to be bulls, and Bull like and roaring and rampant character. By a concerted movement they have contrived "to get up a corner" in one of the necessaries of life, and they are trying to keep it up Nobody is disposed to use 'short' in Sugar, and so the price keeps up. But the prospects are full crisp, we are told, happy to state, are highly encouraging. The high prices which have ruled the last two years have stimulated production, while they have caused a diminution of consumption, and the natural consequences are, increasing stocks and a tendency to lower prices. This crop of Louisiana promises to be nearly four times greater than it was last year, and the yield of Maple Sugar has been much larger than was ever before known. All these causes combined, will have the desired effect of bringing down the price of this commodity, and those who have made fortunes in it will have a wide margin to fall back upon when the decline takes place. —*N. Y. Times.*

FINANCES OF NEW YORK STATE.—The New York *Times* gives rather a gloomy view of the condition of the public chest of the Empire State. It seems that the Legislature at its recent session made appropriations amounting in the aggregate to over $3,100,000, which is the whole amount which the Comptroller can command, is less than $1,800,000. And of this amount the greater part is not yet paid in by the County Treasurers—their being due from the County of New York alone the sum of $500,000. The time within which the law requires returns to be made by the County Treasurers having expired, the Comptroller has directed the Attorney General to bring suits against the delinquents.

The receipts from the Canals for the present year also fall much below those of 1856. Up to the 2nd week in June of last year, there had been raised $413,491, while this year only $336,046 has been collected.

IDENTITY OF TOWNSEND.—Some new facts have come to light in reference to this notorious character. The Toronto Leader has "it on good authority that the maiden name of the mother of the notorious Townsend is McHenry, and that her son on leaving the scene of his outrages, assumed that name as a disguise." Our readers will remember that McHenry is the name the prisoner claims at this time. On the other hand, Mr. J. Sutton a highly responsible citizen of Brantford, who boarded for near two months at the same house with Townsend, and saw him only two days before he murdered Mr. Nelles, writes to the Expositor, that on entering the jail he was puzzled to find in McHenry one single feature bearing the remotest resemblance to anything in Townsend's appearance. The prisoner is taller than Townsend, has a light complexion, light hair, and large light blue eyes. Townsend was quite a small man, below the medium height, has dark hair, small dark eyes, and a dark complexion. Indeed there is not one single point of resemblance between the two, and one could hardly conceive of two men more unlike than the prisoner, McHenry, and William Townsend.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.—By the last steamer we learn that the question of the permanent seat of government of the Canadas, which has given the home government no little trouble, has been decided, and that Ottawa is the place selected. The London Herald publishes this intelligence in the following brief but concise paragraphs:

"We have received information from a source upon which we can place reliance, that the Imperial authorities of the Colonial Department have decided in favor of Ottawa as the future seat of government of these Provinces. Toronto will, however, remain as the metropolis for a few years. The selection of Ottawa has been arrived at from the position of the locality. It is intimated that the visit of the Governor General may probably have had some influence on the decision which the Imperial authorities have arrived at."

A CHEMIST BLOWN UP.—While Mr. Zencker one of the chemical assistants in the New York Medical College, was engaged, last evening, in filling a large india rubber bag with oxygen gas, an explosion ensued from its too rapid generation. The bag had already received two charges of oxygen, prepared from chlorate of potash. During the passage of the third charge the gas generated with such rapidity as to distend the bag to its utmost capacity, and then violently burst it. The explosion was so forcible as to break every window in the Laboratory, and nearly deafen the experimenter. The strong copper generator and the Doctor's spectacles, strange to say were uninjured, though the Doctor was urged at lightning speed through an unopened door into the Faculty room.—*N. Y. Times, of Tuesday.*

INCREASE OF WHISKEY MANUFACTURE. —The Cincinati, Louisville and St. Louis papers, show an enormous increase, within the past two years, in the manufacture of whiskey for export. It does not require much penetration to guess the destiny of this very large quantity of ardent spirit:—Much the larger portion of it is manufactured into alcohol, the shipments of which to France have been enormous. A Cincinnati paper states that only a few days ago 10,000 gallons of alcohol were sold to one house in New Orleans, intended for shipment to France.

It all comes back in the shape of pure "Otard," &c.

FREE TRADE.—The Buffalo *Commercial* is in favor of free trade between Canada and the United States. It says:—"Perfect Free trade between the Provinces and the United States would be for our advantage, because it would enlarge the market for manufacturers; for the advantage of the Provinces, because the removal of the duties would enable them to purchase goods at a cheaper price." If there was an entire free trade, manufactures would quickly spring up in Canada, as instead of the market being restricted, as is now the case, to the inhabitants of Canada alone, it would be extended to that co-equal with that of the United States. Free trade then by all means. — *London Free Press.*

LAUNCH OF THE "ICEBERG."—This little vessel, which has been built for Dr. Rae to explore an undetermined portion of the coast of North America, was launched into her proper element, fully equipped for sailing, on Saturday afternoon, from the railway shipyard, in the presence of a number of spectators. Dr. Rae was not present, he having been detained at Hamilton by illness The "Iceberg" is rigged as a brigantine, and measures 117 tons carpenter's measurement, but will probably be registered at about 80 tons.

The "Iceberg" has been built with very great strength, to fit her for the heavy work she is destined to encounter. The season being too far advanced to enter upon her proper mission, we learn that she will be engaged in freighting till the fall, when Dr. Rae will take her to England, and be prepared next spring to carry her into the Polar Sea to accomplish the mission he set himself to perform.

The "Iceberg" is prettily modelled and sits gracefully in the water."—*Kingston News.*

CANADA BANK NOTES.—We gather from the Hamilton *Spectator* that $4 bills of the Quebec and Commercial Banks, altered to $20's, and photographical counterfeit $10's of the Peterborough Branch of the Montreal Bank are in circulation—and that within a few days, $1 bills of the Toronto Branch of the City Bank of Montreal, and of the Commercian Bank, altered to $10's had been circulated. The alterations are effectual by the application of the ordinary acid used by the Banks for testing gold, and removes the figures in writing or printing, and leaves a blank spot on which is afterwards stamped the figures and words indicating the higher value.

A Scythe of ingenious construction, and containing many important improvements, has recently been presented to the agricultural rists of England. It is thus described: A small bar of iron is bolted to the snead or scythe handle; upon this a shorter bar moving on a pivot and carrying the heel, is made to work freely backwards and forwards, and when properly adjusted, is firmly secured by a nut, so that it cannot stir. If, upon trial, the setting is unsatisfactory, or if it requires to be altered for any purpose whatever, the nut is loosened, the binde is re adjusted, and the nut is again firmly secured. By this means the scythe may be literally set to a hair's breath. The latter contrivance is moveable, can be fixed to any handle, and will last for years with reasonable care.

Sir Robert Peel of lecture notoriety, is said to have lost £50,000 on the last Derby race.

We have awful accounts of the freaks of the storm on Saturday last, which we are reluctantly compelled to defer publishing until Monday. But in the interim here is one small freak:—In the telegraph office in Troy, on Saturday evening, the wires having been struck by a smart shock of lightning, a ball of fire the size of an orange dodged past the operator's office, and exploded with a report like a pistol. Three valuable relays of magnets were badly burned, and copper wire in their neighborhood melted. The Albany office received a similar shock, and four fine magnets were rendered useless in consequence.

"FOUND DEAD."—In these days of progression, when fast living, fast travelling, and we may add as a concomitant, fast dieing, are the general order of things, a suggestion has occurred to us which might be deemed of some importance. Readers will call to mind frequent instances of inquest's being held on the bodies of victims either of their own passion of or some casualty, and the many cases in which the bodies are unidentified and a verdict of "found dead" recorded, the only evidence of whose untimely decease is to be found among the private papers of the Coroner whose duty it is to examine into the cause of death. Now it has occurred to us, and the matter has been brought to our notice by two recent instances of inquiry, that if some central officer, say a Coroner-General, were appointed, to whom it should be the duty of every Coroner to make full returns, with descriptions of the bodies of persons found dead, it would materially assist the inquiries of the friends of missing persons in ascertaining their fate. Under the present system, it is next to an impossibility to obtain such information.— *Kingston News.*

Arrival of the Indian.

Rivere du Loupe, June 27.

The Canadian screw steamship Indian, from Liverpool the 17th, left this port for Quebec and Montreal early this morning.—Her slates are four days later, but are wholly unimportant.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, and the North Star and Hermann, from Southampton, all for New York, sailed the same day as the Indian.

The Niagara from Boston arrived at Liverpool the 4th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The American ship Pobera, arrived at the Woolwich arsenal on the 13th, having on board six breech-loading guns, manufactured in New York by order of the British Government.

It is understood that arrangements had been perfected for running the Canadian line of steamers from Liverpool to Quebec weekly, instead of fortnightly as heretofore. A contract is also to be immediately entered into for the building a number of new and powerful steamers.

The funeral of Douglas Jerrold took place on the 15th, and was attended by a large number of the most eminent men of literature and art.

Both Houses of Parliament were engaged on the Jews' oath and disabilities bill. The second reading motion was carried by a majority of 182 and on a test question the bill was sustained by 341 to 201.

The London Times advocates the abolishment of slavery in Cuba, as the only effectual means of checking the slave trade.

A public meeting has been held at Ashton under the auspices of the new cotton supply association. Resolutions similar to those adopted at Liverpool were passed.

The great Handel Festival took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on the 15th. The Band, and chorus numbered 2,500, and the attendance was very large.

The baptism of the infant princess of England took place in the chapel in Buckingham Palace, on the 16th inst. She was named Beatrice Mary Victoria.

FRANCE.—Election matters remain without change. In Paris the opposition tickets were divided. The Orleanist-republican fusion was in full force, doing all it could to insure the return of at least a few deputies.

The official returns for 1856 show a great increase in the imports and exports.

It is rumored that Napolean would have an interview with the Emperor of Russia in July next.

The whole kingdom of Saxony, and most of the Principalities, were visited by an earthquake on the 17th inst. The houses trembled, and great consternation was felt among the people, but happily, there was no serious consequences.

PORTUGAL.—The King of Portugal had communicated to the Cortens his intention to shortly contract a matrimonial alliance. It is believed that the daughter of the Duke of Maximilion of Bavari, a would be the bride.

SWITZERLAND.—The national Council had ratified the Neufchatel treaty.

Austria was making further concessions to the Hungarians.

Rumours were rife of a meeting of the potentates of the Italian States, the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Naples, it was also said would be present.

A treaty of commerce between France and Russia had been signed.

The Emperor and Empress were to embark at Cronstadt on the 22nd of June, for a tour in Germany and to Havre. It was reported an interview would be had with the Emperor of Austria at Wiesbad in July.

The trade reports from St. Petersburg describe business as very dull, with very few arrivals of foreign orders for grain.

A few days since Bishop O'Regan, of Cobequa, was burned in effigy by the French Catholics of Kankakee Illinois, as he passed through that place. The persons who engaged in this affair are sympathizers with Father Chiniqny, the French Priest who was recently excommunicated.

There was a strange phenomenon in Philadelphia, last Thursday afternoon. As the workmen on a building in Willing's Alley were at work, a small black cloud passed over their heads and suddenly broke and deluged them with water. About two hogsheads fell in all, and covered a space of only some thirty feet, while elsewhere was dry.

The Quebec Mercury of Tuesday says that the total number of vessels arrived at that port from sea, up to that day was 320 against 175 last year, showing an increase of 144 vessels.

It is stated that President Buchanan has determined to appoint General Moore, of Maine, Consul General at Canada, vice Andrews.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, July 1, 1857

FLOUR, best warranted,	- - - -	$8 00
" 2nd quality,	- - - -	7 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs,	- - -	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs,	- - $2 00 to	2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,	- - -	4 00
CLOVER " "	- - -	10 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs,	- - $1 50 to	1 85
CORN, bushel of 56lbs,	- - - -	0 75
OATS, " "	- - - -	0 38
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs	- $1 00 to	1 20
BARLEY, 48lbs,	- - - $1 25 to	1 50
HAY, per ton,	- - - -	14 00
STRAW, per load,	- - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel,	- - $0 00 to	1 00
PORK, per 100lbs,	- - - -	9 50
BEEF, do	- - - $9 00 to	9 10
BUTTER, per lb.,	- - - -	0 14

DETROIT, June 30, 1857.

Flour—Market quiet, and operations confined principally to small lots for retail trade. We hear of a sale of 70 bbls red at $7; and 40 bbls extra red at $7 75.

Corn—Dull, 67 a 68c would be a fair quotation.

Oats—About 125 bu from waggons at 44 a 47c.

Provisions—No change. Sales 30 bbls mess pork at $24 50.

Fish—White in demand at previous rates. Sales 50 half bbls trout at $4 62.

Potatoes—150 bu at $1 a 24c.

Butter—40 lbs fresh at 14c.

Eggs—Market steady. Five bbls 14c.

Wool—No changes since our last report 49 a 45c being still paid. The sales in this city and interior towns, for the past two or three days, have been immense.

Married,

In the City of Detroit, on Tuesday the 30th inst., Mr. Edward Green of this place, to Miss Elizabeth Herrod of Petite Cote.

WANTED.

An active Lad is Wanted at this Office as an Apprentice, for two or three years.

Sandwich, June 1857.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,

Provincial Land Surveyors,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

THE County Council will meet, at the Town Hall Amherstburg, on Monday next 29th June.

County Council Office.

Sandwich, June, 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Gaolers, Bailiffs, Constables, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, Sheriff Essex.

June 17th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.

J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.

JOHN J. PITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Essex, for the examination of Teachers, will be held at Sandwich on Tuesday the thirtieth day of June next,

By order,
Sandwich, } PAUL JOHN SALTER,
June 10, 1857. } *Secretary Bd. P. I.*

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

Special Notices.

BE WISE IN TIME.

From their unfailing efficacy, yet comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the Biliary and Digestive Organs, Sir Astley Cooper's *Pills* are of inestimable value in this country in which Bilious Diseases and other complaints attended with congestion of the Liver, so much abound. Taken either a short time before or after exposure, they render the system less liable to contract infectious or epidemic diseases, and should be resorted to by persons residing in low and marshy situations, or where travelling or exposed to contagion, also those who are debilitated by intense and long application to business or study, as well as those of sedentary habits, will derive great benefit from an occasional use of them. For that debilitated and deranged state of the system, which occurs in the spring season of the year and the beginning of summer, they are particularly applicable. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, although all powerful in curing disease, yet are as pure and harmless as Bread, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the tops of each box of the genuine pills, there is an excellent likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the painting by Lawrence also the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail & Co., Sole Proprietors, London and New York on each box, and on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunnpaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones; two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, "post paid.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and Marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 13th June 1857, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week each way between AMHERSTBURG and RONDEAU on and from the First day July next.

The conveyance to be made in a Two Horse Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Rondeau is 68 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than Five Miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do, to leave *Amherstburg* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and to leave *Rondeau*, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at such hours as may be required, and to proceed direct through both ways—Serving the offices at Dealtown, Romney, Merocs, Jamaington, Gosfield, Kingsville, and Colchester.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded; undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of five hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Amherstburg, Chatham, Rondeau and Merseа.

GILBERT GRIFFIN.
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 1st May, 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	$7 50
Fine do	6 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs	
Rye do	1 25 do
Corn Meal,	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until the 10th of July, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Village of Oxford, on behalf of the Municipality of Colchester, for the construction of a road across the Long Marsh in front of the third Concession, Colchester, according to the plan and specifications of O. Bartley Esqr., C. E. The estimated length of the road is 1760 feet, and the earthwork about 4300 cubic yards. Three culverts are required. Plans can be seen at the Clerk's Office. Each Tender must contain the names of two responsible parties who will become bound with the contractor for the due performance of the work.

THOS. HAWKINS.
Township Clerk.

Council Office, Colchester,
June 2nd, 1857.

(Windsor Herald to copy.)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office, 30th April, 1857.

Alton, Samuel
Aman, Miss Mary L.
Best, Mrs. Nancy
Baby, W. D.
Clark, James
Clark, Rev. A.
Collins, Laban
Drouillard, Gregoir,
East, William
Lafferty, Samu l,
Mahoney, James
McNal, John
Moxley, Edward,
Morrus, Josephine
Perkins, Robert
Pratt, David
Perrea, George,
Roy, Alex. Francis
Reid, Wm.
Smith, James
Sanfield, J. K.
White, John
White, Miss Mary
Walden, Thomas

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Six Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.
Township of Colchester, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accommodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of food will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester, } May 19th, 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground. Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 2.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, " No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Cleff, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Pringe, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. P. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lonn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President : J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hays, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. EN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 4, 5th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN,
Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN, will hold its First Sitting at Deneau's Tavern, in the Sixth Concession, on Saturday the 23rd day of May inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All complaints against the Assessment Roll must be made to the Clerk, on or before the 14th day of this month.

HENRY BOTSFORD,
Township Clerk.

Malden, 6th May, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Anderdon, will hold its First Sitting at the Cottage Tavern, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at the hour of Ten o'clock, A.M.

JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.
Clerk's Office, Clerk.
Anderdon, May 11th, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 252, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A YOUNG MAN holding satisfactory recommendations and a Normal 2nd Class certificate, wishes a situation as Teacher in the vicinity of the year. Trustees will please apply by letter post paid, stating salary to

R. FOSTER,
Leamington, Essex.

TO RENT.

A good New FRAME HOUSE with a never failing Spring Well and a good Stable attached thereto. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office, or of

THOS. HILL.

Sandwich, May 25th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.
Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the house of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 8, N. M. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.

Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester, for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON.
West Tilbury, } Town Clerk.
4th April 1857. }

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Council House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description—parts of the Furniture never having been used, and is all in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS.—Any sum under $13, cash, under $40, three months; above $40, six months.

Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.

Windsor, March 24, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

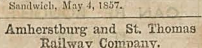
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
St. Thomas, Secretary.
4th May, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both in regard to material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better stand for a tavern in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN HEIFER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in Court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to A. H. WILKINSON,
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Mercurial Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its healing effects in all cases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & Scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bone, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, scalds, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all Kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic, Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq. Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Bingham, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq.
James Hanly, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c. and Goods or Furniture in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Live Risks, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction, on Wednesday, the

1st day of July next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the Concession of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

Artificial Watering.

By this phrase I do not wish to be understood as meaning simply the mere sprinkling of the surface with a machine, but the more extended operation of leading water over whole fields, or farms, in many directions of our Sate, there is often a scarcity of water, and droughts are sometimes severe; sufficiently so, indeed, to diminish very materially the produce of the region where its effects are felt. Yet in these places there are, perhaps without a single exception, ample facilities for supplying, in many instances the natural remedy—WATER. Now many of my farming friends will no doubt be ready to inquire—"How is this to be effected?" I will answer. Wherever there is a pond, spring or stream, it is possible, by narrowly observing the "make" or "lay" of the land—without any machine save the common plow, or perhaps the simple of the laborer, so to divert the water from its natural course, as to flash it over whole fields, or regions of more extended expanse. Suppose for instance a stream to flow from a pond, with a regular supply, through a rolling or somewhat hilly district, where there are many hill-sides, slopes and plains on which drought operates its worst effects. Now is it not obvious that by constructing simple furrow drains with a plow—the direction of which, from a given point of elevation on the shores of the stream, along the side hills, and at an elevation equal throughout its course with the given point, water will flow from them, the same as it would in drains of the same extent were the land level? But by taking the water with you—that is by commencing the drain, and allowing the water to follow as you proceed, and casting the dirt on the lower side so as to form an embankment, you will have enough velocity for the purpose required; and if your ditch be large enough, may secure a sufficiency of water, to water abundantly a field of large extent. This, after the drain is dug is effected by opening small holes in the bank, close to each other and thus allow the water to pass through to the lands below. This is an important subject to the farmer, and especially to such as have dry lands, to which a very small amount of water supplied in this way, would be worth more than all the manure made yearly on their farms however large.

The past summer, my attention was called to this matter by noticing the effects of water carried in this way over the surface of a hillside of large extent, belonging to one of my neighbors—by trade a blacksmith, whose premises are all within sight of my own. In our section the season was quite dry, though not exactly what farmers sometimes call "drought," and the verdure (the field was in grass) was green and beautiful through out.

Had it not been for the water thus supplied, the crop necessarily must have been very light; and yet one hand by a single day's labor with a spade, accomplished this important result! Can any one discover any proportion—properly speaking—between the expense and the end gained? His drain will serve equally well next year, and the year after, and indeed, for scores of years, with scarcely a dollar's expense. So well pleased was my friend with the result, that he has already opened several others, and when the proper season comes round will no doubt open more. The section in which I reside, is without the natural means of supplying these periodical calls for water, and what is quite another thing—without the necessity of them except in extreme cases.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

A Mistake.

A friend in Bucks county informs us, that he had the misfortune to lose his field of sixteen acres of planted corn, by having mixed, in the hill at the time of planting, a quantity of guano and bone dust. The grains were completely destroyed. The quantity applied is not given, but it must have been an over-dose. It should be remembered that guano is a most powerful manure, and half a pint or less will kill a tree an inch in diameter, if applied to the roots. It should never be applied directly to the grain or plant as destruction is sure to follow. When guano was first introduced here, a number of farmers lost their corn from the same cause, but they used guano in the same manner they had been accustomed to use plaster.—When incorporated with the soil thouroughly, we think a table-spoonful of manure put in each hill before planting, would not only be entirely harmless but extremely serviceable; and a mixture of guano and bone-dust would be still better.

Our friends should be careful in the application of guano to their crops; but when judiciously done, we doubt if any other manure will produce the same good effects at the same expense.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

Recipe for the Cure of Swinny, or Big Shoulder in Horses.

A writer in the Southern Cultivator offers the following mixture is said to be an infallible cure for Swinny, or Big Shoulder in horses. It should, however, be applied sparingly, or it will blister.

2 oz. Liquid Opadildoc,
2 " Oil of Spike,
2 " Hartshorn,
2 " Number Six,
3 " Alcohol,
1 " Tincture of Spanish Flies,
1 " Spirits of Turpentine.

I trust that those having horses afflicted with this troublesome disease, may test the above remedy.

Origin of the Potatoe.

So far as known, the roots are indigenous to this country, whence it was carried to England, in 1586, by Sir Walter Raleigh, and planted in his garden. Not being sufficiently acquainted with the nature of the plant, he was near consigning it to destruction in consequence of finding the potatoe apple, or fruit of the plant, bitter and unpalatable, and it was in digging them up that the edible potatoe was discovered. The plant throve rapidly in the British Isles, but especially in Ireland. The potatoe alluded to in Shakespeare, as being common in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the convolvulus batata of which Durnett says: "Not only were its tender roots, and young leaves and shoots, eaten as pot herbs, but they were candied, and made into various sweetmeats."

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH;

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIS, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

AUCTION SALE.

A Sale of Horses, Cows, Buggies, Carts, articles of Household Furniture &c., &c. &c., will take place at Michael Rochlieu's residence near the River Canard, Township of Sandwich, on MONDAY, the 15th of June 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—$5 and under Cash, over that amount from 3 to 9 months' Credit.

MICHAEL ROCHLIEU.

June 1st, 1857.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION

AND

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

IN THE BEAUTIFUL

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a prettier residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POT ASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been for constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25. which has been in operation for a number of years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWENTY STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements in use, Cash—£500.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. Sea inch.
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller,)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon } A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co,
" Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co. Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

FOLSOM'S

MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL

FAGULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD, Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.

A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD, Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS, Special Lecturers.

THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.

DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.

JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES W. W. HARDEN,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chaplin, D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mather, C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - - 30
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches Public Mercantile, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BROOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's New METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS in the United States.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING.

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, reaching the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of comprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *largest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that graduation) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the best location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are newly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance, is able to secure good situations for may of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE.

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Andordon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Proprietor.

Maidstone Cross,
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 100 acres. 100 under fence and under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,

ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think Purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1857. NO. 20.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms!

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.

At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy

Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ d

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.

Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Dove Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Select Poetry.

Home.

Oh! what scenes of bliss and pleasure
Does that heavenly word contain;
Always bringing thoughts of loved ones,
Which their memories sustain.

When oppressed with care and sadness,
As among the world you roam,
O with what delight and gladness
Comes the cheering thought of home

There fond hearts await your coming,
And your name is gently spoke;
There your absence is lamented,
And affection's tear awoke.

When inconstant friends desert you
In adversity's stern hour,
And the clouds of disappointment
O'er your darkened pathway lower.

Then a light breaks through the darkness,
As the thought of home dawns light;
And with feelings sure and hopeful
Can you grasp the beacon bright.

O, with what delightful feelings
Can you turn amid your woes;
Knowing their true hearts are beating,
Though your path be thick with foes,

Let no feeling d're come o'er you,
Which would lead you to reject
Your fond home and its loved inmates,
Or to treat them with neglect.

Think of your once helpless childhood,
Of your parent's watchful care;
How they turned your erring footsteps,
From temptation's luring glare.

How unfeeling is the person,
And how void of all that's good;
Who can think without emotion
Of the place his home once stood.

MYRA.

The Life-Boat.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Continued from our last.

The morning was dark, lowery and chill; and ere long the wind began to howl among the rocks and bluffs. Great drops of rain began to fall, and the sea became covered with foam, as the waves rose and lashed the shore in fury. Louder and louder grew the crash of the elements, and the wild sea grew more furious.

Kate Williams was pale and agitated, for she knew that her brother must be near the coast. She had received the information from the captain of a clipper which had run in ahead of the heavily loaded ship on board which her brother had taken passage.

The storm increased in power during the day, and towards the middle of the afternoon many people had assembled on the little beach below Kate's residence to view the terrible grandeur of the scene. Half a mile from the shore was a huge rock, over which the mad sea now leaps with giant power; and still further out was a low ledge which commenced at a point out far from the beach and extended out two miles into the sea in a semicircular form, the outer end bending to the southward, and being nearly opposite the little beach.

It was about six o'clock when one of the men who had come up to the mansion, discovered a hulk upon the sea at some distance in the offing. He took the spy glass and soon made her out to be a heavy ship, with her masts gone, and lying directly in the trough of the sea.

"*Lost! Lost! O, God!*" So uttered Kate as she received the intelligence of the position of the dismasted ship. "It must be the Vulcan, for no other ship would be this way! O, he is lost!"

Various were the words of consolation offered to the afflicted maiden. John Glancey was by her side, and with his arms about her fair form he bade her hope.

The night settled down dark and drear over the mad waters, and the storm abated not at all. The vivid lightning streamed through the heavens, and the loud thunder roared in the black vault. Ere long another sound came booming upon the air. It was the report of a heavy gun! At intervals of about a minute the gun was heard, and at length a crowd was collected upon the beach.

For nearly half an hour there had been no lightning, but now the vivid flash lighted up the heavens once more, and a cry of horror went up from the anxious watchers, for the ship could be plainly seen just driving towards the outer end of the long reef!

"They are lost now!" uttered an old man, who leaned heavily upon his staff. "If the ship strikes that reef she must go to pieces there, and no earthly power can help them!"

Kate Williams heard these words.

"O, sir," she cried, "I have a life-boat here! Could not some one go out in that?"

"Ah, Kate Williams, in your agony you forget the stern facts of the case. No man could live in such a sea. You can find no man here who would dare undertake such a task."

Kate's heart sank within her as she turned away. The rain had ceased falling now, and 'twas only the spray that dashed over the shivering forms upon the beach. In a few moments more the lightning streamed through the heavens again, and the cry of horror went up loud and long. The ship had struck!

"Poor fellows!" uttered the old man, "'tis all over with them now! The ship must soon go to pieces there!"

Kate gathered her shawl about her and rushed towards the spot where the life-boat had been hauled down.

"God help him now!" she cried, wringing her hands in agony. "O, Frank! Frank! my brother! Will no one go? Mr. Glancey, can you not find some stout man to go out in this boat! O, with this boat once there he might be saved!"

"Be calm, my dear Kate," urged the lawyer, taking her by the hand. "No mortal man would dare venture out there. Death stands too near at hand."

As he ceased speaking the flame of heaven glared out again; and the ship still hung upon the rocks with the sea beating furiously over her.

"Hallo! Hallo o o o!" at this moment shouted a clear, ringing voice above the clash of the elements. "Where is the life-boat? Where is it?"

"Here—here—right by the little pier," answered a man.

"Then cut it loose! Away with it!" shouted the same voice in reply; and on the next moment Harry Winship came rushing to the spot where the crowd had gathered about the life-boat. The light from the lanterns shone in his face, and he looked like a giant at that moment. He had thrown off his coat, and placed a close oil cloth cap upon his head.

"In the name of mercy," he cried, "why is not this boat off?"

"Would you rush on to certain death?" spoke the old man, who had followed Kate hither.

"Rush on to death?" repeated Harry, quickly. "There are a score of men in yonder ship looking death in the face, and shall we see them die thus, and not put forth a hand? No! When I am in cast off the line!"

"But you cannot pull the boat against this sea, young man."

"Then let some one come and help me!—What—none? Then these arms shall do all they can. They can but fail."

With these words Harry leaped into the boat and caught the oars which were secured in the row-locks. A projecting promontory shielded the spot where the boat lay, so that there was no difficulty in pushing off. With all his power the noble youth bent himself to the work. He had passed the stay-belt about his waist, so that the sea could not wash him away

In a few moments the life boat and its occupant were lost in the darkness. There was one heart upon the beach beating prayerfully for him; but he knew it not. He had not seen Kate. He had just arrived when he saw the ship upon the reef, and uttered the cry we heard.

The next flash gleamed a moment on the water. The boat was on the top of a huge sea, and the youth was working all his might. Down, down, the frail bark sank—a deep murmur of prayer upon the shore—and then all was dark again. Anon the heavens glowed again,

"God help him!" murmured a quivering voice. 'Twas Kate's, and her hands were tightly clasped.

Again and again the lightning came, and at each time the struggling boat was nearer the ship. The boat was very light, and the strength which now propelled it was almost superhuman. At length the frail boat was seen directly under the stern of the ship, and some thought they saw a line thrown from the high deck.

"By heavens!" uttered the old man, "he knows how to handle that boat. He knows just where to pull, and just where he may rest."

"Ay," answered another, "he was brought up in a boat."

"So was I," resumed the old man, "but I never could have done that."

It lightened again, but no boat could be seen. Nearly an hour had now passed since the boat left the beach; and during that hour the noble doctor had labored with all his might. Again and again the glare of the heavens spread over the sea, and at length the life-boat was seen once more. It was coming towards the land.

"*'Tis full of men!*"

A giant sea arose close upon the beach, and upon it was the life-boat. On, on—one more roll—one heavy throe, and the sea broke upon the sand, and the boat was thrown high up upon the shore; and the next moment living men began to leap from it. They turned, as they gained the hard footing, and lifted from the boat an inanimate form. It was Harry Winship weak and faint.

"Frank! Frank! O, is my brother here?"

"He my own Kate! God bless you my sister!"

And on the instant a tall, stout, sea-wet man clasped the now fainting girl to his bosom.

* * * * * * *

The morning sun rose bright and clear, and many people came down to the shore of the sea to view the scene. The roof was clear now, and upon the beach lay all that was left of the noble ship. Here and there it was cast—one shapeless, separated mass of fragments.

But in the mansion above there is a brighter scene. Eight-and-twenty living souls are there, who were last night upon the deck of the ship. No one was lost—not one! And the saviour, too, was up. He was safe and unharmed—only weak and exhausted still. He had reached the ship—received a line and secured it—and then he sank down senseless and powerless. Every nerve and every muscle had been strained to its utmost. Frank Williams—noble, generous Frank, looking in feature like his sister—had blessed him a thousand times, and all the rest had joined him.

Towards the middle of the day Harry had gone out into the library and sat down. The confusion of the party made his head ache. He had been there a few minutes when the door opened, and Kate entered. She stood before him a single moment, and then she sank down upon her knees at his feet, with her hands clasped towards him.

"Forgive me! O, forgive me!" she cried. "Forgive me, Harry, and place me in your heart once more! Forget what I said! O, forget and forgive!"

Ah, that scene was brightest of all. Half an hour afterwards, Frank found his sister, for whom he had been searching, in Harry's arms. She was happy now.

May we not suppose that John Glancey's standard of bravery sank very low after this in the estimation of those who knew all the circumstances? And every body in the town did know them. People now knew which was the true hero; and they began to understand that a coward can be lashed into exposing his life, by anger and a desire for revenge—but a true man never.

Before the snows of winter came, John Glancey, Esquire, left for the nearest city, while Harry Winship went to the sea-side mansion and became the brother-in-law of Frank Williams,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This great household medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. Dyspepsia, bowel complaints, and billious disorders, are common to all climates. Tens of thousands die of them; and to suffer under them in their chronic form is a living death. Now it is a fact as well established, as that the sun lights the world, that these Pills invariably cured the above named maladies in all their Protean forms. Are they not, then, articles of prime necessity? And does not the head of a family who neglects to administer them to the sick of his household, incur a heavy responsibility. If proof of their efficacy is desired, it is offered in the shape of volumes of authentic testimony from every nation on the face of the earth.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

OF THE

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

TOWN HALL,
AMHERSTBURG, June 29th, 1857.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment at the Town Hall in the Town of Amherstburg.

The Roll was called.

Present, Theodore Malott Esquire Warden: and Messrs Bondy, Brush, Caldwell, Cunningham, Desjardins, Flanagan, Leggatt, Marentette, and Wigle.

The Warden handed in the presentment of the Grand Jury of this County, upon the subject of gaol labour, made at the last assizes, which was read, and after a short discussion, the subject was laid over.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Wigle that the Council adjourn, to meet again at 3 o'clock P. M.

Carried.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being present.

Notices of motions were given.

Moved by Wigle, seconded by Cunningham, that the Council adjourn to meet again at 10 o'clock A. M.

Carried,

J. H. WILKINSON, County Clerk. THEODORE MALOTT, Warden.

SECOND DAY.

TOWN HALL,
Amherstburg, June 30th 1857.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Roll was called.

Present, Theodore Malott Esquire Warden: and Messrs Brush, Caldwell, Cunningham, Desjardins, Flanagan, Macdonell, Marentette, Wigle, and Woodbridge.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Council do meet on Tuesday the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. in the Town Hall Amherstburg, for the purpose of examining and equalizing the assessment rolls of the several Municipalities, of the County.

Carried.

Mr. Brush presented a petition of W. P. Cornwall and others, which was read and referred to the Committee, on roads and bridges.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Macdonell, that it is expedient to loan the sum of £25,000, by the issue of debentures, for the improvement of County Roads, and that leave be granted to introduce a by law for that purpose.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Marentette, that it is inexpedient at present to borrow money for the improvement of County roads and bridges; and that the resolution to provide for raising £25,000 be not entertained.

The vote having been taken upon the amendment, and the names called for, stood thus.

For the amendment, Messrs Flanagan, Marentette and Wigle:—3.

Nays:—Messrs Brush, Bondy, Caldwell, Cunningham, Desjardins, Leggatt, Macdonell and Woodbridge:—8.

The amendment was lost and the original motion was then put and carried.

The County Treasurer handed in his report which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Leggatt's By-Law entitled a "By-Law to appropriate a sum of money to purchase a set of weights and measures, from the Municipality of the Town of Amherstburg," was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Mr, Caldwell's By-Law entitled a "By-Law to appropriate a sum of money to build a bridge over the river Canard, on the town line between the townships of Anderdon and Sandwich," was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Mr. Wigle's By-Law entitled a "By-Law to repeal By-Law No. 20, passed on the 4th day of December A.D. 1855, entitled a "By-Law to enable the Municipal Council of the County of Essex to raise by way of loan the sum of £10,000 for opening town lines and improving the County Roads within the County of Essex," was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Mr. Wigles' By-Law entitles a "By-Law to provide a rate for the improvement of Town lines and other County roads" was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Desjardins, that the Council adjourn, to meet again at 2 o'clock P. M.

Carried,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being present.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the following members, namely, the Warden, and Messrs Wigle, Caldwell, Macdonell, the mover and seconder be a special committee to overhaul the assessment returns for 1856 and 1857, with a view to the equalization of the assessments, for the present year and to report thereon to this Council.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Council adjourn, to meet again at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

To be continued.

The Last of the Filibusters.

Three hundred and four of Walker's capitulated men, including sixty-four outsiders, arrived at Panama on the 19th ult. One man named Jones died from exhaustion. They were transported by the American bark *J. R. More*, at the expense of the Costa Rican Government. The American Commodore, Marvine, paid their transit across the Isthmus by drafts on the United States at $25 a man. These men still remain at Aspinwall, as the Mail Steamship Company will not carry them off at any price. Another company of 139, including 121 men, mostly sick and wounded, 12 women and 5 children, were sent across the lake and down the river San Juan, on board the Costa Rican steamboats, under the charge of a *coloured captain*, David Murray, and a coloured crew, to Greytown. At Greytown they were kindly provided for by Col. Cauty, an English officer in the Costa Rican Service, and the Mosquito king just dropped down from Bluefields to pay the discontented filibusters a visit. During their stay at Greytown four men died, including Thomas Meagher's friend, Lieutenant Nagle. On the 10th ult. the United States sloop-of-war, *Cyane*, arrived, and took them to Aspinwall. Two men died on the voyage from Greytown to Aspinwall. They presented a deplorable appearance, all covered with vermin, and suppurating wounds. This body was transferred from the *Cyane* to the United States steam frigate *Wabash*, her Majesty's ship *Orion* assisting in the transfer by the loan of a launch and two boats, and arrived at Sandy Hook on Sunday afternoon, the 28th ult. Adjutant General Thomson, of Virginia died on the passage. The account of the character of the filibusters, says a United States cotemporary, as given by the officers of the *Wabash*, is most unflattering to them as a body. They are represented as being unkind and regardless of each others welfare; those well, could not be got to attend to the wants of the sick, unless they were absolutely compelled to do so. One man, when ordered to attend to some of the sick, said:—"You may shoot me, Lieutenant, but I will be d—d if I will work." The Lieutenant told him he could not shoot him, but he could starve him, and the miserable wretch went without eating thirty-six hours before he would obey the command to attend to his suffering countrymen. It was likewise stated that the filibusters could only be got up in the morning by turning the hydrant upon them and giving them an abundant wetting.

The men generally speak in the most contemptuous terms of General Walker and his management in Nicaragua; the women, some of whom are very intelligent, use terms of the most scathing rebuke towards Walker and his whole operations.

Those lately landed are totally destitute, and are thus described:—

"There are ninety two sick and wounded men on board the *Wabash*; twenty of them are suffering from severe wounds. They are treated with skill and care; many of them are scarcely able to move; some have lost their legs, others arms, others again have great scares, swollen wounds, gangrene, &c. They are indeed a most pitiful looking body of men. The officers of the ship describe to the condition of the men, when received on board, as one of the most wretched that can be imagined—great wounds which had never been dressed, festered and swollen, bodies incased with dirt, and covered with vermin. Lice, which had never before had been seen in that ship, were found in abundance; they domiciled on the body of almost every filibuster. The officers of the ship had to bathe themselves in rum; the crew was almost demoralized with fear of an actual endurance of the vermin. The hair of the poor unfortunate passengers had to be cut close to their heads; they were bathed and compelled to be clean."

There are besides 350 deserters now enjoying Costa Rican hospitality at San Jose Costa Rica. About 100 intend settling in the country. The Costa Ricans have been celebrating the honourable achievements of their arms and observe how they treated their pale-faced enemies;—

"But in the midst of this joyful multitude there were numerous groups forming a most singular contrast. About 300 filibusters had entered the capital shortly before our troops; all were free, and were seen everywhere mixing with the people, who even in the day of triumph did not offer them the slightest insult. On the contrary they regaled them, and the soldiers divided their bread with them, and drank and toasted each other, proving that those who had the courage to rush to the fray, knew also how to forgive, exhibiting a noble example of the generosity of the Costa Rican people."

Would the citizens of the Model Republic treat the "greasers" so tenderly!

Costa Rica still holds Punta Arenas and the San Juan River, which is open to all legitimate traffic. The Americans are hoping that Costa Rica and Nicaragua will fall out on the territorial question, and give the filibusters another opportunity of stepping in. The Nicaraguan Government is re-organized; the latest news is as follows:—

"I learn that all the principal men of Nicaragua have united and sent representatives to Leon, where a meeting has been held, at which it was mutually and cordially agreed that Gen. Martinez, who is a Granadine, should be acting President for eight months, and Gen. Jerez Minister of War and Commander in Chief of the army for the same period, at the end of which time a general election is to take place for the choice of a President by the people."

The Late Catastrophe.

From the Quebec Chronicle of Thursday Morning.

The Coroner and Jury yesterday viewed and examined 27 bodies. This and work occupied them all day. There were 22 more of the dead recovered at Caprouge yesterday, and brought down in a steamer sent up for the purpose. This makes the total number of the bodies recovered,—222.

There were 200 passengers by the John McKenzie alone missing, so that there must be, at least, 50 bodies still unrecovered, allowing for the lost among the cabin and steerage passengers, the crew, and raftsmen on board the Montreal.

LIST OF BODIES EXAMINED, AT REYNARD'S WHARF, BY THE CORONER AND JURY, ON THE 2ND JULY, 1857.

1—James Muir, aged 7, recognized by his mother Mrs. Agnes Muir.

2—William Ferguson, aged 46, recognised by his widow, and his effects handed to her.

3—Thelesphore Bourgette, aged 22, sailor of the Montreal, recognised by his father Louis Bourgette, of St. Roch's, Quebec.

4—Jean Baptiste Leger, aged 36, a farmer, of Coteau du Lac; identified by his brother Antonine.—Effects 5s 7d, in notes and silver, handed to his brother.

5—Thomas Maikle, aged 48, identified by his brother John Meikle, of La Chute, C. E. Effects:—found on his body, a gold watch and key; £23 5 in notes, and 3s 4½d in cash. (This unfortunate gentleman came to Quebec to meet his father an old man of some 90 summers whom he had not seen for 25 years, saw him and was glad—was glad only for a moment. That day in which he met him in Quebec, even before the sun had set, he perished with him in the Montreal; a surviving brother having had the pain of beholding his aged parent perish by the flood, and another by drowning.)

7—John Wilson, aged 47, identified by his father, Robert Wilson, of Paisley, Scotland.

7—Jane McLarey, aged about 4; her parents in London, C. W., recognised by John Campbell.

8—Adolphe Asselin, fireman of the Montreal, aged 21, recognised by his brother Milien Asselin, of Malbaie.

9—Amable Leblanc, aged 36, of Coteau du Lac, recognised by Antoine Leger. Effects: 2s 6½d.

10—A man, unknown, aged 17, dark brown hair, 5 ft. 6 in., tweed trowsers, white cotton shirt, green cloth jacket and vest. ascertained to be Thomas Goverlock, son of the Goverlock previously identified; recognized by John Campbell, of the ship John McKenzie.

11—Archibald Currie, aged 54, a mason, from Campbeltown, Argyleshire, identified by Robert Wilson. Was on his way to his son who is a joiner, in Chatham, C. W. Effects:—10 sovereigns, and 17s 6d in silver; steamboat through ticket value $12.

12—James McBride, aged 30, from Tollcross near Glasgow. Has a mother in Toronto. Effects:—A silver watch, a sovereign and half sovereign, and 2s in cash Recognised by his cousin John Haig. Had a tin box on board with a good deal of money in bank notes and a check in it.

13—A man unknown, aged about 50, apparently a French Canadian; 5 ft. 9 in, check shirt, (dress of a fireman.)

14.—William Shanks, about 18, from Paisley Scotland, recognized by John Campbell. Father in Hamilton, C. W. (An aunt named Catherine, a cripple aged 38, buried on board the steamer, having at the time about her £1000.)

15.—Duncan McAllister, aged 11, son of John McAllister, indentified by his brother, Archibald McAllister. Family from Argyleshire.

16.—A man, unknown, aged 23, 5 ft. 10 in., green plaid trowsers, black coat, black satin vest, and woollen stockings; dark brown hair:—Effects, $8 in bank notes and a pair of gold ear-rings.

17.—Catherine Bloomfield, aged 12 years, daughter of Andrew Bloomfield, Engine Driver Grand Trunk Railway Co., Toronto; indentified by John Hag.

18.—A woman unknown, aged 57, ascertained on examination to be Mrs. Janet Douglas, wife of James Douglas, of Wishart, Lanarkshire.—Effects:—Found sewed up in her stays,—9 sovereigns, 21 half sovereigns; and £10 15 sterling in silver, mostly a boy of 11 out of a family of 10 (aved.)

19—A woman, unknown, aged about 35 dark hair, black straw bonnet, 5 ft 4 in; green and red plaid gown; woollen stockings.—No effects.

20—A woman unknown, aged about 28, green merino dress; recognized by John Campbell as one of his passengers of the John McK nzie. Black hair. 5 feet 5, woollen stockings and coarse woollen petticoat. No effects.

21—William Douglas, aged 11, son of James Douglas, recognized by John Haig.

22—William Goverlock, aged 9, son of John Goverlock, previously mentioned. Recognized by John Campbell.

23—Mary McQueen, a Highland woman aged about 40, indentified by papers found on her person; a common ring with a red stone in it, on fourth finger of left hand. Effects:—3s 10d. She had a letter from "John McPherson, Douse Road, Murray H. Road," Post Office, Belfast, Prince Edward's Island, and an extract of entry of birth signed by H. Matheson, Registrar for the District of Stenschon in the County Inverness.

24—A woman unknown, aged about 40, supposed to be a Roman Catholic, a scepuary having been found on her body; height 5 feet 2, black hair, dark brown merino dress, black worsted stockings, a brass ring on fourth finger of left hand, and frilled sleeved chemise.

25—A man unknown, aged 41, light brown hair, small red whiskers running under the chin, brown cloth trowsers, blue cotton striped shirt, white cotton drawers, brown vest with pearl buttons, black cloth coat, and woollen socks; recognized by John Campbell and Robert Wilson, as Andrew McGavin, on whom the silver snuff box was found.

26—James Stewart, aged 22, from Cow Caddens, Glasgow. Indentified by Charles Campbell. Effects:—Daguerreotype likeness of a young woman, watch key, 2 pen knives, a cork screw and 5d in copper.

27—George Crawford, aged 23, recognized by Charles Cameron, a grocer, in Ayr, Scotland. Effects:—4½ sovereigns, 20s 1½d in silver and copper, 1 silver watch and gold guard; reference to Cowen and Cross, Montreal.

HEROISM.

The boy Narcisse Lamontagne, who so heroically saved 5 children from the steamer Montreal was in town yesterday. He is about 13 years old, and tall for his age, is of delicate form; and it is really wonderful that he should have had the presence of mind and courage to grapple with the children in the water, some of them being nearly as tall as himself. Mr. J. B. Ryan, and Capt. St. Louis, of the steamer Victoria, took him about the city yesterday afternoon, with the view of getting a subscription raised to reward him for his noble conduct. He is from Sorel, and we are informed that he is the chief support of his widowed mother. Surely such heroism as this boy displayed should not pass unrewarded. We have no Humane Society in Quebec, but we have, we trust, those in this city who, admiring this noble boy's conduct, will give him a medal and something besides it. It was by seizing the door of a state room, placing the children upon it, and pushing it before him while he swam, that, at different trips, he succeeded in landing on dry rocks or on the beach 8 of the survivors who would have, otherwise met, with the hundreds of others, a watery grave.

LATEST.

At 10 o'clock last night the steamer Alliance, with the Coroner and Jury on board returned from the wreck of the Montreal.—The Alliance brought down 25 bodies. One of these had been identified as John McGavin, a passenger by the John McKenzie. The remains of one of the victims, almost entirely calcined, have also arrived by this steamer.

The River Police brought down from Canrouge last evening 4 bodies. Another body was picked up by a pilot off Beauport One by a timber tower, and one by the captain of a ship, at Lampson's booms,—Total 7.

When the Alliance left Canrouge, 3 more bodies were reported to be lying on the beach. The corpses are now beginning to rise and float around the wreck.

UNACCOUNTED FOR AND LOST.

No of bodies previously reported found	168
Found yesterday	32
Total to this time	200

BODIES IDENTIFIED YESTERDAY.

The Coroner and Jury repair to Raymard's wharf, to view the bodies of two persons found drowned by the crew of the ship 'Onward,' at Canrouge and which were brought to town by the River Police on Tuesday evening. The bodies were examined and identified as follows:—

No. 1.—Josephine Cantin, aged 27, wife of Michael Tourville, indentified by her husband, of the city of Montreal, who removed the body.

No. 2—Robert Dick, aged 16, porter, recognised by Captain Biennerhassett, as being a passenger by the 'John McKenzie.' Effects—1 silver watch; 2 sovereigns; 4 English half Crowns; 7 English sixpenses, and 1½d.

The following bodies were brought on board the steamer 'Alliance,' of St Augustin, and examined by the Coroner and Jury yesterday, on board of that steamer:—

1—Lecli Lejeuna, aged 55, wife of Pierre Bebard, of St Roch's Quebec, trader, recognized by her husband.

2—Hugh Wylie, aged 9, indentified by Captain Bionnerhassett as being a passenger by the 'John McKenzie.'

—3 Angus McCrae, aged 16, laborer, recognized by a William Black, as passenger by the 'John McKenzie.'

4—James Tweedle, tea and coffee merchant, No. 40 Charlotte street, Leith, aged 29, recognized by Captain Biennerhassett. Effects:—1 silver watch with gold guard and chain; 1 gold breast pin, 2 gold studds; 1 pocket book and 8s 4d.

Maple Leaf Calendar
OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

July 1857.

9, Th.—Gen. Taylor President of the United States, died 1850. Steamer Queen of the West burnt 1853. The importation of slaves into Upper Canada prohibited 1793. Sun rises 4.38, sets 7.42, rises 1 minute later and sets 1 minute earlier each day.

10. F.—Columbus born 1447. British consul arrested at Cincinnati, by United States authorities upon a charge of recruiting for the foreign legion 1855. British opened fire upon the Redan 1855. John Calvin born 1509. Duguerre died 1851. Old London bridge burnt 1212. A royal charter granted to Trinity College 1802.

11. S.—Salamis born 1792. The allied fleets bombarded Sweaburg 1855.

12. Sun.—Ernsmuis died 1536. Circus riot in Toronto; Lord John Russell resigned his seat in the Cabinet; The Arsenal of Tripoli revolted 1855. Battle of the Boyne 1690. The Crimea evacuated by the allied armies 1856.

13. M.—Murder died 1850. Napoleon surrendered 1815. Commander de Belvise arrived at Quebec in the French frigate Capricieuse; Lord John Russell resigned the office of Colonial Secretary 1856. French Revolution broke out 1789. Canada invaded by United States troops 1812.

14. T.—Mrs. Sibbons born 1755. Severe Russian Sortie from Sebastopol 1855. Dr. John Hunter born 1728. Sir James Stuart died 1855. The Bastile destroyed 1789. Moon last quarter 7.39 a. m.

15. W.—Detroit taken 1812.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JULY 9. 1857.

On Thursday evening last a dinner was given to the Hon. Colonel Prince, Edwin Larwill, Esquire M. P. P. and Messrs Carron, McLeod and Park, by the Amherstburg people as the Salmoni House. The object of the dinner was, as a mark of their appreciation of those gentlemen, for the stand taken by them, in the Great Southern Rail, way struggle, and their exertions on behalf of the Town of Amherstburg. It would be useless at present to go over the ground that has so often been gone over before, in connection with the Railway matters, to show how far those gentlemen are entitled to the mark of appreciation that has been tendered them, by the Amherstburg people, for all who have read the numberless articles that have appeared from week to week in this journal upon the subject will feel satisfied that this mark of esteem was due them.

The dinner was attended by a large number of persons (and a more respectable party could not be found,) from different parts of the County; we have been informed that over a hundred sat down, to partake of the splendid repast that was provided.

The dinner was all that could be desired, and everything that was seasonable, was furnished in the usual style of the *Salmoni House*, which is saying enough in its favour. The wines were excellent, and everything went off in the happiest manner that could be desired, with the band discoursing sweet music all the while; everything that the heart as well as the palate could desire was provided to render the feast complete, and right well did the *knife and fork* play their part at the festive board.

The party having sat down to dinner at eight o'clock or a little after, the cloth was removed at about half past nine, when a number of standard toasts were given from the chair, and when the toast of the evening was given,—the Hon. John Prince, which was received most enthusiastically by all present and having been drunk in a *bumper* with a three times three, Mr. Albert Prince rose to respond to the toast, in the absence of his father, who he stated was unable to attend on account of the state of his health, and that he had been directed to express his regret, at his inability to avail himself of of the honour which had been conferred upon him, and that nothing but severe indisposition would have kept him away.

Mr. Prince then referred to the subject of the Southern Railway at some length, and severely criticised the conduct of Mr. Rankin in the part that he took in attempting to turn the Southern Railway to his own advantage and the disadvantage of the company and the country generally.

Mr. Prince was followed by Mr. Larwill who also entered very fully into the subject, and made a most excellent speech; then came Mr. Carron, and then rose Mr. McLeod, to explain the part that he had taken in the Southern Railway struggle, at great length. We regret that it is out of our power to report the different speeches made, for we never remember to have heard better ones, on any similar occasion, then were delivered at this.

All the speakers entered very fully into the all-absorbing topic of the night—The Southern Railway.—

The party did not break up until near morning and all left well pleased with what they had heard and highly delighted with the festivities of the evening.

WYMAN'S PANORAMA.

It is some time since we have had an opportunity, of enjoying ourselves more than on Monday evening last, at Wyman's Panorama of the Russian War and Niagara falls. The view of the falls, the scenery and the many other objects of interest in the neighborhood of that wonderful, place, are true to nature; so correct and natural are the representations that one will imagine himself standing in reality, gazing upon the many wonderful sights that meet his view when at the falls, you can almost imagine that you hear the roaring of the mighty waters, as they pour over the awful precipice. There is perhaps, nothing more interesting in the many views represented than the trip, in the "Maid of the Mist" steamer, which is so natural that the audience imagined themselves upon the boat and making the trip for a certainty; in this view every object is represented from the great cataract, down the river, to the whirlpool, including the great Suspension Bridge.

The panorama of the Russian War also affords an opportunity of seeing, many an interesting locality in connection with the late war, of which we had only been able to read before, but now through the means of this panorama we are made familiar with them.

The evening's entertainment was finished off by Mr. Flanders, with a number of very excellent *slight of hand* tricks, which particularly amused the juveniles, who no doubt thought that Mr. Flanders was connected with another interesting *individual* whose name we need not mention. As a ventriloquist, he surpasses anything we have heretofore heard in that way, and his introduction of a number of imaginary characters to the audience through that means, afforded no small share of amusement.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSION.

The County Court opened on Tuesday the 7th inst, Present A. Chewett Esquire, Judge, P. J. Salter Esq. and Felix a Lafferty Esq.

The Grand Jury sworn Edward Davis Foreman; Amos Brush, James Gibb, Ellis, Hillman, Joseph Mason, Theodore Kalistocker, Thomas Mears, Hugh Maloney, John Mullins, John McGuire, Julian Panquet William Sheldon, Michael Wigle, John Ward, John Martindale.

Fortier *vs* McGregor, issue undefended, verdict for Plaintiff £166 10s.

Washington *vs* Mulder, defended issue, verdict for plaintiff £20.

Spragul etal *vs* Miller, defended issue, verdict for plaintiff £76 3s 7d.

Woodbridge *vs* Miller defended issue, verdict for plaintiff £37 17s 6d.

Ives *vs* Bullock, defended issue, verdict for defendant.

Knill *vs* Harris, defended issue, verdict for plaintiff £21.

☞ In another part of the paper appears a letter from Col. Prince; next week we intend publishing the celebrated *resolutions* as well as the Colonel's speech, that called forth the dark resolutions.

A man who had both arms broken by a railroad accident claiming damages, the company offered him a small sum of money, and a "free ticket over the road for life!" This was adding to injury. They evidently meant to kill him off altogether!

Horrible Murder in Detroit.

AN OFFICER SHOT!

THE MURDERERS ARRESTED!!

The inhabitants of Fourth Ward were thrown into a great excitement last evening, by the rumour that an officer of the city had been shot on Congress street, by a notorious rowdy, living near No. 235, on that street. The Mayor immediately deputised Henry Metz, Anthony McLogan, and John Keeley, who went with officer Champ to the scene of the murder, and succeeded in arresting eleven persons, who were supposed to be implicated in the affair.

The facts in regard to the homicide are as far as we have been able to gather them, were as follows:

Sheriff Cicott, wishing the services of some officers, sent officer Austin after Charles Small a deputy sheriff, and as he was returning up Congress street with him, between 8 and 9 o'clock, they encountered a large gang of men, most of them drunken, who were engaged in something of a quarrel. The officers attempted to seperate the combatants, when they were immediately set upon, and during the melee a shot was fired by one of the rowdies, taking effect in Mr. Small's head. He immediately fell, and was soon after removed by W. Henderson, Esq., and another gentleman, who were standing by, and witnessed the whole transaction. Mr. Austin was badly stabbed about the head, and will doubtless be confined to his house for some days. Small lingered in great pain until about 6 o'clock this morning, when death put an end to his misery.

About half past 8 this morning, Justice Lane was called and a jury sworn at the late residence of the deceased, after which the inquest was adjourned to take place at his office at 11 o'clock. Drs. Davenport and Thompson were called, and were proceeding with the *post mortem* examination when our reporter left. The appearance of the head of the deceased, shows that the person who fired the pistol, must have stood back of Small, and rather to the right of him, and we should judge that the murderer stood higher than the other, from the fact that the ball entered the top of the head, and proceeded downwards towards the left eye. It was the opinion of some of those who examined the body, that deceased was partly down at the time the shot was fired which is no doubt his true position as he was struck repeatedly before. His left eye presents the appearance of having received a blow, but this may have been caused by the ball lodging near it, on the inside.

One of the men arrested, named William Kelly, a notorious character, was stripped after arriving at the jail, and his shirt was found covered with fresh blood. He was arrested in bed, and protested that he knew nothing of the matter. He was recognised by officer Austin, however as one of the ring leaders in the gang. Great praise is due officer Stadler for his efforts in ferreting out the criminals. We understand that one of the prisoners has announced his determination to reveal the whole facts, with the names of the persons implicated, one of whom he states has not yet been arrested. This will probably be done to day, and in the meantime officers will be on the track of the parties who have escaped. The whole affair shows a most brutal murder, and we sincerely trust the perpetrators may meet the punishment due their crime.

To the Editor of the Colonist

DEAR SIR,—Your valuable paper of yesterday has afforded me a rich treat and not a little fun in the report of an indignation meeting of "the colored citizens" of Toronto, for the purpose of censuring me. Perhaps I ought not to notice their proceedings—perhaps it would be more becoming in me to allow them to pass at once into the oblivion which awaits them; but as it is the fashion in this country not unfrequently to assume that to be true which appears in print against an individual, unless he flatly denies the accusation, I shall, at least, for once, condescend to notice these absurd proceedings. They deal in generalities, and so Shall I. Of the colored citizens of Toronto I know little or nothing; no doubt, some very respectable persons are to be found, and perform the inferior duties belonging to their station tolerably well. Here they are kept in order—in their proper places—but their "proceedings" are evidence of their natural conceit, their vanity, and their ignorance; and in them the cloven foot appears and evinces what they would do if they could. I believe that in this city, as in some others of our Province, they are looked upon as necessary evils, and only submitted to because white servants are so scarce. But I now deal with these fellows as a body, and I pronounce them to be, as such, the *greatest curse* ever inflicted upon the two magnificent western counties which I have the honor to represent in the Legislative Council of this Province! and few men have had the experience of them that I have. Among the many estimable qualities they possess, a systematic habit of *lying* is not the least prominent; and the "colored citizens" aforesaid seem to partake of that quality in an eminent degree, because in their famous *Resolutions* they roundly assert that during the Rebellion "I walked arm and arm with the colored men" (I owe my election to the votes of colored men"—and that I have "accumulated much earthly gains," as a lawyer, among "colored clients." All lies! Lies! Lies! from beginnigg to end. I admit that one company of blacks did belong to my contingent battalion, but they made no part of soldiers, and were, comparatively speaking, unsusceptible of drill or discipline, and were conspicuous for one act only—a stupid sentry shot the son of one of our oldest Colonels, under a mistaken notion that he was hereby doing his duty. I have never (I) never did myself the honor of "walking arm in arm" with one of the colored gentlemen of that distinguished corps. Then, as to my election. Few, very few blacks voted for me. *I never canvassed them*, and hence, I supposed they supported as a body, my opponent. They took sumptuous upon "a *monument of injured innocence*," and for sustaining the monument for awhile, upon the pedestal their influence erected. But the monument fell, and the fall proved that such influence was merely ephemeral, and it sank into insignificant nothingness, as it should, and I hope never will do! or God help this noble land. Poor Blackies! Be not so bold or so conceited, or so insolent hereafter, I do beseech you.

Then how rich I have become among my "colored clients!" I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that I have been the friend—the steady friend of our Western "Darkies" for more than twenty years; and amidst difficulties and troubles innumerable, (for they are a litigious race), I have been their adviser, and I never made twenty pounds out of them in that long period! The fact is that the poor creatures had never the ability to pay a lawyer's fee.

It has been my misfortune, and the misfortune of my family to live among those Blacks, (and they have lived *upon us*,) for twenty-four years. I have employed hundreds of them, and, with the exception of one (named Richard Hunter), not one has ever done for us a week's honest labor. I have taken them into my service, have fed and clothed them, year after year, on their arrival from the States, and in return I have generally found them rogues and thieves, and a graceless, wothless, thriftless, lying set of vagabonds. That is my very plain and very simple description of the Darkies as a body, and it would be endorsed by all the Western white men with very few exceptions.

I have had scores of their George Washingtons, Thomas Jeffersons, James Madisons, as well as their Dinahs, and Glenirias, and Lavinias, in my service, and I understand them thoroughly, and I conclude the whole batch (old Richard Hunter excepted) in the category above described. To conclude, you "Gentlemen of Color," East and West, and especially you "coloured citizens of Toronto," I thank you for having given me an opportunity to publish my opinion of your race. Call another indignation meeting, and there make greater fools of yourselves than you did at the last, and then "to supper with what appetite you may."

Believe me to remain,
Mr. Editor,
Yours very faithfully,
JOHN PRINCE.

Toronto, 26th June, 1857.

P. S.—I think it proper to allude to the case of Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge, of whom the Darkies' resolutions make mention, and who were so improperly and so unjustly dismissed from the commission of the peace. *Those two magistrates did their duty*—they acted upon a statute which has *never been repealed*, and they were dismissed for not having acted upon a statute which did not *touch the offence charged*—Horse Stealing! However, there is some consolation in reflecting that the black rascal whom they caused to be arrested was tried and convicted of the crime charged, and will luxuriate for six years yet to come in the State Prison of Ohio. It is believed (and I believe it to) that the "monument" had much to do in influencing the Executive against these worthy magistrates.

J. P.

Christening of the Infant Princess

The ceremony of the babtism of her Royal Highness the Infant Princess, fifth daughter of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place on the 16th of June, in the Chapel within the Buckingham Palace.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by the Bishop of London and the bishop and clergymen assisting, entered the chapel at ten minutes before one o'clock. The Archbishop took his place on the one side of the communion table and the Bishop on the other.

The communion table was covered with crimson velvet bordered with deep gold lace and edged with bullion fringe. In front of the table, immediately below the steps by which it is approached, was placed the beautiful christening font of silver gilt, elevated on a fluted circular pedestal of white and gold. The font contained water brought from the River Jordan, and presented to her Majesty specially for the occasion.

The Foreign Ministers and Cabinet Ministers present at the solemnity were conducted by the Heralds to seats in the Chapel.

All the visitors appeared in full dress uniform. The Ambassador of France and the Foreign Ministers all wore the insignia of different orders of knighthood.

The procession of the sponsors entered the chapel at five minutes before one o'clock.

Her Majesty's procession followed immediately.

The Queen wore a white and silver moire antique dress, trimmed with a deep flounce of Honiton lace, white tulle, and bunches of silver flowers. The top of the corsage was trimmed all round with diamonds.

Her Majesty wore a diamond circlet, diamond earrings, and diamond necklace. The Queen also wore the riband of the Order of the Garter, from which was suspended a very magnificent "George," composed of brilliants.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stable to Prince Albert, conducted the infant Princess in to the chapel. Her Royal Highness being carried by the Head Nurse, and attended by Lady Caroline Barrington.

The infant Princess wore a robe of Honiton lace over white satin.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded with the baptismal service, and when his Grace came to name her Royal Highness, Lady Caroline Barrington presented the Princess at the Font, and the Duchess of Kent named her Beatrice was reconducted from the Chapel and a chorus, "Hallelujah" (Beethoven,) "Mount of Olives," was performed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having pronounced the blessing, the solemnity was concluded at 28 minutes past one o'clock.

We learn from Washington that the instructions relative to the operations of the troops now detailed for Utah have been completed. It is designed by the Government to create a separate military department of the Territory, under command of General Harney, who will have a force of nearly three thousand men fully equipped as an army in the field. On Monday afternoon, two hundred and fifty United States recruits took their departure by the New York and Erie Railroad for Leavenworth City, Kansas where they will join the command of 3,000 men that is to accompany the new Governor of Utah to Salt Lake City. These soldiers were mostly young men, and expressed themselves pleased at the prospect of active service. Last week, one hundred and fifty recruits left New York on a similar mission. The missionary party, numbering fifty in all, sent out by the Mormons, reached Omaha, Nebraska, about the 15th inst. They left Salt Lake City about the first of May, and travelled the whole distance on foot, over one thousand miles, drawing their provisions and baggage in common handcarts, such as are used in the streets of cities. They reported twenty feet of snow as lying in the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains when they came through it. The missionaries expressed much indignation on hearing the reports of Brigham Young having fled from his people.

WANTED.

An active Lad is Wanted at this Office as an Apprentice, for two or three years.

Sandwich, June 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

WILLIAM SIMS.

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CHARLES H. BROWN.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of turning over quick returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of COOKING, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond street.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. William Westaway, a BLACK FRENCH MARE, 5 years old about 14 hands high; the above reward will be given to any one who shall restore the same to said

WILLIAM WESTAWAY.

Sandwich, July 8th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession; 80 acres under good cultivation and the remainder in good timber, with a good House and a barn 30 by 46; and good stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER OILLETT.
on Sandwich street.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,

Provincial Land Surveyors,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

THE County Council will meet, at the Town Hall Amherstburg, on Monday next 29th June.

County Council Office.

Sandwich, June, 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all Coroners, Justices, Geolers, Bailiff, Constabler, Jurors, and all others in any wise concerned are required and enjoined to attend, to do and perform all those things which to their office belong and appertain.

J. McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
June 17th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

—ooo—

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels and Springs grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.
JOHN J. FITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Essex, for the examination of Teachers, will be held at Sandwich on Tuesday the thirtieth day of June next,

By order,
Sandwich, } PAUL JOHN SALTER,
June 10, 1857. } *Secretary Bd. P. I.*

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

Special Notices.

BE WISE IN TIME.

From their unfailing efficacy, yet comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the Biliary and Digestive Organs, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills are of inestimable value in this country in which Bilious Diseases and other complaints attended with congestion of the Liver, so much abound. Taken either a short time before or after exposure, they render the system less liable to contract infectious or epidemic diseases, and should be resorted to by persons residing in low and marshy situations, or where travelling or exposed to contagion, also those who are debilitated by intense and long application to business or study, as well as those of sedentary habits, will derive great benefit from an occasional use of them. For that debilitated and deranged state of the system, which occurs in the spring season of the year and the beginning of summer, they are particularly applicable. Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, although all powerful in curing disease, yet are as pure and harmless as Bread, and may be administered with confidence to the Invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Observe that on the tops of each box of the genuine pills, there is an excellent likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the painting by Lawrence; also the fac-simile of the signature of McPhail & Co., Sole Proprietors, London and New York on each box, and on the directions. Without these marks of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition.

Sold at 25 and 50 cents per box, and in family boxes at $1 each. There is a great saving by purchasing the larger sizes.

For sale by Simpson and Dunspaugh, Druggists, Toronto; John M. Thornton, Dundas; Andrew Oliver Galt; A. H. Cook, Brantford, General Agents, by whom Country Druggists and Merchants will be supplied at London and New York prices.

L. P. ST. AMOUR, Agent, for Sandwich.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on the Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

OR,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and car ried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and Marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 13th June 1857 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week each way between AMHERSTBURG and RONDEAU on and from the First day July next.

The conveyance to be made in a Two Horse Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh.

The computed distance between Amherstburg and Rondeau is 68 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than Five Miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do, to leave *Amherstburg* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and to leave *Rondeau* every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at such hours as may be required, and to proceed direct through both ways—Serving the offices at Dunboyne, Romney, Mersea, Leamington, Gosfield, Kingsville, and Colchester.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention

All expenses on this route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded: undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of five hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices Amherstburg, Chatham, Rondeau and Morsea.

GILBERT GRIFFIN.
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office.
London, 1st May, 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	.	$7 00
Fine do	.	6 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs		
Rye do	2 20	do
Corn Meal,	. . .	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	. . .	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	. . .	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until the 10th of July, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Village of Oxford, on behalf of the Municipality of Colchester, for the construction of a road across the Long Marsh in front of the third Concession, Colchester, according to the plan and specifications of O. Bartley Esq., C. E. The estimated length of the road is 1760 feet, and the earthwork about 4300 cubic yards. Three culverts are required. Plans can be seen at the Clerk's Office. Each Tender must contain the names of two responsible parties who will become bound with the contractor for the due performance of the work.

THOS. HAWKINS.
Township Clerk.

Council Office, Colchester,
June 2nd, 1857.
(Windsor Herald to copy.)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office, 30th April, 1857.

Alton, Samuel
Aman, Miss Mary L.
Best, Mrs. Nancy
Baby, W. D.
Clark, James
Clark, Rev. A.
Collins, Laban
Drouillard, Gregoir,
East, William
Lafferty, Samu l,
Mahoney, James
McNal, John
Moxley, Edward,
Morris, Josephine
Perkins, Robert
Pratt, David
Perres, George,
Roy, Alex. Francis
Reid, Wm.
Smith, James
Sanfield, J. K.
White, John
White, Miss Mary
Walden, Thomas

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Six Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.

Township of Colchester, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground, Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Trees, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonias, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 19½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 98.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. *Morris*, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR.
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J RN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 4, 5th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN.

Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN, will hold its First Sitting at Deneau's Tavern, in the Sixth Concession, on Saturday the 23rd day of May inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All complaints against the Assessment Roll must be made to the Clerk, on or before the 14th day of this month.

HENRY BOTSFORD,
Township Clerk.

Malden, 6th May, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Anderdon, will hold its First Sitting at the Cottage Tavern, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.
Clerk's Office, Clerk.
Anderdon, May 11th, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 222, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A YOUNG MAN holding satisfactory recommendations and a Normal 2nd Class certificate, wishes a situation as Teacher the remainder of the year. Trustees will please apply by letter post paid, stating salary to

R. FOSTER,
Leamington, Essex.

TO RENT.

A good New FRAME HOUSE in the town of Sandwich, with a never failing Spring Well and a good Stable attached thereto. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office, or of

THOS. HILL.

Sandwich, May 25th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.

Township of Sandwich, March 29th, 1857.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Rochester, County of Essex, will hold their First Sitting for the year 1857, at the house of Henry Robinson, on Lot No. 5, N. M. R., on Saturday the 18th of April, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS GRAHAM,
Township Clerk.

Rochester, 25th March, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester, for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of West Tilbury in the county of Essex for A. D. 1857, will be held on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1857, at the School House on lot No. 6 in broken front in said Township.

WM. NICHOLSON.
West Tilbury, } Town Clerk.
4th April 1857. }

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Revision for the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, will hold its First Sitting for the year 1857, at the Council Chamber in the old Court House, Town of Sandwich, on Monday the 27th April inst, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. MOYNAHAN,
Township Clerk.

Sandwich, April 21, 1857.

AUCTION.

An extensive Auction Sale of

Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriages, &c.,

the property of WM. SCOTT, Esq., (who is about leaving this part of the country) will take place at his Residence, about midway between Sandwich and Windsor,

On Thursday, 9th April next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The Property is mostly new and of a good description, some of the Furniture never having been used, and is in good condition; therefore good bargains may be expected, as the whole will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE.

Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, and the property viewed on the day of the sale.

TERMS—Any sum under $13, cash, under $40, three months, above $40, six months. Credit will be given upon furnishing approved endorsed notes.

J. McCRAE, Auctioneer.

Windsor, March 24, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, p. m.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
St. Thomas, Secretary.
4th May, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring township, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres. 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.

Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a first-lind Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

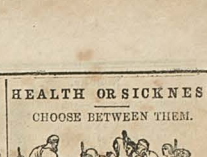
THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTPEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralising the principle of disease, and thus radically curing it, no matter whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, & the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they restore the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma
Bowel Complaints
Coughs,
Colds,
Chest Diseases,
Costiveness,
Dyspepsia,
Diarrhœa
Dropsy,
Debility,
Fever and Ague,
Female Complaints,
Headaches,
Indigestion
Influenza,
Inflammation,
Inward Weakness
Liver Complaints,
Lowness of Spirits
Piles,
Stone in the Kidneys
Secondary Symptoms,
Venereal Affections,
Worms of all kinds,

* * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A thousand pounds will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman.
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the

5th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street: Lots No. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

Nobody.

If nobody's noticed you—you must be small,
If nobody's slighted you—you must be tall,
If nobody's bowed to you—you must be low,
If nobody's kissed you—you're ugly we know.

If nobody's envied you—you're a poor elf,
If nobody's flattered you—flatter yourself,
If nobody's cheated you—you are a knave,
If nobody's hated you—you are a slave.

If nobody's called you a "fool" to your face,
Somebody's wished for your back in its place;
If nobody's called you a "tyrant or "scold,"
Somebody thinks you of spiritless mould.

If nobody knows of your faults but a friend,
Nobody will miss them, at the world's end;
If nobody clings to your purse like a fawn,
Nobody will run like a hound when its gone.

If nobody's eaten his bread from your store,
Nobody will call you a miserable bore;
If nobody's slander'd you—here is your pen,
Sign yourself "Nobody," quick as you can.

Oyster Shells for Fruit Trees.

A correspondent writes to us as follows:

"One of the most effectual applications I had ever made to fruit trees, in an old and barren situation, is a compost in which finely broken oyster shells were the principle ingredient. The shell has generally a large per centage of saline matter attaching to them, in a fresh state, with some animal matter and much lime. By breaking them and mixing them with wood and ashes, and spreading it thickly around old trees, an almost immediate and decided improvement will take place."—*Ger. Telegraph.*

Buckwheat Cakes.—The *American Agriculturist* contains the following hint on this subject. One buckwheat cake differs from another, yet not one in a thousand is made right. Yet, of all things, they are the easiest to cook, if the meal is prepared rightly. To three bushels of buckwheat, add one bushel of good heavy oats; grind them together as if there was only buckwheat, than you will have cakes always light and always brown. He who feeds on buckwheat may be grim and lethargic, while he of the oatmeal will have exhilaration of brain and contentment of spirit.—Perhaps the better way is, to get the oatmeal and buckwheat, four separate, and mix to suit the taste. Some may like a larger proportion of oatmeal than others. Another most excellent ingredient is rice water.

Tomatoes.

Those who wish to hurry their tomatoes for market, may do so by proper shortening in. All must have observed that 90 per cent, of the tomatoes grow within 18 inches of the ground, and that 90 per cent of the vigs, containing only ten per cent of the fruit grows above this point; therefore cut it off and remove it with the small tomatoes. The vines will not bleed, and the large tomatoes left will increase in size more than equal to the value of those removed, besides getting them to market while the price is sufficiently high to compensate for their culture:—*Working Farmer.*

When Does Wool Grow?—I answer when it is wanted to cover the sheep and keep it warm. From the time the sheep is sheared until the frost comes, you can see the shape of every clip of the sheep; when the frost and cold weather comes, it grows out immediately. Now if you wish for a heavy clip, feed when the wool is growing. If you have any extra feed, then is the time to use it. The wool draws very hard upon the carcass, and growing out fast deceives almost every farmer. They think their sheep are doing well when they are growing poor. I can make an additional pound of wool with one bushel of corn, and my sheep will afterwards winter one bushel of corn easier. Let your sheep get poor while your wool is growing, and you cannot recruit them until the next summer.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Recipe for the Bite of a Mad Dog.—Take oyster shells, burn to a lime; pulverize and sift through a piece of crape; take one heaped table-spoonful of the sifted lime and mix with eggs in c. nsistency of batter or cream; fry this in a pan with a piece of fresh butter or some sweet oil.

This cake to be eaten in the morning, and nothing of food or drink to be taken for six hours afterward.

Three such cakes as above to be eaten on three alternate mornings for an adult; to be diminished for a child according to age.

A Missouri Farm.

There is a farm upon the prarie, near St. Louis, owned by Ligorson & Brothers, (who seem to understand that to make money by farming, money must be invested to begin with,) comprising one thousand acres in one field, fenced with posts and rails, a mile and a half square, and containing 150 acres of corn, 40 acres of strawberries for the St. Louis market 20 acres of flowers, 50 acres of peach trees, and 2000 acres of other fruit, among which are 2500 pear trees, 200 acres of morning, and 200 of pasturage. One row of trees three hundred yards apart, and a mile long with a protecting row of arbor vitæ. All the orchard ground is cultivated in strawberries, melons or something else. There are 600 sheep and 100 cattle kept on the farm.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH,

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renowed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to John A. Anaus, Esquire of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WM. LAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties receiving licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

AUCTION SALE.

A Sale of Horses, Cows, Buggies, Carts & articles of Household Furniture &c., &c. &c. will take place at Michael Rochlieu's residence near the River Canard, Township of Sandwich, on Monday, the 16th of June 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—£5 and under Cash, over that amount from 3 to 9 months Credit.

MICHAEL ROCHLIEU.

June 1st, 1857.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION

AND

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

IN THE BEAUTIFUL

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a long time past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street; with Barns, Stables, &c., &c. Brick Mill House, a never-falling spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, and the Termini thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£250.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " M. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. Sea thorp
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller,)

Which will leave during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-West. ern Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Deck Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Liberal discounts are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad line.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over Five Thousand Tons Burthen, and being all new and much the first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandize for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, } E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, } A. T. STENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } C. BANCROFT & Co. Det.
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley, } BOWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

County of Essex, } NOTICE is hereby to wit: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander Chewett, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

Louis J. Fleury,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Stone House on. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to insurance.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. 8wies full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 29th, 1856. Detroit.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 18th Feb, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new sybdid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

FOLSOM'S

MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL

FAGULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD, Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.

A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD, Teachers of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. R. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS, Special Lecturers.

THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c,
DES. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. R. ROLLER,
REV. SEYMOUR V. ADAMS, REV'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOMS,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin, D. P. Eels,
S. H. Mather, C. Brinhurn.
J. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches Permit Mercantile, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the United States.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses,* and taught on Folsom's New Method, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable Practical Accountants of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING,

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of Transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries,* made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions;* and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, more than mere routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and reasons on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *simplest* to the *most varied and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that optionally) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, Practical and Ornamental, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.

Besides the usual method of Practical Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

Daily Lectures on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new and extensions of this College, occupies the most beautiful building in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for many of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Cordials.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor of his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE;

Late Free Mason's Tavern,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in thorough repair, and the Proprietor hopes that by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and all adapted for boarders and private families; who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above well known premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ale and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Segars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.
Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized goods for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN.
Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD,

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 9th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *Interim receipts* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers.

All Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,

ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved sorts of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Putters, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c., &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

A NY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1857. NO. 21.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, S, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 293 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. tow doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

THIRD DAY.

TOWN HALL,
AMHERSTBURG, 1st July, 1857.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Roll was called.

Present: Theodore Malott Esq., Warden; and Messrs Bondy, Brush, Caldwell, Desjardins, Flanagan, Leggatt, Macdonell, Marentette, Wigle, and Woodbridge.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Macdonell, Chairman of the Committee on equalization of the assessment Rolls, for the year 1857, presented the report of the Committee thereon, which was read.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the report of the Committee on Equalization be adopted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Cunningham seconded by Mr. Flanagan, that the report of the Committee, be not adopted.

The vote having been taken upon the amendment, and the names being called for, stood thus:

For the amendment, Messrs Cunningham, Desjardins, Flanagan, and Marentette.—4.

Nays: Bondy, Brush, Caldwell, Leggatt, Macdonell, Wigle and Woodbridge.—7.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion was then put and carried.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge seconded by Bondy, that the Council adjourn, to meet again at 2 o'clock P. M.

Carried.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being present.

Mr. Brush presented the petition of D. G. Eaton and others, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Macdonell presented the petition, for the Talbot and Windsor Road Company, which was read.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell seconded by Woodbridge, that leave be granted to introduce a By-Law, in accordance with the prayer of the Petition of the Talbot and Windsor Road Company.

Carried.

Mr. Macdonell then introduced a By-Law entitled "A By-Law to grant further time to the Talbot and Windsor Road Company to construct the line of road set forth and described in the charter of the said Company which was read a first time.

Mr. Woodbridge presented a petition from Joseph Bratt and others, praying the County Council, to relieve the Widow Parent, from the payment of the debt due by her late husband, to the County, which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Auditors report was handed in, and read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Woodbridge represented to the Council the great necessity that existed for building an outer kitchen to the new gaol, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt seconded by Macdonell, that the Old Court House and Gaol be placed in charge of the Reeve of the Town of Sandwich, for the time being.

Carried.

Mr. Macdonell read a petition from Charles Pinney Esquire, Civil Engineer, praying the Council to assist him in publishing a County map; referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the whole.

Mr. Macdonell in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt seconded by Mr. Brush, that the By-Law entitled "A By-Law to appropriate a sum of money to purchase a set of standard weights and measures, from the municipality of the Town of Amherstburg" be read a second time.

The By-Law was then read a second time, clause by clause, and carried.

Moved by Mr. Malott seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that the fifth rule be suspended, for the dispatch of business.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the By-Law, entitled "A By-Law to grant further time to the Talbot and Windsor Road Company, to construct the line of road set forth and described in the charter of the said company," be read a second time.

Carried.

The By-Law was then read a second time, clause by clause and carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle seconded by Mr. Malott, that the By-Law entitled "A By-Law to repeal By Law No. 20 passed on the 4th day of December A. D. 1855, entitled "A By-Law to enable the Municipal Council of the County of Essex to raise by way of loan the sum of £10,000 for opening town lines and improving the county roads within the County of Essex," be read a second time.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Cunningham seconded by Mr. Caldwell, that it is inexpedient at present to repeal the By-Law for borrowing £10,000 at the present time, as a favourable opportunity may present itself, to negotiate the Debentures.

The vote having been taken upon the amendment, and the names called for, stood thus.

Yeas: Messrs Bondy, Caldwell, Cunningham, Desjardins, Leggatt, Marentette and Woodbridge.—7.

Nays: Messrs Brush, Flanagan Malotte and Wigle.—4.

The amendment was carried.

The Council resumed and the Chairman reports two By-Laws without amendment and one not passed.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that the By-Law entitled "A By-Law to appropriate a sum of money to purchase a set of weights and measures from the municipality of the Town of Amherstburg" be read a third time and passed.

Carried.

The By-Law was read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that the By-Law entitled "A By-Law to grant further time to the Talbot and Windsor Road Company, to construct a line of Road set forth and described in the charter of the said Company," be read a third and passed.

Carried.

The By-Law was then read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell seconded by Mr. Brush, that the County Clerk be instructed to procure such statistical information as may be useful in equalizing the assessments, for the next year as suggested in the report of the Committee on Equalization this year.

Moved by Mr. Brush seconded by Leggatt that the Council adjourn

Carried.

to meet again at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Carried.

FOURTH DAY.

TOWN HALL,
AMHERSTBURG, 2nd July, 1857.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Roll was called.

Present: Theodore Malott Esquire, Warden; and Messrs Bondy, Brush, Caldwell, Cunningham, Desjardins, Flanagan, Macdonell, Marentette, Wigle, and Woodbridge.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the eighth rule be suspended during the continuance of the session in order to facilitate the dispatch of business.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell, seconded by Mr. Brush, and Resolved:—

That the opening up of Town lines and County Roads throughout the County, and making them good turnpike Roads, would more than any other means tend to induce the settlement of the County and ensure its progress, and prosperity.

That the first and most important Road, to be assumed for improvement as a through Road, is that composed of the series of Town lines, running through the centre of the County, East and West, and dividing the County into two equal parts, North and South, and forming together a highway of communication, that can be and in common by all the Townships of the County. And that it is the opinion of this Council that it is highly expedient that the work of opening out this Road, should be immediately undertaken.

That in order to carry into effect the intention of the Council, that Mr. Macdonell in conjunction with Messrs. Brush and Leggatt, be a Committee authorized to employ a competent person to perform the service of removing the line of the said Road, making a plan thereof showing distances and preparing estimates of the probable cost of the formation of the Road.

That upon the reception of the said Plan and estimates, the Clerk be directed to advertize in the following Papers—The Toronto Colonist "Globe," Hamilton Spectator, London Herald, Detroit Free Press, and all the County Papers, that Tenders will be received until the first Monday of November next, for the work of draning, ditching and grading the said Road; showing the price per mile for cash paid, or on terms of taking the Debentures of the municipality. The Council not binding itself to accept the lowest Tender.

That it is also the opinion of this Council, that it is expedient to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road until it intersects the Talbot Road west. And that it be an instruction to the warden and Committee above appointed to adopt similar steps in regard to it as are indicated for the centre line of Road.

That leave be granted to introduce a By-law for the rasing by way of loan the sum of thirty thousand pounds, to be devoted and appropriated towards opening out Town lines and County Roads, commencing with the Roads above mentioned.

That a Special Meeting of the Council be held on the first Tuesday in November, for the taking into consideration of the said By-law, and for the opening of the Tenders put in; and for appropriating whatever amount may remain over after accomplishing the opening and construct. ing of the Roads above assumed.

(Carried unanimously.)

The Finance Committee presented their report, which was read and adopted.

The Committee on Printing presented their report which was read and adopted.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from George Gett and others which was read and referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge seconded by Mr. Bondy, that a copy of the proceedings of this Council, insofar as they relate to the favourable action taken by them, in relation to the debt due the late united counties of Essex Kent and Lampton by the late Fabien Parent be forwarded to the Councils of the two latter counties, hoping that they may adopt a like course, as well as a copy of this resolution.

Carried.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges presented their report which was read and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell seconded by Mr. Brush, that leave be granted to introduce a By-Law entitled "A By-Law to raise by way of loan the sum of £30,000, for opening Town lines and improving County roads, in the County of Essex."

Carried.

The By-Law was then introduced and read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Macdonell, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that leave be granted to introduce a By-Law entitled "A By-Law to make provision for the manner in which a By-Law to authorize the Municipal Council of the County of Essex to raise by way of debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of opening Town Lines and improving County Roads shall be passed.

Carried.

The By-Law was then introduced and read a first time.

The Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Woodbridge in the chair.

The By-Law entitled, "A By-Law to make provisions for the manner in which a By-Law to authorize the Municipal Council of the County of Essex to raise by Debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of opening Town lines and improving County Roads" was read a second time.

Moved by Mr. Wigle seconded by Mr. Malott that the By-Law entitled "A By-Law to provide a rate for raising a sum of money for the improvement of Town Lines and other County Roads and Bridges," be now read a second time.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Macdonell seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the By-Law be read a second time this day six months.

The vote having been taken upon the amendment, was lost.

The By-Law was then read a second time.

The Council resumed

The chairman reports By-Law with amendments.

The By-Law entitled, "A By-Law to make provision for the manner in which a By-Law to authorize the Municipal Council of the County of Essex to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of opening Town lines and improving County Roads," was read a third time.

Moved by Mr. Wigle seconded by Mr. Flanagan that the *By*-Law do now pass.

Carried.

Mr. Leggatt's By-Law entitled "A By-Law to provide for the current expenses of the County of Essex, and for the payment of grand and petite Jurors for the year 1857," was introduced and read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Flanagan seconded by Mr. Desjardins, that Messrs Leggatt, Wigle and Brush be a committee to report upon the Treasurer's Bond.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cuningham seconded by Mr. Caldwell that the Council adjourn for half an hour.

Carried.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being present.

The chairman of the committe on Roads and Bridges, handed in his report, which was read and adopted.

The chairman of the committee to examine the Treasurer's Bond, handed in his report, which was read.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Caldwell, that the bonds put in by the Treasurer be accepted for the present; and that he be instructed to prepare Bonds pursuant to the report of the committee by the next sittings of this council.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge seconded by Mr. Bondy, that as it is clear that many persons are now peddling goods and merchandise without a license, be it therefore resolved, that the clerk be instructed to advertise in all the papers in this county, the By-Law passed by this Council for that purpose.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that the names of the County Clerk, Treasurer and Messenger be placed upon the pay list, for their attendance at the Council in Amherstburg, in order to defray their expenses.

Carried.

The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the whole house.

Mr. Macdonell in the chair.

The By-Law entitled "a By-Law to provide for the Courrent expenses of the County of Essex and for the payment of Grand and Petite jurors for the year 1857," was read a second time.

The By-Law entitled "A By-Law to provide for the payment of qualified Teachers and Local Superintendants of schools for the year 1857," was read a second time.

The Council resumed.

The Chairman reports By-Laws without amendments.

The By-Law entitled "A By-Law to provide for the Current expenses of the County of Essex, and for the payment of Graud and Petite Jurors, for the year 1857," was read a third time.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the By-Law do not pass.

Carried.

The By-Law entitled "A By-Law to provide for the payment of qualified Teachers and local superintendents of Schools for the year 1857," was read a third time.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Flanagan that the By-Law do not pass.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Cunningham that the Council do now adjourn, to meet again at the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the Third day of November next.

Carried.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—ULCERATED LEGS.—Every surgeon knows that sores deeply seated in the muscular fibre of the leg defy all ordinary treatment; but ulcers of this class, however obstinate and virulent, invariably heal under the same balsamic action of Holloway's Ointment. This preparation does not drive the virus of the sore from one part of the system to another; it cures not by repression, but expulsion. Hence, there is no fear of the re-appearance of any eruption, tumor, swelling, or sore, that has once yielded to the healing properties of this thorough curative. In cases of cancer its timely use has saved innumerable lives, and rendered the cruel process of excision unnecessary. Of the Pills, it may be truly said that no disease of the stomach or liver ever resisted their operation.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.—A writer to the Scientific American recommends to the ladies a very simple arrangement for keeping butter cool and nice in the hottest weather.—Procure a large new flour pot of a size sufficient to cover the butter plate, and also a saucer large enough for the flower pot to rest in upside down; place a trivet or meat stand, (such as is set to the oven when a joint is baked,) in the saucer and put on this trivet the plate of butter; now fill the saucer with water, and turn the flower pot over the butter, so that its bottom edge will be below the water. The hole in the pot must be fitted with cork; the butter will then be in what we call an air-tight chamber. Let the whole of the outside of the flower pot be throughly drenched with water, and place it in as cool a place as you can. If this be done over night, the butter will be as "firm as a rock" at breakfast time; or if placed there in the morning, the butter will be quite hard enough for use at tea hour. The reason for this is, that when the water evaporates, it produces cold; the porous pot draws up the water which in warm weather quickly evaporates from the sides, and thus cools it, and as no warm air can now get at the butter it becomes firm and cool on the hottest day.

Maple Leaf Calendar
OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

July 1857.
16 T.—Sir J. Reynolds born 1723. Lord Canning appointed Governor General of India; Petrouska destroyed by the allied fleets 1855. Sun rises 4.34 and sets 7.38, rises 1 minute later and sets 1 minute earlier each day.
17 F.—Mackinaw captured by the British 1812. Isaac Watts born 1674.
18 S.—Hampden died 1643. Georgian Bay Ship Canal project approved by the Board of Trade at Toronto 1855.—Thice men went over and were lost at Niagara Falls 1853. Petrarch died 1374.
19 Sun.—Princess Augusta born 1822.—Thermometer stood at 100° Fahr: in the shade in Toronto at noon 1855. Great fire in New York 1845. Sixth sunday after Trinity.
20 M.—Playfair died 1819. Sir William Molesworth appointed Colonial Secretary 1855.
21 F.—*Hon.* P. Russell appointed president of the Council 1796. Robert Burns died 1796. Union of England and Scotland took place 1706. New Moon.
22 W.—Battle of Salamanca 1812. Bank of British North America established 1839.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JULY 16. 1857.

THE DISMISSAL OF THE SANDWICH MAGISTRATES.

The "*Indignation*" meeting lately held at the city of Toronto by the *Colored Citizens* of that place whereat, they denounced our Legislative Councillor, Colonel the Honourable John Prince, for something said in Parliament which they conceived to be offensive to their Race, put forth some words *which the colonel never uttered:* and had they (as they ought to have done) expressed their feelings while the council remained in session, Colonel Prince, no doubt would have explained everything most properly. The reporters who attended the debate have kindly furnished us with a correct report of what did fall from the Colonel on the debate in question, and we publish it and vouch for the truth of it, in substance and in fact, As long as the colored race *behave well* in Upper Canada, they will ever find a *true friend* in Colonel Prince, who detests slavery as much as any human being does—But they *must* behave themselves, and not again rise the British Lion's mane. They asked for all he gave them in return.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

June 9th 1857.

DISMISSAL OF MAGISTRATES.

HON. COL. PRINCE, moved the adoption of the address, of which he had given notice, to His Excellency the Governor General to restore to the Commission of the peace for the County of Essex in C W. J A Wilkinson and T. Woodbridge Esqrs, of the Town of Sandwich in that County, in compliance with a memorial of the inhabitants of Sandwich and others to that effect.

The Hon. Gentleman then stated that these Magistrates had been dismissed in an arbitrary and unjust manner and without any just cause. It did not seem to him (Col. P.) that the Secretary had power to dismiss Magistrates when he pleased, as it was rather necessary that they should be first proved to be guilty either of ignorance or negligence or corruption and neither could be proved in this instance as an apology for the conduct of Government; as the act which led to the dismissal of these Gentlemen was perfectly in accordance with the statute law, and which was wholly misunderstood by the legal advisers of the Crown (hear hear) In December 1855 it appears that a Sheriff from the United States applied to these Magistrates Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge and claimed that a colored man named Lantou, should be given over to his custody on a charge then substantiated on his affidavit, and on other evidence shewing, that he had stolen horses from Ohio. The magistrates then took his deposition, and ordered a Canadian Constable, named Samuel Port, to go with the Sheriff (whose presence was requested to identify the thief) and arrest Lanton who was living near Sandwich. This was done and the Sheriff and his prisoner were then left by the constable at a tavern, while he Port went to procure the attendance of the Magistrates for the purpose of reporting to them the facts; and during his absence the Sheriff drove the prisoner off to Detroit, the river, then being frozen over, into Michigan and from thence into Ohio where he (Col. P.) shall show from documentary evidence, Langton was convicted of the crime of horse stealing, and was now undergoing his sentence for the crime of seven years in the State Prison there. So far, this province was well rid of so rascally and troublesome a customer, and the thanks of the community and the Government too, were due to these Magistrates who had thus been instrumental in ridding the country of one of its greatest nuisances. He was not a Slave but a hardened thief. It had been erroniously stated that Lanton was a fugitive slave seeking the protection of British soil, and considerable sympathy had been elicited, owing to the misrepresentations of an individual from whom one had a right to expect better thingsbut who for the present should be nameless; and the magistrates the people of Sandwich and of Essex had been libelled by a high functionary who said they entertained an antipathy to the colored race; whereas the contrary was the fact, as that race had been treated with invariable kindness by the people of Essex, a kindness which he (Col. P.) was sorry to say had in many cases been met with the basest ingratitude, the recipients rewarding their benefactors by robbing, pilfering and plunder, and committing other crimes. In the present case, as he before observed, the man Lanton was not a fugitive from slavery, but a fugitive from Justice (hear hear) which was vindicated by the capture of this horse stealer, who was reaping his just reward in the States prison, (hear hear) as he (Col P.) had documentary evidence to prove.

HON. MR. VANKOUGHNET, rose and requested that the subject might be postponed, so as to allow the orders of the day to be disposed of at the present sitting, to request Col. Prince at once assented.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,—Evening Session, Friday, June 9th, 1857.

HON. Col. PRINCE, seeing the President of the Council in his place, would continue his remarks upon the dismissal of Messrs Wilkinson and Woodbridge, a dismissal which was against all the principles of law or justice, as he should be able to prove. The Hon. gentleman then read the letter of dismissal, from Mr. Secretary now Attorney General Cartier, and which stated that they were dismissed for not complying with the statute called the Ashburton treaty which *did not embrace or touch the crime of Horse Stealing*, and which they could not notice. The gallant Colonel then proceeded to shew that in 1833 a very salutary law was passed 3rd and 4th Wm. 4th before the Ashburton treaty and which empowered Magistrates to take cognizance of any fugitive from justice, charged with either Murder, Forgery or Larceny. without the jurisdiction of this Province [and he (Col. P.) would remark that this horse thief Lanton was so charged] and upon application and deposition made before one or more Magistrates, then the party so charged, might be arrested; precisely the case here and mark. The Act empowered any Judge or Justice of the Peace upon such deposition to issue a warrant, such as in the present case had been issued by these gentlemen—and be it observed on the other hand, had they not done so, they would have laid themselves open to complaint, for refusing to comply with the provisions of the said Act. (Hear hear.) Hon. gentlemen would perceive that by the statute the matter left to the discretion of the Judges or Magistrates who should be called upon by the U. S. or any foreign authorities, to act and he (Col. P.) would ask, would the testimony of respectable gentlemen, the sheriff of Michigan taken on oath, be disputed by those Magistrates? (hear hear) would any hon. gentleman present acting in a similar capacity, and having been applied to, have had the least reason for a moment to doubt or hesitate (hear hear). But what does the letter of dismissal say? The *learned* Secretary and Attorney General East says:—"We dismiss you because you did not conform to the Act of 12 Vic." The Act by which the Magistrates were guided, and correctly guided, provides, that where a citizen shall be charged as aforesaid, the Magistrates shall do just as these gentlemen have done, and yet this *learned* Attorney General presumes to teach them law, which he is evidently ignorant of himself. (hear hear).

The gallant Colonel then made extensive quotations from 3d & 4th Wm. 4th and 12th Vic: to shew that the learned attorney General East had wrongly construed those acts, the latter of which did not embrace the crime of horse stealing and that the dismissal of the magistrates because they did not act under it was a great blunder, a grevious error, and which betrayed a lamentable and unwarrantable want of knowledge of statute Law, and he contended with much force that these magistrates acting under 3d & 4th Wm. 4th had done perfectly right—there conduct was commendable, whilst that of the Government was in the highest degree censurable. The learned President of the council intended in reply to the charge which he (Col. P.) had brought against the Government to contend that this Act (3rd and 4th Wm. 4th.) had been repealed because some adverse decision had been given upon a point of law arising out of it. But in the name of common sense, are Magistrates to be supposed to know of, or read an obscure decision of a Judge, and he would put this question to his hon friend and would expect a distinct reply; could the adverse decision of a judge repeal an Act of Parliament? certainly not, parliament alone could do it. He (Col. P.) contended that these Magistrates had acted in conformity with a law which remained upon the statute book unrepealed—a law, by which he himself and every man of sense or brains enough to construe a statute, would have acted on if placed in a similar position, and there it yet remains unrepealed. And with such facts before the government, there was but one just and honest course that they could take, which was to believe that these gentlemen had acted in accordance with what *they thought right*, (even if they did wrong) and the proper construction of an act of Parliament, in issuing their warrants for the apprehension of this horse thief, Lanton.—And when it was fully shown as it had been that the rascal was convicted of the theft—was now suffering, as already stated, the full penalty of his crime,—incarceration for 7 years in the Cleveland Jail, a punishment he richly deserved, he (Col. P.) was proud and happy in the reflection that the Magistrates of the County of Essex, had been the means of gaining for the rascal his deserts, and of sending him out of the Province, (hear hear).

The gallant Col. then gave a succinct detail of the means which had been employed by a certain party, who should for the present be nameless, to accomplish the dismissal of these Magistrates, and that that individual had cozened the Government most effectually; and had deceived them to gratify his spite and malice. His first essay was to endeavour to stir up the colored population of the county of Essex to memorilize the Government, but the more honest of the colored population soon told this mischiefmaker, that they and the Province were well rid of this horse thief and they would not interfere in the thing at all.

It was next found that this meddling and vindictive individual, this worthy instrument, and protector of horse thieves, had gone into the county of Middlesex and sought out another instrument worthy of himself, in the person of one Garrett a colored man, of whom little is known. beyond what he tells of himself, that he hails from London C. W. All that is subsequently learned is not much to his credit, and it is found that he has subsequently from some cause or other, decamped to Australia, or to parts unknown and left this province, and lo! upon the Memorial of this man, the Government take upon themselves, to dismiss from the commission of the peace, two worthy Magistrates, who from their long standing and upright conduct were an ornament to it.—(hear hear hear). The gallant Colonel then detailed the manner in which that dismissal had been arranged by the instrument who had so imposed upon the government, contriving that the dismissal of Mr. Woodbridge should be communicated to him while engaged on the Grand Jury of which he was foreman, but so far from injuring Mr. Woodbridge in their eyes, as doubtless intended, they had unanimously adopted a memorial to the goverut. which he would read to the House. That memorial concluded with the words "Your Memorialists recommend that the said gentleman be at once restored to the Commission of the Peace." In addition to this the leading men of the place, and of the county perfectly astounded that on the memorial of this fellow Garrett, and without that careful enquiry which it was the duty of the government to make beyond the mere instrument who had so effectually imposed them, these two worthy Magistrates should have been dismissed, joined in a further remonstrance to the government, conclude in respectful terms, and setting forth the whole facts of the case. Men of the highest standing in the County, had signed that memorial including the warden of the County—the worthy and learned Judge of the County Court, the members of the bar residing within the County and every respectable man had also joined in it, and he (Col. P.) had forwarded that memorial to the government; and he would say that a memorial signed unanimously and by men of such high standing, should have received early attention at the hands of the government, (hear) but all the notice taken of it was an acknowledgement that the memorial has been received and would have the consideration of the government! and so it has remained ever since.

He (Col. P.) would now briefly advert to the libel the government had cast upon the people of Essex, by a statement one of its members had made that these Magistrates, and the people of Essex had been actuated by a feeling of hatred and bitterness against the colored and fugitive race, than which a greater libel could not be cast upon men who he (Col. P.) had stated in the earlier part of the debate had ever treated that race with kindness. Yet says the member of the government, this *learned* Attorney General "the people of Essex are opposed to the colored race," and he adduces in proof of his opinion, that they had subsequently elected one of these dismissed Magistrates as their Reeve, because he and they disliked the colored race.

He (Col. P.) could wish the Hon. gentleman would take a trip through Essex, he would see the invariable kindness with which the colored race are treated, and he (Col. P.) had no such feelings of antipathy towards them, but admired there struggle for freedom and could feel proud as an Englishman that the moment a slave touches the free soil of Britain or its dependences his chains are unrivitted, and he becomes disinthralled and free (hear hear) and he could assure the learned gentlemen that similar sentiments are entertained by the inhabitants of Essex generally who felt indignant that so foul a libel should have been cast upon them. Had the learned Attorney General, before uttering that libel looked at the criminal returns, he would have found that a very large proportion of the convicted for larceny and higher crimes, were colored persons—viewing this—viewing the base return, which had been made for kindness and hospitality shown to them, there certainly was a general feeling abroad, not only in Essex, but elsewhere, that if the Government choose to allow these men to escape into British territory and encourage large settlements of them here. The Crown had better appropriate the Manatoulan Islands to them, as their close proximity to others settling around and among the white inhabitants in the majority of cases was anything but pleasant. He believed his hon. friend the president of the council was desirous that these gentlemen should be restored to the Commission but he (Col. P.) had thought it a duty he owed to them and to himself—to the people of Sandwich, and the county of Essex, thus far to state before hon. gentlemen, the facts of the case, and to leave them to deal with it as they deem fit. In any event he felt sure that the public sympathy is and even has been on the side of these worthy Magistrates and will remain so.

In conclusion, he (Col. P.) would state that he was actuated by no other feeling than the honest wish, and aim that justice should be done however tardily to his deeply injured friends and neighbours Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge. There was one very material point connected with this question and he (Col. P.) desired that the hon. President of the Council would point out to him and to the house, in what case these gentlemen had misinterpeted the statute—and to point out as he had already done some isolated decision upon some peculiar case, but to take the statutes as he (Col. P.) had done, and from them shew to the house and to the world in what point these Magistrates had erred. (hear hear) Let his hon. friend shew to him (Col. P.) that the statute under which those Magistrates had acted had been repealed, and he would at once withdraw the motion; but if he could not then he asked the hon. gentleman and the government to look at the long and faithful and upright and distinguished services of these gentlemen and to bear in mind the memorials of the Grand Jury, and of the leading men of Essex, praying that they may be reinstated. He (Col. P.) would urge upon the government to do what would only be an act of Justice, by restoring these gentlemen to the Commission from which they never ought to have been dismissed. (hear hear.)

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, it has pleased Colonel Prince, a member of the Legislative Council of this Province, in moving an address to His Excellency the Governor General (to restore to the commission of the peace, Messrs. Wilkinson & Woodbridge who were dismissed from the same for conniving at the rendition of Archy Lanton, a colored man, to the authorities of the United States) to use the following language relative to the colored citizens of this Province.

"That they are extremely demoralized." "repaying with ingratitude, with pilfering, theft, and other vices and crimes—the kindness they have received at our hands." "In his opoinion they should be kept separate, and not allowed to taint the atmosphere and corrupt white society, and he advised that a colony of them should be founded in the Manitoulin Islands or some other place." Language which for vituperation and prejudice against the colored man, can only be equalled by the most ignorant of mankind.

And, whereas, the said Colonel Prince is the last man in this Province, to speak so despangingly of the colored people; in as much as, during the rebellion of 1838, when he was in command of the troops in the western part of this Province, he walked arm in arm with colored men, and when his life was in danger for having (as he very justly did) executed without judge or jury, the rebels or border ruffians whom he fell in with or captured, it was colored men who guarded his person and household, not one of whom was ever a rebel, or traitor.—

And whereas, this said Colonel Prince owes his election to the distinguished position which he now holds, to the votes of colored men; and much of his earthly gains, has been accumulated from a lucrative practice of the law, among his colored clients,—

And, whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, to enlighten the understanding of British statesmen to give that boon to the colored man, which few other countries have given, namely: To be free as soon as his foot touches British soil, and fully enjoy all the rights and privileges of a citizen. Therefore, it ill becomes a petty colonial counsellor at his progress of enlightenment to advise the government—to colonize her citizens, on a barren island of sand in Lake Huron. They who have fought, bled, and died, to keep this beautiful county from the grasp of the iniquitous slave-holding and depotic republic adjoining us, to starve them out, which is only in keeping with the black hearted scheme of the American Colonization Society—which receives its impulses from the blood stained gold of the South. And for ought we know, "Southern gold" is doing its work of corruption and bribery with men of this Province in high places, to carry on this new scheme of colonization, degradation and kidnapping, to deter colored men from emigrating to this Province. Therefore:—

1st. Resolved, That the charges made by Colonel Prince, the self styled "model old English gentleman," against the general character of the blacks (as reported in the *Daily Colonist* of the 10th inst), are treacherous and false in the extreme, and that the disgusting and despotic language used in making those charges, whether induced by bribes of southern gold, or a bad excited spirit did so "taint the atmosphere" of the Legislative Council, as to cause several ladies to withdraw from the Council Chambers.

2nd. Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of the city of Toronto, do cast back into the teeth of Colonel Prince, the foul imputations contained in his speech, as a slander of our character as citizens, calculated to foster prejudices against us and to degrade us,

3rd. Resolved, That we will resist by every means in our power, any invasion of our rights as citizens; and will hold up to public scorn and contempt, all such panders to American prejudice against color.

4th. Resolved, That we recommend to the constituents of Colonel Prince, that they request him to resign his seat in the Legislative Council immediately, as being morally unfit to represent them, and as exhibiting a pusillanimousness toward the colored people, without a parallel in the legislative proceedings of this province, not excepting the resolutions of the notorious Larwill.

5th. Resolved, That, it is the opinion of this meeting, that the colored people throughout this Province should unite in the expression of a most decided detestation of both Prince and Larwill, who have shown themselves as more despotic demagogues, and among the bitterest enemies of the colored man, and should set the seal of condemnation upon all disposed so to act.

6th. Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to His Excellency the Governor General and his constitutional advisers, for the promptness with which they acted in defending our rights by dismissing Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge; which will, no doubt, deter others from doing likewise. And they will ever hold a prominent place in our memory.

7th. Resolved, That we will ever hold dear the flag which gives us protection of life, liberty and property; and we pledge ourselves to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to be ever ready at a moment's warning to defend the country of our adoption, at all hazards.

8th. Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Garret, for the prompt action he took in laying before His Excellency the Governor, the case of the man Lanton.

9th. Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, His Excellency the Governor General, and the members of the Executive Council of this Province.

It was then moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Colonist*, *Provincial Freeman*. *Frederick's Douglass's paper*, and the *Globe*, which was amended by striking out the *Globe*.

Carried.

Moved and seconded—That, whereas this meeting is of the opinion, that the colored people of this Province are under continued and renewed obligations to the proprietors of the Town *Colonist* for the dignified, out-spoken and disinterested course pursued by their paper from time to time, in favor of our sufferings—Therefore, resolved, that this meeting do recommend that press and paper as worthy of the confidence and patronage of the colored people; and likewise do earnestly urge that they patronize them as much as possible.

Carried.

To the Editor of the Colonist

DEAR SIR,—Your valuable paper of yesterday has afforded me a rich treat and not a little fun in the report of an indignation meeting of "the colored citizens" of Toronto, held for the purpose of censuring me. Perhaps I ought not to notice their proceedings—perhaps it would be more becoming in me to allow them to pass at once into the oblivion which awaits them; but as it is the fashion in this country not unfrequently to assume that to be true which appears in print against an individual, unless he flatly denies the accusation, I shall, at least, for once, condescend to notice these absurd proceedings. They deal in generalities, and so shall I. They denounce me unheard of Toronto I know little or nothing; no doubt, some are respectable enough in their way, and perform the inferior duties belonging to their station tolerably well. Here they are kept in order—in their proper places—but then "proceedings" are evidence of their natural conceit, their vanity, and their ignorance; and in them the cloven foot appears and evinces what they would do, if they could. I believe that in this city, as in some others of our Province, they are looked upon as necessary evils, and only submitted to because white servants are so scarce. But I now deal with these fellows as a body, and I pronounce them to be, as such, the *greatest curse* ever inflicted upon the two magnificent western counties which I have the honor to represent in the Legislative Council of this Province; and few men have had the experience of them that I have. Among the many estimable qualities they possess, a systematic habit of *lying* is not the least prominent; and the "colored citizens" aforesaid seem to partake of that quality in an eminent degree, because in their famous *Resolutions* they roundly assert that during the Rebellion "I walked arm and arm with colored men"—that "I owe my election to the votes of colored men"—and that I have accumulated much earthly gains," as a lawyer, among "colored clients." Well! Lies! are the only terms I can apply to such assertion that one company of blacks did belong to my contingent battalion, but they made the very worst of soldiers, and were, comparatively speaking, unsusceptible of drill or discipline, and were conspicuous for one thing only, rapid scampering in the rear of one of our oldest Colonels, under a mistaken notion that he was hereby doing his duty. But I certainly never did myself the honor of "walking arm in arm" with any of the colored gentlemen of that distinguished corps, and as to my election I owe it, very few blacks voted for me. *I never canvassed them*, and hence, I supposed they supported as a body, my opponent. They took compassion upon "*a monument of infured innocence*," and they sustained the monument for a while, upon the pedestal of their influence, and so long as it lasted, well, and the fall proved that such influence was merely ephemeral, and it sank into insignificant nothingness, as it should, and I hope ever will do; or God help this noble land, dear Blackies! Be not so bold or so conceited, or so insolent hereafter, I do beseech you.

Then how rich I have become among my "colored clients!" I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that I have been the friend —the steady friend of our Western "Darkies" for more than twenty years; and amidst difficulties and troubles innumerable, (for they are a litigious race), I have been their adviser, and I never made twenty pounds out of them in that long period! The fact is that the poor creatures had never the ability to pay a lawyer's fee.

It has been my misfortune, and the mis fortune of my family to live among those Blacks, (and they have lived *upon us*,) for twenty-four years. I have employed hundreds of them, and, with the exception of one (named Richard Hunter), not one has ever done for us a week's work. Again, I have taken them into my service, have fed and clothed them, year after year, on their arrival from the States, and in return I have generally found them rogues and thieves, and a graceless, worthless, thriftless, lying set of vagabonds. That is my very plain and very simple description of the Darkies as a body, and it would be endorsed by all the Western white men with very few exceptions.

I have had scores of their George Washingtons, Thomas Jeffersons, James Madisons, as well as their Dinahs, and Chloes, and Lavinias, in my service, and I understand them thoroughly, and I conclude the whole batch (old Richard Hunter excepted) in the category above described. To conclude, you "Gentlemen of Color," East and West, and especially you "colored citizens of Toronto," I thank you for having given me an opportunity to publish my opinion of your race. Call another indignation meeting, and there make greater fools of yourselves than you did at the last, and then "to supper with what appetite you may."?

Believe me to remain,
Mr. Editor,
Yours very faithfully,
JOHN PRINCE.

Toronto, 26th June, 1857.

P. S.—I think it proper to allude to the case of Messrs. Wilkinson and Woodbridge, of whom the Darkies' resolutions make mention, and who were so improperly and so unjustly dismissed from the commission of the peace. *Those two magistrates did their duty*—they acted upon a statute which has *never been repealed*, and they were dismissed for not having acted upon a statute which did *not touch the offence charged*—Horse Stealing! However, there is some consolation in reflecting that the black rascal whom they caused to be arrested was tried and convicted of the crime charged, and will luxuriate for six years yet to come in the State Prison of Ohio. It is believed (and I believe it to) that the "monument" had much to do in influencing the Executive against those worthy magistrates.

J. P.

ELECTION OF BISHOP.

The clergy and lay delegates met in Saint-Paul's church, London Canada West, on the ninth of July inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a Bishop for the Western Diocese, when the Reverend Mr. Cronyn was elected. The church was filled by a crowd of ladies, and great anxiety was manifested by all present as to the result of the Election. After the service, some time was lost in arranging for the coming ballot, after which His Lordship the Bishop addressed a few words to those present stating that the same committee of scrutineers that had been appointed yesterday, would hold their offices for to-day. He took this opportunity of stating that he had received a document signed by some respectable gentlemen against the names of two Reverend gentlemen being placed on the synod. This matter had come before the meeting of the Synod yesterday and had been enquired into when it was determined that these two gentlemen had a right to be present. At the same time he thought that it would have been more delicate if those two gentlemen had retired voluntarily, but as the decision of the synod had been arrived at it could not be altered. The names of the lay-delegates and clergymen comprising the Synod, were then called over, the clergymen by the Rev. Mr. Geddes, and the lay-delegates by Dr. Bovell.

The balloting then commenced at about half-past 11 o'clock. A table was placed on each side of his Lordship who occupied his former place in front of the Communion table; on each table was a small black box into which each person according as he was called up dropped a card on which was written the name of the candidate for whom he intended to vote. A committee of scrutineers consisting of 4 clergymen was station ed at the ballot box. The clergymen were first called up; the Rev. Mr. Bethune and the Rev. Mr. Cronyn were seated beside the ballot box for clergymen. After the clerical vote had been given, the lay delegates were called up by townships—each township giving one vote for either candidate; but one clergyman was absent, Rev. Mr. Johnson, from Lake Simcoe. The lay delegates from Dereham, Norwich, or Otterville could not appear, and therefore did not vote. The ballot was closed in an hour. The clerical ballot box was then handed to his Lordship who unlocked it and handed it over to the clerical scrutineer's committee to count over the votes; the lay ballot box was also handed over to a lay committee of scrutineers. His Lordship the Bishop requested all the clergy and lay delegates to join in silent prayer for a few minutes before the decision was declared. After some time his Lordship read out the following figures—Cronyn, clergymen 22; Cronyn laymen 24; total 45; Bethune, clergymen, 20; Bethune, laymen 10; total 30; majority for Cronyn, 15.

We propose next week giving a more detailed account of the proceedings, and regret that our space will not permit of our doing so this.

We have been favoured with a spicy set of resolutions, purporting to have been adopted at a *mass meeting* held in Windsor on the 10th inst.: wherein great indignation at Colonel Prince is attempted to be shown. As we have already occupied our columns this week with so much *coloured* matter, it is out of our power to lay them before the public; although they would be interesting as a fair specimen of impertinence and blackguardism, and if came rumour speaks correctly, a certain individual, who has of late taken so extraordinary an interest in the coloured race, has had more to do in getting up this "indignation meeting" than perhaps he would like the white portion of his constituency to be aware of. There are the resolutions also, from a meeting strongly of "injured innocence" that one cannot help believing that a certain wire puller of the *Essex negro champion* has spent many a sleepless and weary night of toil in their compilation, and closited side by side with the *Champion* editor, has, no doubt, racked his brains in the hope of producing something that would gain at the next election a few coloured votes for the *negro advocate*. Hard times indeed are these, when such means are resorted to, to obtain the support of a few ignorant individuals, and those too, who were so indignantly spoken of as having cast their votes in favor of Col. Prince at the last election, but who are now so eagerly sought after, to hold up the tot tering monument.

The style in the composition of these resolutions altogether shows strongly the venom of a defeated opponent, and as it is well known that the persons who were appointed as a committee to draft the resolutions and address in answer to the letter of Colonel Prince, which appears in to-day's paper, are unable even to write their own names, there can be no doubt at all, that the assistance of some half white fellow was called in to act as scribe for their sombre majesties. All we can say is, that we wish the champion and his colour loving tools every joy in their swell fit handsome and successful completion of writing abuse against Col. Prince or the two Magistrates that received a bribe of Southern Gold.

A number of Wolves have been seen prowling about in the neighborhood of Sandwich within the last week and have given no small degree of annoyance to the farmers.

Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant of Upper Canada, For the year 1857.

Circular to the Clerk of each County, City, Town and Village Municipality in Upper Canada.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a certified copy of the apportionment for the current year of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village and Township in Upper Canada. This apportionment will be payable at this office to the agent of the treasurer of your Municipality, on the 1st of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and together with the Auditors' and other reports, have been transmitted to the Department.

I am happy to inform the Council of your Municipality, that I have been enabled, through the liberality of the Legislature, to add a considerable sum to the apportionment of this year; I have, moreover, appropriated a few hundred pounds from the Poor School Fund, and divided it among those new and thinly settled Counties where the ordinary legislative and municipal grants have not been sufficient to enable Trustees to sustain the Schools during the school year.

The statistics of school population, upon which the present year's apportionment is based, have been carefully corrected and revised in this Department. Many inequalities in the apportionment of last year have been removed, and all parts of the Province share in the grant upon equal terms, and in accordance with the demands made upon each locality for school accommodation and instruction.

I have not deducted the apportionment to the Roman Catholic Seperate Schools from each individual City, Town, and Township, as was done in 1855, but I have reserved a special sum from which to make an apportionment direct to each School having a claim upon the fund. This is a more equitable and satisfactory mode of apportioning the grant, and it is one which, while it provides the legal apportionments to Seperate Schools, does not so directly and materially lessen the resources of those Municipalities in which these Separate Schools happen to exist, as has been done in past years.

I trust the exertions and liberality of your Council will be increased in proportion to the augmentation of the School Grant to your Municipality, and the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the youth of the land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
E. RYERSON.

County or Essex.		
Anderdon	- -	$136.00
Colchester	- -	211.60
Gosfield	- -	230.40
Maidstone	- -	130.20
Malden	- -	263.60
Mersea	- -	166.40
Rochester	- -	166.40
Sandwich	- -	561.20
Tilbury, west	- -	82.80
Total		$1957.60
Amherstburg	- -	240.00
Windsor	- -	120.60

Thorough-Bred Devon Bull "ROVER,"

FOR SALE!!!

ROVER, was bred by J. W. Hamlin, Esq. West Amesa, N. Y. Dam Lady Mary, g. dam Fairy, g. g. dam Rose, g. g. g. dam Cherry; was by Billy and Beauty, both imported by R. C. Gapper.

Sire Chingacook, bred by W. P. and C. S. Wainright, the meadows near Rhinebeck, N. Y. Chingacook's sire was "Ducas," dam of "Helena." Sire of Ucas was "Nightingale" (imported) dam "Nonpareil" (imported.) Helena was imported into the United States from the herd of Mr. James Quarty Devonshire, England. Rover took the *first prize* last year at the Michigan State Fair, as a yearling, in the class of Foreign Stock and is now about one year and a half old.

For particulars apply to ROWLAND WINGFIELD near Amherstburg, who would have no objection to exchange for *pure* New Leicester sheep. The price is one hundred dollars, the proprietor being anxious to sell not having any convenience for keeping a Bull.

The Villa, July 1857.

30. AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30.

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $80, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

A BY-LAW.

To impose a duty on Hawkers and Pedlars. [Passed 28th January, A. D. 1854.

I. WHEREAS by an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Excise, so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal authorities of that part of the Province," it is amongst other things enacted, that the Municipal Council of any county or city in Upper Canada shall have full power and authority to make By-Laws for regulating

and governing Hawkers and Pedlars, and for requiring any such person to take out a License from such officer of the Municipality as shall be designated in such By-Law.

II. Be it enacted, by the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Essex, in Council assembled, by virtue of and under "The Municipal Corporations Act of 1849." That no Hawkers and pedlars, and other trading persons, going from place to place, or travelling, in any way whatever for such purpose, or who have not become householders by permanent residence in any town or place within the said County of Essex, shall carry to sell, or expose or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise, without first taking out a License for such purpose.

III. Be it further enacted by the authority afores aid, that the Licenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be granted by J. H. Wilkinson, the County Clerk, upon a certificate from the County Treasurer, that such person has paid the amount of such License into his hands. And for every person applying for the same, the sum of £7 10s for double horse conveyances; the sum of £5 for single-horse conveyances; and the sum of £2 for foot-pedlars and Hawkers; and for any persons peddling or hawking in any other conveyance than above enumerated, the sum of ten pounds.

IV. Be it further enacted, by the autority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall sell or carry to sell, or expose or offer to sell, any goods wares or merchandize without first having obtained a License therefor, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every contravention of this By-Law, to be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace of the County of Essex; and in default of sufficient distress, the party so convicted to be imprisoned in the common Gaol of the County of Essex for a period not exceeding twenty days.

V. Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all moneys received for Licenses, and all penalties and fees levied and collected under this By-Law, shall be paid into the Treasury of the County of Essex, which shall form part of the general funds of the County.

County papers copy for one month.

A Beneficent Discovery.

THE NOBLEST ACHIEVEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The iron horse, with its tireless strength, its pulses of vapor and its heart of flame, is a glorious exponent of the creative capacity of the human mind; and the metallic nerves through which intelligence courses over a continent, proved by every flash of thought which traverses them, that man possesses one attribute essentially godlike, the power to annihilate space and time. But vast and important as have been the results of making steam and lightning the common carrier and messenger of the world, the discovery by which weak or impure blood can be vitalized or restored to new vigor and purity, by means of internal and external remedies is of infinitely greater value. The resources of vegetable chemistry, as developed and applied by Thomas Holloway, have proved equal to this mighty task. His famous remedies impart to the stream of life a disinfecting principle which frees the system from all impure and poisonous elements. The powers of chemistry are almost beyond calculation, and as he has applied them to bear upon all the varieties of disease, in those invaluable vegetable compounds known as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, they have compassed their highest and holiest object.

Steam, as the great motor, is after all but a subsidiary agent. Its usefulness consists, mainly, in conveying substantial benefits, with speed and certainty to the fields in which they are to operate. It is simply the bearer of blessings, not their originator. Of all the freight which it carries over land and sea, none is perhaps more so precious as Holloway's Remedies. It is scarcely a figure of speech to say, that whithersoever it conveys them, it flies "with healing on its wings."

Under the influence of the Ointment, the skin, however disfigured by eruptions or excrescences, becomes a *tabula rasa*, pure, spotless, and transparent; and this erasure of blemishes is not accomplished by driving back disease into the vital recesses of the system, but by neutralizing the morbid material which feeds it.

The Pills act upon the internal fluids and organs which secrete them on the same sanitary principle. They destroy the acrid particles subjected to their chemical action as infallible as an alkali neutralizes an acid; and at the same time impart a mild and constant electric action to the secretive and excretive machinery.

It would be repeating a familiar story to tell of the wide diffusion, the universal celebrity of these twin curatives. They have penetrated wherever civilization has penetrated. They are the medicines of every class, creed, and colour, on the face of the earth. The sanction of governments, the patronage of princes, the approval of all Christian nations, the gratitude of pagan millions, attest their worth. In fact, there is no region with which this country has any commercial intercourse, where Holloway would not find himself at home. Some estimate may be formed of the extent and variety of his foreign correspondence, from the fact that sixty corresponding clerks, of which number sixteen are accomplished linguists, are employed in conducting it. He is the centre of a SANITARY SYSTEM that belts the world.—*London Morning Herald.*

WILLIAM SIMS.

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best st style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr. McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond street,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be levied the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,

Provincial Land Surveyors,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and car ried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	. .	$7 50	
Fine	do	6 00	
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to	$2 00	per 100lbs
Rye	do	2 20	do
Corn Meal,	. . .	0 75	per bushel
Pig Feed,	. . .	1 50	per 100lbs
Bran,	. . .	1 00	do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until the 10th of July, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Village of Oxford, on behalf of the Municipality of Colchester, for the construction of a road across the Long Marsh in front of the third Concession, Colchester, according to the plan and specifications of O. Bartley Esqr., C. E. The estimated length of the road is 1760 feet, and the earthwork about 4300 cubic yards. Three culverts are required. Plans can be seen at the Clerk's Office. Each Tender must contain the names of two responsible parties who will become bound with the contractor for the due performance of the work.

THOS. HAWKINS.
Township Clerk.

Council Office, Colchester,
June 2nd, 1857.

(Windsor Herald to copy.)

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Six Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.

Township of Colchester, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford. The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground, Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonies, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.	
Hugh Croft, Esq.	Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq.	R. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq.	R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq	Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq.	F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wollaston, Esq, F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq.	Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq.	J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq	E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. Latreche, Esq.	A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq.	T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,

Charles F. Thomson.

JOHN MACRAE,

Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,

TORONTO.

President :	T. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President :	Jas. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer :	R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor :	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 4, 5th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN.

Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 292, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A YOUNG MAN holding satisfactory recommendations and a Normal 2nd Class certificate, wishes a situation as Teacher the remainder of the year. Trustees will please apply by letter post paid, stating salary to

R. FOSTER,
Leamington, Essex.

TO RENT.

A good New FRAME HOUSE in the town of Sandwich, with a never failing Spring Well and a good Stable attached thereto. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office, or of

THOS. HILL.

Sandwich, May 25th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses

N. R.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.

Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester, for the year 1857, will hold its First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on it being done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New York, AGENT.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.
JOHN J. FITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last, FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession; 80 acres under good cultivation and the remainder in good timber, with a good House and a barn 30 by 40; and good stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER OILLETT,
on Sandwich street.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. William Westaway, a BLACK FRENCH MARE, 5 years old about 14 hands high; the above reward will be given to any one who shall restore the same to said

WILLIAM WESTAWAY.

Sandwich, July 8th, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

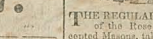
Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
St. Thomas, Secretary.
4th May, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to sell you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.

Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically purify the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, suffering as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone an l Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO

of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. Strange, Esq, Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett Esq, Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Mowatt, Esq
James Harty, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

5th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereout, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

The Pleasure of Having Friends.

Oh, Friendship! dearly were the way,
And faint our hearts without thy stay;
For briskly move our pilgrim feet
To thy sweet footfall's measured beat,
And words, like dew distill'd.

When, travelling through the burning sand,
The desert wanderer sees at hand
The nodding palm-tree's plumy crest,
Hope cheers again his troubled breast,
And bears him on apace.

He almost hears the trickling sound
Of water welling from the ground,
He always feels the flickering shade
Fall from the palm-leaves overhead,
And soothe his fevered brow,

Thus sweet it is for one to know,
That, let it come to weal or woe,
His still may grasp a hearty hand,
Still drink new life from faces bland,
And lit with sunny smiles.

How to Lay out an Orchard.—First, stake out your whole orchard in parallel lines, at the distance the trees are to stand, both ways—leaving the necessary room, 15 feet at least, between the last rows and the lines of the fence for turning when cultivating, taking care to look over it again and see that the rows of the stakes are parallel to the fence lines, and straight in every lineal direction. The stakes thus must be perpendicular, as they are not only for regulating the distance between the trees, but as a guide and check in setting them out. Now having set the stakes four feet from the position the trees are to occupy—take your four foot measure, measure off from the stake to the point for the first tree—stick the stake up in line and dig round it. It will be moved, of course, to take out the second spit in depth. (I dig holes four shovels in diameter, and take out the bottom course with the spade.) Repeat this measurement on the same side and in line, till the whole are all made. Now the holes are ready and paralel to each stake. Now distribute the trees, a dozen or less at a time, to the holes. Then take the same measure to set the tho tree by from stake to stake; keep the tree in line the other way, by the eye, and so on till the orchard be complete and the trees all set—the trees still remaining as a check on the accuracy of the work. Now take your tying material—old cotton cloth in stripes will be soft and not chafe—and tie loosely around each tree. Next transfer the stakes to the trees, driving them on the side the wind most usually strikes—fix round the stake and the work is done. I have just adopted this course entire, and it seems to be effective and satisfactory.

Soft Soap.—Seventeen pounds of potash to twenty pounds of grease; boil the grease; put in two pails of scalding water, and stir it together; fill up the barrel next morning with cold water; stir it from time to time. It will be fit for use in three days.

A Recipe Worth one Thousand Dollars.—Take one pound of soda and half a pound of unslacked lime, put them in a gallon of water and let them boil twenty minutes; let it stand till cool, then drain off, and put it in a stone jug or jar. Soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are well wet through, then wring them out and rub on them plenty of soap, and in one letter of clothes well covered with water add one teaspoonful of the washing fluid. Boil half an hour briskly, then wash them throughly through one suds, and rinse well through two waters, and your clothes will look better than by the old way of washing twice before boiling. This receipe is invaluable and every poor family in the land should try it. With a patent tub to do the little rubbing, the washer-woman might take the last novel and compose herself on the lounge, and let the washing do itself.

Use of Birds.—A Farmer near Lancaster, last year, in order to convince a neighbor of the usefulness of birds, shot a yellow bird in his wheat field, opened its crop, and found in it two hundred weevils, and but four grains of wheat, and in these four grains the weevils had already burrowed.

Remedy for Hog Cholera.—Salt, sulphur, charcoal—equal parts—in their food; table spoonful of the mixture twice each day. Keep the animal warm.

Mustard.—Every family needs a little mustard. It is good in several diseases, and it is quite agreeable, especially in the spring, as a seasoning for beef and pork. Now, don't go to the store to buy it, for quite probably you will purchase Indian meal a little mustard in it, if you do. Just raise it yourself. Select a little spot in a corner, and sow it, not too thick. When it is fairly up, thin it up so that the plants shall not stand less than one and a half feet apart. Watch the pod for harvesting when the pods turn of a light hue. Spread the tops where they will become very dry, before threshing; dry the seed afterwards. Grind in a common pepper mill.

New Things.—Always have some of them about you. A new strawberry plant will serve to begin with; a new variety of apples for grafting, may come along with it; a new variety of corn tried cautiously, will do no harm; a new corn planter or seed drill, to experiment with, will enlarge your ideas, whether you adopt it permanently or not. A new plow may be added, if a judicious and skillful friend has tried it, and says it will pay. A new axe, hoe, pruning-knife, or rake, may all be examined and adopted, if they are really good. All improvement is secured by engrafting the new on the old, carefully, yet boldly. You may loose sometimes, but you will loose more if you don't keep up with the world. Be careful that your brain is not among your idle tools. Keep head as well as hands busy

A Popular Delusion.—It is an error to suppose that a man belongs to himself. No man does. He belongs to his wife, or his children, or his relations, or his creditors, or to society in some form or other. It is for their especial good and behalf that he lives and works, and they kindly allow him to retain a certain per centage of his gains to administer to his pleasures or wants. He has his baby, and that is all, and even for that he is answerable to society. In short society is the master, and man is the servant; and it is entirely according as society proves a good or bad master, whether the man turns out a good or bad servant. —*Punch.*

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS
The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,
A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,
JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

NOTICE TO FARMERS,
CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to John A. Askin, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for steamers, timber and logs, will address the Subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

AUCTION SALE.

A Sale of Horses, Cows, Buggies, Carts, articles of Household Furniture &c., &c. &c, will take place at Michael Rochlicst's residence near the River Canard, Township of Sandwich, on Monday, the 16th of June 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—$5 and under Cash, over that amount from 3 to 9 months Credit.

MICHAEL ROCHLIEU.

June 1st, 1857

For Sale!!!
A FIRST-RATE LOCATION
AND
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit, in the County of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood; it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and peculiarly situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will run through this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit every Sundays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will possess advantages never before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Stevens, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson.
GLOBE,	" Amos Frost,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	"

(New Propeller,)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Wisconsin and Hudson River, running from New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

The Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property at Milwaukie and Chicago, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having no large facilities, showing an aggregate of over Five Thousand Tons Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to shippers of Produce and Merchandize for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. Walker & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. Clark & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit,
" Ontonagon { A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, { Chicago.
" Adriatic, { C. Bascoot & Co., Detroit.
" " { D. Bascoot & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—Bowell, Banta & Co. Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

County of Essex, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff C. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander Chewett, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

Louis J. Fluett,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stable. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

Feb. 29th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 18th Feb. 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that shall be made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Gullot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 25th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE.
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. A. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER,
HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES
H. B. HARDEN,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.
VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Browell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. A. Waring,	Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin,	D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mather,	C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance,	Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - $25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been greatly enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in United States.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses,* and taught on Folsom's New Method, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable Practical Accountants of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING,

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries,* made such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false systems.* Nature alone enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. Terms involve the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, Practical and Ornamental, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best Teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmegraphic System will also be taught. This system, so popular and so much favor has been with actual men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

Daily Lectures on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affordings a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for many of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and will soon completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. *He* would invite his old friends to join him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for Boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodation, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense in the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Side Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 40 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and most improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Straw Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1857. NO. 22.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.

At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy

Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 9, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

MANUFACTURED BY

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.,

Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office (Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

To the Warden and Reeves of the County of Essex, in Council assembled:

The County Treasurer begs leave to Report,

That the accounts are closed and audited to the 31st March last, the end of the financial year, as usual. Showing a balance on the face of the Books, at that time, to the credit of the County, of £2974. 7. 6½, since when, there has been expended the sum of £839.19.0½ in current and other expenses connected with the new Jail and Court House, leaving the sum of £134.7.9. to pay the interest on the Debentures, £320.0.0. now due, and to meet the current expenses, till the Taxes are collected and paid in this fall.

I have made up the Statement of Non-Resident Taxes since 1850. Showing the amount assessed, the amount paid in, and the amount now due on each Lot, in Book from, one copy for each Municipality and one for the whole County—these, together with the Books of my office, which I have brought down, will show the Receipts and expenditures, by whom paid in, and to whom paid out since my appointment, and will, I imagine meet the object of the Resolution passed at your last Session; the labor being such, that I have barely been able to complete the Books in time for this Session; any explanation, which may be required, to understand them, I shall be most happy to afford at this, or at any other time, to the Reeves of the County or to any other person, therein:—

You will perceive that there is a large falling off in the fund obtained from Peddlers Licenses, only one license having been issued during the year 1856, which license has now run out; so that any person peddling at the present time in this County is liable to be fined in accordance with the provisions of your By-Law on that head:—

Since the last Session of the Council, one of my Sureties, Mr. Strong, having expressed a wish to be relieved from the responsibility, for reasons which I am entirely unable to explain, I have furnished a new Bond, giving four Sureties instead of two, which will be laid before you for your approval and which I am inclined to think you will find much more satisfactory.

The case of the late Fabien Parent which I brought to your notice at the last Session, has not been brought to a close, for reasons which will be explained before the Council.

With respect to the advertising the Wild Lands in arrear for Taxes, 5 years and upwards, I find there are not so many Lots as I anticipated and shall therefore, as there is plenty of time yet, wait your instructions, and in the mean time furnish you a Statement thereof.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE BULLOCK,
County Treasurer Essex.

Amherstburg 30th June, 1857.

Balance Sheet.

The County of Essex in Account with GEORGE BULLOCK, County Treasurer for the year 1856.

			Dr. £	s	d
1856.					
"	To Paid Sheriffs accounts		374	18	¼
"	" " Clerk of the Peace		335	0	1½
"	" " Gaoler's Salary and Turnkey		183	15	0
"	" " Surgeon to Gaol		40	9	10½
"	" " Constables		197	5	0
"	" " Indigent Witnesses		1	10	0
"	" " Provisions Fuel &c. for Gaol		303	9	1½
"	" " Conveying Lunatics to Asylum		7	10	0
"	" " Prisoners to Penitentiary		50	0	0
"	" " Coroners		55	1	0
"	" " Repairs of Gaol		5	0	0
"	" " Printing		177	9	0
"	" " Crier of the Court		18	16	6
"	" " Office Rent		30	0	0
"	" " Reeves pay and Mileage		56	17	9
"	" " County Treasurer's Salary (5 quarters)		156	5	0
"	" " Clerks		93	15	0
"	" " Auditors		37	10	0
"	" " Messenger		1	15	0
"	" " Stationery		19	3	2
"	" " Mr. Tasw by order of Finance Com.		12	10	0
"	" " Express charges			17	6
"	" " Wolf Scalp certificates		1	10	0
"	" " Expenses of Board of Education		30	17	6
"	" " Juror's pay and Mileage		425	11	3
"	" " Bal. of interest on Debentures		36	6	3
"	Bal. of Architect per-centage		177	11	3
"	" " Making a Drain from Gaol to River		112	10	0
"	" " On Amount of Registry Books		18	11	5
"	" " Paid Ins. on Gaol and Court Houses		35	15	0
"	" " For Furniture and Stoves for new Gaol		51	0	11
"	" " For Land for a Road		20	12	6½
"	" " Balance to the McKenzies'		543	0	8
"	" " Balance due County		974	7	6½
			£4592	11	5

			Per Contra Cr. £	s	d
1857					
"	" "	By Balance Credit brot. Forward	1991	1	5
"	" "	Cash received on account of Criminal Justice	659	0	0
"	" "	On Account of Peddlers Licences	7	10	0
"	" "	County Rates for 1856	1500	0	0
"	" "	Rate to pay Jurors	375	0	0
			£4592	11	5

GEORGE BULLOCK.
County Treasurer of Essex.

ESTIMATE

Of sums required to pay the current expenses of the County of Essex, for the year 1857.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
EXPENSES UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						
Sheriff's accounts	300	0	0			
Clerk of the Peace do.	300	0	0			
Gaoler including turnkey do.	175	0	0			
Provisions, Fuel, &c., for Gaol	250	0	0			
Surgeon to Goal	25	0	0			
Constable's accounts	150	0	0			
Conveying Prisoners to Penitentiary	50	0	0			
" Lunatics to Asylum	25	0	0			
Crier of Court	20	0	0			
Printing under Statute	25	0	0	1320	0	0
MUNICIPAL EXPENSES.						
Printing for the County	175	0	0			
Coroners "	50	0	0			
Postage	25	0	0			
Reeves pay and Mileage	100	0	0			
Stationary	12	10	0			
County Treasurer's salary	125	0	0			
" Clerk's "	75	0	0			
" Auditors "	30	0	0			
" Messenger's "	5	0	0			
Wolf scalp Certificates	15	0	0			
Board of Education	35	0	0			
Township Treasurer's percentage	80	0	0			
Insurance	35	0	0			
Contingent Expenses	100	0	0	862	10	00
				£2182	10	00
PROBABLE ASSESSMENTS.						
Government portion of Criminal Justice				500	0	00
Amount necessary to be raised for cur. expenses for 1857.				1682	10	00

To the Warden and Reeves of the County Council of the County of Essex:

Gentlemen,

Your Finance Committee beg to report for your information, that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the last financial year, ending 31st March last and found them correct, The Treasurer has also pursuant to the Resolution passed by the Council at its LAST SESSION, furnished a full statement respecting the non-resident Lands in the different Municipalities throughout the County with the amounts due and the amounts received on account thereof at different times, as it must have cost the Treasurer a great deal of extra labour and time in making such a statement out, your Committee would recommend that he be granted the sum of fifty pounds as a remuneration therefor.

Your Committee have made out an estimate of the current expenses for the present year annexed hereto and which with the sum of four hundred pounds for the payment of jurors and six hundred and forty pounds for interest upon Debentures, we recommend being adopted and levied:

Your Committee would recommend that from and after the first of January next, the Treasurer's accounts be kept in dollars and cents, or the decimal currency, and that a new set of books be furnished him, to enable him so to do.

That Mr. Askins account for shelves &c., placed in the Registrars office be paid.

That the prayer of the petition of Messrs Bratt and others, respecting the remission of the debt due by the late Fabien Parent, be granted and that the debt so far as the County of Essex is concerned be remitted to the widow, provided she pay all the Law costs, incurred in the matter.

That the Auditors' Report be adopted.

With references to Mr. Pinney's petition, your committee are of opinion that Mr. Turk should make application to the Municipality of the Township of Sandwich.

With reference to John Turk's petition, your committee are of opinion that Mr. Turk should make application to the Municipality of the Township of Sandwich.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
20 July, 1857.

REPORT

Of the special Committee to whom was referred the equalization of the assessments for the year 1857.

Your Committee find upon a comparison of the assessment Rolls of the different Municipalities of the County, that assessors have adopted a different standard of valuation; and that in consequence some Townships do not contribute a just proportion towards the expenses of the County.

In the absence of other and better statistical information, your Committee have been guided in their judgment by the returns made by the assessors of the area of each Township in connection with the valuation of property shown on the Rolls, through the two past years. And they beg leave to recommend the adoption of the Schedule attached to this Report, as representing the fairest and most equitable basis upon which to allocate the taxes of the county for the present year.

Your Committee however strongly recommend that some steps should be taken at the present session of the council towards collecting the most authentic information in regard to the extent, condition and wealth, of each Municipality, respectively, for the use of the council at its next session, for equalization of assessments. They would suggest that Maps be procured of each Municipality, showing the area of the townships in acres, the quantity of Wild Land, cultivated land, and land incapable of cultivation, as also the roads opened, Mills, and other improvements. And for the procuring from the Government departments information, as to the exact area, population and wealth of each Municipality, as shown by census returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. S. MACDONNELL,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
Amherstburg, July 1st, 1857.

SCHEDULE

Referred to in the within report.

Amherstburg as equalized	£ 50,000
Anderdon "	28,000
Colchester "	55,613
Gosfield "	54,074
Mersea "	50,614
Malden "	40,000
Maidstone "	59,932
Rochester "	40,000
Sandwich "	168,337
Tilbury West "	30,000
Windsor "	127,000
As equalized 1857.	703,570
Return for year 1856	700,445

S. S. MACDONELL,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
July 1st 1857.

To the Warden and Reeves of the county of Essex, in council Assembled.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges, beg leave to report that the petition of Eaton and others is before them, and consider it unnecessary to take action on it, as your Committee understand, that the Township line between Malden and Colchester, to which petitioners refer, was staked out, by a competent surveyor some eight or nine years ago. Your Committee consider it needless to recommend the petitioners from Colchester and from Mears, and other's, to your consideration, as the By-Law to raise a certain sum for county purposes, provides for the evils complained of.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. H. Cunningham
Chairman.

To the Warden and Reeves of the County of Essex, in Council Assembled.

The Auditors for the County of Essex, have the honor to report that they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer, to the close of the Financial year 1856, and that they have found them correct

The balance, which could not be ascertained at the period of their last report, from circumstances then explained, the Auditors now find to be £974 7s 6½d in favor of the County, but, in consequence of certain disbursements for the current year having been made out of that balance by the Treasurer, the actual sum in his hands at the present time amounts to £134 7s 9d:—

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PAUL JOHN SALTER, } Auditors for the
P. H. MORIN, } County of Essex.

Auditor's Office.
29th July 1857.

To the Warden and Reeves of the county council of Essex.

Gentlemen,

We your Committee to whom was refered the bond handed to the Warden by the Treasurer, beg to state, that we are of opinion that it is insufficient inasmuch as the different sureties therein named are not jointly and severally held to the county, and the amount of the penal sum is too small. Your Committee would suggest that the Treasurer be bound in the sum of three thousand pounds, with two or more sureties (who shall be freeholders, holding unincumbered real estate in value equal to double the amount in which they are respectively bound) in fifteen hundred pounds each.

JOHN BRUSH,
Chairman.

Council Room,
2nd July 1857.

MONSTER DRUM.—Among other appliances which have been sought to augment the musical effects at the approaching Handel festival is a monster drum, the largest of its kind, as we are informed, that has been constructed. The committee having heard that a skin fit for a drum-head, of unparalleled size, was in the possession of Mr. Distin, the musical instrument maker, at once commissioned its construction, more as an experiment than with any certain conviction of its utility in the orchestra. The result exceeds their most sanguine expectations. The tone is full and resounding, and more resembles that of a deep bourdon organ pipe, both in quality and continuance, than that obtained from an instrument of percussion. The vibration continues after the drum has been struck for nearly a minute, and for a longer period its pulsations are distinctly perceptible at a short distance. The diameter is between six and seven feet: the frame is said to contain 300 pieces of mahogany, adroitly joined in a manner best adapted to secure strength and freedom from warping. The instrument is as much under tuning control as a smaller drum. It more resembles a tambourine in its external form than an ordinary drum, having but one head, this form being said to allow greater freedom of vibration. The maker is Mr. Distin, of Cranbourne street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Delicate females, who suffer from those peculiar disturbances of the system incident to the gentler sex, will find in these Pills a safe remedy for all the functional disorder under which they may labor. Acting specifically upon the local irregularity, and generally upon the system, this comprehensive remedy will simultaneously remove the immediate cause of suffering, and invigorate all the bodily organs which have been affected by sympathy therewith. In the three most perilous phases of female existence, viz., the dawn of womanhood, the period of maturity, and what is termed "the change of life," the alternative and restorative properties of these Pills render them indispensable to the feebler sex.

NUPTIALS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.—BERLIN, June 17.—The news has reached us from Windsor that January 13 of next year has been definitively fixed on for the nuptials of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William. Originally the Prince's own birthday, October 18 of this year, was selected for this event, probably by the young Prince himself, and subsequently the Princess's birthday, November 21, was decided on. This was a most fortunate choice, being the day on which she will complete her seventeenth year. Whatever may have been the reason for choosing the day now definitively fixed on, there is nothing left for their well-wishers but to congratulate the young couple that the day is definitively fixed at last, and to hope and trust that all auspicious influences may assist and mark that day for a long life of wedded happiness to look back to as its starting point.

TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE RIVER.—The subscription lists mentioned by us some time since, as being procured to lay across the river, to connect the telegraph lines in this State and Canada, was laid yesterday. It runs from either shore to Bell Isle where a connection is made by the usual poles, set across the island.

This afternoon we received the following dispatch from Mr. Balch the Operater in the Union Office in this city.

[illegible] day and found perfect. We are now in communication by telegraph with all points in Canada.

A NEW PLAN TO EXTINGUISH FIRES.—A writer in Hunt's *Merchants Magazine* suggests a new plan of extinguishing fires It is simply saturating the water of the fire engine with common salt and potash—both very cheap articles, and acting together to impregnate the wood, so that the flames cannot spread any further—*i. e.*, the muriatic acid flies off, and the soda remains as a glazed surface. The suggester of this idea even goes on to say, that many a fire, which is within reach might be stopped without any engine, bischarging finely powdered clay, lime, or chalk, through a tube on the blaze.

THE SOUTHEN WHEAT CROP.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th ult. has the following:

"From every State of the southern country we have most gratifying accounts of the growing wheat crop. In the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississipi, Texas, and our own State, the promises of an abundant harvest were never better. Everywhere the crop is backward but vigorous and healthy. The recent genial weather is bringing it rapidly forward unless something now unforeseen occurs, to a rich and early harvest. It is probable, indeed, that the cold backward spring has actually been favorable to it, causing it to take firm root and to 'shoad,' as the farmers say.

A cattle drover from the far west, who came to New York a few days since was apprehensive of *losing* his carpet sack during the peregrinations about town, resorted to a mode of securing it that might be adopted with advantage by strangers who do not wish to patronize expensive hotels, and yet fear to trust strngers or cheap ones. He put his carpet-sack in pawn for a small amount, assured that thus it would be kept safely, and could be redeemed whenever he desired it.

NEW WHEAT IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Democrat of Tuesday has the following gratifying announcement:

The first car-load of new wheat consisting of about two-hundred bushels, arrived in this city about 11 o'clock yesterday by the passenger train of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is from Messrs. Bennett & Scott, of Jonesborough, Union county, in this State, and was consigned to Messrs. Mather & Kellogg, one of our most enterprising produce and commission firms. It is a very fine sample of red winter wheat, and was much admired on change. It was immediately purchased by the old and extensive milling firm of Messrs. Gage & Hinsey, at $1,75 per bushel, who will immediately grind it for their customers.—Messrs. G. & H. are certain to make the first purchase of new wheat ever since they have been in the business. We believe we have had the pleasure of noting this fact yearly for the past fifteen or sixteen years.

THE FUNERAL OF MR MARCY AT Albany, on Wednesday, was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in that city. Ex-Presidents Van Buren and Pierce, ex-Governors Bouck, Fish, Hunt and Seward, and many other public men, attended. The display of military was very fine. The buildings in the streets through which the procession passed were draped with mourning, and signs of sorrow were visible on every house.

Late English papers says that Tennyson has in press new poems, the principal is one Tennyson's early favorites, King Arthur, being in fact a further contribution to his unfinished Epic," Morte d'Arthur." Mr. Alexander Smith has also a new poem in the press on the poetiuspects of town life.

Yesterday in the Superior Court a verdict was given against the Grand Trunk for £125 in a case in which Mr. Charles Heepe, an English gentleman, was plantiff, and the Grand Trunk Railway defendants. The plaintiff was one of the persons injured by the explosion of the Grand Trunk ferry-boat beteen Montreal and Longueuil on the 10th June of last year. He laid his damages at £1000, but the injuries he received do not seem to have been of a serious character.—*Pilot.*

We learn from the Detroit *Advertiser* that the steamer *Ploughboy* was seized by the Custom House officers, on Tuesday, for violation of the revenue laws, but nothing was proved against her, and she was liberated. One of the boat's crew had brought down from Goderich a few bags of grain without having entered it according to law, but it was shown that the Captain and other officers were entirely unconscious of this, and not aware of having committed any offence.

There are 573 Savings Banks in Great Britain and the deposites amount to £170,000,000.

Thieves Caught--$2500 Worth of Jewelry Recovered.

(From the Detroit Advertiser)

It will be recollected by some of our readers that about the 1st of June, a jewelry store in St. Louis, owned by S. C. & J. Jett was robbed of watches and jewelry to the value of about $10,000. We received private advices yesterday, chiefly from Michigan City, that the perpetrators of this bold and extensive robbery had been caught at that place. They are two young men about 18 or 20 years of age, named Henry Wilson and John Sullivan—the former of whom had, for a long time previous to the theft, been employed in the store. The circumstances of the arrest are as follows:—On Sunday morning last, the two young men came to the Jewel House, Michigan City, kept by Mr. L. W. Childs, and registered their names as Henry and Thomas Sullivan, differing slightly, it will be seen from their real names.

Soon after arriving one of them told the porter that he was very hard up, and offered to sell him a hat very little worn, and worth $5 for $1, which the porter bought, and the young man went immediately to a watch which he found open, and purchased another for $3. This circumstance, and the general appearance and actions of the young man excited the supicions of the landlord, and also of Capt. S. Packard, of Buffalo, who was stopping at the house, and they determined to watch them after this they saw one of them come down stairs from his room with a heavy gold watch in his pocket. Going down the street he found the door of a jewelry establishment open and the proprietor within, where he showed the watch and chains offering to sell them for $50, as he was hard up for money. The watch proved to be a very heavy gold one, worth at wholesale $275.

The jeweller who also suspected the fellows, told him he would take the watch in the morning, as all his money was then on deposit. The young man said he would call in the morning. While the two strangers were at dinner Mr. Childs and Packard determined to search their room. On doing so they found in their carpet bags twelve large heavy gold watches, estimated at a value of about $2,500, and three Colt's revolvers, loaded and ready for use. These they took to Capt. Packard's room and secured them. Coming out from dinner, the two men went to their room and soon descended to the office, informed the landlord that they had been robbed. He asked them of what they had been robbed, and they enumerated all the articles in the carpet bags. The ladlord said he would go up and see about it, and accordingly went up stairs with them. Before reaching their room door he espied peering from the coat pocket of each, the handle of a revolver, when he stopped short, saying he would not go into the room with those things in their possession. They must give them up. They finally took them from their pockets and passed them over to him.

They were both heavily loaded, and as soon as he had got them in his posession he informed the two youngsters that they were his prisoners. Said he had a telegraph despatch for them. They made no resistance, but were exceedingly flurried, and one begged to be let off. In their fright they revealed the fact that the watches, were stolen and mentioned the name of Jett, the jeweller, from whom they had been taken. The landlord happened to remember having seen a reward offered for $500 for the arrest of Wilson. On questioning them they gave their real names as above, and revealed these facts:—

That Wilson had been employed for a considerable time in Jett's store, and that it was his business at night, to put the watches and jewelry in a large safe and lock them up. He had yielded to the temptation to steal, and had got Sullivan to join him, and carry off the booty. They had taken as many of the most costly watches in the store as they could carry away, and those not found upon them when arrested, they had secreted.

Of their movements from the time of the theft until they reached Michigan City, our informant did not know. Early on Monday morning Mr. Childs telegraphed to Mr. Jett, and received an immediate answer, telling him to hold on the prisoners, and he would take the next train for Michigan city. so that by this time he is probably with them at that place. Wilson is an American and Sullivan an Irishman, and both are described as young men of genteel appearance.

A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.—THE LATE CALAMITY.—Never in our life have we been called upon to record so heart-rending and distressing a case of disappointment as the one we are now about to relate. Some two years ago, a very respectable young man by the name of Douglas, emigrated from Scotland to this country, to seek out a home, not only for himself, but for a beloved father and mother, with some seven or eight children brothers and sisters of his. After arriving safely in this country, being without means and having a liberal education, he engaged at a store at Milbank, Mornington, and subsequently in a School, some four miles from that place. By this means he, after a time, succeeded in sending home a sufficient amount to enable bringing out his beloved parents and family to his adopted country, and also to erect and furnish a comfortable house most for their reception. And whilst engaged in these commendable acts, he learns with great gratification by the arrival of a friend from his native country, that his father had safely started, and are on their way in high spirits to enjoy the labors of their beloved and grateful son. But, alas! alas! just at the moment when he expected to hear of their safe and happy arrival on the shores of America, the heart-rending intelligence is conveyed to him that all but a little brother of 14 years, have perished on board the ill-fated *Montreal*, just when they were big with expectation, and when their greatest hopes were on the eve of being realized; in fact, at the moment when they thought all was safe. The effect this intelligence produced on the mind of young Douglas can be more easily imagined than described. The shock produced was so great that he fell senseless to the ground. The bereaved young man is certainly entitled to at least the sympathy of his friends and the neighborhood in general in which he resides, and is to be hoped that an effort —such a one as the extreme nature of the affective dispensation demands — will be made to reconcile the young man to the will of an overruling and all-wise Providence.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

23 T.—Union Bill by which Upper and Lower Canada were united, was assented to 1840 First English newspaper published 1588. Sun rises 4.40 sets 7.32; rises 1 minute later and sets one minute earlier each day.

24 F.—Gibraltar taken by the British under admiral Rooke 1704. The Carradoc arrived at Bristol from the Crimea, with the remains of Lord Raglan 1855.—Duchess of Cambridge born 1797. Rebellion in Ireland broke out 1803. Battle of Niagara 1759.

25 S.—Battle of Lundy's lane fought 1814. An earthquake felt in the East of France also in Italy, Switzerland and Germany 1855.

26 Sun.—Battle of Abukir 1799. Lord Raglan's remains deposited in the family vault in Badminton Park 1855. Renewed shocks of an earthquake in the villages of St. Nicholas, Visp and Stalden, in Switzerland, which were destroyed 1855. Coldrige died 1834.—British troops landed at Portsmouth U. S. 1813. Seventh Sunday after Trinity.

27 M.—The Revolution in France broke out 1830. Marshall Turenne killed 1675. The bank of England was chartered—1694.

28 T.—Lord Durham died 1840. Moon 1st quarter.

29 W.—Robespierre guillotined 1794.—William Wilberforce died 1833. Spanish Armada destroyed 1588.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JULY 23, 1857.

A number of the friends of Col. the Hon. John Prince on Monday last, in consideration of their esteem for him, and their appreciation of his conduct, as their Representative in the Legislative Council, called upon him to present an address, a copy of which we give below. The address was read by Thos. Woodbridge Esq., Reeve of Sandwich, after an appropriate speech, as follows:—

SIR,

We have hitherto refrained from coming to offer you our congratulation on your return to the bosom of your family, knowing full well that you required rest, after your arduous and incessant labours in the Legislative halls. We now come to welcome you home, and express to you our heartfelt and sincere happiness, at seeing you again amongst us well and hearty, we have watched with unbounded satisfaction your career in the Upper House, and apart from the true personal friendship we entertain for you, feel proud of you as our representative —and pray to the Almighty that he may spare you long to fill the high Station to which you are an ornament; that he may in his wisdom, see fit always to guide your steps, and shower all blessings on yourself and family, is the prayer of your sincere friends.

Col Prince in his usual happy style, spoke at some length, reviewing his conduct in the House, as the Representative of Essex and Kent, and thanked his friends for the compliment that they had paid him in giving him this friendly welcome home.

The following is his written reply.

MY FRIENDS,

A thousand thanks for your visit, and for your address.

The only pledge I gave you before you returned me as your councillor, for the Western Division was, that I would serve you according to the best of my ability.

I am proud to learn from you that in your opinion, I have recesmed that pledge.

I will continue to do my duty, as your councillor, and I know that I shall give you satisfaction, but not half the satisfaction that I entertain at your kindness, welcoming me home in the way you have done.

Believe me ever to remain,

Your faithful friend,

JOHN PRINCE.

We have observed in the *British Canadian* of last week, the publication of a certain address to Colonel Prince, from the coloured people of Windsor. In that address John Alexander Wilkinson and Thomas Woodbridge, Esquires, are designated as parties, who in their capacities as Justices of the Peace, kidnapped a negro, and delivered him back to slavery. at the *price of gold.*—A more infamous libel against those worthy Magistrates was never published, and the publishers of it deserve prosecution, and the punishment, the severe punishment, which must and assuredly would follow the certain conviction of the libeller. But the character and reputation of these gentlemen rest upon too sure and solid a foundation of respectability, to need any vindication in a court of law; and all who know them are well assured *that there is not one word of truth in the accusation* made against them by their malicious and vindictive libeller, against whom they never did or wished to do one particle of wrong or one atom of injury. It would be beneath them to notice the slander.

MAILS ON TIME.

The Mail left Suspension Bridge at six o'clock. on Monday evening, last, and arrived at Windsor at 5 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, just 23 hours on the road, being at the extraordinary speed of 9 miles per hour —fast time for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails in Canada.(!)

The cholera is raging violently at St. Petersgurgh, the deaths exceeding seventy daily.

From A New York Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1857.

THE ALDERMANIC INVITATION TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

The abjectly fawning resolutions of the New York Board of Aldermen—lauding English enterprise, and so forth—and that special messenger sent to England to set forth the merits of New York harbour, are really too good. When steam transatlantic navigation was in its childhood (1842), the city of New York refused Mr. Cunard a dock suitable to his steamers; he had to transfer himself to more hospitable Boston. To this day he shows his sense of the illiberal treatment he then received, by starting his second line from Jersey City. In 1853, the Corporation of this city gave John Mitchel the honor of a public reception; yet, in 1857, this Corporation falls at the feet of an English company, begging that company not to snub the city so cruelly as to send its monster steamship to that little upstart, Portland. "The contract is funny. I hope Portland will draw the prize, and this city be left with what it deserves—the blanks.

AMERICAN LINERS *vs.* BRITISH STEAMERS.

The New York Commissioners of Emigration smell a rat. The liners are lying idle at the docks. Freights are at their lowest—shipbuilding at a standstill; yet foreign steamers increase and multiply. Here is the distressing fable, showing that this "young, progressive" nation is getting behind the age, while the "effete" nations of Europe are going ahead:—

Passengers landed at Castle Garden, from sailing vessels and steamers, from January 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857.

FROM SAILING VESSELS.		FROM STEAMERS.	
	1856.		
Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels	Passengers.
Jan... 7	1,057	None.	None.
Feb... 20	2,256	None.	None.
March. 44	5,549	1	163
April.. 34	7,033	None.	None.
May .. 55	19,441	2	452
June .. 64	19,136	1	402
Total .. 224	54,462	4	1,017
July .. 56	15,579	2	713
Aug .. 70	15,599	3	728
Sept.. 58	13,863	2	620
Oct... 55	13,304	3	768
Nov... 29	17,393	5	778
Dec... 16	3,891	3	487
Total .. 328	81,997	18	4,094
	1857.		
Jan. .. 28	5,135	None.	None.
Feb. .. 25	3,903	2	185
March. 17	2,369	3	1,196
April. 67	19,692	6	2,089
May. . 63	24,802	8	3,046
June. . 64	20,296	11	3,944
Total 264	75,620	35	10,460

Statement of the number of steam vessels, with passengers, landed at Castle Garden, from Jan. 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857, showing the flags under which they sailed:—

Steamers under the British flag. - -	35
Steamers under the Hamburg flag. - -	11
Steamers under the Belgian flag. - -	7
Steamers under the United States flag	2
Steamers under the Bremen flag - -	1
Steamers under the French flag - -	1
Total - -	57

Arrivals by sailing vessels mostly American:—

1856.	1856.	1857.
Jan. to June.	July to Dec.	Jan. to June.
54,462	81,997	75,602.

Arrivals by steamers, all but two European:—

1856.	1856.	1857.
Jan. to June.	July to Dec.	Jan. to June.
1,017	4,094	10,460

The *effete* and corrupt city of Hamburg can boast of eleven steamships arrivals at this American port; the "Young Hercules" can only show two! The "Bloody Britishers" show forty-five; and even little Belgium, seven. The Commissioners of Emigration omit to state another fact, which is also to the point. The robberies are not punished, the violence unchecked, which passengers suffer on board American ships have discredited them so much on the continent of Europe that they have lost their continental passenger traffic, which is now performed by Hamburg or Bremen sailing ships. Not only, therefore, have American steamers been pushed aside by British and other European steamers—not only have American sailing packets given way to the same agencies, but in the sailing department German packets have replaced American.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1857.

In my last I gave you a small account of the doings of the "Fourth." On the evening of the 15th the "Dead Rabbits" again made themselves visible. The barricades were erected on Bayard street, and the Bowery, corner of Bayard, was once more crowded with spectators: but the rioters this time "opened out" on Centre street (in the vicinity of the Tombs) which was likewise barricaded. Again the bricks, stones, pieces of iron, &c., flew in all directions, and once more the bullets whistled through the air; and, as on the previous evening, missiles of all kinds showered down from the housetops, the parties thereon converting chimnies into means of warfare. The riot lasted three hours, when the military were at length called in to restore order. Many were wounded, some mortally.

Shortly after this occurrence, while marching through the Bowery, a party of men were observed drawing a heavy lumber waggon, and in which, upon examination, the party having fled at the appearance of military, was found an eight-pound howitzer! The "Dead Rabbits" are known to have quite an armory of their own in the Sixth Ward, and yet no effort is made to dispossess them.

While this scene was going on in Centre street, another was "going off" on Second Avenue. A party of libertines, having some trifling grievances to redress, had the boldness to stop the street cars, to assault the conductors and passengers, and to demand of them pay for the privilege of passing on. A model toll-gate indeed to be erected in the heart of the city! At first their demands were light, but they kept rising in amount and growing still more abusive until hearing of the approach of a body of police, they made good their retreat.

The most painful feature of the riot on the evening of the 4th, was the death of a young man named William Pentenay, who while witnessing the scene from the second story window of 78 Bayard street, received a bullet in his forehead—the ball passing through his head, lodged in the casing of the window. The deceased was a native of England, and resided on Hudson Street.

Mayor Wood, notwithstanding his many defeats, is still as obstinate as ever. He continues to advise the aldermen to keep possession of the police-stations, &c., predicts (to use his own words) "a d—d big fight in the matter yet," as if there had not been fighting enough already, and says "that he will show the people that the new commissioners are not competent to preserve the peace of the city." Ominous words, indeed, to proceed from the lips of the chief magistrate of the metropolis.

The Supreme Court has sustained the Governor in his appointment of the Street Commissioner. The Mayor's appointee, however, refuses to hand over the books, papers, &c., until forced to do so by further legal process. His case will no doubt be promptly attended to. What a highly favoured people the taxpayers of the city are!

The Hudson's Bay Company.

(From the Leeds (English) Mercury June 23)

The reasons why the troops were—we hope we must not say, are—to be sent a round of 2,900 miles have been given by Sir Geo. Simpson to the Governor General, and by his Excellency sent to the Canadian Legislature. The principal is that "The Hudson's Bay Company upon whom devolve the duty and expense of transporting the troops, and who, it may be assumed, possesses the very best information connected with their territory, have decided on adopting from Canada by Hudson's Bay as the only practicable one. In the year 1846, when troops were sent to Red River, the same route was adopted after very careful consideration."

This reasoning might have been good in 1846 when there were no railroads in Canada, no ship canal to Lake Superior, and no steam ships on that lake; but will not serve in 1857, when the city of Superior, 230 miles from the settlement, can be reached by steam in seventy hours from Collingwood, or eighty from Detroit, at a cost of about £2 for each person returned to his residence about eight o'clock, bringing a quantity of gold and silver; that he told her it was Little's money, and that he had killed him. She saw him burn a pocket-book, and also his cravat; that she saw him cover with paint the blood-stains on his clothes, and that he told her, he had made his escape through the roof, after committing the murder, She assisted to conceal the money, and she further stated that the bag of silver found was Spollen's, and the bag was placed in the trunk by Spollen; that the hammer found was Spollen's, and believed the razor also, as he appeared very nervous the day it was found, and said he had thrown it in with the case on, and if the case was discovered, it would, no doubt, be identified. She further stated that she knew where the money was concealed, and would show the police the place.

Subsequently, Superintendent Guy accompanied the woman, and found between two walls, within the precints of the railway terminus, a large portion of the missing money, consisting of gold, bank notes, and silver. The notes, from the damp, were nearly destroyed.

Amongst the money found were several pieces of paper, which were identified by Mr. Chamberlain as having been taken from the cash-box of the office on the night of the murder. On one piece of this paper he recognized Mr. Little's name in his own hand-writing. The key of Mr. Little's office is stated to have been thrown into the river Bradeghue; and for the purpose of discovering the key Sergeant Craven and a number of workmen were busily engaged in searching the portion of the stream which runs through the garden of the North Union Work-house, up to a late hour yesterday evening, but without success.

From the time the prisoner was placed in Frederick lane station-house up to the time his name was placed in the calendar, he was unconcious of his wife having given information against him, and up to the present he is not aware of the arrest of his son.

On Thursday night, the prisoner was brought down from the room which he occupied in Frederick-lane station-house, when he was placed on the office sheet, charged by Mr. Superintendent Guy with the willful murder of George Samuel Little, on the 13th of November last, by striking him several blows on the head with a blunt instrument, and cutting his throat with a razor.—The prisoner was then charged with stealing the sum of £350, the property of the Midland Great Western Railway Company.—While this charge was being preferred, the wife of the prisoner was present, and seemed to be much affected. She said, addressing him, "Confess your guilt, you unfortunate man; what I have done was to save your soul, and that you may repent of your crime." On the charge being read for him, he only said, "I deny it." He was then led back to his cell.

The Dublin *Post* of Thursday evening states that Spollen, the father, is in custody in Frederick-lane station, and the son is in custody in Chancery-lane. Spollen's wife is also in custody. There was no public investigation held in the police office on that day; but the police authorities were prosecuting their inquiries with great vigilance and activity, and it is stated that, without producing the wife as a witness, a chain of collateral and circumstential evidence is in course of preparation. There is no charge against the son as a principle in the murder, but it is expected that he will become a material witness.

Dublin, Friday, June 26.—Nothing new to be communicated to the public. It is stated that the Crown will bring up Spollen this day on the charge of murder; if so, the case will be held at chapel street police office.

The Hamilton Spectator says that the names of persons who have visited Townsend have been registered in a book kept by the gaoler at Cayuga. Three hundred and seventeen had been to see him up to to the 30th of June. Of these 107 seem to have had more or less acquaintance with Townsend's features; 74 said the prisoner was not he, 3 said he was, and 10 were doubtful.

The Broadstone Murder.

The Dublin *Mail* of the evening of Wednesday, the 24th of June, announces that after several weeks spent in fruitless inquiry —after over and over again declaring that the murderer was well known, and ere 24 hours elapsed he would be in custody —now after the lapse of six months, the murder having been committed so far back as the 13th of November, an arrest has been made, and one person at all events, a painter named Spollen, stands charged with perpetrating that atrocious murder. The evidence upon which Mr. Spollen was that morning arrested was that of his own wife, which being illegal, will require other evidence to sustain the charge. Spollen was employed it appears, as a painter in the office of the Midland Railway, and his wife's information is to that effect. She swears that Spollen painted Mr. Little's room a few days before the murder. She declares that on the night of the murder, Spollen returned to his residence about eight o'clock, bringing a quantity of gold and silver; that he told her it was Little's money, and that he had killed him. She saw him burn a pocket-book, and also his cravat; that she saw him cover with paint the blood-stains on his clothes, and that he told her, he had made his escape through the roof, after committing the murder, She assisted to conceal the money, and she further stated that the bag of silver found was Spollen's, and the bag was placed in the trunk by Spollen; that the hammer found was Spollen's, and believed the razor also, as he appeared very nervous the day it was found, and said he had thrown it in with the case on, and if the case was discovered, it would, no doubt, be identified. She further stated that she knew where the money was concealed, and would show the police the place.

Subsequently, Superintendent Guy accompanied the woman, and found between two walls, within the precints of the railway terminus, a large portion of the missing money, consisting of gold, bank notes, and silver. The notes, from the damp, were nearly destroyed.

Amongst the money found were several pieces of paper, which were identified by Mr. Chamberlain as having been taken from the cash-box of the office on the night of the murder. On one piece of this paper he recognized Mr. Little's name in his own hand-writing. The key of Mr. Little's office is stated to have been thrown into the river Bradeghue; and for the purpose of discovering the key Sergeant Craven and a number of workmen were busily engaged in searching the portion of the stream which runs through the garden of the North Union Work-house, up to a late hour yesterday evening, but without success.

From the time the prisoner was placed in Frederick lane station-house up to the time his name was placed in the calendar, he was unconcious of his wife having given information against him, and up to the present he is not aware of the arrest of his son.

On Thursday night, the prisoner was brought down from the room which he occupied in Frederick-lane station-house, when he was placed on the office sheet, charged by Mr. Superintendent Guy with the willful murder of George Samuel Little, on the 13th of November last, by striking him several blows on the head with a blunt instrument, and cutting his throat with a razor.—The prisoner was then charged with stealing the sum of £350, the property of the Midland Great Western Railway Company.—While this charge was being preferred, the wife of the prisoner was present, and seemed to be much affected. She said, addressing him, "Confess your guilt, you unfortunate man; what I have done was to save your soul, and that you may repent of your crime." On the charge being read for him, he only said, "I deny it." He was then led back to his cell.

The Dublin *Post* of Thursday evening states that Spollen, the father, is in custody in Frederick-lane station, and the son is in custody in Chancery-lane. Spollen's wife is also in custody. There was no public investigation held in the police office on that day; but the police authorities were prosecuting their inquiries with great vigilance and activity, and it is stated that, without producing the wife as a witness, a chain of collateral and circumstential evidence is in course of preparation. There is no charge against the son as a principle in the murder, but it is expected that he will become a material witness.

Dublin, Friday, June 26.—Nothing new to be communicated to the public. It is stated that the Crown will bring up Spollen this day on the charge of murder; if so, the case will be held at chapel street police office.

More Lynching--Two Men Hung in Jones Co.

From Mr. Jackson, a resident of Cascade in this county, we learn the particulars of some proceedings of Vigilance Committees of the counties of Jones, Jackson and Linn. Between Monticello and Anamosa there resided a Dr. Long and his brother, who had fallen under the suspicions of the community as persons engaged in horse stealing operations.

On Friday night the Vigilance Committee arrived at Long's, and captured the brother and another person charged with similar offenses, and hung them. Dr. Long was informed of the approach of his enemies in time to make his escape, and fled toward Dubuque. In passing through Cascade he informed a confederate named Parrot, a resident of the place, of his danger; a guard was raised, and the citizens resolved that the lynchers should not effect their purpose.

On Saturday night two strangers rode into Cascade from the south, reconnoitered the town, stayed around a short time, saying but little and transacting no business, and finally departed as they came. They were supposed to be scouts of the advancing army of Regulators, and as the latter did not make their appearance, it is supposed they thought the town too much aroused to permit of success in securing Parrott.

We believe that up to this time there have been nine persons hung by the Vigilance Committees in Jackson, Jones, Clinton and Cedar counties.—Where this is going to end is hard to say. The Sheriff of Clinton Co. has addressed a letter to the Governor, stating that he has in his hands warrants for the arrest of the persons who hung Bennet Warren, on the 15th ult, that he is informed a very large combination has been formed, banded together by agreement or oath to execute similar outrages upon other persons, and to protect and defend any of their members who may be attempted to be dealt with by law, and that the same combination is supposed to number about two thousand persons in Jackson and the adjoining counties.

The Montreal *Gazette* learns that Sir William Logan has received a note from Sir R. Murchison, stating that it is his intention to come to the Meeting of the American Scientific Association, to be held in that city on the 12th August. He will come by the St. Lawrence route by the Canadian line, taking the Indian on her way trip out. In this he acts on the advice of Sir William, notwithstanding that he states some of his friends endeavored to dissuade him on account of the "slowness" of our steamships and the length of time they take. He desires to see the magnificent scenery of the lower St. Lawrence. Sir William stats the Geological Society of London, will send Mr. Hamilton, one of its ex-President, to represent it in Montreal.

What the Authorities Propose to do to secure the Peace of this City.

Quite a warm discussion has taken place as to the remedies to prevent armed conflict between bands of ruffians in the streets at noon-day. The only plan agreed upon is to close all the grog-shops on Sunday. This doubtless is good as far as it goes, but while it will be an annoyance to hundreds of the peaceable, it is but little hindrance to the others. The authorities also have armed the Police with revolvers, and given orders to the Military to *fire low* and each soldior to *aim at his man*, whereupon the *Times* comments as follows:—

The wretched "Dead Rabbits" and "Atlantic Guards," *et hoc genus omne*, poor, ignorant, depraved, scoundrels, as they evidently are, are entitled to something more at the hands of the State than a scarcity of whiskey, and volleys of musketry. They have grown up, or assembled in our midst, whether with our sanction or without our sanction matters not, with strong passions, abundant animal spirits, and an intense craving for excitement. These are all things which, properly regarded, may be turned to the advantage and not to the detriment of the community. These men need excitement as much as any of us. The gratification which their wild untrained natures find in strong drink and street-fights, richer and more fortunate men find in the theatre, in hunting, in music, painting, reading and the society of friends, and in whirl of commerce and of the forum. In shutting up the lagar-beer saloon upon the "Dead Rabbit," and shooting him down when he gets up a row in the street, we merely consign him to a life of hopeless, unvaried toil, in a narrower den in a vile alley. To be sure, he has books and newspapers within reach, and the money spent in pistols and ammunition we shall doubtless be told, might be spent if he pleased, in country rides. We admit all this, but we must remind objectors that moral and asthetic tastes need training just as well as the physical palate, and you can no more expect a rowdy to turn at one jump from street fights to the sober amusements of gentlemen and scholars, than the practical toper can brandy to turn with gusto to Johannisberg or Szegzardi. There is plenty of missionary work to be done here, and the sooner it is done the better, for these bands of ruffians are being, each year, recruited by boys, whom a little effort might make ornaments instead of plagues to the City.

The Overland Mail.

Great revolt of Mohammedan Soldiery—Massacre of English at Delhi—Proclamation of a Mogul Prince.

The steamer America arrived at noon, on the 26th of June, at Trieste, in 121 hours from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 21.—The Vectis, with the Marseilles mail, left yesterday evening. The dates from India are, Bombay, May 27; Calcutta, May 18; Madras, May 25.

The mutiny in the Bengal army had spread in a most alarming manner at Meerut. The 11th and 20th native infantry had united with the 3rd light cavalry in open revolt. After some bloodshed, they had been dispersed by European troops; they had fled to Delhi, where they were joined by the 38th, 54th, and 47th native infantry. Delhi was in possession of the mutineers, who had massacred almost all the Europeans, without regard to age or sex, plundered the bank and proclaimed the son of the late Mogul Emperor as king.

Disturbances have also broken out at Ferozepore, but had been suppressed.

The Rajah of Gwalior had placed his troops at the disposal of the British Government. Government was taking active measures to suppess the revolt, and was concentrating troops around Delhi.

The 35th Native Infantry was disbanded on the 7th.

The Nizam of the Deccan died on the 19th.

At Bombay the money market was much higher, and the banks had raised their rate of interest.

The transactions in the import market were limited. Exchange 2a. 1¾d.

At Calcutta there was no particular change in either exports or imports. Government securities had advanced—Exchange, 2a. 0¾d to 2a. 0¾d.

SURVEY OF COUNTY ROADS.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf,

SIR,

It appears that the County Council at their last sitting, voted for raising a sum of money, to be applied in laying out and improving certain roads in our county.—This Mr. Editor may be all right enough, but, why did they employ to execute this important work:—why a person totally uneducated in the profession of an Engineer or Surveyor—of no experience, and who doubtless obtained the appointment because he could afford his "professional" services at a much lower rate than one regularly educated.

I should suggest Mr. Editor that we should at once adopt the Yankee principle and let every man place a frying pan under his arm and blowing his own trumpet pronounce himself an Engineer &c. which would apply in this case, for if every regular practitioner is to give way to *pretenders* the sooner they leave the profession the better, and apply themselves to the scientific employment of sawing wood!

It evidently appears that *competency* is at a total discount, and all that seemed necessary was, that the person employed should be able, clearly to distinguish without a doubt, the difference between a "logarithms and a cart wheel."

Your obdt. servant,

SAM JACK.

Sandwich, July 20, 1857.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

Dear Sir,

I observed an article in last week's Canadian—headed "a Good word for Rankin,' purporting to be from Mr. Devlin a J. P. of Mr. Rankin's creation—it is quite evident from the masterly manner in which he treats the subject that he is perfectly quali-

fied to assist the unfortunate object of his regard.

One portion of his life I can give partial testimony in favor of—I mean that part in which he states that he knew every part of ground in the County—he ought to do so, if he has made as close an inspection as I saw him do in Sandwich, during last Assizes, when he (no doubt in order to be more exactly Scientific) had himself dragged down the streets by his heels.

X. Y. Z.

Thorough-Bred Devon Bull "ROVER."

FOR SALE ! ! !

ROVER, was bred by J. W. Hamlin, of West Aurora, N. Y. Dam Lady Gasper, g. dam Fairy, g. g. dam Rose, g. g. g. dam Cherry; was by Billy and Beauty, both imported by R. C. Gapper.

Sire Chingacook, bred by W. P. and C. S. Wainright, the meadows near Rhinebeck, N. Y. Chingacook's sire was "Uncas, dam "Helena." Sire of Uncas was, "Nigunicole" (imported) dam "Nonpareil" (imported.) Helena was imported into the United States from the herd of Mr. James Querty Devonshire, England, Rover took the *first prize* last year at the Michigan State Fair, as a yearling, in the class of Foreign Stock and is now about one year and a half old.

For particulars apply to ROWLAND WINGFIELD near Amherstburg, who would have no objection to exchange for *pure* New Leicester sheep. The price is one hundred dollars, the proprietor being anxious to sell not having any convenience for keeping a Bull.

The Villa, July 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Joseph N. Reid, Ship Carpenter by Trade. When last heard from, was in Sandwich, C. W. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Reid, 19th St. second door above Callowhill St,. East side, Philadelphia.

Also any information respecting her Father and her Brother William, would be gratefully received.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

July, 1857.

WANTED ! ! !

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

A BY-LAW.

To impose a duty on Hawkers and Pedlars. (Passed 28th January, A. D. 1854.

I. WHEREAS by an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Excise, so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal authorities of that part of the Province," it is amongst other things enacted, that the Municipal Council of any county or city in Upper Canada shall have full power and authority to make By-Laws for regulating and governing Hawkers and Pedlars, and for requiring any such person to take out a License from such officer of the Munipality as shall be designated in such By-Law.

II. Be it enacted, by the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Essex, in Council assembled, by virtue of and under "The Municipal Corporations Act of 1849." That no Hawkers and pedlars, and other trading persons, going from place to place, or travelling, in any way whatever for such purpose, or who have not become householders in the permanent residence in any town or place within the said County of Essex, shall carry to sell, or expose or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise, without first taking out a License for such purpose.

III. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Licenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be granted by J. H. Wilkinson, the County Clerk, upon a certificate from the County Treasurer, that such person has paid the amount of such License into his hands. And for every person applying for the same, the sum of £7 10s for double-horse conveyances; the sum of £5 for single-horse conveyances; and the sum of £2 for foot-pedlars and Hawkers; and for any persons peddling or hawking in any other conveyance than above enumerated. the sum of ten pounds.

IV. Be it further enacted, by the autority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall sell or carry to sell, or expose or offer to sell, any goods wares or merchandize without first having obtained a License therefor, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every contravention of this By-Law, to be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace of the County of Essex; and in default of sufficient distress, the party so convicted to be imprisoned in the common Goal of the County of Essex for a period not exceeding twenty days.

V. Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all moneys received for Licenses, and all penalties and fees levied and collected under this By-Law, shall be paid into the Treasury of the County of Essex, which shall form part of the general funds of the County.

County papers copy for one month.

WILLIAM SIMS.

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

To raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-lines and improving County Roads, in the County of Essex.

Whereas it is expedient to raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-Lines and improving County Roads and particularly for opening out the series of Town-lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West; and whereas the whole rateable property of the County of Essex as returned for the year 1856 was £709,000; and whereas it will require the sum of £3600, to be raised levied and collected annually to pay the interest upon the said sum of £30,000; and the creation of a sinking fund and whereas it will require an annual rate of 1d and ½ in the £ as a special rate to pay the interest on the said loan through the space of 20 years and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principle of the said loan.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in Council Assembled under and by virtue of the "U. C, Municipal Corporations Act of 1849," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Warden of the said county of Essex for the time being to raise by way of loan, and he is hereby authorized and required for on behalf, and in the name of this Council, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six, per cent. per annum, from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £30,000 currency, for the term of 20 years, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, to be by him appropriated, under the direction of this Council for opening Town lines and improving County Roads and particularly for opening out the series of Town lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts, North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West.

II. And be it enacted that it shall & may be lawful for the Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money in Sterling or otherwise, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of £30,000 currency, as any person or persons, body Corporate or politic shall agree to advance upon the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed.

III. Be it enacted that the said Debentures shall bear interest from the dates thereof respectively, at the rate of six per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, or such other place as may be agreed upon by the Warden and the party or parties who may agree to advance the said sum, half yearly on the first days of January and July, in each year, such Debentures to be under the Common Seal of the County, and they shall be signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, and shall have coupons attached to each for the said interest, with the signatures or initials of the Warden and Treasurer thereto; and the said Debentures shall be made payable 20 years after date.

IV. Be it enacted, that for the purpose of paying the said sum of £30,000 so to be borrowed and interest thereon, there shall be raised, levied and collected upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County of Essex a special rate in each year over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments whatever, a rate of 1¼d in the £ from the year 1858 to the year 1878, both years inclusive.

NOTICE. The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in the Council Chamber in the town of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, on the 3rd day of November A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipalities are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

The first publication of this By-Law in the "Maple Leaf" Newspaper, published in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, was on the 23rd day of July 1857.

Further notice is hereby given, that Tuesday the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the following places have been appointed by the aforesaid Municipal Council, for a general meeting within the several Municipalities comprising the county of Essex, to take the said By-Law into consideration and to signify their approval or disapproval thereof.

Amherstburg, at the Town Hall.
Sandwich, at the School House, 2nd con.
Colchester, at the Town Hall.
Gosfield at the Town Hall.
Maidstone at John Morin's 4th con.
Malden, at the School House 3rd con.
Mersea, at the Union School House.
Rochester, at the School House 2nd con.
Sandwich, at the old Court House.
Tilbury West, at the School House on lot No. 6 broken front.
Windsor, at the Town Hall,

THEODORE MALOTT,
Warden.

J. H. WILKINSON,
County Clerk.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	.	.	$7 50
Fine	do		6 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to	$2 00	per 100lbs
Rye	do	2 00	do
Corn Meal,	.	. 0 75	per bushel
Pig Feed,	.	. 1 50	per 100lbs
Bean,	.	. 1 00	do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until the 10th of July, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Village of Oxford, on behalf of the Municipality of Colchester, for the construction of a road across the Long Marsh in front of the third Concession, Colchester, according to the plan and specifications of O. Bartley Esqr., C. E. The estimated length of the road is 1760 feet, and the earthwork about 4300 cubic yards. Three culverts are required. Plans can be seen at the Clerk's Office. Each Tender must contain the names of two responsible parties who will become bound with the contractor for the due performance of the work.

THOS. HAWKINS.
Township Clerk.

Council Office, Colchester,
June 2nd, 1857.

(Windsor Herald to copy.)

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Six Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.

Township of Colchester, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees for sale at the Windsor Nurseries, containing a more accurate description of a greater variety of Fruits, than can be found in any other Catalogue issued on this continent, the whole having been compiled by the undersigned, with great care, from personal inspection of the Fruits grown on his own ground, Directions for Planting, Cultivation, Pruning, &c., will be found in the Catalogue.

Also, in Press, and will be published in a few days, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Tulips, Peonies, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, (if by letter post-paid), to the undersigned, at Windsor, C. W.

The stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears—both Standard and Dwarf—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear, and having been twice transplanted, can be removed with perfect success.

All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with despatch.

As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery Business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 26th March, 1856.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place. Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PEARSON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President .	I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President :	T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer :	R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor :	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J HN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 4, 5th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN.

Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 292, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A YOUNG MAN holding satisfactory recommendations and a Normal 2nd Class certificate, wishes a situation as Teacher the remainder of the year. Trustees will please apply by letter post paid, stating salary to

R. FOSTER,
Leamington, Essex.

TO RENT.

A good New FRAME HOUSE in the town of Sandwich, with a never failing Spring Well and a good Stable attached thereto. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office, or of

THOS. HILL.

Sandwich, May 25th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED and WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.

Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Colchester, for the year 1857, will be a First Sitting at the Town Hall, in the said Township, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of MAY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon The Assessment Roll is open for inspection daily, at the Clerk's Office, in the Village of Oxford. All persons having business with the said Court will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. HAWKINS,
Clerk's Office, Township Clerk.
Colchester, April 17th, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New York, AGENT.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.
JOHN J. FITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession; 80 acres under good cultivation and the remainder in good timber, with a good House and a barn 30 by 46; and good stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER OILLETT.
on Sandwich street.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. William Westaway, a BLACK FRENCH MARE, 5 years old about 14 hands high; the above reward will be given to any one who shall restore the same to said

WILLIAM WESTAWAY.

Sandwich, July 8th, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

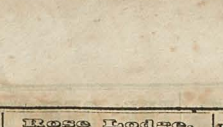
POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING NEW DIRECTORS, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

WILLIAM MCKAY,
St. Thomas, Secretary.
4th May, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if no opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.

Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK MCMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. MCMULLIN

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857,

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the lungs, the stomach, theliver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and tone constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible Purifiers. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the name of eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dysentery,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhea	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. vln43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Beacon

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO
of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Chap. 1.

CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.

TRUSTEES.
The Hon John A Macdonald.
James Morton, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. Strange, Esq., Chairman,
Thos. A. Corbett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Morton, Esq. John Stewart, Esq
James Hartt, Esq. A. J Macdonell, Esq.
Lewis Walbridge, Esq. T. Clarkson, Esq.

MONTREAL
Wm Molson, Esq. Thomas Evans, Esq
Damase Masson, Esquire,

This Company Insures all descriptions of BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, Mills, &c. and GOODS or FURNITURE in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS, taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ALEX. GORDON,
Agent at Windsor for Western Frontier
March 7, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction, on Wednesday, the

5th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres or more less.

Little Fools and Great Ones.

When at the social board you sit,
And pass around the wine,
Remember though abuse is vile,
That use may be divine;
That heaven in kindness gave the grape,
To cheer both great and small—
That little fools will drink too much,
But great ones none at all.

And when in youth's too fleeting hours,
You roam the earth alone,
And have not sought some loving heart
That you may make your own;
Remember woman's prized on earth,
And think when pleasures pall—
That little fools will love too much,
But great ones none at all.

And if a friend deceive you once,
Absolve poor human blind,
Nor rail against your fellow-man,
With malice in your mind;
But in your daily intercourse,
Remember lest you fall—
That little ones confide too much,
But great ones none at all.

Soap.—To make Windsor soap, slice the best white soap as thin as possible; melt it in a stew-pan over a slow fire; scent it with oil of carraway, or any other scent, and then pour it into a mould made for that purpose. When it has stood for three or four days, in a dry situation, cut it into square pieces, and it is fit for use. An excellent toilet soap is thus made: Take a quarter of a pound of old Castile soap, slice it down into a pewter jar, and pour upon it two quarts of alcohol; place the jar in a vessel of water at such a heat as will cause the spirit to boil, when the soap will soon dissolve; then put the jar, closely covered, in a warm place until the liquor is clarified; take off any scum that may appear on the surface, and pour it carefully from the jar face, and pour it carefully from the dregs; then put it into the jar again, and place it in the vessel of hot water; distilling all the spirits that will arise; dry the remaining mass in the air for a few days, when a white transparent soap will be obtained, free from all alkaline impurities, and perfectly void of smell.

TRIAL OF AN IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT.—A number of the neighboring gentry assembled on the farm of Mr. Charles Keeling, congress, near Pendreigh, by invitation from that gentleman, to witness the trial of an implement manufactured by Chambers, supplied from the establishment of Mr. Whitehouse, of Wolverhampton. The implement is intended to dispense with the old system of sowing more broadcast by the hand, and the want of a machine of this kind has long been felt by agriculturists. It covers a space of seven feet, in width, and is worked by one or two horses, according to the condition of the soil and the quantity of work required. The day was most propitious, and the opportunities of examining the merits of the machine thereby rendered more abundant. Considerable difference of opinion prevailed prior to its trial respecting the capabilities of the machine to affect the object contemplated, but the result of the trial set all doubts at rest by proving that it was capable of effecting all that Mr. Whitehouse had promised for it, after it had sown various kinds of manure in the manure in the most perfect manner, varying in quantity from three to five cwt. per acre, according to the wishes of the company, the party left the field highly satisfied with the working of the machine, it having manured a space of from four to five acres in much less than two hours.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

BAD EFFECTS OF GRASS ON COLTS.—When horses are turned out to grass in the spring of the year, the succulent nature of the food causes them to purge, often to a great extent; this is considered by many persons a most desirable event—a great misconception. The herbs are overcharged with sap and moisture, of a crude acrimonious nature, to such an extent that all cannot be taken up by the organs designed for the secretion of urine, or by the absorbent vessels of the body; the superfluous fluid therefore passes off through the intestines with the indigestible particles of food, and thus the watery faces are thrown off. Flatulent colic or gripes is a frequent attendant. The system is deranged; but the mischief does not terminate here. If the purging is continued, a constitutional relaxation of the bowels is established, very debilitating to the animal, and often difficult to control. I am so decidedly opposed to unrestricted allowance of luxuriant grass to horses at any age, that nothing could induce me to give it to them. After the second year, hay should form a considerable portion of the daily food in summer to every animal intended for riding or driving. So says the *Mark Lane Express*, an English agricultural journal of high character.

GOOD ADVICE FOR LOAFERS.—A chap in this city, who was bred to the trade of a carpenter, but who has abandoned that calling for a gentlman loafer, because it is not "genteel," called on a female acquaintance the other evening. During his stay he complained of lack of exercise and a want of companionship. "I am dying," said he, "of ennui; I wish you would find me a first rate companion, with whom I can while away my time." "I know of one, just the one you need," she replied. "Who's that?" he asked. "*Jack plane*," was the cool and wicked response. The fellow suddenly conceived that he felt a flea in his ear, and left to consult an artist, and has not called to see his plane-talking female adviser since.—*Lowell News.*

FARMERS NOTE THIS.—In a cloudy morning, it is a matter of importance to the farmer to know whether it will be sunshiny or showery in the afternoon. If the ants have cleared their holes nicely, and piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring a clear day to the farmer.—Spider webs will be very numerous about the tops of the grass and grain, some cloudy mornings; and fifty years' observation has shown the winter of this that those little weathergeesers seldom fail in their predictions of a fair day.

THE QUESTION

IS NOW

SETTLED

WHERE THE CHEAPEST

GOODS

CAN BE BOUGHT

IT IS AT

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,

Which has obtained universal

SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE

STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS

In great varieties,

JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH;

NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.

L. P. ST. AMOUR

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to John A. Askin, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better manufacture, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

AUCTION SALE.

A Sale of Horses, Cows, Buggies, Carts, articles of Household Furniture &c., &c. &c, will take place at Michael Rochlieu's residence near the River Canard, Township of Sandwich, on MONDAY, the 16th of June 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—$5 and under Cash, over that amount from 3 to 9 months' Credit.

MICHAEL ROCHLIEU.

June 1st, 1857.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION

AND

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

IN THE BEAUTIFUL

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a FIRST ASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on the enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large BRICK YARD, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the North, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and if necessary for the use as private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.: a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality and which is to be built, will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale thereof.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running (weather permitting) upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of neatness and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Buffalo, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis; which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled by any.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, " ——

(Name not yet chosen.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week, having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND Tons Measurement, being fully equipped and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandize for the transport of Property.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.

E. H. Walker & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. Clark & Co., Pearl st. N York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit,
" Ontonagon } A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } C. Bancroft & Co, Det.
" } E. Bancroft & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—Bidwell, Banta & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. DuCharme is indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

LOUIS J. FLETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. H. Baby, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

Feb. 20th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department*, in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr. Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

FOLSOM'S

MERCANTILÆ COLLEGE.

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD, Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.

A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD, Teachers of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

GEORGE BRADBURN, PROF. T. R. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS, Special Lecturers.

THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, G. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL, Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.

DRS. SAM'L. C. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES, REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON, JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME, Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.

JOHN R. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES W. W. HARDER, Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. G. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin, D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mather, C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimit ed - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT

embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Allen's New Method, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mystery*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire corr ect notions of accounts as embodied in each practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, and the Science, Theory and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and by rules on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *simplest Retail Store to the most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces the highest practice from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some such House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirlythmegraphic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Composition, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal will give an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,

Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE;

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which can generally meet with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every part to satisfy, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and also enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. *He* would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.

7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to the good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S

EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THIS Establishment consists of the Avon Hotel, rebuilt, so as to render it the most attractive hotel here, and one offering the very best accommodation.

We have a large Livery Stable connected with the Establishment, and carry our guests to and from the Depot and Springs free of charge.

S. DAVIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the office of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,

ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I feel confident purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1857. NO. 23

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

IN

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor.
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES,
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets.

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

Select Poetry.

A Merry Heart.

'Tis well to have a merry heart,
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
Whate'er the world may say.
Philosophy may lift its head,
And find out many a flaw,
But give me that philosophy
That's happy with a straw!

If life but brings us happiness—
It brings us, we are told,
What's hard to buy, though rich ones try,
With all their heaps of gold!
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most, may truely boast,
He's got the wealth of earth.

There's beauty in a merry laugh,
A moral beauty, too;
It shows the heart an honest heart
That's paid such one his due,
And lent a share of what's to spare
Despite of wisdom's fears;
And made the weak less sorrow speak,
The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud,
And tempest wrath begin,
It finds a spark to cheer the dark,
Its sunlight is within.
Then laugh away—let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most may truly boast,
He's got the wealth of earth!

From Dicken's Household Words.

The Shadow of the Island of Madeira.

Who is Gonzalves Zarco?

It is the beginning of June; the year 1492. Two small vessels are leaving the port of Lisbon. The infant Don Henry waves his hand from the quay as the commander of the little expedition bows profoundly from the deck of the leading ship.—That commander is Gonzalves Zarco. Let us pursue his shadow in companionship with that of Juan de Morales, his pilot.

Where is Gonzalves sailing when he trusts his ships to the broad bosom of the Atlantic? Whom will he consult as guides of modern navigation? Charts, he has none. He has heard that Marco Polo brought from China to Europe the knowledge of an instrument that invariably pointed to the North—but he doubts. He will hug the land as long as he can. The meridian sun and the polar star must direct him in his need. His business is to find the Isles of the West, of which ancient tradition imperfectly whispers. In 1418, Gonzalves was engaged in exploring the coasts of Africa.—He was shipwrecked on a little island, which he will now endeavor to reach.

The seas are calm; the days are bright and long. If the nights are dark, Gonzalves anchors. He is pretty certain of the course. In due time he reaches the small island of Porto Santo, in which, last year, he left two or three of his crew.

What is this strange relation which soon meets the ear of Gonzalves—a relation which is to give new ardor to his sagacious courage, but which has terrors for his superstitious seamen? On the north-east of the isles, there appears, at a long distance, a thick darkness—a motionless cloud—which hangs over the sea, and reaches to the sky. That region of darkness—is it not the abyss?—There, is the boundary of this earth; and beyond, is the entrance of the shades.—Sometimes a distant murmur, as of troubled waters, comes across the sea. It is the rush of the mournful river of Acheron. Some say, that when the Christians fled from the oppression of the Moors and Saracens, they found and island of refuge in this ocean and from that time a mysterious cloud covered that island, so that no enemy could come near to harm them. Who shall dare to pierce that cloud, and solve these mysteries?

Gonzalves sits on the bench of Porto Santo, and looks again and again in the direction of that cloud. When the morning sun shines bright in the East, the cloud is there. When the moon climbs the sky, the cloudy distance is still visible. It never changes its place; it is form is always the same. Gonzalves will take counsel of Juan de Morales.

Juan is many years younger than Gonzalves; yet his forehead is wrinkled with cares that scarcely belong to the young.—He has passed his boyhood in captivity in Morocco. He has done servile offices up to the period of manhood. He has been chained to the oar, and rowed his task-masters through many a perilous sea. There is something strange and mysterious about him. His mossmates shun him, for they say he is a Castilian, and an enemy to Portugal. He has the Castilian steadiness, with more than Castilian reserve. Misfortune has not abused him; he carries himself as lofitly as the proudest of his countrymen; and yet he is of a fairer complexion than those countrymen, and he speaks their language with a singular mixture of other dialects, and even of other tongues. But that may come of his long captivity among Christian slaves of all lands. Juan is not popular; but Gonzalves has unbounded confidence in his pilot.

"Juan," says Gonzalves, "we will wait no longer. Hold you still your opinion?"

"My belief is ever the same. That dark mass, so undefined and unchanging, is a mountainous land, seen through a constant mist."

"You have the confidence of knowledge, rather than of conjecture. Did you ever hear speak of such a mountainous land?—In that quarter, leagues off, must lie the African deserts."

"I have no knowledge—except my dreams be knowledge. I dream of mountains, rising from the sea, covered with trees to the very summits; of ravines, where rivers come dashing down out of the mountains mists, and rush brightly to the ocean; of a narrow beach under the mountains, where the waves break wildly, and yet how beautifully!"

"Juan! you must have seen such a land!"

"Oh no! it is a dream—a dream of the poor ship-boy's loneliness."

"We will sail to-morrow. Juan!"

"Good!"

The anchors are weighed in the dawn of a summer morning. A brisk breeze soon carries them away from Porto Santo. There is a man of importance on board, Francis Alcafarado, a squire of Don Henry's chamber. He is keeping a diary of that voyage and busy inquisitive man.

"Captain, where are you steering?"

"To look for the Isles of the West."

"But you are sailing towards the darkness!"

"I think they lie beyond the darkness."

"You are tempting Heaven. See, we are in the bosom of a mist. There is no sun in the sky. Change your course, Gonzalves."

"Sir, I must obey my commission."

"Look! there is something darker still in the distance."

"I have seen it before—it is land,"

Juan is at the helm. He steers boldly through the mist. It *is* land. The sun is behind that mass of mountains. Juan must be cautious; there are rocks in that sea.—Gonzalves orders out the boats. There is a loud murmuring of oars, and a shore not very distant. The sun is mounting out of the exhalation. The mist is rolling off.—There are trees on the hills. The boats may near the shore. Glory to Saint Lawrence! That eastern cape first seen, and now doubled, shall be the Cape San Lourence! All are joyful but Juan de Morales It is not the land of his dreams. The crew gather round the pilot—and greet him well. But he is silent.

There is a streamlet gushing down to the sea. Gonzalves commands the crew to disembark. A priest goes with them. The water is blessed. The shore is blessed.—The commander of the expedition proclaims that the mysterious cloudland is a veritable possession of the King of Portugal.

And now they coast carefully along in their boats. They peer into the dark ravines, covered with everlasting forests.—Again and again they land. Are there any inhabitants? Not a trace of human dwelling, not a foot-print, not a token that man has ever abided here. Birds of bright plumage fly fearlessly about them. They gather up some wild grapes. They eat of the fruit ere they commit their course to the sea. They fill their flask to carry that sparkling water to the banks of the yellow Tagus. They bring provisions on shore, and sit down in a green valley where gentle waterfalls are sparkling around. They penetrate a wood; the rough bark torn up some trees. They observe one tree, and form a cross; they kneel, and the priest gives his benediction. This point is Sonto Cruz. They coast on; a tongue of land stretches far out—a shady covert. Suddenly a flight of jays darkens the air. This is! This shall be Punta dos Grafiões, the points of jays. Further on, another tongue of land is covered with cedars, and this, with the Punto dos Grolhos, a wooded bay. It shall be the bay of Cedars. Another valley is reached, and here Gonzalves makes an attempt to ascend the high ground, he sees enough to satisfy him that what he has discovered is an island. Again Gonzalves leads the way in his boat, and reaches an open space, where the lands is not encumbered with the dense growth of timber that has every where else met their view. The sea-beach is the foot of the mountains is covered with fennel, the *funcho* of the Portuguese. This beach shall be called *Funchal*.

What has happened to Juan de Morales! He stirs not—he speaks not. He looks upon the sea—he looks on the ravine.—Then he rushes to graze upon the hicks which the rivers of that valley have formed in their perennial courses; he smiles, he weeps; he sees something very like the land of his dreams.

The ships have followed the course of the boats; but at a wide berth from the land.—They now come into the bay of Funchal, and anchor in the river; here will the crew next day take in wood and water. They cannot have a pleasanter harbor. They will sleep in security. The sea is smooth; the air is balmy. The watch is set; and Juan, though his duty is ended, is amongst the watchers. The ripple of the river seems a familiar sound. He listens, as if he expected some human voice to mingle with that murmur of waters. The moon rises.—The wooded ravine lies before him in deep shadow; there and there is a beam of silvery light. Is that the figure of a man moving on the bright greenward! The sea breeze stirs the top most branches of the cedars, and their shadows, Juan, make up the semblance of humanity.

On the morrow the island is again explored. No sign of cultivation—no trace of man. In the heart of the mountains there are mighty chasms, into which the torrents rush, and form gentle rivers. Cedars and chestnut trees rise into the foggy summits of the highest peaks. Myrtles clothe the precipitous declivities. Deep caverns have been dug into the sides of the rocks by the untiring sea. Hush! there is a noise as of the tread of men. A multitude of seals rush out from that hollow, with a sudden cry, and plunge into the waves. That point shall be Camara dos Lobos, the cave of seals. The navigation becomes more difficult. The surf is more dangerous on that rocky coast. Gonzalves will return to his ships in the Bay of Funchal. He is eager to be once more in the Tagus; he has brave tidings for Don Henry. One such discovery is enough for a summer. But what shall he call this noble island? He takes counsel of the squire Alcafarado, who has been busy with his tablets incessantly. He will write a narrative of this prosperous voyage, which shall be deposited in the archives of Portugal. The island shall be called Maderio—the island of wood.

It is the summer of 1421, and Gonzalves Zarco is again embarking in the port of Lisbon.

The preparations for this voyage are very different from those of the expedition of 1419. One ship of considerable tonnage is now employed. Large stores of provisions are taken into the hold—raisins and olives, and casks of wine from Xeres and Oporto. There are live animals too in considerable numbers—sheep and goats, and a few mules. Fittings of the choicest vines, and small plants from the orange groves, are carefully stowed, and duly watered. There are implements of husbandry, and artificers' tools—spades and axes, anvils and hammers. Tents are there for shelter; spears and and bows for defence. There are the nets of the fisherman and fowler. But, in greater abundance than all, packages of clothing. A colony is to be founded.

Gonzalves comes on board with his two sons. They carefully inspect a little cabin, that is fitted up with unusual luxury.—They are satisfied—they go on shore.—Presently a litter appears, borne by four of the crew, who tread briskly under their load. Gonzalves walks before them. The litter is set down upon the deck, and a delicate girl is lifted out by the sons of Gonzalves, and carried to the decorated cabin.—She scarcely speaks—she is ill and exhausted. The ship is under way. Juan de Morales is again at the helm.

The heat of the day is over. The ship has dropped down the Tagus, and passed the bar. The distant vesper bell is sounding into the quiet evening. Anna Zarco is refreshed, and begs to be brought upon deck. A couch is made up at the stern. The sick girl speaks cheerfully to her father, as she watches the stars coming softly out of the blue sky. There is a light in the foot of St. Julian, which grows fainter and fainter as they sail on. Anna has fixed her lustrous eyes on that light. It is the last object that marks her native land. It is gone. It mingles with the stars. She looks in her father's face. A thought comes across him which forces a tear or two. Will Anna ever again see her birth-place! Will she reach her new home?

The ship's course is now direct to Maderio. Every evening the feeble girl is brought upon the deck, and lies peacefully there, with her him hand resting in the large rough palm of her father's. She listens, and told me soon to surrender talks to his pilot. They talk of the beautiful island to which they are sailing, of its pleasant climate, its green woods, its sparkling streams. They will land at Funchal. They will run up their houses on that sheltered beach; their sheep and goats shall pasture in the green valley between the mountains. They will find clear sunny spots on the hillsides to plant their vines: they will have an orange grove sheltered from the north, and will water their plants by channels from the river, whose streams will never fail. "Quintal" of olive and maize shall flourish in that genial soil. They will have everything for comfort soon around them. Gonzalves has the command of the island—he will be a kind viceroy over few but happy subjects.

We see the shadow of Gonzalves, after he has landed, without storm or pirate to harm him during his passage. He has dwelt with his sons and his daughter for a short time in tents; but a house strong enough to stand against the Atlantic gales is soon built; it has abundance of conveniences; other houses are growing up around them. Friends have come with Gonzalves to settle with him.—An ecclesiastic is here to teach and to console. Before the equinox the good ship is to return to Lisbon with diminished crew—and freight of native curiosities for Don Henry their patron.

Let us look at the shadow of Juan de Morales in this interval of sea life. He comes on shore daily to assist his captain: he works at the buildings; he cuts timber; he dries the reeds and rushes of the water-courses for a ready thatch. Juan is handy; and seems to have an almost instinctive knowledge of the weather, pastures for the sheep and the best soil for the corn and olives. But Juan had a gentler task to perform. Anna Zarco is grown strong enough to take exercise; Juan daily leads her mule up into the shady hills, or along the margin of the sea. Sometimes, when there is not a cloud in the sky, and there is a gentle ripple in the bay, Juan straws sweet rushes in his boat, on which Anna placidly lies, breathing the soft air with a sense of delight that is the herald of renovated health. Juan, then, tells her the seamen's stories of storm and wrecks, of pirates who lie in wait for the defenceless merchant-ship—the enemies of all nations; of Moors, who in their hatred of Christian people, fiercely attacked every vessel that comes near their inhospitable coasts, and carry their crews to a life-long slavery. Juan tells her of distant lands, for in his own captivity he has gathered much knowledge from other captives—of England, especially, and its great King Edward, and his wars in France. Of English Juan delights to talk; and when Anna asks his own life, before he was in slavery at Fez, he has a confused, story, with something English in his recollections, which makes her think that he is not a Castillian, as the sailors say he is. Gonzalves is happy that his daughter is gaining such health in this daily life, and willingly does he spare her pilot to be her guide and companion; for in a few weeks Juan will return to Lisbon, and then, when the house is finished, and the quinta planted, he will lead her mule himself, and himself will row her, in bright autumn days under the shade of the mountains. There is a place about three miles off, where Anna's mule is often led by the pilot. He coolers her through a narrow defile, when suddenly they are in a valley—a mere chasm between the loftiest mountains—a solemn place, but one also of rare lovliness—for the basaltic rocks are clothed with ever-greens, and the narrow level plain has a smiling river running through its entire length. Juan delights to bring his tender charge to this secluded spot; but here he is ever more than usually silent.

One day, Anna looks in Juan's face, and sees that he has been weeping. There is one spot in that valley that he often stops at—a spot marked by a pile of stones. On this day Juan suddenly falls on his knees at this spot and prays for a minute. Anna is scarcely surprised for Juan is a mysterious man—quite unlike other seamen. She questions him.

"Juan, my kind nurse, for you have been as a nurse to me in my feebless, why did you kneel and why have you been weeping?"

Senoral forgive me. I must not tell you. The knowledge that makes me weep is now little more than a vain memory. It has nothing in common with my present fortune. I shall sail again to Lisbon—perhaps never to come back. Do not ask me."

"But Juan! I look on you as a brother. I am getting well under your care. Will you not confide in your sister?"

"Nay, lady! Yet I must speak. You will keep my secret. I believe that I have knelt at my mother's grave!"

"Your mother's grave! How Juan could your mother ever come to this Island, where never sail touched before my father's ship?"

"It is a wild story, and an almost impossible story. But you shall hear it. My earliest memories, I once thought, were of my task-masters in Morocco, of whom I have before told you. I became a slave when I was four or five years old, as near as I may guess. There was a companion in my fate, who was kind to me—an English sailor. He taught me his language; he said he would one day tell me my own history. All that I knew was, that the ship in which he and I were sailing was captured by a corsair, and carried into Fez. I was in captivity twelve years; but I then escaped, and got to Spain. The infidels had made me a skilful seaman, and I had good knowledge of their coasts. After some time I went to Lisbon I became your father's pilot. The Englishman and I had been soon seperated, but he had told me something about an island in the west; an I gladly left with your father in quest of those western islands. When we came here two years ago, it seemed to me as if everything was familiar, but yet confused. I was in a dream. In the spring of this year an English vessel came into the Tagus. I asked many of the crew, I spoke of our discovery of Madeira, and of the price it might be to the Crown of Portugal. An old sailor said that the Portuguese were not the first discoverers. I grew angry; but the Englishman was confident, will repeat what he said:—

The discovers of that Island was Robert Machin, my countryman. Robert Machin, a bold Adventurer, won the love of Annie Artfe, the daughter of a Bristol merchant. His suit was rejected by the father; but Robert married her, and carried her off in his ship. They were bound for the Mediterranean, but missed their course. Their vessel foundered in the Atlantic; Machin and his wife were saved. They reached the wooded island, which you Portuguese have named Madeira. They abode there three or four years, in utter solitude, but contented and happy. The wife then sickened and died. They had a little boy; but Robert could not endure that loneliness, and he dreaded now that he might die, and that the boy should perish. He resolved to leave the island as he had come to it. He stowed his boat with cheese, and with fish dried in the sun—the food on which he and his wife had always subsisted. It was a calm season, and he wade good way. Off the coast of Morocco an English ship picked him up. I was the mate of that ship. Poor Robert's tale and his grief had been too much for him. He died in a few weeks—his boy was my charge. I was little used to him, for we were soon taken by a rover, and carried into Fez. I wish I could meet with that orphan boy. But that will never be!"

Anna Zarco blu h s and trembles:—"I know the rest. You were the little boy; and this island is your inheritance, and not my father's discovery."

"Keep my secret Anna. I love your father, and would not rob him of an atom of his honor."

Anna Zarco does not keep the secret from her father, who i s just man, and not unmindful of his daughter's happiness.

Juan de Morales does not return to Lisbon.

In a few years there is a pretty cottage, and a vineyard in the "Corral," where not far from the tomb of stocks, dwell other Machins, John and Anna, whose shadows are pleasant to look on.

PROGRESS OF TIME.—A pedlar going through the land with wooden clocks.

Advices from Honduras, say the New York *Herald* dated Brazil, 20th ult., state Colonel Kinney, of Greytown, was at Ruatan and found much favour with the negro population. The colonial official and dress of England was still adhered to in the superscription of all letters sent to her Majesty's and other officers at Ruatan. Native sugar was extensively cultivated around Belize, and but for the lazy habits of the free negroes the people of the Colony would soon export that article. The mahogany trade was declining, and other sources of industrial profit were rapidly failing all over the Bay Islands. By the arrival of the brig Adelphi, Capt. Brown, we have received advices from Para to the 26th ult. Tranquility reigned throughout the province.—The city residents enjoyed good health; but new comers rarely escaped an attack of yellow fever, which often proved fatal. The new tariff would go into effect on the first of July. Our Havana correspondent, writing on the 10th inst., states that the U. S. steamer Dee was in port from Vera Cruz, with $2,500,000 in specie for England. A portion of it was sold in Havana at 4¾ premium, to be delivered in Southampton.—The Spanish fleet was only preparing for the cruise before mentioned. It is said that the Spanish soldiers in hospital were severely affected with the slight febrile attack always endured by persons newly arrived and in drinking freely of the water of the city. The markets remained as last reported.—Joint stock speculation bubbles were still in vogue.

Despatches have gone west from Washington, directing General Harvey to throw the entire Utah expeditionary force upon Kansas, in order to assist General Walker in quelling the Laurence disturbances. One statement is, that it is Walker's design, through this movement against Laurence, to keep in Kansas the troops designed for Utah, as a pretext for the Administration to back out of the Utah expedition.

Mayor Wentworth, of Chicago, has been fined $25 and costs for an assault and battery on Charles Cameron Esq., of that city. The offence of the mayor was that he roughly pushed Cameron, who is an Attorney, from the window of the watch house, where he was engaged in conversation with a prisoner who was his client.

From the Lower Provinces.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint to be Her Majesty's Advocate and Procurator General for her Court of Vice Admiralty at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, the Hon. James W. Johnson, Attorney General of the Province.—Commission dated May 2nd, 1857, under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain.

His excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, has been please l to appoint Thomas B. Atkins, Esq., to be the Commissioner for carrying into effect the Resolution of the House of Assembly in the late Session, for examining, preserving, and arranging ancient records and documents, illustrative of the history and progress of society in this Province.—Commission dated May 20th, 1857.

The papers all announce the death of Mr. John English, the senior editor of the Arcadian *Recorder*. Although ailing for a long time, Mr. English's death was at last sudden, and to many of his most intimate associates, quite unexpected. For years he has complained of ill health, and this indisposition grew upon him so far, that for some time, he found it necessary to withdraw himself practicaly from the business.

For thirty-four years, Mr. English has been uninterruptedly connected, in some way or other, with the Arcadian *Recorder*. He entered the office in 1823 as an apprentice to the printing business, since which time he passed through the various grades of apprentice, journeyman printer, foreman of the office, co-proprietor, and senior editor of the paper. He resolved his last named position in 1837. He was a man of character and decided ability.

Civic Morality in New York.

The following infamous charges are plainly and boldly made against Mayor Wood, of New York, by perhaps the most respectable and influential newspaper in the United States—namely, the *Tribune*. The States' Prison is literally elected to supply New York with a Mayor!

If a majority of the people of New York desired the blessing of his election as Mayor next fall, why not? He has been twice elected as a forger and swindler to that lofty dignity, and why not again? Of course, the great merchants and men of money with sign another laudatory letter imploring him once more to lend the luster of his name to the office. Won't the highly respectable managers of some one of our banks (say, the one Mr. Wood once drew a check on), go about again and get signatures to such a letter? Perhaps by so doing they may not only aid in re-electing this model of commercial probity, but may succeed in obtaining for their bank the fat profits of the city deposits.

—Faugh! what a disgusting business it all is!

Constituencies of Great Britain.—Mr. Locke King lately moved for a return of the numerical strength of the constituencies of Great Britain from 1850 to 1856 inclusive, specifying the number voting in right of each particular denomination of franchise. The county constituencies appear to be of about the same strength in 1850 as 1856. The decrease in some is pretty nearly counterbalanced by an increase in others, but generally the numbers are very nearly the same at both periods. The largest constituency is the West Riding, which numbered 36,750 votes in 1850, and 37,153 in 1856. The smallest county constituency returning a member is Sutherland, with 251. Of the borough constituencies the largest are the Tower Hamlets, with 27,080 electors; Marylebone, with 20,851; Finsbury, with 20,626; Lambeth, with 20,276; London, with 12,115; Liverpool, with 18,314; Glasgow, with 18,118; and Manchester, with 15,044. The two smallest are Ashburton and Calne, the constituencies of which number 182 and 164 votes respectively.

The Rochester *Union* mentions two or three cases of death by sun stroke, as having occurred in that city.

From the Malta Times.

The Late Attack on the King of Naples.

A letter from Naples of the 16th of June, received on Sunday, says:—Yesterday, the 17th, in the fortress of Gaeta, whilst King Ferdinand, followed by a numerous staff on horseback, was proceeding to a review of the garrison of Gaeta, his Majesty received in audience four soldiers, one of whom in taking out of his breast his petition, presented a double barrelled pistol, and discharged one of the barrels at the King: but did him no farther harm than burning the skin of the right temple and the hair. The soldier thereupon discharged the second ball, causing it to be circulated that a soldier, whilst in the act of presenting a petition to the King, fell dead in a fit of apoplexy; but now that it is midnight, some one has been able to ascertain the truth. The soldier on the preceding day requested his commanding officer's permission to go to confession, and to take the sacrements, on the plea that he was not well,

A Fleet of 300 Screw Steamers.—The latest accounts are that 300 ocean steam vessels are being built in England. 300 ocean steam vessels supposing that only one-half of them go into the Atlantic trade —will entirely revolutionize our commercial intercourse with Europe. They will compel sailing vessels to restrict themselves to the carrying of breadstuffs, cotton, timber, ashes and other bulky articles; and will entirely monopolize the business of carrying passengers, specie, and light, valuable or perishable freight. The first and most important effect of the change will be to transfer the most lucrative and most important branch of our maritime trade to our great rival England.

That England must become the carrier of goods and passengers on the Atlantic, with a steam fleet of twenty-five vessels to our one, is to plain for demonstration. As it is, the British steamers are to ours as four to one; next year they will be ten to one; and the year after twenty-five. They will regulate the tariff of charge, as it suits her English lake. In the event of war, they will seal up our ports, and sweep our sailing vessels from the face of the ocean.

What then are we to do, to obviate a contingency which would necessarily involve a certain degree of national decline and retrogression?

We are told to build screw vessels. But it is not certain whether wooden screws will answer, so as to compete with foreign Iron vessels; some ship-builders say they will; others that they won't, and the point is left in doubt. There seems little reason to doubt that iron vessels are the best for screw purposes. Why can we not build iron vessels? Is there no possibility of stimulating by a legitimate demand, the production of iron so as to bring it nearly on a level, in point of price, with that of England? There is no deficiency in the country; cannot our machinery in some degree compensate for the increased cost of labor?

We desire to draw the particular attention of all persons concerned in shipbuilding to these facts; we desire them to ponder them with the attention that is due to a subject on which our national progress may hinge. Some remedy must be found, or the decline of the United States may have begun.—*New York Herald.*

A Cargo of Irish Girls.

A company of seventy Irish girls passed through this city on their way for the West, a day or two since, accompanied by an Irish gentleman, who had them in charge, and had brought them all the way from Ireland. They were a fine looking lot of girls, from sixteen to eighteen years of age, and intend to make the West their homes; and of course are ready to marry, but are willing to work and earn their living until the time arrives when they will get a husband. They are to earn money sufficient to pay the expense of bringing them over, and return it to the benevolent gentleman who took the expense upon himself, the first thing; after that they will be at liberty to indulge in ribbons and hoops if they choose. The girls are all of the working class, being somewhat the better class of emigrants. Father Hennessy selected them, selected thirteen of the number, and took upon himself the task of finding homes for them. They came through by railroad from New York. The various roads along the route showed their gallantry by providing them with first-class cars to ride in, although the tickets were emigrant tickets. There is room on the Western praries for all such cargoes that can be brought to the country.— *Detroit Free Press.*

The Latest from Father Chiniquy.—It is stated in the Journal de L'Illinois, that Sunday before last, the excommunicated priest preached on "Freedom of conscience according to the true Catholic principles;" he held forth in the vast hall of the Court of Justice in Kakkakee city, in the presence of a crowded meeting, in which was seen the elite of the American and French citizens of the place and neighborhood. The sermon of Father Chiniquy is to be published in the above paper, which offers to the Rev. Mr. Champeaux, the priest of the Hierarchy, to publish also a sermon he preached on the same day to extol the virtues of Bishop O'Regan.—From the same source we learn also that the Romish priest of Galesburg, Illinois, has fallen into the same disgrace as father Chiniquy, and for the same cause, he having refused to make over to the Bishop of Chicago the deed of the lot on which is built his church. He is consequently removed from the priesthood, and, after the example of Father Chiniquy, has used the press in self defence, and published against the tyranny of his Bishop a strong letter, which cuts him off from all hope of episcopal forgiveness, and places him in a position similar to that of M. Chiniquy.

So perfect were the Egyptians in the manufacture of perfumes, that some of their ancient ointment preserved in an alabaster vase in the museum at Alnwick, still retains a very powerful odor, though it must be between 2000 and 3000 years old.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

July 1857.

30 Th.—William Penn died 1718. M. Flugal the great lexicologist and Joseph Alexa n German sculptor of note died 1855. The first English newspaper issued 1688. Lord Gambier, Henry Goulbourn and William Adams appointed by the British Government as Commissioners to treat at Ghent 1814. Sun rises 4.37 and sets 7.25, and sets 1 minute earlier and rises 1 minute later each day.

31 F.—Thomas Gray died 1771. On this day a large reinforcement of the Russian army arrived at the Crimea 1855, St. Sebastian stormed 1813. Ignatius Loyola died 1556. Charles the X dethroned; United States troops under Gen. Scott landed at York, Upper Canada and destroyed the barracks 1813.—British troops under Col. Murray attacked Pitsburg, United States and destroyed the Barracks, arsenal &c. belonging to the place 1813.

August.

1 S.—Negro emancipation act throughout the British Colonies took affect 1833.—New London bridge opened 1831. Mr. Logan the Canadian Geologist was rewarded the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition for the collection of minerals and Geological Map 1855. Queen Anne died in the 50th year of her age 1714.—*Lunacy.*

2 Sun.—Battle of the Nile 1798. Napoleon made first consul 1802. Battle at Port Stephenson United States 1813. *Eighth Sunday after Trinity.*

3 M.—Columbus started upon his first voyage with a squadron of 3 small ships and ninety men from the Port of Palos in Andalusia 1492.

4 T —Shelley born 1792. The Yellow fever broke out in the Barbadoes 1855.—Lieutenant Col. Croghan made a fruitless attack upon the British Garrison at Fort Mackinaw 1813.

5 W.—Battle of Brownstown 1312. Lord Howe died 1799. Royal Proclamation of Honour, by which Parliamentary were restored to the rights and privileges which they enjoyed before 1848, in obedience to a decree of the diet, dated 12th April, 1855. Full moon.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JULY 30, 1857.

We beg to draw attention to the following order from the Post Office Department in relation to Newspapers, which will take effect on the first of August next.

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.

The provisions of the Act passed in the last Session to amend the Post Office Laws of this Province, (which comes into force on the 1st of August, 1857) render it necessary to modify the Instructions now in the hands of Postmasters, with regard to the Postage charges on Newspapers and Periodicals, and from the 1st of August therefore, the following will be the regulations applying to this branch of the Post Office business:

Newspapers.

No. 1.—All Newspapers printed and published within this Province, and addressed from the office of publication, are to be transmitted from the Post Office where mailed by the publisher to any other Post Office in Canada, or to the United Kingdom or to any British Province, Colony or Possession, or to France, or the United States, free of Canadian postage.

2.—Postmasters of Towns where Newspapers are printed, will arrange with the Publishers as to the mode of posting the Papers sent from the Office of Publication, so as to preclude the possibility of mistaking Papers so mailed for transient Papers liable to eighteen pence.

3.—Newspapers printed and published in the United Kingdom, or in any British Province, Colony, or Possession, or in France, when received in mails addressed to this Province are to be delivered at the Post Office to which they may be directed in this Province free of Canadian Postage.

4.—Newspapers received in the ordinary Mails from the United States are to be charged one half penny each on delivery in Canada, to be accounted for by the delivering Postmaster, with the exception only of "Exchange papers" addressed to the Editors or publishers of Canadian Papers which are to pass free.

5.—Newspapers, whether printed and published in Canada, the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, when posted or brought into Canada, otherwise than as provided in the foregoing clauses, or when remailed in Canada, including all transient papers, may be forwarded on prepayment of one half-penny each by Postage Stamp, but unless so prepaid, papers so posted or re-mailed cannot be forwarded.

6.—The class of Transient Papers, liable to prepayment by newspaper postage-stamp, will include all newspapers posted in Canada otherwise than from the Office of Publication.

7.—Newspapers addressed from Canada for transmittal by way of England to Foreign States or countries beyond sea, and newspapers received from such States or Countries through the same channel, will continue to be liable to the special rates of charge prescribed by the Imperial Post Office, as laid down in Department Circulars, Nos. 25, 33, &c.

8.—Newspapers intended for the British West Indies or Newfoundland, cannot be forwarded unless pre-paid a Packet-rate of one penny half penny each by postage-stamps.

9.—Newspapers from the United Kingdom, received in Canada in the closed British Mails via the United States, though free of Canadian charge, will continue to be liable, as heretofore, to a rate of one penny each on delivery — representing a transit charge due to the United States on every paper so received.

10.—Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may continue to send, free of postage to their subscribers, subscription accounts, and receipts for the same, included in their publication, as heretofore.

11.—It is declared by the Act that the word, "Newspaper" shall be held to mean periodical prints published not less frequently than once in each week, and containing notices of passing events.

Periodicals.

Periodicals printed in this province other than newspapers, when specially devoted to Religious and general Education, to Arieulture, to Temperance, or to any branch of Science, and addressed directly from the Office of Publication, are to be transmitted from the Post Office where mailed, to any other Post Office in this Province free of postage.

13.—Periodicals other than such as are exempt under the preceding clause, will be liable to the existing rates of charge, namely, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 4d.—if over 3 oz. 2d.

14.—Transient Periodicals posted in Canada, must be pre-paid by postage-stamp; this class will include all periodicals of whatever description posted otherwise than from the Office of Publication.

15.—The exemption accorded under Department Order of 1st January, 1854, to certain periodicals published in the United States, and devoted to Educational, Temperance, Agricultural, and Scientific objects, is to be continued until the 1st January, 1858.

From and after the date all Periodicals from the United States, will without exception, be subject to the regular rates of charge applicable to Periodical publications, to be collected and accounted for by the Canadian Postmaster who may deliver the same.

New Postage Stamp for pre-payment of Newspapers, Periodicals, Drop Letters, &c., &c.

16.—To supply a medium for the pre-payment of transient Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters, a new Postage Stamp, to bear postage value at one half-penny each, has been prepared and will be supplied to Post-masters, for sale to the public at all the principal Post Offices (including all Money Order Offices) and further, to any Postmaster on application, the business of whose Office may require the accomodation. Though specially intended for the lesser rates of postage change, —these stamps if affixed to a sufficient amount will prepay ordinary letters.

New Barley.

☞ We were shown a fine lot of new Barley at the Sandwich Brewery yesterday, which had been raised in the neighbourhood of the Canard river, this we believe is the first lot that has come into market this season and it was certainly a handsome sample. The lot was immediately put in process of manufacture for making beer and we hope shortly to be in a position to praise the beer made from it, as highly as we now praise the grain, from which it is to be made.

We regret to learn from many of the back Townships that the weevil has caused great injury to the wheat fields, and in fact many other grains have also suffered from this distructive insect. There never was a better prospect for a large crop until the weevil made its appearance.

CHATHAM PLANET.

We perceive by a late number of the Planet that in the proprietorship of that Journal a change has taken place. Mr. Miller having sold out to Messrs. Stephenson and Stuart. Mr. Miller has for a long time been connected with the Press at Chatham, and has always displayed considerable energy and enterprise in his profession.

We perceive that the new proprietors have made a step in the right direction by adopting the *cash* system, we hope all others will follow their example.

We have been requested to draw attention to the sale of Real Estate, on account of the "Essex Building Society," advertised to come off on the 5th August next, and to state that the same will be disposed of without fail on that day.

Parties desirous of purchasing real estate could not do better than to avail themselves of the opportunity that will then be offered for investment.

Wreck of the "Arabian."

PASSENGERS ALL SAFE.

Early on Wednesday morning during a furious gale from the east, the steamer *Arabian* on her upward trip from Murray Bay went ashore on Madame Island. She had anchored in the stream but the storm drove her from her anchorage she drifted ashore, stern first, on a level rocky bottom; her keel and engine guards being carried away. The passengers were somewhat alarmed, but seeing the position of the steamer and that she was well provided with life-preservers, their fears were allayed. The passengers slept ashore under canvas on Wednesday night. The steamer *Lady Head* went to their assistance on Thursday evening, and brought them to Quebec on Friday morning. The passengers have presented Capt. Murdoch of the *Arabian*, with a complimentary address.

The "Chronicle" gives the following additional particulars in regard to the effects of the gale:—

The pilot of the brig "Radical" reports two vessels ashore off Kamouraska; one of them the "Currency" is on the upper end of Crow Island, and the other, same one knows, is on the inside of Grosse Isle. He also reports a vessel ashore at Patrick's Hole name unknown. Accounts by telegraph from L'Islet, received in Quebec on Thursday forenoon, say that the brigantine "St. Ann," Hoffman, is wrecked on Goose Island with the crew, it is feared, have all perish d. She is laden with materials from some wreck, viz: rigging, chains and anchors. The tug steamer "Napoleon III," left Quebec on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to go to the assistance of the barque "Currency," ashore on Crow Island. Ship "Brittania," of Bath, before reported ashore near Saugeeny, was floated on the 18th inst and was taken to Quebec during the week.

Jean Baptiste Dorval, the Pilot of the *Montreal*, was arrested on Saturday, at Three Rivers.

The Notorious Townsend.

From statements appearing in the Hamilton *Spectator* and other journals, it appears that the identification of the prisoner confined in the Cayuga gaol, upon charges of murder, &c., as the notorious Townsend, is still a difficult matter. Our opinion is that if the prisoner be not Townsend himself, he could ere this establish that negative fact by some proof. But we learn that all the proof he has thought fit to adduce as to his nonidentity as Townsend is the evidence of two friends of Townsend living in Chatham, and happening to be in Cleveland in his favor. We will ask how did those parties come there, and what knowledge had he of their existence or whereabouts, previously? He has published a couple of letters over his signature, and two or three other persons have also written in his defence, and say he is not the man. All the letters we have read do not convince us that he is an innocent man. On the contrary, we are strongly inclined to think that Townsend is in the right place and where he ought to have been long ago. Men in desperate positions will resort to many feasible and specious devices to plead their innocence. The man in custody seems to be skilled in subterfuge and quibbling when common honesty and fair testimony are only required on his part to establish his innocence. Under all the circumstances it is well to give him that chance to vindicate himself which he seems to desire and to make himself appear as McHenry instead of Townsend, which we very much doubt he will fail to accomplish. —*Weekly Dispatch.*

Verdict.

We, Duncan Macpherson, Foreman, William Benning, Benjamin Cole, Thomas Andrews, Micheal White, Oliver Robitaille, John Jones, jun'r, William Hull, Henry Wilson, Francis Doyle, Chas. Alain, Gustavus Temple, and Charles Roger, Jurors empanelled to enquire and ascertain the cause of the death of James McLaren, Christina Alexandria Robb, an unknown female child about 4 years of age, an unknown woman aged about 40, Louis Dupois of Sorel, Margaret Macpherson, wife of John Macbeth, Jessie Spence, Simon Hall, Edward Christian, and about one hundred and forty others or thereabout, and the circumstances which led to such death, beg to represent—

1st. That these persons having been passengers on board of the steamer, called the Montreal, then plying between the ports of Quebec and Montreal, on the 29th of June last, as a passenger vessel, were, to save themselves from death by fire, in consequence of the conflagration of the steamer, shortly after she left the port of Quebec, and when in a part of the River St. Lawrence about a mile above the Island Caprouge, either in part or of necessity, forced to leap into the river, after the vessel had got aground upon a ledge of rock, and were thereby drowned.

2nd.—That the steamboat Montreal, before mentioned, was not equipped in the manner required by the law in that behalf, viz: 1st, not found on board, as a boat attached to, and belonging to her, for passengers, a life boat made of metal, fire proof, and in all respects a good, substantial, safe sea boat, capable of sustaining inside and outside fifty persons, with life lines attached to the gunwale, at suitable distances, well furnished with oars, nor any life preservers of suitable material, or floats—well adapted for preserving life, for each and every passenger on board, in any convenient or accessable place in before mentioned steamer Montreal, on the day of which she was destroyed by fire, and that, Joseph Hall, the owner of the vessel, John Wilson, Junior, or the Younger, and all employed on board of the before-mentioned steamer Montreal at the time of her destruction by fire on the evening of the 29th of June last are chargeable with the crime of manslaughter.

3rd.—That a dangerous fire having broken out on the 26th day of June 1857, on board of the steamer "Montreal," she being then filled with immigrants and other passengers, to the number of nearly four hundred souls, before the said steamer Montreal had passed several places where she might safely and prudently have been run ashore, as regards preservation of the lives of the passengers, and that no exertion was made, worthy of the name, nor any extraordinary anxiety manifested for the safety of the passengers, by John Charles Baldwin, the master, Jean Baptiste Dorval, the first pilot, and and Louis Roberge, the mate, of the before mentioned steamer *Montreal*, after the destruction of the vessel was inevitable, and the passengers had been seized with panic, they each and all of them are chargeable with the crime of manslaughter.

4th.—The Jury strongly recommend that it may hereafter be made imperative on the owners of all steamboats to have the encasement of boilers constructed of iron instead of wood, as at present; and that the law regarding the inspection of boilers, machinery, fire escapes and hulls be rigidly enforced, and the enactments of the law, relative to boats and life preservers, on board of every passenger and ferry steamer, be strictly carried out.

5th.—The Jury censure in the strongest terms the conduct of John Wilson, senior, the controlling agent of the *Montreal*, for refusing to allow his boats to be inspected by officers whose duty is was, satisfied that his refusal to do so has in a great measure, contributed to the disaster, which has resulted in the loss of over than two hundred and fifty three lives.

And the Jury, now summing up the whole, conclude upon their oaths, and now say:—That John Wilson, the younger, John Charles Rudolf, Jean Baptiste Dorval, and Louis Roberge, before mentioned, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and unlawfully did kill and slay against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity, the persons herein-before mentioned.

Duncan McPherson, Foreman.	
William Benning	Benjamin Cole,
Thomas Andrews,	Michael White,
Oliver Robitaille,	John Jones, Jr.
William Hull,	H. W. Wilson,
Francis Doyle,	Charles Alain,
Gustavus Temple,	C. Roger.

On the rendition of the verdict the Coroner immediately issued his warrant for the apprehension of the parties presented by the Jury, with the exception of Capt. Rudolf, who was already in custody. The mate, Louis Roberge, was arrested shortly afterwards, and committed to gaol.

Terrible Tragedy.

Jealousy, murder, arson, and probable suicide.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

At an early hour yesterday morning, the city was startled by the announcement that Mr. Nicholas T. Horton, an old, well known, and influential citizen, of the firm of Nicholas T. Horton & Co., manufacturers of enamelled grates and marbleized iron, had been brutally murdered at his private residence, on Ohio Avenue, Vine Street Hill, in the suburbs of the city. The news spread, and by 9 o'clock hundreds of our citizens were anxiously questioning each other, and marvelling, if the account of the bloody tragedy, as popularly given, could be true. A number of them soon repaired to the house of Mr. Horton, and there beheld a scene well calculated to freeze their blood, and bend a sanguinary tale they were, at first, prepared to believe.

After Mr. Horton had been awakened a little after 4 o'clock by a heavy smoke pouring into his chamber, and supposing the house to be on fire, he rose and opened the door and went into the hall, where he was encountered by a German serving man, for some time in his employ, named Joseph Loefner, who struck him in the abdomen with a butchers knife, causing a deep and ghastly wound, that proved fatal a few minutes after, and then ran out of the house.

Mrs. Horton's mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, also wakened by the smoke, came into the hall and beheld Mr. H. bleeding profusely, and heard him exclaim, "Mother, I'm stabbed." Mrs. Smith, terribly alarmed, ran to the window and cried "murder and fire," and Mr. H. fell in a dying state to the floor.

The neighbours soon rushed into the house, and found Mr. H. not quite dead, and the family bordering upon a state of phrenzy. They then looked about for the guilty party, and soon perceived Joseph Loefner near the gun house, on the premises, whom they pursued, when he lay down. They came up to him and found him bleeding profusely from both his wrists and from a deep gash in the throat. They asked him if he had murdered Horton, and if he had wounded himself, and he expressed assent, but could not speak.

It was learned a short time after, in a manner that will be understood from the depositions below, that previous to murdering Mr. Horton, he had strangled his own wife, residing at No. 49 Vine street, and then set fire to Mr. H.'s house, with the expectation of wreaking revenge upon its proprietor for an imagined wrong. Having accomplished his fell purpose, he had an idea of destroy himself by opening the principal veins near his wrists, and cutting his throat with a knife.

Loefner and his wife had both been employed as domestics in the house of Mr. Horton, the former for nearly two and the latter for three or four years. They often quarrelled, and Loefner was in the habit of abusing her, which resulted in him disagreeing with his family of Mr. H., who often reprimanded him for his conduct. Loefner had married his wife, formerly Francisca Koehler, about nine months before. Franciska had not recently lived in Mr. H.'s family, but had been there since the confinement of Mrs. H., in the beginning of last week. The husband had abused her on Monday, and appeared more than usually malignant. Many have supposed that the German had contracted a hatred for Mr. H. because of the censures of that gentleman. But it seems that the chief cause of that insane hatred which impelled Loefner to slay his wife and his employer was jealousy. He has by signs confessed this since the tragedy. He, no doubt, though without reason, so far as we can learn, suspected his wife of im proper intimacy with Horton.

Mrs. Loefner was much liked by Mr. Horton's family, and, kindly treated, became a faithful and estimable domestic. This conduct on their part may have been, and probably was, strangely insconstrued by Loefner.

The manner of the murder of Mrs. Loefner by her husband is wrapped in mystery, although it appears she was either strangled or smothered. No one knew of the fatal act until the door of the room occupied by Mrs. L. was forced, and her body half nude, and her face discoloured and livid, was discovered upon her bed. That the unfortunate woman suffered on that fearful night from her demon husband, no one can tell; but the loneliness of the hour, her inability to obtain aid, the terror she must have endured, the horrid manner of her death, and the mystery that surrounds it, call up a picture no tragedy upon the stage could easily surpass. The imagination needs not to be exercised very long to give only the circumstances to a thinking mind, and that room glows with a horror such as Mrs. Radcliffe and Lewis and Poe would have fel daintily upon, and furnished in the most opicurean terrors to minds as morbid as their own. This strangling of his wife by Loefner in the dreary night, and in so mysterious a manner, is, to our mind, one of the most tragic features of this most tragic tragedy.

Loefner is apparently about forty years of age, has a dark and vicious eye, with nothing remarkable in his face, judging under the unfavourable circumstances of yesterday. His reputation is that of a violent tempered and vicious man, often addicted to excess in drinking. He has been carried by his anger to most ridiculous excesses, in a number of instances.

Mrs. Loefner seems to have been about twenty-five years of age; a buxom, fresh, good-looking German woman, her face indicating a mild and affectionate disposition.—She was, as we have said, greatly liked by Mr. H.'s family on account of her gentleness, kindness and considerate conduct to all who came in contact with her. No one but her husband seems to have regarded her otherwise than favourably.

The reporter of the *Advertiser*, at a late hour, visited the Commercial Hospital, and learned that the murderer had confessed to the attending physician and to others a short time previous, by writing upon a slate, that he had committed the murders of which he was charged.

He said he "was inspired by jealousy.—He had seen Mr. Horton in bed with his (the murderer's) wife, and had then threatened to kill him. He did kill him, and was glad of it. The night he killed his wife (Monday) he called to see her at their room, when she offered him a piece of bread and butter. He suspected it was poisoned, and told her she must eat of it first. She refused. He told her she must or he would kill her. She persisted in her refusal, and he did kill her." He also made a similar statement to a priest, called at his request, to receive his confession.

Persons living adjacent to the room occupied by Mrs. Loefner state that they have heard L. charge her with infidelity, and that she denied it earnestly and persistently.

The coroner's inquest, this little back room, at No. 623 Vine street, presented a shocking picture when entered by the officers yesterday morning. There lay a beautiful young woman upon the bed, cold in death; some of the furniture broken and everything in the greatest confusion, drawers turned over, nearly all the bed-clothing scattered around the floor, evincing that she had struggled hard for her life, but was cruelly and inhumanly murdered by a jealous, dissipated and crazed husband.

Mrs. Loefner was about 25 years old, very prepossessing in appearance, finely formed, and is spoken of as exceedingly intelligent for one occupying the position of a domestic. She was reared in this city, and contributed to the support of her aged parent, who resided on Hamilton road.—Loefner has resided here about six months, and for the most of this time has been engaged in gardening. He is about 30 years old, dark hair, black goatee—has a vicious expression of countenance, sullen, and morose looking.

In the County Court of the County of Essex.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown to the Judge of the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursthe thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap, by
F. A. LAPPERTY.
Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

AUCTION SALE OF
THREE TOWN LOTS.

There will be sold by Auction, on SATURDAY the 8th day of August next, upon the premises, at 12 o'Clock noon. Three Lots, being part of Lot No. 1. South side of Church Street, in the "Pajot Farm," in the Town of Sandwich.

Terms:—One Half down and the remainder of the purchase money in 6 months.

STANISLAS LASSALINE.
Sandwich, 25th July 1857.

30. AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30.

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

Dr. CARRIER,
Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, has located himself at Amherstburg Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French) on the various branches of his profession.

Office, Mr. John A. Kane's Drug Store, Amherstburg.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at Stoney Point which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by Pierre Desjardins, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point, July 1857.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Ulcers and sores drain the system of its vital energy. Their deceased action is kept up by virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and skin. The matter is neutralized by the disinfecting operation of the Ointment. The Pills cure indigestion in all its forms. Purchasers are hereby informed of a certain test as to the genuineness of these remedies; it is necessary to see that each leaf of the book of directions around each pot and box shows the words, "Holloway, New York and London," as a Water-mark in semi-transparent letterrs. All not thus authenticated are frauds.

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, July 24.

The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool the 11th inst., arrived at 5 P. M. Her news had been anticipated by the Ericsson, at St. Johns

Dispatches from Constantinople state that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had received instructions from the Earl of Clarendon, to propose a joint military and judicial administration for the Danubian Principalities.

We are indebted to Capt. Lott for the

latest news per the Asia.

The London Times of Saturday, says: "The unfavourable character of the monthly statement of the Bank of France, published with the renewed fall in the Paris Bourse, caused English funds to open at a decline of one-eighth. Some purchases took place on the part of the public, and led to an improvement, which was partially maintained in the Stock Exchange.

Sweden.—The Swedish Chambers have voted considerable sums to be applied to the construction of forts, &c., for the national means of defence.

England.—At Oxford Lord Monient is the oppoment of Thackery. The Advertiser says, there will be an election in the city of London, Baron R. heshild having pledged himself to resign in the event of the failure of the bill for removal of the Jewish disabilities.

France.—The Moniteur publishes an article on the election, saying that during eight years, the number of dissentsients, instead of increasing has diminished. France, which has now judged them five times, had not changed her opinions. The article however, does not conclude without a general warning to the press, saying a limit must now be brought to discussion, which can now have no other object than the useless agitation of public feeling.

The Persians were strengthening the fortification of Herat, though by the treaty of peace, that were bound to evacuate the place.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—We regret to announce the death of George Spencer Churchill, fifth Du e of Marlborough, which took place yesterday morning at Woodstock. The Marquis of Blandford, whose name is so well known in association with ecclesiastical questions, succeeds to the title and estates. The fact was announced yesterday by Mr. Deasy, the chairman to committee on the Cambridge election, of which the Marquis of Blandford was a member, and also in the House of Commons at the early sitting. The accession of the Marquis of Blandford to the peerage creates a vacancy in the representation of Woodstock. The late duke was Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, and high steward of Oxford and Woodstock. He was born Dec. 27, 1793; he succeeded, his father on March the 5th, 1840; married Jan. 13, 1819, his cousin, eldest daughter of the Earl of Galloway, and by her had three sons. Losing his first wife, the duke married a second time in 1846, and a third time in 1851. By the second marriage two children were born, and by the present duchess, who survives him, he leaves a son.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says they understand that Mr. Justice Duval, on Saturday, refused to admit to bail Capt. Rudolph, of the steamer Montreal, now in goal on a charge of manslaughter, Mr. Wilson Jun., the owner of the steamer, has not yet been apprehended.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—An accident occurred a few days since, at the Irvine Steam Saw Mills on the Town Line between East and West Flamboro, which resulted in a severe injury to an Italian, who had recently been employed in the Mill. He was standing in frot of a Planing Machine, which runs at the rate of 2,000 revolutions in the minute, when one of the knives broke, and flying off, struck him on the side of the cheek, cutting away the flesh from the lower jaw across to the mouth, and breaking the jaw bone in pieces. Some of his teeth were knocked out, and a piece cut off his tongue.—For awhile he lay prostrate, and by appearance dead, but after a time he rallied, and is now expected to survive. He was understood to be a sigle man but as he was unable to speak a word of English, it was impossible to ascertain any particulars respecting him. Subsequently he was removed to Hamilton Hospital, to undergo surgical operations.—*Globe.*

Anais Touisaint, convicted of poisoning her husband, and whose sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life, left Quebec for Montreal on Friday afternoon, by steamer, *en route* to her destined place of confinement, the Provincial Penitentiary, at Kingston.

NEW YORK, July 23.

A despatch was received at Washington yesterday from Kansas, stating that a collision between the United States troops and Free State men, at Lawence, was regarded as inevitable.

A special messenger was yesterday despatched with instructions to General Walker and General Harney.

It is said that the United States Attorney General will give no accouragement to prosecutions of the British naval officers for the seizure of the Panchets, which was captured as a slaver by the British ship of war Sappho, and brought to New York.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most 5p kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ and No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & CO's Foundry.

Amhersburg, Canada West.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the la e Peter Manzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amhersburg, July, 1857.

Thorough-Bred Devon Bull "ROVER."

FOR SALE ! ! !

ROVER, was bred by J. W. Hamlin, West Aurora. N. Y. Dam Lady Gapper, g. dam Fairy, g. g. dam Rose, g. g. g. dam Cherry; was by Billy and Beauty, both imported by R. C. Gapper.

Sire Chingacook, bred by W. P. and C. S. Wainright, the meadows near Rhinebeck, N. Y. Chingacook's sire was "Uncas," dam "Helena." Sire of Uncas was, "Niguniticolo" (imported) dam "Nonpareil" (imported) Holcet was imported into the United States from the herd of Mr. James Querty Devonshire, England. Rover took the *first prize* last year at the Michigan State Fair, as a yearling, in the class of Foreign Stock and is now about one year and a half old.

For particulars apply to ROWLAND WINGFIELD near Amhersburg, who would have no objection to exchange for *pure* New Leicester sheep. The price is one hundred dollars, the proprietor being anxious to sell not having any convenience for keeping a Bull.

The Villa, July 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Joseph N. Reid, Ship Carpenter by Trade. When last heard from, was in Sandwich, C. W. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Reid, 19th St. second door above Callowhill St., East side, Philadelphia.

Also any information respecting her Father and her Brother William, would be gratefully received.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

July, 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amhersburg 5th Feb. 1857.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on the Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is now), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

For or,

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

A BY-LAW.

To impose a duty on Hawkers and Pedlars. [Passed 28th January, A. D. 1854.

I. WHEREAS by an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Excise, so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal authorities of that part of the Province," it is amongst other things enacted, that the Municipal Council of any county or city in Upper Canada shall have full power and authority to make By-Laws for regulating and governing Hawkers and Pedlars, and for requiring any such person to take out a License from such officer of the Mauipality as shall be designated in such By-Law.

II. Be it enacted, by the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Essex, in Council assembled, by virtue of and under "The Municipal Corporations Act of 1849." That no Hawkers and pedlars, and other trading persons, going from place to place, or travelling, in any way whatever for such purpose, or who have not become householders by permanent residence in any town or place within the said County of Essex, shall carry to sell, or expose or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandize, without first taking out a License for such purpose.

III. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Licenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be granted by J. H. Wilkinson, the County Clerk, upon a certificate from the County Treasurer, that such person has paid the amount of such License into his hands. And for every person applying for the same, the sum of £7 10s for double horse conveyance; the sum of £5 for single horse conveyance; and the sum of £2 for foot-pedlars and Hawkers; and for any persons paddling or hawking in any other conveyance than above enumerated. the sum of ten pounds.

IV. Be it further enacted, by the autority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall sell or carry to sell, or expose or offer to sell, any goods wares or merchandize without first having obtained a License therefor, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every contravention of this By-Law, to be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace of the County of Essex: and in default of sufficient distress, the party so convicted to be imprisoned in the common Gaol of the County of Essex for a period not exceeding twenty days.

V. Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all moneys received for Licenses, and all penalties and fees levied and collected under this By-Law, shall be paid into the Treasury of the County of Essex, which shall form part of the general funds of the County.

County papers copy for one month.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

To raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-lines and improving County Roads, in the County of Essex.

Whereas it is expedient to raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-Lines and improving County Roads, and particularly for opening out the series of Town-lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West; and whereas the whole rateable property of the County of Essex as returned for the year 1856 was £709,000; and whereas it will require the sum of £2800, to be raised levied and collected annually to pay the interest upon the s id sum of £30,000; and the creation of a sinking fund and whereas it will require an annual rate of 1d and ½ in the £ as a special rate to pay the interest on the said loan through the space of 20 years and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principle of the said loan,

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in Council Assembled under and by virtue of the "U. C. Municipal Corporations Act of 1849," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Warden of the said county of Essex for the time being to raise by way of loan, and he is hereby authorized and required for and on behalf, and in the name of this Council, to raise, by way of loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six, per cent. per annum, from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and in special and hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £30,000 currency, for the term of 20 years, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, to be by him appropriated, under the direction of this Council for opening Town-lines and improving County Roads and particularly for opening out the series of Town lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts, North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West.

II. And be it enacted that it shall & may be lawful for the Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money in Sterling or otherwise, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of £30,000 currency, as any person or persons, body Corporate or politic shall agree to advance upon the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed.

III. Be it enacted that the said Debentures shall bear interest from the dates thereof respectively, at the rate of six per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, or such other place as may be agreed upon by the Warden and the party or parties who may agree to advance the said sum, half yearly on the first days of January and July in each year, such Debentures to be under the Common Seal of the County, and they shall be signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, and shall have coupons attached to each for the said interest, with the signature of initials of the Warden and Treasurer thereto; and the said Debentures shall be made payable 20 years after date.

IV. Be it enacted, that for the purpose of paying the said sum of £30,000 so to be borrowed and interest thereon, there shall be raised, levied and collected upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County of Essex a special rate in each year over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments whatever, a rate of 1¼ in the £ from the year 1858 to the year 1878, both years inclusive.

NOTICE. The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in the Council Chamber in the town of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, on the 3rd day of November A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipalities are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

The first publication of this By-Law in the "Maple Leaf" Newspaper, published in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, was on the 23rd day of July 1857.

Further notice is hereby given, that Tuesday the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the following places has been appointed by the aforesaid Municipal Council, for a general meeting within the several Municipalities comprising the county of Essex, to take the said By-Law into consideration and to signify their approval or disapproval thereof.

Amhersburg, at the Town Hall.
Anderdon, at the School House.
Colchester, at the Town Hall.
Gosfield at the Town Hall.
Maidstone at John Morin's 4th con.
Malden, at the School House 3rd con.
Mersea, at the Union School House.
Rochester, at the School House 2nd con.
Sandwich, at the old Court House.
Tilbury West, at the School House on lot No. 6 broken front.
Windsor, at the Town Hall,

THEODORE MALOTT,
Warden.

J. H. WILKINSON,
County Clerk.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others canbe accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour, . .	$7 50
Fine do . .	6 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs	
Rye do . .	2 20 do
Corn Meal, . . .	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed, . . .	1 20 per 100lbs
Bean, ...	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

TO RENT.

A good New FRAME HOUSE in the town of Sandwich, with a never failing Spring Well and a good Stable attached thereto. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at this office, or of

THOS. HILL.

Sandwich, July 29th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the Lake Shore, about three years ago, a RED AND WHITE COW. The owner is required to pay charges, and take it away. If not claimed by Thursday, 16th April next, it will be sold to defray expenses

N. B.—The above was advertised about a year ago.

CHARLES LESPERANCE.

Township of Sandwich, March 28th, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will also his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruit and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.
JOHN J. FITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a Grey Flannel Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession; 80 acres under good cultivation and the remainder in good timber, with a good House and a barn 30 by 40, and good stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER OILLETT.
on Sandwich street.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns on grant cleanances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. William Westaway, a BLACK FRENCH MARE, 5 years old about 14 hands high: the above reward will be given to any one who shall restore the same to said

WILLIAM WESTAWAY.

Sandwich, July 8th, 1857.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned, about Six Months ago, an IRON GREY MARE and COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to defray expenses.

THEODORE ORTON.

Township of Colchester, 20th May, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, on Lot No. 4, 5th Concession of Anderdon, a SORREL MARE and FOAL The Mare has a star in her forehead.

The owner is required to pay charges and take them away.

DAVID FERMAN.

Township of Anderdon, 30th April, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN

Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: J. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KINMCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

BANKERS.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA, CHARLES F. TILSTONE.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It counteracts the surface to the interior, through the cuticles, tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Spring
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Wounds,
Scalds,	Venereal Sores,
	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York; & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, 244 New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box. The same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

5th day of August next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 25, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the Institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

FARM TO RENT.

LOT No. 222, known as the WILLOW FARM, near the Maidstone Cross, is one of the best HAY FARMS in the County

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, 1st May, 1857.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A YOUNG MAN holding satisfactory recommendations and a Normal and Class certificate, wishes a situation as Teacher the remainder of the year. Trustees will please apply by letter post-paid, stating salary to

R. FOSTER,
Leamington, Essex.

Cabbage Worms.

J. Farrar, one of the most practical farmers in the state of New York, says that cabbage worms may be destroyed in the following easy and simple manner: Break off a large leaf from the bottom of the cabbage, and place it on the top, upper side down. Do this in the evening, and in the morning you will find nearly all or quite all the worms on this leaf. Take off the leaf and kill them or feed them to the chickens, and place the leaf back, if there be any more to eatch.

CLEANLINESS IMPORTANT TO PIGS.—A gentleman put six pigs to fatten, and treated them with one exception, all exactly the same, and fed them on similar food, given in equal quantities to each, for seven weeks. Three of these pigs were left to shift for themselves, so far as cleanliness went, and the other three were carefully carried, brushed and washed. The latter consumed, in the seven weeks, less food by five bushels than the other three, and yet when killed, weighed more by two stones and four pounds on the average.

METHOD OF CURING BAD TUB BUTTER.—A quantity of tub butter was brought to market in the West Indies, which, on opening, was found to be very bad, and almost stinking. A native of Pennsylvania undertook to cure it, which he did in the following manner: He started the tubs of butter in a large quantity of hot water, which soon melted the butter; he then skimmed it off as clean as possible, and worked it over again in a churn, and with the addition of salt and fine sugar, the butter was made sweet and good again.

Vinegar.

The juice of one bushel of sugar-beets, worth twenty-five cents, and which any farmer can raise with little cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of alder wine. First wash and grate the beets, press the juice in a cheese-press, or in any other way which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into a barrel; cover the bung with gauze and set it in the sun, and in fifteen or twenty days it will be fit for use. By this method the very best of vinegar can be obtained without any great trouble, and I hope all who like good vinegar will try it.

HAVE YOU A CHOICE GRAPE-CUTTING THAT YOU WANT TO GROW?—Then go to the woods, dig some roots of a wild grape-vine, cut them into pieces of about six inches long; cut your choice grape-vine or cutting into pieces of only one, or at most, two buds; insert the lower end by the common cleft grafting method, into the peice of wild vine-root; plant it in the earth, leaving the bud of the cutting just level with the top of the ground. Every one so made will grow, and in two years become bearing plants.

ROOTS.—Have you made your arrangements to plant a good large patch of carrots? If not do it now. It is not too late. If you have not stable manure suitable for this purpose, get some super-phosphate of lime and apply to them. It is a most effectual and economical manure for this crop. We have raised good crops the last three years with its use and without stable manure. Do not forget to have a good patch appropriated to rhutabagas. They will not hurt your stock next winter, Any time before the first of July will do to sow these.

TO SECURE LATERAL BRANCHES.—When a tree has been stripped of some of its branches, you may wish to restore them. If so, take this mode, which has been used with success. Cut out large peices of bark on the side on which you wish the new limbs to grow; do not cut out the bark quite to the wood; in due time the space will be covered with a thin, tender bark; into this tender bark you may insert buds, just as in a small twig in a nursery; thus the bud will grow to a branch, and the symmetry of the tree may be improved, and the fruit may be changed, too.

A GREEN ROSE.—At an exhibition of flowers which took place at Manheim, Germany, a prize was awarded for a very extraordinary floral curiosity—the most notable item in the exhibition—a green rose. The petals of the flower were green, and had somewhat the form of leaves.

In the tops and tubers of potatoes, 416 lbs. to the acre of mineral matter is drawn from the earth, so that if the whole is taken away from the land, it is one of the most exhausting crops,

CULTIVATION OF LUPINS.—Those who have travelled in Prussia know that the eastern districts of that kingdom consist of large tracts of sandy soil, requiring an immense quantity of manure to make them yield but very scanty crops. Since 1852, the introduction of the cultivation of lupins has transformed these desert wastes into green and fertile fields, yielding abundance of forage, and consequently of manure. The lupin will thrive in any soil without manure, its roots penetrate three feet into the ground, and its leaves remain green until the seed arrives at its full maturity. A hectare (12½ acres) will yield nearly 24 hectolitres (68 bushels) of seed, and about 6,000 kilogrammes of straw. Sheep like this kind of forage very much, and experience shows that it is a preservative against the rot.

TO REMOVE FLY SPOTS.—Dip a camel's hair brush into spirits of wine, and apply it to remove fly spots.

TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.—I have tried several ways of keeping cider, and have found the following to succeed:—I let my cider work until it has fermented a little, and then pour in a tea cup full of mustard seed in each barrel.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED.—About two hundred and fifty bushels of the Chinese Sugar Cane have been distributed by the Patent office this season. It is thought by many that this cane is destined to be cultivated as extensively in the United States as Indian corn, yielding as it does, at the same time, sugar for man, and provinder and grain for beast.

THE QUESTION
IS NOW
SETTLED
WHERE THE CHEAPEST
GOODS
CAN BE BOUGHT
IT IS AT
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE,
Which has obtained universal
SUCCESS

The Proprietor offers for sale, at a small advance from the original cost,

A LARGE
STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY AND DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS
In great varieties,
JUST OPEN AND FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.
NO. 1 CHEAP HOUSE.
L. P. ST. AMOUR

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

AUCTION SALE.

A Sale of Horses, Cows, Buggies, Carts, &c., &c., articles of Household Furniture &c., &c. &c., will take place at Michael Roehller's residence near the River Canard, Township of Sandwich, on MONDAY, the 15th of June 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—$5 and under Cash, over that amount from 3 to 9 months' Credit.

MICHAEL ROCHLIEU.

June 1st, 1857.

For Sale!!!
A FIRST-RATE LOCATION
AND
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about two Acres and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On Lot No. 11, there is erected a FOUR ASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and for an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things considered, nature has done for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, upon which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the border of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Captains and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should write packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller,)	

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandize for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & CO., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK & CO., Pearl st., N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, A. T. STEVENS & Co,
" Ogontz, " Chicago.
" " } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" " Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and Assize, and Nisi Prius, for the said County, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
Feb. 20th, 1857.

In the Insolvent Court for the County of Essex.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Bennett, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALEXANDER CHEWETT, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the County Court Office, in Sandwich, on Friday the First day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. CHEWETT,
Judge County Court Essex.

LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Solicitor for Charles Bennett.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON,
Atty for J. A. Verrais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: also, Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
Feb. 20th, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS,

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

In his Store, adjoining Mr Guillot's, will be found every description of Goods in his line of business. Every endeavor will be made to give entire satisfaction to his Customers.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE.
CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A.M., PRINCIPAL.
FACULTY.
E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD,
Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD,
Teachers of
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS,
Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER,
and PROF. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. BOLLES,
REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON,
JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES
W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.
VISITING COMMITTEE.
A. C. Brownell, T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring, Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin, D. P. Eels,
S. H. Mather, C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance, Geo. Willey.
TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.
For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 30
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,
which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over seventy of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING
strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE
embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. The student, on the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student in its studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE
is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE
embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may desire to remain longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition to the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West. Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other pens are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Business Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for may of his graduates.

N. B.—For Specimens send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS *HALL*, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable promises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Proprietor.

Maidstone Cross, 7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN

Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S
EXCHANGE,
MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloon
attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table
will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Albion Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Office of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid thereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers are desirous of having their *Policies* exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE
AND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c., Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind of Ploughs true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.

Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1857. NO. 24.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

ALSO

Law and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

MANUFACTURED BY

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY McKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN D.B.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place. Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Willdevote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair dressed, will always, find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

Select Poetry.

Summer Flowers.

The long long night and the dreary day
Has passed like a dream of youth away:
The pear-frost too, and the flaky snow,
Give place to the summer's sunny glow;
Again we see in this land of ours
The sweet little race of gentle flowers.

Gems of love, come away, come away,
While the bright sunbeams and the shadows play;
The pearly dews will drop on your breast,
And charm each blade to its evening rest,
While zephyrs glide through your lovely bowers,
To wake up the race of gentle flowers.

The way of the soft south wind is told
In the bend of the rose and marigold;
And the waving lilittle feels the sigh,
As the light breeze sweetly dances by;
While the rainbow rides in the sunny showers
That fall in the lap of gentle flowers.

The maidens gather your blossoms now,
And they plait your locos round their brow;
Your pearl will be in their golden hair,
Like the breath of an angel ling'ring there;
But kindly say that a change is ours,
That she must pass like the gentle flowers.

Ye tell of the years now long away,
When ours was the joyous summer day;
Ye light up the look of many an eye
That blooms in the bliss of eternity:
Yet, while the spots of passing hours
Withers our cheek like the gentle flowers.

Beauty.

Every mind has its own definition of beauty, as well as its own peculiar tastes as regards the style most de-irable, as most to be admired.—And there is sufficient diversity to please all, and an abundance also. There is beauty everywhere. We see it in the gorgeous rainbow, and in the glorious sunset; in the magnificent elm, the graceful drooping willow, and in the varied and delicate arrangement of colors seen in the sweet summer flowers

Man saw beauty in the noble animal that labors patiently for his convenience, and contributes to his pleasures as an equestrian, or in his comfort in the pleasant drive, or in the humbler one that he trains for the chase, for a guard or a companion.—Woman discerns beauty in her household pets, her canaries, her kitten or in the elegant variety of shrub or plant which her love of the beautiful prompts her to cultivate.

But their is a higher manifestation of this attribute in those whom the great designer of beauty has fashioned after his own likeness: in man, his noblest work, in woman, his "best gift to man."—Thus the beauty of the human face and figure has been in all ages of the world admired, sometimes adored. Poets have sung its praises, and grave and gay, statesmen and philosophers, wise men and fools have worshipped at its shrine. Men and women, too, have yielded reason and judgment to the influence of its fascinations to find it too often illusory or fading as the morning flower.

The beauty that consists only in symmetry of feature, and in delicate tints of coloring, may please the eye, but it cannot long retain the affections. It is but the beauty of a statue, and fades much sooner. Like the elegant but scentless dahlia, that lives its little season then withers and is cast away.

The beauty that is born of intellect is of a more elevated character, and when united with the physical, imparts to it a life and in fact that it could not otherwise possess, but does not render it complete unless there be also moral qualifications. Without these it may be but a mask to cover a depraved heart. Who has not seen the fine intellectual brow disfigured by hateful passions, the brilliant eyes flashing with pride, the beautiful lips curled with a sorrowful smile, or parted to give utterance to coarseness or profanity, or to language expressive of malice, envy and self-love, thus manifesting a total absence of that charity which is a greater beautifier than gold or gems, and for the want of which no outward beauty can atone.

The sweetest and most enduring charm is moral beauty. Its possessor may not boast of a form and features of faultless proportions, a brow white as Parian marble, beautiful eyes, rosetinted cheeks, and a finely chiselled mouth; but if the eyes are a medium through which we may discern the beauty of the soul within, if the brow beam with the impress of truth, the cheek glows with the blush of modesty, and the lips drop words of kindness fresh from the heart; then, though the features be not symmetrical they may possess attractions of ever varying interest. We may look upon them often, but the charm will not tire.

It is much to be regretted that comparatively few estimate this the highest order of beauty at its true value. Too many are superficial: they do not look beneath the surface. A beautiful face, a winning smile and an agreeable manner often enthrals them, and without attempting to ascertain whether the mind has a corresponding value, they yield a blind homage, and pursue the object of idolatry with an earnestness so intense that instead of obtaining possession of a coveted treasure, they are themselves taken captive before they are aware; when with disenchanted vision they see that though the casket is superb, the gems within are all counterfeit. Then perchance they learn, when it is too late to retrieve the past, the worth of the true moral beauty, which needs no disguise, but like jewels of pure gold, the more it is worn the brighter it becomes.

There is a yet higher degree of beauty produced by the union of the three classes above referred to. But this combination is extremely rare. Few possess physical beauty, not all are endowed with the intellectual. But to the moral all may by culture attain to a greater or less degree.

God has implanted in our natures beautiful moral sentiments, and has given us accompanying souls to aid in their cultivation, and the more we cultivate them the more nearly we shall assimilate to the likeness of those who gave them, and the more we shall possess of true moral beauty. This not only gives polish to the manner, but softens each lineament of the face, and so purifies and refines the heart that, mirror-like, it reflects back the image of its Creator; and if it does not impart to the countenance actual beauty it at least makes us forget its absence. Who would not rather be thus endowed than to possess the beauty of a picture, and have nothing else to boast of.

I do not wish to underrate physical beauty. I think it not only attractive but desirable when it can be possessed without destroying everything that is lovely in the Character. To be admired and flattered from childhood cannot promote the growth of pure and gentle affections; but on the contrary, foster pride, every selfish propensity.—But if an individual who is physically beautiful has moral stamina and sufficient of that rare commodity, common sense, to pass the fearful ordeal unscathed, he may develope real excellence and combine in one person the highest perfection that earth affords—physical, intellectual and moral beauty.

But let those who are conscious of possessing the first, remember there is no merit in being handsome; that beauty is the gift of God, and we should prize it, not as food for vanity, but as a means for gratifying our love, for the beautiful, of rendering us more attractive to those we love, and adoration to the great fountain-head the uncreated beauty.

And if we lack that symmetry of form and feature that men call beauty, let us make up the deficiency by mental and moral culture. Thus may we possess attractions that will never cease to charm. Like the rose that yields a delicious fragrance when its transitory existance is ended.—But not like the rose shall it die; but shall live on through the ages of eternity, ever growing more and more like its great designer, ever progressing in resplendent immortal beauty.

KATE ROSEWOOD.

The Power of Kindness.

If there is any one trait of character to be admired—if there is one which commends itself to the minds of the young more than another, I think it is the *kindness* of a generous and unselfish heart. Who hath fully determined the *power* of kindness? Who hath been able to define its limits? We often see its immediate effects, but the *secret* influence of kindly words and the *power* therein contained no man hath been able to trace, nor yet indeed to comprehend. Their influence is *never* lost. Even though years elapse, the kind look and gentle word which we bestow upon some unfortunate, and, perhaps, erring individual is still powerful for good. What force and tyranny *fail* to accomplish, gentleness and kindness will most assuredly effect.

How many a hardened criminal, upon whose heart the penalties of *law* have failed to effect a reform, has been melted to tears of sorrowful repentance by the low, earnest and gentle tones of some philanthropic friend. How many miserable inebriates have been reclaimed and saved from the drunkards grave by the calm and friendly warning of some true reformer. And there are many who have strayed from the paths of virtue and rectitude, and are now pursuing the downward course, upon whom the *world* looks with scorn and neglect, who might easily be influenced, by the efforts of the good Samaritan, to forsake their wicked career and become respectable and useful members of society. Oh! the *power* of kindness, hast thou ever felt it, fellow-mortal, in thy journey thus far through this "vale of tears?" Hast ever, after having indulged in some harsh reflection or remark concerning thy friend, felt the influence of the kind yet reproachful glance of his eye! Hast thou, my friend, ever felt its influence, its sweet and holy influence, when standing at the bedside of a dying friend whom thou hast sometime injured, you receive from his lips the assurance of forgiveness? Hast thou, O! son, ever appreciated the loving kindness and tender watchfulness of a parent's love? Then thou hast in some measure expe ienced the effects of kindness.

Would you burn still farther the glowing heavenly power? Then go to thine enemy, and with the conciliating language of a friend, seek his friendship, and grant him thy forgiveness. "A soft answer turneth away wrath." Would'st thou know the happiness of a kind, unselfish and forgiving spirit?—Then go from daily thy better and nobler feelings towards the poor, the despised and forsaken children of grief. Endeavor to practice and live up to the spirit of the golden rule in all your intercourse with your fellow-men. Thus will you experience in this life the peace and happiness which flows from the consciousness of doing good, and the approving eye of the Father of the fatherless.

In the United States are six thousand brokers and six thousand barbers but the census does not tell which class do the most shaving. A lawyer on his passage from Europe observed a shark, and asked a sailor what it was, who replied, 'Here we call 'em sea lawyers.

Mind Your own Business.

J. H. T.

"Mind your own Business," said Aunt Tabbie, "don't meddle with other people's business."

Now Aunt Tabbie is a fine old lady, everybody says so; and if age signifies wisdom, she can lay large claim to superiority. Although Aunt Tabbie has lived many years, yet it has been but a short time since she became fully satisfied that it was best for all to mind their own business; but she now confidently affirms, to use her own expression, that "it is the all-important truth one can, shall or will learn." Experience, that hard school-master, taught Aunt Tabbie that fact.

It was a bright, joyous spring day; the warm sunshine fell upon the hills and the valies, upon the woods and the bright green fields; the little birds sang songs of thanksgiving, and all things seem to send forth whispers of contentment on the balmy flower scented breeze. But Aunt Tabbie could not be contented. Instead of feasting her eyes upon the beauties of Nature, she was peering from a pleasant window, on the sunny side of the house, at an outside trap door, leading into the cellar of a house near by. That door was the cause of Aunt Tabbie's discontent. The occupants of the house had gone to a distant town to make a visit for a few days, and they happened to leave that door open, or partly open, (it was leaning upon a stick,) and as Aunt Tabbie saw it from her window she became possessed of a desire to see the inside of her neighbor's cellar: not that she wished to take anything therefrom, but simply to gratify an idle curiosity—to learn what things were in that cellar, and how arranged. The longer she looked the stronger became that inclination, as a bad habit becomes stronger the oftener it is indulged in; and she finally put on her bonnet and walked forth.

On reaching the house of her absent neighbor, she cast a few quick glances about, to see that there were no eyes upon her, and then quickly descended the stairs into the cellar. She had hardly reached the bottom of the stairs ere the stick with which the door was held up dropped beneath its burden, and the door fell. Poor Aunt Tabbie! All her own efforts to find egress were unavailable. It would be four days before the occupants of the house would return, and she must suffer solitary confinement all that time. There was a bunch of hemlock in a corner, gathered for the purpose of making brooms, which she used for a bed by night. There was some brown bread upon the shelf and numerous pans of milk, so he felt fortified against famine.

The family of Aunt Tabbie became alarmed at her absence, and the neighboring woods were searched, but, of course, to no avail. No one thought of searching the neighbor's house.

At length the day came for the occupants of the house to arrive. They came. Aunt Tabbie heard their steps and gave a signal of distress by knocking upon the floor. The family were at first inclined to think the raps a "spiritual manifestation," but soon found out the true condition of things, and Aunt Tabbie was soon ushered into the light of day once more.

Thus it was that Aunt Tabbie learned her lesson. Those four days of solitude and reflection taught her a fact she had not learned in years.

Now would it not do you and I good, kind reader, to be quartered in a dark corner where we could reflect for a few days in solitude? For fear we might get into this dark place, let's mind our own business.—There is a darkness worse than dark cellars and dark corners—it is a darkness of the mind; so sure as we borrow needless trouble by taking the affairs of others upon ourselves thereby neglecting our own habits and tendencies, that darkness will come upon us. Are you and I perfect? Do we never step aside from the paths of rectitude? Is there not enough of hatred, and jealousy, and envy in our ownselves to require our utmost vigilance. Let us look for the good in all, and impute evil to none. Don't forget that a great maxim, though a short one, is "Mind your own business."

Friendship.

What is life worth without friendship?—We all need it, all desire to possess it, and are miserable without it. If there be aught that deifies not, 'tis deep rooted friendship, immortal as the soul. We all need a dear confiding friend, on whose faithful bosom we can lay our weary head and confide the story of our present joys and sorrows, and the hopes of our future.

When we are weary of the strife and turmoil of busy life, it is sweet to hold communion with a loving and kindred spirit. One who can weep with us in sorrow, and rejoice with us in joy; a whole souled, true-hearted, sympathizing friend. Not the summer friends that round us gather, and lay their offering on friendship's holy shrine, while prosperity surrounds us. Ah! no; no holy tie of friendship binds their hearts to ours. They are like the summer flowers that bloom in their exquisite fragrance and beauty as long as the warm sun sheds its congenial rays, and the refreshing summer flowers below them with new life and beauty. But when the sun no longer sheds its life-giving ray, and the refreshing showers cease to fall, and the cold bleak winds of winter sweep rudely past, they bow their heads and are seen no more.

So with the friends of a day; their offering is willingly laid upon the shrine of friendship while the height of prosperity shines with brightness, but when misfortune, with its dark shadow, is cast across our path, then where are the friends of a day. They like the flowers, are withered by the blast, and, in their weakness, they bow their heads and are seen no more.

True friendship never dies; like the evergreen tree, that grows the brighter by exposure to the fierce winds of winter, so when trouble, anxiety, and perplexities surround us, the true and sympathising, friend is found ready to deny himself anything to contribute to the happiness of him he loves. He is willing to subject himself to cruel and unjust treatment, if he can, by so doing, confer a favor on the one he holds dear. No sacrifice is too great for him to make.

Friendship, when formed in youth, is lasting after long years of separation: friends look back to the days they spent in each others society with pleasurable emotions, and feel as if their youthful days had again returned; but as if suddenly awakened from a pleasant dream, they find themselves surrounded by the stern realities of life.

Death may mark a dear and faithful friend as his victim, and rudely snatch him from our side, and tear him from our bosom, as he breaks a link in the chain of early love and plucks a bright and blooming flower from the wreath of early friendship. Those soft and gentle beams or that mild and loving eye may be for ever dimmed and darkened; the sunny smile that played around those lips of the loved ones, may be for ever chilled. That form that was to us so dear, may be laid low in the cold embrace of dreamless rest, in the deep dark grave. But why mourn for the one we love? What though our wreath of friendship be broken if he his gone to a happier home in "The better land," where sorrow cometh not, and hopes are not rudely blasted. Why mourn, then, for the one we love, if he be happier than when he dwelt by our side? Time cannot efface the image true friendship hath engraven on the tablet of our hearts. The thought of that dear friend, in all his holy peace and happiness, should lead us to strive to join him in the land where parting is no more.

An Affectionate Goose.

An intelligent correspondent resident in Greenock favors us—Gateshead, Observer—with the following curious communication "A short time since I had occasion to visit Camdetown, distant about seventy miles from this place; and on my return by the steamer, and when opposite to Carrideale —on the cost of Cantyre, Argyleshire, opposite Arron—and a mile from the shore a boat came off to us with passengers. At this moment my attention was drawn to a goose which was braving the swell and the following the boat; and I was told that this bird was picked up on the shore by the owner of the boat, some years since almost lifeless; that he took it home, and having placed it in a warm situation and supplied it with proper food; it recovered, and—tange to say—that ever since it followes wherever he goes. As soon as he enters his boat, it takes to the water, and never quits his element till he returns to the shore. The boat is frequently manned without its preserver, but the sagacious bird never follows it unless he forms one of the crew. I was further told that when he left home, at any time for a great distance, he was obliged to have it fastened up; and that in one instance, he went to Cambeltown on business a distance of twenty miles and while in a house there he heard the well known call decoy ling outside: and on opening the door, found his old friend had travelled all that distance in search of him.

From England, we learn by late accounts that the fine screw propelled two decker Agamemnon 91, is the spy quited ship to aid the United States steam frigate Niagara in laying down the telegraph cable between Ireland and Newfoundland. Each will receive on board 1,300 miles of the twisted wire.

Miscellany.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation are the inevitable consequences of indigestion. Renovate the stomach, clear the bowels, and regulate the secretions with these wonder-working Pills, and the strength returns the depression ceases, the nerves become calm. This is not theory, but practical truth founded on long years of experience, volumes of testimony, and the concurrent admission of all medical men who have ever witnessed the effects of the remedy. In this country, dyspepsia has heartofore been so common a compaint, that it might almost be termed a "national institution." If, however dyspeptics, generally, are wise enough to resort to this remedy, the disease will soon become a rarity.

LENTH OF MILES—The mile varies in lenth in different countries. For example the English mile is 1,760 yards; the Russian 1,100; the Italian 1,476; the Irish and Scotch 2,200; the Polish 4,400; the Spanish 5,028; the German 5,866; the Swedeen and Panish 7,223; and the Hungarian 8,380. the French measures by the mean league, which is 3,666 yards.

Dean Swift said, with much truth, "It is use as for us to attempt reason a man out of a thing he has never been reasoned into."

Every woman is born with a mastermind—that is to say with a mind to be master, if she can.

Some graceless scamp says: it is woman and not her wrongs that should be redressed." That fellow ought to suffer the torment of being invited out to tea.

A Railway Train Loose.

From the Jamesville (Wis.) Gazette.

During the storm of Saturday night two passenger cars and a baggage car standing on the track of the Madison Railroad at Footville, started off at full speed (propelled by the wind) toward Alton. An attempt was made to stop them, but failed, as they had got fully under way. On, on they went with, lightening speed uncontrolled by human hands, and the faithful engineer—without steam or lights—no engine to reverse, no brakesman or conductor aboard, but on they went careering over the iron way; startling not a few of the people living near the track, who could hear the rattle of the rails, and as the flashes of the lightening momentarily lit up the heavens, see, or thought they could, a train of cars rushing along amid the darkness and the storm. Some thought it was a spirit train, or the like, as it was, a propituous time for such an event—Frightened and astonished at the strange apparition, and with will impotent and fitful dreams. They watched the morning dawn, when their minds were quieted by the appearance of a locomotive containing the engineer, conductor &c., in search of the runaway train. It being down the grade the principal part of the way the train had continued its flight to Alton, where it at last found a safe and sound and none the worse for the little bit of a spree it had been indulging in all alone in the darkness and the storm.

On Sunday evening last at Hoboken, when the ferry bridge was crowded with hundreds of people ready to go to New York by the half-past 8 o'clock boat, the chains suddenly gave way, and without a moment's warning, whole shoals of people were thrown into the water. It was a fearful termination of the day's pleasure. The shrieks of the unfortunate victims were heart-rending. The boats in the neighborhood were got in instant readiness with praiseworthy exertion, and to the boatmen must be awarded a large share of praise for the many lives saved from an untimely end. The engine was reversing at the moment of the accident, and consequently sent a strong gust towards the sunken bridge. So powerful was the force of thesurf thus created that it washed the people clear up out of danger. It was most miraculous indeed that but one life was lost, that of Mrs Bridget Reilly, whose body was recovered about 10 P. M.

A gentleman, says the New York *Herald*, from Kansas, on Friday, states that at a public meeting on Thursday, it was determined to resist the United States troops if an attempt was made to collect the taxes. A gentleman had met Governor Walker ten miles from Lawrence with seven companies of infantry, and he said that he would arrange matters peaceably if possible, but that he would use force if necessary. The free State men were hurrying to Lawience, and General Lane had been sent for.

A letter from Hanging Rock, Ohio, in *The Cultivator*, Columbus, July 15, says the army-worm has invaded that part of the State, destroying whatever comes in its way of grain or grass. The remedy used against the advance of the destroyers is to plow a furrow against the line of march, which soon fills with worms, which are then destroyed by dragging a piece of timber along the furrow.

The Ship that conveyed Wolfe to Quebec.—The British bark William and Ann, of London, bound from Savannah to Bristol, England, which put into New York on the 11th inst., is said to have been for merly a British frigate, and the same vessel which conveyed General Wolfe to Quebec. She is now one hundred years old, and retains her original timbers (white oak) perfectly sound. Her planking which is sixty eight years old, is nearly as perfect as when first put on. This relic of a past age is being recaulked and coppered on the large Balance Dock.

Pr. fessor Alexander, of Baltimore, has been appointed Commissioner on the part of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the joint resolution of last Congress, to provide for ascertaining the relative value of the coinage of United States and Great Britain, and the fixing the relative value of the military coins of the two countries.

Alive in the Coffin.—At intervals we learn from our exchanges that indecent, if not unfeeling, haste has been manifested in the burial of the dead. A remarkable case in point has lately occurred in Hamilton Co., Ohio, where one Wat Eadman, a wealthy man, was taken violently ill on the morning of the 15th ult., and died, apparently, on the afternoon of the day. The very next morning the body was cofined and jolted in a market wagon to a church, where a funeral sermon was preached. The choir was about singing the last hymn, when they were interrupted by loud sounds and kicks going on inside the coffin. Great consternation prevailed among the congregation, and a stampede was made for the door. The clergyman came down from his pulpit ordered the pallbearers to open the coffin was speedily done, when it was found that the supposed deceased was only alive and kicking, but was struggling manfully to free himself from his—to him—mysterious confinement. The blood was flowing freely from his mouth and nose, but in a very few minutes he was able to speak.—*Tidal.*

An Elopement Scene.—A youthful couple—a young man and a lass of fifteen summers—at Amboy, Illinois, eloped, and placed themselves on board the cars on the Illinois Central Railroad. While seated, and conversing silly upon the "silken bonds of matrimony," which they supposed they were about to wear, the mother of the lady unexpectedly appeared to them, having "got wind" as to how matters were going. Ma tried to persuade her daughter to leave the youth, but her two plump and rosy arms that insecensible short, love, held the loving couple together, and the united strength of mamma and several of the passengers could not separate the a. The old lady finally resorted to blows, and gave her daughter a severe boxing on the ears, a rap on the head and a dig in the back. But this was to no purpose The couple were finally taken in charge by the police and their matrimonial intentions frustrated.

The Quebec *Chronicle* understan t that Mr Justice Duval, on Saturday, refused to admit to bail Captain Rudolph, of the iate steamer *Montreal*, now in jail on a charge of manslaughter. Mr. Wilson, jr., the owner of the steamer has not yet been apprehended.

A United States paper says—"The inventor of the patent metal burial case was the first to a copy one of them; and now Mr. Shell of Calcutta, has been the first to bury in the article. The coincidence is remarkable.

Another Triumph to the Canadian Line.

The *Indian* made her last passage from Quebec to Liverpool in the short space of nine days and eleven hours, being, we understand, the second best passage from west to east across the Atlantic on record. Mr. B. B. Hughes of this city was a passenger, and, in a letter received yesterday, gives the log of the *Indian* on this voyage as follows:—

Sailed from Quebec, on Saturday, 4th July, at ten, a.m., and on the successive days made the following distances:—

1st day, ending 10 a. m., July		5	295	miles.
2nd	-	-	6	168 -
3rd	-	-	7	276 -
4th	-	-	8	250 -
5th	-	-	9	240 -
6th	-	-	10	280 -
7th	-	-	11	290 -
8th	-	-	12	311 -
9th	-	-	13	273 -
½	9 p. m., July		13	194 -
Total distance run				2633 miles.

The distance by the chart is 2,606 miles, so that it appears that the *Indian* deviated from the direct course only so far as to add fifty miles to the length of the voyage.

A Remedy for the Weevil.—Several farmers in the Township of Brook have successfully preserved their wheat from the ravages of the midge or weevil. In instances where the following plan has been adopted the crops remain uninjured, while those adjoining are extremely affected. We give the statement just as it has been made us, leaving it in the hands of our agricultural friends to determine its fidelity. It is simply this: To burn sulpher so that the wind will carry the fumes through the growing crops. It is stated that the fumes do not injure the wheat in that they do, almost immediately, destroy the midge. This method is not an expensive one, and its importance is such as to insure for it a fair trial.—*London Herald.*

The Indian Revolt.

By the *North American*, which arrived at Quebec on Sunday, we have full particulars of the Indian outbreak. The revolt has assumed a most serious aspect, not fewer than 30,000 native troops being in a state of mutiny. Twenty-eight regiments of infantry and four of cavalry in the Bengal district are concerned in the outbreak. Of these several regiments were disarmed and disbanded; others were simply deprived of their arms, and allowed to remain in their quarters; but the larger proportion had broken out into open revolt, murdered their officers, and dispersed over the country. At Lucknow, the 71st and 48th, with a portion of the 7th Cavalry and the 13th native Infantry, broke out into rebellion, and were promptly attacked by Sir Henry Lawrence. Many were killed; the main body however, spent to have made good their retreat, probably towards Delhi. In the Punjaub, ten regiments have been disarmed or disbanded; one of which, the 55th Native Infantry, broke out into open mutiny, but was attacked and dispersed by European and Irregulars from Peshawur. At Neemtich, in Rajpootna, an outbreak had taken place. The accounts are contradictory, but we fear the destruction of property, if not also the loss of life, has been very serious. At Meeseerabad, the Bengal troops constituting by far the larger part of the garrison, mutinied on the evening of May 28th. A detachment of the Bombay 1st Light Cavalry, 250 strong, attacked and charged them repeatedly, with a view to capture their guns, but was beaten in the unequal encounter.

Delhi appears to be the point of concentration for the rebelling troops; and at the latest accounts it was still in their possession. Indeed, they had felt themselves strong enough to offer battle to the European troops outside the city, though all the heights around were in possession of the latter. After a sharp engagement the rebels were driven inside the town, with the loss of 26 guns. A rumour prevailed at Bombay and Madras has stood firm to their allegiance—so firmly, indeed as to warrant the tranference of several European Regiments from thence to the Bengal district.—Even in the Punjaub, of which the most serious fears were entertained, the attempt at mutiny seems to have been promptly put down.

The real causes of the outbreak are wrapped in as much mystery as ever. Speculative suggestions alone are offered in solution. Lord Ellenborough declared in the House of Lords, on the 23rd inst., that "looking at the character some of the revolted regiments had long borne, there must have been a combination of mis management and misconduct to have affected so great a change in the character of the soldiers composing them. He believed it would be fatal to the whole native army in India to obliterate the glories achived by such regiments." The *Times* says it is no local disturbance, arising from any definate grievance, real or imagined. "It is the rising of a whole army against the supreme Power. What have been the real causes, the hidden springs, of this general movement, we do not know, and perhaps can never know; yet it is not difficult to form a shrewd guess as to much that remains unseen. The inaction of a vast army, conscious of its superi rity in numbers, and unconscious of its inferiority in skill and courage to Europeans, is no doubt a powerful and abiding cause of danger.—The fear of proselytism may have had something to do with the outbreak; although it is probable that this has rather been the in-

The Hudson's Bay Company.

(From the Leeds (England) Mercury)

The reasons why the troops were—we hope we must not say, are—to be sent a round of 2,900 miles have been given by Sir George Simpson to the Governor General, and by his Excellency sent to the Canadian Legislature. The principal is that "The Hudson's Bay Company upon which devolve the duty and expense of transporting the troops, and who, it may be assumed, possesses the very best information connected with their Territory, have decided on adopting the route by Hudson's Bay as the only practicable one. In the year 1846, when troops were sent to Red River, the same route was adopted after very careful consideration."

This reasoning might have been good in 1846 when there were no railroads in Canada, no ship canal to Lake Superior, and no steam ships on that Lake; but will not serve in 1857, when the city of Superior, 230 miles from the set ement, can be reached by steam in seventy hours from Collingwood or eighty from Detroit, at a cost of about £2 for each soldier, or probably less, including his provisions.

Sir Geo. Simpson speaks of sixty-six portages in those 256 miles (or 300 from Fort William,) but does not mention that the troops would have to go 700 miles from York, with thirty-six portages, by the other route. Seeing that 100,000 men, women, and children, have crossed the plains to Oregon and California since 1849, and that 10,000 Mormons annually cross to Utah (the former nearly 2,000, and the lat. 1,600 miles,) travelling over a country with little worse difficulties, it would be a slur on our soldiers and officers to say that they would be baffled by 250 or 300 miles from Lake Superior, to the Red River. In 1841, Sir George Simpson himself took thirty-eight days from Montreal by the Ottawa and lakes in canoes to Red River, when with more no portages or steamers. Why does he not now take it, with its 2,900 miles of a round, and forty-five days delay, instead of going by steam through Superior, and thence to Red River? He shows his sense by choosing the right, though he would transport the soldiers by the long road.

From the Morning Chronicle, July 18th.

Condition of Ireland.

Between the reports from the Encumbered Estates Court and the official returns of agricultural produce, the public are enabled to obtain very complete information respecting the state of Ireland. The subject is indeed not surrounded with the interest attached to it in former days of disturbance and calamity, but it is still not a little important. Highly satisfactory is it also to learn that the improvement in the physical condition and material prosperity which has lately become so marked a feature in all parts of Ireland, proceeds without interruption.—All accounts concur in describing the abundance of employment, the advance in the wages of labor in the price of farm stock, and in the increase of property. Estates have been sold within the last few days at twenty-five years' purchase, which had changed hands only three or four years ago at fifteen or even twelve years' purchase. At the sale of the Saldier properties on Tuesday, in the Encumbered Estates Court, one lot which was purchased in May, 1852, for £8,500, was sold for £13,000, and another purchased in March, 1854, for £5,300, fetched £12,200, showing an increase of not less than 130 per cent. in about three years. English purchasers, we may add, were the successful competitors for the property in both instances.

Respecting another phase of Irish life, the condition and number of the people, some valuable details are furnished in the "Tables of Agricultural Statistics," just compiled and published by Mr. Donnelly, the Registrar General. From this return we learn that both processes which commenced after the terrible years of famine, and have since either caused or accomplished the development of Irish prosperity, still continue in operation. While property increases in value, population diminishes in number. The total inhabitants in Ireland on the 30th of March, 1851 the great Census Day, 6,552,000; by the 1st of January, 1854, the muster roll is estimated to have decreased to 6,185,000; on January 1, 1856, it was 6,077,000. During the course of last year, therefore, the Irish population lost 108,000 of its numbers. The decrease still continues. It is due entirely to emigration, and Mr. Donnelly reports that in the first four months of 1857, 6,386 more emigrants have sailed from Irish ports than during the corresponding period of 1856. Up to the beginning of the current year, however, the flow of emigration was annually relaxing for a considerable period. The number of emigrants who quitted Ireland in 1852, was 190,000; in 1853 it was 170,000; in 1854, 140,000; in 1855, 91,000; and last year, 79,000. The number computed to have died over deaths in the island is about 61,000 a year, the addition thus made to the human family in Ireland still falls considerably short of supplying the chasm caused by emigration. In the first four months of 1857 no fewer than 33,000 persons emigrated from the Sister Isle, establishing already a rate of 99,000 for the year, with the autumn months still to come, when harvest work is done, before the winter storms set in, and when the number of departures to other parts of the world always attain its maximum. A marked change is displayed in the proportion between the sexes in the later as compared with the earlier years of the period comprised in these tables. On the average of five years since 1851, it is reported that 101 males emigrated to 100 females, while last year the proportion was 113 males to 100 females. The fair influence from this change is, that fewer families now pass into exile, the emigrants consisting to a larger extent than formerly of young men who venture abroad to seek their fortunes. More than two-thirds of the whole number (68·7 per cent) were between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five years—showing, as Mr. Donnelly remarks, "that the majority of those who left Ireland last year was from among the young and vigorous portion of the inhabitants."

It is pleasant to find that the formalities necessary for the compilation of these tables have been accompanished with so little difficulty. After the fierce controversy on the subject of agricultural statistics in Parliament last year, we should have felt no surprise to learn that the collection of statistical returns in Ireland was a matter of something like impossibility. If English farmers—as Lord Derby and other great landlords assured us—would be alarmed or enraged at being required to fill up a complex return of their business and belongings, what should be expected from the less educated Irishman? But, so far from encountering any serious obstacles of this sort, Mr. Donnelly is able to state that his enumerators, of whom 4,000 were employed have "met with little or no difficulty in the collection of agricultural statistics in every part of the United Kingdom, can hardly be resisted on the score of any difficulty in its execution.

The Late Douglas Jerrold.

Douglas Jerrold was buried on the 15th ult. Dickens and Thackeray, Albert Smith and Tom Taylor, Buckstone and Mathews, Sir Joseph Paxton and Monkton Milnes, John Foster and Hepworth Dixon, accompanied his coffin to the grave. *The Athenæum* says of him:

"His place among the wits of our own time will be clear enough. He had less frolic than Theodore Hook, less elaborate humor than Sydney Smith, less quibble and quaintness than Thomas Hood. But he surpassed all these in intellectual flash and strength.—His wit was all steel points—and his talk like the squadron front of battle—in evolutions. Not one pun, we have heard, is to be found in his writings. His wit stood nearer to poetic fancy than to broad humor. The exquisite confusion of his tipsy gentleman, who, after scraping the door for an hour with his latch-key, leans back and exclaims, 'By all sons wonderful has stolen—stolen—the key-hole!' comes as near farce as any of his illustrations. His celebrated definition of *Dogmatism* as '*Puppyism* come to maturity' looks like a happy pun—but is something far more deep and philosophic. Between this, however, and such fancies as his description of Australia—'A land so fat that if you tickle it with a straw it laughs with a harvest'—the distance is not great.—In his earlier time, before age and success had mellowed him to his best, he was sometimes accused of ill-nature, a charge which he vehemently resented, and which seemed to the last *Canadian*, in a rhapsody not easily to be beaten; only fancy the *original member* of the *Canadian* establishment, seizing Minerva, Erichon, Polyphemus and a Donkey all in one grasp and flinging them at her devoted head! alas! what a distruction, would this genius cause to the world, if his brains only had play room.

Any reasonable being, who has read the last four numbers of the *Canadian*, would certainly come to the conclusion that the editor had gone mad, we can therefore only pity him, and hope that when the *Dog days* will have passed, his reason will again return.

In a short time the electors of the County of Essex will be called upon to decide whether a loan of £30,000 shall be effected for the purpose of improving County Roads. It is proposed to borrow money at 20 years, and by an excellent provision in the Municipal Law, all debts to be created against the County have to be approved of, by the electors, who have the right to vote for or against any By-Law that may be submitted to them. In this instance a By-Law to authorize the Municipal Council of this County to borrow £30,000 will be submitted to the people for their approval on the 28th of August inst.

The object to be attained by this loan, is to place the Town Lines in a thorough state of repair, and to cut out those that have not heretofore been opened and place them in thorough repair also.

The necessity for an improvement of this discription, no one can deny, the only objection that can be brought to bear against it at all, is the increase of taxation; we must inquire then, whether the improvements to be effected, will be proportionate with the increased rate of taxation, that will be necessarily imposed.

There will have to be a rate of one penny and ½ of a penny in the pound raised to pay the interest upon and for the creation of a sinking fund to liquidate the principal at the end of the 20 years.

This rate would only be sufficient to do the ordinary improvements which are required upon the roads every year and that very indifferently. Now will it not be of far greater benefit to the County, to expend at one time the £30,000, and place the roads in first rate order at once? we say most decidedly, yes, and so will all reasonable thinking persons; for in the increased value of property, and the number of new settlers that would be induced to come into the County. when they find that we have good roads, which now would pass through with the expression, that (no farmer can prosper where the roads are bad) would more than compensate for the yearly increase of taxation.

The Directors of the Great Western Railroad have very liberally placed their magnificent new boat the *Union*, at the disposal of the ladies connected with "All Saint's Church," Windsor, for a grand pleasure excursion. The day is not yet fixed as the furniture for the boat has not yet arrived, but it will probably take place at the commencement of next week; and from the prepara tions in progress, we are sure it will afford a great treat to all who take part in it. There will be abundance of Ice Creams and other refreshments, and Lucker's Band has been engaged. Tickets fifty cents, Children half-price, will be for sale at Mr. Mile's store, Sandwich.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

August, 1857.

Th. 6.—Prince Alfred Ernest born 1844.—The King of Portugal visited Queen Victoria at Osborne 1855. Sun rises 4.55 and sets 7.17. Sun rises 1 min. later and sets 1 min. earlier each day.

F. 7.—Israelites died 1848. Queen Caroline died 1821. The United States troops under General Hull left Canada, and retreated to Detroit 1792.

S. 8.—G. Canning died 1827. Marshal Ney shot 1815.

Sun. 9.—Louis Philippe declared King of France 1830. Capt. Marryatt died 1848. Santa Anna abdicated 1855. Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

M. 10.—Battle of Bassano fought 1796. Battle of Montmorier fought 1759. Riga bombarded by the allied fleets 1855. General Cauria chosen president of Mexico 1855. Col. Walker the Filibuster sailed for San Juan 1855.

T 11.—Battle of Lake Champlain 1814.—Byng destroyed the spanish fleet 1718. Sir H. Jardine died 1851. Charlestown Convent destroyed 1831.

G. 12.—George the IV born 1762. The battle of Cannusdorf 1759. Lord Castlereah committed suicide 1822.—The British entered Madrid 1812. The United States' schooners Somers and Porcupine captured by the British 1814. Moon in the last quarter.

£☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, AUGUST, 6, 1857.

Original matter! we suppose must be our text this week, for having a very original subject to deal with, we cannot do better than take the bull by the horns, if it is only to prevent him, from doing himself some bodily injury; for if the vicious animal were permitted to run at large, unrestrained, there can be no doubt, but that his own safety and that of the public would be greatly endangered.

This extraordinary animal auxious to make himself heard, and no doubt determined to terrify all creation, gave a pretty good specimen of his bellowing in the last *Canadian*, in a rhapsody not easily to be beaten; only fancy the *original member* of the *Canadian* establishment, seizing Minerva, Erichon, Polyphemus and a Donkey all in one grasp and flinging them at her devoted head! alas! what a distruction, would this genius cause to the world, if his brains only had play room.

Any reasonable being, who has read the last four numbers of the *Canadian*, would certainly come to the conclusion that the editor had gone mad, we can therefore only pity him, and hope that when the *Dog days* will have passed, his reason will again return.

In a short time the electors of the County of Essex will be called upon to decide whether a loan of £30,000 shall be effected for the purpose of improving County Roads. It is proposed to borrow money at 20 years, and by an excellent provision in the Municipal Law, all debts to be created against the County have to be approved of, by the electors, who have the right to vote for or against any By-Law that may be submitted to them. In this instance a By-Law to authorize the Municipal Council of this County to borrow £30,000 will be submitted to the people for their approval on the 28th of August inst.

The object to be attained by this loan, is to place the Town Lines in a thorough state of repair, and to cut out those that have not heretofore been opened and place them in thorough repair also.

The necessity for an improvement of this discription, no one can deny, the only objection that can be brought to bear against it at all, is the increase of taxation; we must inquire then, whether the improvements to be effected, will be proportionate with the increased rate of taxation, that will be necessarily imposed.

There will have to be a rate of one penny and ½ of a penny in the pound raised to pay the interest upon and for the creation of a sinking fund to liquidate the principal at the end of the 20 years.

This rate would only be sufficient to do the ordinary improvements which are required upon the roads every year and that very indifferently. Now will it not be of far greater benefit to the County, to expend at one time the £30,000, and place the roads in first rate order at once? we say most decidedly, yes, and so will all reasonable thinking persons; for in the increased value of property, and the number of new settlers that would be induced to come into the County. when they find that we have good roads, which now would pass through with the expression, that (no farmer can prosper where the roads are bad) would more than compensate for the yearly increase of taxation.

The Directors of the Great Western Railroad have very liberally placed their magnificent new boat the *Union*, at the disposal of the ladies connected with "All Saint's Church," Windsor, for a grand pleasure excursion. The day is not yet fixed as the furniture for the boat has not yet arrived, but it will probably take place at the commencement of next week; and from the prepara tions in progress, we are sure it will afford a great treat to all who take part in it. There will be abundance of Ice Creams and other refreshments, and Lucker's Band has been engaged. Tickets fifty cents, Children half-price, will be for sale at Mr. Mile's store, Sandwich.

The first number of the "Sarnia Tribune" is upon our table, and from its size and general appearance reflects the greatest credit upon the proprietor.

In politics we should judge from the style of the leader, that they strongly inclined to the conservative party, although professing to be liberal.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

Sir,

I take the liberty through the medium of your valuable journal of enquiring, who is the Path Master, for the Town of Sandwich? as there appears to be some doubts who really is. The Reeve Mr. Woodbridge seems to take such a lively interest in the repairing of the streets, (particularly in one) that a person would believe, he was Path Master. Then there is a Mr. David Bissonet, (with two or three small boys, who I suppose receive men's wages,) superintending and working on the streets! some say he is Roadmaster; and again I heard, that Mr. Cyrus Dobson was appointed to that high situation, but he never makes his appearance perhaps he has resigned in favor of Mr. Woodbridge, or that it is such a lucrative appointment, that he can afford to hire Mr. Bissonet and make a good thing out of it.

There seems to be no end of humbugging and chizelling going on, in this small Town particularly as regards to statute labor. Last year the statute labor was trifled away, and no doubt the committee as they called themselves made a good penny by it.

By informing the public who is the Path Master for the Town of Sandwich, you will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A Rate Payer.

Sandwich, August 4th, 1857.

With reference to the communication, of "a rate payer," as to who the Path Master of the Town of Sandwich is, we can only say that it was reported, that Mr. Cyrus Dobson had received the appointment, but we have no doubt that his own occupations, take up the whole of his time, which of course would prevent him from attending to the expenditure of the Statute Labour, as well as he should do. If some person had been appointed who has more leisure time, or perhaps who needs the remuneration more, there would be greater attention paid to the streets, than at present.

The work that is being done upon Mill Street no doubt is well expended, but we must say, that in many other parts of the Town, there are holes required to be filled and small repairs done, that should have been attended too before the street hinted at by "a rate payer." Such for instance as the side walk opposite Teakle's Inn, which is in a most shameful state, and the only wonder is that some person has not been injured by falling into the hole, that is in the centre of the path. Then there is Detroit Street, which is quite impassible to people on foot. Either of the above could be repaired for a mere trifle. There are many other places, which should be repaired, with the funds arising from Statute Labour, before any large job. We hope the Path Master will attend to these at once, if it is only for the credit of the place.

The children of St. John's Church Sunday School had their annual tea party on Wednesday last. They assembled to the number of seventy, in Mr. Bullock's orchard which was kindly lent for the occasion, and seemed to enjoy the good things provided for them, and a merry game of play after wards. In the course of the afternoon a large and very beautiful bible, the spontaneous gift of the children, was presented to the Rev. Mr. Dewar, The following address, was read by Miss Jessy Bullock on behalf of the donors:

Revd, and very dear Pastor,

Please to accept this bible from the Children of your Sunday School at Sandwich as a slight testimonial of the love and affection we have for you as our Pastor and Teacher.

We, Rev. Sir, have received many presents from you, and much kindness and attention, for which we wish to express our gratitude; and may that God, whom you have taught us to adore, bless you and your family. And may this present long remain with you, as a memento of the esteem we your children have for you." Mr. Dewar briefly expressed the gratification which he derived from this unexpected gift, and remarked that the uniform good behavior and diligence of the children had always rendered the care of the Sunday School one of the most pleasing and satisfactory portions of his ministerial duties.

The Steamship Indian.

We have already stated that the steamship *Indian* in her last voyage eastward, made the quickest passage on record from Quebec to Liverpool. On her arrival at the latter port, the following address was presented by the passengers to Captain Jones:—

After a very short and pleasant passage from Quebec to Liverpool, the passengers on board the good ship *Indian*, screw steamer of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, cannot separate without recording their greatful sense of the goodness of Divine Providence in their very prosperous voyage.

They would desire, also, to express their warm thanks to you, Captain Jones, for your cheerful and cordial kindness and attention to them; and their high appreciation of the able seamanship, and close attention to duty, by which with God's blessing. the shortest voyage ever made from Quebec to Liverpool has been accomplished.

It is worthy of note, Captain Jones, that, under your command the *Indian* has just achieved the remarkable feat of a voyage from Liverpool to Quebec, discharging and receiving cargo, and the return to Liverpool, all in the short space of twenty-seven days.

The officers and crew under your command have well followed the example of their chief; and, what with the attention of the stewards and stewardess, and the bountiful and luxurious fare set before them every day, the passengers have every reason to remember, with gratification and thankfulness, their voyage in the *Indian*, from the 4th to the 14th of July, 1857.

Most heartily do they wish, for you, and for all under your command, every happiness and success in your voyage through life, and a happy arrival in the haven of eternal bliss.

To the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, the passengers desire a long and uninterrupted continuance of the success which has hitherto attended their enterprise, so closely connected as it is with the prosperity of Canada.

Signed by C. J. Forbes, Deputy-Commissary-General; E. Baby, Quebec; Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope; Martin Lazare, Toronto; W. Standerwick, Congregational Minister, Cobourg; D. Main, Minister of the Baptist Church, Quebec; J. Fotheringham, Minister U. P. Church, Hilbert; C. J. Fullager, M.R.C.S., London; B. B. Hughes, Toronto, and nearly 40 others.

From the London Times.

The Reinforcements for India.

The danger of the crisis in the northwestern provinces of India seems at length to be appreciated by the Queen's Government. It has been resolved to act with vigor, and that resolution will no doubt be fortified by the intelligence which, for some time to come, we shall receive of each successive mail. We would communicate in a few words the general nature of the precautions already taken. A steam squadron is to be sent to India. As the exigencies of the service have already absorbed the number of seamen actually voted, it is intended to apply to Parliament for an additional vote of 2,000 seamen—an application, which will, no doubt, at once receive the sanction of the Legislature. We should gladly hear that this squadron, or a portion of it, was to be used for the conveyance of troops. The advantage of a steam squadron in the Indian Seas is, of course, immense. It must not be forgotten that the presence of one European regiment in Upper India would outweigh that of a steam frigate in the Bay of Bengal. The primary value of these steamships for this emergency is as transports. They cannot bring their guns to bear upon the mutineers, who will most assuredly not select the seacoast as the scene of their operations. One fact, however, we may speak of with certainty. A considerable force of artillery is to be despatched by the most rapid conveyance at hand; and in this arm, as it appears from the reports forwarded to us, the Bengal establishment is unfortunately, deficient. With regard to the regiments actually ordered to the scene of hostilities—independently of the regiments which have been moved from the other presidencies, and from the Persian Gulf, upon the disturbed districts—the force which had been comprised in the Chinese operations has been intercepted at Point de Galle by summons from Lord Canning; and this measure has received the entire approval and confirmation of the authorities. In order to fill up the vacuum in the China service caused by the withdrawal of these troops, it is proposed to despatch a battalion of marines to Hong Kong with the least possible delay. This is precisely the class of force best adapted to the conduct of operations in that quarter. The service required is essentially one of an amphibious character, to be best performed by a force which can act either by land or water, as occasion may require. It is an affair of rivers and creeks, and of an extende sea-board—precisely, in fact, the service for which the marines are especially adapted by their peculiar training. Here, again, is another example of the great value of this most admirable corps, which will, no doubt, rise every day higher in public estimation as the conditions of modern warfare are better known and appreciated.

It is most fortunate that, as this Indian difficulty has fallen upon us so unexpected a manner, affairs in China should be going so well. By the advices just received it appears that the Cantonese are so hampered for want of provisions that a mere blockade of their river would be sufficient to bring them to terms. It would be needless to add that the affair will receive a very different solution—short, forcible and decisive, but yet not such a one as will entail the necessity of any very extraordinary exertions on the part of this country. The Persian war is at an end. Matters seem quiet at the Cape, and it is of the highest importance that they should remain so. The Cape colony now contains about 10,000 troops, whereof certainly 5,000 should be available for Indian service. These are no raw recruits, but veteran soldiers, inured to a hot climate and the exigencies of a campaign. If this force could be transported at once to Calcutta it would at once enormously to the strength of the Government. So far, we could not have commenced the task of the re-conquest of Upper India under better auspices. Let there not exist any self-deception as to the real nature of the contest up on which we have just entered. The result is certain success if we do but use the means at our disposal with judgment and energy, but it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the crisis. So much of India remains still British India as is under the control or the awe of British troops, but not a square league more. Let us at least act upon this conviction as the surest earnest of a speedy success. For a long time past it has been whispered among men who had experience of Indian affairs that sooner or later India would revolt from our rule, and, perhaps, be lost to us for ever.—The first part of the prophecy is fulfilled, or in course of fulfilment. It rests with ourselves to avert the latter and more formidable evil.

The Chinese Sugar Cane crop promises well in the United States. Although it is rather backward, it is said that all of it planted before the first of June last will come to maturity before frost sets in.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 3.

Last evening, at 5 o'clock, about 100 tons of rock fell from the precipice on Goat Island; about 300 feet below the British Falls. Four persons were exposed beneath, 3 of whom were hurt. One, G. W. Parsons, of Cleveland, it is feared fatally; another, a Mr. J. G. Williams, of New Haven, had an arm broken; and the third, a boy, named Harvey, had a leg broken.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.—A company has been established at Liverpool; under limited liability, to trade in grain in Canada and other parts of British North America, and to purchase boats and ships for the purpose. The capital is £18,000 in 36 shares of £500 each, of 34 are stated to be taken up.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

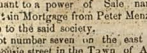
Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st August, 1857.

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education to Agriculture, or Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 3 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

Dr. CARRIER,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.

OFFICE, Mr. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

AUCTION SALE OF
THREE TOWN LOTS.

There will be sold by Auction, on SATURDAY the 8th day of August next, upon the premises, at 12 o'Clock noon. Three Lots, being part of Lot No. 1. South side of Church Street, on the "Point Farm," in the Town of Sandwich.

Terms:—One Half down and the remainder of the purchase money in 6 months.

STANISLAS LASSALINE.

Sandwich, 25th July 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

PARTIES desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,

Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

A BY-LAW.

To impose a duty on Hawkers and Pedlars.

[Passed 28th January, A. D. 1854.

I. WHEREAS by an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Excise, so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal authorities of that part of the Province," it is amongst other things enacted, that the Municipal Council of any county or city in Upper Canada shall have full power and authority to make By Laws for regulating and governing Hawkers and Pedlars, and for requiring any such person to take out a License from such officer of the Manipality as shall be designated in such By Laws.

II. Be it enacted, by the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Essex, in Council assembled, by virtue of and under "The Municipal Corporations Act of 1849." That no Hawkers and pedlars, and other trading persons, going from place to place, or travelling, in any way whatever for such purpose, or who have not become householders by permanent residence in any town or place within the said County of Essex, shall carry to sell, or expose or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandize, without first taking out a License for such purpose.

III. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Licenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be granted by J. H. Wilkinson, the County Clerk, upon a certificate from the County Treasurer, that such person has paid the amount of such License into his hands. And for every person applying for the same, the sum of £7 10s for double horse conveyances; the sum of £5 for single-horse conveyances; and the sum of £2 for foot-pedlars and Hawkers; and for any persons pedlaring or hawking in any other conveyance than above enumerated, the sum of ten pounds.

IV. Be it further enacted, by the autority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall sell or carry to sell, or expose or offer to sell, any goods wares or merchandize without first having obtained a License therefor, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every contravention of this By-Law, to be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace of the County of Essex; and in default of sufficient distress, the party so convicted to be imprisoned in the common Gaol of the County of Essex for a period not exceeding twenty days.

V. Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all moneys received for Licenses, and all penalties and fees levied and collected under this By Law, shall be paid into the Treasury of the County of Essex, which shall form part of the general funds of the County.

County papers copy for one month.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

August 5th, 1857.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hands.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 5th August, 1857.

30. AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30.

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, 27th July 1857.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

To raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-lines and improving County Roads, in the County of Essex.

Whereas it is expedient to raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-Lines and improving County Roads, and particularly for opening out the series of Town-lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West; and whereas the whole rateable property of the County of Essex as returned for the year 1856 was £709,000 and whereas it will require the sum of £3900, to be raised levied and collected annually to pay the interest upon the said sum of £30,000; and the creation of a sinking fund and whereas it will require an annual rate of 1d and ½ in the £ as a special rate to pay the interest on the said loan through the space of 20 years and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the said loan.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in Council Assembled under and by virtue of the "U. C. Municipal Corporations Act of 1849," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Warden of the said county of Essex for the time being to raise by way of loan, and he is hereby authorized and required for and on behalf, and in the name of this Council, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six, per cent. per annum, from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £30,000 currency, for the term of 20 years, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, to be by him appropriated, under the direction of this Council for opening Town lines and improving County Roads and particularly for opening out the series of Town lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts, North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West.

II. And be it enacted that it shall & may be lawful for the Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money in Sterling or otherwise, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of £30,000 currency, as any person or persons, body Corporate or politic shall agree to advance upon the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed,

III. Be it enacted that the said Debentures shall bear interest from the dates thereof respectively, at the rate of six per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, or such other place as may be agreed upon by the Warden and the party or parties who may agree to advance the said sum, half yearly on the first days of January and July, in each year, such Debentures to be under the Common Seal of the County, and they shall be signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, and shall have coupons attached to each for the said interest, with the signatures or initials of the Warden and Treasurer thereto; and the said Debentures shall be made payable 20 years after date.

IV. Be it enacted, that for the purpose of paying the said sum of £30,000 so to be borrowed and interest thereon, there shall be raised, levied and collected upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County of Essex a special rate in each year over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments whatever, a rate of 1¼ in the £ from the year 1858 to the year 1878, both years inclusive.

NOTICE. The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in the Council Chamber in the town of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, on the 3rd day of November A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipalities are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

The first publication of this By-Law in the "Maple Leaf" Newspaper, published in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, was on the 23rd day of July 1857.

Further notice is hereby given, that Tuesday the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the following places has been appointed by the aforesaid Municipal Council, for a general meeting within the several Municipalities comprising the county of Essex, to take the said By-Law into consideration and to signify their approval or disapproval thereof.

Amherstburg, at the Town Hall.
Anderdon, at the Schoo House, 2nd con.
Colchester, at the Town Hall.
Gosfield at the Town Hall.
Maidstone at John Morin's 4th con.
Malden, at the School House 3rd con.
Mersea, at the Union School House.
Rochester, at the School House 2nd con.
Sandwich, at the old Court House.
Tilbury West, at the School House on lot No. 6 broken front.
Windsor, at the Town Hall,

THEODORE MALOTT,
Warden.

J. H. WILKINSON,
County Clerk.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others canbe accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	. .	$7 50
Fine do		6 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to	$2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do		2 20 do
Corn Meal,	. . .	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	. . .	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	. . .	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last, FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Cups, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

Thorough-Bred Devon Bull "ROVER."

FOR SALE!!!

ROVER, was bred by J. W. Hamlin, West Aurora, N. Y. Dam Lady Gaper, g. dam Fairy, g. g. dam Rose, g. g. g. dam Cherry; was the Bull and Beauty, both imported by R. C. Gapper.

Sire Chingacook, bred by W. P. and C. S. Wainright, the meadows near Rhinebeck, N. Y. Chingacook's sire was "Uncas," dam "Helena." Sire of Uncas was, "Nignuticole" (imported) dam "Nonpareil" (imported) Helena was imported into the United States from the herd of Mr. James Querty Devonshire, England, Rover took the *first prize* last year at the Michigan State Fair, as a yearling, in the class of Foreign Stock and is now about one year and a half old.

For particulars apply to ROWLAND WINGFIELD near Amherstburg, who would have no objection to exchange for *pure* New Leicester sheep. The price is one hundred dollars, the proprietor being anxious to sell not having any convenience for keeping a Bull.

The Villa, July 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Joseph N. Reid, Ship Carpenter by Trade. When last heard from, was in Sandwich, C. W. Any information respecting his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Reid, 19th St. second door above Callowhill St., East side, Philadelphia.

Also any information respecting her Father and her Brother William, would be gratefully received.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

July. 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be satisfactory to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 8th Feb. 1857.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and will at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, Lot No. 24, 5th Concession, Gosfield, last Spring, a BROWN STEER, rising three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold to defray the same.

A. M. BROWN.

Gosfield, 31st March, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late PATRICK McMULLIN or to the undersigned, that their accounts will be presented for payment in course of next week, and that unless liquidated, they will be put in court for collection forthwith.

D. A. McMULLIN &
Sandwich, 1st April, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. P. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles P. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT.

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ASCRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost marvellous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism Stiffness of the joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the hospitals for this purpose, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being to sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and South half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Townsaip of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containg Two Hundred Acres more or less.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thoroughly practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at in the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Detroit, viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3,
" No. 20 " No. 4,
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28,
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

A BAD HABIT.—It has been said, to "break a horse of the habit of breaking his halter, you must break his neck;" and some person, desirous of saving time by performing the three feats at once, has recommended that the horse be tied on the bank of a stream, in such a position that when he breaks his halter he may turn a somerset into the water. But on the contrary, a horse can be broken of the trick, and that without endangering his life or limbs. The remedy is simply to tie the hore, with a good stout halter, to the end of a stout limb of a tree near the ground. A horse does not break his halter by a steady pull, but by jerking at it, and as the limb will spring whenever he jerks, it will prevent his snapping it. Tie the horse in various places, (to limbs) because if he is kept tied in one place he soon gives up pulling at the halter there, but when tied to a post he soon resumes his old tricks.—*True Flag.*

The best way to break the animal of the above habit is not to halter him, but let him remain loose in the stall, merely tieing a rope across the entrance of the stall.

Egyptian, or Mummy Corn.

Perhaps the most wonderful and interesting specimen of the earth in the Horticultural Exhibition recently closed, was some Egyptian Corn, raised in the garden of Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, of Jamaica Plains, and kindly sent by him for exhibition, thus giving thousands an opportunity of seeing one of the greatest curiosities within our knowledge. The seed from which this corn was raised, was taken from the folds of cloth wrapped around a mummy three or four thousand years ago, and wonderful as it may seem, after being entombed for so many centuries, like a resurrection from the dead, it springs up in new life and vigor. It is undoubtedly the kind of grain for which Joseph's brethern went into the land of Egypt—the same "corn" of which the Bible speaks. It is luxuriant in its growth, and the heads resemble wheat, but are very much larger, formed in inverted conical clusters as large as the closed hand; the kernels are large, and very sweet to the taste and the stock and leaves are similar to our Indian Corn. There seems to be no reason why it may not become a valuable addition to our cereal productions, and thanks are due to the gentlemen who are multiplying it, and bringing it into notice.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TALL WHEAT.—Mr. W. F. Kelley, of Meridian, informs us that he measured some wheat stalks in his field, that were six feet three and a half inches in length. Mr. Kelley thinks that it is "tall wheat," and so do we.—*Lansing Rep.*

The family fireside is a nursery of virtue. How many vices are suppressed and temptations to evil overcome that there may be no bad example! How many exertions made to so act and live as to inculcate a good one!

THE TANSY AND ITS VALUE.—M. De Morogues announces that this plant—dried—is excellent sheep food, and that, when fresh it makes capital litter for domestic animals Its peculiar balsamic odor most effectually drives away fleas. A lapdog sleeping on a bed of fresh tansy, is immediately freed from these vermin. It should be renewed when the leaves are quite dry. This seems a better application of the plant than following the example of our grandmother and making it into cakes.

Peaches.

There are various ways of putting up this delicate fruit. We will give several receipts, and the housekeeper can try all, or select the one she likes best.

1. Make a syrup, using half a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit. Pare and halve your peaches. Boil them five or ten minutes in the syrup. Fill the cans or jars, and seal up while hot.

2. Pare and cut the peaches in halves.—As they are cut up, place them in a convenient vessel in layers, putting as much sugar as is regarded desirable between each layer. Cover the vessel containing the fruit, and set it into a boiler of water. Let the water boil until the fruit is heated through; be sure that the fruit at the centre is heated, as well as that at the sides. Then fill the cans first heating them by rinsing with boiling water, and seal without delay. It is better to heat a quantity of the peaches together and then transfer to the cans, than to heat after the fruit is put into them. The large month of these vessels allows this to be done without injury to the fruit.

3. Stew your peaches, whole or cut, with sugar, as for the tea-table. Fill the cans and seal up hot.

PEARS.—Same as peaches No. 3. If hard, boil in water until softened, before the sugar is added.

QUINCES AND PEARS.—Take good preserving pears, peel and quarter them, and boil in a small quantity of water until tender. Take about one-fourth the quantity of quinces, and do them in the same day. Then put both together, with as much sugar as will sweeten to the taste, into a preserving kettle, and let them boil for three or four minutes While boiling hot, pour into the cans or jars and seal.

TOMATOES.—Take off the skin; put them in a preserving kettle, or other convenient vessel without salt, and boil them a quarter of an hour. Fill the cans or jars, and seal up hot.

Some persons, in putting up berries, especially strawberries, prefer covering them in the cans with a light syrup, instead of sweetening at the time of using them. It is quite desirable to do so; the fruit is improved by it. To make the syrup, add one pound of crushed sugar to one pint of water, and boil two minutes.

Persons who have used any kind of fruit can, and have succeeded in keeping the fruit, are advised to follow their own recipes, and not regard the printed directions.

APPLES.—Take firm, well-flavoured apples, such as pipins, &c. Pare, quarter, and boil until tender, but not so long as to break in pieces. Then add as much sugar as will sweeten to the taste, and let the whole boil up once or twice. Fill the cans or jars, and seal as above. Few articles for winter desert or the tea-table, will be found more delicate. Try a few cans.

FRIGHTENED OUT OF HIS SKIN.—A young man went out hunting for deer in the woods near Lanark C. W., recently, and as a an experiment, he clothed himself in a deer skin, and took a stand where those animals were known to pass quite often. While thus intent upon securing some game, another hunter came near making game of him: for happening to see what he supposed to be a fine deer through the thicket, the new-comer took deliberate aim at it and fired. Fortunately the ball missed the counterfeit deer, but it succeeded in "frightening him out of his skin.

A Joker, learning that an absconding debtor intended to settle in California, said he was glad to hear that he ment to "settle somewhere.

A patent has been taken out in Boston for cleaning fish by giving them snuff; when they sneeze, there scales come off.

Why is a pawnbroker like a drunkard? Because he takes the pledge and can not keep it.

A country paper lately got up an account of a fire, headed:—"Destructive fire—Eleven Buildings, Ten Horses and One Cow in Ruins."

When a man dies, men ask what property he leaves—angels ask what good deed he has sent before him.

Young ladies are like arrows—they are all in a quiver till the beaux come, and can't get off without them.

INDUSTRY.—An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress illhumour and retrieve your affairs, than a month's moaning.

A GOOD DANCE.—In Ashantee, no less than 1500 persons stand up at once to the dance, the King in the midst beating time on the tom-toms, and kills anybody who spoils the figure.

At a Sunday School examination the teacher asked a boy whether he could forgive those who wronged him?

"Could you," said the teacher, "forgive a boy for example, who has insulted or struck at you?" "Ye-e-s-sir," replied lad very slowly. "I think—I—could, if he was biger than I am."

A GOOD'UN.—*Home Jounal* says:—A friend tell's us the following, which he considers a good 'un:—

Being in a mechanic's shop the other day an urchin came in, his dress covered with mud. His father observing his dirty plight said to him—

"William my son, how come you to muddy your dress so?"

The boy stopped a moment, then looking his father in the eye, very observingly asked—

"Father, what am I made of?"

"Dust. The Bible says, "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

"Well father, if I am dust, how can I help being muddy when it rains on me?"

"William, go down stairs and get some wood; start!"

WOOD AND IRON SAILING VESSELS.—Two yachts, the one of wood and the other of iron, are now being constructed at Boston by the most experienced builders, to test the relative merits of wood and iron for speed in sailing vessels. They are of the same size and model and will shortly be pulled to test their sailing capacities.

MORMON NEWSPAPERS.—Besides their papers published in Utah, the Mormons have one in New York one in SanFrucisco, one in England, one in Wales, and one in each of the countries of Denmark, Switzerland and Australia.

In human happiness everything is relative; what constitutes the joy of one man is the torment of another.

It is a double shame to a man to have inherited distinction from his ancestry if he bequeaths disgrace to his posterity.

A man being sympathized with on account of his wife's running away, said, "don't pity me till she comes back again."

How should a husband speak to a scolding wife? "My dear, I love you *still*."

DUTIES in general, like debts give more trouble the longer they remain unpaid.

A man often goes where he has no business to be, because he *has business* where he ought to be.

A woman said in a police court the other day, that before marriage, he rhusband pretended to be much struck with her, but now she was every day struck by him.

Wisconsin, scarcly twenty years old contains a population of 800,000.

JOHN EGAN, Esq, M. P. P. for the County of Pontiac, died at Quebec, on Friday afternoon last.

Eugene Sue is seriously ill at Savoy.—Among Ticknor & Field's announcements we notice a new novel by C. a'los Reade called "White Lines;" a new poem by Alexander Smith Leigh Ants's complete poetical works, collected by himself; Whitter's poems entire, and Charles Kingsley's Miscellaneous Writings.

The London Quarterly says most *long* livers are very short of statute. Rather paradoxical, that! We had thought that tall men live *longest*.

If a young man has black eyes and a lump on his nose, how long will it take him to win the heart of his lady fair, supposing him to be addicted to stattering?

Men kiss the hands of women after kissing their lips on probably the same principle that children, unwilling to leave the tempting fruit, eat the rind of the apple after devouring the apple itself.

A jeweller advertises that he has a number of precious stone to dispose of, adding that they sparkle like the tears of a young widow.

A fashionable duchess in Paris recently issued invitations for an evening party, with the words, *sans crinoline* written on her cards.

A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered:—"I did it out of pure revenge."

The new marriage law which has just been passed in Australia, recognizes the marriage of a boy of fourteen with a girl of twelve as valid.

"What are wages here?" asked a labourer of a boy.

"Don't know, Sir"

"What does your father get on a Saturday night?"

"Get! said the boy, "why he gets as tight as a brick."

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, IN THE BEAUTIFUL

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POTASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Willeave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. D. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymours, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	

(New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, affords good accomodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo.
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon } A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" } Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.
Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARIANETTE.
Administrator.
Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Verrais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.
Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plan statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.
JOHN J. PITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

FOLSOM'S *MERCANTILE COLLEGE.*

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL

FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD, Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.

A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD, Teachers of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS, Special Lecturers.

THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,

DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES, REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON, JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. J. STONE,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.

JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring,	Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin,	D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mather,	C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance,	Geo. Willey

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimit ed - - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's New Method, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING,

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural twofold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such by *arbitrary and infallible rules*, *improper forms and false notions*; and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It tends to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest Retail* to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required for the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by some of the best Penmen in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular and successful at our best Commercial men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fine view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the United States.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Faculty having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for many of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,

Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD *SALOON,*

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.
Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized gents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN
Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD,

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board; on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.
Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their *Policies* exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to

C. & W. ROBINSON.
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1857. NO. 25.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortmen' of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, 27th July 1857.

Select Poetry.

A Plain Man's Philosophy.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

I've a guinea I can spend,
I've a wife, and I've a friend;
And a troop of little children at my knee,
John Brown.
I've a cottage of my own,
With the ivy overgrown.
And a garden with a view of the sea, John Brown;
I can sit at my door
By my shady sycamore,
Large of heart, though of very small estate,
John Brown;
So come and drain a glass
In my arbor as you pass,
And I'll tell you what I love and what I hate, John Brown.

I love the song of birds,
And the children's early words,
And a loving woman's voice, low and sweet, John Brown,
And I hate a false pretence,
And the want of common sense,
And arrogance, and fawning, and deceit, John Brown;
I love the meadow flowers,
And the brier in the bowers,
And I love an open face without guile, John Brown;
And I hate a selfish knave,
And a proud, contented slave
And a lout who'd rather borrow than he'd toil, John Brown.

I love a simple song
That awakes emotions strong,
And the word of hope that raises him who faints, John Brown;
And I hate the constant whine
Of the foolish who repine,
And turn their good to evil by complaints, John Brown;
But ever when I hate,
If I seek my yard in gate,
And survey the world around me, and above, John Brown,
The hatred flies my mind,
And I sigh for human kind,
And excuse the faults of those I cannot love, John Brown.

So, if you like my ways,
And the comfort of my days,
I will tell you how I live so unvexed, John Brown;
I never scorn my health,
Nor sell my soul for wealth,
Nor destroy one day the pleasures of the next, John Brown;
I've parted with my pride,
And I take the sunny side,
For I've found it worse than folly to be sad, John Brown;
I keep a conscience clear,
I've a hundred pounds a year,
And I manage to exist and to be glad, John Brown.

I Come From Ashbrooke.

Dear me! how many years back is that! Twenty years ago it must be now—long before I ever thought of going to sea—before I let rambling notions get into my head—when I used to walk up the street singing, and thinking of the time when I should come to have a forge of my own.

It was a pretty sight to look down Ashbrooke, especially on a fine summer's day, when the sun was out. Why, I've been told painters would come from miles off, purposely to put it down on paper, and you'd see them at turnings of the road, and under trees working away like bees. And no wonder; for I have seen pictures enough in my day, but none to go near that. I've often wished I could handle a brush like some of those people—just enough, you know, to make a little picture of it for myself, to bring about with me, and hang up over my hammock. For that matter, I am looking at it this moment, standing, as it might be, at the corner of the road, looking down the slope. There was the old church, just here on the right, with a slanting roof running to the ground, almost. You might walk round it for a month and not see a bare stone, the moss grew so thick all over it. It was very pleasant of Sundays, standing by and seeing the village folk trooping out of the porch, and hearing the organ-music playing away inside! Then, going down the hill a little further on, you met, queer, old-fashioned houses, with great shingle roofs. Beyond that, again, was a puzzling bit of building, like the half of a church window, standing up quite still by itself.—They used to say there had once been an abbey or nunnery in these parts, full of clergymen and clergywomen, in the old papist times, of course; and there were little bits of it sticking up all over the place.—Then more old houses (How the moss did grow, to be sure!), until you passed by the Joyful Heart Inn, where every traveller pulled up to refresh himself and his nag.—Many is the pleasant hour I've spent in the Joyful Heart, sitting in the cool porch with the ivy hanging down overhead, or by the great fireplace in the sanded kitchen

There was a sort of open place in front of the Joyful Heart, with a market-cross in the middle, and a spring where the young women used to come for water, and stand talking there, telling each other the news.—The painters used to put them down too—spring and all; and I don't wonder at their fancying them. For, when I was sitting that way in the porch, looking out at them, the red petticoats, and the queer jars, and the old cross, and the sun going down behind, made a kind of picture very pretty to look at. I've seen the same of it many a time in some of those places about the Spanish main, when the foreign women stood round about and carried their jars in the same fashion. Only there was no Joyful Heart. I always missed the Joyful Heart in such places. Neither was there the Great Forge just over the way, facing the Joyful Heart. I must put in a word here about the Forge, though I have been a long time coming round to the point

I never saw such a forge as that—never! It must have been another bit of the old Abbey—the great gate, most likely, for it was nothing but a huge, wide, archway.—Very handsomely worked, though, and covered with moss like the rest. There was a little stone hutch at the top, that looked like a belfry. The bell was gone long ago, of course, but the rings were there, and the staunchions, all soundly made—good work as I could have turned out myself. Some one had run up a bit of building at the back, which kept out the wind and made all snug, and there you had as handsome a forge as I ever came across.

It was kept by a young man of the name of Whichelo—Will Whichelo. But he had another name besides that, and I think a better one. If you were to go asking through the village for one Will Whichelo, why, you would come back about as wise as you went; unless, indeed, you chanced upon the minister or schoolmaster. No: but because he was always seen hard at his work, swinging his hammer with good-will and stopping back at every stroke to get a better sweep—because he laid his whole soul to the business—the Ashbrooke folk christened him Ding Dong Will. He was always singing at his work. Many a nice young woman of the village would have been glad if Ding Dong Will had looked her way.—But he never took heed of any of them, or was more than civil and gentle with them.

"Look ye," he would say, leaning on his great hammer, "are they the creatures for handling cold iron, or lifting the sledge?—No, no!" and would take up his favorite stave of Hammer and anvil! hammer and anvil! lads, yoho!

I was but a youngster at that time, but had a great hankering after the iron business. I would be nothing else, I told my father, who wanted to send me up to London to learn accounts. I was always dropping down there, and would stay half the day, leaning against the arch and watching the forging. Coming along of a night, I used to get quite cheerful when I saw the blaze of the furnace, and the chinking of the iron was the finest music for me I ever heard—finer than the organ tunes even.—Sometimes of a stay Will would come gallopping in, and pull up sharp at the forge; he had cast a shoe on the road, and Ding Dong Will would come out and take the horse's measure. Then the village folk would get standing round, in twos and threes, all of them eyeing over the horse and the rider, too. Then he would get upon his nag once more, and the little crowd would open, and he ride away harder than he came, Ding Dong Will, with his hammer over his shoulder, looking after him till he got to the turn of the hill.

At last, my father came round and gave up making me a clerk—it would never have done—and Ding Dong Will, who had a liking for me, agreed to take me at the Forge.—I soon got to use the big sledge fairly enough—nothing, of course, to Ding Dong Will; and so we worked away from morning till night, like two Jolly Millers.—There was fine music at the Forge, when the two of us were at it.

Ding Dong Will never went to the Joyful Heart; he said he had no time to be idle; but I went pretty often—that is, when the day was done and work over—just to have a talk in the cool porch, and hear what company was in the house. For, Miss Arthur—Mary Arthur—she that used to sit in the parlor and manage the house, was never very stand-off to me. But she had a reason of her own for that, as you will see. She was niece to old Joe Fenton, the landlord, who brought her down from London to keep things going. In short, she was as good as mistress there. Folks said she kept her head a little high; but, to say truth, I never found her so. She had had her schooling up in London, and had learned manners with the best of them, so it was but nature she should be a stroke above the girls of the place. That was why they didn't like her. About her looks? Ah! she was a beauty! Such hair—it went nigh down to her feet—and her eyes—why they shot fire like a pair of stars—and she had a way of shifting the half of a church window, standing up quite still by itself.—They used to say there had once been an abbey or nunnery in these parts, full of clergymen and clergywomen, in the old papist times, of course; and there were little bits of it sticking up all over the place.—Then more old houses (How the moss did grow, to be sure!), until you passed by the Joyful Heart Inn, where every traveller pulled up to refresh himself and his nag.—Many is the pleasant hour I've spent in the Joyful Heart, sitting in the cool porch with the ivy hanging down overhead, or by the great fireplace in the sanded kitchen

There was a sort of open place in front of the Joyful Heart, with a market-cross in the middle, and a spring where the young women used to come for water, and stand talking there, telling each other the news.—The painters used to put them down too—spring and all; and I don't wonder at their fancying them. For, when I was sitting that way in the porch, looking out at them, the red petticoats, and the queer jars, and the old cross, and the sun going down behind, made a kind of picture very pretty to look at. I've seen the same of it many a time in some of those places about the Spanish main, when the foreign women stood round about and carried their jars in the same fashion. Only there was no Joyful Heart. I always missed the Joyful Heart in such places. Neither was there the Great Forge just over the way, facing the Joyful Heart. I must put in a word here about the Forge, though I have been a long time coming round to the point

I never saw such a forge as that—never! It must have been another bit of the old Abbey—the great gate, most likely, for it was nothing but a huge, wide, archway.—Very handsomely worked, though, and covered with moss like the rest. There was a little stone hutch at the top, that looked like a belfry. The bell was gone long ago, of course, but the rings were there, and the staunchions, all soundly made—good work as I could have turned out myself. Some one had run up a bit of building at the back, which kept out the wind and made all snug, and there you had as handsome a forge as I ever came across.

It was kept by a young man of the name of Whichelo—Will Whichelo. But he had another name besides that, and I think a better one. If you were to go asking through the village for one Will Whichelo, why, you would come back about as wise as you went; unless, indeed, you chanced upon the minister or schoolmaster. No: but because he was always seen hard at his work, swinging his hammer with good-will and stopping back at every stroke to get a better sweep—because he laid his whole soul to the business—the Ashbrooke folk christened him Ding Dong Will. He was always singing at his work. Many a nice young woman of the village would have been glad if Ding Dong Will had looked her way.—But he never took heed of any of them, or was more than civil and gentle with them.

"Look ye," he would say, leaning on his great hammer, "are they the creatures for handling cold iron, or lifting the sledge?—No, no!" and would take up his favorite stave of Hammer and anvil! hammer and anvil! lads, yoho!

I was but a youngster at that time, but had a great hankering after the iron business. I would be nothing else, I told my father, who wanted to send me up to London to learn accounts. I was always dropping down there, and would stay half the day, leaning against the arch and watching the forging. Coming along of a night, I used to get quite cheerful when I saw the blaze of the furnace, and the chinking of the iron was the finest music for me I ever heard—finer than the organ tunes even.—Sometimes of a stay Will would come galloping in, and pull up sharp at the forge; he had cast a shoe on the road, and Ding Dong Will would come out and take the horse's measure. Then the village folk would get standing round, in twos and threes, all of them eyeing over the horse and the rider, too. Then he would get upon his nag once more, and the little crowd would open, and he ride away harder than he came, Ding Dong Will, with his hammer over his shoulder, looking after him till he got to the turn of the hill.

At last, my father came round and gave up making me a clerk—it would never have done—and Ding Dong Will, who had a liking for me, agreed to take me at the Forge.—I soon got to use the big sledge fairly enough—nothing, of course, to Ding Dong Will; and so we worked away from morning till night, like two Jolly Millers.—There was fine music at the Forge, when the two of us were at it.

Ding Dong Will never went to the Joyful Heart; he said he had no time to be idle; but I went pretty often—that is, when the day was done and work over—just to have a talk in the cool porch, and hear what company was in the house. For, Miss Arthur—Mary Arthur—she that used to sit in the parlor and manage the house, was never very stand-off to me. But she had a reason of her own for that, as you will see. She was niece to old Joe Fenton, the landlord, who brought her down from London to keep things going. In short, she was as good as mistress there. Folks said she kept her head a little high; but, to say truth, I never found her so. She had had her schooling up in London, and had learned manners with the best of them, so it was but nature she should be a stroke above the girls of the place. That was why they didn't like her. About her looks? Ah! she was a beauty! Such hair—it went nigh down to her feet—and her eyes—why they shot fire like a pair of stars—and she had a way of shifting the half of a church window, standing up quite still by itself.—Then she would be all the morning, for at that time there was nothing doing downstairs, and every now and again, she would be taking a sly look over at the Forge where Ding Dong Will was swinging his great sledge, and trolling his Hammer and anvil! lads, yoho! He was well worth looking out at, was Ding Dong Will. I used to tell him, "Mary Arthur is making eyes at you yonder—have a care, Will." And he would laugh loud, and say, "She may find better sport elsewhere. No sweethearts for me, lad. Hand the file. Sing Hammer and anvil, yoho!"

I never saw so insensible a fellow, never. But her liking slipped out in more ways than that. Whenever I went in, she was always taking notice of me, and asking about myself. How I was getting on at the Forge! Did I like the business Did we do much? What kind was he, the other—he with the curious name? Then she would laugh, and show her white teeth.

At last, one Saturday evening I was sitting in the porch, looking at the children playing in the road when I heard a step at the back and there was Mary Arthur standing behind me "Resting after the week?" she said.

"Yes and a hard week we've had of it."

"Nothing doing at the Forge now, I suppose," says she. (He had gone down to the green with the young fellows to throw the bar.)

"No," says I; "we've let the fire out, and will rest till Monday."

She stayed silent for a minute, and then —"Why does he—Whichelo I mean—keep shut up that way at home?" She was beating her hands impatiently together.—"What does it all mean? What do you make of it?"

I stared, you may be sure, she spoke so sharply.

"Does he never go out and see the world —go to dances, or merry-makings?"

"No," said I; "never."

"Well," said she, "Isn't it odd; how do you account for it?"

"Well, it is odd," I said.

"And he so young!"

All this while she was shifting her black eyes in a restless kind of way.

"You should try," says she, "and get him to mix more with the others, for your own sake as well as his."

I was going to tell her I was at him morning, noon, and night, when the bell rang, and she tripped off.

Ding Dong Will came into the Forge that night, fairly tired and done up. "Beat them as usual?" he said, as he flung himself down on the bench.

"I knew you would," I said.

"But it was thirsty work: some drink, for Heaven's sake!"

"There's not a drop of malt in the house" I said.

"Well, go over and fetch some."

Said I, "Go yourself. I tell you what, there's a nice girl there always talking of you; and if you've anything of a man about you, you'll go over and speak her softly, and show her you're not what she takes you for. Now, there's my mind for you, Ding Dong Will."

"Stuff," says he, laughing; "let her mind her own business, and leave me to my anvil. I'll not go."

"Ah! you're afraid," said I—"that's it!"

"Afraid," says he, starting up; "you know I'm not—you know I'm not. Here, I'll go," and made straight for the door. "Stop," he said, turning round, "what did she say about taking me for a different sort of man?"

"No matter now," said I. "When you come back."

It should have been a five minutes' job, that fetching the malt. But, would you believe it? he was close upon an hour about it. I knew well she had not been losing her time. When he came in, I began "at once at him: 'Ah! I'ah!" said I, 'didn't I tell you? I knew it!"

"Nonsense," said he, with a foolish kind of laugh, "it was none of my fault. She kept me there with her talk, and I couldn't get away."

"O, poor Ding Dong Will," I said, "You had better have stayed away, after all!"

"Folly!" says he, laughing more foolishly still; "you'll see if she gets me there again. Enough about her. There!"

I saw he was uneasy in his mind, and so gave him no more trouble. But I needn't have been so delicate with him at all, for next day it was quite the other way. He never gave me peace or rest, sounding me and picking out of me what she had said of him. The man was clean gone from that hour. It's always the way with those kind of men; when they are touched, they run off like a bit of melted metal.

He got worse every day from that out—He was in and out of the Joyful Heart half his time, always on some excuse or other, and going lazily to his work, stopping every now and again to have a look at the white curtain over the way. It was a poor thing to see him. At last he came to doing nothing at all, or next to nothing; and the great hammer was laid by in a corner.

To be continued.

Reading One's own Obituary.

The tenure of the Major-Generalship of Massachusetts, like that of a good many other offices in that ancient Commonwealth, is for life during good behaviour. The Boston Transcript says that one of them lived so long that a wicked wag, at his request death, gave a sentiment at a public dinner:—The memory of our late Major-General—may he be *eternally* rewarded in heaven for his *everlasting* services on earth."—Judge of the surprise of the author of this toast, on learning, the next day, that the report was false, and the veteran officer still alive.

This reminds us of an occurrence that took place in the same State some years ago. In the days of old Mycall, the publisher of the Newburyport Herald, (a journal still alive and flourishing,) the Sheriff of Essex, Philip Bagley, had been asked several times to pay up his arrears of subscription. At last he one day told Mycall that he would certainly "hand over" the next morning as sure as he lived. "If you don't get your money tomorow you may be sure I am dead," said he.

The morrow came and passed, but no money. Judge of the sheriff's feelings when on the morning of the day after, he opened his Herald, and saw announced the lamented decease of Philip Bagley, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Essex; with an obituary notice attached, giving the deceased credit for a good many excellent traits of character, but adding that he had one fault very much to be deplored: he was not punctual in paying the printer.

Bagley, without waiting for breakfast, started for the Herald office. On the way it struck him as singular that none of the many friends and acquaintances he met seemed to be surprised to see him. They must have seen their morning paper. Was it possible they cared so little about him as to have forgotten already that he was no more? Full of purterbation he rushed into the printing office to deny that he was dead *in propria persona.*

"Why, sheriff," exclaimed the facetious editor. "I thought you were defunct!"

"Defunct!" exclaimed the sheriff. "What put that idea into your head?"

"Who, yourself," said Mycall. "Did you not tell me—"

"Oh! ah! yes, I see!" stammered out the Sheriff. "Well there's your money! And now contradict the report in the next paper if you please."

"That's not necessary, friend Bagley," said the old joker; "it was only printed in your copy!"

The good Sheriff lived many years after this "sell," and to the day of his death always took good care to *pay the printer.*

Miscellany.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Those who have been taught to believe that there is no remedy for cancer but the knife, are invited to read the following statement: Reuben Withers, late of Brooklyn, and now residing at Marysville, California, was for several months treated *secundum artem*, by two physicians, for what they pronounced to be a cancerous tumor on the left breast. Finally they recommended excision, but the patient having heard much of the efficacy of Holloway's Ointment, in such cases, resolved to try its effects before submitting his flesh to the steel. He used it in conformity with the directions for two months, at the end of which time the lump had entirely disappeared, and up to the date of his leaving for San Francisco, in August last, an interval of fourteen weeks, no symptoms of its re-appearance could be discovered. The Pills are equally efficacious in all internal diseases.

"This is George the Fourth, sa'd an exhibitor of waxwork for the million, at threepance each, pointing to a very slim figure, with a threatrical crown on his head." "I thought he was a very stout man," very likely" replied the man shortly, not approving of the comment of his visitor; "but if you'd a been here without victuals half so long as he has you'd been twice as thin."

The following was picked up in the street a few days since accompanying a little bunch of glossy brown hair, which looked as if it had been pulled out with a finetooth comb:

Och, Biddy, me darlint,
Here's a lock of me hair,
And if there's a smart in it,
Never a bit do I care,
Any how!

I'm going off, Biddy,
To work on the track,
Ye can take it, and kapo it,
Until I get back,
If ye like:

But if you don't you can let it alone, be dad I'm not particular.

An old lady, from the country, had a dandy from the city to dine with her on a certain occasion. For the desert there was an enormous apple-pie. "La, ma'am," said the gentleman, "how do you manage to handle such a pie?" Easy enough," was the quiet reply; "we make the crust up in a wheelbarrow, wheel it under an apple-tree, and then shake the fruit down into it."

WOMAN'S HEART.—There is a period in the early life of every true woman when moral and intellectual growth seems for a time to cease. The vacant heart seeks for an occupant. The intellect, having appropriated such an aliment as was requisite to the growth of the uncrowned feminine nature, feels the necessity of more intimate companionship with the masculine mind to start it upon its second period of development. Here at this point some stand for years without making a step in advance.—Others marry and astonish, in a few brief years, by their sweet temper, their new beauty, their high accomplishments, and their noble womanhood, those whose blindness led them to suppose they were among the incurably heartless and frivolous.

'Jimmy, are your folks all well?'
'Yes, ma'am, all but Sally Ann.'
'Why, what's the matter with her?'
'O nothing particular—only she had the hoopin' cough once, and she hain't never got over it. The cough an't any account now, but she has the *loop* desp'rate'

Epicures are aware that the only part of the frog which is eaten is the hind legs.—The society for the protection of Animals of Berne has obtained the insertion, in a special law on the subject, of an article prohibiting the practice hitherto adopted of tearing off the hind legs of these animals before their heads are cut off.

"Setting a Man Trap," is the title given to a picture of a very pretty young lady arranging her curls at a mirror.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

August, 1857.

Th. 13.—Sir Perigrine Maitland appointed Lieutenant Governor of Canada 1818. Jeremy Taylor died 1667. Queen Adelaide born 1792. The Electric Telegraph completed between Pana and Aspinwall 1855. Sun rises at 5 3 sets at 7.7.

F. 14—Printing first invented at Mentz, by Guttenberg 1437. The Argus captured 1814. L. E. Landon born 1802.

S. 15.—Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio in the Island of Corsica, was second son of Charles Bonaparte a Corsican Nobleman 1769. Sir Walter Scott born 1771. Hon. Abbot Lawrence died at Boston 1855. Walker arrived at San Juan del sur, and recruits his band of filibusterers 1855. The British under Gen. Brock drummed attacked Fort Erie, then in command of Gen. Gains 1814.

Sun. 16.—Andrew Marvel died 1678. Ben Jonson died 1677. Battle of Camden fought 1780. Bomarsund captured from the Russians 1854. Battle of Tchernaya 1855. The United States Army under Gen. Hull surrendered to the British under Gen. Brock with the whole territory of Michigan 1812. Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

M. 17.—Duchess of Kent born 1786. General Hunter appointed Lieutenant Governor of Canada 1799. Admiral Blake died 1657. Frederick the great died 1886. The allies renewed the bombardment of Sebastopol 1855.

T. 18.—Beattie died 1803. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited Paris 1855. The Concordat between Austria and the Holy See signed at Vienna 1855.

W. 19.—R. Bloomfield died 1823. The Royal George sunk 1782. M. Pilatre and died 1500. Count Rumford died 1814. New Moon.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, AUGUST, 18, 1857.

BANK ROBBERY.

We learn from the *Globe* of Tuesday that the "preliminary investigations in this important case have been closed, except as to the hearing of Counsel. Two of the accused Kerby and McGaffey, were examined yesterday, as witnesses for the defence. They were cross examined at considerable length, and some important facts elicited. The arguments of Counsel will probably occupy the attention of the Bench another day. Mr. Read, on behalf of Cummings, was urging the insufficiency of the evidence to establish any crime against his client, when the court adjourned to 9½ o'clock this morning. Mr. Patterson Mr. Eccles, and Dr. Connor are to follow for the defence, and Mr. Gamble will reply for the prosecution. The Magistrates intimated that it might become necessary to take the opinion of the law officers of the Crown before giving judgment.

It will be seen from the proceedings already published that the Charge of Robbery has been for the present, abandoned, and that of Embezzlement substituted. There will be no occasion to look elsewhere for the robber, or robbers, if the present charge is made out. We will not anticipate the decision of the Bench, but it is scarcely possible after what has been admitted, that all the parties will be allowed to escape the ordeal of an investigation before a higher Court. There are many facts of grave importance involved in this case which would justify more than a passing comment, but we abstain until the Magistrates have decided the points now before them.

☞ We have been kindly furnished with a List of Prizes to be awarded at the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in the Town of Brantford, on the 20th and 30th of September, and 1st and 2nd of October next, as well as the accompanying address.

Parties in this neighborhood, who may be desirous of entering articles for competition at the Provincial Exhibition, may obtain the form of application and full particulars at this office.

We hope and trust that the County of Essex will be represented, and that well.—The distance this season is quite shorter every facility will be afforded for conveying articles to and from the Exhibition. Let there be a strong move, and a creditable one.

THE CROPS.

As far as we can learn, the wheat crop has been harvested, has turned out much better that many supposed it would. Although considerable injury was done by the weevil, there is yet an average crop.

THE FREE COLOURED POPULATION IN CHARLES COUNTY.—The citizens of Nanjemoy district in Charles County, Md., have held a meeting, and formed a "Mutual Self-Protection Association," the object of which is the better government, as well as the amelioration of the wretched, hilly, and thriftless condition of the free coloured population of that district. They have adopted a resolution that every free coloured person living on side life, who shall not, by the 17th of July, procure a permanent home, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for the remainder of the year. It appears that the farmers of the district have suffered severely by the dishonesty of the idle and dissolute portion of the coloured population, and have combined for self-preservation in the future.—*Anti Slavery Standard.*

It is a great pity that a similar move could not be carried out in this neighborhood.—Ed. M. L.

On Tuesday morning, in the emigrant train, immediately on its arrival at the Windsor Station, a female was safely delivered of a son, Dr. Dewson attending the inauguration of the little stranger. Accommodation was offered to the mother until she should be able to proceed, but she did not appear to require any help, as in half an hour after the occurence she was able to cross the River Detroit for the purpose of proceeding on her journey. The lady was from the Emerald Isle and on her passage west.—*Herald.*

NEWS BY THE CANADA.—BRITISH AND YANKEE HORSES.—The race for the Goodwood cup came off on the 30th. There were 14 entries, including the American horses Pryor and Prryoress, who came in 5th and 6th respectively.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st Aug., 1857,

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.

James Boswell Forsttne, of Cobourg, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the United County of Northumberland and Durham, in the room of Henry Ruttan, Esquire, resigned.

George McKenzie Clarke, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the room of George M. Boswell, Esquire, granted leave of absence for six months.

Thomas Ramsay, Esquire, to be bursar of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Kingston, under the Act 20 Vic. ch. 28.

John Bower Lewis, Esquire to be recorder and Police Magistrate in and for the city of Ottawa.

William McAuslan, gentleman, to be inspector of Steamboats and the Machinery and Boilers employed in the same, at the Port of Kingston, in Upper Canada, and at all ports and places in Upper Canada, between and exclusive of the harbour and town of Port Hope, and the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, including all inland rivers and waters.

Samuel Risley, gentleman, to be inspector of Steamboats and the Machinery and Boilers employed in the same, between and exclusive of the said harbour and town of Port Hope, and all ports, places and waters in Upper Canada, lying westward thereof, and westward of a line running due north and south through Upper Canada, on the easterly limits of the said town of Port Hope.

NEW POST OFFICES.—On the 1st July the following new Post Offices were established by the Postmaster General:—

Post Office.	*County.*
Appleton	Lanark.
Clyde	Wentworth.
Lakeland	Simcoe.
Menie	Northumberland.
Nairn	Middlesex.
Panmure	Carleton.

The following changes of names have been made:—

Late Name.	*New Name.*
Brant	Walkerton.
Bosanquet	Arkona.
Meek's Corners	Meeklston.
Smith's Corners	Wooler.

COTTON FACTORY.—The St. Catherines *Journal* says that Messrs. Nuthy and Woodward, two enterprising Southern gentlemen, have purchased the Cotton Mills formerly in operation in the village of Thorold, and have completed arrangements to carry on an extensive business in the cotton manufacture, importing the raw material direct from the Cotton Plantations of the South, by way of the St. Lawrence, and which is now admitted into the Province free of duty.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION. Montreal August 5th.—A collision occurred on Lake St. Peter last night between the steamer *Quebec* and *Montmorenci*, by which the latter was sunk. No lives lost. The *Montmorenci* was laden with flour. The *Quebec* escaped with trifling damage.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FISHERY ACT.—This day at the police court, of J. K. Boswell, Esq., Ellice Dewar, charged with spearing salmon by torchlight on the River Jacques Cartier, in contravention of the Fishery Act, was on his pleading guilty, condemned in the lesser penalty of the law, £2, and costs 54s. Half of the fine, to which the informant is by law entitled, was forthwith remitted by Mr. Boswell, in consideration of the defendant's promising not to spear again.—*Quebec Mercury.*

NEW POST OFFICE.—Joseph Munger, of Munger's Corner, has been appointed postmaster for part of the Township of Colchester—the Post office to be called Harrow. We understand the people are indebted to Col. Prince for this convenience to the Township. Joseph Munger will make a good Post master.—*Herald.*

The Kingston *Whig* states that all the remaining right and title of the Earl of Mountenshel in the fee simple of Amherst Island, (a separate Township,) was sold at Sheriff's sale in Kingston, on Saturday last. The purchaser was A. J. Macdonell, Esq., (probably for a client) and the price the Island was knocked down for was £6,000. It is said Mortgages exist to the amount of £66,000, which added to the purchase money and costs, will make the Island cost £75,000! There were upwards of 20,000 acres in fee simple, belonging to the Earl, all in excellent cultivation and worth £8 per acre, exclusive of buildings.

Suits have been commenced against Messrs Gibson and Breslin, the last two State Treasurers of Illinois, and their agents in their sureties, for the recovery of the money missing from the Treasury. Mr. Gibson is possessed of $200,000 in his own right, and has made all his property over to his bondsmen. The money for paying the July interests on the States bonds has all been collected and sent to New York. Breslin is now found to have been extensively engaged in "wild cat" banking during his official term, and Mr. Morgan, who was actor with him, says he knew the Treasury was not all right.

The new License Law of the State of N. Y. meets with much opposition. A society of liquor dealers has been formed, comprising nearly one thousand members, with $100,000 subscribed for the purpose of attempting to procure the repeal or modification of the law.

Robbery of $16,000.

On Thursday night last, a daring and successful robbery was perpetrated in the branch office of the Bank of Upper Canada, which is situated in the western wing of the Parliament Buildings, and cash to the amount of four thousand pounds carried off. Since the late removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, the Bank has occupied an apartment in the buildings, fitted it up as an office and placed a cashier (Mr. Cummings) in it, with funds to meet the payment of Government warrants, allowance to M.P.P.'s, salaries of the officials, and other ordinary expenses. This arrangement which was considered convenient, obviated the necessity of parties receiving cheques going to the head Bank, a considerable distance; but that arrangement has turned out a serious loss to the Bank. The officials are paid on the last day of each month, and to meet this expenditure over £4,000 were brought to the Parliament House on Thursday. The perpetrators of the robbery must have been aware of this, which has led to the suspicion that none but persons well acquainted with the fact have accomplished the deed. It is said that Mr. Cummings left the office as the usual hour on Thursday, leaving as he believed all secure. Next morning on returning, he was startled to observe the door of the safe open, the tin-box inside rifled of its valuable contents, and all the cash abstracted, save about £200 or £300 in silver and gold, which lay in a corner, and which it is probable, escaped the notice of the robbers. Upon further examination it was found the entrance was effected by breaking a portion of glass next the brass catch of the window and then raising the latter up. On looking about the window sill in $5 bills was found underneath, either dropped or thrown purposely by the thief. There are several circumstances attending this mysterious robbery, which, for the ends of Jusice, we defer now publishing particularly as an active investigation into the matter has been instituted by the Chief of Police, The cash carried off consisted wholly of U. C. bills As yet no clue has been obtained. It is not, we understand, the intention of the Directors to continue any longer this branch in the Parliament buildings, the dear experience they have had of late was only a questionable accommodation, having determined them to come to this conclusion.—*Globe.*

From the Toronto Leader of Thursday

The Bank Robbery.

Though but little would appear to have been doing up to yesterday for the detection of the thieves perpetrating the late robbery in the Government branch of the Bank of Upper Canada,—there has been no laxity of vigilance on the part of those undertaking the duty. And, in this respect, the services of the English detective now in our city are worthy of especial acknowledgement. In the prosecution of their enquiries, the Chief of Police and detective, speedily ascertained that the robbery, if such there had been, must have been committed by some parties knowing the premises well. Mr. McGaffery, junr. and J. T. Kerby were said to have been in the Bank Office for a long time, with Mr. Cummings, during the day before the robbery, and both parties were believed to be very intimate with Mr. Cummings.—Other facts of a very suspicious nature were also said to have been brought to light, respecting these parties, and these facts will, doubtless, transpire in the course of the investigation. The result was that warrants were subsequently issued against Messrs. Cummings, and McGaffery, and these parties were taken into custody yesterday. They have been, so far as we have been able to ascertain,—arrested on a charge of robbery and embezzlement.

Almost immediately after the robbery, suspicion, as we have said, fell upon these parties, and on Saturday morning they could have been closely watched in order to prevent their escape. Kerby and Cummings have been very intimate for a long time.—Kerby has been deeply engaged in numerous land speculations; and recently we believe, some of his property has been sold by the Sheriff. It is rumoured that Cummings had lent considerable sums of money to one or both of the other parties implicated in this affair; and should this turn out to be true, it is doubtful whether any robbery has been committed at all. It would, in fact, be much more likely that these parties found themselves unable to pay the advances made to them, without authority, by Cummings, —probably for speculative purposes and which they had expected to turn to speedy account and refund—and then made an attempt to cover up the matter under a guise of a robbery. The fact was discovered,—in the first instance, we believe by the London detective officer now in this city—that the glass in the window of the apartment used as the bank, had been cut open from the inside. The discovery of a sum of money—some $500—upon the office floor, may have been considered a necessary trick in order to bring out the appearance of a robbery.

Kerby is a Canadian, practising as an attorney in this city—a man who has been over-whelmed in speculations, and, in fact, altogether a fast man. He is, we believe, married respectably.

McGaffrey is an American, and has been somewhat extensively connected with railroad contracts. Some time ago, if we mistake not, he held a considerable amount of stock in the Northern Railway; and up to a recent period he was a director of that company. He is also a married man and a father.

Cummings is a Scotchman, of the McGill family. The family, we understand, were from Glasgow, and came to New York on the death of the father. In that city they were for some time engaged as teachers of music. He, too, is married respectably; and up to this time has borne a good character for honesty by his employers.

The investigation will, it is understood, be proceeded with this morning, by the Police Magistrate as soon as possible, as it is likely to occupy much time.

A rumour which prevailed yesterday, to the effect that a Captain Morgan had also been arrested for the robbery, does not appear to be founded on fact. Up to a late hour last night no such arrest had taken place.

Another rumor which has of late circulated extensively in the city, may here be mentioned. Instead of being £4,000, as at first thought, it is said, that the Bank defalcations will be largely in excess of that amount.

Cleverly Executed Counterfeit.

A remarkably well executed counterfeit was paid in yesterday to Mr. Henderson, corner of King and East Market Streets. It was originally a 'One' of the Quebec Bank payable at Montreal, but by a chemical process the ink had been discharged at each corner and in the body of the bill, and the figure '20' and the word 'twenty' inserted with so much neatness as almost to render detection impossible. The only peculiarity about the appearance of the bill is that the back is somewhat greasy in appearance where the alteration has been effected; and the border, in which the word "one" is printed, has been clipped off all round; but it might pass through twenty hands without exciting suspicion. It was only when Mr. Henderson paid the bill over to the bank, under the impression that it was a genuine '20" that he was made aware of its spurious character. The vignette, the letteringand the signatures are those which usually appear on the Quebec Bank one dollar bills, and do not appear to have been meddled with in any way. Bills of the same denomination, and of the same bank, altered to '5's' are in circulation, and might pass current anywhere except at a bank.

Charivari.

A charivari attended with rather serious results took place in the township of East Gwillimbury a few days ago. The facts we glean from the Newmarket Era.

A company of young men and boys assembled around the house in which the bride and bridegroom were to spend the night, and commenced making discordant sounds, when Mr. Eli Birchard, a brother of the newly married, came out and ordered the parties off (the time was 9 P.M.) The company then retreated into the road and again commenced their music; but a young man named William Cuyler, being lame, was attacked by Birchard with an axe, who made several passes at him, which Cuyler warded off with a large Cow-bell. During the fray the young man succeeded in reaching the fence, when Birchard hastily tearing off a board struck him with the end of it fair in the face—mangling the jaw in a horrible manner.—Cuyler was picked up for dead; but he shortly after revived and was carried home —bleeding profusely all the while. Dr. Pyne, of Bradford, happening to be in the neighbourhood, was immediately summoned, and succeeded in stanching the blood, but not until the young man had nearly lost his life. He is now lying in a very precarious situation. A strong feeling of indignation against Birchard prevades the whole settlement, and on Saturday night last the charivari party returned with tar and feathers, but were unable to find him. They then demolished the windows and left abundant evidence of their visit.—The next day after the first disturbance, it is said Birchard picked up the teeth he had knocked from the jaw of Cuyler, and went about the neighborhood exhibiting them."

Interesting Incident.

Married in this city, (Chicago,) on Tuesday, July 21st, by the Rev. Alexander Nesbit, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Scotch), Mr. Adam Tate, of Chicago, to Miss. Jannetta Pettigrew, late of Scotland.

There is a bit of romance, sad enough in its character, connected with this announcement, which the parties will forgive us for relating. Six years ago, and these parties were young men all, who had left their plighted faith and lasses behind them when they sought contentment and fortune on our shores, united for the purpose of sending for those to whom their troth was pledged.—They were to and did come out together.—For mutual protection society they took passage in the same vessel. The perilous ocean voyage was made without accident, and the party—a merry and happy party—arrived safely at Quebec, where they took passage on the *Montreal*. Our readers know and have lamented the fate that overtook that ill-fated vessel and its hundreds of passengers.

When she burned, of the six trusting and generous girls, Miss Pettigrew was the only one saved. Her five companions found either fiery or watery graves. Miss P. was rescued, she knows not how or by whom. Taken up for drowned, the struggle between life and death was long and doubtful, but at last decided in favor of the former. The kind hearted people of Montreal learned her history and admired her modest worth. By them (for she had lost everything but herself) her immediate necessities were supplied, and in a few days, with their blessing and prayers, she continued her journey hither. A few of the five young men, who, besides the now happy husband, had precious freight on board that dreadful night, attended the wedding yesterday. How and the festive gathering was—how the shadow of the fearful past dimmed the brightness of the present, who, that had not felt the destroyer's touch, can tell!—*Chicago Tribune.*

We have St. Paul papers to the 29th inst., from which we learn that an Indian war is threatened on the frontier settlements by the Sioux Indians. It appears that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs has made the decisive demand that the Sioux Nation shall capture and surrender at Fort Ridgely Ink-pa-du-ta's band of murderers, on the ground that the articles of the treaty of 1851 guaranteed perpetual peace and friendship between the contracting parties. To this demand the Sioux—or at least a large portion of them—refuse to accede. It is reported that 10,000 Indians are in arms, defying the United States troops, and that the settlers are fiving to the forts for protection. A renewal of hostilities is considered unavoidable, though Governor Medary, of Minnesota, is doing all in his power to preserve the peace. The Secretary of War has refused the request of Governor Medary for arms and volunteers, which occasions some excitement in view of the imminence of the danger.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN THE INDIANA STATE PRISON.—The celebration of Independence day by convicts in the penitentiary may be considered as a wonderful anomaly, but not at all inconsistent with the ideas of progress prevalent in this age. Such an event actually occurred in the State Prison of Indiana, at Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, last Saturday. The prisoners were granted a holiday, and in the morning an address was delivered by Dr. Menes, of Green county, convicted for life, having committed murder. His speech is said to have been an exceedingly creditable production, abounding in good advice to his fellow convicts.—After dinner a dance came off in one of the large halls, and foot races were run in the yard. The celebration was closed by an oration by I. T. Crawford, of Tippecance county. It was of the regular Fourth of July style, radiant with star-spangled banner notions, and flights of rhetoric about the land of the free.

From the London Court Journal, July 11.

Queen Victoria and the Queen of Oude.

Her Majesty's reception of the Queen of Oude, with her son and grandson, has at length taken place, and nothing could be more gracious than the welcome given by our Queen. The Queen of Oude left Harley House in great state, her Indian crown being placed in the centre. It is a lofty coronet-like cap, in form something like the coronets of our peers, only higher and rounder at the top and, instead of velvet, is a mass of gold tissue ornamented with jewles. On the top of the cap are placed some extraordinary silver ornaments, which sway and jingle about with every movement, producing a sound like a number of silver bells. From the rim of the crown depends the veil, which is really two curtains of gold and colored tissue that meet over the face and then pass down each shoulder. The Queen of Oude wore a cloak of gold tissu pendant from her shoulders, which was borne by a Hindoo lady in waiting," who alone was permitted to enter the carriage with her.—The Queen's dress was a blaze of Eastern magnificence, but she had adopted European fashions sufficiently to display the finest silk stocks of which, though they were ornamented with gold anklets. Her female attendant was remarkable for the absence of gold and jewels, wearing a plain Indian dress, with large red stripes. The Queen, whose name and style is "Janabi Aleeah Mootaleah Nawab Begum Begum Saheb," was attended by a numerous suite, including Mohummud Joorut Alie Khan Bahadoor, a great grandson of Nadir Shah; a chamberlain, a physician, a secretary, a diplomatic agent, and several other officers.—The dresses of the Princess of Oude will doubtless interest most of our metropolitan readers. They each wore the same sort of high coronet cap of gold and jewels, but ornamented with a few small feathers, and without the silver ornaments peculiar to the crown of the Queen. The young Prince was magnificently decorated with jewels, the dress itself being composed of cloth of gold. The Oudians still delight in calling this prince the "heir apparent," and his name and style are "Wuliee Auhad Mirza Mohummud Hamid Allie Bahadoor." His uncle, the elder prince, is called "Mirza Sikunder Hushmut Jumad Allie Bahadoor."

A pro-Slavery paper is about to make its appearance in Manchester, England. The prospectus says it intends to represent the cotton interest, of which Great Britain is the centre, and is established by gentlemen connected with the various branches of the cotton trade, and it will also discuss the negro question and the nature of the negro, and investigate the laws of his wise and humane government, without relation to the abstract theories of Willberforce and of Exeter Hall on the one hand, or the extreme and brutal views of the Cotton planters on the other. The paper will be called the *Manchester Cotton Press.*

In the case of the man Van Lien, who was mysteously murdered in New York on the 28th ult, the Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The citizens not being satisfied with this verdict, held a public meeting to consider the whole circumstances of the case. Inflammatory speeches were delivered—judges, magistrates, and policemen were blamed for giving countenance to murderers and burglars, and an intimation that some of the corrupt officials should be handled for their neglect of duty, was received with applause. It was also resolved that a Vigilance Committee has been formed, and now New York may be said to be under the jurisdiction of Judge Lynch.

Now that the Nicaraguans have got rid of Gen. Walker and his piratical crew, they are proceeding to the formation of a State government. The special correspondence of the *New York Tribune*, writing from San Juan Del Norte, states that General Martinez, a Granadian, has been made Provincial President of Nicaragua, and Gen. Jarez Minister of war and Commander-in-Chief of the army for eight months, when a general election will be held.

THE FASHIONS.—At the ball given by the French *Ministere des affoires Etrangeres* the great court beauty proved the falsehood of those who had pronounced the form of her leg faulty above the knee; and the dress, for the first time introduced, which leaves it entirely open on one side, only fastened at intervals by a jewelled brooch, displayed the truth in all its snowy purity.—[*Paris Correspondence of the Atlas.*

We have intelligence from Utah to the 1st ult. The Mormons are becoming greatly excited at the expected arrival of the United States troops. They assert that they are a much and undeservedly abused people. The *Mormon News* in an article attempting to prove that Salt Lake Valley is 1000 miles away from any place, has no navigable waters, no runs or dews, is barren and inhospitable, and offers no inducement to a money-getting speculating world. None but Latter Day Saints can, would, or should live there.

Markets.

DETROIT, August 11, 1857.

Contracts were offered this morning for the delivery of new wheat in from four to eight days, $1 35 to 1 50, but we do not learn that any bargains were closed.

One of our Mills 12,000 bu were offered in this way. The lot purchased a few days since proved too damp for grinding, so that those who have made up their mouths for a taste of the "staff of life," of the growth of 1857, will have to "wait for the waggon."

Flour.—Dull and tending downward.—The stock on the market is small, but the demand just now is still less. All seem to be waiting for the "good time coming."—The only sale we have to report is one of 80 bbls. on private terms.

Corn—Dull at 73 a 75c.

Provisions—Moderate sales of mess pork at $25. Mess beef firm at $15.

Fish—Supply large, and very limited demand. Prices unchanged.

Butter—Quiet at 16c.

Eggs—Buoyant. Sales 4 bbls at 12c a 14c.

TORONTO, August 10, 1857.

Very little business was done in the market to-day.

Nothing offered in the wheat market,

Potatoes were the most abundant commodity offering. They sold at a decline, and are now quotable at 5s a 7s 6d per bushel.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1857.

Flour.—Five cents better for common and medium grades; sales 6,000 brls at $6 45 a $6 60 for Superfine State: $6 80 a $6 90 for extra State; $6 40 a $6 60 for superfine; $6 70 a $ 6 75 for common to medium extra do. Canadian firm; sales 500 brls at $6 50 a 6 60 for superfine; $6 90 a 8 75 for extra.

Wheat—Without material change; sales 1000 bushels at $1 44 for common Milwaukee club; $1 65 for mixed western. Rye firm at 100c a 105c. Corn lower; sales 70,000 bushels mixed Western at 76 a 85c closing at latter price.

Provisions.—Pork quiet; prices unchanged. Beef steady. Lard firm. Cut meats and bacon scarce and firm.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office August 15th, 1857.

Alexander Mrs, M. A. McLocklin Peter.
Berner James. McGee John L.
Butler Mrs. Ellen. McNaughton J. B.
Brown Charles, McClendon. Hugh.
Brown Mrs. Martha. McCann Patrick.
Briglet Henry. McCue John.
Baby, W. D. McCarthy Jeremiah.
Crawford William. Moore John.
Chorlek Euphain. Merdot Ulett.
Downing John. Parrint Alex.
Duplice Moses. Parrent Benjamin.
Ewart John. Roe Daniel.
Ferry Thomas. Renoe Mark.
Feclande Magoillers. Roy Alex.
Gorman Thomas. Gilbert Renand.
Gauthiere J. B. 2. Sloan Thomas.
Goodwin Mrs. 2. Toranjoe Lelestin.
Gaze Mrs. Elizabeth. Thompson Robert.
Hunson Edward. Taylor Richnal.
Hilland Miss Susan. Talbot George.
Jones Alfred, Ward Mr. Thomas.
Kentucky Barrel. White George.
Laughton Thomas. Whiting A. J.
Morint Albert.

Post Office Money Orders issued and received.

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that my information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgmentand execution, and may sell the property seized by virtue of the said writ And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit : } given that a Court
of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the 8th day of Sept. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are required to take notice, and to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
7th Aug., 1857. }



WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed, and in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE, adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture, before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same pupose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

INDIAN LAND SALE

AT SYDENHAM, (Owen's Sound, on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER next, and following days, at TEN o'clock, A.M., will be sold at *Public Auction*, about

100,000 Acres of Wild Lands,

consisting of the Township of Albemarle, 500 Lots in Keppel and Amabel, and the Township of Sarawak, which comprises the Nawash Tract, the Town Plot of Brooke, and the Caughnawaga Settlement, fronting on Owen's Sound.

The Farm Lands will be put up to sale in lots or parcels varying in quantity from 10 to 140 acres, free from condition of settlement duty Excepting 22 lots in Keppel and Amabel, which remained unsold last year, and are subject to road duty, as already notified.

The Town and Park Lots in Brooke, which is situated on the site of the Indian Village at the joining the Town of Sydenham, will be put up in 1 acres and 5 acres respectively.

The terms will be one-fourth of the whole purchase price in Cash at the time of Sale, and the balance to be paid in six equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Purchasers of Town Lots will have the option of complying with the terms in the preceding clause, or of taking a lease for ten years, paying rent annually at the rate of six per cent on the auction price. And completing the purchase by adding 25 per cent to the original price at the expiration of these ten years.

Forms of the proposed Lease may be seen at the Indian Office in Toronto, or on the ground during the sale.

The Department reserves to itself the power of attaching to any lot at the time of sale, the obligation on the part of the purchaser to pay for any improvement which may have been made on such lot previously to the survey thereof by E. *H.* Kertland, Provincial Surveyor; the amount of which will in each case be added to the upset valuation of the lot.

An Agent, or person to conduct the sale, will be at Owen's Sound, on and after the 5th September, for the purpose of affording to intending purchasers such further information as may be required.

A Bank Agent will also be in attendance during the sale, to whom all payments must be made within 24 hours after the purchase, otherwise the lands must be resold at the risk of the failing purchaser.

Lithographic plans of the various Lots comprised in the aforesaid tracts are now being prepared, and will be supplied to intending purchasers, at the Indian Office in Toronto, " gratuitously," after the 10th of August next, and at Owen's Sound during the Sale.

R. T. PENNEFATHER,
Superintendent General.

Indian Department,
Toronto, 22nd July, 1857.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

TORONTO, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by the 20th Vic., Cap XXXII Sec. 18—provision is made for establishing Boards of Arts and Manufactures in and for Upper and Lower Canada respectively.

And by the 30th Section of said Act, Provisions is made that each such Board may be organized during the present year, at any time and place to be named by the Minister of Agriculture.

And whereas, by the 20th, 22d, 23d, and 24th Sections of said Act, said Board shall be composed of certain persons and members thereof, viz: the Minister of Agriculture for the time being, the Professors in all chartered Universities and Colleges in Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper and Lower Canada; the President of and a Delegate or Delegates from each of the Incorporated Mechanics' Institutes as provided in said Mechanics' Institutes shall have paid into the funds of said Board of Arts and Manufactures, a sum at least equal to one-tenth of the amount of Government aid granted to such Institute for the year then last past; and provided also that no Mechanics' Institute shall send more Delegates than in the ratio of one Delegate for every ten of its members, who shall have subscribed and paid 5s each to the funds of the Institute to which they belong; such Delegates from the Boards of Trade and Mechanics' Institutes of the Electoral at the first meetings of those bodies held after the first day of July last past.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the said 30th section, I, the Minister of Agriculture, do hereby appoint

TUESDAY, the 25th day of AUGUST inst.

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon for the Meeting of persons being 6r entitled to become Members of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures respectively. Such meetings to be held at the Mechanics' Institutes, in the Cities of Toronto and Montreal, respectively, for the organization then and there of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures, in accordance with the said Act.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET.
Minister of Agriculture.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 5th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, August, 10.

The Canadian mail steamship *Indian*, Jones, commander, passed Riviere du Loup at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and arrived in this port at 9 P.M., with advices from London and Liverpool to 29th July. In addition to full cargo, she brings 103 cabin and 180 steerage passengers.

The *Indian* sailed from Liverpool at 1.30 P.M., 29th ult.; at 4 P.M., passed the *Anglo-Saxon* from Quebec. Experienced heavy head sea till 24 August; afterwards, foggy weather.

The *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived in the Mersey early on Sunday morning, 26th ult.; the *Columbia*, from New York, 29th July.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY EVENING.—D'Israeli brought forward a motion relative to the state of affairs in India which resulted in an address to the Queen, pledging support to Government in the Indian difficulty.

Troops are being shipped for India with every despatch.

Baron Rothschild was returned to Parliament for the city of London without opposition.

The United States frigates *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* sailed for Cork with the telegraph cable.

The yacht *Charter Oak* arrived from New York on the 28th with only 3 men on board.

Rumours that Napoleon was assassinated prevailed in London on the 28th, causing the funds to decline. Later accounts from Paris do not mention any such outrage.

Latest.

INDIA.

The *America* arrived at Trieste on the 28th of July, at 9 a.m. She left Alexandria on the 23rd of July. The Indian mails left Alexandria on the 23rd with advices from Calcutta to the 21st of June, Madras 28th June, Ceylon 1st July, Bombay 1st July, and Hong Kong 10th June.

The mutiny had continued to spread among the troops of the Bengal army. The ex king of Oude has been arrested and with his minister has been imprisoned in Fort William. The Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracy.—Up to the 17th June Gen. Barnard had repulsed several sorties from Delhi with heavy losses to the insurgents. He was waiting for reinforcements from Madras. It is positively stated that Delhi has been captured, but the intelligence is not confirmed from Bombay, and seems premature. An act has been passed by the Legislature placing the Indian press under a license system.

The native troops at Calcutta and the brigade at Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed. An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras, but the army of that presidency and that of Bombay are both without the slightest sign of disaffection.

CHINA.

The Chinese fleet has been destroyed in two severe engagements. The Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy. We have eighty three m n killed and wounded Major Kearny was killed in the last engagement. Commodore Keppel and the master of the *Raleigh* have been tried for the loss of that vessel and acquitted. All is quiet in the north. The prices of tea had advanced both at Foochoo Foo and at Shanghai.

The World Carried by a Coup de Main.

A GIGANTIC BUSINESS PLAN.

In all our newspaper experience we have never known any invention or discovery to so completely enchain public attention, and enlist universal confidence, as Holloway's world-sanctioned remedies. All nations seem to have received and adopted them. The journals of the old world, even the leading medical publications there, lent from the first their powerful aid to the inventor. Brother Jonathan followed in the wake of John Bull, and made such enormous drafts upon Professor Holloway's Central Establishment in London, that he found it necessary to come over, and set up a new manufactory in Commercial Capital of America. With this main depot for the new world, he has connected more than thirty thousand dependent agencies, in the various States and Territories of the Union. And this is but a fraction of his gigantic distributive system. He counts his agents by hundreds of thousands, and the mails groan under the weight of his correspondence. He pays the revenue of a petty prince in postage and freight, and we have yet to see the man who can point out a paper, in which Holloway's name has not been mentioned. All this vast system of production, disbursement dissemination, and publicity is under his own immediate management, and he governs it as easy as a telegraphic operator controls the fiery tongue of the lightening. Truly he is a man in whose mental organization the heighest and rarest qualites seems to have commingled. He has done more for suffering humanity in twenty years, than medical science had previously accomplished in twenty centuries.—*Boston "Journal."*

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor

herstburg, 1st August, 1857.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

A BY-LAW.

To impose a duty on Hawkers and Pedlars.

[Passed 28th January, A. D. 1854.

I. WHEREAS by an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Excise, so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal authorities of that part of the Province," it is amongst other things enacted, that the Municipal Council of any county or city in Upper Canada shall have full power and authority to make By-Laws for regulating and governing Hawkers and Pedlars, and for requiring any such person to obtain a License from such officer of the Munipality as shall be designated in such By-Law.

II. Be it enacted, by the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Essex, in Council assembled, by virtue of and under "The Municipal Corporations Act of 1849." That no Hawkers and pedlars, and other trading persons, going from place to place, or travelling, in any way whatever for such purpose, or who have not become householders by permanent residence in any town or place within the said County of Essex, shall carry to sell, or expose or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise, without first taking out a License for such purpose.

III. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Licenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be granted by J. H. Wilkinson, the County Clerk, upon a certificate from the County Treasurer, that such person has paid the amount of such License into his hands. And for every person applying for the same, the sum of £7 10s for double horse conveyances; the sum of £5 for single horse conveyances; and the sum of £2 for foot-pedlars and Hawkers; and for any persons peddling or hawking in any other conveyance than above enumerated, the sum of ten pounds.

IV. Be it further enacted, by the autority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall sell or carry to sell, or expose or offer to sell, any goods wares or merchandize without first having obtained a License therefor, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every contravention of this By-Law, to be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace of the County of Essex; and in default of sufficient distress, the party so convicted to be imprisoned in the common Gaol of the County of Essex for a period not exceeding twenty days.

V. Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all moneys received for Licenses, and all penalties and fees levied and collected under this By-Law, shall be paid into the Treasury of the County of Essex, which shall form part of the general funds of the County.

County papers copy for one month.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jewsled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those I use have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C, Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

To raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-lines and improving County Roads, in the County of Essex.

Whereas it is expedient to raise by way of loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-Lines and improving County Roads, and particularly for opening out the series of Town-lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West; and whereas the whole rateable property of the County of Essex as returned for the year 1856 was £709,000 and whereas it will require the sum of £3300, to be raised levied and collected annually to pay the interest upon the said sum of £30,000; and the creation of a sinking fund and whereas it will require an annual rate of 1d and ½ in the £ as a special rate to pay the interest on the said loan through the space of 20 years and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principle of the said loan,

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in Council Assembled under and by virtue of the "U. C, Municipal Corporations Act of 1849," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Warden of the said county of Essex for the time being to raise by way of loan, and he is hereby authorized and required for and on behalf, and in the name of this Council, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six, per cent per annum, from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £30.000 currency, for the term of 20 years, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, to be by him appropriated, under the direction of this Council for opening Town lines and improving County Roads and particularly for opening out the series of Town lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts, North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West.

II. And be it enacted that it shall & may be lawful for the Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money in Sterling or otherwise, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of £30.000 currency, as any person or persons, body Corporate or politic shall agree to advance upon the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed.

III. Be it enacted that the said Debentures shall bear interest from the dates thereof respectively, at the rate of six per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, or such other place as may be agreed upon by the Warden and the party or parties who may agree to advance the said sum, half yearly on the first days of January and July, in each year, such Debentures to be under the Common Seal of the County, and they shall be signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, and shall have coupons attached to each for the said interest, with the signatures or initials of the Warden and Treasurer thereon; and the said Debentures shall be made payable 20 years after date.

IV. Be it enacted, that for the purpose of paying the said sum of £30,000 so to be borrowed and interest thereon, there shall be raised, levied and collected upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County of Essex a special rate in each year over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments whatever, a rate of 1½d in the £ from the year 1858 to the year 1878, both years inclusive.

NOTICE. The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in the Council Chamber in the town of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, on the 3rd day of November A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipalities are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

The first publication of this By-Law in the "Maple Leaf" Newspaper, published in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, was on the 23rd day of July 1857.

Further notice is hereby given, that Tuesday the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the following places has been appointed by the aforesaid Municipal Council, for a general meeting within the several Municipalities comprising the county of Essex, to take the said By-Law into consideration and to signify their approval or disapproval thereof.

Amherstburg, at the Town Hall.
Anderdon, at the School House, 2nd con.
Colchester, at the Town Hall.
Gosfield at the Town Hall.
Maidstone at John Morin's 4th con.
Malden, at the School House 3rd con.
Mersea, at the Union School House.
Rochester, at the School House 2nd con.
Sandwich, at the old Court House.
Tilbury West, at the School House on lot No. 6 broken front.
Windsor, at the Town Hall.

THEODORE MALOTT,
Warden.

J. H. WILKINSON,
County Clerk.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others canbe accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	. .	$7 50
Fine	. .	6 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to	$2 00 per 100lbs
Rye	do	2 20 do
Corn Meal,	. .	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	. .	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	. .	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between G. & G. A. BULLOCK has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by G. A. BULLOCK to whom all Debts due the late firm must be paid.

G. BULLOCK,
G. A. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 31st March, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are par ticularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be evaded the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

Thorough-Bred Devon Bull "ROVER."

FOR SALE!!!

ROVER, was bred by J. W. Hamlin, West Aurora. N. Y. Dam Lady Gasper, g. dam Fairy, g. g. dam Rose, g. g. g. dam Cherry; was by Billy and Beauty, both imported by R. C. Gapper.

Sire Chingacook, bred by W. P. and C. S. Wainright, the meadows near Rhinebeck, N. Y. Chingacook's sire was "Cincus," dam "Helena." Sire of Uncas was, "Niganticole" (imported) dam "Nonpareil" (imported.) Helena was imported into the United States from the herd of Mr. James Querty Devonshire, England. Rover was the *prize* last year at the Michigan State Fair, as a yearling, in the class of Foreign Stock and is now about one year and a half old.

For particulars apply to ROWLAND WINGFIELD near Amherstburg, who would have no objection to exchange for *piece* New Leicester Sheep. The price is one hundred dollars, the proprietor being anxious to sell not having any convenience for keeping a Bull.

The Villa, July 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Joseph N. Reid, Ship Carpenter by Trade. When last heard from, was in Sandwich, C. W. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Reid, 19th St. second door above Callowhill St., East side, Philadelphia.

Also any information respecting her Father and her Brother William, would be gratefully received.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

July, 1857.

30. AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30.

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premiser.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE
1857.
NEW
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
NEW STYLE
PRINTS
PRINTED MUSLINS,
DRESS GOODS,
IN VARIETY.
ALL WOOL
DELAINES
PRINTED DELAINES,
Silks, Silk Parasols
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
IRISH LINENS,
UNBLEACHED
Cottons & Sheeting,
BLEACHED DO. DO.
CARPETING
ALL WOOL,
UNION—All Wool
TWEEDS,
DOESKINS,
MOLESKINS,
JEANS,
COTTON YARNS,
&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF
BEST TEAS,
CUBA AND MUSCOVADA
SUGARS,
GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO
GREEN AND ROASTED
COFFEES,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
Putty, Nails, Iron,
POTASH KETTLES,
FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able or secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howett, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. G. M. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR L. A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage to call and would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT, which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, of PARKER DEARDESS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE TOWN LOTS.

There will be sold by Auction, on SATURDAY the 8th day of August next, upon the premises, at 12 o'Clock noon. Three Lots, being part of Lot No. 1. South side of Church Street, on the "Pajot Farm," in the Town of Sandwich.

Terms:—One Half down and the remainder of the purchase money in 6 months.

STANISLAS LASSALINE.

Sandwich, 25th July 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,

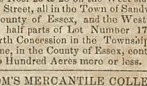
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)

on the various branches of his profession.

OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education to Agriculture, or Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (whether at all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 5 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steem. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds. Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, no ointment of the kind is anywhere employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Malden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums mentioned thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston styles viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 10½ or No. 3.
No. 22 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

On Feeding Horses, Preventing Glanders and Farcy.

A distinguished veterinary surgeon, Professor Dunn, of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, calls attention to the following errors in the dieting of farm horses, which are not less common in this country than in Scotland.

1st. Much too long an interval is allowed to intervene between the times of feeding.—Horses are frequently worked six hours consecutive during which time they receive no food whatever. This practice has been found by experience to be prejudicial to their health, including debility and predisposing to diseases of the digestive system. The natural habits and digestive organs of the horse alike prove that he is not destined for long fasts; as the smallness of his stomach indicates the necessity of supplying it with comparatively small quantities of aliment at short intervals. When at liberty, he eats during 20 out of 24 hours. This natural habit may be modified, but pains should be taken not to run into the opposite extreme. A horse or mule when at work during the day on the farm, should have some nutritious food every five hours at the outside, if the purpose is not to impair his constitutional powers. When a plough team is taken up early in the morning, and expected to work till noon before receiving feeding, it is the present practice of the best Scotch farmers to give each horse a lunch of a pound or more of oatmeal or beanmeal cake between nine and ten o'clock. Some prefer to mix oat and bean or peameal, which is wet with water and "fired" or baked; the cooking enables the digestive organs to render the nutritive elements at once available for the exertions of labour. Dr. Dunn is acquainted with several farmers, "who give these cakes whenever the work is severe and the hours long, and all of them agree that their horses are now in much better health and condition, and less frequently attacked by indigestion and colic, than they were when subjected to protracted abstinence, and without an intermediate meal."

2nd. Food may be improper on account of over quantity, excess of nutritiveness, or bad quality. By taking into charge a quantity of food in the stomach at once, the immediate bad consequences may be wind colic, inflammation of the bowels and the surrounding membranes, a founder; and occasionally the swelling of food eaten dry causes a rupture of the stomach or intestines. An animal scantily fed from day to day, sometimes get loose and finds access to a bag or bin of grain, and being hungry, gorges himself almost to suffocation; or a bad servant may feed to excess, and out of all reason. We have frequently wondered why grain or water taken into the stomach of a horse should so immediately affect his feet, producing the inflammation called *leaminitis*—an inflamed state of the extreme vascular membrane or lamina of the hoof. Let us see if we can get at the philosophy of a common founder. A translation of a positive disease from one part of the system to another, by what doctors call *metastasis*, is common enough; but a horse may be foundered where there is no positive disorder in the digestive organs, and only an unnatural irritation from the presence of water or food improperly taken into the stomach. The excessive distention by which he has been subject to on the highway or elsewhere, have brought the vascular and tender parts of the hoof into a condition approximating inflammation before either water or food is swallowed. The antecedent hard service of the feet is a material fact in the case; for with out previous driving, and too often hard driving, an acute founder is seldom seen. A sudden shock is inflicted on the nervous system in the stomach, which is sound, and its force shatters first, not the stomach, but the heated, enfeebled, and partially inflamed feet, which are connected with the stomach by abundant nerves. If the feet of a horse be covered with water, this revulsion from the stomach to the lamina of the hoofs seldom occurs to an injurious degree. This brief explanation indicates the propriety of bleeding and letting a recently founded horse stand in a stream of water to cool.—Give him rest and physic. Proper feeding implies the use of neither too much or too little grain, and a due proportion of hay, corn blades, shucks, straw, pea-vines, or other forage, which had better be cut before it is consumed. If this forage is sound, bright, and was harvested at the proper time, less grain will suffice to keep a horse in good condition. Where one has neither hay, nor blades, nor straw, much care should be had lest highly nutritive food, like corn, produce eruptions on the skin, enlargements of the liver, yellow water and other maladies. If no other bulky forage can be had, horses should have browse wi h their grain to aid in distending the stomach and intestines, for bulk is an important element in healthy digestion.

Glanders and *Farcy* have a common origin, the vitiated state of the blood, and are regarded as only different stages of a progressive disorder. As induced by insufficient or bad food, farcy usually appears first; and may continue for some time before any symptoms of glanders present themselves.—Farcy is characterized as an unhealthy inflammation of the absorbent vessels and glands, which becomes swollen from the disposition of lymph, and soon ulcerate and discharge matter of a morbid and varying character. The poison that gave birth to it is carried by the blood to all parts of the body and under favourable circumstances, rapidly produces itself. Tubercles are formed in all the lymphatic glands and in the substance of the lungs. Ulcerations appear on the mucous membrane of the nostrils, which is attacked on account of its high vascularity. Those parts first undergo disintegration, which require for their healthy existence the largest amount of blood. Between symptoms of farcy and glanders, and the fatal termination of the disease, a very favorable time intervenes, according to the strength or feebleness of the constitution, and virulence of the malady. Whatever impairs the general health, or in any way vitiates the integrity of the system, may be regarded as a cause of glanders. It follows colds, influenza, strangles, diabetes, and perhaps all other debilitating affections incident to bad shelters, over-work, and insufficient food. Like all other diseases that mark the premature loss of vital power, farcy and glanders are easier prevented than cured. When from any cause the gland, mucous, or serous membrane of an animal become inflamed, while its general health and constitution remain unimpaired, the purulent or sequeous secretions that may ensue, as in colds or common distempers, are of a healthy nature and they serve to work off the inflammatory action which results in a speedy and perfect recovery. To maintain the stamina of life in full vigour in all animals of any value, is an object of great importance; for the principle applies to the human as well as to beasts and birds. Proper care and protection, avoiding all extremes and unnecessary exposures, and feeding regularly, that the system may never be surfeited by an excess of nutritive matter in the digestive and assimilative organs, and never weakened by a deficiency of the same, are the cardinal points in animal physiology to be kept constantly in view. All infected animals should be removed from those still undiseased, lest the exhalations from the former, and perhaps direct contact, communicate the distemper to the latter. In systems predisposed to malady, it requires the least possible poison, acting as leaven, to excite a morbid action in organs previously in an apparently sound condition. Under skillful treatment, glandered horses sometimes live and perform labour for a number of years. This, however, only proves what every close observer must have witnessed, that had the same care been taken of health before it was partially sacrificed, that was exhibited afterwards, no injury of the kind would have occurred. When medical men shall come to understand their noble mission, and the people comprehend their true interest, the *prevention* of maladies, not their *cure*, will be the grand purpose of what is now the Healing Art. Physicians ought to be better paid for their patient study and wisdom that prevents sickness, with its pains, loss of time, and other incidental expenses and misfortunes, than for the less skill of treating diseases according to the prescribed rules and theories of the profession.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Clenching Horse Shoe Nails.

As I once passed through this town, one of my horses' shoes became loose, and I went to the shop of a smith named Lovelace, to get it fastened. The shoe was nearly new, and had become loose in consequence of the nails having drawn out of the hoof, and although they had been clinched in the manner universally practiced. The smith remarked that all the other shoes were loose, and would soon drop off, and when I requested him to take them off and replace them; and then did I perceive the different mode, which he adopted for fixing them, which I will here detail. As fast as he drove the nails, he merely bent the points down to the hoof, without, as is customary, twisting them with the pincers; these he then *drove home*, clinching them against a heavy pair of pinces, which were now not very sharp; and after this had been carefully done, he twisted off each nail as close as possible to the hoof; the pincers being dull, the nail was held hold, so as to get a perfect *twist round* before it separated. Those twists were then beaten close to the hoof and filed smooth, but not to such a degree as to require off the twist of the nail, "Oh, oh!" said I, "I have learned a lesson in horse shoeing." "Yes," said he, "and a valuable one; if I were ever to lose a single shoe in a long day's hunt, I should have to shut up my shop; my business is to be on the lookout belonging to the hunt, and the loss of a shoe would be the probable ruin of a horse, worth perhaps a thousand pounds; but I am never fearful of such an accident." "Simply because you drive home and clinch the nails before you twist them off," said I. "Yes," replied he, "by which I secure a *rivet* as well as a *clinch*." The thing was as clear as the light of day, and I have several times endeavored to make our shoeing smiths understand it, but they cannot see the advantage it would be to themselves, and guess, therefore, *it would never do in these parts*; but if my brother farmers cannot see how it works with half an eye, and have not a resolution to get it put it in practice, they ought to see the shoes drop from the feet of their horses daily, as I once was accustomed to do. Now, let any one take up an old horse shoe at any of the smith's shops on the roads, and examine the clinch of the nails which have drawn out of the hoof, and he will soon perceive how the thing operates. In short, if the nails are driven home before twisting off, and the *twist formed by the twist*, be not afterwards removed by the rasp, I should be glad to be told how the shoe is to come off at all, unless by first cutting out the twist.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Hints to Farmers.

Toads are the best protection of cabbage against lice.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Peas are considerably improved by grafting on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c., from insects.

Lard never spoils in warm weather, if it is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding corn, sixty pounds ground goes as far as one hundred pounds in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine, it injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.

Money expended in drying land, by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

To cure scratches on a horse, wash their legs with warm soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure the worst case.

Timber, when cut in the spring, and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall.

Wild onions may be destroyed by cultivating corn, plowing and leaving the corn in the plowed state all winter.

Celery should be carefully taken from the trenches, and packed in boxes with dirt, or left out upon the cellar bottom; let the earth be moist, and not too wet or dry. If left out in branches during the winter and covered, it often is destroyed by the frost, and unfit for use.

TO PRESERVE GOOSEBERRIES.—Heat to boiling point, in a preserving kettle, with sugar,—say from half a pound to three-quarters, for each pound of fruit and serve up hot.

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, IN THE BEAUTIFUL

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On the No. 11, there is erected a POT ASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been in constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, having an annual rental of £25, which has been in operation for a few years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 32 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE thereto connected, and is pleasantly situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the beautiful and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all other conveniences necessary for the use and comfort of a private family.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£350.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo on the line, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	
(New Propeller,)	

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-West Transportation Company, on Lake on the Erie Canal, and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Deck passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandise, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities in Shipping of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & CO., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK & CO., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon } A. T. SPENCER & CO.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" } Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Due was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANETTE.
Administrator.
Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons contracting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch,

WILLIAM BAIN.
Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concessions, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is conveniently to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New York, AGENT.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.
JOHN J. FITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

FOLSOM'S
MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.
INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,
E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL
FACULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD, Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD, Teachers of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS, Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN CROWELL,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c.,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES, REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON, JAS. G. WORTS, PROF. A. THOMS,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARING, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES W. W. HARDER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. B. Waring,	Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin,	D. P. Eels.
S. H. Mather,	C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance,	Geo. Willey

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT

embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses,* and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING.

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries,* made such such by *arbitrary and unphilosophic methods, mystery and false notions;* and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE.

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript exercises, modified somewhat as to the variety of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by blending the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest* and most complicated Wholesale and Commission, as well as Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business men, and is designed for such persons as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering upon Business.

By taking in addition the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its branches, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West.—Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Analytical Chirographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cincinnati, Louisville and Toledo. Many other places are open for good teachers of Clarkythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for any of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LIQUORS AND WINES,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The tables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS now and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
Amherstburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized gents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN
Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.
Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 30 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.
Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Office of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, purchasers for the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and eminent farmers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres; 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to,

C. & W. ROBINSON.
Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1857. NO. 26.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.

At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy

Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.

Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea,
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT & AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in the line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

Select Poetry.

'Tis Long Ago.

'Tis long ago since last we met—
Since last I held thy hand—
And vowed thou wert in form and grace,
The noblest in the land!
For I could see in all thy ways,
Love's hallowed beauty shine;
And thou hadst no sweet hope unshared
By this warm heart of mine,

Now time has written on my brow
The lines that tell of age;
For life is but the book of Time,
Each altered look a page!
There's less of gladness in my heart,
Its giddy thoughts have flown;
Like leaves from some old forest tree,
By tempests bent and blown!

Thy looks have changed—upon thy cheeks
I see the work of years;
The roses now but dimly bloom,
Like blushes dim through tears!
Thy words have not the mellow flow
They had in days of old,
When still as stars we listened to
The dreams love fondly told!

Ah! those were far the happiest days
We spent, when life was young;
When all the glories of the earth
Like crowns about us hung.
Those pleasures have not wholly gone—
E'en now we sometimes feast
On what we should have loved the most,
Yet blindly loved the least.

I Come From Ashbrooke.

Continued from our last.

Well, this went on, it might be for a month, and folks in the village began to talk and wink, and say, what would come next, now that Ding Dong Will was caught at last. I tried to keep things going as well as I could, but it was of very little use. The business fell off; and I never will forget the sinking feel I got when the riders began to go straight on through the village—past the old Forge—and pull up at a new place, lately opened, beyond the church! After all they only did what was natural, and went where they would be best attended to. By-and-by I saw a change coming on Ding Dong Will—very odd change. With all his foolishness, he had been in great spirits —always laughing—without much meaning to be sure; but, still as I say in great spirits. But now I saw that he was turning quite another way, getting quite a down-hearted moping kind of manner, I couldn't well make out. He would come in of an evening —very rough and sulky—and sit down before the fire looking into the coals, and never open his mouth for hours at a time. Then she would get up and walk up and down, stamping and muttering—nothing very bad, you may be sure. I soon guessed—indeed I heard as much in the village —that she was drawing off a bit—or else trying her play-acting upon him, for she was full of those kind of tricks. She was a very deep one, that Mary Arthur, and it was a pity she ever came into the place. She had a kind of up-and-down way of treating him—one time being all smiles and pleasantness, and next day like a lump of ice,—pretending not to see him when he came in. She made him know his place—rolling her black eyes back and forward in every direction but his; then he would come home raging and swearing. I often wondered what she could be at, or what was at the bottom of it all; and I believe, I would never have come at the truth if it did'nt happen one day I was up against a handsome looking gentleman in a fisherman's hat, just at the door of the Joyful Heart. They told me inside it was young Mr. Temple of Temple Court,—some ten miles off—come down to stop there for the fishing.

There it was! That was the secret of all! He had been there nigh on a fortnight—had come mind you, for two or three days' fishing; but the sport was so good he really must stay a bit longer. Quite natural—and you may say, quite proper! I'm thinking there was better sport going on in the parlour than ever be found in the river. Her head was nigh turned with it all, and I really believe she thought she was going to be Mistress of Temple Court before long—though how a young girl that had come down to London, and had seen a bit of life, should be so short-seeing is more than I can fancy. She took the notion into her head—that was certain—and every soul in the place could see what she was at, except the poor blind creature at the Forge; but even he had his eyes opened at last, for people now began to talk and whisper, and hope all was right at the Joyful Heart. I heard that the minister had gone once to speak with her; but came out very red and angry. No doubt she had bidden him mind his own concerns, and not meddle with her. As to old Joe Fenton's asking after his niece, he might as well have been cut out of a block of wood.

One morning just after breakfast, when he—Ding Dong Will—was sitting at the fire as usual, and not speaking a word, he turns round quite sharp upon me and says:

"What is that young Jack doing all this time? What do you say?"

"I'm sure I can't tell," I said, "unless it be fishing."

"Fishing!" said he, stamping down the coals with his great shoes, "like enough: I've never heard much of the fish in these waters."

"Still he does go out with a rod," I said; "there's nothing else here to amuse him, I suppose. But he goes on Monday."

"Look me in the face," says he, catching me by the wrist, you don't believe that he's come only for that?"

"I can't tell," said I, "unless it is that he likes Mary Arthur's company. She's a nice girl."

"Ah!" says he, "I've been thinking so some time back—the false, hollow jade!—This was at the bottom of all her tricks!—But I tell you what," said he, snatching his hammer, "let him look out, and not come in my way—I give him warning——"

With this he got a bit of iron upon the anvil and beat away at it like a wild man. Then he flung it down into a corner and taking his hat, walked out with great strides. I ran after him and took him by the arm, for I was in a desperate fright lest he should do something wicked. But he put me back quietly.

"See," said he, "I give you a caution, don't meddle with me. Mind——"

I did'nt try and stop him then, for he looked savage. But I followed a little behind. He made for the Joyful Heart; and just as he came under the porch, with his head down, and never heeding where he was going to, he ran full up against somebody, who without much more ado, gave him back his own, and flung him right against the wall.

"Now then young Hercules!" said a gay kind of voice—I knew it for Mr. Temple's, "now then look before you, will you? Keep the passage clear."

I thought the other was going to run at him straight, but he stopped himself quickly

"Who are you speaking to in that way?" said he, with a low kind of growl. "Is it your horse, or your dog, or your groom? Which? Are those manners?"

"Now Bruin," said the young man, "no words. Let me pass,—I'm in a hurry."

"Who was it taught you," says Ding Dong Will, with the same kind of growl, and not moving an inch,—"who taught you to call folks Brums and Herculeses—eh? I declare," says he, colouring up quite red, and trembling all over, "I've a mind to give you a lesson myself—I will by——"

I think he was going to spring at him this time, but I heard steps on the sanded floor and there was Mary Arthur standing before us. A fine creature she looked too. She was in a roaring rage—and her eyes had more of the devilish look in them than I had ever seen before.

"For shame," she said to Will — "for shame! What do you come here for, with your low brawling ways. Who asked you to come? Who wants you? Take him away—home—anywhere out of this!"

It was a piteous sight to look at poor Ding Dong Will, staring stupidly at her, and breathing hard, as if there was a weight on his chest.

"Mr. Temple," says she, turning to him quite changed, and with a gentle smile on her face, "can you forgive me for all this? That such a thing should have happened to you in our house! But it shall never occur again! Never, never!"

I could see he took her very easy, for he was looking out at something, and she had to say it twice over before he heard her.

"Sweet Mary," said he. "don't give yourself a moment's uneasiness about me. Let things go as they like, so that you don't put yourself out."

She looked after him biting her lip hard.

"Why don't you take him away as I told you!" she says at last. "What does he want here?"

I pitied him so much, to see him standing there so beaten down, that I could not help putting in my word.

"Well, I must say, Miss Mary, poor Ding Dong Will did'nt deserve this,—from you of all people."

"Hallo!" says Mr. Temple, coming back; "is this famous Ding Dong Will from over the way?"

"No other, sir," says I.

"Here, Ding Dong Will," says he, putting out his hand, "we mustn't fall out. If I had known it was you, you should have had the passage all to yourself. You're a fine fellow, Will, and I've often admired the way you swung the great hammer."

She was biting her lips still harder than before, but said nothing.

"Stop," said he, "I have a great idea. So this is Ding Dong Will! Whisper a minute, Mary."

He did whisper something to her, and you never saw what a change it made in her. She turned all scarlet, and gave him such a wicked devilish look.

"That is some joke," said she at last.

"Not a bit of it," says he, laughing, "not a bit of it. Ah! You see I know what goes on in the village!"

"I couldn't believe that you mean such a thing?" says she, getting white again.

"Stuff!" said he, very impatiently, "I tell you I am in earnest. Listen, Ding Dong Will. I must be off to London to morrow,—the ladies there are dying to see me, so go I must. Now I know there has been something on between you two,—don't tell me, I know all about it. So now friend Ding Dong, show yourself a man of spirit, and settle it sharp. And I promise you I'll come down myself to give the bride away, and start you both comfortably."

It was well for him that he was looking the other way, and didn't see the infernal look she gave him out of those eyes of hers. I think if there had been a knife convenient she would have plunged it into him at that minute. But she covered it all with a kind of forced laugh, and said she wasn't quite ready to be disposed of so quickly, and then made some excuse to run up stairs. Mr. Temple then yawned again, and went over to the window, and wondered would it be a fine night, as he had to dine out. Neither of us spoke to him, for his was an unfeeling fellow with all his generous offers. So we left him there, and I brought back Ding Dong Will to the Forge again.

About four o'clock that same day (it was almost dark at that hour,) when I was coming home from buying something in the village, I thought I saw him crossing over to the Joyful Heart; and as I passed the porch, I swear I saw the two of them (Mary Arthur and he) talking in the passage—there was no mistake about it—and she talking very eagerly.

Presently she drew him into the parlour, and shut the door. What could bring him there now, after the morning's business?—Well, I thought, he is a poor spirited creature, after all—a true spaniel! He didn't come in I suppose for an hour after that, and then in a wild sort of humour, as if he had been drinking. But what do you think of his denying that he had been near the Joyful Heart at all, or that he had seen her! Denied it flat! And then, when I pressed him on it, and asked if I wasn't to trust my own eyes, he began to show his teeth, and get savage. I was only a youngster then, and so had to put up with his humours; but I determined to leave him on the first convenient excuse. Dear! how that man was changed in a short time!

On this night he took a fancy that he should go to bed early. He was tired he said, and wanted rest after the day's trouble, and his heart was heavy. So I gave in to him at once, and were soon snug in our little cots on each side of the hearth: we used to sleep of nights in a queer kind of place just off the Forge, all vaulted over, with arches crossing one another and meeting, in a kind of carved bunch in the middle. This might have been the clergyman's pantry, or wine vaults, may be, in the old times. Whatever use they had for it, it was a very snug place. I recollect there were all sorts of queer faces with horns and hoofs, all carved out in the bunch; and I often lay awake at nights looking at them, and studying them, and thinking why they were grinning, and winking at me in that way.—I remember one creature that always aimed straight at you with his tail pointed, holding it like a gun.

It might have been about half past nine o'clock, or perhaps half past eight, when we turned in. I know I heard the old church clock chiming pleasantly as we lay down.—I was watching the fire flashing up and down, and taking a look at the funny faces in the bunch overhead, I soon went sound asleep. I woke again, before the fire was out, and looking towards Will's cot, saw that it was empty. A vague feeling of uneasiness mingled with my surprise at that discovery, made me jump out of bed in a moment. I reflected for a little—felt more uneasy than ever—huddled on my clothes in a great hurry—and, without giving myself a moments time for any second thoughts, went out to see what had become of Ding Dong Will.

He was not in the neighborhood of the Forge, so I followed a steep footpath in the wood behind, which led straight to the water's edge. I walked on a little, observing that the moon was out and the stars shining and the sky of a fine frosty blue, until I came to an old tree that I knew well. I had hardly cast a first careless look at it, before I started back all in a fright, for I saw at my feet, stretched out among the leaves, a figure with the fisherman's hat beside it. I knew it to be young Mr. Temple, lying there quite dead, and his face all over blood.

I thought I should have sunk down upon the earth with grief and horror, and ran farther along the pathway as fast as I could to a place where the trees opened a little, full in view of the moonlight. There, I saw Ding Dong Will standing quite still and motionless, with his hammer on his shoulder, and his face covered up in his hand.

He stayed a long time that way, without ever stirring, and then began to come up, very slowly, weeping his eyes up in the ground. I felt as if I were fixed to that one spot, and waited till he met me full face to face. What a guilty start he gave!—I thought he would have dropped.

"O, Will, Will! what have you been doing! Some terrible thing!"

"I—I—I, nothing!" he said staggering about, and hiding his face.

"What have you done with him—Mr. Temple?" I said, still holding him. He was trembling all over like a palsied man, and fell back against a tree with a deep groan. I saw how it was then—it was as good as written in his face. So I left him there —against the tree—and all the rest of that horrible night I wandered up and down along the roads and lanes: anything sooner than be under the same roof with him. At last morning came; and, as soon as the sun rose I stole back, and looking through the window, found that he was gone. I never like to think of that night, though it is so far back.

By noon the next day the whole town was in a fever: people talking and whispering at corners. He had been missed; but they were on his track, for it was well known that he was away among the hills hiding. They dragged the river all day; and, on that night, the body of young Mr. Temple was found; his head beaten in with a hammer.

What end Will Wichelo came to, it would not be hard to guess. But Mary Arthur—she who drove him on to it, as everybody knew—she was let away, and went up to London, where she lived to do mischief enough. The old Forge was shut up, and fell into greater ruin. For many a long day no one ventured near that part of the river walk after dark.

Bull in Clover.

AN INCIDENT IN THE DONEGANA.

We had made a very pleasant run down the St. Lawrence on a bright day and reached Montreal, about 7 p. m. On board were a number of Yankee girls, from New York and Philadelphia, who possessed a fair share of the beauty which distinguishes Americans, between the age of fifteen and eighteen. After tea, the gentlemen went outside to enjoy their cigars, the ladies retired to complete their toilets. These operations being respectively completed, both met again, about 9 p. m, in the drawing-room. A good looking young Philadelphian presided at the piano—the other young gents doing the beaux to the best of their ability—the ladies lolled on the luxurious sofa—silks of the richest hues were spread over crinolines of the most stunning dimensions—necks and arms were displayed of the fairest colors, and finest forms—hair of luxuriant growth, was dressed in the most attractive fashions—jewels, that dazzled the sight, glittered in the splendid light as if the mines of California and Golconda, had poured out their richest treasures to grace the scene. All this heightened by the splendid gas light, and gorgeous furniture of the Donegana, the reader may easily fancy a picture upon which any man might gaze with pleasure. At this moment in walked a fine looking officer of the ——th Regt. He was a splendid looking fellow, and his bright scarlet jacket and deep blue pants, set off his tall graceful figure to the best advantage. On his manly breast hung the medal that showed him to be a Crimean and a hero. We could not look, but with admiration on our good-looking countryman. Bull had come to see the girls. An entire stranger, his red jacket was his introduction.

The moment he entered, he was the centre of attraction for all eyes. The girls gazed with delight—the light knock-kneed Yankee beaux trembled. Introduction was an easy matter in such circumstances, and almost immediately we saw Bull the very centre of the gay assembly, sitting in a chair at one end of the sofa, the girls had surrounded him. The N. Y. & Phil's. were nowhere. Bull stroked his moustache and smiled condescendingly, a dozen pair of bright eyes watched to meet his looks—a dozen pair of coral lips burned to exchange even a word with the warrior—every face melted into the most bewitching smile, if Bull but condescended a look, Anon he took off salt junk fare, and bayonet charges, of storms and trenches, while every bosom heaved with sympathetic emotion. Bull was the hero of the hour, never was triumph so complete. Observing but unobserved we gazed with pleasure on the scene, and our flesh fairly crept with delight when we saw the sleeve of a scarlet jacket on the fair daughters of *Republican Institutions.*—*Sentinel.*

Miscellany.

AN INTERESTING MASONIC BIBLE.—The Free Masons of the 46th British Regiment, now stationed at Windsor, England, have in their possession the original bible belonging to Lodge No 227 of the Irish construction, once in existence in that corps, upon which George Washington afterwards commanded as chief of the army of the United States—was initiated into the the rites of Free Masonry. This book was taken in battle in 1777, during the American war, by our troops, and honorably restored to the Lodge of the 46th, with a military escort as a guard of honor.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Billious Headache, and all affections of the system which result from an insufficient or immoderate flow of bile, are at once relieved by the operation of Holloway's Pill's. Dyspepsia and liver diseases so inseparable; for the stomach and the liver always sympathise, and as this great medicine acts powerfully upon both these important organs, it performs the work of cure with a precision, rapidity and thoroughness which have no parallel in the records of medical practice. The Pills may be relied upon with the utmost confidence in cases of diarrhea, dysentery, cholera-morbus, spasms of the stomach, cholera infantum, and all other disorders affecting the digestive organs and the bowels.

AN ASSORTMENT.—In New York during June, there were six murders, nine garroting, six burglaries, four under the denomination of perjury and forgery, eighteen violent assaults, nineteen larcenies, eleven of the class of counterfeiting three suicides, and a riot every day for general amusement.

A clergyman who was reading to his congregation a chapter in Genesis, found the last sentence to be: "And the Lord gave unto Adam a wife." Turning over two leaves together he found written and read in an audible voice "and she was pitched without and within." He had unhappily, got into the middle of a description of Noah's Ark.

A facetious gentleman travelling in the county, on arriving at an inn, was met by the hostler, whom he thus addressed: "Boy, excuse that a gentleman from the vehicle, stabulate him, devote him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment, and when Aurora of morn shall again illumine the Oriental horizon, I will reward you with a pecuniary compensation for your amiable hospitality." The boy, not understanding a word, ran into the house saying, 'Master, here's a Dutchman wants to see you.'

CIRCULAR.

To the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Directors of the Agricultural Societies in the County of

GENTLEMEN:—

The Annual Exhibitions of our Provincial Agricultural Association have steadily advanced from year to year in magnitude and importance. Under the fostering influence of such Institutions, our country is rising rapidly to greatness, and we entertain sanguine hopes that the approaching Exhibition, to be held at Brantford, on the 29th and 30th of September, the 1st and 2nd of October, will proclaim to the world Canada's onward progress in all the industrial arts.

You may rest assured, Gentlemen, that no effort will be wanting on the part of the Local Committee, and those officially connected with the Association, to render all the arrangements complete. They will do everything in their power to ensure the success of the Exhibition. This will not perhaps be considered an inappropriate moment for expressing our acknowledgments to the Municipalities which have contributed the following sums to the Association, viz:—

The Town of Brantford	£1000	0 0
The County of Brant	500	0 0
" Waterloo	50	0 0
" Oxford	100	0 0
" Wentworth	50	0 0
" Norfolk	50	0 0
The County of Norfolk Agricultural Society	50	0 0

In addition to which, will be given the whole of the funds of the County of Brant Agricultural Society. The Prize List has already been issued, by which it will be observed that a much larger amount of Premiums will be awarded than upon any former occasion; while, with the view of encouraging improvement in every department of industry, the Judges will be instructed, as usual, to give Premiums and Diplomas to animals and articles of merit, which may not have been enumerated. And I am assured by the Local Committee, that every effort will be made to secure, in the vicinity of Brantford, fields of late spring grain and clover, to test the harvesting implements; and from the unusual lateness of the season, it is hoped we may yet be able to accomplish that desirable point. I am further permitted by the Managing Directors of our Railroads, to state that every accommodation will be afforded, at reduced fares, to the public, whereby persons residing as far distant as Toronto, Buffalo, London, and Stratford, may come by the morning trains to the Exhibition, and return home each evening. We trust that this will induce many thousands to be present who would not otherwise be able to attend.

It will be your province, Gentlemen, in your respective localities, to invite all to compete for the honors to be bestowed, and to solicit the local press to give you their valuable aid in showing that such institutions raise amongst us the standard of excellence, and foster the growth of all those arts which minister to man's comfort and convenience, while they are the great sources of a country's wealth. But there is one point, to which it is important you should draw the attention of the enterprising and skilful farmers of your County, viz.:—That although it has not been made by the Board a positive requirement of the successful Exhibitors of grain and other farm products, (except for the Canada Company's Prize,) that they should render a written statement of their respective systems of husbandry by which they have attained to such results, it is yet hoped that many will make an effort to furnish such information, for the Board of Agricultural to arrange and publish in their "Transactions." Such information should embrace the character of soil and subsoil, system of rotation, the time and manner of applying manure, quantity of seed sown, the best and most practical method of raising the different root crops, the most important points to be attended to in cheese-making, &c., &c.; each Exhibitor studying how he can impart knowledge bearing upon his particular department. To bring out all the results of our Provincial Exhibition, and in addition to the most energetic official management, the zealous co-operation of the leading practical men of our country. Upon them it is that we depend for that reliable knowledge, which would be of the utmost value when published. To obtain and circulate such information, is, beyond doubt, one of the greatest functions of this national institution. I would further mention that the Exhibitors of all implements of husbandry, and of manufactures of general utility and importance, should furnish a description of the article, the price, and the place where they can be bought, as the Board intend publishing a descriptive list of the articles exhibited, for the benefit of the manufactures and the public. Those annual gatherings are designed to embrace every branch of industry; and while we hope to see Agriculture occupying there her prominent position, with her magnificent stock and rich products, it is not less important that our enterprising manufacturers and mechanics should exhibit all the results of their ingenuity and skill.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE ALEXANDER,
President Provincial Agricultural Ass.

Woodstock, July, 1857.

THE exertions made to extend a knowledge of the advantages which this Province affords to emigrants have produced their legitimate results. Already the immigration has been considerably in excess of that of last year. The valuable information issued by the Bureau of Agriculture, has obtained a much wider circulation in England than it otherwise could, through the exertions of Sir Ousack Roney, the indefatigable Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The result of these united exertions may be seen in the following comparative return up to the 7th Aug.:

Whence.	1856	1857.	Increase.
England -	6746	10,206	3460
Ireland -	1243	1,692	449
Scotland -	1656	2,405	749
Germany -	4105	4,585	480
Nor'y & Sw'n	2611	6,034	3423
Lower Ports	124	16	
	16483	24938	8661

The quality of immigrants is, we believe, considerably superior to what has been witnessed in previous years. They have doubtless brought more money into the country, according to their numbers, than usual.

Besides the immigrants who have arrived, official notice has been received of the following, on their way:—

S. A. James	Liverpool	June 26th	398
Agamemnon	do	July 3rd	374
John Owens	London	June 28th	473
Inkerman	Clyde	July 3rd	234
Hyndford	do	" 10th	181
E. A. Bright	Liverpool	" 8th	520
Maria	Cork	" 9th	138
			2122

MR. BUCHANAN, the emigrant agent, reports that all the latest arrivals have found instant employment; and that numbers more are still asked for. This is the most cheering feature in the immigration of the present year; inasmuch as it proves that the emigrants who brought their labor to this market, were not disappointed in the expectation of being able, speedily, to dispose of it to advantage. If the demand for hands continues active after the exhaustion of the supply furnished by immigration, it is proof that there is no pressure on the labor market, and that a scarcity and not an excess of labor prevails.—*Leader.*

The Squadron in the Chinese and Indian Seas.

The following statement points out the strength of the naval forces in the Chinese and Indian seas, under the command in chief of Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B., having his flag in the *Calcutta*, 84, —including all those *en route* to the station, and excluding those ordered home to be paid off (some of which are now on their passage,) striking out also the *Raleigh* as a lost ship:—

SAILING SHIPS.	No.	Guns.	Men.
Line-of-battle.	1	84	720
Frigate.	1	50	500
Corvette.	1	26	230
Sloops.	4	46	390
Floating-barrack (3-tk'r)	1	12	480
Hospital ships (2 deck'r)	3	12	491
Store ships and Hulks .	2	—	—
STEAMERS.			
Screws.—Line of battle .	1	70	620
Frigates	2	82	900
Corvettes	4	75	920
Sloops	2	32	325
Gun vessels	19	26	715
Screw hospital-ships . .	5	16	676
Paddles.—Corvettes . .	2	22	420
Sloops	2	12	330
Tender	1	5	—
Floating factory	1	3	21
Totals	55	589	8560

The Princess Royal's Wedding Dress.

The Princess Royal of England is now the "observed of all observers." The time rolls on which is to take her to her new home and her new country. While it is passing, she is looked upon with the augmented interest is so natural to feel in those we are about to lose.

The wedding robe in which she is first to be saluted in the character of wife, is progressing to be ready for the day on which is to be enacted that most heart-stirring and engrossing event.

The Princess Royal is to be married in a dress of Honiton lace, as was her august mother before her. Those who know the tedious nature of the manufacture, will not be surprised to hear that its cost amounted to one hundred and fifty pounds. We are not able to say what is to be the price of the lace now in preparation, but are able to speak of its artistic design, which has been approved as well for taste as for patriotism. Its pattern is composed of national emblems—the rose, the thistle, and shamrock—beautifully interspersed and producing effects equally light, graceful and elegant. When it is remembered that every bud and flower, spray and sprig, are each and all formed by the young lace maker on the pillow resting on her knee, the amount of female labour will appear stupendous. Not the most tiny leaf or the swelling of a single meandering stem, but has required much of human time, which is, indeed, nothing less than human life.

At the same time that this exquisite and elaborate work is progressing, another robe is engaging the time and thoughts of the Honiton lace makers. The design for this second piece of exquisite gossamar might also lead to the expectation that it was intended to enwrap the youthful form of a princess's bridesmaid. It is adorned with lilies of the valley, as emblematic in their purity as they are graceful, the delicate hanging bells nestling under the broad leaves, nature herself being the artist, copied with so much skill by the delicate threads, guided by the dexterous fingers.

The wedding handkerchief is also in progress. It is composed of a splendid border of most elaborate workmanship, while in the centre the Royal Arms of England are copied by the same progress, being a perfect marvel in the lace making a t.

ANOTHER WITNESS.—The Simcoe Standard says, an Innkeeper named Graham, near, Jarvis, has some reason to know Townsend. On the day that Mr Neelles met his death, Townsend, with several of his comrades went into Graham's tavern, after having committed sundry depredations along the Cayuga road, and after getting dinner and refreshments, paid for the same by robbing the landlord, for while some of the gang held the landlord others pillaged the till, and so went away. Now, Graham has been to see the prisoner, and says that he has no doubts about this being the party who owed by the means of Townsend, and who on the above occasion aided in robbing him.

We learn by late intelligence from Washington, that a treaty arrangement is under consideration between Lord Napier and Gen. Cass for the final settlement of the Central American controversy with Great Britain, growing out of British occupation of the Bay Islands. The contemplated plan is similar in its general results to that of the treaty made by Mr. Dallas, and which failed of ratification, except that the new arrangement will avoid the rock on which the former split, by letting England first conclude her treaty with Honduras, so as not to commit the United States to her stipulation against the introduction of Slavery in the Bay Islands.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

August, 1857.

Th. 20.—Treaty of Washington ratified 1842. Sun rises 5,10, sets 6.56, rises 1 min. later and sets 1 min. earlier each day.

F. 21.—Dr. A. Clarke died 1832. William the IV born 1765. Battle of Vimera fought 1808.

S. 22.—Warren Hastings died 1818. Battle of Bosworth-field fought 1485. Whitton died 1752.

Sun. 23.—New York ceded to England 1667. Sir William Wallace the celebrated asserter of Scottish independence was executed in London, after being betrayed by one of his own countrymen Sir John Monteith, into the hands of the English, during the reign of Edward the first, 1305. The war between Great Britain and Her American Colonies was commenced, which finally resulted in their independence 1775. Dr. Herschell the great Astronomer was the son of a Musician of Hanover and came to England in 1757, on March 13th 1781; he discovered a new primary planet, which he named the *Georgium Sidus*. It is said that by his arduous labours 500 new nebulæ and stars were discovered by him, for which he received the honourary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Oxford, died 1822.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

M. 24.—Washington taken by the British troops 1814. Chatterton died 1770, Battle of Bladonsburg 1814. St. Bartholomew.

T. 25.—F. Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada 1806. Battle of Crossy fought 1345. James Watt died 1819. David Hume died 1776. Belgian revolution broke out 1830.—Alexandria (U. S.) surrendered to the British 1814.

W. 26.—Prince Albert born 1819. Louis Philippe died at Claremont 1850.—Robert Walpole Earl of Oxford born 1676.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, AUGUST, 20, 1857.

IN advocating the loan of monies for Municipal purposes, or in fact for any purpose where the community at large is affected, and where the action of the municipal bodies of the county will be required to use the powers invested in them, we will have many disadvantages to labour under; we will have the old prejudice against taxation to contend against, as well as local feelings to oppose us. That these two will be brought to bear against the proposed by-law, to borrow £30,000 for the improvement of County Roads, in their fullest extent, when the vote will be taken thereon, we have not the least doubt.

A loan of £30,000 appears a large sum for the County of Essex to effect, and it would be, if the purpose for which it is to be raised, were not a good one; but when we take into consideration the many advantages that will result from the expenditure of so large a sum of money upon the county roads, we naturally, as advocates for improvement, look with the greatest hope to the day when Essex shall be in a position to vie with any other county in the Province in regard to her roads, and will not be, as at present, far behind many younger and less prosperous ones, in that respect.—Roads are the main source through which we must look for prosperity in any county, and more especially in this; for without them, the farming community (for they will be chiefly benefited by good roads) can never prosper; and if the farming interests are not attended to and encouraged, every other portion of the community must suffer in a greater or less degree; and as the County of Essex depends altogether upon that branch of industry for her support, it is our duty to exert every energy to improve it. Lands that are now quite useless and unproductive, will be brought into market and become settled upon, and will contribute their share towards the enrichment of the community. It is, we conceive, a far-fetched argument to use against it, to contend that by opening out these roads, non-residents and land speculators will be benefited, and will receive a larger price for their lands, than they could at present, with no roads at all. We would simply ask, would not these very lands, by being improved and enhanced in value, become a source of revenue to the county, in the increased rate at which they would be assessed? Lands that are now assessed at four dollars an acre, along the line of the proposed new roads, would, when opened, be assessed from ten to twelve dollars an acre; they would then certainly contribute their pro portion of taxes as well as other lands that are already settled upon. Are we to stop all improvements in the county, for fear of benefiting a few non-residents? Why, the idea is simply absurd. We contend again, that so soon as these new lines of road are opened, the land in the immediate neighborhood will be purchased by actual settlers, and they would be far cheaper at the advanced prices, which they would then command, to the settler, than they are at the present prices without the road; for no one in his right senses would bury himself in such a wilderness, from whence there are no means of exit, except by an Indian trail.

It has been said that the old settlers will derive no benefit from the opening up of new roads, and that they will only be saddling themselves with a heavy tax, from which they will derive no direct benefit; and therefore they should oppose the borrowing of money for that purpose. This argument is so narrow and contracted, that it reminds us forcibly of the fable of "The Dog in the manger," and is far more suited to the days of old, than this progressive and enlightened age. If we wish to keep pace with the rest of the country in improvements and advancement, we must not only see that we have good roads ourselves, but that our neighbors have also. This is the proper feeling that should influence the electors when they cast their votes for or against the proposed loan. We contend that by the improvement of our section of the county, by rendering what is at present a dead weight upon our resources, a source of revenue and profit, the whole county cannot help being benefited in a greater or less degree; we do not wish, however, to be understood to say, that persons living at a distance will derive any immediate direct benefit; it is only from the general improvement of the whole county, that they will reap any advantage. If the county is prosperous, and healthy improvements are being gone on with, all classes in the community will be better off than if they were neglected. This is a fact that needs no further argument in its favor; it is known to all, and has been felt by all.

In making the proposed improvements, we hardly think that local selfishness, can have any weight with the elector, for although the road before every man's door cannot be improved out of this loan, yet it will be seen by glancing at the map, that every Township in the County will receive its proportion of the expenditure, and will consequently be benifited thereby, it will also open out a highway through the centre of the County, from the river Detroit to the borders of the County of Kent, and runs through some of the very best land in the County. If the proposed improvements were local, and intended to affect particular Towships only, then there might be some reason for opposing the expenditure, but this is not the case.

We next come to the profit that certain officials will make out of the loan and its expenditure. If that is a sufficient objection to the loan, why should it not be an objection to all taxation? This would of course be upon the same footing as other taxes, and if it will cost too much in this instance, we had better do away with taxation altogether, on account of the cost of collection. There will of necessity be some reduction upon the £30,000, for if it is supposed that people will devote their time and abilities, even for the good of the County, it is more than we have yet learned, and it cannot be expected; but it is only sheer nonsense, to assert that the loss will be so enormous, and that the real sum when collected will be only £20,000 for expenditure. This is an absurdity too glaring to notice, and will only be used by those who from ignorance, know no better, or from what is far worse, a desire to pervert the truth.

We hope that before the electors cast their votes against the proposed By-Law, they will weigh well in their minds the subject before doing so, and not let themselves be carried away by selfish motives, but take a broad and liberal view of the matter. Let them consider, whether good roads are not an ornament and a credit, as well as an advantage to every County. We feel confident that a majority of votes will be cast in favour of this public improvement.

The London *Herald*, we regret to find has closed its career, after an existence of just two years. The *Herald* was conducted upon sound conservative principles, and manfully and steadfastly has that journal stood forth to advocate the cause for which it had been established; but for all this, the conservative members of the community stood by regardless of what the chances were against a purely party paper, becoming self sustaining. And instead of exerting themselves to make it such, by using what influence they might possess in its favour, were more ready to grumble, than willing to render assistance.

Thus it is in many instances with the conservative party, they are altogether too lax in their support of their own party papers and suppose, as a matter of course, that if a journal is only once started, it must of necessity be a paying investment, whereas in truth there is hardly a journal in the Province, with two or three exceptions, that pay six per cent upon the capital invested. Conservatives think upon this, and let you act upon it, for if you expect party papers, they must be supported.

Let them take example from the Radicals, who work night and day for their journals, and leave no stone unturned, where by so doing they may assist them; this is quite right, and they deserve credit for their energy, and we only regret, that among our own party, this feeling of indifference exists to the extent that it does. It is for this reason that so many more radical journals, than conservative, are published in this Province, and it always will be so until a stronger feeling is evinced towards the Press than at present exists.

The *Herald* says in its valedictory and is what might be said by many other journals in the same cause:—

"That the *tight* times have something to do with the suspension of the *Herald*, it would be idle to deny; but the peculiar tastes of some eminent members of the party for whose benefit the paper was started have been equally the cause of its receiving the cold shoulder, in such a manner as to convince its proprietors that the would-be Conservative leaders of London would rather be without the *Herald*. They will now have their wish; and, with the cessation of the efforts of an Independent paper, perhaps their prospects may brighten. If they do not, the parties cannot blame us."

We were much pleased at seeing our old friend, Major Lachlan, looking so well and hearty the other day, when he was on a visit to his numerous friends in this part of the country, after an absence of many years.

The gallant Major is now a resident of Cincinnati, where he has a married daughter. Few men were ever more active in public life, or as a private gentleman, in this his then adopted land, than Major Lachlan was. He left the army (the 17th foot,) and settled in Colchester, upon a very valuable property, about twenty years ago. He became a magistrate and chairman of the Quarter Sessions, then Sheriff of the County, and a Colonel of Militia, and he was a principal supporter of agricultural and all other useful institutions in the neighbourhood.—The Major's literary attainments and classical knowledge all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance are familiar with. He moreover, did good service in the Rebellion of 1838, and was particularly active at the taking of the schooner "Ann" at Amherstburg. He sold his estate at Colchester, disliking the close proximity of so many colored people, and removed to Montreal several years ago, where he expected, and was encouraged to expect, some government appointment, for which his abilities so eminently qualify him. But no avail, 'chiseling' and chicanery, and broken promises, marred his honest views, and he had the misfortune like many many others, to be a true, loyal, and good subject to the Queen—a certain barrier to promotion in the present day—and a sure extinguisher of hope in the breast of every good and upright man.

☞ We beg to direct attention to the advertisement in another column, of valuable Real Estate for sale, upon the McKee farm. This property has been laid out into ten acre lots, just the proper size for building a residence upon, and is conveniently and pleasantly situated just far enough from town. These Lots will be sold upon reasonable terms. All those who feel inclined to become permanent residents in this neighborhood should not let this present opportunity pass without availing themselves of so good a chance.

☞ Charles Pinney Esq., Civil Engineer, was kind enough to present us with a handsome Map of Windsor, got up by himself in the very best style, and reflects great credit upon him as a draughtsman, and if we may judge is very correct. We would advise all who wish a firstrate Map of Windsor, to secure one at once; as the supply is limited.

Ireland.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN IRELAND.—Shortly before eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, Prince Napoleon disembarked from La Reine Hortense in Kingstown. His Imperial Highness, accompanied by Mr. Burgraff, consul of France, was rowed ashore in the State barge. A great crowd of persons had assembled on the occasion, and the Prince was loudly cheered as he took his seat in the carriage. He acknowledged the compliment paid him by frequently raising his hat. In the course of his visit to Killiki Kilke by Hill, Bray, the Pargle, Powers court demesne and Waterfall, and Enniskerry where he partook of lunch at the hotel, after which he returned to Kingston at a quarter to seven o'clock. During the Prince's absence La Reine Hortense was thrown open to crowds of ladies and gentlemen, who were received with great politeness by the officers and crew. His Imperial Highness had during his stay in the Irish metropolis, found time to visit the establishments of several of the leading manufactures, and has given an extensive order for Irish manufactures. Among other things he has ordered an Irish jaunting car.

Death of Charles Bonaparte.

Prince Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, eldest son of Prince Lucien, brother of the first Napoleon, died on Thursday, the 30th of July, at his residence in the rue de Lille, in Paris, at the age of 54, having been born in 1803. He had married the Princess Zenaide, only daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain. The deceased Prince has been a widower since 1854. He leaves eight children, of whom the eldest, Prince Napoleon Lucien Charles, is a captain in the army, and the second, Prince Lucien Louis Joseph, has embraced the clerical profession. He is one of the Pope's chamberlains, and is expected to be soon promoted to the purple. The deceased Prince Charles was attended by his children on his death-bed, and received the sacraments of the church from the hands of the cure of his parish. The news of his death, caused by dropsy of the chest, from which he has long suffered, was at once sent by telegraph to the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons sur-Marne. M. Fould Minister of the Imperial Household, was present at the last moments of the Prince, and in the absence of the Emperor, caused seals to be placed on all his papers and personal effects. The Prince of Canino was a distinguished savant. He was corresponding member of most of the learned academies of Europe and America, and his works on natural history, and particularly ornithology, are spoken of as some of the most valuable contributions to science.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Napier, the most efficient soldier ever in the East Indian service, has left on record the opinion that "Mutiny is the greatest danger threatening India—a danger that may come unexpectedly and with a power to shake the very foundations of our Eastern Empire."

Died.

In Detroit, on the 13th instant, Elizabeth Jane infant daughter of Daniel Rowe, Aged 2 years and 7 months.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, August, 20 1857

FLOUR, best warranted, - - - -	$7 50
" 2nd quality, - - - -	7 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	$2 00 to 2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " - - - -	10 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, " - - -	$1 50 to 1 85
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 75
OATS, " 32lbs, - - - -	0 36
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -	$1 00 to 1 20
BARLEY, 100lbs, - - -	$1 25 to 1 75
HAY, per ton, - - - - -	9 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - -	$0 50 to 0 60
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - -	0 50
BEEF, do - - - -	$8 00 to 8 50
BUTTER, per lb, - - - -	0 16

DETROIT, August 18, 1857.

Flour—Market unsettled and inactive, and prices tending downward. Medium sales to supply the home demand without material change in prices. We note the sale of two lots new white, 50 bbls each, at $5.75, and a few other small lots on private terms. A lot of 500 bbls new white would not at present, we think, bring more than $6.00. Old white is scarce and in demand at 6.75 for the home trade, red dull at 6.50.

Wheat.—Nominal at 1.30 a 1 37½.

Corn.—Supply light, with an advance in prices.

Oats—Steady at 45 a 50c.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office August 13th, 1857.

Alexander Mrs. M. A. McLocklin Peter.
Berney James. McGee John D.
Butler Mrs. Ellen. McNaughton J. B.
Brown Charles. McClendon. Hugh.
Brown Mrs. Martha. McCann Patrick.
Brigiet Henry. McCue John.
Baby W. H. McCarthy Jeremiah.
Crawford William. Moore John.
Chorlek Euphain. Merdot Ulett.
Downing John. Parriut Alex.
Duplice Moses. Parrent Benjamin.
Ewart John. Roe Daniel.
Perry Thomas. Renee Mark.
Feelande Magoillero. Roy Alex.
Gorman Thomas. Gilbert Lenand.
Gauthiere J. B. 2. Sloan Thomas.
Goodwin Mrs. J. Torangee Lelestin.
Gaze Mrs. Elizabeth. Thompson Robert.
Hunson Edward. Taylor Richial.
Hilland Miss Susan. Talbot George.
Jones Alfred. Ward Mr. Thomas.
Kentchen Barrel. White George.
Laughton Thomas. Whiting A. J.
Morint Albert.

Post Office Money Orders issued and received.

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE!!

Within the Corporation of the Town of

SANDWICH.

TO be sold by auction on the ground, on the 29th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. (except such lots as may be disposed of in the meantime by private contract,) the following valuable Lots of Land being the Eastermost parts of Lots 89 in the 1st concession of Sandwich, (formerly the estate of the late Alexander McKee,) viz.

First Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block A.
Second Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block B.
Third Lots, 1, 2, 3, and 4, in Block C.
Fourth Lots, 1, 2, and 3, in Block D.

As will be seen by reference to the plan thereof. The above lots are in parcels of 10 and 20 acres.

The above property is situate in a most picturesque and healthy part of the Township, and is within half a mile of the Town and is well adapted for country residences, having plenty of game around it with the advantage of good and extensive pasturage.

If sold by Auction, it will be sold subject to the conditions of rale, and Terms as for payment to be then and there produced; but proposals for buying any of the lots will be in the meantime entertained on application to Col. JOHN PRINCE of the Park Farm Sandwich, or to THOMAS MCKEE of the Town of Sandwich.

Sandwich, August 18, 1857.

TAX RECEIPTS.

MUNICIPALITIES will be supplied with TAX RECEIPTS at the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

August, 1857.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife, ANNE CONROY has left my Bed and Board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

FARREL CONROY.

Amherstburg, August 17th, 1857.

A BY-LAW.

To make provision for the manner in which a By-Law to authorize the Municipal Council of the County of Essex, to raise by Debentures the sum of £30,000, for the purpose of opening Town Lines and improving County Roads, shall be passed

PASSED.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Essex, have resolved to open out certain Town Lines in the County of Essex; and Whereas the said Council have proposed a certain By Law to raise upon the Debentures of the County the sum of £30,000. And whereas it is necessary to provide the manner in which the decision of each Municipality or the Electors thereof shall be made known, as to whether a By-Law shall be passed to raise the said sum of £30,000.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex, in Council assembled under and by virtue of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1849. That the manner in which the By-Law to raise by way of loan, the sum of £30,000 for opening Town Lines and improving the County Roads, within the County of Essex, shall be passed, shall be by the majority of votes of the Municipalities approving or disapproving the same, and the manner in which the decision of each Municipality shall be made known to the County Clerk, shall be by a certificate under the hand of the Township, Town or Village Clerk of each Municipality.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, August, 20 1857

FLOUR, best warranted, - - - -	$7 50
" 2nd quality, - - - -	7 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	$2 00 to 2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " - - - -	10 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, " - - -	$1 50 to 1 85
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 75
OATS, " 32lbs, - - - -	0 36
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -	$1 00 to 1 20
BARLEY, 100lbs, - - -	$1 25 to 1 75
HAY, per ton, - - - - -	9 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - -	$0 50 to 0 60
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - -	0 50
BEEF, do - - - -	$8 00 to 8 50
BUTTER, per lb, - - - -	0 16

DETROIT, August 18, 1857.

Flour—Market unsettled and inactive, and prices tending downward. Medium sales to supply the home demand without material change in prices. We note the sale of two lots new white, 50 bbls each, at $5.75, and a few other small lots on private terms. A lot of 500 bbls new white would not at present, we think, bring more than $6.00. Old white is scarce and in demand at 6.75 for the home trade, red dull at 6.50.

Wheat.—Nominal at 1.30 a 1 37½.

Corn.—Supply light, with an advance in prices.

Oats—Steady at 45 a 50c.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share.
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKinney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Hedley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Belisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature,

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share - $200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years 96.

Total - $296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.
And for three years 6.65.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalments on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

JOHN ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued as aforesaid, and the service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month, to cause special bail to be put in for you in said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the order of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ; and take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STONE AND RED EARTHEN WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is fitted for the Canadian Market, for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Cuvay's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage a home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant in Amherstburg, has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from the old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by sir. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 5th August, 1857.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st August, 1857.

INDIAN LAND SALE

AT SYDENHAM, (Owen's Sound, on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER next, and following days, at TEN o'clock, A.M., will be sold at *Public Auction*, about

100,000 Acres of Wild Lands,

consisting of the Township of Albemarle, 500 Lots in Keppel and Amabel, and the Township of Sarawak, which comprises the Nawash Tract, the Town Plot of Brooke, and the Caughnawga Settlement, fronting on Owen's Sound.

The Farm Lands will be put up to sale in lots or parcels varying in quantity from 10 to 140 acres, free from the usual rate of settlement duty Excepting 22 lots in Keppel and Amabel, which remained unsold last year, that are subject to road duty, as already notified.

The Town and Park Lots in Brooke, which is situated on the site of the Indian Village and joining the Town of Sydenham, will be put up in 2 acres and 5 acres respectively.

The terms will be one-fourth of the whole purchase price in Cash at the time of Sale, and the balance to be paid in six equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Purchasers of Town Lots will have the option of complying with the terms in the preceding clause, or of taking a lease for ten years, paying rent annually at the rate of six per cent on the auction price. And on completing the purchase by adding 25 per cent to the original price at the expiration of these ten years.

Forms of the proposed Lease may be seen at the Indian Office in Toronto, or on the ground during the sale.

The department reserves to itself the power of attaching to any lot at the time of sale, the condition on the part of the purchaser to pay for any improvement which may have been made on such lot previously to the survey thereof by *Ba. H.* Kerrhad, Provincial Surveyor, the amount of which will in each case be added to the upset valuation of the land.

An Agent, or person to conduct the sale, will be at Owen's Sound, on and after the 5th September, for the purpose of affording to intending purchasers such further information as may be required.

A Bank Agent will also be in attendance during the sale, to whom all payments must be made within 24 hours after the purchase, otherwise the lands may be resold at the risk of the failing purchaser.

Lithographic plans of the various Lots comprised in the aforesaid tracts are now being prepared, and will be supplied to intending purchasers, at the Indian Office in Toronto, "gratuitously," after the 10th of August next, and at Owen's Sound during the Sale.

R. T. PENNEFATHER,
Superintendent General.

Indian Department,
Toronto, 22nd July, 1857.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

TORONTO, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by the 20th Vic., Cap XXXII Sec. 18—provision is made for establishing Boards of Arts and Manufactures in and for Upper and Lower Canada respectively.

And by the 30th Section of said Act, Provisions is made that each such Board may be organized during the present year, at any time and place to be named by the Minister of Agriculture.

And whereas, by the 20th, 22d, 23d, and 24th Sections of said Act, said Board shall be composed of certain persons and members thereof, viz: the Minister of Agriculture for the time being, the Professors in all chartered Universities and Colleges in Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, the Chief Superintendents of Education in Upper and Lower Canada; the President of and a Delegate or Delegates from each of the Incorporated Mechanics' Institutes; provided such Mechanics' Institutes shall have paid the funds of said Board of Arts and Manufactures, a sum at least equal to one-tenth of the amount of Government aid granted to said Institutes for the year then last past; and provided also that no Mechanics' Institute shall send more Delegates than in the ratio of one Delegate for every twenty actual working Mechanics, who shall have subscribed and paid 5s each to the funds of the Institute to which they belong; such Delegates from the Boards of Trade and Mechanics' Institutes to be elected at the first meetings of those bodies held after the first day of July last past.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the said 30th section, I, the Minister of Agriculture, do hereby appoint

TUESDAY, the 25th day of AUGUST inst.

at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon for the Meeting of persons being or entitled to become Members of the said Board of Arts and Manufactures respectively. Such meetings to be held at the Mechanics' Institutes, in the Cities of Toronto and Montreal, respectively, for the organization there of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures, in accordance with the said Act.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Minister of Agriculture.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,

Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

A BY-LAW.

To impose a duty on Hawkers and Pedlars. [Passed 28th January, A. D. 1854.

WHEREAS by an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Excise, so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal authorities of that part of the Province," it is amongst other things enacted, that the Municipal Council of any county or city in Upper Canada shall have full power and authority to make By-Laws for regulating and governing Hawkers and Pedlars, and for requiring any such person to take out a License from such officer of the Municipality as shall be designated in such By-Law.

II. Be it enacted, by the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Essex, in Council assembled, by virtue of and under "The Municipal Corporations Act of 1849" That no Hawkers and pedlars, and other trading persons, going from place to place, or travelling, in any way whatever for such purpose, or who have not become householders by permanent residence in any town or place within the said County of Essex, shall carry to sell, or expose or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandize, without first taking out a License for such purpose.

III. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Licenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be granted by J. H. Wilkinson, the County Clerk, upon a certificate from the County Treasurer, that such person has paid the money of such License into his hands. And for every person applying for the same, the sum of £7 10s for double horse conveyances; the sum of £5 for single-horse conveyances; and the sum of £2 for foot-pedlars and Hawkers; and for any persons peddling or hawking in any other conveyance than the above enumerated the sum of ten pounds.

IV. Be it further enacted, by the autority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall sell or carry to sell, or expose or offer to sell, any goods wares or merchandize without first having obtained a License therefor, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every contravention of this By-Law, to be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace of the County of Essex; and in default of sufficient distress, the party so convicted to be imprisoned in the common Gaol of the County of Essex for a period not exceeding twenty days.

V. Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all moneys received for Licenses, and all penalties and fees levied and collected under this By-Law, shall be paid into the Treasury of the County of Essex, which shall form part of the general funds of the County.

County papers copy for one month.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave to.

August 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgement and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

To raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-lines and improving County Roads, in the County of Essex.

Whereas it is expedient to raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-Lines and improving County Roads, and particularly for opening out the series of Town-lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West; and whereas the whole rateable property of the County of Essex as returned for the year 1856 was £3,000 and whereas it will require the sum of £3300, to be raised levied and collected annually to pay the interest upon the said sum of £30,000; and the creation of a sinking fund and whereas it will require an annual rate of 1l. and 4 d. in the £ as a special rate to pay the interest on the said loan through the space of 20 years and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principle of the said loan,

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in Council Assembled under and by virtue of the "U. C. Municipal Corporations Act of 1849," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Warden of the said county of Essex for the time being to raise by way of loan, and he is hereby authorized and required for and on behalf, and in the name of this Council, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six, per cent. per annum, from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £30,000 currency, for the term of 20 years, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, to be by him appropriated, under the direction of this Council for opening Town lines and improving County Roads and particularly for opening out the series of Town lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts, North and South, and also for opening out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West.

II. And be it enacted that it shall & may be lawful for the Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money in Sterling or otherwise, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of £30,000 currency, as any person or persons, body Corporate or politic shall agree to advance upon the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed.

III. Be it enacted that the said Debentures shall bear interest from the dates thereof respectively, at the rate of six per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, or such other place as may be agreed upon by the Warden and the party or parties who may agree to advance the said sum, half yearly on the first days of January and July, in each year, such Debentures to be under the Common Seal of the County, and they shall be signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, and shall have coupons attached to each for the said interest, with the signatures or initials of the Warden and Treasurer thereto; and the said Debentures shall be made payable 20 years after date.

IV. Be it enacted, that for the purpose of paying the said sum of £30,000 so to be borrowed and interest thereon, there shall be raised, levied and collected upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County of Essex a special rate in each year over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments whatever, a rate of 1¼d in the £ from the year 1858 to the year 1878, both years inclusive.

NOTICE. The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in the Council Chamber in the town of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, on the 3rd day of November A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipalities are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

The first publication of this By-Law in the "Maple Leaf" Newspaper, published in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, was on the 23rd day of July 1857.

Further notice is hereby given, that Tuesday the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the following places has been appointed by the aforesaid Municipal Council, for a general meeting within the several Municipalities comprising the county of Essex, to take the said By-Law into consideration and to signify their approval or disapproval thereof.

Amherstburg, at the Town Hall.
Anderdon, at the School House, 2nd con.
Colchester, at the Town Hall.
Gosfield at the Town Hall.
Maidstone at John Morin's 4th con.
Malden, at the School House 3rd con.
Mersea, at the Union School House.
Rochester, at the School House 2nd con.
Sandwich, at the old court House.
Tilbury West, at the School House on lot No. 6 broken front.
Windsor, at the Town Hall.

THEODORE MALOTT,
Warden.

J. H. WILKINSON,
County Clerk.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others canbe accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	. .	$7 50
Fine do		6 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs		
Rye do		2 20 do
Corn Meal,	. . . .	1 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	. . . .	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran,	. . . .	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 20th of May last, Francis Monroe, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and great clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July 3, 1857.

Thorough-Bred Devon Bull "ROVER."

FOR SALE!!!

ROVER, was bred by J. W. Hamlin, of West Aurora N. Y. Dam Lady Gaypee, g. dam Fairy, g. g. dam Rose, g. g. g. dam Cherry; was by Billy and Beauty, both imported by R. C. Gapper.

Sire Chingawook, bred by W. P. and C. S. Wainright, the meadows near Rhinebeck, N. Y. Chingawook's sire was "Uncas, dam "Helena." Sire of Uncas was, "Nigantiecole" (imported) dam "Nonpareil" (imported.) Helena was imported into the United States from the herd of Mr. James Querty Devonshire, England. Rover took the *first prize* last year at the Michigan State Fair, as a yearling, in the class of Foreign Stock and is now about one year and a half old.

For particulars apply to ROWLAND WINGFIELD near Amherstburg, who would have no objection to exchange for *pure* New Leicester sheep. The price is one hundred dollars, the proprietor being anxious to sell not having any convenience for keeping a Bull.

The Villa, July 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Joseph N. Reid, Ship Carpenter by Trade. When last heard from, was in Sandwich, C. W. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Reid, 19th St. second door above Callowhill St. East side, Philadelphia.

Also any information respecting her Father and her Brother William, would be gratefully received.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

July, 1857.

30. AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30.

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $100 to $150 per month. Possible no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

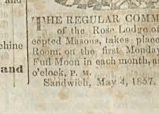
The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store.
At 359 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
In Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, ... J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: . . . . . R. Stanton, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: . . . . . A. Morrison, Esq.
Solicitor: . . . . . A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS—From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. R. Slade Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS FOR CANADA.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq. E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR N. A. COLONIES,
Charles J. Brydges.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES or CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by FRANK DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,

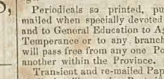
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)

on the various branches of his profession.

OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education to Agriculture, or to Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and unstamped Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 5 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers, Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the most approved of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and car ried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX. } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the 8th day of Sept. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are required to take notice, and to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
7th Aug., 1857.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences.

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. As ORY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or ITCH) &c., to the only remedy now in use, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints, and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and then the cure which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & Scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Corns,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all Kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sore Nipples,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and 81 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions wound each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious,

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale contain in Mortgage thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows:

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots No. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 2 & 3 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile education

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

J. H. WILKINSON.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

How to treat Caterpillars.

The following is from the American Journal, called the *Plough, Loom and Anvil*, and as caterpillars have committed extensive depredations upon Canadian orchards, it may be worth while to copy the article for the benefit of our readers:—

"You may keep off the caterpillar, if you will; and it will cost you nothing to do it—nothing but what you will be paid for it in dollars and cents as you go along, leaving the pleasure of seeing a clean orchard, and the reputation of being a tidy farmer, to be set down as so much clear profit; and certainly it is not small, if self respect and the esteem of the neighborhood are worth having. You should keep a clean orchard for your own sake, and for the sake of your neighbors. It will be more for them to keep clear of pests when your orchard is a hot bed for them.

Perhaps you say, your neighbors propogate the pests, and it is in vain for you to attempt to keep your orchard much cleaner than theirs. There is something in that. You cannot drive them. Mankind are a little like the Irishman's pig—"won't be driven." But they are like that nobler animal, the horse, in another respect—"love to be led by the nose;" especially if they like the man that leads them. Suppose now, that you clean your own orchard, and then say to your neighbors, "Come on, let's have a clean neighborhood of orchards." 'Come,' is a softer word than 'go.' More are persuaded by it.

Yes, clear off the caterpillars. The time is from now as long as you live, for the Giver of all good never meant that there should be a rose without a thorn; or good fair delicious fruit, without care and labour. If he had made the earth prolific of all good things, with no enemies in the shape of caterpillars, canker worms, weevils, frost, tempests, drought, something to keep man awake, to burnish up his powers, to scrape off the rust, the human race would have been extinct long ago. In baffling, therefore, with the farmer's enemies, think that you are fulfilling one of Heaven's merciful appointments; and do the work cheerfully, hopefully. You'll conquer, if you *will* to conquer.

We have said the time is when you live. Rather discouraging. Not very. If you do the work well from January to August this year, there will be little to do next year, and less year after next, and so on. But how? is the question. Your agricultural papers will tell you a score of ways, all very good perhaps. The agricultural papers are about as good as they can be, till the readers will let us give them better. Farmers read it, that they do not let us your the light of science on them; give them hard words when necessary, pages which it would take them a winter evening to conquer, but which they *could* conquer nevertheless, and become scholar men, but for the ridiculous idea that a farmer cannot be a scholar. Either way would become easy, when once entered just as the caterpillars are more easily kept down the second year than the first, and still more easily the third. But as the farmers will not come to us, we will go to them—Science is bound to bless the farmer. That is its benignant mission.

Science *should* be clothed in her own beautiful garb, and the farmer should learn to look upon her with the same pleasure as upon his own neatly clad wife and daughter. But to our special receipe for expelling caterpillars, we will dress her in a less costly garb—will use no word that would be new to a child; not because this is the best way, but because the farmers *mistakenly*, as we think, will have it so. Aye! we humor them at their own bidding, but to their own hurt. They are a little like spoilt children in this respect. The naughty schoolboy says, "I will do no good to learn English grammar; what's the use of algebra for me? I care nothing about geography; I'm to be nothing but a farmer, or a mechanic.' So, too, many farmers refuse to learn a few scientific terms, which would be a key to a flood of light on their business, and do more than a little to raise their calling and themselves to a high pinnacle of glory in the eyes of mankind. But let that go.

There are two batches of caterpillars that infest apple and other trees, which have a bitterish and tonic bark and leaf. The apple and the choke cherry, and the common black, or rum cherry, seem to be their favorites. These, if the farmer would keep his orchard clear of these pests, he must either cut down the wild cherries and cast them into the fire, or must consent to watch them with the same same vigilance as his apple trees. If cherry trees are tall, it is more difficult even to keep them clean.

A Valuable Recipe.—Take one pound of sal soda and a half a pound of unslacked lime, put them in a gallon of water over the fire, and boil about twenty minutes; let it stand till cool, then drain off and put it in a strong jug or jar. Soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are wet through, then wring them out and rub on plenty of soap, and in one boiler of clothes, well covered with water, add one tablespoonful of the washing fluid. Boil half an hour briskly, then wash them thoroughly through one suds, and rinse them well through two waters, and your clothes will look better than the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable recipe and we want every poor woman to try it.

Summer Management of Sheep.—In the spring, do not turn your sheep into the pasture until it is well up, or until it is ankle high, so as to have something to shade the ground; keep your sheep close, and feed them on hay and grain of some kind—they will eat it well if kept from grass. When put upon pasture, have three or more fields and change them often, so that their pasture may be sweet. I have known a neighbor lose three hundred sheep out of six hundred in one summer. He divided them into three parts, and put them into three large fields, with no shade except what the fence on south side of each field made. The sheep lay along the fence, and when the nose fly came, the sheep were to be seen running with their noses to the ground, fighting the fly, and eating only just enough to keep life in them. The sheep did not go more than eight or ten rods from the fence, and this was eaten close to the ground when there was plenty of pasture on the north side of the field: as a consequence the sheep poisoned themselves in their own filth. The fly laid its egg in the nostrils of the sheep, and they soon died in great numbers of "worm in the head."

Now, you would ask, how he should cave his sheep? He should have put them all into one field, and forced them to go farther from the fence; and about two or three days after the first shower, he should have changed them to another field When ever you see your sheep run with their noses down to the ground, drive them to your furthest pasture; the fly will stay about where the sheep have lain. Keep changing them from field to field, and you will not be troubled with "worm in the head."
—*Genessee Farmer.*

Cure for Inflammatory Rheumatism.—A correspondent of one of our agricultural exchanges, who has suffered from this terrible affliction, gives the following as a certain cure. It looks to be worth trying:

First rid the system of *costiveness*. This plague is frequently the origin, and almost always an attendant upon inflammatory rheumatism. It may easily be cured. A thorough vegetable cathartic at the outset, and a pill or two each night following on retiring to rest, will open the bowels; and if the person is kept warm and clean, the disease generally wears off soon. Ayer's, Moffatt's, or Dr. S. S. Fitch's Cathartic Pills—the last best—are good for such a cure.

Should the rheumatism seem disposed to hang on somewhat after the costiveness is removed, it may be summarily ejected in the following manner: Set the patient in a low chair, and cover him—chair and all—closely, with a good thick bed quilt, leaving a breathing place for the mouth and nostrils. Under the chair place a spider or iron basin filled with *rum*, which set on fire. If it make too great a heat for the patient to bear, check it by sliding a board over it. Keep it a-going till the patient is thoroughly heated and as wet as a drown'd rat. The bed by the side of which this *bath* is taken, should meantime be thoroughly warmed, and the patient removed to it from the chair, well covered up and tucked in, and allowed to sweiter it out. Inflamatory rheumatism will take its departure, and if the proper precautions are afterwards observed, the places which now know it will know it no more forever.

Keep the body *warm always* by comfortable clothing—flannel next the skin—keep clean by bathing—avoid chills and damps, and wet or cold feet. Above all, keep off the great enemy—*costiveness*. Should it threaten, take one, two, or three pills at night on retiring—just enough to loosen, not to physic. Eat plenty of good wholesome food—not knick-knacks, and you will come out all right. I had a most horrible experience with inflammatory rheumatism, many times should have died of sheer agony, had not my pains been allayed with morphine. After suffering most awfully, losing much valuable time, and teen dosed and drugged, I was finally *cured* by the above simple and inexpensive method; and for seven years havn't had a *touch* of the disorder, and don't fear I ever shall.

P.S. The spirit bath should *never* be used till some days after all costiveness is removed.

Private Fortunes of Great Personages.—Cæsus possessed in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000, besides a large amount of money, slaves and furniture, which amounted to an equal sum. He used to say that a citizen who had not a sufficient fortune to raise an army, or legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man. Publius Scipioner Seneca had a fortune of £3,500-000. Tiberius at his death, left £23, 625,-000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve months. Vespasian, on ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the state at £35,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £500,000. Cæsar before he had brought the friendship of Curio for £500 and that of Lucius Paulus for £300,-000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £3,000,000; he owed this sum on the Ides of March, and it was paid by the Kalends of April; he squandered £147,-000,000. Appius squandered in debauchery £300,000, and finding on the examination of the state of affairs, that he only had £800,000, poisoned himself because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Julius Cæsar gave Servillia the mother of Brutus, a pearl of the value of £40,000, Cleopatra, at an entertainment, gave to Antony, dissolved in vinegar, a pearl worth £80,000, and he swallowed it. Cicilius, the son of Esopus, the comedian, swallowed one worth £8,000. Caligula spent for one supper £80,000 and Heliogabalus £20,000. The usual cost of a repast for Lucullus was £20,000; the fish from his fish ponds were sold for £35,000

A Distinction.—Napoleon was one day searching for a book in the library of Malmaison, and he had discovered it on a shelf somewhat above his reach. Marshall Moncey, who was present, one of the tallest men in the army, stepped forward, saying: "Permit me, sire; I am *higher* than your majesty." "You are *longer*, marshal," said the emperor, with a frown.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857:

For Sale!!!

A FIRST-RATE LOCATION

AND

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

IN THE BEAUTIFUL

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

LOTS Nos. 11 and 12, containing about One Acre and a half, on the East Side of Russell Street, being situated about two miles from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and situated on the bank of the River Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan.

For a private residence, the beauty of the locality is unsurpassed in Western Canada.

On lot No. 11, there is erected a POT ASH FACTORY, which is now, and has been for constant operation for years past, having been erected on an improved plan and on an enlarged scale, and being the only one in operation in the neighborhood, it affords the greatest facility for immediate and beneficial operation. On the same lot is a large Brick Yard, paying an annual rental of £25. which has been in operation for a number of years past.

On lot No. 12, which fronts on Russell Street on the West, and on Chippewa Street on the South, is erected a TWO STOREY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 35 feet by 22 feet, now used as a SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, and favorably situated as a private residence, commanding a view of the River Detroit and navigable waters of the River Detroit and of Detroit City, together with a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half storeys high, fronting on Chippewa Street, with Barns, Stables, &c.; a Brick Milk House, a never-failing spring well, and all things connected, necessary for the use and comfort of the private family.

The L. SOUTHERN RAILWAY, which is now awakening so much interest in this locality, and which it is believed will be shortly constructed, will much benefit this property, as the Terminus thereof will undoubtedly be on or adjacent to the above property, on the borders of the River Detroit.

Terms, with all Fixtures, Apparatus and Implements now in use, Cash—£550.

Possession to be given one month after sale concluded.

Application to be made to the undersigned if by letter post paid.

R. MAYCOCK,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE now and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will possess advantages over facilities offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Stevens, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	

(New Propeller,)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, running New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families Requiring Rooms. We will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property at all Merchandize Ports.

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo.
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, B. WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon { A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, { Chicago.
" Adriatic, { E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late J. B. L'Duc was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned administrator. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are required to settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH MARANTETTE.
Administrator.

Colchester, 19th Jan., 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fiaett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON,
Agent for Messrs. Baby & Co. for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to in orm the Farmers and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Forwarding, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, shingles or timber will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, Agent.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, Clerk.
JOHN J. FITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, Assistant.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

FOLSOM'S

MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND, O.

INCORPORATED MAY 9 1851,

E. G. FOLSOM, A. M., PRINCIPAL

FAGULTY.

E. G. FOLSOM, J. T. CALKINS, O. H. JUDD, Instructors in Accounts, and Lecturers on Business Customs, &c.
A. J. PHELPS, W. H. CLARK, O. H. JUDD, Teachers.
Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
GEORGE BRADBURN,
PROF. T. B. HUDSON, PROF. A. CURTIS, Special Lecturers.
THOS. BOLTON, GEO. WILLEY, C. W. PALMER, HON. JOHN WELLS,
Lecturers on Commercial Law, Science of Government, &c,
DRS. SAM'L C. AIKIN, JAS. B. ROLLES, REV. SEYMOUR W. ADAMS, ROB'T. CLAXTON, JAS. C. WHITE, PROF. J. A. THOME,
Lecturers on Commercial Ethics and Political Economy.
JOHN B. WARREN, H. B. HURLBUT, E. L. JONES W. W. HARPER,
Lecturers on Banking, Finance, Railroading, Commerce, &c.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. C. Brownell,	T. P. Handy,
Jno. Blackwell,	Andrew Freese,
H. L. Chapin,	D. P. Eels,
S. H. Mather,	C. Bradburn.
J. L. Severance,	Geo. Willey.

TUITION FEE IN ADVANCE.

For entire Mercantile Course, time unlimited - - $40
Same Course for Ladies - - - 25
Twenty Lessons in Practical Penmanship, simply - - - - - - - 5
For full Course in Flourishing, etc., as per agreement.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE,

which is designed to embrace all branches PURELY MERCANTILE, has been recently enlarged, and can now be regarded as one of the most *lengthy, thorough and complete* ever introduced to the public in any similar Institution in the UNITED STATES.

THE BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT embraces three distinct grades, viz: *Initiatory, Regular and Extended Courses*, and taught on Folsom's NEW METHOD, recommended by over twenty of the most reliable PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS of Cleveland.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING.

strikes at the very germinating points of the Science, revealing the great natural two-fold division of the Ledger, whereby is seen the proper line of demarcation between *Real and Representative Property* and the governing law of transfer, as regards it affecting the *two classes* of accounts, and those of the same class in every variety of transactions, thus stripping this most useful and beautiful science of much of its *time honored mysteries*, made such such by *arbitrary and infallible rules, meaningless forms and false notions* and hence enables the student to acquire correct notions of accounts as embodied in actual practice.

THE INITIATORY COURSE,

embraces a regularly progressive series of manuscript cards, classified somewhat as to the varieties of transactions. It aims to develop the first principles and philosophy of Accounts, rather than more routine and actual formula, by addressing the reason and judgment of the student, who studies with the view of apprehending and arriving at results and so pushes on his investigations with much greater confidence, pleasure and independence.

THE REGULAR COURSE

is intended to represent *every species* of business, from the *smallest* Retail to the *heaviest and most intricate* of Wholesale and Commission, and every Banking, Railroading, etc., demanded, at present, by our vast and constantly increasing Commerce.

THE EXTENDED COURSE

embraces lengthy practical sets from various business firms, and is designed for such students as may wish to spend longer than the time required by the Regular Course, (and that gratuitously) preparatory to entering some special House.

By Skipping from the Extended Course the student will be faithfully and profitably employed six months.

PENMANSHIP, PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, in all its varieties, will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner by one of the best teachers in the West. Besides the usual method of teaching Business Writing, the Chirhythmographic System will also be taught. This system, so popular, and recommended by our best educational men, is now taught in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Many others are open for good teachers of Chirhythmography as soon as they can be qualified.

DAILY LECTURES on Practical and Theoretical Book-keeping, Mercantile Laws, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, Art of Computation, Comercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Exchange, Commerce, Railroading, Commercial History, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, etc.

The new suit of rooms of this College, occupies the finest location in the city, situated as they are on the corner of Public Square and Superior street, affording a fair view of most parts of the city and the lake. The rooms are neatly and tastefully furnished, surpassing in beauty and convenience perhaps those of any similar Institution in the Union.

THE LADIES' COURSE is the same as that of the Gentlemen, affording equal facilities to all ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the Commercial Course.

The Principal having an extensive business acquaintance is enabled to secure good situations for most of his graduates.

N. B.—For particulars send for Catalogues and Circulars by mail.

FRED. TURNT,
Rectifier of Whiskey and Manufacturer of Vinegar.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LIQUORS AND WINES,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

No. 4, Sandwich Street,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the new Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to call him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, as he will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McCABE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C. W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Mr. PETER MENZIES at Amherstburg will in future be carried on under the firm of

WILLIAM HEDLEY & Co.

Amhersburg, 10th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to Mr. PETER MENZIES, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified that these have been assigned to me for collection, and that all discharges must be signed by me or my authorized agents for that purpose, Wm. Hedley & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN
Amherstburg, 10th March 1857. *Assignee.*

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of 300 trees, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

200,000 GOOD BRICKS for sale at the SANDWICH BRICK YARD, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Sandwich, 25th Feb. 1857.

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden Seeds, Field, and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when offered as such.

E. F. PARKER.

75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE on Lot No. 7, North Side Middle Road, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are fenced and under cultivation. With two good log houses, barn, and other out buildings. Also a good well of water.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply on the Farm to.

C. & W. ROBINSON.

Township of Rochester, March 27th, 1857

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1857. NO. 27.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, . 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE. for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor. Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, 27th July 1857.

Select Poetry.

Hoops.

POLITELY DEDICATED TO THE "LORDS OF CREATION."

Yes, hoop hurrah! ye noble lords,
We'll join you in the shout,
And trust that o're the echo dies,
You'll learn what you're about.
Vive les hoops! Oh, let it ring,
On hill-top and in vale.
For we would spread their glory far—
These skeletons of whale.

Oh, blame us not, because we wear
The thing that you detest,
For remember 'tis a way we have,
To wear what we like best,
And if you cannot bear to see
Our flounces have their day.
Just turn your modest heads aside,
And look another way.

What if it is a foreign mode?
Your'e not behind us far,
You show it in your short-toed boots,
And all the clothes you wear.
And we've as much a right to hoops,
As any of you men
Have a right to curl your pet goatees—
A la Napolienne!

Ye married lords, with woeful phiz,
Who cast your eyes askant,
When teazing wife to take them off,
She sharply says, "I shan't."
Go, in penitence and tears,
Bow down these heads of thine,
And mourn that all your sins can't hide
'Neath woman's crinoline.

Ye single lords, "'tis distance lends
Enchantment to the view,"
And we would keep you all at bay,
To keep the saying true.
For we have found, too oft, alas,
Despite your lordly pride
There's many a snaky tongue behind
The grass that grows outside.

And to these great buggy-boos,
The more that you shall dread 'em
And the louder you shall preach 'em down,
The wider we shall spread 'em
If that won't do, then hearken this—
With flounces far unfurled,
We'll start you all to Jordan,
And monopolize the world!

The Celebrated Irish Beauties.

THE MISSES GUNNING.

During the early part of the reign of King George the III, there lived in an obscure village in Ireland. a family in the middle walks of life, named Gunning They were not richly endowed with this world's goods, but possessed sufficient for all the comforts, if not the luxuries of life.

Matthew Gunning was a farmer by profession, and had he possessed that spirit of frugality which seems almost unknown to the Irish nation, he might have been a wealthy man. As it was, he generally followed the principle of "letting to-morrow take care of itself."

His wife had been the favourite "village belle," and still retained traces of that extraordinary beauty which had excited the admiration of all who beheld her—two girls are the sole fruit of their union, who promised even in infancy, to equal if not surpass their mother, in personal charms; and that mother's whole soul was bound up in them.

Being near of an age, the children were constantly together; and the sprightly Lizzie and the fairy Louisa were petted and spoiled, by both young and old, in the village of E——. One summer afternoon, fatigued with their sports, the infant sisters threw themselves upon the grass, beneath a willow which over-shaded their parent cottage—and with the round cheek of Louisa pillowed upon the sunny tresses of Lizzie, and their dimpled limbs and snowy robes thrown into strong relief by the rich, wavy sward, they presented a picture which Lawrence would have longed to transfer to canvas.

The mother, as she sat with her spinning wheel in the deep embrasure of the window, watched them as they slept, and unconsciously her thoughts wandered into the future; and with a mother's anxiety, speculated upon their future career. As she mused, she fell into a gentle slumber, and the visions of her musings assumed, as it were, a tangible shape, "a local habitation and a name," and like phantasmagoria, passed before her.

She fancies herself in London—that great city of which she had heard so much, and she seemed an invisible character of a scene that far surpassed her proudest hopes; and she saw her lovely daughters appearing in the perfect beauty of womanhood, as actors on the busy arena of the aristocratic world. Peers and peeresses, prelates and statesmen, even royalty itself, seemed to do homage to their unrivalled charms.

Throngs of admirers worshipped at the shrine of their beauty, and one distinguished from the rest by his haughty bearing and the glittering star upon his breast, knelt at the feet of her youngest born, her bright-haired Lizzie; and she thought that upon that regal brow an airy coronet, formed of the ducal strawberry leaves, reared as if it had found a resting place. Delighted she awoke, and with the glittering vision still filling her imagination, she started to find herself in her own humble cottage, and her children still sleeping beneath the tree.

She mentioned her dream to none, but the memory of it lingered for years, and, with a mother's partiality—she whispered 'why should not such a thing be?"

Time sped on, and our heroines increased in beauty and years. They received the best education the place could afford, and their worthy curate, seeing that their minds soared far above mediocracy, as well as their persons, formed their ductile powers to such a degree that they were fit to grace any circle.

When Louisa was about seventeen their mother died, and on her death-bed exacted a solemn promise from her husband that, before the expiration of six months, he should take them to London. Then, for the first time, if they had not attracted notice, he might return with them to his native home.

Had it been anywhere but at the dying bed of his wife, Matthew Gunning might have smiled at the ascendency which the imagination had been allowed to gain over the judgment; but although he desired no higher destiny for his children than to see them the wives of respectable men in their own sphere of life, still he could not refuse her last request, and made the required promise. Could he have foreseen the future?

As soon as the daughters could become reconciled to the thought of leaving the grave of their beloved mother, and the many associations of childhood, for the city, where they would be "unknowing and unknown," they started for the great metropolis. They arrived there in June—that month whose delight's the tyrant fashion has compelled the aristocracy of Britain's Isle to forego, and oblige them to remain in the city, when they would fain be reposing beneath the shade of those giant trees that wave proudly over the ancestral homes of England's haughty nobility.

Matthew Gunning, willing to fulfill his wife's wishes as much as possible, took lodgings in a fashionable hotel, and ere many weeks had elapsed London was in an uproar. Who were those angels that had suddenly appeared as if direct from paradise? The *furore*, as Horace Walpole calls it, was unparalleled. The young nobles whose tastes were sated with usual London "Belles," begged their stately mammas to leave their cards upon our heroines, if they wished them ever to assist in their monthly balls; and if the aristocratic parents refused upon the plea of their being "nobodies," the youthful peers declared that they would repair to the club whenever their mothers or sisters particularly desired their escort.

And so it went, day after day, and week after week, the gate of the hotel was thronged with England's proudest and noblest, the eyes of the Irish daises were almost dazzled by the array of brilliant names, whose cards were hourly sent to them, and even Matthew Gunning began to think that his wife was not so foolish in her aspirings, as he once deemed her. From the duchess to the baronet's lady, from the peeress who boasted of descent, from the Plantagenet to the parvenu of yesterday, all alike strove to do them honor, and more than once has the proud duchess, in whose veins flowed the blood of kings, found their rooms deserted on the night of her most magnificent fete—because why? she had neglected to invite the Gunnings, and to her mortification she would hear that the rooms of the rich banker's wife were crowded the same evening by the elite of the nobility, and the magnet of attraction was the fair sisters.

The aristocracy with a few exceptions, gave way before the overwhelming tide of excitement that was rushing on like a mighty torrent, and the usual invincible artistocratic walls of Almack's fell without a blow before the irresistible power of beauty. And now had their mother been alive, she might indeed have thought her fairy dream fully realized.

No person who was not a spectator can hardly conceive for the rage of the fair sisters that was evinced by the fashionable world. Horace Wa pole, in his letters speaks of it as the most extraordinary thing that has happened for centuries. Selwin, the famous wit, was a devoted friend of the eldest sister, and evinced it for many years.

And now came the crowning scene in the woman's dream! The Duke of Hamilton, one of the most courted and admired of the unmarried nobles, at whose approach the managing mammas fanned themselves violently, so as to appear unconcerned, and the unconscious daughters looked down and smelled at their boquets, whose movements were watched by many a glittering eye and anxious heart. He, the young and haughty Duke of Hamilton and Brandon was vanquished by the charms of young Elizabeth, and before the end of the season the Ducal Coronet was in reality placed upon those shining tresses. In the course of a fortnight from her sister's marriage, Louisa was married to the young Marquis of Coventry.

The rest of their career is known to all the world. Who has not heard of the shoemaker who made upwards of two guineas by exhibiting a slipper that he was making for lady Coventry, at a penny a head? And also read with amazement of a thousand persons who sat up all night around the doors of a hotel to see the Duchess of Hamilton enter her carriage at an early hour in the morning? Who would ever have dreamed that the daughter of an humble Irish farmer should thus become an integral part of that haughty aristocracy of England?—But so it was; and the bright-haired Lizzie who reclined beneath the willow, hushed to sleep by the music of her mother's spinning wheel, lived to become the wife of two Dukes, and the mother of four! For after the death of her first husband, she married the Duke of Argyle.

There is scarcely an instance on record, which more clearly proves that "truth is oft times stranger than fiction," than the history of the motherless daughters of Matthew Gunning.

A Visit to Alexander Von Humboldt.

The well known novelist, Max Ring, who visited, some time ago, the veteran of science, Alexander Von Humboldt, thus describes the personal appearance of the venerable old gentleman.

Humboldt's figure is not large but is rather stout—his feet and hands are small, and of beatiful form. His silver white hair surrounds the venerable head; he wears on the high large forehead the mark of genius. His eyes are blue, and notwithstanding his advanced age, are full of expression and life. His fine formed lips reveal a particular smile, half sarcastic, half benevolent, full of spiritual supremacy. While speaking, he sits bent forward, his eyes cast to the ground; from time to time he lifts his head, friendly smiling, thus animating the listener. Conversing with him, you forget entirely that the celebrated man has passed already his eighty seventh year, so juvenile, fresh and exciting are his words, flowing in wonderful change, mingling humor with instruction. He is, in the truest sense and fullest meaning of the word, the best narrator, the clearest orator the world knows. An immense amount of knowledge is always at his control, and notwithstanding his great age, you cannot perceive the least failure in his memory.—He probably has no equal. Facts, names and figures never escape his memory, and he remembers often with the same tenacity the smallest affairs as the greatest and most valuable facts.

The principal feature of his whole being is a rare humanity for others, which almost reaches self-forgetfulness. It is only known to his most intimate friends and Humboldt spends the greatest part of his income for charity, and in aiding in the support of young and aspiring students. His private property is not very considerable, but he receives from the King of Prussia a large salary for his position at the court, and besides this a corresponding sum is paid him by Cotte the publisher of his works. By the simpleness of his wants this income would not only be sufficient, but would allow him to lay up something; but Humboldt thinks to make a better use of it by changing the fate of some unfortunate young man.

The influence which he has with the King he uses for the promotion of science. There is no person of talent, no juvenile genius, who is not noticed by him.

It may be interesting to learn how this great naturalist spends his time. Humboldt rises at about half-past eight o'clock; at breakfast he reads his letters, which he generally answers immediately. There is perhaps no letter writer so punctual as he, though very few persons have so large a correspondence, to all parts of the world.—

After this he dresses with the aid of his *valet de chamber*, to receive and announce visitors, or to make visits himself until two o'clock. At three o'clock he goes to the royal palace, where he generally dines, if he does not invite himself to dine with some family of his acquaintance. He remains mostly at Alexander Medelssohn's, in whose house he lives. At seven o'clock in the evening, he usually returns to his home. He then goes to the court or in society, from which he returns about midnight. Now is his real and best time for working; in the profound nightly science, he writes his immortal works, often in Summer until the day shines through the windows. It is always three o'clock in the morning when this juvenile old man thinks of allowing a short rest to his almost ninety years old body, to gain the necessary power for the new day's work. Indeed we think this a strange story, and still every word of it is true.

Humboldt has no family of his own—his nearest relations being the sons and daughters of his excellent brother, William, for whom he has a touching fraternal regard. "You should have known my brother," says he, with amiable modesty, "he was always the most talented of us two brothers."

Hunting for a Slave.

A FALSE HEARTED FEMALE BETRAYER.

A correspondent of the Chicago Daily Tribune, writing from Camp Point, a village in Illinois, on the border of Missouri, under date of July 15th, tells the following story. It seems almost incredible that any respectable female, and one whose youth also might have induced a belief that she possessed tenderness of feeling and compassion for suffering, should have so degraded herself as did the Miss Welsh mentioned in the letter. How many mouths will now repeat her name with contempt and loathing, who otherwise, had she acted on the golden rule, and sped the fugitives on their way to freedom in Canada, would have mentioned her with respect and admiration. The day may arrive when she will be a mother, and will remember that slave mother in whose bosom she crushed out all hope, and the three innocents of another race, whom she betrayed to bondage more terrible than death:—'Last evening our little village was considerably excited, by an arrest being made of a negro woman and three small children, who had escaped from their master, living at La Grange, Mo. It appears the poor creatures had been lurking in the timber, within half a mile of our place, for two or three days, and had been seen frequently by those who did not view them with any particular interest, and have even been so bold as to call on families living near their retreat for victuals, water, &c. But yesterday a report was raised that a reward of $1000 was offered for their delivery in La Grange, when 'all eyes were open for the apprehension of the fugitives,' and in a few minutes a party was formed and the search commenced. All day they were engaged in the stealthy tread, but no slaves were to be found, and the party being weary, returned in the evening to refresh themselves preparatory to another trial at night. The fun was spoiled, however by a messenger arriving a few minutes after they returned, informing them that the negroes had been decoyed into the house of Mr. James Welsh, who lives at the edge of the timber in which the unfortunates were concealed. This treachery was performed by the daughter of Mr. Welsh, a young woman, who found the negroes a short distance from the house, by telling them that she was a friend to them, and that if they would go with her to the house she would give them something to eat. The crazy mother could but accept this offer for her starving children, and without suspicion went into the house. But before they had time to allay their hunger, the sable mother and poor helpless children were surrounded by a dozen stout men, all 'armed to the the teeth.' In a few minutes a hack was procured, and the poor creatures were fast returning to their bondage. True it is that money is the root of all evil.'

Miscellany.

QUITE A MISTAKE.—The Baltimore *Republican* tells a story of a young man who fell in love with a young lady residing in one of the residences in Upper Tendom. The lover' fearing a repulse from the head of the family, conducted his courtship in a clandestine manner. The upshot of the matter was that an elopement occurred and the parties were married. After the marriage the bridegroom proposed that they should return home and procure the father's pardon. Judge of his dismay when, with a trembling voice he was informed that although she possessed the name of the gentleman in queston, she was not related to him in the slightest degree, and was employed in his dwelling in the capacity of a seamstress. Thus all his visions of a secured fortune were scattered to the winds: and the scene of recrimination which ensued was terribly out of character for a newly married couple.

AFRICAN EMIGRATION.—A Southern paper says, upon what authority we do not know, that the government of Martinique has rejected the proposition of the Marseilles traders for supplying it with free negroes whilst the island of Guadaloupe has accepted it. It is thought this will reduce the speculation one half, or cause it to be abandoned altogether. The majority of the English papers denounce the whole affair as a retrogressive fall into the slave trade, though we see it stated, nevertheless, that a West India deputation has waited upon Lord Palmerston on a mission intimately connected with a similar scheme for providing the British West India Islands with free black labor.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Delicate females who are harassed and debilitated by complaints peculiar to their organization, are uniformly relieved by Holloway's Pills. For hysteria, spasm, hot flushes, sick headache, pains in the back and loins they are a safe and reliable remedy, while the healing and cooling effect of this balsamic Ointment upon burns, scalds, running sores, irritations of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, salt rheum, erysipelas, and all external inflammation, is a miracle in surgery.—Purchasers, before using these remedies, are *cautioned* to look for the *Water-mark*, which appears in every leaf of the genuine book of directions. If the words, "*Holloway New York and London*, are not visible in the paper, the medicines are counterfeits.

A most amusing and humorous suit has arisen from the following transaction:—A New York merchant shipped fifty Maltese cats or kittens from Malta, and a storm arose on the road home, when superstition seized on the minds of the crew, who threw the cats overboard, The owner claims damages at the rate of $50 for each cat, $2,500 in all.

A doctor returned a coat to a tailor because it did not fit him. The tailor seeing the doctor at the funeral of one of his patients said, "Ah, doctor, you are a happy man!" "Why so?" asked the doctor.—"Because," replied the tailor, "you never have any of your bad work returned on your hands.

A wag one day speaking of two of his acquaintances who had gone West, where the new-comers are usually attacked the first season with the the ague. Said he: "Neither of those two men will be afflicted."

"Why not?" inquired a by-stander.

"Because," was the reply," one of them is too lazy to shake. and the other won't unless he gets pay for it."

A Yankee doctor has contrived to extract from sausages a powerful tonic, which he says contains the whole strength of the original *bark;* he calls it the 'Sulphate of canine!' He anticipates a great popularity for it in New York.

"Don't care much about the bugs," said Mr. Warmley to the head of a genteel private family in which he resides, "but the fact is marm, I hain't got the blood to spare; you see that yourself."

The man who hung himself to an axletree with a cord of wood, has been cut down with a sharp-set appetite by the fast man who tired down a wagon-wheel.

The Siege of Delhi:—Horrible Atrocities by the Mutineers.

The *Times* has published the following letter:—

ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS, }
DELHI CANTONMENTS, June 12 }

We are now encamped on the Flagstaff Hill, having dislodged the insurgents on the 8th. They fought most obstinately, and disputed the ground inch by inch; but British courage, and I may add, ferocity, forced all before them. In the enemy's camp was found a European actually laying the guns! He was literally cut to pieces by the exasperated soldiery. It is suspected that there are others in the city. Three hundred of the mutineers tried to escape by getting into a serace, but they were soon by some of our fellows, and a party went to dislodge them. They fired from the windows, killing our fellows burstropen the door, and, rushing in killed every one. Not one was left alive. We marched down to the lines by the artillery bridge, the centre one having been destroyed by the enemy. We were under heavy fire till we got beyond the canal, but not a single casualty occurred.

Yesterday, they came out in force, but were driven back with great loss. The Guide Corps and the 60th Rifles had nearly all the fighting. Poor young Battye, of the Guides, was mortally wounded. We have three batteries in position now, and they are pitching shot and shell into the city very fast. The Ghoorkas who belong to our force are behaving splendidly. The city is hermetically sealed at present, so I can give you no news from thence.

All was quiet at Lahore, and up as far as Seetapore, to the 30th inst. It is supposed the check the Delhi mutineers have received has prevented other corps from showing their teeth; but there can be no doubt that the whole native army has been tampered with, and the will is not wanting to show their disaffection. Delhi once more in our possession, things will probably quiet down again—not before.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, June 18.)

In the fortnight which has elapsed since the departure of the last mail, so many startling events have occurred, that we hardly know how to enumerate them. Perhaps the greatest sensation will be caused at home by the arrest of the ex-King of Oude and his Minister Ally Nucky Khan, who were both lodged in Fort William on Monday morning. Soon after his deposition, this unfortunate monarch left Lucknow, and has ever since resided in the neighborhood of Calcutta in great seclusion, and, apparently patiently awaiting the result of the exertion of his agents in England. But if the reports of natives can be trusted, the King's attachment to this neighborhood arose from it having been planned that the whole of Bengal and Upper India should be shared among the Mahomedan princes. The titular King of Delhi was to have had the North-west. The King of Oude's brother, their hereditary possessions with some additions, the King himself Lower Bengal, and some provinces were to have been assigned to the Nawab of Moorshedabad, so that the Mussulman dynasties were to have been everywhere restored, and the ascent of each throne made easy, not by the blood of warriors slain in battle, but that of unoffending English women and children, cruelly butchered in cold blood. It is to be supposed that the government is in possession of sufficient evidence against these audacious criminals, and that it would not have arrested the King of Oude without having proof that he is personally implicated in the conspiracy by which he was to have profited. If this be the fact, the deposed monarch will have lost all claim to the sympathy of the British nation, and will be regarded with greater horror than the mutineers themselves, as having instigated their crimes without courage to share their danger.

Our communications with the Upper Provinces are so constantly interrupted that we cannot give no connected narrative of events. Every day brings news of a fresh mutiny and fresh murders, and instead of the larger portion of the Bengal army being loyal and faithful, as so confidently asserted by official men, the disobedient are now exceptions to the general rule of mutiny, and even those few are probably restrained by fear alone from following the example of their comrades. When vigilance has been shown, the disobedient have been disarmed, and this we have reason to believe, has taken place throughout the Punjab, though we have only reports from some stations. At other places where it was impossible to send timely relief, mutiny and murder have occurred and thus most of the stations beyond Benares have fallen into the hands of the mutineers. At Allahabad, the European residents hold the fort against the sepoys and mob, and are by this time, no doubt, relieved by the Madras fusiliers sent to their assistance, but the communication with them is cut off; and every attempt to establish clerks to the northward has failed. Our latest news from Delhi, which is as follows, reached us by telegraph to Madras, and thence by steam to Calcutta:—

"There has been great success on the 8th outside the walls of Delhi; twenty-six guns captured, and the mutineers driven completely into the town. All the heights in our possession. Parties of mutineers infest the Allyghur road, stopping *back* communication between Agra, Boolundshahur and Meerut. All quiet at Agra."

This is very important, since the heights completely command the town and fort, which cannot possibly be held long, and it is therefore probable that Delhi has already fallen. This will not immediately quiet the country, but it will break up the conspiracy, if, as is now generally believed, it is an organized attempt to restore the Mahomedan princes to power. Had it been as skilfully carried out as it was cleverly planned, it might have been fatal to the British rule, for the reluctance of this government to believe it generals, its tardiness to act, its extreme forbearance towards men in open revolt, gave extraordinary advantage to the conspirators had they known how to use them, but they wanted a man. Wretched zenana slaves and their corrupted masters, are not the persons to effect a political revolution, and the want of a leader is fatal when acting against an established government, which, when roused, is capable of energetic action. There is no doubt that the mutineers calculated on the impossibility of obtaining reinforcements in time, and they must have been astonished at the rapidity with which British troops have been poured in. Indeed, there is nothing in the whole annals of war equal to the promptitude with which a part of the Persian expedition arrived, the men of her Majesty's 64th foot being actually landed in Calcutta within three weeks from the day on which the Delhi mutiny was known to government. We shall soon have force enough for ample vengeance, as it is now known that the whole of the troops intended for China will be diverted to Bengal, and mutiny will everywhere be crushed, for fortunately we have no external enquiries, and our Indian neighbors are for the most part friendly, and are giving us assistance.

While we give due credit to the government for its exertions to procure troops, we are sorry that we must censure an ill advised measure of precaution.

On Saturday, by a sudden and spasmodic effort, the Legislative Council passed an act for restricting the public press. Having been passed without any warning or preparation, and in utter neglect of the usual forms, it may be fairly likened to the conduct of a sleeper, who being suddenly roused, strikes friend and foe indiscriminately. We can hardly be wrong in attributing this piece of Legislative wisdom to a sudden impulse, since the government from the beginning of the mutiny, has turned a deaf ear to all the improper or inflamatory articles of the native newspapers, and appears only to have been roused into action by the appearance of an incendiary proclamation in the *Doorbin*, a Persian paper edited by a man in the employment of the Suddur Court, and therefore affording an additional proof of the asserted fidelity of those in the public service. The utter inutility of this act, as a precaution against the spread of such incentives to murder and treason, may be judged of by the well known fact that this very proclamation, or one almost precisely similar, has been circulated for months past, through every regiment in the Bengal army, and has been read in every bazaar where Mahomedans resort. No press law, even if it amounted to a total suppression, can prevent this in a country where ready copyists are everywhere procurable. If the members of government did not know this, if they were ignorant of the existence of this and similar incendiary publications, we can only say that they knew less than the meanest of those under their authority. If they did know it, we can only wonder at the apathy with which the progress of the mutiny was regarded, when a vigorous effort might have checked, if not suppressed it, and at the sudden vigour displayed when two-thirds of that native army are in open revolt.

We said above that this act strikes friend and foe alike, but it strikes friends much harder than foes; for the entire suppression of a little native newspaper, and even the fright of its printers and types, would only be the loss of a few hundred rupees to a man whose whole fortune may be embarked on this scheme for the destruction of the infidels; while such an attack upon any of the English papers would ruin the proprietors, and starve the large body of persons employed by them. We do not say this because we apprehend any wanton abuse of the power given by this act, which we have no doubt is intended simply to meet the exigencies of the times, but it would have been not merely a graceful acknowledgment to the Public Journals of India, but an act of justice to those who have done their best to support the government in this perilous crisis, if the act had drawn a wide distinction on between the English papers, and the vehicles of slander and treason which it was more especially pointed at.

It would be simply ridiculous at a time like this, when every thing we possess, our fortunes, lives and the lives of all who are dear to us, are staked upon the suppression of this revolt, to suspect any English journalist of opposition or even lukewarmness to his own cause. No mere hint from any authority has hitherto sufficed to restrain us from publishing anything which it was thought prudent to keep back, and we have no doubt that the same feeling has animated our cotemporaries.

We have laid aside all the usual topics of animadversion, the grievences of planters, smitos, &c., to give a fair and honest support to the government, and our reward is "a gagging act." As this extraordinary piece of legislative wisdom is limited to a year, it is fair to suppose it is only meant for mutiny—but it may be easily extended to prevent the usual animadversions of the local press upon public measures and public men. If so it is easy to see that it must be a failure, since the fires suppressed here will burst out with tenfold violence in England. Already the severest attacks upon the measures of this government have been sent home If it could be fairly argued that these strictures have no support from those best informed on the subject, the local papers, they might have very little effect, but when it can be urged that the Indian journals dare not speak out under the penalty of suppression, private statements will be believed. Every man now smarting under the loss of property, or in affliction at the murder of friends and relatives, sends home an indignant and exaggerated statement of the apathy and blindness of the government, and its miserable efforts to plaster over and conceal the foul ulcer that is eating its vitals; when these are read a shout of disgust and indignation will be raised throughout the land.

The Navy Department at Washington have received a letter from Flag Officer James Armstrong, dated United States ship "San Jacinto," Hong Kong, May 23, in which he says: "From the enormous force the English are collecting at this station, and the arrangements they are making for its permanency, it is clear that China is to be compelled by them to yield her exclusiveness." He adds:—"There will be a total of 60 vessels, mounting 783 guns. Accompanying this force are several sea-going hospitals and transport ships, with a large supernumerary medical staff."—*Globe.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We learn from a source which we suppose may be relied upon, that the Directors of the Company owning this ship, are proposing to reduce the price of tourist tickets from £100 to £50, and intend also to issue tickets on this side of the Atlantic, for a European trip. The route for tourists in this country will be such as to embrace everything worthy of attention between Portland and Chicago, Washington and Quebec.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Maple Leaf Calendar
OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

August, 1857.

Th 27.—Battle of Long Island Fought, 1776. James Thompson, the poet, died, 1748. Queen Victoria embarks for at Boulogne for England, 1855. Sun rises 5h 18m; sets 6h 45m. Rises 1 minute later and sets 1 minute earlier each day. Moon in first quarter

Fr. 28.—Benedict Arnold, Traitor & Regicide was born at Frankfort on the Maine. Among the productions of his pen may be named "Faust" and "Werther," 1749.

Sat 29.—Locke born 1630. John Baptist beheaded.

Sun 30.—Paley born 1743. Dutch Fleet taken, 1799. Explosion of a magazine, containing 140,000 pounds of powder in the French camp before Sebastopol, 1855. Fort Mims, on the River Mobile, U. S., attended by the Creek Indians and a few Canadian Militia, and captured 1813.

Mon 31.—Benjamin Disli, 1668. St. Sebastian stormed, 1813. Castaline and Belfast in the State of Maine, U. S., surrendered to the British. 1814.

September.

Tu. 1.—Queen Victoria first visited Scotland, 1842. General Cartier discovered the River Saguenay, which empties into the St. Lawrence, 1535. Louis XIV. died, 1715.

W. 2.—Great Fire in London, 1666. Thomas Telford died, 1834. Danish Fleet surrendered to the British, after the bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, AUGUST, 27, 1857.

Is all probability, the Loan By-Law for the opening up of Town Lines, has been rejected by the different municipalities in this County. This we cannot but regret; we must, however, submit with as good a grace as possible to the will of the people.

That they stood in their own light, in not voting for the By-Law, we feel confident; but what appears to have been most against these improvements, in the minds of the people, is that non-resident lands would be improved to a greater extent than any other. Upon this point we have already spoken, and it is needless to again go over the same ground; but will now propose a remedy for the evil, which is simply this: that petitions be circulated throughout the Townships, praying the Legislature to grant Municipal Councils the power to levy rates upon the lands of non-residents, where they will be mainly benefited by the im provements. Such a measure as this would find favor with, and would be just and equitable to all parties. The opening of these roads has become a necessity, and will have to be done, and that shortly. The better way, therefore, would be to commence at once to obtain signatures to petitions for that purpose. We will refer to this subject again.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

This match came off at Toronto between eleven picked players of Canada and eleven of the United States. The wickets were pitched on Wednesday the 19th and the game was continued for three days and resulted in a glorious victory in favor of the Canadians. The game was well contested and reflects great credit upon the victors, for they may feel justly proud at beating eleven of the best players in the United States.

The United States eleven consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Senior and Barlow of Philadelphia. Mr. Comery of Albany. Mr. Bury of Cleveland. Messrs. Wright and Lang of St. George's Club, N. Y. Messrs. Higham, Willby, Cupp, Crossley and Sharp of New York Club.

The Canada eleven were:—Messrs. Brad bury, Parsons, Heward, Dexter of Toronto. Pickering and Arron of Montreal. Head, Rykert, and Philips of St. Catharines, Dykes of Galt and Starling of Belleville.

At the close of the Game the score stood thus,

TOTALS.

United States—1st Innings	108	
" " 2d "	89	
		—197
Canada . . . . 1st Innings	145	
" 2d "	53	
		—198

Canada winning with seven wickets to go down.

The result of this match, will compensate for the defeat of the Canadians, when the last game was played in the City of New York.

During the last week, we had occasion to travel through most of the Townships in the County, and had a fine opportunity of witnessing the general features of each, the state of the crops and the improvements made upon the roads, within the last year.

The first Township that we passed thro', was Maidstone, along the front, where we found the main road in a most shameful state; in many places having the appearance as if nothing had been done to them for many a day. The Council should look to this, and expend a trifle in that quarter, as travellers will be apt to think ill of the Township, on account of their shocking roads. There can be no excuse for not rendering assistance to that section of the Township; for at the other side—we mean upon the Middle Road, very little is needed, from the fact of its being a "Board of Works" road. Mudholes, two feet deep are rather unpleasant subjects to meet with, in ones perambulations, and particularly when threatened with a cooling shower. Had our wishes been realized, just when we were passing through the mire, the Councillors for Maidstone would have had cause to regret the quantity as well as quality of mud in which they should have wallowed, but unfortunately for the Township they have not. The side Roads are not in a much better condition.

The early crops were already harvested and may be looked upon as a fair yield. Corn looks badly and will run far short of what it should be, had the season been more favorable. Potatoes look well and give a fair promise of an abundant yield.

To be Continued.

POSTPONEMENT.—The sale of Valuable Real Estate, on account of the Amherstburg Building Society, is postponed till Saturday, the 26th September next, at the same time and place.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 24.

Surrogate Bradford to-day rendered a decision on the Burdell estate. The decision is very elaborate and lengthy, and concludes by declaring that Mrs. Cunningham is not the widow of Dr. Burdell, and by directing that letters of administration be issued to next of kin.

Shameful Quackery & Imposition The New Jersey Doctor.

A fellow styling himself a retired English Physician in Jersey city, advertises that for a York Shilling he will give any person a recipe that will cure Consumption, Colds, and other diseases, and that he does this from pure benevolence. Multitudes of Yorkers must have been showered on the impostor, but people who are duped often suffer without complaint rather than expose such miscreants. An inhabitant of Toronto has shown us a precious correspondence which passed between him and the New Jersey Doctor. He first sends a Yorker to the Doctor. The Doctor in return sends a printed paper containing a recipe for his invaluable medicine. He says that the materials of which it is composed cannot be got genuine but from himself, and that on sending two dollars, the benevolent and disinterested Doctor will send a bottle properly prepared—the dollars are sent—but did the bottie ever come? No. An answer came, however, stating that as it would be better for convenience and cheapness, he had sent a dozen bottles of medicine to Toronto, to a person whose post office address is given, and on applying to that person, and paying a dollar and a half, the applicant will receive a bottle. This person, he says, has not advertised yet, (nor is it likely he ever will.) But this knave, who has already received his own price, says it will be a saving of half a dollar to get it in Toronto.—Along with this correspondence a printed document is sent, professing to contain a correspondence between the said Doctor and medical men in Europe and India. The letters are evidently vulgar and ignorant fabrications, full of all manner of absurdities. We hope that this exposure will prevent any Newspaper in Canada from giving currency to the deceptions of this consummate knave.—*Globe.*

Loss of the Bark "Monasco" at Sea—Fifty-Four Lives Lost.

On the 1st of August a telegraph dispatch was received in this city, via Boston, stating that on the 21st of July the bark Monasco, from Burin, Newfoundland, for Gottenburg for New York on the 13th June, with 61 Swedish passengers and a crew of 13 persons. On the night of the 21st July, the bark ran upon a high rock on Corbin Head, Newfoundland, and went down in a few minutes and foremost. By this disaster 54 Swedish passengers perished. It would appear, however, from the facts that have transpired that this dreadful loss of life was mainly attributable to the cowardice and incapacity of the captain. Had Capt. Dailey possessed ordinary discretion or self-control, few if any of his passengers would have been lost. But instead of manfully standing by his ship, he was the first man to set an example of pusillanimity which is truly painful to contemplate. At the first alarm he rushed with his wife to the boat, and stuck by it to the last, as though it were his only hope. We trust that those who saw fit to place him in so responsible a position, will take the earliest opportunity to ascertain how faithfully he discharged its duties.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mrs. Cunningham sent to Gaol.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Friday.

Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise Burdell, was removed from No. 31 Bond street, yesterday, to the City Prison and locked up in the same cell she occupied on a former occasion. Since the delivery of Justice Davidson's opinion, she has been permitted to remain in Bond street as she professed to be too ill for removal, and the Tombs under the special charge of Inspector Dilks of the Fifteenth Precinct, acting as agent of Mr. Gray, Warden of the City Prison. There being no chance of her obtaining bail, it was resolved yesterday morning to remove her to the Tombs, the matter, perhaps, being hastened by the following letter addressed to District Attorney Hall:—

"DEAR SIR:—As Counsel and Attorney for some of the heirs of Harvey Burdell, I have long been desirous to secure possession of the house No. 31 Bond street.

"As I gather, Justice Davidson has issued his warrant of commitment against Mrs. Cunningham, and therefore as the house referred to cannot rightfully, and, as I think, not legally, be made a prison, and as it appears to me that the matter of the safe and proper disposition of the accused is with you more than with any one else, I claim that the house, the property of my clients, be freed from Mrs. Cunningham's presence.

"Always respectfully,

CHARLES EDWARDS.

"A. OAKEY HALL, ESQ., District Attorney, New York, August 13, 1857.

Mr. Hall upon the receipt of this letter dispatched Officer Smith, of the Lower Police Court, to assist Inspector Dilks in removing Mrs. Cunningham to the Tombs without further delay. About 9 o'clock, the two officers proceeded to No. 31 Bond street and informed Mrs. Cunningham of their business. Her daughters Helen, Augusta and Georgiana were with her; and as soon as the subject of removing her was broached, Augusta (the eldest) fainted, and was revived with some difficulty only to suffer a relapse. A physician was sent for, but more than two hours passed before she was evidently recovered to bear her mother's removal. For some time past Miss Augusta has been afflicted with a nervous disease, and is subject to fainting fits. Helen, the second daughter, bore the blow with great fortitude, and insisted on accompanying her mother, who still appears to be very ill and weak. Since the arrest of Mrs. Cunningham, her daughter Helen has been almost constantly with her, using every means in her power to alleviate her sufferings.

Everything being arranged, a carriage drew up to the door, and a quantity of clothing and bedding was placed in it, without unnecessary display. The door was then opened and Mrs. Cunningham was brought out on a mattress by Inspector Dilks and officer Smith, and carefully placed on the back seat. She was dressed in black, and wore a thick veil over her face, and appeared to be entirely helpless. Her daughter Helen took a seat by her side. The officers next entered the carriage, drew the curtains, and the vehicle was driven down Broadway, toward the Tombs.

The matter had been so quietly arranged by the officers, that there was very little excitement in the street, and not over forty people were to be seen. The crowd was much scattered, and consisted of servants from the neighbouring houses, and those who chanced to be passing by at the time. While Mrs. Cunningham was being brought out silence prevailed, and no one seemed to trouble themselves about the matter, except an inquisitive gent, who asked Inspector Dilks if the baby was done up in one of the bundles in the carriage.

As the vehicle drove off the servant girls indulged in all sorts of remarks: "There she goes, and may the divil go wid her," said a brawny Irish girl, with her sleeves rolled up, exposing her red arms. "The divil will get his mate now, faith," exclaimed another.—"She's a murtherin' suld hag," chimed in a third; and "what a pity to make such a fuss over her," said a fourth. The domestics of the vicinity, composing the greater part of those who witnessed Mrs. Cunningham's departure, were in high feather, and some considerable time elapsed before they left the sidewalks and returned to their household duties.

The carriage arrived at the Tombs at 11½ o'clock. When it stopped at the prison gate a crowd began to collect at once, and in a short time fifty or sixty people had collected around the carriage. The crowd was driven back, and Mrs. Cunningham was hurried through to the Matron's Office, where Dr. Covil was in attendance and took her in charge. Upon reaching the office she appeared completely prostrated, and unable to speak. After resting here a while, she was conveyed to the cell which she occupied on a former occasion.

The Potato Crop in the South of Ireland.

As the fate of the potato crop in the South of Ireland was beginning to cause some little uneasiness, the subjoined cautious statement from the Cork "Examiner" of 27th July, is not without interest.

Various accounts continue to be received with respect to the state of the potato crop, according to the locality from which they come; but there is a little discrepancy to be observed in statements referring to the same locality. From all the midland counties the reports are decidedly favorable, both with respect to the yield of the crop and the absence of disease, and even from the interior portion of this country the accounts are comparatively satisfactory. But there is no doubt that the disease has appeared in a marked and virulent form throughout an extensive district along the coast of the south. All the last accounts we receive are from localities in almost the same situation with respect to being near the sea. The other day a statement was made that in the vicinity of Skibbereen, the name of which is so memorable in the history of the blight, the crop was not affected. We have ascertained from accurate authority that this report is exactly the opposite of the fact. The potato crop in that locality is stated to be very extensively infected and also to be far inferior to that of last year in the actual amount of produce. In the contiguous district, surrounding Bantry, we have been informed that the blight has shown itself in some districts to a considerable, but still less extent, than last year, and also at a later period; and further west, in the vicinity of Dunmanway, we learn that a gentleman the crop has been attacked, but the new seed is generally found to be exempt from the blight. We have also received a letter from Dingle, which we cannot give to-day, questioning the statement in which we referred lately, that the County of Kerry was free from the disease, and stating that in certain parishes to the west of this county the crop is much blackened and injured. However, we have the assurance of a clergyman that though such is the case with respect to the parishes referred to, on the opposite side, "from Dingle to Tralee, the crop never looked so healthy." Thus, the account we gave on a former occasion is substantially confirmed. It is satisfactory to know that the accounts from other parts of the country concur in representing the crop as healthy and flourishing. Of course it would be hazardous at this time to measure the proportion of the crop affected, even in the localities to which the disease extends. But it may be observed that in later years the disease has not spread with the same rapidity or for the same length of time as was the case on its first appearance."

The Goodwood Race.

From the New York Times.

We have sent our American horses to England; they have arrived; they have been seen; they have run; and—they have been beaten!

Had this result been first achieved at the York Races we should have received it with distrust, for the reasons set forth by us some time since. But the management of the Goodwood Races is beyond suspicion.—There our horses have been fairly treated, and every opportunity has been afforded them and their owner to bring out their best qualities. Doubtless these opportunities have been improved, and the consequence is, that we have been fairly, handsomely, and thoroughly beaten. And the best thing we can do now is, to acknowledge the fact, and, if we like, try it again.

A great many rumours, of course, are already in circulation as to the wild devices employed on this occasion, to deprive us of our natural prerogative of superiority over everybody in everything. It is already darkly hinted in the *Herald* office that Lord Palmerston was seen to emerge from the stables of "Pryor and Pyoress" on the Wednesday before the race, with a dark lantern in one hand and a hammer in the other. We all know the determined hostility borne by Lord Palmerston to this country, and we cannot doubt that there may be some foundation for the story. At all events, it deserves to be looked into; and now that we have three—yes, four five Lords in this country, it becomes a question whether we ought not to seize and imprison Lord Napier, Lord Althorp, Lord John or George Hervey, and the Earl of Listowel, till we hear of the result of the Ebor Handicap.

If Britons never will be slaves, neither will Americans consent to be d'stanced.—All nonsense apart, it is really of some importance that we should not make fools of ourselves, because two of our horses have been outrun by four horses of British breeding on the British turf, and a Gallic *Monarque*. We can only regret the circumstance, and hope for better luck next time.

If we must be beaten, it is a satisfaction that we have been beaten fairly, and in good company, and before an honorable assemblage of spectators! [illegible]

The French horse *Monarque* won the race. The English horse "Risebor is placed second, and "Fisherman" third. Gunboat slipped and fell, and Kestrel and Gemmadi Vergy also fell heavily. Monarque won by a head, and Reisber beat Fisherman by about three lengths. Another head separated Fisherman from Belleville, who finished fourth, and three lengths behind Fisherman. The American horses "Pryor and Pyoress" was placed fifth and sixth, and the English horse "Melissa" seventh. All the others pulled up. The finish is said to have been the most exciting ever witnessed. The English papers remark, but without assigning any reason, that the two American horses would have figured more prominently had they been ridden by English jockies.

THE CUP.

From the London Times.

The Goodwood Cup for this year is really what is professes to be—a cup and not a palm tree, a group of pugnacious warriors, or flying steeds. It is a noble vase of oxidized silver in the ornamented or *renaissance* style of the sixteenth century, and is beyond all doubt one of the most effective and artistic imitations of the medieval silver work which has been produced. The upper part is subdued and simple in style, being only ornamented with flat engraving of ivy leaves and berries upon a bright matted ground. The handles form an altogether novel and striking combination, and are so interlaced in the quaint elaborate style of the renaissance as to present the effect of four winged figures of fame rising from their base. The body is adorned with richly executed bas relief of Queen Elizabeth reviewing the English forces near Tilbury, and the different figures are chased and grouped with excellent taste, and the general effect of the whole piece is taken from the best authorities; the features and dress of the Queen from the coins of her reign. The opposite side has an ornamental tablet for inscription, enriched with bosses, wreaths, and sunken damascene work. The foot is formed by crowned lions supporting chased medallion portraits after Holbein of Lord Burleigh and Sir Francis Drake. The general effect of the whole piece is unusually striking and attractive; and the imitations of the steeled damascene being perfect, gives the vase the aspect of an antique piece of family plate rather than a work from the jewellers. The design modelling is by Mr. Armstead—the workmanship such as only comes from Hancock's.

QUEBEC, August 23rd.

The "Anglo Saxon" arrived here about eight o'clock this morning. The "North American" arrived at Liverpool about two o'clock on the 12th. The "Anglo-Saxon" reports having experienced thick weather, and head winds nearly all the time. Her course being too far north, she saw nothing of the Atlantic cable fleet.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

VALENTIA, August 1C, 4 P. M.

The work of laying down the Atlantic telegraphic cable is going on up to the present time as satisfactorily as its best friends can desire. Nearly three hundred miles have been successfully laid in the sea. The depth of water into which it is being submerged is about 1,700 fathoms, or about two miles. The transmission from the shallow to the greater depth was effected without difficulty. The signals are everything that an electrician could desire. The ships are sailing with a moderate fair breeze, and passing out at the rate of five miles an hour. Messages are being constantly interchanged between the ships and the shore. All are well on board, and in excellent spirits, and hourly becoming more and more trustful of success.

The Emperor and Empress had returned to France.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says that the new ship "Frenchman," built by Mr. Henry Dinning, of Quebec, has made the run hence to Liverpool in 15 days. She sailed from Quebec on the 1st July inst. and arrived out on the 17th.

Occasionally events occur which startle humanity, and cause us to believe that fiends sometimes possess the shape of man. Of such a character is a crime recently committed in Chicago. A mother 80 years of age, was murdered on Tuesday last by her son and daughter. She was beaten to death, apparently for no other reason than to get rid of the trouble of keeping her for the few remaining years that could have been allotted to her. The name of the deceased was Deidrich. The son, George Deidrich, is a cripple, and the daughter is a widow with two children. They are both in jail.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, August, 27 1857.

FLOUR, best warranted, - - - -	$7 00
2nd quality, - - - -	6 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	$2 00 to 2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " - - - -	8 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, - - -	$2 00 to 1 82
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 75
OATS, do - - - -	0 36
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -	$1 00 to 1 25
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - - -	$1 00
HAY, per ton, - - - - -	9 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - -	$0 50 to 0 60
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - -	4 50
BEEF, do - - - -	$8 00 to 8 50
BUTTER, per lb., - - - - -	0 16

Toronto, August 24, 1857.

The supply of wheat to-day was larger than for some days past, reaching over 600 bushels, the greater part of which was of this year's growth. The quality was various in appearance, and prices had a very wide range, extending from 6s to 9s per bushel, the ruling prices being between 8s 3d and 8s 6d per bushel.

FLOUR is unchanged. There is but little offering and prices are very firm. Superfine $6 25 to $6 50. Fancy, $7 25 to $7 50. Extra, $7.75 to $8. Double Extra, $8 50 per barrel.

BARLEY.—Now sells at 5s to 5s 3d per bushel.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of MEARS & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to Thomas A. Mears and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
HENRY MEARS.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned.

THOMAS A. MEARS.

Amherstburg, August 18th, 1857.

TAX RECEIPTS.

MUNICIPALITIES will be supplied with TAX RECEIPTS at the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

August, 1857.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas *H.* Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DE BAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Sandwich Post Office August 13th, 1857.

Alexander Mrs, M. A. McLocklin Peter.
Berney Jane.s. McGee John L.
Butler Mrs. Ellen. McNaughton J. B.
Brown Charles. McCullough, Hugh.
Brown Mrs. Martha. McCann Patrick.
Briglet Henry. McCue John.
Baby. W. D. McCarthy Jeremiah.
Crawford William. Moore John.
Charlek Euphimia. Merdot Ulett.
Downing John. Parrett Alex.
Duplice Moses. Parrent Benjamin.
Ewart John. Roe Daniel.
Ferry Thomas. Renoe Mark.
Feclande Magoillere. Roy Alex.
Gorman Thomas. Gilbert Reuad.
Gauthiere J. B. 2. Sloan Thomas.
Goodwin Mrs. J. Tremjoe Austin.
Gaze Mrs. Elizabeth. Thompson Robert.
Hunson Edward. Taylor Richnal.
Hilland Miss Susan. Talbot George.
Jones Alfred. Ward Mr. Thomas.
Keutchen Barrel. White George.
Laughlin Thomas. Whiting A. J.
Morint Albert.

Post Office Money Orders issued and received.

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS—AUTUMN OF 1857.

EASTERN—SIR J. B. ROBINSON.

L'Original,	Tuesday, 23rd Sept.
Ottawa,	Monday, 28th Sept.
Perth,	Tuesday, 6th Oct.
Brockville,	Tuesday, 13th October.
Cornwall,	Thursday, 22nd do

MIDLAND—MR. JUSTICE RICHARDS.

Whitby,	Monday, 21st Sept.
Peterboro'	Monday, 28th Sept.
Cobourg,	Thursday, 1st October.
Belleville,	Monday, 12th Oct.
Picton,	Thursday, 22nd Oct.
Kingston,	Tuesday, 27th Oct

HOME—MR. JUSTICE HAGARTY.

Sydenham,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
Milton,	Monday, 28th Sept.
Morrittsville,	Monday, 5th October
Barrie,	Monday, 12th Oct.
Niagara,	Monday, 19th Oct.
Hamilton,	Wednesday, 28th Oct

OXFORD—MR. JUSTICE BURNS.

Cayuga,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
Simcoe,	Wednesday, 30th Sept
Brantford,	Tuesday, 6th October
Woodstock,	Friday, 16th October
Guelph,	Monday, 26th "
Berlin,	Monday, 2nd Nov.
Stratford,	Monday, 9th Nov.

WESTERN—MR. JUSTICE MCLEAN.

Goderich,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
St. Thomas,	Tuesday, 29th Sept
Chatham,	Tuesday, 6th Oct
Sandwich,	Tuesday, 13th Oct
Sarnia,	Tuesday, 20th Oct
London,	Tuesday, 27th Oct

TORONTO—CHIEF JUSTICE COMMON PLEAS

Monday, 12th October.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE!!!

Within the Corporation of the Town of SANDWICH.

TO be sold by auction on the ground, on 26th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. (except such lots as may be disposed of in the meantime by private contract,) the following valuable Lots of Land being the Easternmost parts of Lot 59 in the 1st concession of Sandwich, (formerly the estate of the late Alexander McKee,) viz.

First Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block A.
Second Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block B.
Third Lots, 1, 2, 3, and 4, in Block C.
Fourth Lots, 1, 2, and 3, in Block D,

As will be seen by reference to the plan thereof. The above lots are in parcels of 10 and 20 acres.

The above property is situate in a most picturesque and healthy part of the Township, and is within half a mile of the Town and is well adapted for country residences, having plenty of game around it with the advantage of good and extensive pasturage.

If sold by Auction, it will be sold subject to the conditions of rate, and Terms as to payment to be then and there produced; but proposals for buying any of the lots will be in the meantime entertained on application to Col. JOHN PRINCE, at the Park Farm Sandwich, or to THOMAS McKEE of the Town of Sandwich.

Sandwich, August 18, 1857.

A BY-LAW,

To make provision for the manner in which a By-Law to authorize the Municipal Council of the County of Essex, to raise by Debentures the sum of £30,000, for the purpose of opening Town Lines and improving County Roads, shall be passed

PASSED.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the County of Essex, have resolved to open out certain Town Lines in the County of Essex; and whereas the said Council have proposed this their By-Law to raise upon the Debentures of the County the sum of £30,000. And whereas it is necessary to pride the manner in which the decision of each Municipality or the Electors thereof shall be made known, as to whether a By-Law shall be passed to raise the said sum of £30,000.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex, in Council assembled under and by virtue of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1849. That the manner in which the By-Law to raise by way of loan, the sum of £30,000 for opening Town Lines and improving the County Roads, within the County of Essex, shall be passed, shall be by the majority of votes of the Municipalities approving or disapproving the same, and the manner in which the decision of each Municipality shall be made known to the County Clerk, shall be by a certificate under the hand of the Township, Town or Village Clerk of each Municipality.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife, ANNE CONROY has left my Bed and Board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

FARREL CONROY.

Amherstburg, August 7th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Joseph N. Reid, Ship Carpenter by Trade. When last heard from, was in Sandwich, C. W. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Reid, 10th St. second door above Callowhill St. East side, Philadelphia.

Also any information respecting her Father and her Brother William, would be gratefully received.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

Thorough-Bred Devon Bull "ROVER."

FOR SALE!!!

ROVER, was bred by J. W. Hamlin West Aurora. N. Y. Dam Lady Gapper, g. dam Fairy, g. g. dam Rose, g. g. g. dam Cherry; was by Billy and Beauty, both imported by R. O. Gapper.

Sire Chingacook, bred by W. P. and C. S. Wainright, the meadows near Rhinebeck, N. Y. Chingacook's sire was "Uncas," dam "Helena." Sire of Uncas was, "Niguniticole" (imported) dam "Nonpareil" (imported.) Helena was imported into the United States from the herd of Mr. James Querty Devonshire, England. Rover took the *first prize* last year at the Michigan State Fair, as a yearling, in the class of Foreign Stock and is now about one year and a half old.

For particulars apply to ROWLAND WINGFIELD near Amherstburg, who would have no objection to exchange for *pure* New Leicester sheep. The price is one hundred dollars, the proprietor being anxious to sell not having any convenience for keeping a Bull.

The Villa, July 1857.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

July, 1857.

30 AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share

Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Hedley.
Alexander Jones, John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division if it estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years -	96.
Total - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.
And for three years - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virture of the said writ And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.



POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephram Carsey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same pupose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 5th August, 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st August, 1857.

INDIAN LAND SALE

AT SYDENHAM, (Owen's Sound, on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER next, and following days, at TEN o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, about

100,000 Acres of Wild Lands,

consisting of the Township of Albemarle, 500 Lots in Keppel and Amabel, and the Township of Sarawak, which comprises the Nawash Tract, the Town Plot of Brooke, and the Caughnawaga Settlement, fronting on Owen's Sound.

The Farm Lands will be put up to sale in lots or parcels varying in quantity from 10 to 100 acres, free from condition of settlement duty. Excepting 32 lots in Keppel and Amabel, which remained unsold last year, that are subject to road duty, as already notified.

The Town and Park Lots in Brooke, which is situated on the site of the Indian Village and joining the Town of Sydenham, will be put up in 1 acres and 5 acres respectively.

The terms will be one-fourth of the whole purchase price in Cash at the time of Sale, and the balance to be paid in six equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Purchasers of Town Lots will have the option of complying with the terms in the preceding clause, or of taking a lease for ten years, paying rent annually at the rate of six per cent on the auction price. And completing the purchase by adding 25 per cent to the original price at the expiration of these ten years.

Forms of the proposed Lease may be seen at the Indian Office in Toronto, or on the ground during the sale.

The department reserves to itself the power of attaching to any lot at the time of sale, the obligation on the part of the purchaser to pay for any improvement which may have been made on such lot previously to the survey thereof by E. *H.* Kertland, Provincial Surveyor. Only the amount which will in each case be added to the upset valuation of the land.

An Agent, or person to conduct the sale, will be at Owen's Sound, on and after the 5th September, for the purpose of affording to intending purchasers such further information as may be required.

A Bank Agent will also be in attendance during the sale, to whom all payments must be made within 24 hours after the purchase, otherwise the lands may be resold at the risk of the failing purchaser.

Lithographic plans of the various Lots comprised in the aforesaid tracts are now being prepared, and will be supplied to intending purchasers, at the Indian Office in Toronto, "gratuitously," after the 10th of August next, and at Owen's Sound during the Sale.

R. T. PENNEFATHER,
Superintendent General.

Indian Department,
Toronto, 22nd July, 1857.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

TORONTO, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by the 20th Vic., Cap XXIII Sec. 18—provision is made for establishing Boards of Arts and Manufactures in and for Upper and Lower Canada respectively.

And by the 30th Section of said Act, Provisions is made that each such Board may be organized during the present year, at any time and place to be named by the Minister of Agriculture.

And whereas, by the 20th, 22d, 23d, and 24th Sections of said Act, said Board shall be composed of certain persons and members thereof, viz: the Minister of Agriculture for the time being, the Professors in all chartered Universities and Colleges in Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, the Chief Superintendents of Education in Upper and Lower Canada; the President of and a Delegate or Delegates from each of the Incorporated Mechanics' Institutes; provided such Mechanics' Institutes shall have paid into the funds of said Board of Arts and Manufactures, a sum at least equal to one-fourth of the amount of Government aid granted to said Institutes for the year then last past; and provided also that no Mechanics' Institute shall send more Delegates than in the ratio of one Delegate for every twenty actual working Mechanics, who shall have subscribed and paid 5s each to the funds of the Institute to which they belong; such Delegate or Delegates of Boards of Trade and Mechanics' Institutes to be elected at the first meetings of those bodies held after the first day of July last past.

Now, therefore, I, in accordance with the said 30th section, the Minister of Agriculture, do hereby appoint

TUESDAY, the 25th day of AUGUST inst, at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon for the Meeting of persons being or entitled to become Members of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures respectively. Such meetings to be held at the Mechanics' Institutes, in the Cities of Toronto and Montreal, respectively, for the organization then and there of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures, in accordance with the said Act.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET.
Minister of Agriculture.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,

Provincial Land Surveyors,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

A BY-LAW.

To impose a duty on Hawkers and Pedlars.

[Passed 28th January, A. D. 1854.

I. WHEREAS by an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain Duties of Customs, so far as regards Upper Canada, and to vest certain powers in the Municipal authorities of that part of the Province," it is amongst other things enacted, that the Municipal Council of any county or city in Upper Canada shall have full power and authority to make By-Laws for regulating and governing Hawkers and Pedlars, and for requiring any such person to take out a License from such officer of the Munipality as shall be designated in such By-Law.

II. Be it enacted, by the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Essex, in Council assembled, by virtue of and under "The Municipal Corporations Act of 1849," That no Hawkers and pedlars, and other trading persons, going from place to place, or travelling, in any way whatever for such purpose, or who have not become bonscholders by permanent residence in any town or place within the said County of Essex, shall carry to sell, or expose or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise, without first taking out a License for such purpose.

III. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Licenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be granted by J. H. Wilkinson, the County Clerk, upon a certificate from the County Treasurer, that such person has paid the amount of such License into his hands. And for every person applying for the same the sum of £7 10s for double horse conveyances; the sum of £5 for single-horse conveyances; and the sum of £2 for foot-pedlars and Hawkers; and for any persons peddling or hawking in any other conveyance than above enumerated, the sum of ten pounds.

IV. Be it further enacted, by the autority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall sell or carry to sell, or expose or offer to sell, any goods wares or merchandize without first having obtained a License therefor, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every contravention of this By-Law, to be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace of the County of Essex; and in default of sufficient distress, the party so convicted to be imprisoned in the common Gaol of the County of Essex for a period not exceeding twenty days.

V. Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all moneys received for Licenses, and all penalties and fees levied and collected under this By-Law, shall be paid into the Treasury of the County of Essex, which shall form part of the general funds of the County.

County papers copy for one month.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

August 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursthe thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE 1857.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,

TORONTO.

President - I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, and the Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J HN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Henry Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. A. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. H. Starnes, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,

Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Sheep generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 3 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

JOHN BAPTIST,
Stoney Point, July 1857.

Dr. CARRIER.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French) on the various branches of his profession.

Office, Mr. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed upon specially devoted to Religious and to General Education to Agriculture, to Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one half-penny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 5 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post master General.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water only. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter all in the best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or—

The whole Mill can be purchased and cash paid.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

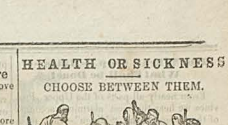
COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby to wit: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the 8th day of Sept. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are required to take notice, and to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
7th Aug., 1857. }

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Contiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. y1643

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street: Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Bedford Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most up kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3,
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

The Wheat Crop.--Midge.--What Shall be Done?

From nearly all parts of the Upper Province we hear the most alarming accounts of the ravages of the "Midge"—that most destructive of all the insect enemies of the wheat-grower. In the counties of Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, &c., it has proved more disastrous this year than ever before, if the accounts that have reached us can be relied upon. In the counties of Lincoln, Welland, and Haldimand, its depredations have deprived many a farmer of his bread. East of Toronto, in the counties of Durham and Nothumberland, bitter complaints are also made of its blasting influences. The counties of York and Peel, and the county of Simcoe, so far as we have been able to learn, have escaped with slight injury. There is something remarkable in this apparent immunity. The *Midge* has devastated the wheat fields East, West and South of these counties, but has given them a mere taste of its quality. To what is this owing? The superior culture, the better varieties of wheat, or the geological character of the soil? Geologists tell us that the tract of country embraced within the counties of York and Peel, and part of Ontario is of a different character from that on either side. Our soil is a drift deposit of immense thickness, averaging about 200 feet. The rock which underlies this drift is called the Hudson River group, or Lorra ne shales. The Niagara limestone bounds it on the west in the county of Halton, and the Trenton limestone on the east in the county of Ontario. We do not even give it as our opinion, that the peculiar geological character of the soil in this neighborhood has anything to do with the attacks of the "Midge"; still if a particular tract or belt of country is found to have escaped for a succession of years, and if that tract differs geologically from those which suffer, the fact is well worthy of investigation.

It is much to be regretted that no steps have been taken to ascertain exactly and reliably the extent of these insect depredations in Canada; the townships most subject to the pest; the kinds of soil, varieties of wheat, and system of cultivation which it seem- to prefer, and on the contrary, those soils, varieties of wheat, and modes of culture which seem to preserve from its attacks. As we have remarked on former occasions, a mere essay or compilation of the history and peculiarities of this insect to be found in the writings of Harris, Fitch, Kirby, and others, will prove of little value. We have read them all and so far as prevention or remedy is concerned, find ourselves but little wiser for our pains. What the country wants, is the organization of a system of observation and experiment, to be carried on for a series of years in each township. The observers might be selected from the most intelligent members of Agricultural Societies. They should be furnished with specimens in the *fly* as well as the *larva* state of the various insects to be noticed, together with a short description, and their proper scientific as well as popular names. A formula should be drawn up as a guide to each observer, so that results may be properly recorded and classified. If any remedy exists, if any means can be adopted to rid the country of this pest, or to check its progress, this is the way to find it out, and secure for it when announced the public confidence. When will the Bureau, or Board of Agriculture move? How long must the farmers of Canada wait to see the fruit that was promised when these departments were established?

The injury which Canada will sustain this year from the depredations of the *midge*, may be estimated at millions of dollars; next year, as we have every reason to fear, it will be worse. Some have recommended the total abandonment of wheat culture for two or three years. This remedy may indeed be the only one that will effect a cure. But has any one counted the cost; have the consequences been duly considered? It is estimated that we exported last year, about nine millions of bushels, at an average price of a dollar and-a-half per bushel. Now, what will be the effect upon our industrial interests, upon our trade and commerce, upon our public improvements, upon our financial credit, at home and abroad, upon the public revenues, which an extravagant legislature and a reckless government have pledged to their full amount for the next twenty years if this chief source of income be suddenly dried up, even though the drought last but two years?

Mr. Mechi, the agricultural experimentalist, naively remarks in a book he has lately put forth, that "a month's holiday to the British stomach would settle all our manufactures, commerce, and philosophy." And, an English politician once suggested as the only remedy for the political grievances of a certain troublesome community, that the Island they inhabited should be submerged for about fifteen minutes! The cure proposed in our case, appears to belong pretty much to the same category. That our farmers have, for some years, grown too much wheat in proportion to other crops; that they have not prepared their fallows with sufficient care, frequently growing wheat *after wheat*,—which we believe is the chief cause of the rapid increase of insects—must be admitted, and we think it will be found that in sections of the country where good cultivation is practiced, where the wheat stubble is ploughed in the fall and *ploughed deep*, where wheat is never allowed to follow wheat, and where hardy varieties are generally sown, the insects give, but little trouble. Of course, the advantage of such a plan cannot be fully ascertained, so long as farmers here and there, adhere to the old system. One field in a township allowed to stand as a breeding-patch for the *larva* of the midge, will be sufficient to perpetuate the species to an injurious extent, and probably nullify every attempt to procure its extinction. Any remedy of this kind, therefore, to be effectual, must be general. Hence the necessity for the aid and the interference of authority.

SALTING HAY.—We frequently find notices of salting hay, and also of the injurious effects, in many instances, resulting from it. We give from the farm report of L. D. Clift, of Putman county, N. Y., in the volume of Transactions of the N. Y. State Society for 1855, a preparation that has proved highly beneficial, and obviates the difficulties attending the use of salt:—

"PREPARATIONS FOR HAY IN THE MOW.—I have used, for several years, the following preparation for my hay: *Two parts of slacked or quick lime to one of salt.* The salt to be mixed with the lime until dissolved and the mass becomes a powder. Up on a load or ton of hay, at intervals in moving or stacking, use from ten to fifteen quarts, dosed evenly over the hay. I formerly used salt alone, but the men would often use too much, so that it was injurious to the stock. The above mixture obviates this—it corrects the acidity and sourness of hay, and I do not recollect a sick animal since I commenced its use. Horses troubled with the heaves are greatly relieved by feeding upon hay thus prepared, and I am satisfied it is a preventive of the heaves. My horses are kept in the stable the year round, well groomed, and they do far more work and wear longer than when suffered to run during the summer."

BONES AS A MANURE.—A late number of the *Country Gentleman* has an elaborate article by Levi Barlett, of New Hampshire, on bone manure. He concludes that there is no other manure whose effects are so lasting as an application of ground bones. Besides the increase of crops he says it supplies phosphate, which grasses generally lack, on old and long grazed fields in New England, and the want of which, cause what is called "bone disease" in cattle. Mr. M. recommends that the bones be pounded, and also broken to pieces, boiled or ground, and then spread evenly over the soil, and mixed with it. He has a field that was thus dressed years ago, and the effect is yet very perceptible on clover.

ADVICE TO YOUNG FARMERS.—Allow me to say, to young farmers especially, let us be studious and inquisitive, as well as laborious; let us be simple and frugal in our habits; avoid needless expenditures, leave fine dress, and fast horses, and showy dwellings to those who really need these things to recommend them. Let us remember that for health and substantial wealth, for rare opportunities for self improvement, for long life and real enjoyment, the farmer's is the best business in the world.—*Goldthwaite.*

STEWED APPLES.—Apples kept over for winter use lose their perfect flavor, and the summer luxury of "stewed apples" is rarely enjoyed during the winter or spring. While apples are plenty and in fine flavor, stew them with sugar, and seal them up. They will be as spicy and delicious at Christmas as in September. A cheaper or more favorite article for the tea-table can scarcely be found.

PROTECTION FROM ANTS is secured for your preserves, &c., as follows:—Set them on a table, insulated by placing its legs in cups of water, and notwithstanding their sagacity and industry these household scourges will not be able to cross over.—This way is perfectly successful, and practicable on a smaller scale. If they extend their incursions to your sugar urn, set it in a plate of water. After a while the ants finding nothing to eat, will desert that part of your house.

BAKED APPLE PUDDING may be made as follows:—Pare and quarter four large apples, boil them tender with the rind of a lemon; when done, remove nothing but remain when done but the juice; and the crumb of a small roll, 4 oz. butter, melted, the yolks of five and whites of three eggs, the juice of half a lemon, and sugar to taste; beat all together, and lay it in a dish; then beat the two remaining whites to a froth and throw it round the edge of the dish; grate a little white sugar over when baked.

TO CLEAN SILK.—Pare and slice thin three washed potatoes, then pour on them half a pint of boiling water, and let it stand till cold. Strain the water, and add an equal quantity of alcohol. Sponge the silk on the right side, and when half dry, iron it on the wrong side. The lightest colored silk may be cleaned and brightened by this process; also cloth, velvet, or crape.

BISCUIT WITHOUT SALERATUS are made by taking at night one pint of sweet milk, one tea-cup of yeast, butter the size of a walnut, and flour enough to make a nice loaf; then let it stand till morning; roll to half inch thickness, bake in a moderate oven, and you will have very nice light cakes for breakfast.

TO PRESERVE TIMBER.—It is said that if one pound of sulphuric acid is mixed with forty pounds of water, timber therein immersed will not rot, and that the underground portion of posts will last many more years for being so treated.

TO IRON VELVET.—Lay a damp towel over the bottom of a smoothing iron; put it on the wrong side of the velvet, and pass a whisk brush over the pile till the surface is free from wrinkles.

CORN TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND EGYPT.—The *Courrier a Etats Unies* announces that an association has been formed in France, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs having for its object the direct importation from Egypt of wheat, corn cereals, alimentary pastes, &c. Since the reduction of duties on these articles large supplies have been derived from the United States, chiefly American bottoms. What may be the effect of this new movement on our grain trade with France, remins to be seen, through but little good has ever been accomplished by moneyed monopolies.

THE CROPS IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—The *Northern Whig*, in describing the state of the crops in various parts of the North of Ireland, says:—"perhaps in the memory of the oldest agriculturist, we have never had more certain prospects than at present of an abundant harvest. The growth of oats has been particularly advanced by the refreshing showers of the week, and the large breadth of wheat throughout the country also bears evidence of its general influence. There cannot be a doubt that, should the present fine weather continue, the harvest of 1857 will be one memorable in the history of the present generation."

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

To raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-lines and improving County Roads, in the County of Essex.

Whereas it is expedient to raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-Lines and improving County Roads and particularly for opening out the series of Town-lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West; and whereas the whole rateable property of the County of Essex as returned for the year 1856 was £709,000 and whereas it will require the sum of £3300, to be raised levied and collected annually to pay the interest upon the s il sum of £30,000: and the creation of a sinking fund and whereas it will require an annual rate of 1d and ¾ in the £ as a special rate to pay the interest on the said loan through the space of 20 years and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principle of the said loan,

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in Council Assembled under and by virtue of the "U. C. Municipal Corporations Act of 1849," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Warden of the said county of Essex for the time being to raise by way of loan, and he is hereby authorized and required for and on behalf, and in the name of this Council, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six, per cent, per annum, from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £30,000 currency, for the term of 20 years, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, to be by him appropriated, under the direction of this Council for opening Town lines and improving County Roads and particularly for opening out the series of Town lines running East and West across the county and dividing it into two parts, North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West.

II. And be it enacted that it shall & may be lawful for the Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money in Sterling or otherwise, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of £30,000 currency, as any person or persons, body Corporate or politic shall agree to advance upon the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed.

III. Be it enacted that the said Debentures shall bear interest from the dates thereof respectively, at the rate of six per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, or such other place as may be agreed upon by the Warden and the party or parties who may agree to advance the said sum, half yearly on the first days of January and July, in each year, such Debentures to be under the Common Seal of the County, and they shall be signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, and shall have coupons attached to each for the said interest, with the signatures or initials of the Warden and Treasurer thereto; and the said Debentures shall be made payable 20 years after date.

IV. Be it enacted, that for the purpose of paying the said sum of £30,000 so to be borrowed and interest thereon, there shall be raised, levied and collected upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County of Essex a special rate in each year over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments whatever, a rate of 1¾d in the £ from the year 1858 to the year 1878, both years inclusive.

NOTICE. The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in Council Chamber in the town of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, on the 3rd day of November A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipalities are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

And the publication of this By-Law in the "Maple Leaf" Newspaper, published in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, was on the 23rd day of July 1857.

Further notice is hereby given, that Tuesday the 3rd day of August, at 10 o'clock A.M. at the following places has been appointed by the aforesaid Municipal Council, for a general meeting within the several Municipalities comprising the county of Essex, to take the said By-Law into consideration and to signify their approval or disapproval thereof.

Amherstburg, at the Town Hall.
Anderdon, at the School House, 2nd con.
Colchester, at the Town Hall.
Gosfield at the Town Hall.
Maidstone at John Morin's 4th con.
Malden, at the School House 3rd con.
Mersea, at the Union School House.
Rochester, at the School House 2nd con.
Sandwich, at the old Court House.
Tilbury West, at the School House on lot No. 6 broken front.
Windsor, at the Town Hall,

THEODORE MALOTT,
Warden.

J. H. WILKINSON,
County Clerk.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others canbe accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	$7 50
Fine do	6 00
Buckwheat Flour,	$1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs
Rye do	2 00 do
Corn Meal,	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbonring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he begs them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade at low rates.

N.B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. FRANCIS MORITOR, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Willleave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. CANFIELEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, and less than two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymours, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson	
GLOBE,	"	Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	"	A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	"	M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	"	W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	"	

(New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandise, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

Having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.

E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N Y.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon } A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" } E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857

Rose Lodge.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank at Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to in orm the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered on the estate of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber thereupon, setting plain statements of Lots, Concession, Town ship, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, is in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MESS. HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. *He* would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON.

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD.

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

DAVID D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

When necessary, the proprietor will use his private house, well stocked garden, choice fruits and grounds, as an auxiliary to the Hotel.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations of our Hotels, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and Steamboats from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
J. S. SHELDON,
Late of Congress Hall, CLERK.
JOHN J. FITTS,
Late of Congress Hall, ASSISTANT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., June 10, 1857.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester, } Proprietor.
May 19th, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 30 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water, For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1857. NO. 28

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - 0 7½

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Baggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,** at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. tew doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Store Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.
Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES,
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets,

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

Select Poetry.

He will not Woo Again.

'Twas but a word, a careless word,
In pride and passion spoken;
But with that word the chain that bound
Two loving hearts was broken.
The hasty wrath has passed away;
The bitter words remain:
In vain the lady weeps and sighs;
He will not woo again.

No other love may light her path,
No other move his heart;
Yet changing seasons come and go,
And find them still apart.
Her once bright cheek is paler now;
His heart a trace of pain;
Their eyes are sorrowful, and yet
He will not woo again.

They meet as strangers, calm and cold;
As calmly, coldly part,
And none may guess that tranquil mien
Conceals a tortured heart.
To him the world hath lost its light;
For her all joys are vain;
Nor hope nor memory brings relief,
He will not woo again.

Alas, that love, long tried and warm,
Should wither in an hour!
Alas, that pride o'er human hearts
Should wield such fearful power!
Oh! weep thou not for those who die—
For them all tears are vain;
But weep o'er living hearts grown cold,
Who ne'er may love again.

The Jew's Treasure.

"BRING forth the Jew Oglandi, that we may pass sentence of death upon him!"

The order was speedily obeyed, and soon an old, very old man, was led into the presence of Jussul Bashaw, who was seated on his little throne in the audience hall of his palace. His form, now bent and feeble, depended on a staff to support his tottering steps—age had impaired his strength and bent him low, but the mind and wit retained their firmness, opposing time and trouble.

But what was this man's crime? Why he was a Jew—known to be a rich one—and the bashaw wanted his money, which the Jew would not give.

"Jew," said the bashaw, "reports have reached our ears that thou art in possession of great wealth."

"We were in need of money," continued the bashaw, "and commanded that our Hasnadar Grande should dispatch a message to you for a loan of two hundred pieces of English gold; but Mamet, our chief officer of the treasury, mistook our meaning, and sent to your house a party, who slew your children, immured you in a cell, inflicting tortures upon you. We inquired the reason of all this, and were told that you had attempted the life of a soldier, and so ordered your tortures to be renewed. This day we have learned your innocence, and now think of your restoration to freedom, and——"

"Upon what condition?" hastily interrupted the Jew, who, though knowing that all the bashaw had uttered was an untruth, still pretended to believe every word.

The bashaw did not give a direct answer, but then said:

"Report says that you have concealed silver, gold, and jewels, enough to make, in the coin of this regency, the sum of eighteen hundred thousand yasticks. Have you so much money?"

"Yes, and more!"

"Allah akpar!" said the bashaw, stroking his long beard with delight. "You would like your freedom?" he added inquiringly.

"As the eagle loves to soar aloft in air, the wild beast to roam unmolested through the forest, so have I always loved my free dom."

"You may have liberty on one condition, Jew."

"Name it."

"You have much wealth!" was the significant reply.

"Yes."

"You could live like a prince upon one half of it?"

"I could."

"Give me the other half, and you shall have your freedom."

"And will you not harm me any more?" asked the Jew, eagerly.

"No, good Jew; we will shield thee from all future harm," said the bashaw almost beside himself with joy. And descending from his throne, he approached and warmly embraced Oglandi.

"The last pledge will thou give me?" asked the Jew.

'Our princely word—nay, our oath."

"By what will you swear?"

"By the sacred stone in the kaaba of the temple at Mecca—by the names of Mahomet and of——"

"And will you keep your oath?" interrupted the Jew.

"If we do not, may we die the most horrible death man can conceive or invent."

The bashaw paused in breathless suspense, awaiting a reply, while Oglandi stood speechless as a statue.

The bashaw could no longer endure the painful silence. "Speak, good Jew," he said, "and tell us where you have your money concealed."

The Jew was immovable as marble—he weighed in his mind the value of the oath. His silence was painful to the anxious interrogator.

"Tell us!" entreated Jussuf, who was now suffering from alternate feelings of hope and fear.

Casting a strange look at the bashaw, the Jew said:—

"Your excellency first said that you wanted to borrow my money, but now you want me to give it to you."

"Your liberty!" significantly replied Jussuf, who was so completely elated and assured by the Jew's actions, as not to doubt that he would accept of any reasonable terms to get his freedom.

"I shall surely be set free?" again said the Jew.

"Soon as you tell where your money is to be found, and it is brought here, you shall be free."

"Your excellency knows the spot where Galil encamps?"

"Yes."

"Near half a mile east of it stand two barren date trees——"

"We have noticed them," interrupte l the bashaw.

"Between the trees is an oval stone surrounded by a bed of wild sorrel." And he paused.

"Go on!"

"And you will surely keep but half of my riches?"

"Only half."

"Well, upon lifting up the stone I spoke of, you will find a second one, which is flat, then a third, and a fourth one. Raising the last stone, you will find a large hole, running many feet underground."

"Yes—yes, I see."

"One day, I accidently discovered this place, and thought what a good spot it would be to hide my money in."

"Enough!" said the bashaw, dancing with delight. "Allah! my empty treasury shall soon be filled!"

The bashaw now dispatched a number of Turks to unearth and bring away the hidden treasures.

At the end of an hour the Turks returned, and stated that they could find no treasures there.

"How now, Jew?" asked the bashaw. "My men have searched the place and can find no money. Thou hast deceived us."

"I did not say my wealth was there."

"You wished us to believe as much."

"I said that I thought the place a good one for that purpose."

"And then you did not bury any of your riches there?"

"No—for the next day I found a better place."

"And where is it?"

"Where neither you nor your bloodthirsty followers can find it!"

The bashaw now discovered the cunning of the Jew, and that he had been caught in his own trap.

"Son of a foul Jew dog!" roared the exasperated bashaw, drawing one of the gold mounted pistols from his belt, and tapping it significantly.

"I fear not thy lead," said the old man in a calm tone. Then as if speaking to himself, he added, "Would that I had the strength of youth!"

"And what if thou hadst?"

"I would drag the from that blood bought throne, and dash out thy brains on this marble floor, to avenge the death of my murdered children!"

The bashaw now foamed with rage, and would have shot Oglandi dead, had not a thought, which suggested a last hope of getting possession of the Jew's money, at that moment entered his mind—he would threaten all of Oglandi's race with death just at the moment the executioner should raise the axe to chop off his head.

The bashaw now sent for the high sheriff, who soon appeared, axe in hand.

The bashaw ordered him to decapitate Oglandi forthwith. The sheriff dragged the helpless victim to the block. He raised the axe, but, when about to strike, a messenger from the bashaw arrested his hand.

He addressed Oglandi.

"The bashaw," he said, "swears that if you yield not your money, he will put to death every Jew in Tripoli, of your blood."

"Tell the incarnate fiend," said the Hebrew, triumphantly, "that of the once numerous family of the Oglandi's, I am all that remains—the last of my race!"

And breathing forth a last and fervent supplication to Heaven, the old man calmly placed his head on the block.

The axe fell, and he was no more!

A Tiger Slayer.

The morning after our arrival it was signified to us that there was a large royal tiger in a nullah near the town. This was soon confirmed by the appearance of a native who was preparing to attack it single handed. The animal was short, not robust, but compactly made, sinewy and active, having a countenance remarkable for its expression of calm determination. He was entirely naked above the hips, below which he simply wore coarse linen trousers reaching about half way down the thigh. He was armed with a pondercus knife, the blade of which was exceedingly wide and thick, with an edge almost as keen as a razor. On the left arm he bore a shield, about eighteen inches in diameter, covered with hide, and studded with brass, having a point of the same metal projecting from the base. My companions and myself walked with this intrepid little Hindoo to the lair of the sleeping foe. We were the less apprehensive of any personal danger, knowing that the tiger is a very cowardly animal, and seldom makes an open attack; and further that it always prefers attacking a native to a European. We soon reached the nullah and discovered the beautiful beast at the extremity, basking in the sun. Its proportions were prodigious. I have never seen one larger. The nullah was narrow, but at the bottom tolerably free from inequalities, so that the area was more than usually favorable for the operation of the undaunted tiger slayer. As soon as we reached the spot, the man leaped into the hollow, at the same time uttering a shrill cry in order to arouse his enemy from its slumbers. Upon seeing its resolute aggressor slowly advance, the animal raised itself on its fore legs with a terrific howl. As the little Hindoo continued to approach, which he did slowly, and with his dark eyes keenly fixed upon his formidable foe, the tiger rose to its full height, and began to lash its sides furiously with its tail, yet evidently appeared to be in a state of embarrassment. Still the man advanced deliberately but undauntedly; the uneasiness and rage of the excited beast increased with every step; at length it crouched, evidently with a determination to make its terrific spring. The man suddenly stopped, when the tiger paused, turned upon its head, and, uttering a horrible noise, between a snarl and a howl, made one step forward, and sprang towards its victim, who instantly bent his body, received the animal's paws upon his shield, dashed the knife into his body, and fell under, but almost entirely beyond the extremities of his wounded enemy. The creature turned upon its back, the little Hindoo regained his feet in an instant, striking the prostrate tiger with astonishing quickness and precision, a desperate blow upon the throat which completely severed the windpipe, at the same time springing with the quickness of thought, beyond the reach of the monster's claws. The tiger died almost immediately. When told that it was positively past doing any more mischief—for it had done much in its time—we descended into the nullah. The gash in the animal's body was terrific. The lower region of the heart had been wounded, and the intestines cut through. By way of a trophy, the victor deliberately skinned his dead enemy, which he soon accomplished, and with great dexterity, and then returned in the pride of power, with the token of victory upon his shoulders. He obtained from us two or three pagodas, which he considered a most liberal reward of his bravery.—*East India Travels.*

Close Shooting.

Abram Bass, Esq., of cricketing celebrity whilst practising with other members of the Burton-on-Trent Rifle Club, was one day unexpectedly joined by a bevy of ladies, one of whom requested to see some of Mr. Bass' shooting. A two inch door's eye being placed, four successive shots were fired at 110 yards.—Every shot went through the same hole, a little to the left of the centre without breaking the outer edge of the paper. On another occasion, when lunch had been discussed on the banks of the river Trent, and the black bottles looked as though their occupation was gone, employment was found for them. A wager was laid that the bottles should be re-corked and thrown into the river, seventy yards from the shooter, (Mr. Bass,) and that, while floating, the cork of each of the six bottles should be hit to win; if the body of the bottle was struck, to lose. Every cork was struck. The weapon in this case was a pistol of peculiar construction, with a ten inch rifle barrel.—The staple fixed in the stern of a flat-bottom fishing boat was struck, the first shot, for a wager at 200 yards. A swan was shot through the head at 170 yards, and a hare at 280 yards—all shot dead. A boy was seen angling upwards of 90 yards from the bridge on which Mr. Bass was standing with not less than two score lookers on. A bet was made that Mr. B. would break through the upper part of the fishing rod the boy was using, the first shot. The weapon in this case was the pistol before mentioned.—The shot was made, and the line, with the wholebone mounting, fell from the rod. The boy stood aghast. The wager was won, and handed over to the little fisherman.

Miscellany.

ANTIQUITY OF TARRING AND FEATHERING.—Tarring and feathering, it seems, is a European invention. One of Richard Cœur de Lion's ordinances for seamen was, "that if any man were taken with theft or pickery, and thereof convicted, he should have his head polled, and hot pitch poured upon his pate, and upon that the feathers of some pillow or cushion shaken aloft, that he might thereby be known for a thief, and at the next arrival of ships to land, be put forth of the company to seek his adventures, without all hope of return to his fellows."

A COINCIDENCE.—On the 3rd August, 1492, Columbus sailed from a port in Spain on his memorable voyage, which terminated in the discovery of America. On the 3rd August, 1857, the end of the Atlantic telegraph cable was put ashore at Valentia, and the work of laying it across the ocean commenced. This precisely as *annus magnus* of 365 years elapsed between taking the first step towards the discovery of the New World, and commencing what we hope is destined to link it indissolubly to the Old, by virtually abolishing the vast space which lies between them.

The New York *Herald* thinks that it would be disastrous to the cause of civilization, to have the British defeated in India. Our contemporary argues that in many respects such a defeat would prove injurious to the United States, and adds, that were proper means taken, the active sympathy of the latter country could be secured in favor of Great Britain. The proper means alluded to by the *Herald* are, that England should cede the entire control of *this continent and its dependencies* to the United States. And if this were done, all the English would gain in return, according to the *Herald*, would be the privilege of enlisting soldiers in the United States. The British will not require such aid, and the *Herald* can scarcely be serious in offering it. If the United States can keep the Mormons and Indians in proper order, to say nothing of Plug-Uglies, Dead Rabbits, and other infernal enemies, it will be quite as much as they can do for some time.

THE ROOSTER'S OPINION.—Quite an amusing occurrence happened in the police Court this morning, says the Lowell *News*. A case was to come up concerning the disputed ownership of a certain rooster, and the bird was in court awaiting the result. Previous to hearing the case another was tried; and just as his Honor gave the decision, the cock set up a loud and prolonged crow. This unexpected endorsement of the Judge brought down the house, and even his honor was compelled to join in the general laughter. An order was given, however, for the removal of the bird, as the Court was unwilling to have all the defeated parties thus "crowed over."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Coughs, colds, influenza, and asthmatic affections are always more or less associated with irregularities of the secretions. The stomach, the bowels, and the liver, connot be in a healthy condition while the lungs and the air passages leading to them are obstructed, and in all diseases of the respiratory organs the effect of these Pills is highly salutary. As an outward application for sore throat, croup, asthma, and bronchitis, Holloway's Ointment is in valuable. It soon relieves the irritation of mucous membrane of the trachea and the bronchial tubes, and removes that choking sensation so alarming in croup and asthma.

A DROWSY DAMSEL.—The Rockville (Ind.) *Republican* tells the most extraordinary robbery story that we ever heard. It says that some fellow entered the house of Mr. Jesse Wright, of that (Parke) county, and robbed the room of Mr. W.'s daughter, who was sleeping in her bed. After plundering as much as he could, he proceeded very coolly to steal the ear-rings out of the ears of the drowsy damsel. These pulled the rings off her fingers, and thinking still that he hadn't made the robbery complete, he cut all the hair off one side of her head. And he accomplished it all without waking the girl.

Bogus watches are now on sale at the various Railway depots in Toronto. We would advise travellers, from this section of country, against dealing with those engaged in the Jeweling business at these places.—Sometimes they endeavor to make a sale; but failing in desire to effect a loan and leave the watch in security. The whole thing is a swindle; and we make mention of the fact to put people on their guard.

POWER OF MODERN FIRE ARMS.—Some soldiers, who were lately firing a Minie Rifle at a target at Magdeburg, Saxony, at a distance of 1,000 paces, hit and mortally wounded a laborer at work 700 paces beyond, or 1,700 paces in all. A pace is 2½ feet. A sheep was accidentally killed in England with the Enfield rifle from a distance of 2,500 yards, or nearly one mile.

A gentleman at a musical party, where the lady was very particular not to have the concord of sweet sounds interrupted, was freezing under the performance of a long concerted piece, seeing that the fire was going out, asked a friend in a whisper, "How he should stir the fire without interrupting the music?"—"Between the bars," replied the friend.

In Marion County, Ohio, recently, one man used another for the rent of a house. On the trial, evidence was adduced that the house was haunted, and the jury decided that the defendant be paid $15 as damages, instead of paying rent.

NOT TOO GOOD A JOKE.—A young fellow in Connerville, O., by way of a joke, rigged himself up as a fugitive slave, and called upon a number of his young lady acquaintances. In going the rounds, a U. S. Marshall took him in charge and examined him before a Commissioner. A little water secured his release.

A CONTRARY WIND.—"How changeable the wind is," said Mrs. Partington, upon her return from a walk in Boston. "It is the changeablest thing I ever did see. When I went up to Washington street, it was blowin' in my face; and when I turned to go down don't you think it went blowin' on my back?"

Two friends meeting after an absence of some years, during which time the one had increased considerably in bulk and the other still resembled only effigy of a man, "—said the stout gentleman, "Why Dick, you look as if you had not had a dinner since I saw you last."—"And you," replied the other, look as if you had been at dinner ever since.

AN ODD CUSTOM.—In France, during the reign of Henry III., sugar-plums were considered as requisites which no lady or gentleman could dispense with. Every one carried his box of sugar-plums in his pocket as he does now his snuff-box. It is related in the history of the Duke of Guise, when he was killed at Blois, he had his comfit box in his hand. Small comfort indeed for a dead man.

FLATTERY is a much more difficult weapon to wield than many imagine. It it like a flail, which, if awkwardly used, may instead of hitting the ears of corn, box your own.

Further by the American

Halifax, August 26.

The America arrived at half past one, A. M. She passed the Persia, outward bound, on the 23rd. The North American, from Quebec, arrived out on the 24th.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The British steamer Cyclops had returned to Valatia, with Mr. Field on board. That gentleman immediately repaired to London to confer with the Directors, and telegraphed from London on Saturday as follows:—Her Majesty's steamer Leopard arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, and reports that the Atlantic cable was lost at a quarter before 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, after having paid out successfully 335 nautical miles of it. 100 miles of it was laid in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this while going at the rate of rather more than five miles an hour. At that time there was a heavy swell. The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots per hour, and as the engineer found that the cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the brakes to be applied more firmly, when the cable parted, some distance from the ship. The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquehanna will remain a short time where the cable parted, to try some experiments in the deep water in that part of the Atlantic, which it is considered, will be of great value to the telegraph company, and then all go to Plymouth England."

The experience now obtained must be of great value to the company, and it is understood that the Directors will decide whether to have more cable made, and try again immediately after the equinoctial gales, or wait till another summer. The impression prevails at Liverpool that another trial will take place in October.

Vancouver's Island.

The London correspondent of the New York Times, who writes under date Aug. 7, says:

The recommendation of the Hudson's Bay Committee, that Vancouver's island should be detached from the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company and be constituted a separate colony, invests with additional interest the despatches relating to the establishment of a Representative Assembly at that settlement, which have been laid before the House of Commons on motion of Mr. Labouchere. The plan was carried out twenty months ago, and as such a region would not seem to be very congenial to the growth of such an institution, a glance at its progress may not be uninteresting.

Gov. Douglas received the instructions of Secretary Labouchere with evident misgivings; possessing a very slender knowledge of legislation, without legal advice or intelligent aid of any kind, he confesses that he contemplated the project with dismay, and approached it with diffidence. He called together his Council, however, and it was resolved to divide the island into three electoral districts, to restrict the franchise to freeholders, and to require from members the qualification of freehold estate worth not less than £300. He anticipated a difficulty in finding properly qualified representatives, and was very much afraid that the early attempts of the Assembly would make a very sorry figure in the history of constitutional Government. The result, however, does not appear to have been so bad as he anticipated. The elections were to take a number that the returns were mere nominations in all the districts except Victoria, where the contest was strictly maintained by no fewer than five rival candidates.

The House met on the 12th of August; all the (seven) members present. A long speech was delivered by the Governor, the chief features being the pending negotiations with the Government of the United States, for the extension of the Reciprocity Treaty to Vancouver's Island, and the necessity of "ways and means" and then the House proceeded to elect a Speaker. But then a hitch arose; three elections were objected to, and the remaining members were not sufficient to constitute a Committee of Inquiry. How this dilemma was got over does not appear; probably one of the petitions, said to have been got up for party purposes, was withdrawn. The Governor states, that, "after repeated adjournments, the Speaker, with much tact and address, finally succeeded, without his interference, in adjusting party differences, and forming a Committee." The result was that one of the elections was set aside, the party elected not having sufficient property to qualify him to sit. This difficulty removed, the House occupied itself with matters of detail connected with the expenditure and financial condition of the colony. Among the addresses for returns was one for a correct copy of the Grant of Vancouver's Island, and of any other documents of a public nature calculated to throw light upon the political position of Vancouver's Island.—The documents obtained were the charter granting the island to the Hudson's Bay Company, correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Company, and between the Governor and the Company, and an official circular relating to the colonization of the island. These proceedings show that the newly-fledged legislators of Vancouver's Island are fully alive to the interests of their constituents, as is shown also in the attention paid by them to financial matters, though the apparent necessity of increased taxation is stated by the Governor to be far from popular.

Brutality to Indians.

The New York *Tribune* says a new partisan journal issued at Columbus, Ohio, gives the following account of the origin of our two latest Indian troubles:

"In regard to the origin of the affair at Spirit Lake, we have the following from a reliable source. The son of a Chief, with a band of seventeen warriors, had a misunderstanding with the main body of their nation. Owing to this domestic quarrel, they did not plant corn last summer on their reserve, and the agent made this a pretext for withholding their annuities last fall. It is not known what the agent did with it, but the Indians did not get it. Early in the spring this poor starved band came near the settlement, and a dog fell upon them, which in self-defence they killed. For this, they were deprived of their arms, severely beaten, and driven away by the settlers.

"Last winter, it is well known, was unusually severe, and the game scarce. These poor, starving Indians had no alternative but to perish or steal. Is it surprising that in their extremity they chose the latter? When this was known the *civilized* whites formed a company, armed, pursued these poor outcasts, and shot down several of them. This provoked and drove them to desperation, and resulted in the burnings and massacres that followed.

"The history of the case on the Plains as we gather it from the public press, is simply this: Last fall, the mail-carrier, a few miles from Fort Laramie, was fired upon. He returned to the Fort, reporting an attack from the Indians. Forthwith a company of dragoons were on their horses, and soon came to an encampment. They fired and killed eleven Indians, burned their camp, captured twenty ponies and returned to the Fort. The Indians that escaped this murderous outrage, being desperate, soon after fell upon a party of emigrants, took their teams, and captured two women and killed several men. Thus commenced the Cheyenne war, which, as it appears by late accounts, is not yet ended.

"Early this summer, Col. Sumner went after this tribe. He divided his force into two companies, many miles apart, and the Indians out-generaled him by getting between the two divisions; and while he was seeking to destroy them, they destroyed Babbitt and his party."

The Great Eastern.

By the last mail we learn that the Mammoth Steamer Great Eastern is confidently expected to make her first trip across the Atlantic about the first week in April next. She will, previously, make an experimental trip to Lisbon, or Gibraltar,—or, perhaps, as far as the Western Islands. "It is said that literary and scientific celebrities from various foreign countries, will be invited to join in her experimental trip. The route to be taken by the tourists, coming by the Great Eastern, is said to be as follows:—Having stayed for a short period in Portland, the tourists proceed by the Grand Trunk to Quebec, thence to Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Detroit, and Chicago. The latter city, will, it is understood be the western limit of the tourists' tickets. From thence the route lies through the cities of St. Louis, Mississippi, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and Buffalo,—thence through Niagara, New York, Boston, and back again, to the starting point. Sufficient time is allowed to view the cities and visit all the places of interest along the route; and in order to facilitate the travellers in their "sight seeing" a "Great Eastern Tourists' Hand-book," at present in preparation by a gentleman of literary eminence, will be obtainable by them. The price of a first class ticket for this excursion, of over 9000 miles, will be but £56; and this ticket covers all the locomotive expense, and also that of a first-rate table crossing and recrossing the Atlantic. In second-class tourists' tickets there will be a difference of about £13, for the passage across the Atlantic. The holders of the second tickets exit either return to England on the second return voyage of the Great Eastern from Portland, which will be in about five weeks after her arrival there, or spend some nine weeks longer in travelling on this continent, and then leave for England in the third return voyage."

Challenge to England.

The "Savannah Georgian" is authorized by responsible gentlemen, to the following challenge—which is open to the world:—

To run a match race of four miles and repeat, at such time as may be agreed upon, post entries for $100,000 a side, the horses to carry weight for age, to be run over the Fonthill Course at that place. The "Georgian" saddle.

"In order to induce our English friends to accept this banter, we are authorized to say further, that in the event they should do so, and lose the race, five per cent upon the money staked, or in other words, $5,000 will be allowed them to pay the expenses of their horses.

"The course at this place is considered by racing men and those competent to judge, one among, if not the best turf in the United States, and its position is so easy of access that if this offer shall be accepted, a concourse of people may be expected to gather here which shall far outnumber any assemblage ever witnessed on a similar occasion in this country.

"The gentlemen by whose authority this challenge is published are all men of respectability and wealth, and the money is ready to be covered by a similar amount from England or elsewhere."

RUMORED SUICIDE OF MISS MADELINE SMITH.—A correspondent has been furnished with the following extract of a letter dated at Ballock, Scotland, July 15. Balloch is a small place eight miles from the residence of Miss Smith's father, and 20 miles from Glasgow. The person to whom the letter is addressed lived on the next farm to that belonging to Mr. Smith, and was intimately acquainted with the family. The intelligence might not have reached London in time for the last steamer, as there is no daily paper published in Glasgow. It is possible the rumor may be true. We give it for what it is worth:—

"Balloch, Sabbath evening, July 27, 1857.

"Miss Smith went to her father's house the day she got out of jail. It is the next house to the one you sold to Mr. Conel. She passed Dumbarten toll bar in a carriage, with her father and another person, at 11 o'clock at night, on the day of the rumor that she has drowned herself. £2,000 has been raised by the Glasgow merchants, and presented to her father, to pay the expenses of the trial.—*Buffalo Courier.*

LORD NAPIER has accepted an invitation to be present at the United States Agricultural Society's Fair at Louisville, Kentucky, September 1st, which promises to be on even a more magnificent scale than the one at Philadelphia last year. Mr. Leonard Wray expects to be there with the new sugar plants, sorghum and imphee, to make sugar and syrup each day of the Fair. The awards of the Syracuse Reaper trial will be announced, and the great national trial of ploughs, cultivators, threshing machines, steam ploughs, and all other agricultural implements will be made. The citizens of Louisville have guaranteed $30,000 to cover all expenses, and our Kentucky exchanges anticipate a grand time. The occasion is an important one, and will call together an immense crowd, beyond doubt.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

September.

Th. 3.—Oliver Cromwell, Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, one of the most powerful characters that ever rose from a revolution; a statesman and a general, who, with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, raised and ruled the stormy elements of political and religious fanaticism. He descended from a family which traced its genealogy through Richard Williams, who assumed the name of Cromwell, from his maternal uncle Thomas Cromwell, secretary of State to Henry VIII., and through William ap Yevan, up to the barons of the 11th century. On the 12th Dec, 1653, he was declared sole Governor of the Commonwealth, under the name of Lord Protector, having first completely destroyed the royalist party, after the execution of Charles I. He governed until his death, which happened 1658. Sir E. Coke died, 1633.—Walker fought his first battle of Virgin Bay, in Central America, 1855. United States Schooner Tigress taken on Lake Huron, by Great Britain, 1814. Sun rises, 5h 27m; sets 6m 32m. Rises one minute later and sets one min. earlier each day. Full Moon.

Fr. 4.—The River Hudson discovered, 1609

Sat 5.—The Boxer captured, 1814. Lord Metcalf died, 1846. Final bombardment of Sebastopol commenced, 1855 Old Saint Bartholomew.

Sun 6.—Lafayette born 1757. James II. died, 1701. United States Schooner Scorpion captured on Lake Huron, 1814. Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

M. 7.—Hannah Moore, the authoress, died, 1833. Hon. Francis Hincks appointed Governor of the Windward Islands 1855. Queen Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, born 1533.

Tu. 8.—Montreal surrendered to the British, which severed Canada from the dominion of the French forever, the treaty of capitulation was signed by Marquis de Vaudreil, by which all Canada was ceded to Great Britain, 1760. Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Sebastopol *Till* into the hands of the allies after a siege of 349 days, and with a loss of no less than 21,322 men, 1855.

W. 9.—The Battle of Flodden was fought, 1513. A portion of the Table Rock, at Niagara Falls fell, 1853. William the Conquerer died, 1087.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, SEPTEMBER 3, 1857.

[Continued from last week.

After leaving Maidstone, with anything but kindly feelings for the roads we had passed through, we crossed the new bridge over Belle River—a good substantial structure, which has been erected within a couple of years; this bridge is certainly a credit to the two Townships of Maidstone and Rochester, of which it is the highway uniting them, the river being the dividing line between the two, which brought us into the thriving village of Belle River, only a few years past a dense forest, but now showing every sign of life and activity.—The large saw and grist mills in operation, deprives it of its otherwise rustic appearance, and the shrill whistle of the locomotive, as it drive up to the station, makes one forget that he is far away in the woods. Having refreshed the inner man at *Stowe's Hotel* which, by the way, is no mean establishment, and we were rather agreeably surprised to find such good fare laid out, or so well got up. Passing through the Township of Rochester, we found the roads in a far better condition than in the former township. This may be, from there being less roads to improve than in the other; but we are inclined to believe that more attention is paid to the highways, for they had the appearance of having been oftener attended to and repaired.

The inhabitants of this township labour under a great disadvantage from the lack of drainage that exists. It is every wet in most parts, and as a consequence, the crops are very uncertain; and, although there is plenty of fall, yet from its not being thickly settled, it would be impossible for individuals to drain their lands sufficiently to be of any great benefit. This could be effected with any perceptible advantage, would have to be undertaken by the Municipality, and a number of tap drains dug, from the Middle Road to the Lake, where there is a great fall. An undertaking of this kind, done this and properly carried out, would have the effect of making Rochester one of the best Townships in the County, for no soil can surpass theirs in fertility, and would be capable of producing any crop that is usually grown in this section of the country, and that almost exclusively. The great length of drain required will always, for many years to come, prevent the possibility of individual farmers reclaiming the beautiful lands that now remain unoccupied, except by the stately giants of the forest, from their virgin state. These lands, if once drained, would soon become settled upon, and a large and prosperous class of people would soon be added to the community, and those few that are now striving hard to work their way through the world against so great a disadvantage, would find that a new life had opened out to them, and that the many years of toil that they had spent, would yet in their old age return them golden harvests.

As we were travelling along, and thinking upon the change that would certainly follow a thorough system of drainage in this township, we commenced a calculation of what the cost would be, the result of which we will give, although when practically applied, there might be a slight difference between it and the real cost, yet we are inclined to think that we are not far from the mark.

It would require at least four large drains, say eight feet wide at top and from three to four feet deep, to commence at the Middle Road and run to the lake, a distance of six miles. These drains should be opened upon some of the concession lines, and they would then serve the double purpose of making a good road, as well as draining the land. These drains would run in length somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty four miles, which, at $330 per mile, would require $8000 to drain the Township. This estimate, we think, would fully cover the whole expenditure; and we have no doubt that the cost would be somewhat less than we have given. It will then be seen, that there is no great difficulty after all in the way of rendering this Township dry, and a first-rate agricultural one, and at a cost that is not great, in proportion to the benefit that would be derived. The only question then would be, how the money should be raised, whether by direct taxation or by loan. We should say most decidedly by the latter means; although, in the present state of the money market, it would be hardly advisable to attempt to effect a loan at this time; but we have no doubt that in another year the times will have somewhat changed, when they might obtain the money on favorable terms.

The great benefit to the Township, which these drains would give, must be apparent to every one, and more particularly to the inhabitants; and we hope the day is not far distant, when we shall have it in our power to chronicle the accomplishment of this enterprise, which would be one of the greatest undertakings that could be gone into for the advancement and prosperity of this Municipality.

The next Township through which we passed, was West Tilbury. In this, most of the settlers are upon the Middle Road; there are consequently few Roads to keep in repair. In relation to the drainage of this Township, the same remarks that have already been made of the Township of Rochester, will apply to this, although a much less amount will drain the back part of the Township. The drainage of this Township might be effected with far less difficulty, with the exception of the front marsh.

The farms upon the Middle Road have been greatly improved within a few years. Lots that a few years past were covered with a dense forest, are now producing rich fields of corn. There is not perhaps another Township in the County where the crops generally look better than in Tilbury; and with all the disadvantages of being a great distance from market, the farms all look prosperous and thriving, and the buildings all indicate a superior class of settlers.

One cannot help being struck with the many signs of improvement that everywhere meets the eye, upon the whole length of the Middle Road, from Maidstone Cross outwards. It is only a few years past, when hardly a house could be seen along this street, where well tilled farms and good farm houses have now taken the place of the old log huts.

From the Cross, in going down the Sandwich Street, we felt highly pleased with the new gravel road that is being built by Mr. Thornton, for the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company. This road, when completed, will extend five miles below the Cross, and will be a credit to one of the best roads of that description in the Province. It is as smooth and level as a floor. The section of country through which this road passes, is commonly known as the *Ridge*, and is justly celebrated for forming purposes, being high and dry. The number of new houses and barns being built, indicate a prosperous state of things.

Cricket.

The return match of the "Prince Albert Club" of Sandwich, and the "Victoria Club" of Windsor, came off on Thursday last, upon the Sandwich ground. These two clubs, it will be remembered, are composed of the juvenile cricketers of each place, and the former club having been beaten by their opponents, determined to give them another trial. They accordingly met on Thursday last for that purpose, and after the preliminaries had been got through with, the Prince Albert Club took the first innings. The result will be given below.

It is necessary to say a word or two in relation to the difference that exists between the two clubs. The "Prince Albert" is composed of very small boys, compared to the "Victoria" club, who are nearly all young men grown; and of course there was a great disparity between the two.—Some of the players in the latter club, from the manner in which they handled the *bat*, showed clearly that there was no chance for their younger, but plucky, opponents, who stood manfully up to the scratch, and made a very fair score. And although the Victoria club has again been victorious, there is but little glory in the victory, from the great difference in the size of the players.

The "Prince Albert," though beaten, are not conquered, and intend to give the "Victoria" club another trial, when they are determined to give them a tight run, and wipe off old scores.

Prince Albert—1st Innings	45	
" " 2nd "	28	
		—73
Victoria " 1st Innings	59	

There only remained 14 to be made by "Victoria" Club, which were easily run by Rankin and Trow, without losing their bats

All Saint's Church, Windsor, will be opened with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday next, the 10th, inst.

Morning Prayer will be said at 8 o'clock, A. M. and the Holy Communion administered. There will be a procession of the Sunday School children, the Clergy, and the Free Masons of Windsor, at 2½ o'clock, from the old Council Chamber to the Church. Service will commence at three o'clock, with a sermon by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Hamilton.

In the evening there will be a concert of Sacred Music, by Amateurs from Detroit, Sandwich and Windsor, for the benefit of the Building Fund. Admission 25 cents.

☞ The *Thief* who has been in the habit of robbing a certain potatoe field, upon the "Hands Farm" is known and if he does not hereafter keep his hands from picking and stealing, we will first be under the necessity of publishing his name, and then by way of finishing off, hand him over to be dealt with according to law.

Major General Wyndham, the hero of the Redan, has accepted an important command in India, and will proceed to the East as soon as possible.

Judge Draper, together with the Quebec and Kingston Delegates on the Seat of Government Question, returned to this country from England, in the *Anglo Saxon*, which arrived at Quebec on the 23rd.

CROPS IN LOWER CANADA.—We have the most satisfactory reports from nearly all parts of the country regarding the coming harvest, which bids fair to be one of the most abundant which the country has ever seen. Hay in some parts is extremely thin, while in others it is reported to be quite the contrary. During the past few days we have had warm genial weather, and several descriptions of grain are now ready for the scythe.

The Montreal *Argus* gives currency to a rumour that the Governor General will return by the next Canadian steamer. His stay in England, if the report be well founded, has probably been shortened by events in the East Indies, rendering the recall of the Administrator of the Government Sir W. Eyre, for the purpose of despatching him to the seat of war, desirable.

The Mayor of Brantford has received a communication from C. B. Bridges, Esq., intimating that it is the intention of the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company to carry all stock and implements *bona fide* intended for exhibition at half price, and that the fares for passengers will be one fare and a half for the double journey, that is, return tickets will be issued at all stations to and from Paris at a reduction of 25 per cent, from the ordinary fare.

The Montreal *Gazette* states that a day or two since a man named Hughes of that city performed the extraordinary feat of making the ascent of the Lachine rapids, by means of a boat propelled by a pole. Having reached the head of the rapids he descended them in the same boat, which was only six inches above the water, and found it necessary to make for the shore to empty his boat, when he reached the fort.

The Kingston *News* states that on Monday at two o'clock a sergeant and eight men of the 9th regiment, forming the Garrison gaurd, deserted from their posts by means of a boat lying at the Queen's wharf. One of them belonged to the band, and was at the time under arrest for a military offence but he managed to escape the vigilance of his guard. Before the deserters left they scuttled all the officers' boats lying at the wharf, by punching their bayonets through the bottom; the Adjutant's boat bore no mean marks of their distinguished regard. A sergeant's boat was uninjured. They took with them five stand of arms and ammunition.

SUSPENSION OF JAMES L. LYELL.—We regret to announce the temporary suspension of James L. Lyell, Banker, of this city. His doors were closed shortly after noon today. Mr. Lyell is in New York and sent a dispatch to Col. Anderson this forenoon ordering the doors to be closed. Of course, until he returns, no explanation can be given of the state of his affairs. It is only known that it grows out of the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Co., of which institution he was a large correspondent.

We think from all our inquiries, that we are perfectly correct in assuring our readers that the depositors, that they are *perfectly safe* and need have no fears as to the ultimate result. He has undoubtedly closed temporarily to protect himself and his depositors.

This does not, as far as we know, affect any other house in this city. We advise people to keep cool, as this will blow over without doubt, and everything go on as usual.—*Tribune.*

ACCIDENT TO EX-POSTMASTER BRODHEAD.—We learn that a severe accident happened to Col. Brodhead day before yesterday in the afternoon, at Grosse Isle. He was training a skittish horse, and in endeavoring to dismount, the horse plunged forward, throwing him off. He struck on his right shoulder, dislocating it, and breaking his arm besides.

Surgical aid could not be procured for some hours, and was finally obtained from Malden. It must be some time before he recovers from the severe accident.—*Tribune.*

A mass meeting was held in the Park, New York, to raise subscriptions for Walker's destitute and debilitated *filibusters.*—The *mass* consisted of but a few persons:—and the sympathy amounted to but eleven dollars. Another meeting was to be held; but it is evident sickness and destitution have little effect upon the New Yorkers. If the fellows had been well, and had good prospects of murdering a lot of Costa Ricans, dollars and sympathy would have been abundant.

There is an old squaw among the encampment of Oneida Indians at Saratoga, who is aged 109 years, and named Honoria Dacothaner. She was born at Onelda Castle in 1748. Her husband fell at the battle of Saratoga in 1777, and her three sons at Lundy's Lane and Chippewa in 1814.

A curious case of human petrefaction recently came to light near Eaton Ohio, where the body of a woman, on being removed for reinterment was found to have changed into solid limestone, preserving a remarkable fullness and plumpness as of life. The weight of the body was estimated at about 600 pounds.

BUFFALO Aug. 31.

The Hollister Bank closed its doors this morning. There has been a heavy run on some other city banks, but it has resulted in no danger to them as yet. The excitement has been intense during the forenoon, but has almost entirely subsided.

Violent Storm!

THE DESJARDINS SUSPENSION BRIDGE BLOWN AWAY!!

Shortly after five o'clock on Friday after noon, it became evident to the citizens of Hamilton that a storm was on its way to that city. The wind blew freshly from the south-west for a short time, and darkness overhung the city—the lightning flashed, and the thunder rolled. The wind increased in fury, and, for a few minutes, played about like a hurricane—rooting up trees, and lavishing sign-boards—Roman fashion—in torrents.

The frail structure over the Desjardins Canal, at some 240 feet above the water, was exposed to the full fury of the storm, and in an instant was hurled down the yawning banks of the deep cut, a perfect wreck. Only one person witnessed the catastrophe; he states that the fastenings from below first gave way, by which the whole platform of the bridge was rendered erratic; the middle portion was lifted up and turned topsy-turvy, and now the whole strain on the towers was lateral, instead of vertical. Shortly after, one went by the board—one falling over on the other. The only remaining portion is one of the cables, which swings across the broad chasm—a sad remnant of a very wretched structure. This bridge was built by the Railroad Company, at the same time the Canal was cut through the heights, and afforded the only communication, by the common highway, between the north eastern townships and the city of Hamilton. It has ever been a source of condemnation with the Railroad and Canal Companies—the latter having steadily refused to accept the bridge at the hands of the former. A law suit was contemplated to settle the point in dispute, but now, we suppose, the pleadings will have to be amended to suit.

For some time, a person has been in charge, to prevent more than one team going on at once. No one was on it at the period fatal to its existence, and the only life sacrificed was that of a poor dog. It has been frequently presented by Grand Juries, and condemned by engineers as insufficient. Its destruction was looked upon as inevitable; and now that it has occurred, there is cause to be thankful it did not occasion the loss of human life. Singular enough, this casualty occurred when the engineer who constructed it (Mr. Griffiths) happened to be in the city. He immediately repaired to the spot, and witnessed the wreck of his work, as did Mr. Clarke on the 12th of March last, when the swing bridge broke, by which so many persons perished. Each of them were accidentally within hail on both occasions.—*Globe.*

Great Flood at Brampton.

The Brampton *Times*, Extra, of Friday evening gives the following account of a great flood at that place:—

IMMENSE FALL OF RAIN—BRAMPTON FLOODED.—Last night such an immense fall of rain took place, that, early this morning, the River Etobicoke rushed down with fearful velocity, and so overspread its banks, that the greater portion of Brampton was flooded. Through the railway bridges the water rushed into the principal streets, which were soon like rapid rivers. The water in several places in the village was above five feet deep. It went in at the windows of some houses. The damage done is considerable. The planks and sidewalks of some of the stores have been torn up, and small bridges in the neighborhood carried away. One house has been thrown on one side by the violence of the torrent. Business has been entirely suspended. The flood is now decreasing rapidly; so, by tomorrow, we expect Brampton will assume its usual appearance. It is acknowledged by all that this very unexpected immersion of our village is the worst yet experienced.

In consequence of our office having been like many others, injured by the flood, we will be unable to publish the *Weekly Times* until Monday next.

MAYOR HYDE TURNING BARBER.—Our worthy Mayor, during his passage from Saginaw, on the Forest Queen, was unexpectedly installed into a new office, to the duties of which he was found competent, although taken by surprise at first.

His honor having risen early and performed his ablutions, sat himself down *en dishabille*, in the barber's shop, to enjoy the delicious morning air blowing off Lake Huron, when a "nice young man," an unbeliever, with quite a scientific touch, concluding with a graceful bow and enquiring "can anything more be done to serve you?"

No further want occurring, the customary six pence was tendered and accepted duly, with a hint as to future patronage.

The "nice" boy shortly after the barber was, and altho' fully appreciating the "stuff," got out of the scrape gracefully, as only a good specimen of Young America knows how.—*Tribune.*

THE SIAMESE TWINS OUTDONE.—One of those remarkable malformations occasionally met with, both among the higher and lower orders of the animal creation, presented itself a few days since in the practice of one of the physicians of this village. It was a child having two perfectly distinct heads, developed equally as regards size and shape, which are united to a single body, each by its neck. The shoulders are broader than natural, but in other respects the body is not unlike that of other children at birth; it has but two arms and two legs.—An internal examination was made (as it was dead born), which exhibited a most singular arrangement of the organs contained in the chest and abdomen. Two perfect and entire spinal columns were formed; both had the usual number of ribs, viz; twenty-four, making forty-eight in all. The middle or internal sets of ribs were united together, so that the entire chest constituted but a single cavity, containing four lungs, the middle pair being united. Two windpipes led to the lungs. One heart circulated all the blood to this strange body. Two food pipes led to a single stomach, and except that is had but one kidney, the right, the abdominal viscera were single and natural.—*Sing Sing Republican, Aug.* 20.

Died.

In this Town, on the 31st Aug., Mrs. Hart, formerly of Innishunny, County of Sligo, Ireland.

At Petite Cote, near Sandwich, on the 31st Aug., Mr. J. Chapman, of the "Red House" Inn.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Sept. 3, 1857.

FLOUR, best warranted,	- - -	$7 00
" 2nd quality,	- - -	6 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs,	- - -	2 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs,	- - -	$2 00 to 2 25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,	- - -	4 00
CLOVER "	- - -	8 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs,	- - -	$2 00 to 1 82
CORN, bushel of 56lbs,	- - -	0 75
OATS, "	- - -	0 36
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -		$1 00 to 1 25
BARLEY, 48lbs,	- - -	$1 00
HAY, per ton,	- - -	9 00
STRAW, per load,	- - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel,	-	$0 50 to 0 60
PORK, per 100lbs,	- - -	0 50
BEEF, do -	- - -	$8 00 to 8 50
BUTTER, per lb,	- - -	0 11

TORONTO, Sept. 1, 1857.

As is usually the case of this day of the week, the attendance of farmers in the market was very small, the greater part of them being engaged in harvesting spring crops. About 500 bushels of wheat were offered, and found slow sale at from 5s 6d to 6s 3d for new, and 6s 6d for old wheat. The demand is light and the market far from being buoyant.

FLOUR—There is no change observable in the flour market, except that prices are hardly so firm in anticipation of increased supplies. We quote superfine at $6 25@ $6 50. Fancy at $7 25 @ $7 50. Extra $8 @ $8 50 per barrel.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL.

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REDDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

BLANK BOOKS.

RULED Blank Books with *Headings*, for public offices, got up in the very best style, and at the most reasonable rates, at this office.

Orders received by post, with patterns and directions, will be promptly attended to.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

By order,

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

—ooo—

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 5 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls; 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" and "ST. GEORGE" houses, accommodates one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Leave the cars at Avon for our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of the City of New York, AGENT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her.

Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE !!!

THE farm consisting of part of lots 54, 55, and 56, containing about 63 acres, and under cultivation, within a mile of the Town of Sandwich, upon the Sandwich street. There is a good Frame House and Barn upon the lot. The Land cannot be excelled for farming purposes, and affords a good inducement to any person who wishes to purchase within a short distance of the Town.

For particulars apply to

J. R. BERTHOLET, Amherstburg, or
C. F. LABADIE Sandwich,

September 2nd, 1857.

TRADE PROSPECTS.—The New York Courier of Tuesday, in viewing the reported decline in Breadstuffs in England says:—

We look upon every concession in the price of Grain as favorable, not to our own market but to the Money Markets of the world. If Flour were a dollar a barrel cheaper thirty days hence in Europe, it would be better for us and Europe too. One of the greatest misfortunes at any time, and especially in a time of war or commotion, is a short crop of Grain, and consequent high prices of Breadstuffs.

There are the strongest indications of commercial prosperity throughout the whole country. Productions more than keeps pace with demand; showing that without extraordinary efforts, the West and South can at a short notice meet any unusual demand abroad for Breadstuffs or Cotton. That we can export about $35,000,000 in gold (from two ports) in less than thirty five weeks, without any actual disturbance in the money market, is a strong proof of the strength of the resources of the country, present and prospective.

The following dispatch, taken from the London *Times* of the 15th, gives a brief account of the breaking of the Atlantic Telegraph cable:—

Plymouth, Aug. 14th, (evening)

The United States steam frigates *Niagara, Susquehannah* and Her Majesty's screw steamship *Agamemnon*, entered the sound this morning on their return from their unsuccessful attempt to lay the telegraph cable. On board of the *Niagara* they report that at the time of the severance the wind was southerly, there was some sea, and the ship was going from three to four knots, and the cable paying out from five to six, and sometimes seven knots. As the quantity of slack thus expended was greater than expected at starting, and more than could be afforded, the strain was therefore increased to a pressure of 3,000 pounds, and the cable broke. The extra expenditure of slack commenced on Monday evening, when a strong breeze and heavy sea prevailed, and a powerful under-current was experienced. This current forced the wire from the ship at a considerable angle, when the break was applied with increased power. The stern of the *Niagara* was down in the trough of the sea, and the extra strain created by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable parting. The *Niagara* has gone into Damoness. The general opinion is that the season is too far advanced for another effort now. The *Niagara* is considered too heavy for the purpose. It is stated that the wheels ceased to revolve when the pressure was applied on Tuesday morning.

SUBMERGED WHEEL.—Mr. Elihu Spencer of this town, has just secured a patent for a submerged wheel, which many think will be of vast importance to the country. The wheel is intended to give power to propel machinery on steamers otherwise useless for that purpose unless at much expense. On all streams running at the rate of from three or four miles an hour, Mr. Spencer's wheel can be worked without the necessity of constructing dams. The wheel is so constructed as to regulate its own velocity and power by atmospheric governors. It is simple in construction, and very durable; it runs on a vertical shaft, which can be carried up through the building to any height. The buckets of the wheel partly revolve round their arms, and this motion is so regulated by their running over a circle round the axis of the wheel, the position of the buckets, when the wheel is in motion, are for one half of the revolution, as right angles to it. The wheel has been tested before several practical gentlemen, who speak very highly of the invention, and we trust Mr. Spencer will speedily reap the reward of his toil, ingenuity and expense, by demands for the use of his patent.—*Brockville Recorder.*

A TOAD IN A BOY'S STOMACH.—On Thursday a boy, nine years of age, named Jonathan Mickelthwaite, son of William Mickelthwaite, farm laborer, Alverthorpe, near Wakefield, parted with a toad. The reptile, which was alive, was put into a basin of water, and was since become much swollen.—Its body became about three and a half inches long, two broad, and in color is dark brown streaked with black. The boy for some weeks past has been worn almost to a skeleton, and perfectly ravenous in regard to food, constantly eating, and never seeming satisfied. The medical attendant of the family says the boy must have swallowed the toad in the spawn.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.—AUTUMN OF 1857.

EASTERN—SIR J. B. ROBINSON.	
L'Original,	Wednesday, 23rd Sept.
Ottawa,	Monday, 28th Sept.
Perth,	Tuesday, 6th Oct.
Brockville,	Tuesday, 13th October.
Cornwall,	Thursday, 22nd do
MIDLAND—MR. JUSTICE RICHARDS.	
Whitby,	Monday, 21st Sept.
Peterboro'	Monday, 28th Sept.
Cobourg,	Thursday, 1st October.
Belleville,	Monday, 12th Oct.
Picton,	Thursday, 22nd Oct.
Kingston,	Tuesday, 27th Oct.
HOME—MR. JUSTICE HAGARTY.	
Sydenham,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
Milton,	Monday, 28th Sept
Merrittsville,	Monday, 5th October
Barrie,	Monday, 12th Oct.
Niagara,	Monday, 19th Oct.
Hamilton,	Wednesday, 28th Oct
OXFORD—MR. JUSTICE BURNS.	
Cayuga,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
Simcoe,	Wednesday, 30th Sept
Brantford,	Tuesday, 6th October
Woodstock,	Friday, 16th October
Guelph,	Monday, 26th "
Berlin,	Monday, 2nd Nov.
Stratford,	Monday, 9th Nov.
WESTERN—MR. JUSTICE MCLEAN.	
Goderich,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
St. Thomas,	Tuesday, 29th Sept.
Chatham,	Tuesday, 6th Oct
Sandwich,	Tuesday, 13th Oct
Sarnia,	Tuesday, 20th Oct
London,	Tuesday, 27th Oct
TORONTO—CHIEF JUSTICE COMMON PLEAS	
Monday. 12th October.	

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of MEARS & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to Thomas A. Mears and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
HENRY MEARS.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned.

THOMAS A. MEARS.

Amherstburg, August 18th, 1857.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Heeley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years -	96.
Total - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.

And for three years - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the "Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action at recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution,and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.



POT TERRY.

WILLIAM HOPE.

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephram Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tile of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Perrie of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburgh has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St, where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 5th August, 1857.

INDIAN LAND SALE

AT SYDENHAM, (Owen's Sound, on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER next, and following days, at TEN o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, about

100,000 Acres of Wild Lands,

consisting of the Township of Albemarle, 600 Lots in Keppel and Amabel, and the Township of Sarawak, which comprises the Nawash Tract, the Town Plot of Brooke, and the Caughnawaga Settlement, fronting on Owen's Sound.

The Farm Lands will be put up to sale in lots or parcels varying in quantity from 50 to 140 acres, free from condition of settlement duty: Excepting 22 lots in Keppel and Amabel, which cannot be sold last year, that are subject to road duty, as already notified.

The Town and Park Lots in Brooke, which is situated on the site of the Indian Village and joining the Town of Sydenham, will be put up in ¼ acres and 5 acres respectively.

The terms will be one-fourth of the whole purchase price in Cash at the time of Sale, and the balance to be paid in six equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Purchasers of Town Lots will have the option of complying with the terms in the preceding clause, or of taking a lease for ten years, payable by quarterly instalments of six per cent on the auction price. And completing the purchase by adding 25 per cent to the original price at the expiration of these ten years.

Forms of the proposed Lease may be seen at the Indian Office in Toronto, or on the ground during the sale.

The department reserves to itself the power of attaching to any lot at the time of sale, the obligation on the part of the purchaser to pay for any improvement which may have been made on such lot previously to the survey thereof by E. *H.* Kertland, Provincial Surveyor; the amount of which will in each case be added to the upset valuation of the land.

An Agent, or person to conduct the sale, will be at Owen's Sound, on and after the 5th September for the purpose of affording to intending purchasers such further information as may be required.

A Bank Agent will also be in attendance during the sale, to whom all payments must be made within 24 hours after the purchase, otherwise the lands may be resold at the risk of the failing purchaser.

Lithographic plans of the various Lots comprised in the aforesaid tracts are now being prepared, and will be supplied to intending purchasers, at the Indian Office in Toronto, "*Superintendent*" after the 10th of August next, and at Owen's Sound during the Sale.

R. T. PENNEFATHER,
Superintendent General.

Indian Department,
Toronto, 22nd July, 1857.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

TORONTO, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by the 20th Vic., Cap XXIII Sec. 18—provision is made for establishing Boards of Arts and Manufactures in each for Upper and Lower Canada respectively.

And by the 30th Section of said Act, Provisions is made that each such Board may be organized during the present year, at any time and place to be named by the Minister of Agriculture.

And whereas, by the 20th, 23d, 25th, and 24th Sections of said Act, said Board shall be composed of certain persons and members thereof, viz: the Minister of Agriculture for the time being, the Professors in all chartered Universities and Colleges in Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, the Chief Superintendents of Education in Upper and Lower Canada; the President of and a Delegate or Delegates from each of the Incorporated Mechanics' Institutes: provided such Mechanics' Institutes shall have paid into the hands of said Board of Arts and Manufactures, a sum at least equal to one-tenth of the amount of Government aid granted to said Institutes for the year then last past; and provided also that no Mechanics' Institute shall send more Delegates than in the ratio of one Delegate for every twenty actual working Mechanics, who shall have subscribed and paid in each to the funds of the Institute to which they belong; such Delegates from the Boards of Trade and Mechanics' Institutes to be elected at the first meetings of those bodies held after the first day of July last past.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the said 30th section, I, the Minister of Agriculture, do hereby appoint

TUESDAY, the 25th day of AUGUST inst. at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon for the Meeting of persons being or entitled to become Members of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures respectively. Such meetings to be held at the Mechanics' Institutes, in the Cities of Toronto and Montreal, respectively, for the organization then and there of the said Boards of Arts and Manufactures, in accordance with the said Act.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET.
Minister of Agriculture.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary *Hall.*

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

30. AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30.

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

July, 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Joseph N. Reid, Ship Carpenter by Trade. When last heard from, was in Sandwich, C. W. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Reid, 19th St. second door above Callowhill St., East side, Philadelphia.

Also any information respecting her Father and her Brother William, would be *Gratefully* received.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,

Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

August 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and seventy five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.!!

Within the Corporation of the Town of SANDWICH.

TO be sold by suction on the ground, on 29th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. (except such lots as may be disposed of in the meantime by private contract,) the following valuable Lots of Land being the Easternost parts of Lot 39 in the 1st concession of Sandwich, (formerly the estate of the late Alexander McKee,) viz.

First Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block A. Second Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block B. Third Lots, 2, 3, and 4, in Block C. Fourth Lots, 1, 2, and 3, in Block D.

As will be seen by reference to the plan thereof. The above lots are in parcels of 10 and 20 acres.

The above property is situate in a most picturesque and healthy part of the Township, and is within half a mile of the Town and is well adapted for country residences, having plenty of grass around it with the advantage of good and extensive pasturage.

If sold by Auction, it will be sold subject to the conditions of sale, and Terms as to payment to be then and there produced; but proposals for buying any of the lots will be in the meantime entertained on application to Col. Prince, M.P.P. at his Farm Sandwich, or to THOMAS McKEE of the Town of Sandwich.

Sandwich, August 18, 1857.

TAX RECEIPTS.

MUNICIPALITIES will be supplied with TAX RECEIPTS at the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

August, 1857.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife, ANNE CONROY has left my Bed and Board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby Forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

FARREL CONROY.

Amherstburg, August 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE 1857.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. RN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. Thos. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq. F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT R.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles P. Ellstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the road, call at STONEY POINT, which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

Dr. CARRIER.

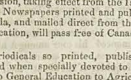
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)

on the various branches of his profession.

OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANN'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education to Agriculture, or Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid 6 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and car ried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE,

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court
of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the 8th day of Sept. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are required to take notice, and to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
7th Aug., 1857. }

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing their principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, are the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these remedies, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give tone to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards the health of her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box. The same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereto, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street Lots No. 18, 27, 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Townsaip of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—as much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28,
J. LONG'S, do.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

The Curculio.

This insect is one of the most troublesome enemies with which the fruit grower has to contend. It is sometimes known by the appellation of the gum moth, and ordinarily commences his attacks upon the plum tree early in the spring. Its appearance, however, depends in a great measure upon circumstances. Its eggs are deposited in the embryo fruit, and may be easily destroyed by a preparation formed of one bushel of wood ashes, one quart of soot, and half a pound of sulphur. The most favorable time for applying this is in the morning, when the foliage is wet with dew. The quantity applied should be sufficient completely to cover the leaves, limbs and fruit. The application rarely, when properly made, fails to destroy the insects, though they are extremely shy in their habits, and are not easily got rid of by any other means.

In isolated positions and in places surrounded by salt marshes, the smooth-skinned fruits are usually prolific, and seldom subject to disease. This exemption is frequently experienced in cities and towns on the seaboard, and it has been remarked that trees growing in the vicinity of salt water—especially if near it—are rarely, if ever, attacked by the gum moth. On the contrary, the plum, the nectarine, the apricot, &c., fruits which are invariably infested by it in interior localities, and in open and exposed situations, are rarely injured by it when so situated as to enjoy the sea breezes, or the spray of the ocean during storms.

As a general thing, the curculio, though it will attack most fruits, seems to have a peculiar penchant or preference for those which are smooth and thin-skinned. Few of these escape its ravages. The various descriptions of the cherry, though to a limited degree obnoxious to its depredations, if growing in exposed situations, frequently escape. This exemption has been attributed by promologists to the superior hardness of the skin of that fruit, but I am inclined to think it is indebted for its escape to other causes. The farmer and gardener who devote a part of their time to the cultivation of stone fruit, often tell us that their choicest selections fail, cast their fruit prematurely, and, indeed, seldom if ever fully remunerate them for the labor and expense involved in their cultivation. For this they are unable ofitmes to assign any adequate cause; and yet it is the result of the injuries inflicted by the curculio, and one of the surest indications of its presence. The small minute egg, which by means of a nidus prepared by a small puncture, deposited in the soft palaceous substance of the incipient fruit, becomes in time a worm, which eats its way to the stone and causes the fruit to drop. Immediately upon this result, the worm forsakes its former nidus, prepared for it by its parent, and seeks a lodgment in the soil, and early the next spring, about the time the fruit becomes visible on the bough, it emerges from its terrene bed a winged insect, and endued with the social instincts, and prepared to pursue the same round of action as that pursued by its parent of the year before. Although furnished with wings, it is seldom seen to use them—ascending to the scene of its depredations generally on the bark of its trunk—but not rarely trusting itself to the air when it once exercise or find use for its legs. It is frequently the case that on examining the fruit of a tree infested by the curculio, every plum or cherry will be found to have a small puncture on its surface which indicates the position of an egg. The motions of this insect are surprisingly quick and agile, and it is only by the most exact and persevering attention, that one is able to discover them; they seem to have been endowed by nature with an instinct which teaches them to shun the human face and to secrete themselves at his approach. Dr. Gage remarks that he had a tree of the "Prince's Imperial Gage Plum," a variety, although the most productive of its class, that could never be made to produce a crop of fruit on account of the injuries produced by the curculio. He however adopted the following method, and finally succeeded in securing a crop of fruit. Early in the spring, or about the period of efflorescence, he deposited near the tree a hen-coop, containing an early brood of chickens. After the insects had emerged from the soil and before they were able to ascend the tree, every one of them was taken up and destroyed by the brood.

The most effectual method of warding off the attacks of this troublesome insect, is by showering the mixture above named over the foliage, and permitting hens to run among the trees. If this course is adopted, and the soil about the trunks thoroughly, and frequently irrigated with a solution of salt and water, valuable fruit may be raised in any and every section, and without fear of the curculio.

The Horse Charm, or the great Secret for Taming Horses.

The horse castor is a wart, or exerescence, which grows on every horse's fore legs, and generally on the hind legs. It has a peculiar rank, musty smell, and easily pulled off. The ammoniacal effluvia of the horse seems peculiarly to concentrate in this part, and its very strong odour has a great attraction for all animals, especially canins, and the horse himself.

For the oil of cumin, the horse has an instinctive passion—both are original natives of Arabia, and when the horse scents the odor, he is instinctively drawn toward it.

The oil of Rhodium possesses peculiar properties. All animals seem to cherish a fondness for it, and it exercises a kind of subduing influence over them.

The directions given for taming horses are as follows:—

Procure some horse-castor, and grate it fine; also get some oil of Rhodium and oil of cumin, and keep the three separate in air-tight bottles.

Rub a little oil of cumin upon your hand; and approach the horse in the field, on the windward side, so that he can smell the cumin. The horse will let you come up to him then without trouble.

Immediately rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little of the oil on it. You can then lead him anywhere. Give him a little of the castor on a piece of loaf sugar, apple or potatoe.

Put 8 drops of oil of Rhodium into a lady's silver thimble. Take the thimble between the thumb and middle finger of your right hand, with the fore-finger stopping the mouth of the thimble, to prevent the oil from running out whilst you are opening the mouth of the horse.

As soon as you have opened the horse's mouth, tip the thimble over upon his tongue and he is your servant. He will follow you like a pet dog.

Ride fearless and promptly, with your knees pressed to the side of the horse, and your toes turned in and heals out, then you will always be on the alert for a shy or sheer from the horse, and he can never throw you.

Then if you want to teach him to lie down, stand on his nigh or left side; have a cord of leather straps at about six feet long; string up his left leg with one of them round his neck; strap the other end of it over his shoulders; hold it in your hand, and when you are ready, tell him to lie down, at the same time gently, firmly and steadily pulling the strap, touching him lightly on the knee with a switch. The horse will lie down immediately. Do this a few times, and you can make him lie down without the straps.

He is now your pupil and friend. You can teach him anything, only be kind to him, be gentle. Love him, and he will love you. Feed him before you do yourself. Shelter him well, groom him yourself, keep him clean, and at night always give him a good bed, at least a foot deep.

In the winter season, don't let your horse stand out a long time in the cold, without shelter or covering; for remember that the horse is an aboriginal native of a warm climate, and in many respects, his constitution is as tender as a man's.—*Selected.*

HIGH FARMING.—Mr. F. Mechi, whose name is associated with the first triumphs of American reaping machines in England, which occurred on his farm at Tiptree, has recently written a little work called "How to Farm Profitably," in which he disposes, in a good humored manner, of all those who have taken grounds against *high farming.* He says:—

I have often been much amused by the compassionate look and manner in which my friends inquired after my doings at Tiptree. The translation of these sentiments is this: Mr. Mechi, you are hardly losing money by your experiments to oblige the country, and we ought to feel grateful to you." But I sternly ejaculate that what does not pay in agriculture is not an improvement. The fact is, for several years I have been deriving a most gratifying return for my expenditure, and it is of a very enduring and continuous character; but the world does not believe it.

CUCUMBER BUGS.—Dr. Heckerman, of Tiffin, writes:—Most gardeners are very much annoyed by these bugs, which prey alike upon the cucumber, melon, pumpkin, and squash—the latter being its favourite. Various plans have been devised for their protection, such as soot, &c. A method which I have practised with nearly entire success, is to form a mixture of equal parts finely ground black pepper and wheat flour, and dust the plants, while the dew is upon them, with this mixture, using an ordinary flour or pepper box. It is a fact generally known, that black pepper is so obnoxious to most insects, that few will approach or stay in its presence. The object of the flour is to combine with the pepper, and with the dew or dew to form a paste, which will adhere to the leaves for many days unless washed off by heavy rains; and in which case the application should be renewed.

WHEAT—TO PREVENT SPOILING IN BINS.—Attilius Burlingame, a farmer of Cortland County, N. Y., who writes us that he is 77 years old, and of course has had some experience, says that if farmers will put one *dry* brick to every five bushels of grain put up in bins, or into the centre of a barrel of wheat flour or meal, it will not grow mouldy or sour. We have never tried bricks for this purpose, but have used and often recommended others to use a stone of a few pounds weight in the center of a barrel of corn meal, with the assurance of its being beneficial, and we have no doubt the use of a clean dry brick would be more so as it is better calculated to absord moisture than stone.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND AMONG HIS TENANTRY.—The noble Duke, after visiting his cottars in and around Tongue last week, steamed into Loch Erriboll on Saturday last in his yacht *Undine.* On Monday morning he commenced his tour amongst his tenantry at Durness. He enters every cottage, makes inquiries of all about their health, sees that everything is clean and right, and should anything or want exist, he immediately orders these to be ameliorated as much as possible. The people were busily employed setting all to rights, and his visit appeared to be looked forward to with pleasure. Flags were flying in several places, showing that he would be no unwelcome visitor. As an instance of the interest he feels in their welfare, the following, though trifling, shows the goodness of his heart. A short time ago he met one of his poor tenants who was afflicted in his eyes. His Grace observed that he had only a piece of old rag to wipe them, and taking out his own pocket-handkerchief, he gave it to the poor fellow, desiring him to use and keep it. These visits are always the forerunners of farther improvements to benefit his cottars, and within the last two years new holdings have been granted and houses erected by the Duke on the estate, and these of a kind superior to any preceding. Other houses are in the course of erection in plots newly broken up; great changes are to be seen around; and there are many signs of improvement, and that the people are advancing and begin ning to prize and require comforts that hitherto had never been thought of, or, if so had been beyond their reach.

A fast Irishman, in a time of revival, joined the church, but was found sinning grievously not long afterwards. "Din't you join the Methodists?" inquired a piously disposed person. "Faix an' I did—jined for six months, and behaved so well they let me off with three."

A DOUBLE WIFE.—A sailor being asked how he liked his bride, replied:—"Why d'ye see, I took her for to be only half of me, as the parson says; but dash me if she isn't twice as much as I. I'm only a Tar, and she's a Tartar."

What is the difference between a young girl and an old hat?—Merely a difference of time—one has feeling and the other has felt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

To raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-lines and improving County Roads, in the County of Essex.

Whereas it is expedient to raise by way of Loan the sum of £30,000 for opening Town-Lines and improving County Roads, and particularly for opening out the series of Town-lines running East and West across the County and dividing it into two parts, North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West; and whereas the whole rateable property of the County of Essex as returned for the year 1856 was £709,000 and whereas it will require the sum of £3900, to be raised levied and collected annually to pay the interest upon the s id sum of £30,000; and the creation of a sinking fund and whereas it will require an annual rate of 1d and ½ in the £ as a special rate to pay the interest on the said loan through the space of 20 years and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the principle of the said loan.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in Council Assembled under and by virtue of the "U. C. Municipal Corporations Act of 1849," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Warden of the said county of Essex for the time being to raise by way of loan, and he is hereby authorized and required for and on behalf, and in the name of this Council, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six, per cent. per annum, from any person or persons, body corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £30.000 currency, for the term of 20 years, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the CountyTreasurer, to be by him appropriated, under the direction of this Council for opening Town lines and improving County Roads and particularly for opening out the series of Town lines running East and West across the county and dividing it into two parts, North and South, and also to open out the continuation of the old Malden Road, until it intersects the Talbot Road West.

II. And be it enacted that it shall & may be lawful for the Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money in Sterling or otherwise, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of £30.000 currency, as any person or persons, body Corporate or politic shall agree to advance upon the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed.

III. Be it enacted that the said Debentures shall bear interest from the dates thereof respectively, at the rate of six per cent per annum, which interest shall agree payable at the office of the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, or such other place as may be agreed upon by the Warden and the party or parties who may agree to advance the said sum, half yearly on the first days of January and July, in each year, and as Debentures to be under the Common Seal of the County, and they shall be signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County of Essex, and shall have coupons attached to each for the said interest, with the signatures or initials of the Warden and Treasurer thereto; and the said Debentures shall be made payable 20 years after date.

IV. Be it enacted, that for the purpose of paying the said sum of £30,000 so to be borrowed and interest thereon, there shall be raised, levied and collected upon the whole rateable property, both real and personal within the said County of Essex a special rate in each year over and above and in addition to all other rates and assessments whatever, a rate of 1¾d in the £ from the year 1858 to the year 1878, both years inclusive.

NOTICE, The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the County of Essex in the Council Chamber in the town of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, on the 3rd day of November A. D. 1857, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipalities are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

The first publication of this By-Law in the "Maple Le f" Newspaper, published in the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, was on the 23rd day of July 1857.

Further notice is hereby given, that Tuesday the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the following places has been appointed by the aforesaid Municipal Council, for a general meeting within the several Municipalities comprising the county of Essex, to take the said By-Law into consideration and to signify their approval or disapproval thereof.

Amhersburg, at the Town Hall.
Anderdon, at the School House, 2nd con.
Colchester, at the Town Hall.
Gosfield South, at the Town Hall.
Maidstone at John Morin's 4th con.
Malden, at the School House 3rd con.
Mersea, at the Union School House.
Rochester, at the School House 2nd con.
Sandwich, at the old Court House.
Tilbury West, at the School House on lot No. 6 broken front.
Windsor, at the Town Hall,

THEODORE MALOTT,
Warden.

J. H. WILKINSON,
County Clerk.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others canbe accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	.	$7 50
Fine do	.	6 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs		
Rye do	.	2 20 do
Corn Meal,	. . . .	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	. . . .	1 50 per 100lbs
Bean,	. . . .	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal patronage which they have supportedhim since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep their be st of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amhersburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amhersburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about 1000 thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience and comfort of the very first class of travel, and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller,)	

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandise, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. Walker & Co., Buffalo,
C. V Clark & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit,
" Ontonagon } A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } G. Bancroft & Co, Det.
" Wabash Valley, } E. Bancroft & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—Bidwell, Banta & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies. The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM MCDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES MCDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ANSIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amhersburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasur future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE *Proprietor* having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes that by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,

MURRAY STREET,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER has leased the "La Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it repaired throughout, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same.

HIS TABLE

will be well supplied with all the luxuries of the season.

HIS BAR

will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors.

His Stables and Shed are large and convenient.

BOARD,

Persons wishing good Board will find this a convenient place, being a central place of business.

CHARLES WARNER.

Amhersburg, March 14th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amhersburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE,

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS
Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Premiums Received* and *Future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid to Insurers or Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Thorough-Bred Devon Bull "ROVER."

FOR SALE ! ! !

ROVER, was bred by J. W. Hamlin West Aurora. N. Y. Dam Lady Gapper, g. dam Fairy, g. g. dam Rose, g. g. g. dam Cherry; was by *Billy* and Beauty, both imported by R. C. Gapper.

Sire Chingacook, bred by W. P. and C. S. Wainright, the meadows near Rhinebeck, N. Y. Chingacook's sire was "Uncas," dam "Helena." Sire of Uncas was, "Niguniccle" (imported) dam "Nonpareil" (imported.) Helena was imported into the United States from the herd of Mr. James Cherty Devonshire, England. Rover took the *first prize* last year at the Michigan State Fair, as a yearling, in the class of Foreign Stock and is now about one year and a half old.

For particulars apply to ROWLAND WINGFIELD near Amhersburg, who would have no objection to exchange for *pure* New Leicester sheep. The price is one hundred dollars, the proprietor being anxious to sell not having any convenience for keeping a Bull.

The Villa, July. 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857. NO. 29.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair'd at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

MANUFACTURED BY

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS,
DIVISION COURT BLANKS,
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of Sleighs, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,** at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,

Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,

Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No. 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. two doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best ot style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

Amherstburg, 27th July 1857. F. A. LAFFERTY.

Select Poetry.

The Young Widow.

She is modest, but not bashful;
Free and easy, but not bold:
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young, and not too old:
Half invitir g, half repulsive;
Now advancing, and now shy;
There is mischief in her dimple;
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature,
She is schooled in all her arts;
She has taken her diploma,
As the mistress of all hearts,
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
O, a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow all the while.

Are you sad? how very serious
Will her handsome face become;
Are you angry? she is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb;
Are you mirthful? how her laughter,
Silver-sounding, will ring out,
She can lure, and catch and play you,
As the angler does the trout.

Ye old bachelors of forty,
Ye have grown so bald and wise;
Young Canadians of twenty,
With the love-locks in your eyes;
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow
Who could win and fool you all.

The Plum-Pudding.

Upon the good old principle laid down by Horace, we shall at once enter upon the subject of our narrative without any unnecessary preface.

Towards the end of the last carnival, Mr. Aubertin, a rich banker retired from business, sat at his fireside with his friend M. de Marans. It was about midnight; the family had mentioned in the course of the evening, their intention of visiting the masked ball at the Opera house, and in fact had gone thither for an hour or two. The conversation soon became enlivened between the two old cronies.

"My dear Mr. Aubertin," said M. de Marans, "I cannot comprehend the obstinacy with which you persist in opposing the union of your son with Madille Morris, who is a young person all perfection, if such exists, tolerably rich, and of a family quite unobjectionable. Then, to all appearance, they love each other, and—"

"It is not I, my friend, who throw any obstacles in the way of the marriage; it is Madame A."

"I know it; but what are the reasons?

"Ha! ha! reasons?—you know as well as I do she will not give any."

"Listen, Aubertin; you are a reasonable as well as a prudent fellow; you have ever been so. I have never seen but one fault in you, which has often clouded your good qualities, and that is jealousy."

"Ha! jealous—I am no longer so. You have seen my wife depart for the opera ball, without my being tempted to accompany her."

"I believe you; she has turned the corner of fifty! Then I do not think you are any longer jealous. I am not sorry to perceive that you have been so during twenty years past, as the long jealousy has put your love to the proof!"

"Yes, I have been very fond of my wife."

"That fondness," resumed M. de Marans, "which I am far from blaming, has permitted Madame Aubertin to assume a great empire over you, and just now she abuses it."

"You believe me then very weak?" exclaimed M. Aubertin.

"So weak," replied his friend, "that you know not even the motive of your wife's refusal."

"Who has told you so?"

"You yourself; but, since you know it, tell it me, then, and at least let it be probable."

"It is very consistent."

"Let us see."

"It is about a plum pudding."

M. de Marans drew back in his chair. He looked attentively at his friend, and appeared to seek in his eyes the fatal sign of his being about to take leave of his senses. The countenance however of M. Aubertin was calm and mild, although somewhat cast down.

"Yes, a plum pudding."

"Come, come," resumed M. de Marans, "let us talk seriously. Are you joking?"

"Not at all. You know that it is my favourite dish, and that it is not only offensive to the palate of my wife, but she cannot suffer to see it on the table. She would die with hunger rather than taste a morsel of it."

"I know that; but what has that to do—"

"It was necessary to call her repugnance to mind before relating to you, as I am about to do, what passed at my house, now nearly two and twenty years since."

"At the time you had your fit of jealousy?"

"Precisely. My wife was then about eighteen or twenty. I was still in business; we received much company; M. de Morris visited us very often."

"The father of her whom your son wishes to marry?"

"Just so. If you had known him in those days, you must recollect that he was a handsome cavalier, amiable, lively, and whose assiduities might well give cause for jealousy,—and so did I become jealous."

"I know you were," said M. de Marans; "I recollect it, all, my friend. I would lay a wager, for all that, that this jealousy had no just foundation, and that you took for realities the phantoms of your unsound mind."

"You would lose, my dear A, did you make any bet of the kind."

"I defy you to prove it."

"Nothing is more easy."

M. Aubertin got up from his seat, and went to knock with the back of his hand on the wall of the parlour: and the wall gave a hollow sound.

"You know," says he, "that there once was a certain Dionysius at Syracuse, who made use of similar means to arrive at the secrets of his friends; a king of England copied him, and they called this hiding place "*The King's Ears.*"

"Truly!"

"Yes; in the early days of my marriage I constructed there a small recess, the existence of which no one ever suspected, and from whence was heard all that was said in the parlour. I got into it by a door skillfully concealed; and when they thought me far away, there I was snug."

"What indelicacy! Aubertin, I should never have thought you capable of it."

"You are right. I do not seek to defend myself. But recollect that I had a beautiful wife, that I was jealous, and that I am telling you the story of a plum pudding. Besides, I assure you that it is more than ten years since I set foot in that hiding hole, and I have even lost the key of it. I could then follow at will the progress of the passion of M. de Morris, and his course of seduction with my wife. I listened every day to the lover becoming more tender,—the beloved wife at first opposing her love for me, then her duties, her regard for her son, the same of whom it is this day a question if he shall be married or not to the daughter of the seducer; and M. Morris urged his love, which would be eternal; he offered his fortune, his entire life; he would carry off my wife—conduct her to the world's end. One day, at length, his passion no longer knew any bounds; it burst forth in reproaches at not being loved in return, and Madame Aubertin said to him in broken accents and in tears, that she would not deliver to him the secrets of her heart: but that perhaps he had nothing to complain of, and that it was possible he was not the only one unfortunate. In a word, she gave him to understand, that I was the only obstacle to his happiness; and that were I *hors de combat*, should be happy to acknowledge his love and devotion."

"Indeed!" exclaimed M. de Marans.

"It was at least what M. de Morris understood her to mean," continued M. Aubertin; "upon which he exclaimed, that I had been created to render him the most unfortunate of men: he reiterated that, without me, his life would glide away smooth and happy; and though he had not dared to avow all his hatred, nor express in precise terms the charitable wish of seeing my widow put on her weeds, he said sufficient for Madame Aubertin to stop him, by observing, that I was her husband, and that those were wishes and words which she could not listen to. They separated in sad ness, and I came out of my hiding place—what was to be done? My rival was loved, or at least upon the point of being loved.—Never did a jealous mortal suffer as I did; during two days I harboured a thousand projects in my mind. On the third day a servant came and knocked at my door.—'Who's there? What do they want with me?' said I."

"'It is the cook, sir, who wishes to speak to you,' said the servant.

"'My cook! what can he want with me?' "He has perhaps some favour to ask of you,' said my wife. 'Go to your room and receive him.'

"'I have nothing to conceal from you,' replied I to Madame Aubertin; 'especially with my domestics. Let him come in.'

"The cook entered—pale, grown thin, and with a mysterious air, which is the index of some impending catastrophe.

"'What has happened to you, Rigaud?' said my wife to him, whom the *figure renversee* had terrified.

"'Ha, Madame!' replied Rigaud, his cotton cap in hand. 'If you but knew—'

"'Speak, Rigaud!'

"Rigaud had received a letter without a signature, in which he found a bank bill of a thousand francs, and the promise of a like sum, provided he would put in his plum-pudding—a dish that was to be prepared for the next day—the contents of a *small* phial of which was joined to the letter. He was assured that it would only render the plum-pudding more palatable.

"The honest cook gave me this letter, and drew from his pocket the phial of which he had been speaking. I took the phial.

"'Rigaud,' said I, 'you are a faithful servant, and I am sure of your discretion. Not a word of this to any one. Go to the kitchen, and do not disturb yourself.'

"Rigaud received a letter without a signature, in which he found a bank bill of a thousand francs, and the promise of a like sum, provided he would put in his plum-pudding—a dish that was to be prepared for the next day—the contents of a *small* phial of which was joined to the letter. He was assured that it would only render the plum-pudding more palatable.

"The honest cook gave me this letter, and drew from his pocket the phial of which he had been speaking. I took the phial.

"'Rigaud,' said I, 'you are a faithful servant, and I am sure of your discretion. Not a word of this to any one. Go to the kitchen, and do not disturb yourself.'

"I examined the contents of it, and on pouring out some drops on a bit of sugar, I gave it to a little dog that my wife was very fond of, to eat. Scarcely had the poor animal touched the poisoned food, when his limbs trembled, his eyes began to wander, and he soon fell dead on the carpet.

"'O heavens! it is poison!' exclaimed my wife; and throwing herself into my arms, she bathed my face with tears.

"The cook, motionless from fear, prayed of me to accompany him to the commissary of police, to make his declaration there: but I, calm, and with *sang froid*, praised the fidelity of Rigaud. I acknowledged that I owed my life to him; and giving a bank bill of a thousand francs to replace that which has promised to him, I recommended him to pay attention to my plum puddings. When I was alone with my wife, she began to weep,—she overcame me with marks of her love.

"Another in my place might have been curious to assist at the first meeting of M. de Morris with my wife. As for me, I knew Madame Aubertin so well,—I had so well seen all the horror which the projected crime had inspired her with, that I was certain that an interview would never take place. In short Madame Aubertin—terrified at a passion, the violence of which had led to a cowardly attempt to poison me—managed to let M. de Morris know that he would no more be received at her house; the latter piqued at this conduct, very soon contrived to get married himself."

"Ah!" exclaimed M. de Marans, "the story you have just related to me is fearful; and I am no longer astonished that Madame Aubertin should dislike to be connected with him. That which surprises me most is, that you do not share her aversion and her contempt for M. de Morris."

"For M. de Morris!" replied M. Aubertin, "why! do you believe he wished to poison me?"

"And who, then?"

"Ha! It was myself! Yes; it was I who wrote a letter to the cook, and who sent the poison."

"You—you—Aubertin?"

"Not a doubt of it. M. de Morris, while looking upon me as the only obstacle to his happiness, suggested to me a thought that I put into execution, and which delivered me from a dangerous rival. It has cost me a pet dog and two thousand francs; but I do not find that paying too dear for recovering one's lost tranquility."

"But you have culminated an honest man—"

"Who wished to dishonour me. My wife, besides, is the only one who can have any suspicion of it—but then I was jealous.—This day, now that twenty years have rolled away since this adventure took place, and I see no more with the same optics that I did then, I blush at my conduct. I accuse myself as you do. You understand however, that I cannot either disclose this secret to my wife, nor disapprove her conduct."

"And your son will be unfortunate.—Madille de Morris will never marry him whom she loves, because you have calumniated her father!"

At this very moment the door of the parlour opened, and in came Madame Aubertin.

"You there, Madame!" said the husband to her looking at the clock, which was on the stroke of one. "I thought you were at the opera ball?"

"No, sir," replied she, "I have requested my son to accompany the ladies there, and I have profited by the leisure it has afforded me to reflect on the marriage proposed to us. I have changed my mind sir; I now give my consent to that union. I cease to oppose it.

"Truly, Madame!"

"Yes, sir;" continued Madame Aubertin, "*à propos*, here is a little key which I have perchance found within these four days; does it not belong to you?"

M. Aubertin took the key, cast a sly look upon it, and put it into his pocket blushing.

"My friend," said M. de Marans, "the ears of Dionysius of Syracuse, and of James of England have risen in judgement against you!"

The husband lowered his head; his secret was discovered. He was taken, after twenty years, in the trap he had laid himself!

Fifteen days afterwards his son Aubertin was wedded to Madile Julia de Morris.

Miscellany.

NEW MODE OF PROPELLING STEAMERS.—Some experiments are about to be made with a new steamer recently launched at Keyport, New Jersey, in a trial of a new mode of propulsion. It is called Whittaker's improvement in side screw propulsion, and owned by New York capitalists. The screw is attached to the side of the vessel, instead of the after end, and high pressure locomotive machinery is to be used for driving it. Quickness of piston motion, amounting to one hundred revolutions of the screw shaft per minute, which is not obtainable at low pressure, is one of the main advantages of the application. Another is the great saving of space and weight, amounting to more than one-half.

"Learn to labor and to wait" is a very important advice to the young. To know how to wait is as essential as to know how to labor. Patience ensures calmness and courage, without which, nothing can be accomplished. A habit of impatience becomes after a while chronic, and when this is the case, the possessor becomes peevish and fretful. This is as destructive of any social quality as impatience is of every business quality. It should be guarded against by the young and counteracted by the old, if either young or old would accomplish any thing useful, or make themselves agreeable to their associates.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days since, a squirrel was killed by some boys near the house of Mr. Lester Parker, on the Plainfield road, which had four young ones. The "nest" was accidentally found, and the four were put with the cat, in Mr. Parker's family, with kittens. Contrary to the fears of the family, she at once adopted them, and may be seen treating them with the same motherly tenderness as though they were her own—nursing them and fondling them, and they play about her with her kittens, all on the best terms. It is a well known fact that young squirrels feel occasionally from their mother's mouth, after the food has been masticated, and this instinct leads them to try the same mode with the cat, when she gently puts them aside with her paw. What is most remarkable, the cat is a great hunter of squirrels, showing an especial enmity to the race of those she has now taken in charge.—*New Haven Palladium.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When the complexion assumes a sallow appearance, and the whites of the eyes are tinged with yellow, there is mischief at work in the liver. A dose or two of the Pills will then arrest the progress of the disease, and save much pain and trouble; but should the malady have reached a more dangerous stage, and take the shape of bilious fever or jaundice, and the functions of the stomach have become disordered, a course of the remedy may be necessary. The cure is merely a question of time, for however violent the symptoms may be, however long the patient may have suffered, this potent remedy will inevitably produce the desired effect, if administered in accordance with the directions.

ORIGIN OF THE BONNET.—The first bonnet worn in England was brought from Italy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and its form was a compromise between the present round Italian peasant hat and the French hood. The materials employed in constructing these head ornaments were—crimson satin elaborately embroidered, cloth of gold, and similar rich materials. The Leghorn hat, with perpendicular crown, and a wide brim standing out far around the face, was the first legitimate bonnet worn, and this appears long after Elizabeth's time It was trimmed with artificial flowers, and immense bows of ribbon. Our present neat and exquisitely delicate and tasteful head covering is but a modification of this huge affair, which, not until very many years back, was so universally worn and admired.

A JUST DECISION.—One night a judge, a military officer, and a minister, all applied for a lodging at an inn where there was but one spare bed, and the landlord was called upon to decide which had the best claim of the three. "I have lain fifteen years in garrison at R——," said the officer. "I have sat as judge twenty years in R——," said the judge. "With your leave, gentlemen, I have stood in the ministry twenty-five years at N——," said the minister.—"That settles the dispute," said the landlord, "You, Mr. Captain, have lain fifteen years; you, Mr. Judge, have sat twenty years; but the aged pastor has stood five-and-twenty years, so he certainly has the best right to the bed."

A FEMALE BATTLE.—The Jackson Patriot states that a regular fight took place in a marsh some six or seven miles northwest of there, on Saturday last. It seems that a feud had long existed between the female heads of two neighboring families, which had heretofore manifested itself only in wordy battles, which did no bodily harm to either side; but, waxing stronger and stronger with this pent up wrath, they met in the peaceful occupation of gathering berries. It was words first—and such words! It is but a step from words to blows, and at it they went, using tooth and nail most unmercifully. The smaller proving the better man, grounded her antagonist, and setting astride her now prostrate foe, punished her quite scientifically. When the conflict was over, what had been garments was no better than rags, and they needed the fig leaf of mother Eve to hide their nakedness.

A WOMAN'S ALMANAC.—Alphonso Kar alleges, that epochs in a woman's life are frequently marked by dress. Women will, for instance often say that such a thing happened when they bought a particular article of their costume, thus:—I recollect perfectly well, when Mrs. Jones took her third husband, Charles gave me my ermine tippet at that time. Mrs. Williams was baptised and confirmed just one year ago last January, for I bought my blue velvet dress that month. Old Mrs. Pope died last Wednesday six months, for I got my camel's hair shawl on the day of the funeral.

A DEAD NEGRO.—When the cholera was at its worst in 1849, in New Orleans, an old negro who had weathered the yellow fever many times, at length got frightened at the havoc which the new disease was making among all classes. His master one night heard him praying to an angel de Lord, by the light of a tallow candle, to spare him dis time, to let him live a little longer and den take him to glory. But he concluded his prayer, by professing perfect submission to the will of the angel of the lord, even should he be called for to go immediately on his long journey; Sambo's master determined to test the sincerity of this last profession. He knocked loud and distinct, at his door. "Who dare!" says Sambo. The angel of the Lord, answered. What you want I have called for Sambo! The master heard the candle suddenly extinguished with a whoof and Sambo energetically answered "He not here," dat nigger is been dead three weeks.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—It is in vain to regret a misfortune when it is past retrieving, but few have philosophy or strength enough to practise it. A famous physician ventured five thousand guineas upon the South Sea project; when he was told at Garraway's that it was all lost—'Why,' said he, 'tis but going up five thousand pair of stairs more.' This answer deserved a statue

A gentleman at Notting Hill, who has a dread of garotters over his garden wall, and burglars in his bedroom, has succeeded in awing a bad neighborhood by putting up as a notice, "A wild Irishman is let loose on these premises after dark."

[From the Globe.

Hudson's Bay Question

Authentic Copy of Committee's Report

The Select Committee appointed to consider the state of those British Possessions in North America which are under the Administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, or over which they possess a license to trade, and who were empowered to report their observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to the House;—Have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following Report:

1. The near approach of the period when the license of exclusive trade, granted in 1838 for 21 years, to the Hudson's Bay Company over that north-western portion of British America, which goes by the name of the Indian territory, must expire, would alone make it necessary that the condition of the vast regions which are under the administration of the Company should be carefully considered; but there are other circumstances which in the opinion of your Committee, would have rendered such a course the duty of the Parliament of this country.

2. Among these, your Committee would specially enumerate the growing desire of our Canadian fellow-subjects, that the means of extension and regular settlement should be afforded to them over a portion of this territory; the necessity of providing suitably for the administration of the affairs of Vancouver's Island, and the present condition of the settlement which has been formed on the Red River.

3. Your Committee have received much valuable evidence on these and other subjects connected with the enquiry which has been entrusted to them, and especially have had the advantage of hearing the statements of Chief Justice Draper, who was commissioned by the Government of Canada to watch this inquiry. In addition to this, your Committee have received the evidence taken before a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to investigate this subject, containing much valuable information in reference to the interests and feelings of that important colony, which are entitled to the greatest weight on this occasion.

4. Your Committee have also had the opinion of the law officers of the Crown communicated to them on various points connected with the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

5. The territory over which the Company now exercise rights is of three descriptions:

1st The land held by charter, or Rupert's Land.

2nd The land held by license, or the Indian Territory.

3rd Vancouver's Island.

6. For the nature of the tenure by which these countries are severally connected with the Company, your committee would refer to the evidence they have received and the documents appended to the Report.

7. Among the various objects of imperial policy which it is important to attain, your Committee consider that it is essential to meet the just and reasonable wishes of Canada to be enabled to annex to her territory such portion of the land in her neighborhood as may be available to her for the purposes of settlement, with which lands she is willing to open and maintain communications, and for which she will provide the means of local administration. Your Committee apprehend that the districts on the Red River and the Saskatchewan are those likely to be desired for early occupation. It is of great importance that the peace and good order of those districts should be effectually secured. Your Committee trust that there will be no difficulty in effecting arrangements as between Her Majesty's Government and the Hudson's Company by which these districts may be ceded to Canada on equitable principles, and within the districts thus annexed to her the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company would of course entirely cease.

8. Your Committee think it best to confine themselves with indicating the outlines of such a scheme, leaving it to Her Majesty's Government to consider its details more maturely before the Act of Parliament is prepared, which will probably be necessary to carry it into effect.

9. In case, however, Canada should not be willing at a very early period to undertake the government of the Red River district, it may be proper to consider whether some temporary provision for its administration may not be advisable.

10. Your Committee are of opinion that it will be proper to terminate the connexion of the Hudson's Bay Company with Vancouver's Island as soon as it can conveniently be done, as the best means of favouring the development of the great natural advantages of that important colony. Means should also be provided for the ultimate extension of the colony over any portion of the adjoining continent, to the west of the Rocky Mountains, on which permanent settlement may be found practicable.

11. As to those extensive regions, whether in Rupert's Land or in the Indian Territory, in which, for the present at least, there can be no prospect of permanent settlement, to any extent, by the European race for the purposes of colonization, the opinion at which your Committee have arrived is mainly founded on the following considerations: 1st. The great importance to the more peopled portions of British North America that law and order should, as far as possible, be maintained in these territories; 2nd. The fatal effects which they believe would infallibly result to the Indian population from a system of open competition in the fur trade, and the consequent introduction of spirits in a far greater degree than is the case at present; and 3rd. The probability of the indiscriminate destruction of the most valuable fur-bearing animals in the course of a few years.

12. For these reasons your Committee are of opinion that whatever may be the validity or otherwise of the rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the charter, it is desirable that they should continue to enjoy the privilege of exclusive trade, which they now possess, except so far as those privileges are limited by the foregoing recommendations.

13. Your Committee have now specified the principal objects which they think it would be desirable to attain. How far the chartered rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company may prove an obstacle to their attainment, they are not able, with any certainty, to say. If this difficulty is to be solved by amicable adjustment, such a course will be best promoted by the Government after communication with the Company as well as with the Government of Canada, rather than by detailed suggestions emanating from this committee.

14. Your Committee cannot doubt but that, when such grave interests are at stake, all the parties concerned will approach the subject in a spirit of conciliation and justice, and they therefore indulge a confident hope that the Government will be enabled, in the next Session of Parliament, to present a Bill which shall lay the foundations of an equitable and satisfactory arrangement in the event, which we consider probable, of legislation being found necessary for that purpose.

DRAFT REPORT PROPOSED BY MR. CHRISTY

1. The near approach of the period when the license of exclusive trade, granted in 1838 for 21 years to the Hudson's Bay Company, over that North-Western portion of British America which goes by the name of the Indian Territory, must expire, would alone make it necessary that the condition of the whole of the vast regions which are under the administration of the Company should be carefully considered; but there are other circumstances which, in the opinion of your Committee, would have rendered such a course the duty of the Parliament and Government of this country.

2. Among these your committee would especially enumerate the growing desire of our Canadian fellow-subjects, that the means of extension and regular settlement should be afforded to them over a portion of this territory; the necessity of providing suitably for the administration of the affairs of Vancouver's Island, and the present condition of the settlement, which has been formed on the Red River.

3. Your committee have obtained much valuable evidence on these and other subjects connected with the enquiry which has been entrusted to them; and have had the advantage of hearing the statements of Chief Justice Draper, who was commissioned by the Government of Canada to watch this inquiry. In addition to this, your committee have received the evidence taken before a Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to investigate this subject, containing much valuable information in reference to the interests and feelings of that important colony, which are entitled to the greatest weight on this occasion.

4. Your Committee have also had the opinion of the law officers of the Crown communicated to them on various points connected with the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

5. The territory over which the company now exercise rights is of three descriptions,

1st. The land held by the charter, or Rupert's Land.

2d. The land held by license, or the Indian Territory.

3d. Vancouver's Island.

6. For the nature of the tenure by which these countries are severally connected with the company, Your Committee would refer to the evidence they have received, and the documents appended to the Report.

7. With regard to Rupert's Land, which is held by charter, it appears to your Committee very desirable to ascertain precisely the character and legality of the powers claimed and exercised under it, and the extent of the country over which these powers are in force.

8. Numerous allegations and much controversy on these questions have created a serious evil, arising from the impression, both in Canada and in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the charter itself, that many of its provisions, if not altogether contrary to the laws of England are of doubtful authority.

9. The prevalence of such impressions, whether well founded or otherwise, cannot but be prejudicial not only to the authority of the Company, but to the peaceable and orderly government of those living under it; and it appears to your Committee necessary for the satisfaction and benefit of those concerned, that the question of the validity of powers so anomalous and extensive, should be set at rest by the instrumentality of a competent legal tribunal.

10. It has, however, been strongly urged upon your Committee, in the course of their inquiry, that the question of the boundary between Canada and the Hudson's Bay territories is of the most pressing importance at this moment, and one that should be determined as speedily as possible; but it is obvious that in bringing this to a practical decision, the question of the validity of the charter presents itself as the first to be ascertained. The definition of the limits of Canada must necessarily follow on the determination of what is, or is not within the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company.

11. Pending such an investigation, which your Committee consider to be the first and indispensable step to any final arrangement, they forbear to express any opinion as to the course which should be ultimately pursued; but, adverting to the willingness expressed by the Company to meet the desire of the Canadian people to obtain land for cultivation, and the establishment of agricultural settlers, your Committee think it right to express their opinion that, in any event, the country capable of settlement should be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose objects and interests are admitted to be opposed to such settlement.

12. Your Committee believe that the districts on the Red River, Saskatchewan, and the Mackenzie, hold out inducements to enterprising individuals, from Canada and from this country, for their early occupation, which ought, by every legitimate means, to be encouraged. The rapid extension of settlement which had been going on in so remarkable a manner to the south of the American boundary line, renders it a matter of great importance to establish within our own territory a counterpoise favourable to British interests, and modelled upon British institutions.

13. Your Committee would suggest that it be referred to Her Majesty's Government to consider, after conference with Canada and the Company, the best means for drawing the line between those portions of the country which are or are not adapted for settlement; and how the territory susceptible of cultivation, and detached accordingly from the Company's jurisdiction, should be settled and governed under free institutions. We believe that some simple and inexpensive machinery could be devised, by the aid of which those districts, whether ceded to Canada or erected into a separate colony, could be effectively administered.

14. Your Committee think it best to content themselves with indicating the outlines of such a scheme, leaving it to the Government to consider its details more maturely, before the Bill is prepared which will be necessary to carry it into effect.

15. Your Committee are of opinion, that it will be proper to terminate the connexion of the Company with Vancouver's Island, as soon as it can conveniently be done, as the best means of favouring the development of the great natural advantages of that important island.

16. Means should also be provided for the extension of the colony over every portion of the adjoining continent on which permanent settlement may be found practicable, to the west of the Rocky Mountains.

17. As to these extensive regions, whether in Rupert's Land or in the Indian Territory, in which, for the present at least, there can be no prospect of permanent settlement by the European race for the purposes of colonization, the opinion at which your Committee have arrived is mainly founded on the following considerations: 1st. The great importance to the more peopled portions of British North America that law and order should, as far as possible, be maintained in these territories; 2nd. The fatal effects which they believe would infallibly result to the Indian population from a system of open competition in the fur trade, and the consequent introduction of spirits in a far greater degree than is the case at present; and 3rd. The probability of the indiscriminate destruction of the most valuable fur-bearing animals in the course of a few years.

18. Power, however, should be reserved to Her Majesty's Government to make grants within such territory for the purpose of mines or fisheries, but with due regard to the immunities and trade of the Company.

19. Your Committee have now specified the principal objects which they think it would be desirable to attain.

20. How far the chartered rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company may prove an obstacle to so doing, they are not able with any certainty to say. If this difficulty could be solved, not by adverse litigation, but by amicable adjustment, such it would be best promoted by the Government after communication with the Company, as well as with the Government of Canada, rather than by detailed suggestions emanating from this Committee.

21. Your Committee cannot doubt but that, when such grave interests are at stake, all the parties concerned will approach the subject in a spirit of conciliation and justice, and they therefore indulge a confident hope that the Government will be enabled in the next Session of Parliament to present a Bill which shall lay the foundation of an equitable and satisfactory arrangement in the event, which we consider probable, of legislation being found necessary for that purpose.

The Golden Land.

The Melbourne Argus of May 29th complains that the weekly returns of gold are scarcely equal to the average of last year; but consoles its readers by arguing that large numbers of miners are at present withdrawn from the immediate labor of gold washing by sinking shafts for quartz digging, and that the products from the ordinary process of washing are temporarily obstructed by the dryness of the season.—When the rains return, and the people are again enabled to resume washing on the plains, they have accumulated, it thinks that the weekly yield will be fully up to the average.

The business of gold mining is now carried on by joint stock companies, as well as by individual diggers, and some of the operations are on a very extensive scale. One company has put up an engine of 60 horse power, and laid down tramways leading to various shafts. Another has three engines put up, and has struck several shafts, in one of which gold was found at a depth of 50 feet. Accounts, almost fabulous, are told of the extraordinary success accompanying this mode of working. One nugget was taken up weighing 370 ounces; two specimens were dug out, one weighing 129 lbs., and the other 8 lbs., which were expected to yield 97 lbs of pure gold. The person who found those, a short time before, took up a nugget weighing 319 ounces 18 dwts. A gold-broker had in his possession a specimen weighing 552 ounces, 12 dwts. A company which completed its operations for deep mining a few weeks before the account was written had already taken out parcels of quartz, yielding 1200 ounces of gold, worth about £4700 sterling. —Whilst a man and boy scraping the surface of their claim to the depth of 18 inches obtained a specimen weighing 107 pounds, of which the larger half is pure gold.

It seems, from the discussion raised by Lord Ellenborough, on Friday night, that the force sent to India will amount, by the end of the year, to 31,000 men. There were in that country before, 22 battalions, equal, probably, to some 17,500 men, so that we shall have an army very few short of 49,000 men in India. The forces that were originally sent to the Crimea, and that took part in the battle of the Alma, amounted to 29,000 men only; so that more men have left our shores already to defend India than we thought it necessary to send to attack Russia. On the arrival of troops, the East India Company makes their maintenance; the cost of an Indian war upon the home Government, therefore, bears a very small proportion to the cost of the war from which we have lately emerged.

The trial of the Italians accused of an attempt to assassinate the French Emperor terminated on Friday afternoon, August 7th. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, with extenuating circumstances in favour of Bartolotti and Grilli. The Procureur-General demanded the application of Article 89 of the Penal Code to the three accused, modified by Article 460 as regarded the two latter. The Court, after deliberating in the Council chamber, sentenced Tibaldi to transportation, and Bartolotti and Grilli to 15 years imprisonment. The trial of Mazzini and Ledru Rollin, who are not in custody, has been postponed for a month.

A WESTERN CORNFIELD.—Joseph Hayes, an old farmer in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, sold 30,000 bushels of corn last week for 30 cents per bushel, and five cents for hauling it to the point of delivery in that place. He was almost wholly the crop of 1856, though a small part of it was left over from the previous year's crop. It produced the snug sum of $25,500, and was raised on the famous Miami Bottoms, between Lawrenceburg and Elizabethtown, that for half a century have turned out enormous crops, without any apparent abatement of fertility.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

September.

Th. 10—Mungo Park an enterprising traveller, who fell a victim to his repeated attempts to explore the interior of Africa, was born near Selkirk in Scotland, 1771. Battle of lake Erie 1813. Sebastopol retains possession of by the allies 1855 The dog-days end, Sun sets 6.19, rises 5.34—This is the 253 day of the year. Moon last quarter.

F. 11.—The battle of Plattsburg fought 1814. Hon. A. Grant President of the Council, U.C., 1805. Lord Thurlow died 1806. David Ricardo, celebrated for his writings on finance and statistics, died 1823. James Thomson a distinguished British Poet who composed in 1740 the masque of Alfred, since become national "Rule Britannia," born 1700.

S. 12.—Battle between the British and United States troops at North point 1814. Siege of Vienna commenced 1683. Field Marshal Blucher, so well known for the timely aid he rendered Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, with the Prussian army under his command, in making the victory complete, died 1819. Trinity Term ends.

Sun. 13.—The British troops under Gen. Wolfe on the heights of Quebec, and battle fought upon the plains of Abraham with the French under Gen. Montcalf, which decided the fate of Canada; Gen. Wolfe was killed while leading his men in the engagement. The French troops were defeated and their general mortally wounded 1759. General Clavigero resigned the Presidency of Mexico 1855. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

M. 14.—Duke of Wellington died 1852 —Moscow burnt in consequence of the invasion by Napoleon with 500,000 men 1812. General Montcalm died from wounds received the day previous, in the engagement on the plains of Abraham 1759. The allies landed at Eupatoria 1854. Jewish year 5618 begins.

T. 15—Malta taken by the British 1800. R. Pollock died 1827. First English Railway opened 1830. Battle of Fort Bowyer at Mobile 1814. J. C. Fox died 1806.

W. 15—Lonn the 18th died and succeeded by Charles X his brother 1824.—New York taken 1776. George I landed in England 1714. Inauguration of the 9th Pope and Pio Pedro V King of Portugal 1855.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company booked from places in Europe during five months 2,576 passengers; of these 2,150 were for various Canadian towns and cities, 7 were for New Brunswick, and 400 for the Western States.

On and after the First of October next, packages of printed matter not exceeding four ounces in weight, can be sent from Great Britain to the Colonies by payment of 6d sterling each package. The lowest charge at present, by the Colonial post, is 1s. 6d.

The Buffalo Courier says that a decision has been given in that city against the legality of collecting more than the regular fare on railway cars where passengers neglect to procure tickets. Railway Companies find it necessary to put on this additional charge as one means of preventing money from being paid to conductors over whom they have no direct check, but who nevertheless generally require to be well watched.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—On the arrival of the emigrant train at Windsor, on Sunday morning last, Mr. E. C. Westmore discovered that his wallet, containing twenty dollars and a ticket for Chicago, was missing; he immediately made his loss known to Detective Reilly, and every shrewd and efficient officer in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company, who at once arrested on suspicion, one Michael Carl, on whom the said wallet and contents were found. He was held in custody until Monday morning, when the affair was compromised by Carl's paying Mr. Westmore two dollars. Mr. W. could not swear to the money stolen, and it being his desire the prisoner was set at liberty.—*Windsor Hld.*

WESTERN MONEY.—Our city banks and brokers yesterday charged 5 per cent on Illinois and Wisconsin money. This was done solely because the Chicago bankers do not promptly redeem these bills when sent home. The bills are good and people have no need to sacrifice a penny on them.—*Tribune.*

In reference to the crops in the Ottawa district, the Bytown *Citizen*, of Saturday, says:—

"The first four days of the present week was glorious harvest weather—dry and warm. Large quantities of grain were cut down and secured. During Thursday night and yesterday morning, it rained heavily towards noon it cleared up, but during the afternoon there were showers. There is an immense crop on the ground, and all that is now is wanting to ensure an abundant supply of grain in this section of the country, is fair weather. The potato crop is suffering extensively from the "blight," and it is feared that the crop will be a short one. The average price of potatoes in this market is 1s per bushel, which proves conclusively that our farmers fear the rot. The stalks first wither, and then suddenly decay, emitting an offensive odour. We are assured that if the tops were removed as soon as the disease manifests itself, the roots would in a great measure be saved. The experiment is worth trying. The disease evidently first affects the stalks, and, by removing them, a portion of the roots may be saved; while by allowing them to remain in the ground, the destruction of the whole crop is almost certain."

RAILROAD AT AUCTION.—The Illinois Great Western Railroad is advertised to be sold at auction at Elizabethtown, that for half of October.—Messrs. J. N. A. Griswold and L. M. Wiley are assignees.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf,

SIR,

I was much surprised at reading an article in the *Canadian* of last week, in which he casts one of the most atrocious scandals that, I believe, ever appeared in public print, upon the young persons of this town, and which, on perusal, but the editor of the *Canadian*, would have had the shamelessness to publish. I have no fear of contradiction in saying, that the youths of Sandwich, are as steady, decent and quiet a set of young persons as will be met with, in any community; for I have not seen or heard of one single case of their being either insulting or creating any disturbance whatever, for as far back as my recollection will carry me; and the calumnious article headed "Nuisance," is the first time they were ever evil spoken of.

The article alluded to, was altogether uncalled-for on the part of the editor of the *Canadian*; for it is not long since, that he published, or allowed to be published in his office, that scurrilous little sheet, the *Spy*. There could be nothing tending more to destroy the morals of any young community than the publication of such a paper; and the charge "Nuisance" would consequently be far more applicable to himself, for there could not be a greater nuisance inflicted upon any community, than the one last alluded to. It would be advisable for the editor of the *Canadian*, before meddling with other people's faults, to look to home a little, as, I think, a decided improvement might be made in that quarter.

I am,

Dear Sir,

A. SANDWICHITE.

Local Superintendents.

By request, and in order to settle a matter connected with the duty of local Superintendents of Common Schools, a short time since we wrote to the Chief Superintendent of Education, stating we desired his answer for publication, as to whether it was, or was not the duty of a Local Superintendent, to deliver a public lecture in each School Section, at least once a year.—In what we have done, or by publishing the reply of the Chief Superintendent, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we are not pointing out any one individual,—for more than one or two, in these Counties have, during the past two years neglected that duty. Here is the Chief Superintendent's reply:

"EDUCATION OFFICE,

"TORONTO, 21st Aug., 1857.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and in reply to remark—that it often impedes the good sought to be obtained and militates against the officer's usefulness, to obtain for publication his superior's opinion as to such officer's duty and his mode of fulfilling it. Besides it has not been the rule of the Department to correspond with those not immediately charged with the administration of the School System. But believing that you desire the information from a desire of forwarding the interests of education in your locality, I have to state that it has always been the intention of the Department that the term "public lecture," must be taken in its common acceptation as a lecture, of which public notice has been given. The law, after declaring it to be the duty of every local Superintendent to deliver an annual public lecture in each section, further requires him "to do all in his power to promote and encourage parents, guardians, trustees and Teachers, to improve the character and efficiency of the Common Schools, and secure the universal and sound education of the young;" and this cannot be done more efficiently or successfully than by public lectures to the parties indicated.

"For further information on this subject, I beg to refer you to the Chief Superintendent's remarks on page 118, of the pamphlet sent herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HODGINS.

E. Jackson Esq.,

Editor Maple Leaf, Newmarket.

From the foregoing it is very evident that in the performance of his duty, a local superintendent must deliver a public Lecture in each school Section under his jurisdiction. The mere talking to the children is not sufficient; but notices must be issued, announcing a public lecture, and place it is, referred to above, points out the subject on which that lecture shall be delivered. It says— "another most important duty required of each local Superintendent is, to deliver in each School Section, at least once a year, a *public lecture in some subject connected with the objects, principles, and means of practical education.*" This is plain and distinct; and he who " runs may read."—*New Era.*

Brag and Hoidfast, the Champion of the Seas.

Since the steamship *Vanderbilt* of this port commenced running on the Southampton and Havre line, carefully-indited paragraphs and tables have appeared in print, announcing the performances, with whom, of the wellknown Cunard ship *Persia*. These have not hitherto attracted much notice; but on the third experiment, by a judicious "cooking" of distances and time, it has been contrived to push his new competitor across the Atlantic, in one little half-hour less than was consumed by the *Vanderbilt* in coming, in her best run from New York to Liverpool. Slily enough, the paragraphs and the tables have gone the rounds hereabouts —but with an editorial reticence, showing how easily the conductors of journals saw through the transparent humbug. Not so perhaps with the public at large, with whom figures in print wear the aspect of fairness, and are too often implicitly believed. For their sake therefore we throw together two or three facts, leaving deductions to be made by those most interested.

The *Vanderbilt's* arrivals at this port, and departures from it, are calculated to and from Sandy Hook; the *Persia's* from the Battery! The course hence to Southampton is from 60 to 65 miles longer than that to Liverpool. For this difference in distance our accommodating navigator lops off 7 hours, whereas 44 would be a very liberal estimate, if the *Vanderbilt* ever steamed up to Southampton at all! But she does no such thing. Her English destination is Cowes, about 11 miles short of Southampton; nor is it even at Cowes that the ready mail for London starts off his log. He stops short at the Needles, some 10 miles further yet to the Westward, and there, making up his claim for the Championship with precise accuracy, debits himself, in time, with the run from Sandy Hood to the Needles, and there credit, in time, for the run from New York to Southampton, the last 7 hours being at the speed of 9 miles an hour! The process is ingenious, but too flimsy to bear testing.

There is no doubt that the *Vanderbilt* is a very fast vessel; but her owners and the press should be content with reporting her passage fairly. For the present, the *Persia* retains the laurels. Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better.

For the benefit of those who desire to have everything set down in chapter and verse, we add a correct report of the *Vanderbilt's* last voyage to England. She sailed from New York at 12.20 P.M. on the 1st inst., and arrived at Cowes at 6 A.M. on the 11th—the time being 9 days, 17 hours, 40 minutes. If from this you deduct 5 hours for longitudinal difference, and 5 more (when the mail arrived) for the difference of distance between Liverpool and Cowes, there remain 9 days, 7 hours, 40 minutes, as the comparative estimate of her run. The *Persia's* best passage was 9 days, 1 hour, 15 minutes.

More Defalcations—Increase of Crime.

We have another "defalcation," as it is styled, to record to-day. These affairs used to be called *robberies*, when they were rarer, and the English language was in its purity. The thing signified by the new term, as well as the old one, is generally understood. Some "gentleman," who has been holding a position of trust and responsibility,—who passes in the world for an honourable and liberal person,—is suddenly discovered to have been, perhaps for months, stealing money from the chest of his employer or his partners. The practice is becoming quite common in our community.—Scarcely a week passes which does not witness at least one or two incidents of this kind. The latest, thus far, is the case of a confidential clerk in the St. Nicholas hotel, who was detected yesterday morning in stealing eight sovereigns, and who is supposed to have stolen, at various times, a great deal more.

We believe this form of crime is much more common in the United States than elsewhere,—and there must be some reason for it. It may be that our merchants and business-men adopt fewer and less effective precautions against fraud on the part of their *employees* than are common elsewhere. There may be fewer checks upon clerks and agents with us than in other countries,—so that the opportunities for fraud are much greater. Everywhere opportunity is of itself a great temptation. If men so arrange their business as to make it easy for their clerks to defraud them, they must not be surprised if they are defrauded.

But the style of living which has become common and almost necessary among young men in this city, is the direct cause of much of the swindling of the day. So long as business men and the public at large value a man according to the display he makes,—the horses he drives, the fashionable society he moves in, the opera seats at his disposal, and the general dash and show of his daily walk, so long may they expect to be defrauded and robbed. Nothing is easier than for a merchant to ascertain to his own satisfaction whether his clerk is living beyond his means; and if he is, it is positively criminal in him not to remonstrate and Teachers, to improve the character and efficiency of the Common Schools, and secure the universal and sound education of the young;" and this cannot be done more efficiently or successfully than by public lectures to the parties indicated.

"For further information on this subject, I beg to refer you to the Chief Superintendent's remarks on page 118, of the pamphlet sent herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HODGINS.

E. Jackson Esq.,

Editor Maple Leaf, Newmarket.

From the foregoing it is very evident that in the performance of his duty, a local superintendent must deliver a public Lecture in each school Section under his jurisdiction. The mere talking to the children is not sufficient; but notices must be issued, announcing a public lecture, and place it is, referred to above, points out the subject on which that lecture shall be delivered. It says— "another most important duty required of each local Superintendent is, to deliver in each School Section, at least once a year, a *public lecture in some subject connected with the objects, principles, and means of practical education.*" This is plain and distinct; and he who " runs may read."—*New Era.*

Brag and Hoidfast, the Champion of the Seas.

Since the steamship *Vanderbilt* of this port commenced running on the Southampton and Havre line, carefully-indited paragraphs and tables have appeared in print, announcing the performances, with whom, of the wellknown Cunard ship *Persia*. These have not hitherto attracted much notice; but on the third experiment, by a judicious "cooking" of distances and time, it has been contrived to push his new competitor across the Atlantic, in one little half-hour less than was consumed by the *Vanderbilt* in coming, in her best run from New York to Liverpool. Slily enough, the paragraphs and the tables have gone the rounds hereabouts —but with an editorial reticence, showing how easily the conductors of journals saw through the transparent humbug. Not so perhaps with the public at large, with whom figures in print wear the aspect of fairness, and are too often implicitly believed. For their sake therefore we throw together two or three facts, leaving deductions to be made by those most interested.

The *Vanderbilt's* arrivals at this port, and departures from it, are calculated to and from Sandy Hook; the *Persia's* from the Battery! The course hence to Southampton is from 60 to 65 miles longer than that to Liverpool. For this difference in distance our accommodating navigator lops off 7 hours, whereas 44 would be a very liberal estimate, if the *Vanderbilt* ever steamed up to Southampton at all! But she does no such thing. Her English destination is Cowes, about 11 miles short of Southampton; nor is it even at Cowes that the ready mail for London starts off his log. He stops short at the Needles, some 10 miles further yet to the Westward, and there, making up his claim for the Championship with precise accuracy, debits himself, in time, with the run from Sandy Hood to the Needles, and there credit, in time, for the run from New York to Southampton, the last 7 hours being at the speed of 9 miles an hour! The process is ingenious, but too flimsy to bear testing.

There is no doubt that the *Vanderbilt* is a very fast vessel; but her owners and the press should be content with reporting her passage fairly. For the present, the *Persia* retains the laurels. Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better.

For the benefit of those who desire to have everything set down in chapter and verse, we add a correct report of the *Vanderbilt's* last voyage to England. She sailed from New York at 12.20 P.M. on the 1st inst., and arrived at Cowes at 6 A.M. on the 11th—the time being 9 days, 17 hours, 40 minutes. If from this you deduct 5 hours for longitudinal difference, and 5 more (when the mail arrived) for the difference of distance between Liverpool and Cowes, there remain 9 days, 7 hours, 40 minutes, as the comparative estimate of her run. The *Persia's* best passage was 9 days, 1 hour, 15 minutes.

More Defalcations—Increase of Crime.

We have another "defalcation," as it is styled, to record to-day. These affairs used to be called *robberies*, when they were rarer, and the English language was in its purity. The thing signified by the new term, as well as the old one, is generally understood. Some "gentleman," who has been holding a position of trust and responsibility,—who passes in the world for an honourable and liberal person,—is suddenly discovered to have been, perhaps for months, stealing money from the chest of his employer or his partners. The practice is becoming quite common in our community.—Scarcely a week passes which does not witness at least one or two incidents of this kind. The latest, thus far, is the case of a confidential clerk in the St. Nicholas hotel, who was detected yesterday morning in stealing eight sovereigns, and who is supposed to have stolen, at various times, a great deal more.

We believe this form of crime is much more common in the United States than elsewhere,—and there must be some reason for it. It may be that our merchants and business-men adopt fewer and less effective precautions against fraud on the part of their *employees* than are common elsewhere. There may be fewer checks upon clerks and agents with us than in other countries,—so that the opportunities for fraud are much greater. Everywhere opportunity is of itself a great temptation. If men so arrange their business as to make it easy for their clerks to defraud them, they must not be surprised if they are defrauded.

But the style of living which has become common and almost necessary among young men in this city, is the direct cause of much of the swindling of the day. So long as business men and the public at large value a man according to the display he makes,—the horses he drives, the fashionable society he moves in, the opera seats at his disposal, and the general dash and show of his daily walk, so long may they expect to be defrauded and robbed. Nothing is easier than for a merchant to ascertain to his own satisfaction whether his clerk is living beyond his means; and if he is, it is positively criminal in him not to remonstrate and, and even this painful disease entrenched among the muscles, and interknit as it were with the sinews and tendons of our frames, is compelled to yield to the curatives they have provided.

We have it on unquestionable authority —the testimony of patients themselves—that Rheumatism, however deeply seated, may be cured by the simple and persistent application of Holloway's Ointment. This, we feel assured, will be welcome intelligence to thousands of sufferers, bed-ridden by the severity of their pains, and afflicted joints along the pathway to the tomb. In a climate the quicksilver sometimes makes a leap of thirty degrees up or down, the complaint is sure to be aroused by the change, and in our new settlements at the West, along the alluvial borders of our great rivers, in the hemlock swamps of the South, and in all low and damp locations, few persons escape the ague, of forty years whether a rheumatic visitation. It is clear, therefore, that a preparation which will afford immediate relief, and must eventually, a thorough cure of the complaint, must be of especial value to the people of this country. We cannot reasonably doubt, in view of the well-attested testimonials which have been laid before us, that the benefits which are in reserve for those who, in the exercise of that celebrated physician and philanthropist have conferred upon mankind, this is certainly not the least important. Many an industrious tiller of the soil, whose services are needed in the fields, is at this moment languishing on a bed of sickness; the hands that should guide the plow or grasp the spade, rendered powerless by rheumatism. May a few of these trivial words to the productive labor is similarly situated, and we can imagine with what joy these sufferers would hail the means of immediate cure. To all such we feel justified in recommending this balsamic remedy, the application of which, with the aid of a few doses of Holloway's Pills to regulate the internal organs, will, we feel assured, restore them to health and usefulness.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

Arrival of the Arago.

ST. JOHN'S, September 5.

The United States mail steamship "Arago," Captain Lines, from Havre and Southampton 26th August, passed Cape Race at about noon of this day, the 5th instant. Her advices, which are four days later than those received by the "Vanderbilt" at New York, were obtained by a fishing smack, and brought to this port. Commercial news is of considerable importance. This is the first successful attempt to gain news from Europe from steamers passing Cape Race. This is in itself highly important. The achievment demonstrating as it does the practicability of obtaining news were a steamer employed, in about seven or eight days from Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament had been prorogued.

Spollen who was acquitted of the murder of Mr. Little, of Dublin, had been re-tried for the robbery, and would soon be tried therefor.

It was reported that Lord John Russel was about to be elevated to the peerage.

Several failures among commercial men at Liverpool are reported—the names are not however, given is the dispatch.

Arrival of the North American.

Quebec, September 7th.

The *North American* sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of August, and arrived here about 6 o'clock Yesterday evening, bringing 4 days later news. Further telegraphic news from India was hourly expected respecting Indian mails. London advices of Tuesday night inform us that 11 days had elapsed since the mail steamer *Nubia* arrived at Suez from Calcutta with news to 21st of July. If the steamer from Bombay had reached Marseillies in time for letters to have been delivered in London on Monday —it was probable that the Bombay mail had not even arrived at Suez, on the 16th, two days after *Nubia*. Despatches from Bombay will bring news from Delhi later received at Calcutta to July 21st, as communications are less interesting.

Further details of Indian news momentarily expected. French men-of-war give every aid to the English vessels taking troops to India, and tow them when becalmed. Rupture between Sardinia and Naples looked for.

The arrival of both the Calcutta and Bombay mails at Marseilles was expected hourly.

The *Times* city article, after discussing details of telegraph despatch from India, says, supposing the latest news which may be expected from Bombay, together with corrected details of Calcutta despatch, should contain nothing to impart a worse aspect to that just brought—there will consequently be no reason for incressed apprehension for the final result, however much the state of suspense may be prolonged.

A telegraph to India will soon be laid down, and Malta, Vienna, and London will be in communication in a few days by electric wires.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tuesday evening both houses adjourned till Friday, when the prorogation will take place. The only business done during the brief sittings, related to the Divorce Bill apart from the bestowal of the Royal assent on several Bills. The Commons, without much hesitation, accepted the Divorce Bill as altered by the Lords. The House of Commons had a short sitting on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Labouchere stated that the German Legion at the Cape, consisting of about 2,300 men had been called out to act as soldiers, thus enabling the Governor to furnish a large reinforcement to India than would otherwise have been possible.

Lord Palmerston replying to questions stated that the Government could not obtain the trans-Atlantic Cable to employ in the direction of communication with India without the sanction of Parliament, and that it was now too late to make application to Parliament on the subject.

The Directors of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company have resolved to renew in October the attempt to submerge the Cable.

The *Globe* of Monday says:—The despatch of troops to India has lowered our home establishment of infantry of the line to 14 battalions, instead of 40, the proper proportion for the United Kingdom. The arrival of four regiments from the Mediterranean in the course of a few days will augment the home strength to eighteen battalions.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 23

The rumour of a secret treaty between Mexico and the United States had caused a great sensation.

A fresh piratical attempt has been made by the ruffians on the Moorish coast on the "Betty" of London, which had lost her reckoning and stranded.

ITALY.

A rupture between Sardinia and Naples, arising out of the affair of the "Cagliari" steamer, is now regarded as imminent.

The *Post* has the following:

PARIS, August 24th.

We are expecting every moment to hear of a rupture between Sardinia and Naples.

Pius IX. entered Florence at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 18th instant. His reception by the authorities was imposing and splendid—by the people, respectful but cool.

Died.

At her residence, on Monday night, 7th Instant, Mrs. O. Beers, of Petite Cote near Sandwich, aged 38 years.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Sept. 10, 1857.	
Flour, best warranted, - - -	$6 00
" 2nd quality, - - -	5 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs, - -	2 50
Rye Flour, 100lbs, - - -	$2 00 to 2 25
Timothy Seed, per bushel, - - -	4 00
Clover " " - - -	8 00
Corn Meal, 100lbs, - -	$2 00 to 1 82
Corn, bushel of 56lbs, - - -	0 75
Oats, " " - - -	0 36
Wheat, bushel of 60lbs - -	$1 00 to 1 25
Barley, 48lbs, - - - -	$1 00
Hay, per ton, - - - - -	8 00
Straw, per load, - - - - -	1 00
Potatoes, per bushel, -	$0 30 to 0 40
Pork, per 100lbs, - - -	5 00
Beef, do - -	$8 00 to 8 50
Butter, per lb, - - - -	0 16

INFLUX OF FREE BLACKS INTO MEXICO.—The Vera Cruz Extraordinary, of the 30th ult., refer to the immigration into the State of Vera Cruz, of a number of free blacks from Louisiana. It says:

"Some time since a small party of negroes from Louisiana found their way to Mexico, and settled to the South of Vera Cruz on the Popolocapan.—

They turned their attention to the cultivation of Indian corn, and were so successful that they wrote to their friends in New Orleans, telling them of their great advantages held out to them in Mexico. Their chances for making money were here much greater than in the United States, and what was to be prized still more by the blacks, they were not here subjected to the same inequality from caste as they were in their old homes.

"The representation of these pioneers have been successful in inducing a large number to immigrate. Not long since we noticed the arrival of a party of forty, who have come with practical knowledge, strength and money to carry on agricultural pursuits to advantage, and our advices are that they are setting to work with all that energy and spirit which characterizes the people from whom they have received their instruction."

The Extraordinary does not greatly admire this contemplated accession to the population of the Republic.

RATTLESNAKE IN A MACHINE SHOP.—A day or two since, a large rattlesnake, with seven rattles, was killed in Kellogg's foundry in this city. For a week or more previous, the workmen in passing a heap of old iron and castings that had accumulated in one corner, had heard a rattling noise, but paid no attention to it.

On the day in question, a workman was poking about in the heap for a piece of old iron, having a broomstick in his hand, when his make-ship came out, much to the astonishment of all, and was speedily dispatched. Where he came from, or how long he had been there, is not known.—*Tribune.*

REMARKABLE RUN OF BAD LUCK.—The New York *Times* relates that a merchant in that city received a remittance from one of his correspondents, in the shape of a draft on the Ohio Life and Trust Company for $3,000, on the very day on which that institution closed its doors. He immediately telegraphed the fact to his debtor, who sent him another draft on John Thompson, which arrived the day after the failure of that broker; the merchant again telegraphed the failure, and received in a few days another draft on Atwood & Co., just as that firm suspended.

AN OLD MAN'S WORK.—Mr. Demming, a farmer of this country, seventy-two years of age, raised this year—the products of his own hands—seven hundred bushels of wheat. There is but little cause for surprise in the abundance of our crops, when our old men, who have lived over the allotted three score and ten years, have such fruits to show as the products of their labor. Egypt is not only a producter of corn, wheat and rye, but of men of bones and sinew, who stoutly contest the encroachment of old age, and have more of nerve and strength about them than half the young men of this enlightened North. Mr. Demming has been a resident of this country for many years, and from present appearances bids fair to live many more.—*Jonesboro' Gazette.*

GREAT SLAUGHTER.—Two hunters killed 54 rattlesnakes on the 23rd of August on Rattlesnake Hill, Sullivan Co. There were besides in embryo, more than 1,000. Twenty four were taken from one venerable head of a great many broods. Many of the old ones were three and four feet long.

The Paris *Pays* says:—"We learn by a letter from London, of the 19th, that permission has been definitely granted for the passage of English troops across the Isthmus of Suez. The troops will take the railway, and will find at Suez boats taken up at Calcutta by the East India Company waiting for them. According to arrangements made by agents of the company, these ships were to be in the Red Sea by the end of August at the latest. The authorization granted by the Viceroy of Egypt does not extend to the future; it is only temporary, and special for the existing occasion."

AN IMMENSE FUND. — The "Patriotic Fund," subscribed in Great Britain and her provinces, and by British residents and others of foreign countries, for the benefit of the soldiers who suffered in the late Russian war, their wives and children, was one of the largest of that character ever collected. Prince Albert, chairman of the commissioners to distribute the fund, lately stated in an address to Queen Victoria, that the total amount was £1,441,984, or over seven millions of dollars. Of this amount £105 was received from Lawrence, Massachusetts; £1738 from New York; £850 from New Orleans; £950 from San Francisco; £17 from Davenport, Iowa; and £152 from Philadelphia. Of the whole, the commissioners have appropriated £38,000 for the erection of an asylum for the reception of three hundred of the orphan daughters of soldiers, sailors and marines, and have endowed it with £700,000. The foundation stone was laid in the presence of the Queen.

NOTICE.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, will be held in Sandwich, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of September Instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock.

By order,

PAUL JOHN SALTER,
Sec, Bd. Public In.

Sandwich, 7th Sep., 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of MEARS & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to Thomas A. Mears and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
HENRY MEARS.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned.

THOMAS A. MEARS,

Amherstburg, August 18th, 1857.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share

Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Hodley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share - - -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years -	96.
Total - - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.
And for three years 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each shares.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

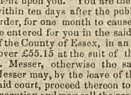
Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown as a absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said County under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.



POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same pupose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr Mofee, Merchant of Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

INDIAN LAND SALE

AT SYDENHAM, (Owen's Sound, on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER next, and following days, at TEN o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, about

100,000 Acres of Wild Lands,

consisting of the Township of Albemarle, 500 Lots in Keppel and Amabel, and the Township of Sarawak, which comprises the Nawash Tract, the Town Plot of Brooke, and the Caughnawaga Settlement, fronting on Owen's Sound.

The Farm Lands will be put up to sale in lots or parcels varying in quantity from 10 to 140 acres, free from condition of settlement duty. Excepting 22 lots in Keppel and Amabel, which remained unsold last year, that are subject to road duty, as already notified.

The Town and Park Lots in Brooke, which is situated on the site of the Indian Village and joining the Town of Sydenham, will be put up in ½ acres and 5 acres respectively.

The terms will be one-fourth of the whole purchase price in Cash at the time of Sale, and the balance to be paid in six equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Purchasers of Town Lots will have the option of complying with the terms in the preceding clause, or of taking a lease for ten years, paying rent annually at the rate of six per cent on the upset price. And completing the purchase by adding 25 per cent to the original price at the expiration of these ten years.

Forms of the proposed Lease may be seen at the Indian Office in Toronto, or on the ground during the sale.

The department reserves to itself the power of attending to any lot at the time of sale, the obligation on the part of the purchaser to pay for any improvement which may have been made on such lot previously to the survey thereof by E. *H.* Kortland, Provincial Surveyor; the amount of which will in each case be added to the upset valuation of the land.

An Agent or person to conduct the sale, will be at Owen's Sound, on and after the 5th September, for the purpose of affording to intending purchasers such further information as may be required.

A Bank Agent will also be in attendance during the sale, to whom all payments must be made within 24 hours after the purchase, otherwise the lands may be resold at the risk of the failing purchaser.

Lithographic plans of the various Lots comprised in the aforesaid tracts are now being prepared, and will be supplied to intending purchasers, at the Indian Office in Toronto, "gratuitously," after the 10th of August next, and at Owen's Sound during the Sale.

R. T. PENNEFATHER,
Superintendent General.

Indian Department,
Toronto, 22nd July, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake *House*, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake *House* are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary *Hall*.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE ! ! !

THE farm consisting of part of lots 54, 55, and 56, containing about 63 acres, and under cultivation, within a mile of the Town of Sandwich, upon the Sandwich Base Line. There is a good Frame House and Barn upon the Lot. The Land cannot be excelled for farming purposes, and affords a good inducement to any person who wishes to purchase within a short distance of the Town.

For particulars apply to

J. R. BERTHOLET, Amherstburg, or
C. P. LABADIE Sandwich,

September 2nd, 1857.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving me my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and wife, to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL.

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient

Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jewaled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

August 5th, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE. ! !

Within the Corporation of the Town of SANDWICH.

TO be sold by auction on the ground, on 26th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. (except such lots as may be disposed of in the meantime by private contract,) the following valuable Lots of Land being the Eastermost parts of Lot 59 in the 1st concession of Sandwich, (formerly the estate of the late Alexander McKee,) viz.

First Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block A.
Second Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block B.
Third Lots, 1, 2, 3, and 4, in Block C.
Fourth Lots, 1, 2, and 3, in Block D,

As will be seen by reference to the plan thereof. The above lots are in parcels of 10 and 20 acres.

The above property is situate in a most picturesque and healthy part of the Township, and is within half a mile of the Town and is well adapted for a country residence, having plenty of game around it with the advantage of good and extensive pasturage.

If sold by Auction, it will be sold subject to the conditions of sale, and Terms as to payment to be then and there produced; but proposals for buying any of the lots will be in the meantime entertained on application to Col. JOHN PRINCE of the Park Farm Sandwich, or to THOMAS McKEE of the Town of Sandwich.

Sandwich, August 18, 1857.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife, ANNE CONROY has left my Bed and Board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

FARREL CONROY.

Amherstburg, August 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Joseph N. Reid, Ship Carpenter by Trade. When last heard from, was in Sandwich, C. W. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Reid, 19th St. second door above Callowhill St., East side, Philadelphia.

Also any information respecting her Father and his Brother William, would be gratefully received.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 5th August, 1857.

30. AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30.

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President - - - L. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President - - T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer - R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor - - - A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., High Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J. Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. La Rocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HORSES AND CATTLE.

PARties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When any description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable rates.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDENS, Esq., Coeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,

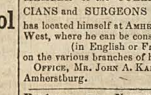
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)

on the various branches of his profession.

OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education to Agriculture, or Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and one Penny on Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 5 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the 8th day of Sept. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are required to take notice, and to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } Sheriff Essex.
7th Aug., 1857.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless, tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ASORE ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world, proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivelled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 26 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession of the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 19½ or No. 3,
No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 22,
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

How to Farm Profitably, Particularly on Stiff Heavy Soils.

BY MR. SHERIFF MECHI, LONDON.

We have read this pamphlet with much interest. Mr. Sheriff Mechi gives full particulars of his management, and shows that if good husbandry will not pay—then in Great Britain there is no husbandry that will. He concludes his pamphlet of about 40 pages, as follows:—

"Take my own case as an illustration of the principle which I am endeavouring to enforce. The original rental of my farm was a little over 20s per acre. It is now more than double that sum, the excess being interest on improvements; now instead of £1 per acre difference in the crops as compared with what they used to be, 14 years experience has taught me that the difference is from £3 to £5 per acre, and in some crops £7 to £9 per acre. The average yield of the crops now and before the improvements may be represented as five to three at the very least. On comparing notes with an intelligent neighbour of mine, he admitted that my extra expenses of £2 per acre, as compared with his, were more then compensated in my increased crops. In conclusion, if I find a heavy land farm properly drained, free from unnecessary fences, with good covered yards centrally placed, and proper and modern machinery, if I find it free from weeds, and above all, if I know that on that arable farm at least 200 lbs. weight of meat is made per acre per annum, the result must be a certain profit. Nothing can prevent this but gross mismanagement or ignorance of the business. But how few such farms does merry England exhibit! Truth, replies, how few!!! All my life it has been my habit, in order to arrive at truth, to examine and compare various systems, with a view to form a judgment on the facts. I am quite satisfied that the mass of mankind do not adopt my practice, else it would be impossible that such miserable and unprofitable discrepancies could exist in Agriculture. There are none so blind as those who will not see, and if self interest will not prompt our landlords and tenants mutually to improve, nothing that I can say can have that desirable effect.

"The food question is an important one; a month's holiday to the British stomach would settle all our manufactures, commerce and philosophy. We must make the acres we have yield up a large increase, as we cannot extend them. It is true we are enabled to get corn from our neighbors at a paying for it, but meat we cannot get, and unless much more meat is produced per acre than at present the prices will naturally rise much higher, and cramp consumption. I can scarcely have patience, when asked, "But where is the money to come from for all these improvements?" when I see daily the tendency to invest in every new speculation, British or foreign, except "National Agricultural Improvement." In conclusion, having proved my case, and exposed my farm for many years to public inspection, it is now my intention to sit down quietly and enjoy the privacy of agricultural peace and plenty."

The time is at hand when in Canada we shall have to depend upon improved farming if we expect farming to pay.

Currant Wine.

This article, as usually manufactured, is rather a cordial than a wine, and is entirely inferior to the commonest imported wine; but when properly made, it will be found to be a very superior healthy beverage, particularly for summer drink when fully diluted with water.

We have experimented carefully on the making of currant wine, and the following will be found to give a result which we have found no difficulty in selling in large quantities at $1 per gallon.

Before pressing the juice from the currants pass them between a pair of rollers to crush them after which they may be placed in a strong bag and they will part with the juice readily by light pressure, such as a common screw, heavy weights, &c. To each quart of juice add three pounds double refined sugar, single refined sugar is not sufficiently pure—then add as much water as will make one gallon. Or in other words, suppose the cask intended to be used to be 30 gallons. In this put 30 quarts of currant juice, 90 lbs. of double refined sugar, and fill the cask to the bung with water; roll it over till the sugar is all disolved. This will be told by its ceasing to rattle in the barrel. Next day roll it again and place it in a cellar, where the temperature is sure to be even. Leave the bung loose for the free admission of air. In the course of two or three days, fermentation will commence. By placing the ear to the bung hole, a slight noise will be heard, such as may be observed when carbonic acid is escaping from champagne or soda water. Fermentation will continue for a few weeks, converting the sugar into alcohol. As soon as this ceases, drive the bung in tightly, and leave the cask for six months—the wine may be drawn off perfectly clear without any excess of sweetness.

The reason why double refined sugar should be used may be thus understood. Ordinary sugar contains one-half per cent. of gum, which, when disolved in water becomes fetid. Suppose then, four or five ounces of gum disolved in a barrel of water, we can easily understand that at the end of a few months this water will be very foul in flavour.

No alcohol should be added. The practice of putting in small quantities of brandy and other liquors makes a cordial and not wine. All the sugar used may be as recommended as at least to change its character chemically, and this change will produce all the alcohol required.—*Working Farmer.*

Raising Stock.

The rearing of good dairy stock is an object of great importance to the farmer. The cow ranks high among our domestic animals. Probably no other is of more importance to us. She furnishes both the necessaries and luxuries of life. To the farmer she is a source of both luxury and profit. How desirable, then, that in rearing dairy stock, he should produce animals of the best qualities for his purpose! And the question, how this can best be accomplished, is one of much interest to breeders of neat stock. If "like produces like," too much care and skill can hardly be exercised by the breeder in the selection of his breeding animals. He should select such as have the style and qualities desired in their offspring.

In rearing heifers for the dairy, such should be chosen as have descended from good milking stock. It is not only important that the dam should have been a good milker, but equally so that the sire should have been bred from a good milking race. It is generally believed by breeders of experience that the male has as much influence upon the milking qualities of the progeny as the female. Hence the necessity of having well selected males as well as females, in attempting to rear good stock for the dairy. The breeder should not only use superior animals to breed from, but reserve for himself the better portion of their progeny. If a heifer shows an aptitude to fatten easily, she is considered worth more for the shambles than the dairy, and consequently, goes into the hands of the butcher; while some hard-bided one, which could not easily be fattened is reserved for the milk pail.

The opinion is very prevalent among farmers that a heifer that takes on flesh rapidly will not make a good milker. Perhaps the fact that most good milkers become thin of flesh when in full milk leads to this opinion. But such cows generally fatten quickly when dry. It would seem that the fact of a heifer's fattening easily, should lead to the belief that she would make a good cow for butter, her aptitude to fatten showing her system to be such, that all the carbon of her food is not required for heat and respiration.—*Flint's ag. Mass.*

A Few Hints on the Regulations of Time in Cookery.

MUTTON.—A leg of 8lbs. will require two hours and a half. A chine or saddle, of 10 or 11lbs, two hours and a half. A shoulder of 7lbs, one hour and a half. A loin of 7lbs., one hour and three quarters. A neck and breast, about the same time as a loin.

BEEF.—The sirloin of 18lbs, from three hours and three-quarters to four hours. Rib of beef from 14 to 20lbs., will take three hours to three hours and a half.

VEAL.—A fillet from 12 to 16lbs. will take from four to five hours at a good fire. A loin, upon the average, will take three hours. A shoulder, from three hours to three hours and a half. A neck, two hours. A breast, from an hour and a half to two hours.

LAMB.—Hind-quarter of 8lbs. will take from an hour and three-quarters to two hours. Fore-quarter of 10lbs., about two hours. Leg of 8lbs., from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half. Shoulder or breast, with a nice fire, an hour.

PORK.—A leg of 8lbs. will require about three hours. Griskin, an hour and a half. A spare-rib of 8 or 9lbs. will take from two hours and a half to three hours to roast it thoroughly. A bald spare-rib of 8lbs., an hour and a quarter. A loin of 8lbs., if very fat, two hours to two hours and a half. A suc ing-pig of three weeks old, about an hour and a half.

POULTRY.—A very large turkey will require about three hours; one of 10lbs., two hours. A small one, an hour and a half.

A full-grown fowl, an hour and a quarter; a moderate one, an hour.

A pullet, from half an hour to forty minutes.

A goose, full grown, from an hour and a half to two hours.

A green goose, forty minutes.

A duck, full size, from thirty to fifty minutes.

VENISON.—A buck haunch which weighs from 20 to 25lbs. will take about four hours and a half roasting. One from 12 to 18lbs. will take three hours and a quarter.

CANDLES.—Very hard and durable candles are made in the following manner: Melt together ten ounces of mutton tallow, a quarter of an ounce of camphor, four ounces of beeswax, and two ounces of alum. Candles made of these materials burn with a very clear light.

TAINTED BUTTER.—Some good cooks say that bad butter may be purified in the following manner: Melt and skim it, but do not let it boil. Then put into a pan of well-toasted bread; in a few minutes the butter will lose its offensive taste and smell; the bread will absorb it all. Slices of potatoe fried in rancid lard will in a great measure absorb the unpleasant taste.

WHEN A NAIL OR PIN HAS BEEN RUN INTO THE FOOT, instantly bind on a rind of salt pork; if the foot swell bathe it in a strong decoction of wormwood, then bind on another rind of pork, and keep quiet till the wound is well. The lockjaw is often caused by such wounds, if neglected.

COLOGNE WATER.—One pint of alcohol, sixty drops of lavender, sixty drops of bergamot, sixty drops of essence of lemon, sixty drops of orange-water. To be corked up, and well shaken. It is better for considerable age.

TO MAKE LEMON SYRUP.—The lemon syrup, usually sold at fifty cents a bottle, may be made much cheaper. Those who use a great quantity of it will find it worth their while to make it. Take about a pound of Havana sugar; boil it in water down to a quart; drop in the white of an egg, to clarify it, strain it; add one quarter of an ounce of tartaric acid, or citric acid; let it cool and bottle it. It can be used after it has stood two or three days and shaken freely, add more of the acid. A few drops of the oil of lemon improves it.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—Rub it over with a bit of flannel dipped in sweet oil—then rub it hard with finely powdered rotten stone—then rub it with a soft linen cloth, and polish with a bit of wash leather.

TO MAKE BLACKING.—Three ounces of ivory black; two ounces of treacle; half an ounce of vitriol; half an ounce of sweet oil: quarter of a pint of vinegar, and three-quarters of a pint of water. Mix the oil, treacle, and ivory black, gradually to a paste; then add the vitriol, and by degrees, the vinegar and water. It will produce a beautiful polish.

TO PREVENT THE SMOKING OF A LAMP.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

Cease railing at Fortune,
Meet life with a kiss,
Nor needlessly wish it
One cycle of bliss;

For cares but embelish
Our seasons of joy,
Like feathery cloudlets
That sprinkle the sky.

Cease railing at Fortune,
Take life as it comes;
If wanting its dainties
Make glad o'er the crumbs.

Each little is sweet, if
A smile the lip wears,
But bitter the morsel
When moistened with tears.

Mirth and Wit.

An Irish girl, residing with a family near this city, was ordered to hang the washed clothes on the horse in the kitchen, to dry. Her mistress shortly after, found a very gentle family horse standing in the kitchen completely covered with the different articles that had been washed that day. Upon interrogating the girl, the reply was, "Och, to be sure, ye tould me to hang the clothes upon the horse in the kitchen, and the baste is the kindest I ever saw sure."

A lady up town cleared her house of flies by putting honey on her husband's whiskers, when he was asleep. The flies stuck fast, and, when he went out of the house, he carried them off with him.

"Facts are stubborn things," said a lawyer to a female witness under examination. The lady replied: "Yes sir-ee, and so are women, and if you get anything out of me, just let me know it," "You'll be committed for contempt." "Very well, I'll suffer justly for I feel the utmost contempt for every lawyer present.

"Well, young man, your business?" "Why, I heer'd as how you teach navigation, so I thought I'd come in and larn it this afternoon, "cause I'm going to sea in mornin'; dad is capting, and I'm mate."

"Sally, said a fellow to a girl, that had red hair. "keep away from me, or you will set me a fire." "No danger of that,' was the answer, "you are too green to burn."

"James, now I will hear your lesson," said a schoolmaster to a little urchin, who was not in the habit of studying much. "Guesh not, thir; daddy thaith little boys should be theen, and not heard."

A farmer when flagellating two of his unruly boys, was asked what he was doing. "thrashing wild oats," was his reply.

A quaker seeing a dog making off with a piece of meat out of his house, seized the thief and said "Friend, I'll not kill thee, but I'll give thee a bad name; by saying he set it off down street, crying at the same time "Mad Dog!" the consequence was, the dog was killed before it reached the end of the street.

"John," said a father to his son one day, when he caught him shaving the *down* off his upper lip, "don't throw your shaving water where there are any barefooted boys, for they might get their feet pricked."

"What is the cause of the potato rot?" "It is to be attributed to the rot-ta-tor-y motion of the earth." "How was this ascertained?" "By consulting a great many common-tators."

An English writer says, in his advice to young married women, that their mother Eve "married a gardener." It might be added that the gardener, in consequence of his match, lost his situation.

A gentleman, if aggrieved, has a right to pull a blackguard's ears, but he should on no account cut them off. They should be left on for the accommodation of other aggrieved parties.

"I didn't like your minister's sermon last Sunday," said a deacon, who slept all sermon time, to a brother deacon. "Didn't like it, brother A? Why I saw you *nodding assent* to every proposition of the parson."

Mrs. Partington says, if she should ever be cast away, she would prefer meeting with the catastrophe in the "Bay of Biscuits," so that she should have something to live on.

"Why haven't you brought back the umbrella you borrowed of me, Sam?" "Ah, fa ther always told me to lay up something for a rainy day."

"Is molasses good for a cough?" inquired a chap with a shght cold. "It ought to be," was the reply; "it is cold for consumption.

THE TEACHER POSED.—A teacher asked a bright little girl, "What country is opposite us on the globe?" "Don't know, sir" was the answer. "Well now," pursued the teacher, "if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole sir!" replied the pupil, with an air of triumph.

TAKING IT LITERALLY.—"What are you doing with that lumber?" cried a steamboat captain to an Irishman who was staggering towards the boat beneath the weight of a huge plank, just as the bell was ringing for the last time—"What am I doing? Sure wasn't it yourself as said, all ye's as is going *get a board*, and isn't this an illegant one entirely?" said the Hibernian, triumphantly, amid the laughter of the spectators. The captain gave him his "board" and passage that trip.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others canbe accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour, . .	$7 50
Fine do	6 00
Buckwhoat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs	
Rye do	2 20 do
Corn Meal, ...	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed, ...	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran, ...	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. FRANCIS MORETON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co. 1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays.

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and ability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to Chicago, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Sawyer & Bidwell, Buffalo; those from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	

(New Propeller,)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week, and have Upper Cabins, affording good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPELLERS:

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.

E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon { A. T. SPENCER & Co. Chicago.
" Ogontz, }
" Adriatic, } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" } E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, p. m.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3:on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fleets, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM MCDONALD having administered to the estate of the late JAMES MCDONALD, of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring Staves and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest liquors, and by strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGEE.

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Maidstone Cross, Proprietor.
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Stoney Island Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation at home.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
PROPRIETOR.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester, }
May 19th, 1857. }

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Spaniel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Thorough-Bred Devon Bull "ROVER."

FOR SALE ! !

ROVER, was bred by J. W. Hamlin of West Amora. N. Y. Dam Lady Gasper, g. dam Fairy, g. g. dam Rose, g. g. g. dam Cherry; was by Billy and Beauty, both imported by R. C. Gapper.

Sire Chingacook, bred by W. P. and C. S. Wainright, the meadowview Rhinebeck, N. Y. Chingacook's sire was "Uncas, dam "Helena." Sire of Uncas was, "Nigunticole" (imported) dam "Nonpareil" (imported.) Helena was imported into the United States from the herd of Mr. James Querty Devonshire, England. Rover took the *first prize* last year at the Michigan State Fair, as a yearling in the class of Foreign Stock and is now about one year and a half old.

For particulars apply to ROWLAND WINGFIELD near Amherstburg, who would have no objection to exchange for *pure* New Leicester sheep. The price is one hundred dollars, the proprietor being anxious to sell not having any convenience for keeping a Bull.

The Villa, July 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against your goods and chattels was issued by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County of Essex, and that such writ having been issued, the deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursthe thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT.
Attorney for William Dowler.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1857. NO. 30

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

QUEENS BENCH SUMMONS,
COUNTY COURT Do.
QUEENS BENCH SUBPŒNAS.
COUNTY COURT Do.
BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS.
DIVISION COURT BLANKS.
CORONERS BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.

Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Sandwich, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,

Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. few doors above the Theatre.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WARNER'S EXCHANGE,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
CHARLES WARNER, PROPRIETOR

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

MEARS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

T. A. MEARS. HENRY MEARS.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM KERBY & CO.

(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

Select Poetry.

Song.

BY WM. W. POSTER.

We were very poor together, Mary,
A wee, small flock was mine,
Two cows alone were all thy dairy,
In happy days, langsyne.—
At morn I was so happy then
To tread the mount and moor,
At eve to clasp thee once again,
When we were very poor.

Oft the castle on the hill was glowing,
With many a window bright,
And many a crystal cup was flowing
With ruby wine, by night;
But on the heath our little cot
Sat hidden, dark and damp;
But I was happy with my lot,
For Mary was my lamp.

I have gained the golden gear, and sorrow,
I've a world of wealth and wo,
But no eye awaits me on the morrow
Like the one I used to know!
Oh! Give me back my wee wife,
My small cot on the moor;
For joy has left me lone in life,
Since we were very poor.

Finding a Husband.

BY PEGGY MOREHEAD.

"Uncle, may I ride Milo?" I said, one bright June morning, as we sat at breakfast table.

"Ride Milo?"

"Yes! it's such a beautiful day."

"But he'll throw you?"

"Throw me?" And I laughed merrily and incredulously. "Say yes, uncle dear," I continued, coaxingly, "there's nothing to fear; and I'm dying for a canter."

"You'll die of a canter, then," he retorted, with his grim wit, "for he'll break your neck. The horse has only been ridden three times, twice by myself, and once by Joe."

"But you've often said I was a better rider than Joe.—Joe was the stable boy.—That's a good uncle, now do." And I threw my arms about his neck and kissed him.

I knew by experience, that when I did this I generally carried the day. My uncle tried to look stern, but I saw he was relenting. He made a last effort, however, to deny me.

"Why not take Dobbin?" he said.

"Dobbin?" I cried. "Old snail paced Dobbin on such a morning as this. One might as well ride a rocking horse at once."

"Well, well," said he, "if I must, I must. You'll tease the life out of me if I don't let you have your own way. I wish you'd get a husband, you minx, you're growing beyond my control."

"Humph! A husband! Well, since you say so, I'll begin to look out for one to-day."

"He'll soon repent of his bargain," said my uncle, but his smile belied his words. "You're as cross as pie-crust if you can't have your own way. There," seeing I was about to speak, "I said get ready, while I tell Joe to saddle Milo. You'll set the house afire, if I don't send you off."

Milo was soon at the door, a gay, mettlesome colt, who laid his ears back as I mounted, and gave me a vicious look I did not quite like.

"Take care," said my uncle. "It's not too late yet to give it up."

I was piqued.

"I never give up anything," I said.

"Not even the finding of a husband, eh?"

"No. I'll ride down to the old poor house, and ask old Toby, the pauper, to have me, and you'll be forced to hire Poll Wilkes to cook your dinner." And as I said this, my eyes twinkled mischievously, for uncle was an old bachelor, who detested all strange women, and had an especial aversion to Poll Wilkes, a sour old maid of forty-seven, because, years ago, she had plotted to entrap him into matrimony.—Before he could reply, I gave Milo his head.

John Gilpin, we are told, went fast: but I went faster. At first I tried to check his speed, but he got the bit in his teeth, and all I could do was to hold on and trust to tiring him out. Trees, fences and houses went by us like pigeons on the wing. As long as the road was clear, we did well enough, but suddenly coming to a blasted oak, that peeped from the edge of a wood, Milo shied, twisted half around, and planted his forefeet stubbornly in the ground. I did not know I was falling till I felt myself in a mud hole, which lay at one side of the road.

Here was a fine end to my boasted horsemanship! But as the mud was soft, I was not hurt, and the ludicrous spectacle I presented, soon got the upper hand of my vexation. "A fine chance I have of finding a husband in this condition," I said to myself, recalling my jest with uncle. "If I could see some maid dryad now, and passed myself off for a muse, perhaps I might have a chance." And I began to pick myself up.

"Shall I help you, Miss?" suddenly said a deep, rich, manly voice.

I looked up, and saw a young man, the suppressed merriment of whose black eyes brought the blood to my cheek, and made me, for an instant, ashamed and angry. But on glancing again at my dress, I could not help laughing in spite of myself. I stood in the mud, at least six inches above the tops of my shoes. My riding skirt was plastered all over, so that it was almost impossible to tell of what it was made. My hands and arms were mud to the elbows, for I had instinctively extended them as I fell in order to save myself.

The young man, as he spoke, turned to the neighboring fence, and taking off the top rail, placed it across the puddle, then putting his arm around my waist, he lifted me out, though not without leaving my shoes behind. While he was fishing these out, which he began immediately to do, I stole behind the enormous old oak, to hide my blushing face, and scrape the mud off my stockings and riding skirt. I had managed to get the first a little cleaner, but the last was still as thick with mud as ever, when my companion made his appearance with the missing shoes, which he had scraped till they were quite presentable, and leading Milo by the bridle.

"Pray, let me see you home," he said.—"If you will mount again, I'll lead the colt; and there will be no chance for his repeating his tricks."

I could not answer for shame. But when in the saddle I muttered something about, "not troubling him."

"It's no trouble, not the least," he replied standing but in hand like a knightly cavalier, and still retaining his hold on the bridle, "and I really can't let you go alone, for the colt is as vicious as he can be to-day.—Look at his ears and the red in his eyes. I saw you coming down the road, and expected you to be thrown every minute, till I saw how well you rode. Nor would it have happened if he hadn't wheeled and stopped like a trick-horse in the circus."

I cannot tell how soothing was this gracefully way of excusing my mishap. I stole a glance under my eyelids at the speaker, and said that he was very handsome and gentlemanly, and apparently about six and-twenty, or several years older than myself.

I had hoped that uncle would be out in the fields overlooking the men; but as we entered the gate, I saw him sitting provokingly at the open window; and by the time I had sprung to the ground, he had come out, his eyes brim full of mischief. I said, "My uncle, sir; won't you wa k in?" and then rushed up stairs.

In about half an hour, just as I had dressed, there was a knock at my door, my uncle's knock. I could not but open. He was laughing, but a low, silent laugh, his portly body shaking all over with suppressed merriment.

"Ah! ready at last," he said, "I began to despair of you, you were so long, and came to lunch soon. He's waiting in the parlor still," he said in a malicious whisper. "You've my consent, for I like him hugely, only who'd have thought of finding a husband in a mud-puddle?"

I slipt past my tormenter, preferring to face even my uncle, than run the gauntlet of uncle's wit; and was soon stammering my thanks to Mr. Templeton, for as such my uncle, who followed me down, introduced him.

To make short of what would be a long story, what was in jest turned out to be earnest; for in less than six months, in that very room, I stood up to become Mrs Templeton. How it all came about I hardly know. But I certainly did find a husband on that day. Harry, for that is the name by which I call Mr. Templeton, says, that I entered the parlor so transformed, my light blue tissue floating about me so like a cloud wreath, my cheeks so rosy, my eyes so bright, my curls playing such hide and seek about my face, that not expecting such an apparition, he lost his heart at once. He adds, for he still knows how to compliment as well as ever, that my gay yet intelligent talk, so differed from the demure Miss he had expected, completed the business.

Harry was the son of an old neighbor, who had been abroad for three years, and before that he had been at college, so that I had never seen him; but uncle remembered him at once, and had insisted on his staying until I came down, though Harry, from delicacy, would have left after an inquiry about my health. My uncle was one of those who would not be put off, and so Harry remained, "the luckiest thing," said he, "I ever did."

Milo is now my favorite steed, for Harry broke him for me, and we are all as happy as the day is long, uncle included; for uncle insisted on our living with him, and I told him at last I would consent, "if only to keep Poll Wilkes from cooking his dinners." To which he answered, looking at Harry, "you see what a little spitfire she is, and you may bless your stars if you don't rue the day she went out to find a husband."

Miscellany.

A BALM FOR A WOUND.—Two gentlemen were walking together in Paris. "I will engage," said one to the other, "to give the man before me a good kicking, and yet he shall not be angry." He did as he had undertaken to do. The stranger turned round and looked astonished. "I beg your pardon," said the kicker, "I took you for the Duke de la Tremouille." The duke was very handsome; the man was very plain. He was gratified by the mistake under which he believed he had suffered, turned himself, smiled, bowed and went on his way.

The New York *Times* gives the following description of the United States soldier: "The American soldier from the day of his enlistment to that of his discharge, passes from swamp to swamp, and forest to forest, sees no human faces but those of his companions in misfortune, nows no excitement better than fighting with a foe whom it is no glory to conquer, has no hopes of advancement, lives wretchedly and perishes obscurely. Change of quarters brings no relief. His condition is not much improved by being transferred from the banks of the Colorado to the Everglades. A march to the Salt Lake is not a very pleasing variety after scouting in Florida. The officers are buoyed up under this terrible task, by the influence and resources of education, by the voice of honor and the hope of distinction. But whence shall the poor Irish and German, who compose the rank and file, derive their con olation?

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—It is dangerous to suppress an abcess with the astringent ointments in common use.—Holloway's famous unguent operates on a different principle. It does not close the issue superficially, while

"Foul corruption mining all within,
Infects unseen;"

but purges the cavity of all acrid and inflammatory matter, and expels every particle of the poisonous virus which generates the *pus*. Consequently, there is no danger of the disease breaking out in another place. The same principle applies in all eruptive and glandular affections.—The Pills, which are a certain remedy for all complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels, may be beneficially used as an aperient medicine, while the ointment is removing any external disorder.

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" *kindly* assures the British public that the United States have no notion at present of annexing Canada, because "the Canadians are not a people homogeneous with ourselves. But the "Public Ledger" thinks that we are becoming daily more homogeneous to the Yankees, and that therefore our annexation to the States will take place some day. Time not stated. But it will be about that fabulous period which comes neither before nor after Christmas. Instead of becoming more homogeneous to the United States, we are becoming, if not more British, at least more Canadian, if we may be permitted the use of the term. The number of Yankees in the country may be increasing; but that is no reason why our love of republican institutions should increase, but rather the contrary.—*Colonist*

A KICKING PARTY.—A party of gentlemen in Massachusetts, being attracted by the cry for help of a lady whom a ruffian had insulted chased him, dragged him out of the river into which for revenge he had waded up to his chin, and it being unanimously decided to kick him, a ring was formed, and the scoundrel "booted" by a dozen pair of sturdy legs till they could kick no more.

VACCINATION BY THE TONGUE.—"So sensitive, so porous, and so powerfully absorbent is the human tongue, that were not the idea repulsive, the application of a quill of vaccine virus to that organ for one minute, would perfectly vacciuate a person, as if it had followed the lancet in the arm." So says our medical friend, Dr. Coggswell, of Boston, the discoverer of the Amphilogistic Salt, which he introduces into the system *through the tongue*, thereby subduing the inflammation of every form, as he claims it will do.—*York Pennsylvanian.*

THE DUBLIN CARMEN.—Witty things innumerable are said of the Dublin carmen; one is, that on a wet day, driving an English fare through Sackville street, as they passed the General Post Office, the entablature of which is surmounted by three allegorical figures, the Briton called out—"What are those statues, driver?" "On the front of the Post Office!" asked Pat, from between his coat collar; "They are the Twelve Apostles, your honor." "Twelve Apostles," muttered the Briton contemptuously, "there are only three there." "Lord bless your sowl, sir," was the response, "sure you would not have them all out this murthering wet day."

INGENIOUS TORTURE.—The Chinese have invented a new species of Torture. They fasten round the neck of a malefactor, the "all round collar," such as is worn by swells and fashionables in England. They then take the malefactor out to some public place, and make him promenade up and down for several hours at a stretch. The effect is not only painful, but extremely ridiculous, and, inasmuch as the poor devil cannot move his head either to the right or to the left, the inflictor changes wooden collar of the populace to such a degree that it is as much as the unfortunate victim can do to submit patiently to the sarcasms of the mob without resenting them. Criminals dread this form of punishment a thousand times worse than the ordinary pillory, or the wicker cages, or the mange wooden collar that is usually suspended over the shoulders of offenders that are exposed in public. It is called the "ENGLISH TORTURE," and causes a shudder every time it is exhibited.—*Punch.*

TAKING OUT AN EYE TO MEND IT.—The Leipsic Journal of Literature, Science and Art publishes an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. Graefi in diseases of the eye and the wonderful cures he performs. He has found the ball of the eye to be transparent, by a curious instrument, examines minutely the interior, takes it out and performs any necessary surgical operation and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had been long affected with the most exercisiting pain in the left eye, the cause of which the most learned could not understand. Dr. Graefi found in the centre of the ball a little worm, which he removed, and restored the poor creature immediately to health and perfect sight.

"This book tells about the 'angry waves of the ocean.' Now, what makes the ocean angry?" "Because it has been crossed so often."

Extraordinary Court Scene on the Acquittal of Spollen.

There was quite a scene in court on the rendition of the verdict of acquittal in the case of Mr. Little, at Dublin, as will be seen from the following report:—

At 10 minutes past 4 o'clock the jury came into the box, and the foreman handed down the issue paper.

Mr. Alley, the Clerk of the Crown, having called over the names of the jurors, said —Gentlemen of the jury, do you agree to your verdict?

Foreman—Yes.

Clerk of the Crown.—You say James Spollen is Not Guilty. (Some applause in the gallery, which was immediately suppressed.)

The prisoner, on the entrance of the jury, had stood up from his seat in the dock and leaned forward on the bar, manifestly endeavoring to maintain his self possession. Immediately on hearing the finding he sank into the arms of the jailers in a half fainting condition. His necktie was loosened by thcse about him, and his face and head were bathed with water. While in this state he audibly uttered the words "My children." In the meantime.

The Foreman of the Jury said,—My lords, we hope that from the long attendance we have had in this case that we shall be exempt from attending on trials for some time.

Chief Justice Monahan—This is the last case, gentlemen. The business of the commission has concluded.

The Foreman—Oh, but on future occasions. We would wish to be exempt for a year or so.

Chief Justice.—Oh, I have no power to do so.

The prisoner having now recovered, came forward to the bar, and in a somewhat broken manner addressed the court as follows:

"Well, my lords and gentlemen, I find that I am not exactly deceived. My conviction was fixed that I stood before 12 of my countrymen—men of age, experience, and that had happy firesides, and confidence in their family circles. I thought that they would impartially take my case into consideration, and they have done so. It is not for me to commence to praise myself, but I have been brought here in a wrongful way —wrongfully by—I will not condemn the woman.

I always liked the man, and I loved the woman—but it is a fearful thing to be in the hands of a female bigress. I should have returned thanks to the two gentlemen, pillars of the law, on the bench. I may be too sensitive when I say the servants of the Crown have blackened my character too much in their addresses to the jury. I have, however, thanks be to God, escaped, (raising his hands,) thanks and praises be to God! Amen. (Here the prisoner sat down on the chair in the dock; but immediately rose and began speaking again.)—My character, I am afraid, must remain triflingly impaired—by children, the only ones I love, I have to provide for. The prisoner here again was overcome by his feelings.) If I had means to retire to some—

Chief Justice Monahan—Is there any other charge against the prisoner?

Governor of the Gaol—No, my Lord.

Spollen proceeding—If I can find means of retiring to an asylum in some of the colonies where I can continue for the remainder of my life to support existence, and to—

Chief Justice Lefroy—Do the Crown intend to proceed with any other charge against the prisoner?

Mr. O'Donoghoe—I am not instructed that the Crown intend to proceed with any other charge against the prisoner.

Spollen proceeded to say—To the gentlemen of the press I return my sincere and hearty thanks for the manner in which they remained silent during my incarceration.—As for shaking hands it would be foolish in me to do so. The public witnessed the untiring energy and scrutiny with which, as the gentleman himself said, he had grown old in the service, your hon. friend Mr. Curran, my counsel, and the untiring energy he displayed. But he is not so old in the service that he does not return a large fund of that which will go to support many and many a poor client beneath his able hands. May he live many a day with a similar case as mine to defend.

(Sounds of cheering outside the courthouse became audible as soon as the news of the verdict had passed out.)

Mr. Curran.—It would be well if the prisoner were not discharged immediately, as there are great crowds outside.

Mr. Sidney.—Your Lordship will please not do this discharge.

Chief justice Monahan.—He is now formally discharged by the jury and the court.

Mr. Sidney.—The jailer will kindly assist him in retiring privately.

The Court was then adjourned.

TURNING THE WORKHOUSES.—The Cork papers state, that on Monday Mr. Chaunt, an agent of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, attended at the workhouse for the purpose of select ng fifty women to be sent, under the grant recently made, to the Cape of Good Hope. The Home Government has made arrangements with the colonial authorities, that they shall receive protection until provided for either by marriage or in service. Mr. Chaunt expressed himself very much pleased with the classes of women he observed, and named about eighty out of whom the required fifty are finally to be selected. Most of these women have been five, six, and some even ten years in the workhouse—a continual burthen on the already heavily tested resources of the union.

On the Manufacture of Ashes.

Having received a number of letters asking various questions respecting Ashes, we have procured the following information from the Inspectors, who are desirous of doing all in their power to promote the interest of the manufacturers and the country:

The usual causes of inferiority in Ashes are, in the first place, *dirty leys,—the leeching process not being sufficiently perfect, and the raw material in many cases being sold ashes mixed with a large proportion of dirt.*

The next cause is adulterating the ashes with lime, salt, sand, &c. Salt should in no case be used, and lime only, in the leeches. On no account should stones, wood, raw ashes, lime, straw or dirt be put in to fill up a barrel.

The next cause is using weak leys. The last run of the leeches, when not able to float an egg or a potato, should never be boiled, but kept to wet the next leeches.

Another cause is bad barrels. Whiskey barrels green or unseasoned casks, or casks the wood of which contains moisture of any kind, will cause the ashes to deteriorate rapidly. White Oak and White Ash casks are much preferable, and Red Oak should never be used where it can be avoided—all well seasoned.

Ashes should be emptied by coolers into the barrel, two coolers being just sufficient to fill one barrel, and there should be as little breaking of Pot Ashes as possible, as the more they are broken the more rapidly do they deteriorate by the suction of the air. Ashes should never on any occasion be packed hot into the barrels.

If the ashes have begun to melt before packing, the cakes may be rubbed with dry slacked lime to prevent further melting, but lime or raw ashes should never be thrown loosely over them as this injures the appearance and must be separated on inspection.

Barrels should weigh at least 75lbs when thoroughly seasoned, and they should be accurately weighed, and that weight legibly marked on the barrel before packing. They should be packed quite full, and should be covered with solid round hoops to the extent of two-thirds of the barrel. The dimensions of the barrels used should be 20 to 22 inches diameter of head, and 30 to 32 length of stave over or under, being condemned by law. The mark should be quite legible, and only one plain mark and number should be on each; as when there are two or three marks, there is more liability to confusion.

After packing, the barrels should be well coopered, with three shingle nails in the end hoops of each, to prevent the heads from falling out, and put in a dry place where they will not be exposed to moisture.

The grades by law established are first, second and third sorts, and then unbrand able Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, each grade being an additional eighth off the selling price of Firsts. Thus, unbrandable No. 4 has seven-eighths of the price of Firsts deducted, and No. 5 would sell for just nothing.

Firsts Ashes should contain 75 per cent of pure alkali, at least.—*Exchange.*

A Thousand Miles in a Thousand Hours.

[From the Boston Post, Sept. 8.]

At half-past two o'clock this morning, James Lambert accomplished his task of walking 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours at Boylesion Hall, and thereby completed one of the most remarkable feats in pedestrianism upon record. Such a contempt for the demands of nature as he has evinced during this trial, tasking his energies to their utmost in the endeavour to perform a deed which all reasonable people would justly consider impossible, has excited more than usual interest for his undertaking. He commenced at 10 a. m., on Tuesday July 28, and, as stated, retired *sine die* from the ring this morning shortly after 2 o'clock having walked one mile in every hour for nearly forty-two days. His fatigue two weeks since was so great that even his friends abandoned all hope of his success; but he was "on his muscle," and, as he affirmed, "would walk until he fell upon the track." Within the last few days, that weariness and stupor had greatly increased; and in walking his mile, after being aroused from slumber only by great exertion, he would stagger and exhibit other signs of extreme lassitude. He was in this state up on the completion of the last mile.

The number of spectators throughout the day yesterday was very large, and at even the late (or early) hour to which the completion of the affair was brought this morning there were crowds in attendance. He made his first mile in about ten minutes and his last in over double that time. At the signal which signified the termination of the 1,000th mile, the pedestrian was warmly cheered and the company followed him on sample by retiring to their various places of rest. It is said that Lambert will receive about $2,000 as the result of this affair. The parties betting against him are New Yorkers, and they have had present here two representatives who alternated in "seeing fair play."

As Lambert will now have an opportunity of answering the requirements of his exhausted condition, it will be necessary to use the greater care in regard to him for fear that he should sleep forever. His physician prescribes thorough washing and cooling after every three hours' rest, and by a strict adherence to this treatment it is hoped that Lambert may regain his former strength. Since he commenced walking he has lost fourteen pounds of flesh, and now weighs but 113 pounds.

Monetary Affairs in New York.

Although there is considerable stringency still existing in the New York money market, monetary affairs are improving, as will be seen from the following statement from the *Courier and Enquirer*, of Friday:—

"The simple truth is, that the disastrous and unexpected failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Co. produced a panic; and under the influence of that panic, securities of every kind depreciated, and the city banks curtailed their loans from $120,139,382 to $112,221,365—a clear reduction of $7,918,217, or eight millions of dollars in twelve business days! That this great reduction of loans, and some two or three millions in addition, was necessary, there can be no reasonable doubt—any more than it can be doubted that the increase of their loans seven millions of dollars during the five weeks between the 3d July and 8th of August, was uncalled for, and not warranted by the state of the country. But while we admit the necessity of this curtailment in the loans of the banks, we deny most empatically that there was any necessity for doing it under the influence of a panic,—and thus attempting to correct in two weeks an error which could only be legitimately remedied by a gradual curtailment through the many months between the 1st September and the 1st January. To have curtailed one million a week from the 1st of September to the 1st of November would have been for safer than to have done what has been done during the last two weeks. * * This community was never richer or more solvent than at this moment. There never was a better debt created than the $112,000,000 now due the banks of this city by our business men; but let these banks persevere in the course pursued during the last two weeks, that is, let them reduce their loans from $112,000,000 to $104,000,000 by the 19th September—and in our judgment, and that of the best financiers in this community, their debt of $112,000,000 would not be worth fifty cents on the dollar; or, at all events, one half of it would be due them by broken merchants."

By the Europa.

THE LATEST FROM INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch in the *Morning Post*, of this day, from Marseilles, gives the following melancholy details:—

Marseilles, Aug. 27.

The following are among the killed at Cawnpore:—Brigadier Yack, Col. Williams, Lindsay, Prout, Sir George Parker, Quin, Redman, Supple, Halliday, Reynolds, Prole, Smith, Exford, Dempster, Jervis, Chalwin.

"On the 5th of July an obstinate battle was fought before Agra, between the Garrison of that place and the Neemuch mutineers who had marched thither, with reinforcements, which brought their numbers up to 10,000 men. Our forces were obliged to retire, with a heavy loss.

"Among the officers killed in this action were Major Thomas, Captain Doyly, Lieutenants Lamb, Hond and Fellows; and of the civil service, Messrs O'Connor, C. Horn, Carlton, Smith, Jordan, Prendergast, Whiteray, Black, Burdbrank, Freeze, Outram, Oldfield and Deedes.

"The 9th Light Cavalry, and 46th Native Infantry mutinied at Sealkote on the 9th of July.

"They massacred Captain Bishop, Dr. Graham, the Rev. Mr. Hunter, with his wife and child. Brigadier Bird was wounded. The remaining Europeans at this station were safe in the fort.

"These mutineers were totally defeated by General Nicholson on the 16th.

"At Meerut General Hewitt had been removed from the command for supineness.

"At Setapoor were killed Colonel Birch, the Christian Gavins, Snell, and Bax.

"The Queen's 5th Fusillers, and 90th Light Infantry had safely arrived at Calcutta."

Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The Canard steamship Persia, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 5th inst., arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Fulton arrived out on the 3d. The Indian sailed from Southampton for New York on the 3d, with 520 passengers and $65,000 in specie.

The London underwriters on the Atlantic cable offered to pay 35½ per cent., and give up all claims to salvage.

The race for the Warwick cup came off on the 3d. Three ran, viz: Fisherman, Oak Ball and Lecomte. The American came in last, having been beaten twenty lengths by Fisherman, the winner.

Eleven more regiments were under orders for India.

The Court of Assizes at Paris had condemned Ledru Rollin, Mazzini and others to deportation.

The Paris *Pays* denies the reported occupation of Formosa by the United States.

The Spanish papers deny the existance of a secret treaty between the United States and Mexico.

The health of the King of Prussia gives uneasiness.

It is stated that diplomatic relations with Naples would shortly be resumed by France and England.

Russian troops were concentrating on the Austrian frontier, to prevent interference with the affairs of the Principalities.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Rumors of Ministerial changes continue to be prevalent. The London Star says Sir Charles Wood, it is believed leaves the Admiralty, and takes the Board of Control, and Sir James Graham becomes First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Panmure is reported as anxious to resign the Ministry of War, to be succeeded by Mr. Hardwell or Mr. Herbert.

Hon George Byng had been elected to Parliament for Middlesex, to succeed Lord Robert Grosvenor.

The Glasgow Polytechnic Institution had been destroyed by fire. Among the articles destroyed was the first steam engine constructed by James Watt.

The Bank of England relaxes slightly in its terms, by making allowances on six months bills, instead of three, as of late.

FRANCE.—The Times' Paris correspondent says that, at the conference between Lord Elgin and the various commanders at Hong Kong the French Admiral announced officially that he had received instructions to act in concert with the English.

Dispatches from Hong Kong announce that two ships of war had been dispatched to protect the French Consul at Shanghai, whose person had been threatened.

SPAIN.—M. Hildalgo, the Mexican charge in Madrid, has, in consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations, left that city, in obedience to orders from his Government.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor's journey thro' Hungary was a perfect triumph.

RUSSIA.—Schamyl still held eleven of the twelve block-houses taken from the Russians, although several attempts had been made to recover them. Reinforcements of 20,000 men are to be sent against Schamyl. A Russian squadron was cruising off Anapa, and a steamer lying in each of the Circassian seaports, thus preventing Sava Pacha from getting his recently purchased arms and ammunition from Constantinople.

TURKEY.—The Divan had forwarded an order to Moldavin to re-commence the election.

Fanaticism among the Mussulmans was prevailing with much violence.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

September.

Th. 17.—Sortie from Fort Erie by United States Troops attended with great loss to themselves 1814. Seige of Gibraltar by the Spanish armament ended, having been destroyed with hot shot by Gov. Eliot 1782. Washington retired with his troops 1776.—First Parliament of Upper Canada met at Niagara 1792. Sun rises 5.42 sets 6.7, this is the 260th day of the year.

F. 18.—Quebec was surrendered by the French under Gen. de Ramsay to the British troops under admiral Saunders and general Townshend 1759. Lawrence Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy, &c*, died 1768. Samuel Johnson born 1709. New Moon.

S. 19.—Lord Sydenham died 1841. Battle of Poicters in which the Black Prince was victorious 1356. Isle of France surrendered 1809.

Sun.—Desaguliers born 1683. Battle of Newbury 1643. Battle of the Alma fought 1854. Distribution of medals clasps, &c., to the British army in the Crimea 1855. Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.

M. 21.—Sir Walter Scott died 1832. St. Matthew.

T. 22.—Dr. Boerhaave one of the most celebrated physicians of the 18th century died 1733. George the III crowned 1761.

W. 23.—Battle of Assaye 1803. Madame Malibrand died 1836. Toronto University Association instituted 1856.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before* NOON *on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, SEPTEMBER 17, 1857.

A Storm in a Teapot.

AMHERSTBURG has, within the last couple of weeks, had enacted within its limits a farce of no mean pretensions, in which the *fussy* Major, commanding a half dozen broken down pensioners, played a ridiculously prominent part. This wonderful prodigy, supposing, no doubt, that because the Government had given him the command of the few pensioners stationed at Fort Malden, he was a man of some consequence; and not content with so confined a sphere as ruling over the few old soldiers, determined to give the good old town a taste of martial law.

It will be necessary to give a brief history of the cause of the dispute between the Townspeople and the old *fogy Major*, who has been making himself so conspicuous in a petty, little, mean way. The cricketers of Amherstburg reorganized their club a short time since, and went out upon the Military Common for practice. This common has heretofore been always used by the townspeople for a race-course, and, in fact for every recreation, as all Military Reserves are; but Major Donaldson being a shade above the ordinary run of mortals, arrogated to himself the right of prohibiting the cricketers from exercising their manly game upon the Military Reserve. This, in itself, without any consideration of his right to use his petty authority in the exclusion of the cricketers from the common, was a measure unworthy of a person occupying the position which he occupied. And when we consider with what right he has arrogated to himself this authority, we are rather at a loss to conceive how so much presumption could be contained in so small a compass as that occupied by the Major; for he has certainly attempted to do with this reserve, what the Government have never attempted to do before with any other; and we have every reason to believe that he has acted without authority in this matter. The report is current, that the worthy Major, not content with having his quarters furnished him in the fort, besides receiving pay for doing nothing, intends to plough up the common, and make the poor pensioners raise potatoes and cabbage for him. This, of course, is all very military! Only fancy Jones & Co. receiving an order to cast a lot of ploughs out of old muskets and swords, when our worthy Major will have turned his attention to husbandry! Then, indeed, will the milk of peace be poured out upon the whole earth, and even the savage natives in the East will then cast aside their deadly weapons, and under his directions, as of old with the Goddess of Corn, will teach them how to plough the ground, to sow and reap the corn.

Below will be found a report of the proceedings taken for this paper, of a meeting held by the justly indignant inhabitants, in consequence of Major Donaldson's petty and arbitrary conduct.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., a very large and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the Town, was held in the Town Hall, pursuant to the following requisition and notice:

To Gordon W. Leggatt, Esq., Reeve of the Municipality of Amherstburg.

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the Municipality of Amherstburg, have heard that MAJOR DONALDSON is about plowing up that portion of the MILITARY RESERVE, lying between the Garrison and the Town, would respectfully request you to convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of this Municipality, at your earliest convenience, to consider the best means of preventing the same.

John W. Ridsdale, Ed. Anderson, Wm. Cousins, Chas. McLeod, Thos. F. Park, Alex Jones, D. McCormick, J. A. Noble, Thos. H. Wright, James McIntosh, Thos. Horsman, Wm. McGregor, Terrance McGuire, James Dunbar, John B. Grenier, Thos. A. Meara, James Hamilton, Laurent Robidoux, Stephen Hubbard, Thomas Elliott, Thos Salmoni, John A. Kane, Alanson Botsford, Geo. Murray, John G. Kolfage.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of this Town, on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at the Town Hall, at six o'clock P. M.

G. W. LEGGATT, *Reeve.*

At 7 o'clock the Reeve took the chair and Charles McLeod Esq., on motion, was appointed Secretary.

The chairman in a few brief remarks explained the object of the meeting; he said that the inhabitants of this Town had for a long period enjoyed the privileges of pasturing their cattle upon the neighboring common, and had otherwise exercised a right over the same; that it had been intimated that the officer in command of the pensioners at this Post, intended to plough up the Common, and that this meeting was now assembled to concoct such measures as they should deem most expedient to prevent any such usurpation of their undoubted rights The chairman continued to say, that it was rather unfortunate that the inhabitants should have ever allowed the pensioners to enclose the common with a fence at all, and that they had not applied to the Imperial government for an exclusive grant of the common, when the idea of locating pensioners upon it was first mooted, he did not doubt but they would have succeeded in their application. He was still on opinion, however, that they had never relinquished an iota of their right to the common, when it was fenced in, because it was with the express consent of the people that the fence was made, and that consent was only given upon the express condition that the inhabitants were to have the use of the common as before, for the pasture of their cattle, and for recreation, &c., and they (the people) had actually contributed a large sum of money towards defraying the expenses of erecting the fence. The following resolutions were then carried *nem con.*

Moved by George Gott, and seconded by Peter Logan, and resolved unanimously; that this meeting have heard with regret and surprise that it is the intention of the officer in charge of the pensioners at this Post to plough up the commons adjoining the Town.

Moved by John A. Kane, and seconded by John Goslage, That the inhabitants of this Town have from time immemorial enjoyed the privilege of pasturing their cattle on the neighboring common and using the same for other purposes, and they regard the present intentions of the officer in charge of the pensioners to plough up the same, as an infringement and violation of their rights.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by John J. Kolfage, and seconded by Peter Logan, That while this meeting recognise and acknowledge the propriety of the Imperial Government rewarding meritorious soldiers, they do not consider that the government are doing justice to the inhabitants of this Town who have fought and bled in defence of their country against Foreign aggressors, when they deprive us of vested rights to bestow them upon strangers.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by John McLeod and seconded by Terrence McGuire that in the opinion of this meeting immediate and urgent steps ought to be taken by petitioning the imperial and Provincial Governments praying them to grant or retain to this Town the Commons of which the Pensioners seek to deprive us, and that a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Edmond Anderson, George Murray, and John G. Kolfage be appointed to draft the same and get signatures thereto.—Carried.

John McLeod was then moved to the chair, when a vote of thanks to the Reeve and Secretary of the meeting, was passed and the meeting wound up with three cheers for the Queen.

Cricket.

On Friday, the 4th September inst, the following gentlemen met at the Salmoni House, for the purpose of organizing a Cricket Club, viz.

Dr. Walter Lambert, John A. Kane, Thomas Oliver, Gordon McLeod, Thomas Salmoni, M. J. Salmoni, Wm. Hedley, Robert Brown, John G. Kolfage, William Gott, Charles Warner, Gordon W. Leggatt, Charles Fortier and Dr. Carrier.

On motion John G. Kolfage Esq., took the chair, when it was resolved that we organize ourselves into a Club to be entitled the "Amherstburg Cricket Club"; and that the following officers be elected viz.

Thomas Salmoni,	*President.*
Dr. Lambert,	*Vice President.*
Wm. Hedley,	*Secretary.*
John A. Kane,	*Treasurer.*
Charles G. Fortier, G W Leggatt and Dr. Carrier,	*Directors.*

After transacting the necessary business the club adjourned.

A large and influential meeting was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Town Hall, Windsor, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the Hudson's Bay Territory. A number of resolutions were adopted, against the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company. Col. Prince and D. Macdonell, Esq. were the chief speakers on the occasion.

The *Millbrook Messenger*, is the title of a new paper, lately started at Millbrook, by Mr. Alfred E. Hayter, we hail with pleasure the *Messenger* as another auxillary in the ranks of the conservative Press, and a right able one too, if we may judge from the four first numbers, upon our table, mechanically the paper is well got up, and will become a valuable acquisition, as an advocate of the interests of its locality. We wish the proprietor, as a reward for his labour a rich harvest of Golden Ears.

☞ We learn from a gentleman just returned from Chicago, that so great was the scarcity of money in that city, and so heavy the pressure, that Wheat was sold at Sixty cents a bushel, and in large quantities last week, and there is every prospect of a still greater reduction in price, merchants, are compelled to take any price in order to raise the wind.

NOT BAD.—The Board of Councilmen in Canton, State of Mississippi, recently passed the following Resolutions:

1st. Resolved by this Council, that we build a new jail.

2nd. Resolved that the new jail be built out of the materials of the old jail.

3rd. Resolved that the old jail be used until the new jail is finished.

Could Dublin or Cork beat that?

PERMANENT BRIDGE OVER THE DESJARDINS CANAL.—The inhabitants of Hamilton and the country adjoining will be large gainers by the destruction of the Suspension Bridge at the Desjardins Canal, as it is the intention of the Great Western Railway Company to erect a permanent bridge on piers instead. In the meanwhile, a temporary bridge is to be constructed, which will be completed in about two weeks.

The Bank of Commerce, N. Y., discounted business paper on Friday to the amount of 600,000.—*Chron. & News.*

AN IRON GIRDER BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA RIVER.—We learn from a reliable source, that the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company have now determined upon immediately erecting an iron bridge on the Tubular or Girder principle over the Niagara—the present bridge, owing to the slow rate of speed at which trains can be permitted to cross it, being quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the enormous traffic daily passing over that frontier. The cost is between $500,000 and $750,000. At present the rate of speed must not exceed ten miles an hour, but with the new Bridge forty miles an hour may be run with perfect safety.—It is contemplated to be ready for opening in the course of next summer, the site of the Bridge being the gorge below the whirlpool.—*Railway Guide.*

The By-law Passed.

The By-law the day appointed in the notice for the final decision upon the By-law to take stock in the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to the extent of £30,000. At ten o'clock in the morning the Rate payers assembled in the Town Hall, the Mayor being in the chair. The almost unanimous decision of the meeting of the evening previous, determined those who have hitherto opposed the scheme, as being defective in point of security, to bow to the decision of the majority, and provoke the bickerings and heart burnings which a poll must have created. They rightly determined that if the security were not ample—and that is a matter which time alone must solve—the people were the parties who must suffer, and inasmuch as they seemed willing to accept the risk, it was better that it should be done good humoredly and without any contention, producing feelings which perhaps many a long day would not efface. The By-law was therefore permitted to pass by acclamation.—*Peterboro' Review.*

AN ESCAPED CONVICT CAPTURED.—On Thursday evening, Constable Atcheson arrested on Queen street a person whom, from his appearance, he suspected to be William Wilson, a convict who escaped from the Provincial Penitentiary on the 2nd instant, and for whose apprehension a reward of $50 had been offered by the Warden. The man, when taken to the Station, gave his name as "William Hardy." He was taken before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning on a story, stating that Mr. Justice Richards could indentify him by that name. That gentleman was sent for, but had no recollection of the fellow. The prisoner was then put back and seeing that the *ruse* had not the effect of setting him free, he acknowledged acknowledged after learning that his description, &c., was about being telegraphed to Kingston that he was the man, Atcheson who has the name of being a very vigilant officer, thus becomes entitled to the reward.

TRUE BRAVERY.—During the passage of the steamship "Glasgow," from New York to Glasgow, a female with a child in her arms was accidentally swept overboard. Mr Robertson, husband of the vocalist and actress, Georgia Hodson, observed the accident, heedless of danger, lost not a moment, in plunging into the boiling sea. A life buoy was thrown to him, which he caught simultaneously with his grasping the sinking mother and infant. The engines were backed, blue lights were burned, as it was almost dark, and a life boat lowered, and the woman with her infant, as well as their gallant preserver, were rescued from their perilous situation. A medal has been ordered for presentation to the hero of this noble exploit.—*Chron. & News.*

POTATOES.—The potato crop in the townships adjoining Kingston will, we regret to learn, prove a general failure. The latter part of last week was very warm in the day time, with heavy dews at night. Whether the peculiarity of the weather has produced the change, or only developed more speedily the disease already existing, we are unable to say: certain it is, however, that the disease has manifested itself to an alarming extent. Those who flattered themselves up to the middle of the week that their fields had escaped, have been undeceived. Early and late sown fields are alike. At least one half the produce it is thought is destroyed.—*Chron. & News.*

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—We understand that a difficulty occurred yesterday between a young man, name unknown, and one of the overseers named McIntosh, on the London & St. Mary's Junction Railway. It appears that McIntosh had discharged an old man in the morning. Immediately after dinner McIntosh ordered one of the hands to do something about the siding, when a son of the man discharged, called out to——d you we are not slaves and came running at him with his spade, swearing that he would split his skull. McIntosh told him, he did not speak to him at all, and commenced making out his discharge, when he was set upon by all the hands, McIntosh backing all the time to his coat which was lying a short distance from the side of the cut, as soon as he obtained his coat he got his pistol and presented it coolly at the head of the young man wounded, some one, he thinks the voice came from the pit, called to him not to shoot, or he would be sorry for it. McIntosh replied, what can I do? I must defend myself, and immediately fired, altering his aim so that he would hit him about the legs bing unwilling although suffering from the wounds he himself had received, to kill his enemy. The ball struck him in the groin, and has not been found by the physician, in all probability he will die, from the wound mortifying. McIntosh then was set upon by a number of those in the pit, and beaten in a cruel manner, till in fact, it was thought he was dead, when all hands took to the woods, when they returned and finding their victim lying where they left him, they took away his pistol. McIntosh it is thought will recover.—*St. Mary's Journal.*

Great Rains—Terrific Railway Accident.

The London *Free Press* states that on Saturday afternoon the rain descended for upwards of two hours in torrents and unremitting streams, flooding the streets, and creating immense pools in all low places. Though the inconvenience felt in the city was of a very partial kind, yet in the country places almost all grain yet uncut was laid down completely, the damage done is great.

On the Railways, too, the effects must have been disastrous. On the Great Western the heavy torrents washed down large quantities of sand, which overlaid the track, completely covering it to the depth of many inches. At a spot near Beachville this had occurred to a great degree, and the consequence was that the afternoon express coming west ran off the track. The engine plunged headlong forward and buried itself in a sand bank on the left of the road, while the baggage car took an opposite direction and was driven off to the right and completely shattered. Fortunately, the passengers did not receive many injuries of a graver nature than severe contusions, but the fireman, D. McCormick was so severely scalded that his life is despaired of. The engineer was not injured but the baggage man was very much hurt. The damage done is considerable and has been estimated at $4,000. The spot at which the accident occurred is two miles from Beachville.

From the *Daily Telegraph*, London, England, of date 25th ult., we clip the following interesting item of news, the writer says:—"Among the suggestions laid before the Government within the last forty-eight hours is one which, proceeding as it does from a very authoritative quarter—we mean from a political section supposed to exert a considerable influence with the Premier—will probably receive deliberate consideration.—We allude to a plan for recalling Lord Canning, whose name is unhappily identified with a false policy and its calamitous results, and placing in his stead, in the seat of supreme responsibility over our Asiatic possessions, a statesman, a diplomist, and an administrator who has already proved his high capacity, who has coped with rebellion, who has ruled in the midst of social mutiny, who has been entrusted with important negotiations, and who is even now near the scene of action. Lord Elgin could well be spared from China, were it considered that his appointment to the Governor Generalship of India would infuse vigor into our councils and confidence into our commanders; nor would such a determination imply any public disgrace to Lord Canning, who, as the functionary nominally responsible to Parliament for the disasters of India, cannot be conveniently allowed to remain in a position in which, to say the least, he has not displayed any such splendid attributes as enabled *Wellesley* and the *Marquis of Hastings* to vanquish great Powers, and bind extensive kingdoms in allegiance to the British Throne.

A DESERTED CITY.—The New Orleans *mimes* represents that city as being even more desolate than the "Deserted Village" sung of by Goldsmith. The Editor says:—

"We can look out of our windows at noon to-day over the once bustling Camp street, and see no one. Who opens the stores, we know not; but we expect it is done by machinery, as we never find any body in them. It is our intention to count the number of persons in town, and give their names and addresses in a short paragraph. Money is said to be so awful scarce, that the man of business remaining here thinks of dismissing his collector and hiring a burglar in his place. We are the only editor left in the charge of the city papers, and we have serious thoughts of letting out the streets as fine pasturing grounds for sheep—Anybody in want of grass will please apply."

A great telegraph line to India is at present spoken of by the British Government. The route proposed is by Bagdad in Persia, and from thence northward to the most favorable spot on the confines of the Indian Territory, and from there into the heart of the country. Rumors are thick in England that the leading members of Parliament intend to overthrow the power of the East India Company, and that the papers are now under way for vigorous debates for that purpose.—If such should happen, the government of Queen Victoria by means of the new telegraph line would be in direct communication with that large and important possession.

Frederick Sauvage, the first person to conceive the idea of applying the screw as an auxiliary of steam, died a few weeks ago in Havre, France. His fortune and health had been ruined by his labours in scientific discoveries, and his reason had left him in consequence of his chagrin of different kinds.

A FREAK OF CORN.—Mr. C. Bradish, of Madison, has left at this office a cluster of corn which grew on the top of the stalk with no husk. It is of the common yellow dent, and contains some thirty or forty little ears, of all shapes, twisted into each other. It is quite a curiosity.—*Adrian Expositor.*

The young man who once saw the day when he "wouldn't associate with mechanics," is now acting as clerk to a manure wagon.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1857.	
FLOUR, best warranted, - - - -	$5 50
" 2nd quality, - - - -	5 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	1 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	$0 00 to 1 50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " - - - -	8 00
OATS, per bushel, - - -	$0 00 to 2 00
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - -	0 75
OATS, " " - - -	0 31
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs - -	$0 90 to 1 00
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - -	$0 81
HAY, per ton, - - - - -	8 00
STRAW, per load, - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - -	$0 25 to 0 30
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - -	6 00
BEEF, do - - -	$0 00 to 5 00
BUTTER, per lb, - - - -	0 16

TORONTO, Sept. 15th, 1857.

Wheat came in very slowly; and the total amount offering did not exceed five or six loads. Of this amount about one-half was of inferior quality, and sold at 98 91 per bushel. The remainder sold at 5s to 5s 1d per bushel, the demand not being very active for the qualities brought in.

SPRING WHEAT sells at 4s to 4s 6d per bushel, with but little doing.

BARLEY is not much enquired after, and commands 3s 3d to 3s 10d per bushel.

OATS.—Some of very good quality came by boat, and sold at 2s 6d per bushel. The average rate paid is from 2s 6d to 2s 9d. A good supply continues on hand.

FLOUR.—In the absence of an export demand, and the home trade being supplied, the market is dull and prices are unsettled. We quote Superfine at $5 to $5 25; Fancy $5 50 to $6; and Extra, $6 50 to $7 per barrel.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the Town Hall Amherstburg, on Saturday the third of October next, the undermentioned Valuable lots of land, in the township of COLCHESTER, county of Essex:

East ½ of Lot No. 18, S. side Maden road 100 acres.

North ½ of Lot No 19, S. side Malden road 100. acres, 10 acres cropped.

North ½ of Lot No 22 S. side Malden road 100 acres.

The above Lands will be offered for sale in 50 Acre Lots, upset price $6 per Acre, ½ down, the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest. Title indisputable.

THOMAS PHILP.

Amherstburg, 16th Sep. 1857.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance at the Stables charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor.

Amherstburg, Sep. 14 1857.

SOIREE!!

THE ANNIVERSARY of the organization of the Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated in this place by a Soiree to be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the Evening of Tuesday the 29th inst.

Several eloquent speakers will address the assembly.

A good band will be present to add to the enjoyment.

Tickets, price 50 cents; can be obtained at most of the Stores in the Town.

SAMUEL R. McGEE,
Recording Scribe.

Amherstburg, Sept. 14th, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,

Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.

Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

Amherstburg, 14th September, 1857.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.

F. DELISLE.

Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at a meeting of the County Council of the County of Essex, John B. Laughton and Thomas Salmoni, Esquires, were appointed as inspectors of Weights and Measures, of the County of Essex, under the authority of the Act 18th Vic. Chapter 135. The said Laughton to take charge of all matters relating to his office in the Municipalities of Sandwich, Maidstone, Tilbury West, Windsor, Rochester. The said Salmoni in the Municipalities of Amherstburg, Anderdon, Malden, Colchester, Gosfield, and Mersea.

And under the authority of the Act 12th Vic. Chap. 85, at a meeting of the Quarter Sessions, of the County of Essex, held at the Town of Sandwich, on the 9th day of September instant, it was ordered that the Inspectors of Weights and measures so appointed should meet in their respective divisions on the following days:

Town of Sandwich,	20th October.
Village of Windsor,	26th October.
Town of Amherstburg,	9th October.
Village of Kingsville,	20th October.

At which times and places all persons interested, are required to be in attendance.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Maidstone Post Office September 16th, 1857.

Askin, F.	Johnson J.
McEwan R.	Harris C.
McEwan R.	Smith W. J.
Simthers J.	Smith W. J.
Smith W. J.	Smith W. J.

MICHAEL TOOMEY, P. M.

CIRCULAR.

To Local Superintendents, Trustees and School Officers in the Counties west of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,

The Agricultural Association for Upper Canada have recently sent a request to the Educational Department to forward for exhibition at the approaching Provincial Fair, Brantford, specimens of the School Apparatus and other articles, which are supplied to the Schools from the Depository connected with the Department. The Chief Superintendent of Education, anxious to afford every facility for the introduction into the Schools of these important requisites, has consented to do so; and the more readily, as the objects aimed at by the Managing Committee, in making the request, so fully accord with the views and wishes of the Department on the subject.

The Chairman of the Committee, in his letter to the Department, remarks as follows: "That so important an interest as Education will be represented, we do not for a moment doubt; and it is my duty to offer every inducement I can to your making a display of the means which have been so liberally provided for the enlightenment and advancement of the people of this country, in all those matters which are embraced in the general term, Education, would not only be highly acceptable to the Managing Committee, and peculiarly attractive to the thousands who will be congregated on the occasion, but have a powerful and wide-spread influence in exciting attention to the subject, and creating and heightening in the community a strong, durable and practicable interest in its progress."

To render the Educational Exhibition as interesting as possible, it is designed to send specimens of various kinds of Maps, Charts, Prints, Diagrams, Globes, Elementary School and Philosophical Apparatus, School Furniture, Prizes for Schools, Agricultural Works, Model and Map-stands, &c. &c. The Educational part of the Exhibition will be under the superintendence of Mr. May, the Clerk of Libraries, who will afford every information to Local Superintendents and Trustees desiring it. He will also furnish, if necessary, forms of application for school authorities desiring to obtain any of the articles exhibited. You are respectfully invited to visit the collection should you find it convenient to be in Brantford during the days of Exhibition.

You will no doubt agree with me as to the importance and value of thus adding an Educational feature to these great yearly exhibitions of industry and skill in various parts of the Province, so as to afford to all parties connected with our public Schools an opportunity of seeing what are the facilities and means provided by the Department for their improvement and elevation. On this point I may here repeat what was expressed in our official Journal of Education last year on the subject: "Education is at the foundation of all intelligent agricultural operations, as well as of all successful mechanical skill and enterprise. To connect, therefore, with the Provincial Exhibitions a purely educational feature; to incorporate that element in its yearly operations is both wise and appropriate. It is just recognition of that great moral agent in the amelioration of the mental soil and character, as is appropriate culture and the introduction of suitable agents necessary to the amelioration of the soil of the earth. It is also in harmony with the public feeling and sentiment of Canada, where the education of the people is considered one of the most important duties and interests of the state."

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

T. GIRDON HOUGHS,
Deputy Superintendent.

Education Office,
Toronto, 1st September, 1857.

School Maps and Apparatus.

The Legislature having granted annually, from the commencement of 1853, a sufficient sum of money to enable the Department to supply Maps and Apparatus (not text-books) to Grammar and Common Schools, upon the same terms as Library Books are now supplied to Trustees and Municipalities the Chief Superintendent of Education will be happy to add one hundred per cent. to any sum or sums not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department; and to forward Maps, Apparatus, Charts, and Diagrams to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required by the Trustees. In all cases it will be necessary for any person, acting on behalf of the Trustees, to endorse the present written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Trustees. A selection of articles to be sent can always be made by he Department, when so desired.

Pensions—Special Notice to Teachers.

Public notice is hereby given to all Teachers of Common Schools in Upper Canada, who may wish to avail themselves at any future time of the advantages of the Superannuated Common School Teachers' Fund, that it will be necessary for them to transmit to the Chief Superintendent, without delay, if they have not already done so, their annual subscription of $4, commencing with 1854. The law authorizing the establishment of this fund provides, "*that no teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund who shall not contribute to such fund at least at the rate of one pound per annum.*" This proviso of the law will be strictly enforced in all cases; and intimation is thus early given to all Teachers, who have not yet sent in their subscriptions, to enable them to comply with the law, and so prevent future misunderstanding or disappointment, when application is made to be placed as a pensioner on the fund.

A miraculous escape was witnessed by the crowd on the platform of the Brantford Railroad Station, on Thursday morning. A stupid looking man attempted to pass over the cattle guard, just as the train was entering the station; the engine struck him and luckily knocked him down alongside the rail, and there the fellow lay close up to the platform until the whole train had passed, one of his companions having, with much presence of mind, held him down till the danger had passed. He was scared out of his wits, but not badly injured.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musicians Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 55 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of this work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address without delay to

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

TO EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisement (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Hedley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature,

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Shares in the estate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent. with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share - -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.35.
And for three years - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.



POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, as his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE, 2½ miles joining Ephram Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE!!!

THE farm consisting of part of lots 54, 55, in the 9th concession, containing 70 acres, and under cultivation, within a mile of the Town of Sandwich, upon the Sandwich street. There is a good Frame House and Barn upon the Lot. The Land cannot be excelled for farming purposes, and affords a good inducement to any person who wishes to purchase within a short distance of the town.

For particulars apply to

J. R. BERTHOLET, Amherstburg, or
C. F LABADIE Sandwich,

September 2nd, 1857.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her.

Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL.

At Maidstone Cross.

E-REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, will be held in Sandwich, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of September Instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock.

By order,

PAUL JOHN SALTER,
Sec, Bd. Public In.

Sandwich, 7th Sep., 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of MEARS & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to Thomas A. Mears and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
HENRY MEARS.

The business will be continued as hereto fore by the undersigned.

THOMAS A. MEARS.

Amherstburg, August 18th, 1857.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Proceduro Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £35.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgmentand execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtuve of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted exceedent time keepers. Also, Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

August 5th, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.!!
Within the Corporation of the Town of
SANDWICH.

TO be sold by auction on the ground, on 29th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. (except such bids as may be disposed of in the meantime by private contract,) the following valuable Lots of Land being the Easternost parts of Lot 69 in the 1st concession of Sandwich, (formerly the estate of the late Alexander McKee,) viz.

First Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block A.
Second Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block B.
Third Lots, 1, 2, 3, and 4, in Block C.
Fourth Lots, 1, 2, and 3, in Block D,

As will be seen by reference to the plan thereof. The above lots are in parcels of 10 and 20 acres.

The above property is situate in a most picturesque and healthy part of the Township, and is within half a mile of the Town and is well adapted for country residences, having plenty of game around it with the advantage of good and extensive pasturage.

If sold by Auction, it will be sold subject to the conditions of sale, and Terms as to payment to be then and there produced; but proposals for buying any of the lots will be in the meantime entertained on application to Col. JOHN PRINCE of the Park Farm adjoining, or THOMAS McKEE of the Town of Sandwich.

Sandwich, August 18, 1857.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife, ANNE CONROY has left my Bed and Board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

FARREL CONROY.

Amherstburg, August 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, duly attested, to the Subscriber, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Joseph N. Reid, Ship Carpenter by Trade. When last heard from, was in Sandwich, C. W. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Reid, 19th St. second door above Callowhill St., East side, Philadelphia.

Also any information respecting her Father and her Brother William, would be gratefully received.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Harness Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable style.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warrunted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

Sandwich, 5th August, 1857.

30. AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30.

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE
1857.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: R. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq. George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR.
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
High Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gosling, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Woldham, Esq, F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lonn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Potheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocque, Esq. Hon. Wm. Vath, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

Dr. CARRIER.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)

on the various branches of his profession.

OFFICE, Mr. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 15th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religion and to General Education to Agriculture, or Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

The Postal and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be furnished to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 5 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, which will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of going order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—OR,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and earried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court
of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the 8th day of Sept. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are required to take notice, and to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
7th Aug., 1857. }

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!
THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under the application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatisms, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed testimony of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cts., 62½ cts., and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 24 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28,
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at, JONES & CO.'s Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

Agriculture and Science.

The Wheat Destroyers.

The subject of insect depredation appears to excite a greater interest this season among the wheat growers of Canada, than at any former period. The obvious reason is that those depredations have come to be serious for the present, and alarming for the future. As appears from communications in the newspapers, a good deal of misapprehension still exists as to the kind of insect now doing the mischief. The most common mistake is that resulting from the supposition that were popularly applied to the same insect, the mistake would be of little consequence. But we notice that it is applied indiscriminately to the larva of the middle, and the wheat moth, or caterpillar. This creates confusion, and renders the statements as to its operations of little or no value for the purpose of estimate, comparison, or scientific enquiry. We shall state in a few words the peculiarities of these three insects,—the Weevil, Midge, and Caterpillar. We had hoped to have presented, in the present number, engravings of each of these insects in their *fly* as well as *larva* state, but the only wood-engraver within reach, could not, on account of illness, prepare them in time. Probably they will be given in our September number.

The Weevil (*curculio granaria*) of Lin., *calandra granaria* of modern entomologists is so seldom seen in this latitude that it is unnecessary to describe it at much length. The perfect insect is a slender *beetle*, of a dark and pitch-red colour with a long slender snout, a punctured thorax, and furrowed wing-covers. In the Southern States, wheat stored in mills or granaries suffers considerably from its attacks, but it is seldom seen as far north as Canada.

There are several *Grain worms*, or caterpillars. The kind we have noticed in our own fields,—and the same appears to have extended over a large part of Canada—is apparently the *Tinea granella* of European entomologists. The moth or miller lays its eggs on the grain, and the grub or worm when hatched feeds on the grain. Each worm appropriates a kernel to himself. It is said that rye, oats, and barley are subject to its attacks as well as wheat. They spin a web, though we have never found them "enveloped in a web" as mentioned by Mr. Gaylord in his essay, published in 1843. Though by no means a desirable visitor, they cause but little injury compared with the *midge*.

The Midge (*cecidomyia Tritici*) was first observed on this continent about the year 1828. It began its depredations in Lower Canada and the adjacent States. It has since extended over all the Northern and Eastern States, and within the last two or three years has invaded the great wheat growing districts of the West. We have seen no better description of this dreaded pest than that given by Mr. Gaylord in 1843, and published in the "Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society" for that year. We shall copy the substance of his remarks on the subject.

"The wheat fly is in form somewhat like a musquito, only smaller; body orange colored; legs long and slender, as as usual with the gnat family; and the wings transparent, changeable in color, or reflecting the colors of the rainbow. Having had frequent opportunities of examining the parent fly of our grain worm, which agrees well with the description given by Kirby and Spence, we think it the same insect—one that has been known and described in England for nearly one hundred years. It is possible, however, they may be some shades of difference, but their appearance and habits as described by Gullet and Masham, are so like ours, that they may be considered the same for all purposes. These flies make their appearance in June, or at the time wheat is usually in blossom, in great numbers, and are most active in depositing their eggs immediately after dusk; few being found in the day-time, or after nine o'clock in the evening. In the day-time they are secreted among the leaves and stems of the grain, rarely coming forth until after sundown. The female is provided with an ovipositer, or retractile tube, which she thrusts with her eggs between the scales of the chaff, depositing them in clusters from five to twenty. In some instances from thirty to forty larvæ have been found within the chaff of a single grain. The larvæ when first hatched are colorless, but they soon become of a deep orange, or bright rust color; are true maggots without feet, working their way with difficulty from one place to another. They gather around the central point of the chaff where the formation of the kernel commences, and completely nullify or destroy the germ. When full grown, the maggot is about one eighth of an inch in length. Some few are changed to the pupa state in the ear, but the greater part fall to the ground, where they finish their transformations, and appear in the spring or summer as perfect insects, ready to deposit their eggs on the growing wheat crop. So great is the destruction of been the damage occasioned by this insect, that ample opportunity has been had to try all the preventives usual in such cases, and we are sorry to say with very little effect on the whole. Fumigating the fields with sulphur, or smoke from any other materials will retard their action for a time, and could they be continued might destroy them. All pungent odours are offensive to the grain fly, as they are to the musquito, and that most offensive of all odours, the one proceeding from the skunk, has been tested, and highly recommended as a preventive. Quicklime strewed over the field while in blossom, has been highly recommended by Mr. Colman and others, but its success does not appear to be uniform, perhaps owing to its not being applied at the proper time or in sufficient quantity. A half bushel of lime mixed with the same quantity of ashes, and sawn on an acre, has produced good results. In the case where lime has failed, Mr. C. has suggested that the sowing took place too early, and that two or three sowings might be advisable, so as to certainly cover the time of the fly's appearing. A friend who is an extensive farmer in Rensselaer county, N. Y. assures us that the present year, wheat sown early in autumn, and which of course came forward early in the spring, has wholly escaped the grain worm, while the late sown has suffered materially; and that his experience in former years has convinced him, the same will hold good as a general rule. Where spring wheat is sown, it is found the early sown suffers the most, it being in blossom at the right time for the action of the fly. Sowing spring wheat as late as it will ripen, say the 10th or 15th of May, will save it from the worm; but such late wheat is very apt to blight, and be of inferior quality. Perhaps, when the worm prevails, giving wheat up for a short time, taken in connexion with burning stubbes and deep plowing, would be the safe course."—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

Calendar of Gardening Operations for September.

The hues of Autumn begin to appear during this month, and before its expiration the labor in the garden will commence drawing to a close. Hoe and weed turnips. Hoe and earth up late cabbages, savoys, german greens, &c. Continue to earth up celery.

Sow prickly seeded spinage, Egyptian greens, and Welsh onions, for spring use.

Pull onions when the tops have fallen down, and spread them on the ground for a few days to mature, then strip the tops off about an inch long and spread the onions on a floor under cover.

Gather cucumbers for pickling before they are too much grown. Tomatoes as they ripen should be gathered for catsup.

Clear away decayed crops, removing all the trash to your compost heap or pig pen. The principal sowings and plantings necessary to be done this year must be finished this month.

The following flower seeds may be sown during this month or early in October:—Grecqis, Candytuft, Clarkea, Collinsia, Eschalcotazias, Gilias, Godetias, Larkspurs, Nemophilas, Pinks, Phlox, Drummondis.

The Best Cow Feed.—The vegetable I wish to recommend, all things considered, for which milch cows in winter, is white flat turnips. Some persons will object to turnips because they will affect the taste of the milk and butter. So they will, if they are fed raw, this can be avoided by boiling.—For each cow boil half a bushel of turnips soft; while hot add five or six quarts of shorts, which will swell, and you will get the worth of it. A mess like this, to a cow once a day, will produce more milk of good quality than any other feed at the same cost. Turnips fed in this way do not taint either milk or butter.

One thing in favor of turnips as feed for cows, is that they can be sown in August or as late as September. I have sowed some as late as September, which were very fine.—Turnips are also very profitable food for pigs, boiled in the same way as for cows.—*Plow Loom and Anvil.*

Cream Cheese.—Take a quart of cream or if not desired very rich, add thereto one pint of new milk; warm it in hot water till it is about the heat of milk from the cow, add a small quantity of rennet (a table spoonful is sufficient), let it stand till thick, then break it slightly with a spoon, and place it in the frame in which you have prepared to put a fine canvass cloth; press it slightly with a weight; let it stand a few hours, then put a finer cloth in the frame; a little powdered salt may be put over the cloth. It will be fit for use in a day or two.

Cream Paste.—Break two eggs into a stewpan with a little salt, and as much sifted flour as it will take; mix in a pint of milk, and put it on the fire, and stir it, not to let it stick, till you do not smell the flour; add a piece of butter about the size of a walnut.

To Wash Calicoes.—Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot, and leave it till cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing. So says a lady who has often tried the recipe.

A good fluid glue, ready at all times for instant use, without any preliminary preparation, is one of the most useful articles of stock with which a workshop can be furnished.—To make such a glue, all that is necessary is to melt three pounds of glue in a quart of water, and then drop in gradually a small quantity of nitric acid. When this ingredient is added, the mixture is to be taken from the fire and allowed to cool. Glue so prepared has been kept in an open bottle for two years, and still ready for use on the instant.

It may not be generally known that all fibrous materials, more especially cotton fabrics, when saturated with linseed oil, are exceedingly liable to spontaneous combustion. From ignorance of this fact, we have no doubt that many fires have occurred, the origin of which has been involved in mystery, and perhaps in too many cases been the cause of innocent persons incurring unjust suspicions.

Art of Floating.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face towards the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety, in tolerably still water, —ay, and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose, not the top part of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe; but thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go—turning up the handle ups over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this simple instruction, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.—*Walker.*

Bugs.—Sprinkle the vines with lime when the dew is on the leaves, and the bugs will leave.

Asparagus.—Cut down the stalks in the fall, and cover the bed with coarse manure.

Rhubarb.—Cover the bed with coarse manure in the fall.

Horse Radish.—Dig up the roots in the fall, and bury them in the cellar in sand.

Parsnips.—Leave in the ground till spring.

Salsify.—Leave in the ground till spring.

Scorzonera.—Leave in the ground till spring.

Sea Kale.—Cover the bed with coarse manure.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—Leave in the ground till spring.

Mirth and Wit.

A lawyer to avenge himself upon an opponent, wrote the word "rascal" in his hat. The owner of the hat took it up, looked rusefully into it, and turning to the Judge, exclaim-d, "I claim the protection of the honorable Court.—The opposing counsel has written his name in my hat, and I have strong suspicion tha he intends to make away with it."

Old Roger was visiting a friend who had a remarkably fine little girl, about three years old, famous for smart sayings. As usual she was shown off before our esteemed friend.

"What is papa?" said the "parient," in order to bring out the precocious reply.

"Papa's a humbug," said the juvenile.

"I declare," said old Roger, "I never in all my life saw so young a child with so mature a judgement."

"You mustn't say your prayers to-night, child," said a mother to her little girl of four years, who had been somewhat refractory for a time previous to putting her to bed. "Well," said the tiny sinner, "if, when I die and go to heaven, God asks me why I didn't say my prayers to-night? I shall tell him *you* wouldn't let me!"

Paddy was summoned to court for refusing to pay a doctor's bill,

Judge—Why do you refuse to pay?

Paddy—What for should I pay? sure did he give anything but some emetics, and the never a one could I keep on my stomack, at all, at all.

Pat was hungry, and got out of the cars for his refreshment. The cars very thoughtlessly went on without him. Pat's ire was up. "Ye spalpeen!" he cried, starting on a run and shaking his fist as he flew after the train, "Stop, there, ye old stame wagin; ye murtherin' stame ingine—ye've *got a passenger on board that's left behind.*"

It is told that when Minister Miles prayed for rain, he left nothing uncertain. He said "O Lord thou knowest we do not want thee to send us rain which shall pour down in fury, and swell our streams, and sweep away our haycocks, and fences, and bridges; but, Lord we want it to come drizzle, drozzle, drozzle, for about a week—Amen.

"Billy, how did you lose your finger?" "Easily enough," said Billy. "I suppose so, but how?" "I guess you'd a lost your'n if it had been where mine was." "That don't answer my question!" "Well, if you must know," said Billy, "I had to cut it off, or else steal the trap."

"Miss Brown, I have been to learn how to tell fortunes," said a fellow to a brisk brunette; "give me your hand, if you please." "La! Mr White, how sudden you are! Well, go and ask pa."

"There are some members of the community," said the sagacious and witty Thomas Brackett Reed, "whose likes I cannot admit: if they do the right way, they afford but little nourishment; but if they happen to go the wrong way, they give a good deal of trouble."

How to get a Supply.—Go to strangers for charity, acquaintance for advice, and to relatives for nothing—and you will always have a supply.

Puffed up Things.—Crinolines appear to have been so generally adopted by ladies with a view of acquiring the title, hitherto engrossed by dandies of the stronger sex, of extensive swells.—*Punch.*

"Do you understand me now? thundered a country pedagogue to an urchin at whose head he threw an inkstand. "I've got an *inkling* of what you mean,' rep'ied the boy.

A Growing Youth.—"Pa, aint I growing tall?"

"Why, what's your height, sonny?"

"Why, I'm seven foot, lacking a yard. Aint that *some*, old hoss?"

Why are Indian servants called coolies? Probably because their principal duties is to fan their masters in the heat of the day.

Punch, in speaking of the practice of encoring a singer, says that in so doing, the person who calls for an encore, calls for twice as much music as he bargained for. If you buy a pair of trowsers, and they please you, do you encore your trowsers, that is do you require the tailor to give you another pair? Do you encore a dozen of oysters, by asking the second lot for nothing because the first were sweet and succulent.

'Boy,' said a visitor at the house of a friend to his little son, 'Step over the way and see how old Mrs. Brown is' The boy did the errand, and on his return reported that Mrs. Brown did not know how old she was.

Steam.—At a railway station an old lady said to a very pompous-looking gentlemen, who was talking about steam communication. "Pray, sir, what is steam?" "Steam, ma'am is ah!—steam—oh! ah!—steam is steam!" "I know that chap couldn't tell ye," said a rough-looking fellow, standing by; "but steam is a quantity of water in a tremendous perspiration.

A Cautious Reply.—A gentleman once joking with a lady acquaintance who had passed her four score years, in regard to her eligibility to the married state. "Oh," said she, "I have no longer any desire to get married." "Now said her gallant," suppose a very smart rich young man should offer himself, don't you think you would accept?" "Oh, I don't know," said she; "we are changeable critters!"

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

THESE ADMIRABLE MILLS being now in full operation, Farmers and others can be accommodated at all times.

Superfine Flour,	$7 50
Fine do	6 00
Buckwheat Flour, $1 50 to $2 00 per 100lbs	
Rye do	2 50 do.
Corn Meal,	0 75 per bushel
Pig Feed,	1 50 per 100lbs
Bran,	1 00 do

Can be had at the Mills or at the store of G. & G. A. BULLOCK. Bakers call and see for yourselves.

WOOL.

Bring on your Wool—the Carding Machine is in first-rate order.

Cash paid for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Snoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last, Francis Morlton, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
C. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These boats are of all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are in and up said furnished for the convenience of pa sengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	

(New Propeller,)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-West-ern Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

The vessels of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families wishing to go West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having as large facilities, showing an aggregate of over Five Thousand Tons Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.

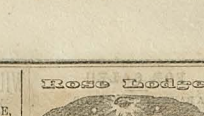
E. H. Walker & Co., Buffalo,
C. V Clark & Co., Pearl st. N York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, J. A. T. Spencer & Co,
" Ogontz, Chicago.
" J. C. Bancroft & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, J. E. Bancroft & Co.,
Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—Bidwell, Banta & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, p. m.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Or to the Subscriber of J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 18th Feb, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills,** which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with all due delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to Angus A. Anson, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 28th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sandwich, stating plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration for the Estates of the late Peter Meloche, deceased, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

HENNELL HOUSE,

Late Free Mason's Tavern,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.

Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The House will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stabling attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merita share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS new and commodious Inn is now completely finished, and the Proprietor hopes, that by a strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to receive a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally awarded him at his old stand.

ALONZO BROWN,
Proprietor.

Maidstone Cross,
7th March, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good living, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Proprietor.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of Horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale situated on Mersea Street, Talbot Road, consisting of 150 acres. 100 under fence, 50 under cultivation; two story frame house, 36 by 30 feet, also a good frame barn 60 by 30 feet, with other out buildings, and an excellent ORCHARD, consisting of five acres, and a variety of fruit trees thereon, with a good well of water. For further particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to

ROBERT COULTIS

Leamington, Mersea, Jan. 7 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Albion Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* will be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
A. LEE, *GORDON*, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODERIDGE

LOST,

BETWEEN SANDWICH and WINDSOR, a Grey Squirrel Victorine. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Thorough Bred Devon Bull "ROVER."

FOR SALE ! ! !

ROVER, was bred by J. W. Hamlin West Amboh. N. Y. Dam Lady Gapper, g. g. dam Fairy, g. g. g. dam Rose, g. g. g. g. dam Cherry; was by *Billy* and Beauty, both imported by R. G. Haliburton.

Sire Chingacook, bred by W. P. and C. S. Wainright, the meadows near Rhinebeck, N. Y. Chingacook's sire was "Uncas," dam "Helena." Sire of Uncas was, "Nigunticole" (imported) dam "Nonpareil" (imported.) Helena was imported into the United States from the herd of Mr. Newington, Oxfordshire, England. Rover took the *first prize* last year at the Michigan State Fair, as a yearling, in the class of Foreign Stock and is now about one year and a half old.

For particulars apply to ROWLAND WINGFIELD near Amherstburg, who would have no objection to exchange for *pure* New Leicester sheep. The price is one hundred dollars, the proprietor being anxious to sell not having any convenience for keeping a Bull.

The Villa, July 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush at the suit of William Dowler, issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the writ of Attachment in this behalf was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-sixth section of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and one Months Notice, published in the County Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within two days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover five hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1857. NO. 31.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mcar's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Baggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. two doors above the Theatre.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALER IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c, and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to please his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. MCGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

Amherstburg, } F. A. LAFFERTY
27th July 1857. }

Select Poetry.

The Bride.

BY TAMAR ANNE KEMBLE.

She kneels before the altar,
To pledge a solemn vow;
Softly the words are spoken,
No shade comes o'er her brow.
And now she slowly turns aside,
A tear drop dims her eye;
Friends gaily come to greet her,
She meets them with a sigh.

A sigh!—she does not doubt the truth
Of the dear one by her side!
Ah! no—how trustingly she meets
His glance of love and pride.
For the past perchance was that fleeting sigh—
For the past that falling tear;
For the happy home she must leave behind,
And those who made home dear.

She thinks of her father's beaming smile,
And her mother's tender care;
She feels his hand in her glossy curls,
Hears her low murmured prayer.
She is leaving the love that never failed
For one that must yet be tried;
'Tween the past and the future comes the cloud
That rests on that fair young Bride.

It has passed away like the mist that floats
Across April's uncertain sky;
Should sorrow be found in her future path,
May it vanish as quickly by.
May the blessings showered on that bright bowed head,
Never be less than now;
May grief never silver those sunny locks,
Or furrow that noble brow.

Sandy Wright and the Poor Orphan.

It was a stormy evening, and in one of the wild desolate valleys of the Highlands, three men were walking quickly, that they might meet a shelter before the storm burst upon them in all its fury. They had travelled thirty miles that day; and the house at which they were to pass the night was still ten miles distant. The wind howled among the cliffs of the valley, and the flakes of snow began to beat in their faces.

"It will be a terrible night, lads, in the Moray Firth," said the foremost traveller, a strong shouldered, broad-chested man; "but what is that?" said he, pointing to a little figure by the side of the road.

The figure arose, and came to meet them. Slow and feeble were the steps, and as he approached they saw it was a little boy of about ten years of age.

"O, my puir boy!" said Sandy Wright, "what can lass than you here in a nicht like this?"

The boy told him that his mother had died and left him alone, and that he was going to Edinburg to seek his friends.

"But," added he sorrowfully, "I am tired and cannot walk further, and I'll be lost I'm feared, in the snow drift."

"That ye winna' my puir bairn, if I can help it," said the good boatman; and taking the boy's hand, he told him to lean upon him. But the boy was too much exhausted to walk, though aided by the strong arm of his new friend, who finding his efforts were vain carried him on his back.

The storm burst upon them in all its fury, and half blinded by the thick snow, the travellers grope along the road and through the snow drifts, which were blown by the fierce winds across the path. Still the brave boatman pa sed on with his burthen, though his companions without such load, were al most worn out; and after many a fall and stumble, and groan, they arrived two hours after dark, at the house where they were to spend the night.

There was an immense peat fire placed according to the custom of the country, in the room, and the inmates were seated around it. They made way for the travellers, and Sandy Wright, unmindful of his own tired limbs, drew near to the fire and began to chafe the hands and feet of the boy, who was almost insensible from the cold and fatigue. When life and warmth was restored to his frozen limbs, he shared with his little charge his supper and bed, and took him on his journey the next morning notwithstanding the remonstrances of his companions.

The little fellow told him his simple story. His mother was a poor widow, who had supported herself with her little child by sewing. When he was only six years old he had known the love of a father, and his mother worked early and late to keep her son at school. She was but eighteen years older than her son; and often would she stop in the middle of her work, and laying her hands on her breast, asked what he would do when she was dead? for her failing strength told her that the day was not far distant. Her fingers grew white and small and she could not sit up as before; but when her son looked at the deepening red of her cheeks, he thought she would not die.

One day, when he brought home the first prize from school, she threw her arms around him, while with tears in her eyes, she told him that his father's friends who were ashamed of her because she was poor, would be proud to be connected with him.

The mother's faith was strong in her heart. The lad could not go to school, stayed and watched by her bedside; and they would have starved but for a poor neighbor woman, who had but little to spare herself. He read to her every day two chapters in the Bible.—One day when she was very ill, and two of her neighbors had come to take care of her, she called the boy to her bedside, and told him, that when she was dead, he must go to Edinburg for he had friends to where else. Her own friends were there, but they were too poor to do much for him; and her father's were there, but they were too grand to own her. But she told him not to be afraid by the way, for the good God knew all about him. And then after a fond parting kiss, and a burst of sorrow, she bade him go to school.

When he came home he found her lying with a white cloth on her face, and the bed all white. The poor boy cried all night; and now she was buried out of his sight, he was travelling to Edinburg as she had told him to do; and folks are kind to him, just as his mother said they would be. And he had his letters to show him the way to his mother's friends when he reached town; for he could read writing.

And God has put it into the heart of Sandy Wright to be kind to the poor orphan. He was like a father to him during his journey; he shared with him his bed, and carried him on his back when the lad was too tired to walk.

On reaching the Queen's Ferry, Sandy Wright found that his money was almost gone, and he intended to get the boy across without paying the usual fare; when the boat reached the middle of the Ferry, the gruff looking ferryman began to collect the fare—passing the passengers one by one until he stood before the boy.

"Dinna stop before the boy," cried Sandy Wright; "he is a poor orphan—here is my groat."

The Ferryman still held out his hand; and Sandy told him that they had found him in a desolate glen, bewildered by the storm; and that they were taking him to his friends in Edinburgh, and that he ought not to grudge him his passage.

The ferryman without answering, took off his cap; Sandy Wright twisted it out of his hand telling him to take care—that they did not know what would become of themselves or their own bairns. But the ferryman saying he would have the fare, or the fare's worth, if it were his jacket, laid hold of the boy, who began to cry. Then rose up Sandy, and seizing the ferryman in his powerful grasp, told him not to touch the puir thing, cry shame on ye man! and the cry of "shame! shame!" was echoed by the other passengers till the surly man gave up the point.

On landing Sandy Wright told the boy that he had some business to do at the custom house, and some money to get, but that he would first try to find out his friends for him, that he must look into his letters and see in what street they lived.

The boy untied his bundle, which contained a few shirts and stockings, a parcel of papers, and a small box; and said that his mother charged him to keep the papers safely, for they told of her marriage; and in that box was her wedding ring. She could be added, have got the money for it when she was sick and not able to work; but she would starve sooner than part with it; and I would na like to part wi' it so any how but your sel', if ye would take it;' and opening the box he gave it to the boatman. It was a valuable diamond ring, and Sandy Wright, returning it to him, told him not to part with it to any body.

They found the direction in one of the letters, and in a few minutes were walking up Grass Market. Suddenly the boy sprang to meet a young woman who was passing and in whom he recognized his mother's sister. She knew him and warmly embraced him; and having been introduced to the dear friend of the boy, she told him of his parentage and prospects. His father was a young man of good family, but estranged from his friends by a vicious course of life.

He married a poor but virtuous and industrious woman who was worthy of a better husband. Giving himself up to intemperate habits, he sunk into poverty and contempt; and in the midst of wretchedness, which would have been greater but for the effort of his wife, he was attacked by a fever, of which he died. Two of his brothers, who were lawyers, had recently enquired about the child's and were probably interesting themselves in his behalf. The good boatman now bade farewell to the lad; slipping him his groat, which he said was better in his pocket than that of the gruff ferryman.

Eighteen years passed away before Sandy Wright again visited Edinburgh. He had left it a strong powerful man of forty-seven, he returned to it a grey haired old man of sixty five. Troubles too, had come with his gray hairs. His son a brave young fellow, who had arisen from the humblest post on board the sea, had been impressed, and sailed upon an expedition from which he had never returned, and the poor old boatman, when about to retire on a pension to which he was entitled, for h s long service at the Custom House, was dismissed without a shilling, on a charge of having connived at the escape of a smuggler. He had travelled a weary two hundred miles, with the hope that an inferior clerk in the Custom House, with whom he had some acquaintance might use his influence in his behalf. The clerk, who had but given him little encouragement, had dismissed him at Brown's Square. Two hours af er the appointed time had passed, and weary and sorrowful, Sandy Wright passed the street, watching and waiting for his friend, who came not; when a gentleman, who pas ed him quickly, abruptly paused, and retracing his steps, fixed his eyes steadfastly upon the old man.

"My name, sir, is Sandy Wright," said the boatman touching his hat.

"My good, kind friend," exclaimed the stranger, his face glowing with pleasure, as he grasped the old man's hand, "often, often have I enquired for you, but no one could tell me where you were, or whether you were living or dead. Come with me to my house in the next square. What! not remember me; it will be ill with me, when I cease to remember you! I am Hamilton, an advocate; but you will scarcely know me as that.

The astonished boatman accompanied his new friend to an elegant house in Brown Square, where, in a handsome parlor, he saw a young lady reading.

"Who of all the world have I found," said the gentleman, "but good Sandy Wright, the kind, brave man, who rescued me from perishing in the snow, and who was kind to me when I had no friends.

With a kind smile the lady held out her hand, and assured him that her husband had frequently spoken of his kindness, and regretted that he had no opportunity of acknowledging it.

The poor little orphan had been kindly cared for by his father's friends and by his diligence in study and virtuous conduct, he had rewarded their care, and secured for himself an honorable position. And now, not with words only did he show his sense of their compassion, which had not passed by on the other side and left him helpless and perishing, but had succoured him when ready to die.—He enquired into the charges made against the boatman, and finding that they were not very serious, he invited him to spend a few weeks at his house, till he could see what could be done for him. The weeks passed slowly, though he had an interested auditor in Mrs Hamilton, who loved the stories which he told with humor and simplicity, and by her husband with the affectionate reverence of a son. But he was weary of the life of a gentleman, and sighed for the little smoky cottage and the "puir auld wife."

"Just stay with us one week longer," said the advocate, "you are not as active a man as when you carried me ten miles though the snow, and frightened the tall ferryman; and I will secure you a passage in one of the trading vessels of Leith."

A few days after, Mr. Hamilton, his face beaming with pleasure, and with a packet in his hand, entered the room.

"This is from London," said he, handing the packet to his wife, who had been conversing with the good boatman, "and it tells us that Alexander Wright, Custom House boatman, is to retire on a pension of twenty pounds per annum."

Sandy Wright, grateful and contented, bade farewell to his kind friends, and retired to his native place, where he lived comfortably on his little income, which supplied all his moderate wants. He used to say that he was a sixty year old scholar before he knew the meaning of that verse, 'Cast thy bread upon the water, and thou shalt find it after many days.'

A touching instance of Fraternal Love.

We have never read a more touchingly beautiful incident than the following which occurred a short time since in one of the French courts. The natural nobility of the brother, and the affectionate faith of the sister, are examples worthy to be followed by the unfortunate youth of our own country. The case is as follows:

A prisoner appears.

Does any one claim you?" asked the magistrate. "Ah, my good sir," said she, "I have no longer any friends; my father and mother are both dead—I have only my brother James; but he is as young as I am. Oh, sir, what can he do for me?"

The court must send you to the House of Correction.

"Here I am, sister—here I am! Do not fear!" cried a childish voice from the other end of the court; at the same instant a little boy with a lively countenance started from amidst the crowd, and stood before the judge.

"Who are you?" said he, "James Rome, the brother of this poor little girl."

"Your age!" "Thirteen."

"And what do you want?" "I come to claim my Lucille."

"But have you means of providing for her?" Yesterday I had none, but now I have. Don't be afraid."

"Well let us see my boy," said the magistrate; "the court is disposed to do all it can for your sister; but you must give us some explanation."

"About a fortnight ago," exclaimed the boy, my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble. Then I said to myself, I will become an artizan, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister. I went apprentice to a brush maker; every day I used to carry her half my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she slept on my bed while I slept on the floor. But it appears that she had not enough to eat. One day she begged on the Boulevard and was taken up. When I heard that, I said to myself 'come my boy, things cannot last so. You must find something better.' I soon found a good place, where I am fed and clothed and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good woman who for these twenty francs will take care of Lucille and teach her needle work. I claim my sister."

"My boy," said the Judge, "your conduct is very honorable. However your sister cannot be set at liberty till to-morrow."

"Never mind, Lucille," said the boy, "I will come and fetch you early to-morrow." Then turning to the magistrate, he said "I may kiss her, may I not, sir?"

He then threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept warm tears of affection."

Register Your Deeds.

Many of the farming community think it quite unnecessary to Register their deeds of Land. A more mistaken idea could not possibly exist. In the event of the original owner of the land becoming involved in legal difficulties and that a certificate of Judgment should be registered against his lands, or that an execution should be placed in the Sheriff's hands, directing him to sell his Lands and Tenements, it is evident, that the lands remaining in the Registry book in his name would be legally affected by such proceedings. We take the liberty of giving a case in point, which occurred during the past week under our own observation. A respectable farmer named Angus McLarty, residing in the Township of Aldboro' near Wardsville, originally purchased part of a property, styled the Baby lands, but through carelessness kept his deed unregistered in his house for several years.—It happened, however, some months ago, that he was necessitated to borrow a certain sum of money from George McBeth, Esq., M.P.P., and in security for repayment, gave him a mortgage. Mr. McBeth had the mortgage and original deed registered duly as a man of business usually does. In the meantime, the Sheriff received a Fi Fa, directed against the lands of the original owner, among which appeared the land occupied by Mr. McLarty. The sale was to have taken place at the Court House here, on last Saturday, but upon Mr. McLarty's forbidding the sale and producing his registered title, parties refrained from bidding. It thus transpired through a mere casual circumstance that Mr McLarty's lands are saved from. Had this deed remained in his chest, he would undoubtedly have lost his farm, or been subjected to very heavy legal expenses to obtain its recovery. We refer to the matter by permission, with a view of benefitting those of our farming friends who may not think it incumbent or necessary to register their deeds. In these trying times people cannot tell what pecuniary difficulties may arise, and it is better to be prepared for the worst. Our richest and most extensive land holders may fail, and the poor purchaser should at least protect himself against all emergencies, especially when the cost of registration is so trifling.— *St. Thomas Dispatch.*

Miscellany.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—*Avoid Imposture.*—As there may be counterfeits in the market, it is well to know that there is a sure protection to the purchaser in the Water-mark that exists in every leaf of the genuine book of directions, viz., the words, "*Holloway, New York and London,*" which can be seen in the paper itself on being held to the light. In external inflammation there is an unnatural rush of blood to the part affected. The effect of the Ointment is to disperse the local fever. The Pills relieve the system, through the bowels of all morbid and irritating influences

A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren inquired of him what induced him to make the change. He was answered—"When I was young I thought it was the thunder that killed the people, but when I grew wiser I discovered that it was the lightning; so I determined to thunder less and lighten more for the future."

MERIT AND POSITION.—The difference between a man of merit and a man of position is this: the latter is the man of his day, the former is the man after his day.

There was a king in England when Shakespeare lived there, and doubtless every child in the realm knew his name familiarly; but how many know the name of the poor play-writer? But now, almost every child that speaks the English language, knows of Shakespeare and his writings. How many of them know of James and his writings? Very few. Thus the man of high position died with his position and his day; but the man of merit only began to live when he died.

TEMPER.—A lady of very irritable temperament was one day lecturing her husband, in very unmeasured terms. As he had previously suffered much in this way, he resolved at this time to remain perfectly quiet, and no matter how she might storm, to keep on a pleasant expression of countenance and not reply. The tempest of abuse was kept up for a length of time, but he retained the same placid smile and appeared as immovable as a stone. At last perceiving that she could not force one harsh word from his lips, and provoked at having no visible excuse for her rage, with a tremendous shriek she cried "Speak, you hollow hearted scoundrel—Speak, or I'll burst!

A peasant went to a priest to confess having stolen hay from a large stack belonging to a neighbor. "How many loads did you take?" asked the father confessor. "You may as well reckon the whole stack at once," said the peasant, as I and my wife intend to fetch it all away before we stop."

Agriculture is the art of raising crops; husbandry, the art of preserving and expending them.

Ireland.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—The Earl of Carlisle enjoyed a pleasure trip up the Shannon on Saturday the 2nd, and has now proceeded to the princely mansion of the Bessborough family.

DR. DENVIR.—It is believed that Dr. Denvir, in obedience to a suggestion from Dr. Cullen, resigned his position as Commissioner of National Education before his recent visit to Rome.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the reception committee and the several local committees of the British Association was held in the new buildings at Trinity College on Saturday week, for the purpose of estimating the probable expenses, and that some details of the general arrangements might be submitted to the public. The Lord Mayor, who presided, called upon Professor Phillips, of Oxford, to address the meeting. The learned gentleman then detailed at some length the course generally adopted for the general management of the annual meetings of the association, and suggested that a simple arrangement should be made as nearly as possible on the approaching occasion. The meeting expressed its approval of the course suggested by Mr. Phillips.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The estates of Mr. Vincent Scully, whose unfortunate connection with the Tipperary Bank has involved him in a sea of litigation, are to be sold in the Encumbered Estates Court in November next. The property lies in the counties of Tipperary and Cork, and comprises in the gross 3,100 acres, yielding a rent-roll of 1,000l a year.

TENANT RIGHT.—The Rev. Dr. Cahill, has called upon the people of Ireland to forget past differences, political and religious, and to form a national party that will oblige Government to concede tenant right, and other legislative measures required for the country.

ABSCONDED AGENT.—The agent of one of the most extensive landed proprietors in the county Carlow has absconded with a sum of about 11,000l.

SCARCITY OF WEAVERS.—So many weavers, both of cotton and linen fabrics, have been tempted by high wages to abandon, for the present, the loom for the spade, that Belfast manufacturers have been obliged, in several instances, to curtail their make. One house in the muslin line could only find looms for about twenty "scrimp" last week, instead of their usual issue of five times the number.—*Banner of Ulster.*

THE HARVEST.—Since 1826 there has not been as favourable a season as the present, and a week or so more of the brilliant weather we have had during August is all that is now wanted to realize the prospect of an early and abundant harvest.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER was perpetrated near Thurles, Tipperary, on Thursday week. The following particulars relating to it are from a correspondent:—"It appears that two families of the name of Stapleton have resided adjacent to each other, but some disputes, having arisen between them in reference to land, they were not on good terms. Richard Stapleton, on the day in question, went with a cart and scythe to cut some coarse grass at a place which adjoined the farm of Michael and John Stapleton, and while thus engaged the other two men were moving towards the place with pitchforks in their hands. The father of the deceased met them, and being alarmed begged of them, not to do any harm. The reply to this was several stabs made at him in the face, and the men pursued Richard Stapleton, who made for a fort at some distance, but he was overtaken, stabbed in the back, and fell. While trying to gain his footing, one of his cousins raised the scythe, and made a desperate blow, which cut off the arm with which the wretched victim sought to avert the cut designed for his head. Not satisfied with inflicting other deadly wounds on Richard Stapleton, the assailants then turned on his sister, and with the scythe cut the flesh of her arm from the shoulder to below the wrist. The most singular matter connected with the whole proceeding is, that one of the two men engaged in this awful transaction proceeded to a neighbouring magistrate to lodge an information that he and his brother were the parties who had been attacked, lying in bed as if unabled to stir from the injuries he received. The deceased lived long enough to explain what were the facts, but in the interval Michael and John Stapleton had effected their escape. A coroner's inquest was held between T. P. Meagher, Esq., and the police are in active pursuit."

The Crops of 1857.

The *Agricultural Gazette* has received returns from thirty-eight English counties as to the prospects of the harvest in the various parts of each county. In the principal corn-growing counties the returns are very gratifying. In Kent the wheat crop is reported to be much over average; in Suffolk full average; in Essex, over average; in Essex, over average; in Lincolnshire, over average; Yorkshire, over average; Westmoreland, over average; Northumberland, full average; Durham, average; Cumberland, average; Lancashire, over average; Cheshire, over average; Staffordshire, average; Derbyshire, under average; Notts, over average, but much sprouted; Shropshire, average; Warwick, average; Leicestershire, over average; Northampton, above average; Rutland, over average; Norfolk, over average; Cambridgeshire, over average; Huntingdon, over average; Herts, full; Bucks, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Surrey, Hants, and Berks, ditto. From the western counties the accounts are similarly gratifying. In Wilts wheat is reported to be over average; in Dorset, in Cornwall, and in Somerset

In most of the above counties barley and oats are about an average, whilst the potatoes and green crops are various; in some places the former are much diseased, and the latter suffer from rain, but on the whole the accounts are more favourable than those of former years. In Devonshire, Mr. S Cornish, of Stanecombe, states that wheat is in an average, barley over average, oats average, beans good, peas, ditto, potatoes diseased, green crops, an average, and grass a large crop. Mr. T. Michelmore, Barry Pomeroy, states that wheat is an average, barley ditto, oats good crop, beans good, peas ditto, potatoes average, green crops good, and grass heavy. Mr. W. E. Rendle, Plymouth, Mr. Langdon, Barnstaple, Mr. J. Benson, Tavistock, and a gentleman of Exeter, give similar accounts.

Speech from the Throne.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her Majesty's cordial acknowledgment for the zeal with which you have performed your important duties during the session, although shorter than usual, nevertheless being unusually laborious.

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspires well grounded confidence in the continuance of peace. Arrangements connected with the execution of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris have, from various causes, not yet been completed, but Her Majesty trusts that by the earnest efforts of the contracting parties to the treaty, all that remains to be done with reference to the stipulations may ere long be satisfactorily settled.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the extensive mutinies which have broken out among the native troops of the army in Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that Presidency have occasioned Her Majesty extreme concern; and the barbarities which have been inflicted upon many of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and the sufferings which have been endured, have filled Her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief; while the conduct of many civil and military officers, who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, and who are being exposed to great danger, has excited Her Majesty's warmest admiration.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measures calculated to quell these grave disorders, and that she is confident that, with the blessings of Providence, and what with the full power at her disposal, she will be enabled to accomplish that end.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the service of the present year, and for the assurance which you have given to your intention to afford Her Majesty whatever supplies are necessary for the restoration of tranquility in India.

Her Majesty has been gratified to find that you have been enabled to provide the amount required to be paid to Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues without on that account adding to the National Debt.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you of the most heartfelt acknowledgement for the provision you have made for her beloved daughter the Princess Royal on her approaching marriage with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has seen, with satisfaction, that although the present session has been short, you have been able to pass many acts of great importance, and to which Her Majesty has given Her most cordial assent.

The Acts for establishing more effective jurisdiction of Proving of Wills in England and Ireland, correct defects which have for many years been complained of.

The Acts for amending the law relating to Divorce and to Matrimonial Causes, will remedy evils which have been long felt.

The several Acts for the prevention of Breaches of Trust, for amending the law relating to Secondary Punishments, for amending Joint Stock Banks, and for consolidating and amending the law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland, for the better care and treatment of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, with other Acts of less importance, but likewise tending to the progressive improvement of law, have met Her Majesty's ready consent.

We are commanded by Her Majesty to express to you her confidence that on your return to your several counties you will allow that influence which justly belongs to you to promote the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's loyal and faithful people: she prays the blessing of Almighty God may attend and prosper your endeavors."

California Steamship Lost.

CHARLESTON, September 18.

Last night's despatch embraced all the facts known concerning the loss of the *Central America*. The *Eloise* was making for Norfolk.

Norfolk, September 18.

THE "CENTRAL AMERICA."—On Saturday, fifty passengers were rescued, including twenty-six females, and have arrived in Hampton Roads.

The officers were all lost, except James Fraser the 2nd officer. Chief Engineer Ashby took a boat and deserted the ship.—Two millions specie is lost.

COPY OF A DESPATCH TO M. O. ROBERTS.

The *Central America* foundered at sea on Saturday evening last, at eight o'clock. Fifty passengers were rescued from pieces of the wreck by a Norwegian bark, and brought into Hampton Road. Twenty-six females were taken from the ship by a brig of yours previously. The officers all lost, except Mr. Fraser. Chief Engineer Ashby took a boat and deserted the ship. I start for New York with the surviving passengers, at ten a. m.

[Signed] J. McGowan,
Commander Steamship *Empire City.*

Savannah, Sept. 18.

The bark *Saxony* arrived here this morning, with five of the passengers of the *Central America*. She reports the total loss of the vessel, treasure and mails, and about 500 of the passengers and crew. She reports that forty women and children were saved by the brig *Marion* of Boston. The sea was very heavy. Forty-nine other passengers of the *Central America* were picked up by the bark *Eloise*. The names of the five passengers saved by the *Saxony* are:—H. H. Childs of N. Y. Jabez Howes of San-francisco; Geo. W. Lock of Maine; and Adolf Fredericks of Sanfrancisco.

Norfolk, Sep. 18.

The brig *Marine* rescued twenty-six women and children, and twenty men, from the *Central America*.

The *Eloise*, bound to Falmouth, England, rescued Capt. Converse, W. Badger A. Y. Easton, Mr. Brown, O. Harvey, Joseph H. Ross, Thomas Marsh, W. A. Osborne, L. W. Follins, W. Chase, J. C. Taylor, C. Agello, H. Holland, W. Fletcher, William Edes, C. A. Vase, R. Casey, J. W. Cary, John W. Crafts, Henry Cabe, A. Runnel, J. Juenes, Henry Hartman, John McCabe, J. Berch, J. A. Barrister, E. P. Malone, B. Clark, John B. Emmen, H. T. G. Connor, Julius Slethen, F. A. Walls, George Bruin.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19th.

The boat which left Norfolk yesterday evening arrived here this morning. The agent of the associated press boarded her last night from the p. m. boat and came up here with several of the passengers, U S Mail Contractors, Fall River; Gabriel Brush, Baggage master, N Y; Chas Taylor, N C; Samuel Shreve, San Francisco; Dr Bijansi, do; Dr Gibbs, and Mr. Mavin, California; Mr. Barker, San Francisco; Mr. Brooker, Boston; Purser Dobbin, Mr. White, Sacramento; Purser Hall, of the steamer Cambria, N Y; Mr. Hall, brother of the purser, California; Mr. Vankenseleer, 1st officer of the steamer; Captain Heenbin, U S N: Commander of the steamer, and Jas T. Tennyson, doctor of the steamer. The Norwegian bark, at Norfolk, is the bark "Ellen," Capt. A. Johnson, Batisee Honduras, and not the bark "Eloise," as was reported.

Oliver P. Maurice, passenger, gives the following information:—The brig "Marvine" was lying nearly a mile off, and by the time the three boats reached her, it became evident that the ship must go down before they could get back; all hands then seized pieces of spars, chairs and life preservers, while others rushed below to procure their treasure. Now the vessel gave three lurches, some of the passengers jumped off at each lurch those who jumped off at the first and second lurches, swam off some distance, but the great mass remained on deck until the vessel went down, which was a minute or two afterwards. We were all drawn under the surface at least twenty feet, and when we rose were nearly stifled. The rapidity with which I was drawn down tore the gear from my hands, and the life-preserver from my body, and when I reached the surface my clothing was almost all stripped off. I however met a friend who had two life-preservers, who gave me one, and we also seized on pieces of the wreck, which helped to sustain us. About one hundred of the passengers were struggling about, most of them having lost their life-preservers, and others seizing the pieces of wreck which came up with us. The captain had cut away the upper works of the vessel, so that when the hull sunk they would float off; but they were all dragged down and came up in fragments. Many persons were killed, stunned and drowned, by being struck by pieces of the wreck, whilst the pieces of others were their ultimate means of safety. An occasional flash of lightning showed us to each other a sea of struggling forms—each strove to encourage his friend with hopes which he scarce felt himself. At once we were altogether in a mass, but soon the waves separated us, and at each successive flash of lightning we discovered that the groups were being scattered over a wide area, and soon found ourselves entirely alone on the boundless ocean.

Tricks upon Travellers in New York.

Counterfeiters have been very active of late, and it behoves strangers to be cautious. The baggage smashers, emigrant runners, and other licensed highwaymen who surround him on his arrival—at the wharf or depot, are always provided with what they call "queer," and are always willing to accommodate him with change for a ten dollar bill. Ticket swindling is an art that has attained perfection and is here carried on by hundred adepts, with the utmost boldness, very often at the expense of Canadians on their way to Europe. The other day a stranger was charged thirty-five instead of 18 dollars for a steerage passage in a vessel, which he was falsely told was on the point of sailing—another having offered a hundred dollar bill—requested the balance in gold. It was handed to him with a whispered request, that he would not count it in the office, as another passenger was present who had paid more. On reaching the street, the intended victim found his change forty dollars short. He immediately made his grievance known to a police officer, who quietly caused the villains to refund, and probably had to pay a suitable amount of hush money. These events occurred in a sham passage office.

Runners are licensed on payment of a few dollars yearly to the city; and, are therefore, to be classed among our institutions. They serve be their vested right to its full extent in plundering and abusing the ignorant and the stranger. I have known a poor Dutchman to be taken by these gentry into a warehouse; and weighed together with his poor *vrow* and half a dozen sons and daughters. The sum total added to the weight of the family luggage, make up a heavy freight item, in addition to the passage tickets.

The utility of runners like that of musquitoes or alligators is not easily discovered—but they vote—and for that reason their numerous peccadilloes are tolerated—as are those of stock auctioneers, lottery-dealers and other similarly enlightened and patriotic citizens. Mayor Wood understands thoroughly the mechanism of a city election, and cannot afford to throw away voters whether they be runners or dead rabbits. These gentry are more influential in carrying a city election, than three times their number of respectable citizens, whom they deter from voting by systematic ruffianism.

A PONY STUD WITH GOLD.—There are now on view, in Sydney, a set of shoes made of solid native gold, weighing 24 ounces, and worth about £100. They were made for the favorite pony of a gentlemen (now deceased) who resided in New South Wales and bear evidence of considerable wear. The precious metal of which they are composed was found on the land where the pony used to graze.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

IMMENSE CASTING.—On Tuesday afternoon, between twelve and one o'clock, a casting of gigantic dimensions was executed at Messrs. James Binnie and Co's Caledonian Foundry, West Street. It measures 18½ feet in length by 16 in breadth, and 6 feet in depth, and weighs 48 tons. The mould has been five weeks in preparation, and was bound by cramps, &c., to sustain a pressure equal to 340 tons. This monstrous piece of metal is the sole plate of a marine engine.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

September.

Th. 24.—Cardan, or Cardano, a famous philosopher, physician and mathematician, was born at Pavia, and was educated in Milan. His highest claims to the gratitude of the learned, rest upon his mathematical discoveries. Cardan, it is said, was told that Jactalea had discovered the solution of equations in the third degree, and obtained the secret from him by stratagem, and under promise of silence, but published the method in 1545, in his *Ars Magna.*—Born 1501. Sir R. Jackson appointed administrator of the Government of Canada, 1841. Sun rises 5h 50; sets 5h 54m. This is the 267th day of the year.

Fr. 25.—Mrs. Felicia Hemans born 1794.—Francis Gore appointed Lieutenant Governor, 1815. The Pacific Ocean discovered by Balboa one of the Spanish adventurers who pursued the path which Columbus had pointed out and sought to make their fortunes in America, on his arrival at the isthmus of Darien, he succeeded in founding a colony in those regions. A dispute having taken place between two of his companions on the division of a quantity of gold, an Indian offered to show them a country where this metal was used for the meanest vessels, he thither led them to the Pacific coast where the way to Peru was open before them, he took possession of the Pacific Ocean in the name of the King of Spain 1513.

S. 26.—Philidelphia taken 1777. Thomas Clarkson died 1846. Brainard died 1828. The allies took possession of Balaklava 1854. Moon in first quarter. Holly Rood,

Sun. 27.—Jacques Benigni bishop of Meaux an illustrious French preacher was born at Dijor in 1627. Battle of Busaco 1810. Riga bombarded for several hours by English vessels. The Russians before Kars capture a Turkish convoy with 1000 horses and 3000 men 1855. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.

M. 28.—The second voyage of Columbus was undertaken 1495. The Publishers banquet at New York was opened 1810. Detroit evacuated by the British 1813. Battle of Marathon B. C. 490.

T. 29.—The Russians attacked Kars and were defeated with loss of 13,000 1855. They were also defeated by a company of French cavalry near Eupatoria 1855. Viscount Horatio Nelson a name that does immortal honor to the British Navy was born at Burnhamthorpe in Norfolk of which parish his father was rector.—He went to sea as a midshipman at the age of 12, and heard the famous decisionable captain Suckling, born 1758.

W. 30.—Whitfield died 1770. Major General Sir J. Brock appointed president of the Council of Upper Canada 1811.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, SEPTEMBER 24, 1857.

The Southern Railway.

After a lull of some months in railway matters, we have the subject again brought before our vision, in the shape of an amalgamation with the Grand Trunk; through whom or by whom has not yet appeared. The *Leader* was the first to break the ominous silence that had lasted so long a time, with any degree of boldness, and took all by surprise, in publishing that the Southern Railway, owing to the efforts of Mr. Isaac Buchanan, has ceded its interests to the Grand Trunk Company, and that in all probability the line will be gone on with immediately. The intention, it would appear, is to make the Southern Road, or the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway, the Western extension of the Grand Trunk to Amhersburg, using the London and Port Stanley Road, as a connection between St. Thomas and London, which is now the westerly limit of the Grand Trunk. This line being completed, there will be a continuous one from Portland to the Detroit river.

If the statement be true, and we have no doubt at present of its correctness, our prospects of having a railway are far better than they have yet been. There can be no doubt, but that the Grand Trunk Company will prosecute the works more speedily, and with more certainty than if the road were left in the hands of the parties, who have made themselves already so conspicuous in railway matters.

It should be the desire of all parties in this county, to see an arrangement effected which will secure to us an early completion of the Southern Line, and to this end it behooves all who are interested in the undertaking, to render what assistance may lay in their power, towards so happy an issue, and to lay aside all selfish motives in order that the amalgamation, if not already effected, may be at as early a date as possible. We have often hoped that the Grand Trunk would take our Southern Line in hand, and build it; for, from the many complications into which it has been thrown by the contending parties, its completion had become almost hopeless. But now there is hope, that a new era has again dawned upon our railway affairs, and that they are placed beyond the reach of those who have speculated, and who would again, no doubt, if the opportunity were afforded, at the expense of the public good.

Regarding the matter as one of expediency, we must take into consideration, the facilities which the Grand Trunk Company possess for the completion of our line, as well as the great advantages that would be derived by that company, in possessing so good an outlet for their traffic, as well as a feeder to their already extensive railway. It is natural to suppose that a company, possessing the influence that the Grand Trunk necessarily must, they will have no difficulty in securing the required means, wherewith to build it; and when we consider the benefit to the Grand Trunk, by securing a direct communication with the lines of railway, that lead to the great West, all will see at a glance, that to secure this, must be a boon of no small importance to them, and the wonder is that exertions were not made long before, to secure this line as a Western extension.

Our great interest in the completion of the Southern Road may have made us over sanguine in believing the report to be correct, of the amalgamation having taken place; for in reality there is nothing definite given, in any of the papers that profess to be deep in the secret, nor is there any authority given for the report. We have merely the assertion of two or three journals of the fact, and even these differ in their reports. The *Leader*, we must take for granted, is the best informed among the number, as being the Government organ, and whose information no doubt was received through the Premier, who is also reported as having been instrumental in effecting the amalgamation. The Woodstock *Times*, and its echo the *Canadian*, hinted most mysteriously at some compromise, as if they alone knew the full details, but would not make them known to the public; for being of so nice and delicate a nature, all might be spoiled, by a premature exposure to the vulgar gaze. Whether all this mystery arose from the fact, that they were unable to assert that Mr. Rankin was taken care of in the compromise, or were unwilling to admit his absence in the arrangement, remains yet to be explained. But if they are in the secret, and all arrangements are conducted in a straightforward manner, there could be no necessity for this extraordinary mystery, and it would have been nothing but fair, to have given the public an opportunity to canvass the subject, more particularly as it is one of the greatest general importance. But we fancy, if the truth were known, they are as deep in the secret as we are, and perhaps know just as much; and that is, what we have gleaned from the *Leader* and the Hamilton *Spectator*, and nothing more. The Woodstock *Sentinel*, after giving the *Times* a rap over the knuckles, for his would-be mysterious conduct, thus speaks of the amalgamation:—

"The real truth of the matter is, that there is a scheme on foot, as fallacious as it is impudent and dishonest, and the names of the parties are not so great a secret as the *Times* would have the public to believe. We are not in the secret of the gang, but we do occasionally, without the aid of a *Spirit* medium, get a peep behind the scenes, and are favoured with a glimpse of the notorious railway chissellers, Farmer, deBlaquiere, & Co., flitting on the stage like Banchio's ghost, and we assure the *Times* that it will require but a few days to shift the scene, and the actors will find themselves in a far different position."

Now from among the mass of mystery and contradiction it would be hard indeed, to gather anything like facts, with any certainty; we must therefore wait patiently, until the clouds that hang so heavily around our railway affairs are dissipated, and they shall gain a peep at the light of day.

We certainly hope that the rumours are correct, and that an amalgamation has really taken place, for until then, we fear, the prospect of having a Southern line is poor indeed.

On Thursday last, a most distressing accident happened upon the river, opposite Sandwich, which caused the death of three men. A wood boat was struck by a sudden squall which capsized her, and all on board were drowned, before any assistance could be rendered them, although every effort was made by Messrs. Thomas and James McKee and Mr. Maynard in one boat, and Mr. Leech in another, to rescue them. When the boats reached the wreck, no one could be seen, all on board having perished. We have not been able to learn the name of the boat, or the names of the three men who were drowned.

☞ We have again to remind our readers of the Sale of Lots to take place on Saturday next, the 26th inst., upon the McKee Farm it this Town, (Plans of which have been published,) present to parties desirous of securing a pleasant situation for a residence, an opportunity not often to be met with. The land is rich and well adapted for gardening. The situation is picturesque, and has a number of pleasant groves interspersed through the property.

Remember, the Sale takes place on the 26th September, at 11 o'clock, upon the ground.

☞ We have received the prospectus of a work published upon the Geography and History of British America, and of the other Colonies of the Empire, in which is added a sketch of the various Indian tribes of Canada. Brief biographical notices of eminent persons connected with the history of Canada, and a chronology of British America, illustrated with 74 engravings. By J. G. Hodgins. This work should be upon the shelves of every Canadian library. Published by McClear & Co., Toronto

AGONY OF DESPAIR.—A young and lovely belle, who had watched anxiously—though in vain—for the coming of one of her many beaux, at length delivered herself of the following poetical and heart-rending rhyme:—

"I looked in vain—he did not come,
And so mighty sad was I,
I stuck a pin right in my *thumb*,
Which did nearly make me die."

Friend Bartley perpetrated the following pun the other evening, from the effects of which he has not yet quite recovered:

"Why is the 'Maple Leaf' newspaper like the forest Maple in the autumn?"

"Because its leaves always get read!"(red)

A man named Archibald Neal, or Neil, was killed on the line of the Great Western Railway, one mile east of the Bell River station, last Sunday morning. He had formerly been in the employ of Mr. Pierre Desjardins, at Stony Point, as a shoemaker, and had left on Saturday morning for Detroit to purchase a few things, and had reached Bell River Station on his way home; but unfortunately, he had imbibed enough of strong drink to render him oblivious, he therefore laid down on the track, doubtless to rest, and was run over by the train. His right hand and both legs were severed from his body. An inquest was held by Mr Alex. Bartlet, coroner, and a verdict returned in accordance with the foregoing facts.—*Herald.*

The "pepper dodge" is the latest refinement of street robbery in New York. A fellow meets you and throws Cayenne pepper in your eyes; his confederate comes up incquires the cause of your agony, assists you all in his power, picks your pockets, throws in a fresh handful of pepper, and leaves.

Yesterday's *Colonist* says:—"It is stated that Dr. Wood has voluntarily given himself up to the authorities of Michigan, and that they have accepted bail for him to stand his trial in November. The bail is $1,500—$1,000 by himself and $500 by Colonel Prince."

As a farmer named Shannon was attending a thrashing machine in the township of Blenheim on the 5th inst., his hand became entangled in the machinery and was greatly lacerated. One of his children ran into the house and told his mother what had happened. The circumstance so shoked her nervous system that she died soon afterwards.

The Kingston *Whig*, speaking of the Penitentiary, says:—"In Dr. Dill's cell were recently found, a cord of rope, a long file, a knife, and two iron bars! He is in the Black Hole, of course is to be flogged too! Had proper precautions been taken, these things never could have been gathered together—a word of time.

The ship *Elizabeth Jane*, which arrived in Quebec a few days ago from Plymouth, has on board 90 head of prize cattle, consisting of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and pigs, of the most valuable description, mostly purchased at the Royal Agricultural shows which were held this year at Salisbury and York, and which stock is destined for Canada and the States. The estimated value of the cattle is about £6,000.

THE ORDER OF FREEMASONS.—At the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, in this city, on the 9th inst., Sir Allan Napier McNab, Provincial Grand Master, presiding, the lodge declared itself independent of the Grand Lodge of England. A Grand Lodge was immediately organized under the name of Ancient Grand Lodge Free Masons of Canada, when M. W. Sir A. N. McNab was elected Grand Master; R. W. Thos. G Ridout, was elected Deputy Grand Master; V. W. Samuel D. Fowler was appointed Grand Senior Warden; V. W. Bro. Harmar was appointed Grand Registrar; Worthy Bro. Jamison was elected Grand Treasurer.

Births.

At Sandwich, on the 16th instant, Mrs. Cyrus Dobson, of a son.

At Sandwich, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Geo Bullock, of twins.

At Sandwich, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Stewart, (teacher,) of a daughter.

At Windsor, on the 17th instant, Mrs. George Shipley, of a son.

At Gosfield, C. W., on the 22nd ultimo Mrs. Colin Fox, of a daughter.

Married,

"At the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Chatham, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. English, John W. Bleadder, of Windsor, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late John Van Allen, of Chatham.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1857.

FLOUR, best warranted, - - - -	$5 25
" 2nd quality, - - - - -	5 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	1 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - - -	$0 00 to 1 50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " - - - - -	8 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, - -	$0 00 to 2 00
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 75
OATS, " " - - - -	0 30
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -	$0 00 to 1 00
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - - - -	0 80
HAY, per ton, - - - - - -	8 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, -	$0 25 to 0 30
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - - -	6 00
BEEF, do - - -	$0 00 to 5 00
BUTTER, per lb, - - - - -	0 16

DETROIT, Sept. 22, 1857.

Flour—Holders have advanced their pretensions a shade higher; $5.25 and 5 37½ being now the asking price. Sales 100 bbls at the inside and 100 do. at the outside figure also 100 bls white and 100 do. red, both on private terms.

Wheat—With the exception of a sale or two on private terms, we hear of little having been done. One was taken from the street at 92c for milling.

Corn—No demand. Held at 68 a 70c.

Oats—300 bu at 34c.

Provisions—From at previous rates.

Fish—No change.

Potatoes—31c best, from waggons.

Butter—Firkin selling at 17c. Good crock in demand at 20c.

Eggs—Dull at 10 a 11c.

TORONTO, Sept. 22, 1857.

The market was poorly supplied this morning. Wheat to the extent of 500 bushels was offered, some of which was of poor description, realizing only 3s 6d a 3s 8d per bu; the highest price paid was 5s per bushel.—The market was very much depressed.

Flour is also inactive, at $5 25 for Superfine; $5 75 a $6 for Fancy; $6 25 a $6 50 for Extra.

Oats are held at 2s 6d, although any quantity could not be sold above 2s 3d per bu.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Boulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amhersburg, C.W.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE!!

Within the Corporation of the Town of

SANDWICH.

TO be sold by auction on the ground, on 26th of September next, at 11 o'clock A.M. (except such lots as may be disposed of in the meantime by private contract,) the following valuable Lots of Land being the Eastermost parts of Lot 59 in the 1st concession of Sandwich, (formerly the estate of the late Alexander McKee,) viz.

First Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block A. Second Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Block B. Third Lots, 1, 2, 3, and 4, in Block C. Fourth Lots, 1, 2, and 3, in Block D,

As will be seen by reference to the plan thereof. The above lots are in parcels of 10 and 20 acres.

The above property is situate in a most picturesque and healthy part of the Township, and is within half a mile of the Town and is well adapted for country residences, having plenty of game around it with the advantage of good and extensive pasturage.

If sold by Auction, it will be sold subject to the conditions of sale, and Terms as to payment to be taken and there produced; but proposals for buying any of the lots will be in the meantime entertained on application to Col. JOHN PRINCE of the Park Farm Sandwich, or to THOMAS McKEE of the Town of Sandwich.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at a meeting of the County Council of the County of Essex, John B. Langhton and Thomas Salmon, Esquires, were appointed as Inspectors of Weights and Measures, of the County of Essex, under the authority of the Act 18th Vic. Chapter 133. The said Langhton to take charge of all matters relating to his office in the Municipalities of Sandwich, Maidstone, Tilbury West, Windsor, Rochester. The said Salmon in the Municipalities of Amhersburg, Anderdon, Malden, Colchester, Gosfield, and Mersea.

And under the authority of the Act 12th Vic. Chap. 85, at a meeting of the Quarter Sessions, of the County of Essex, held at the Town of Sandwich, on the 9th day of September instant, it was ordered that the Inspectors of Weights and Measures, so appointed should meet in their respective divisions on the following days:

Town of Sandwich,	20th October.
Village of Windsor,	26th October.
Town of Amhersburg,	9th October.
Village of Kingsville,	20th October.

At which times and places all persons interested, are required to be in attendance.

Arrival of the Indian.

Quebec, Sept. 19th.

The *Indian* arrived at 9 p. m., with 130 cabin and 100 steerage passengers and full cargo.

FRANCE.—Vague rumours were current in Paris of the approaching visit of the Pope at the Coronation of the Emperor.

The trade of Paris was improving.

Corn declining in France.

Spanish advices say that the Mexican Government had accepted the proposition for mediation.

It had been stated, in explanation of the concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier that they are merely there for review by the Emperor as he goes to Germany.

The Persian Government had proclaimed the legal equality of the different religious denominations.

Herat had not been evacuate . The British Minister had been received by the Shah.

London, Sept. 9.

The *Times* city article reports dullness on the funds and active demand for discounts.

The *Daily News* says speculation stagnant from absence of Indian news.

Napoleon had subscribed £100 sterling to relief funds and £400 had been subscribed by the Imperial Guard.

Baron Hookschild, Swedish Minister at London, is dead.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

The Moldavian Minister of the Interior and other Officials had been dismissed from office for abusing their functions.

Reports were again current on the Continent that England is about to raise another foreign legion; but they are premature.

A reconciliation between Naples and the Western Powers is spoken of as highly probable.

ITALY.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 5th. The official accounts say that he was well received, but it is stated that his servants were hissed and shouted at all the way from Bologne to Rome, and were only protected from injury by an escort of Dragoons.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 9th.

On Sunday last, in Pike Co., Ala., 37 persons were poisoned, 6 of whom are dead. A negro cook mixed arsenic with the food of the family, at the instigation of a Hungarian named Caskina.

Thomas Frazeel, the overseer's wife, two children, Miss Claude and a grand daughter are dead, and the others living are in a critical condition. The negro woman was burnt, and Caskina will undergo the same fate on the following Monday.

A Monster Reptile.

A correspondent of the Abingdon (U.S.) *Democrat*, writing from Walnut hill, Lee County, Va., who is, as the Democrat assures its readers, "a gentleman in whom implicit confidence may be placed," gives the following account of the killing of a monster reptile in Harland county, Ky He says:—

"About three weeks ago, five men went to gather whortleberries in the mountainous part of Harland county, Kentucky, and in their travels came to a small branch at the foot of a steep ridge, where they discovered a smooth beaten patch, or rather slide, that led from the branch up the ridge. Curiosity tempting them to know its meaning, they followed the trail to the top of the ridge, where, to their astonishment, they found about an acre of the ground perfectly smooth and destitute of vegetation, near the centre of which they discovered a small sink or cave, large enough to admit a salt barrel.

"They concluded to drop in a few stones, and presently their ears were saluted with a loud rumbling sound, accompanied with a rat ling noise, and an enormous serpent made i s appearance, blowing and spreading his head, and his forked tongue protruded. The men were struck with wonder and affright, and suddenly the atmosphere was filled with a smell so nauseating that three of the five men were taken very sick; the other two, discovering the condition of their companions, dragged them away from the abode of death. About two feet of the snake had, to their judgment, made its appearance, when they hurried home and told what they had seen to their neighbors.

"The next day were mounted some ten of the hardy mountaineers, armed with rifles, determined to destroy the monster. On approaching within one hundred yards of his snakeship, their horses suddenly became restive, and neither kindness nor force could make them go any nearer. The men dismounted, and hitching their horses, proceeded on foot with rifles cocked, to the mouth of the cave. They hurled in three or four large stones, and fell back some fifteen steps, when the same noise was heard as before, and out came the dreaded reptile, ready as his looks indicated, to crush the intruders.

"About the same length of the snake had appeared from the hole, when eight or ten bullets went through his head, and, as the monster died, he kept crawling out, until twenty feet of it at huge boa lay motionless on the ground. It was a rattlesnake with twenty-eight rattles—the first was four inches in diameter, the rest decreasing in size to the last. With difficulty the men dragged him home, and his skin can now be seen by the curious, in Harlan county."

THE STRENGTH OF DELHI.—The *Pays* gives the following account of the strength of Delhi as coming from a certain officer:—

"Delhi, at the moment of the breaking out of the insurrection, contained in depot the products of the cannon foundries of Kossipore, and the gun carriages and artillery material manufactured at Futteyghur, and those of the celebrated powder mills of Ichapooree. Independent of the heavy ordnance on the ramparts, it had in store 640 heavy guns, of the calibre from 18 to 24, intended to supply the different forts of the Calcutta Provi ence, besides 480 pieces of field artillery of the calibre of from 7 to 9, and 96 couses and 70 mortars. The store of projectiles and munitions was also very considerable. The Indian artillery has a well merited reputation, and all these guns are in excellent condition. At the time of the insurrection, there was not a single English regiment in Delhi. The native regiments of artillery and engineers did garrison duty, and this explains how it happens that the defence of the place is organized in such a regular manner. General Barnard went to a few days before his death. I cannot disguise from myself that I am before a new Sebastopol."

Jumped over Niagara Falls

CLIFTON, Sept. 12.

The curious visitor to the Clifton House may see written in the register book there, in a large but almost illegible handwriting, the name, W. T. Allen, England," and appended to it, in another hand, the words, "jumped off Table Rock, 11th." Such is the brief record of the latest tragic tale connected with Niagara Falls, which I shall endeavor to supplement with a few details.

W. T. Allen came hither yesterday by the afternoon train from Hamilton. He had it is thought, come through from Montreal.

The bar-tender remarked something singular in his manner, as if he had been drinking rather too freely; but judged it advisable to send up the champagne, and save annoyance.

Mr. Allen drank the wine, and was then furnished with paper, envelopes, pen and ink. He wrote two letters, folded them, and enclosed them in envelopes, which he addressed in a handwriting very different from that in the visitor's register,—blurred and almost illegible. One is for "Messrs Carter, Kerry & Co., Montreal, C. E." The other for Miss B. Allen, and I think the address is Spring Hall, Portugal (or Portland) Place, Dublin, Ireland. The poor man after this went to Table Rock, near to where the well known log is and walked into the water where it glides over the rocks in a sheet a few inches deep. He took off his hat, whirled it around his head, and flung it away into the mighty stream.—Then he was either himself carried away by the current, or, more probably, threw himself into it, in view of several spectators. The body has not yet been discovered.

Mr. Carter, of Montreal, was telegraphed for, and is expected to-night by the lightning train. He will probably take upon himself to open both letters, and we may then learn the reasons which prompted the poor young man to commit so deliberately this dreadful act.—*Cor. of the Hamilton Spectator.*

A NOVEL IDEA.—An editor down South has purchased a race horse at a cost of $2 000, for the purpose of catching his run-away subscribers. He must consider his subscribers pretty good at a "long run."

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS—AUTUMN OF 1857.

EASTERN—SIR J. B. ROBINSON.

L'Original,	Wednesday, 23rd Sept.
Ottawa,	Monday, 28th Sept.
Perth,	Tuesday, 6th Oct.
Brockville,	Tuesday, 13th October.
Cornwall,	Thursday, 22nd do

MIDLAND—MR. JUSTICE RICHARDS.

Whitby,	Monday, 21st Sept.
Peterboro'	Monday, 28th Sept.
Cobourg,	Thursday, 1st October.
Belleville,	Monday, 12th Oct.
Picton,	Thursday, 22nd Oct.
Kingston,	Tuesday, 27th Oct

HOME—MR. JUSTICE HAGARTY.

Sydenham,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
Milton,	Monday, 28th Sept
Merrittsville,	Monday, 5th October
Barrie,	Monday, 12th Oct.
Niagara,	Monday, 19th Oct.
Hamilton,	Wednesday, 28th Oct

OXFORD—MR. JUSTICE BURNS.

Cayuga,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
Simcoe,	Wednesday, 30th Sept
Hertford,	Tuesday, 6th October
Woodstock,	Friday, 16th October
Guelph,	Monday, 26th "
Berlin,	Monday, 2nd Nov.
Stratford,	Monday, 9th Nov.

WESTERN—MR. JUSTICE MCLEAN.

Goderich,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
St. Thomas,	Tuesday, 29th Sept
Chatham,	Tuesday, 6th Oct
Sandwich,	Tuesday, 13th Oct
Sarnia,	Tuesday, 20th Oct
London,	Tuesday, 27th Oct

TORONTO—CHIEF JUSTICE COMMON PLEAS
Monday, 12th October.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Maidstone Post Office September 16th, 1857.

Askin, F.	Johnson J.
McEwan R.	Harris C.
McEwan R.	Smith W. J.
Slmthers J.	Smith W. J.
Smith W. J.	Smith W. J.

MICHAEL TOOMEY, P. M.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the Town Hall Amherstburg, on Saturday the third of October next, the undermentioned Valuable lots of land, in the township of COLCHESTER, county of Essex:

East ½ of Lot No 18, S. side Maden road 100 acres.

North ½ of Lot No 19, S. side Malden road 100 acres, 10 acres chopped.

North ½ of Lot No 22 S. side Malden road 100 acres.

The above Lands will be offered for sale in 50 Acre Lots, upset price $6 per acre, 1 down, the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest. Title indisputable.

THOMAS PHILIP.

Amherstburg, 16th Sep. 1857.

SOIREE!!

THE ANNIVERSARY of the organization of the Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated in this place by a Soiree to be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the Evening of Tuesday the 29th inst.

Several eloquent speakers will address the assembly.

A good band will be present to add to the enjoyment.

Tickets, price 50 cents; can be obtained at most of the Stores in the Town.

SAMUEL R. McGEE,
Recording Scribe

Amherstburg, Sept. 14th, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 16, 1857.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,

Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.

Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

Amherstburg, 14th September, 1857.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.

B. F. DELISLE.

Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musicians Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 55 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of this work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address without delay to

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

To EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisment (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named, in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

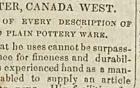
Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.



WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the fineness of its fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virture of the said writ And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Riddalle.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Hedley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Riddalle.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature,

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share - - -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.
And for three years - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, like with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE ! ! !

THE farm consisting of part of lots 54, 55, and 56, containing about 63 acres, and under cultivation, within a mile of the Town of Sandwich, upon the Sandwich street. There is a good Frame House and Barn upon the Lot. The Land cannot be excelled for farming purposes, and affords a good inducement to any person who wishes to purchase within a short distance of the Town.

For particulars apply to

J. R. BERTHOLET, Amherstburg, or C. F. LABADIE Sandwich,

September 2nd, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby required to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

PARTIES desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DEMARAIS, Esq., Farmer of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas *H.* Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 20 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave

August 5th, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends, *He* proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able *to* secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Bines, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. A. Morrison, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq, F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

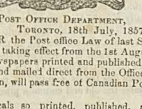
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabro, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. T. Gait, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Eduction to Agriculture, or Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 3 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

30 AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, theliver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system,

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases!

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Dysentery	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

* Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1m43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 2.
" No. 20 " No. 4.

WHITING'S Wisconsin, " No. 98.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at.

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS,

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Card Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

Agriculture and Science.

From the Fruit Garden.

Gathering, Packing, and Preservation of Fruits.

This is a branch of the general subject of fruit culture and management that requires the most careful attention; for it is quite useless to take pains in producing fine fruits, without taking equal pains in gathering, preserving, and sending them to the table or the market in a sound, sightly, and proper condition. Very few fruit growers seem to appreciate this part of their business. Fruit dealers at home and abroad complain of the careless and slovenly manner in which our fruits are gathered, packed and presented in the market, and would gladly pay a double price for them in a better condition. The first consideration is—

The period of maturity at which fruits should be gathered.—The stone fruits generally are allowed to reach perfect maturity, or within four or five days of it, on the tree. In moist, cool seasons particularly, they are benefitted by being gathered a few days before maturity, and allowed to ripen in a dry, warm room; they part with the water contained in their juices, which thus become better elaborated and more sugary and high flavored.

Summer pears, too, on the same principle, require to be gathered, as a general thing, from a week to a fortnight before their maturity. Sweet summer pears such as are inclined to become *mealy*, are entirely worthless when ripened on the tree, and many very excellent varieties are condemned on this account. Such as these should be gathered the moment the skin begins to change color in the least degree.

Summer Apples, too, and especially those inclined to *mealiness*, should be picked early; as soon as the skin begins to change color, otherwise they part with their juices, and become worthless. Ripeness is indicated by the seeds turning dark colored, and by the stem parting readily from the tree when it is lifted upwards.

Winter Apples and Pears should be allowed to remain on the trees as long as vegetation is active, or until frosts are apprehended.

Grapes, Berries, &c., are allowed to attain perfect maturity before being gathered.

Mode of Gathering.—Unless it be a few specimens wanted for immediate use, which may be taken with some of the contrivances mentioned under the head of implements, all fruits should be gathered by the hand. The branch to be gathered from should first be taken off, one by one, with their stems attached. (For fruits neither keep so well, nor look so well, without the stems.) They are then laid carefully in single layers in broad shallow baskets, the bottoms of which should be covered with paper or moss, to prevent bruises.

When more than one layer of fruit is laid in the same basket, some soft paper, dry moss, hay, or other material, ought to separate them; for it is difficult to place one layer immediately upon another, and especially if the fruits are approaching maturity, without bruising them more or less. Fruit should only be gathered in dry weather, and in the dry time of the day.

Disposition of the Fruits after gathering.—When they are thus in the baskets, if summer fruits, they are carried in-doors to the fruit room and arranged on shelves or tables in thin layers, or they are carefully transferred one by one into market baskets and carried to market on an easy spring wagon, if not by steamboat or railroad, by which jarring or jolting will be avoided. Treated in this manner, they will be in fine marketable condition, and one basket will sell for as much as four, carelessly picked, thrown into baskets, and tumbled out of them into a barrel or wagon box.

Ripe fruits may be kept in good condition for a considerable period of time, in an ice-house, or in some of the recently invented fruit preservers, and even in very cool dry cellars. The vessels in which they are deposited, should be perfectly clean, that no unpleasant flavor may be imparted to them.

Winter Fruits intended for long keeping are transferred by hand from the baskets in which they are gathered on the tree, into large ones in which they can be carried into a dry cool room, where they are laid in heaps, which may be three or four deep, where they may remain for a couple of weeks, during which time they will have parted with considerable moisture and be quite dry. They will then be fit for packing.

Clean, new barrels should be procured and the fruits should be carefully assorted. For shipping to distant or foreign markets, *the best only* should be selected; all bruised, wormy, knotty specimens being laid aside for home consumption. They are then placed in the barrels, by hand, arranged regularly in layers, so that no spaces will exist, by which the fruits may shift, roll, or knock against one another. The barrels are then tightly headed up, so that the head presses firmly on the fruits; some people recommend placing a layer of clean moss or soft paper, both on the bottom and top of the barrel; but this is not necessary where the packing and heading are performed carefully. After packing, the barrels must be sent to market in such a manner as never to be jolted or rolled, any more than they would be on men's shoulders, or an easy spring waggon or sled, or by a water conveyance.

Fruit Rooms.—A fruit room is a structure set apart exclusively for the preservation of fruit. Its great requisites are, perfect security from moisture or dampness, exclusion from light, and a uniform temperature. If these points are obtained, no matter where, how, or of what material the fruit room be constructed. It may be built of stone, brick, clay, or wood, above or below ground, as circumstances or taste may dictate.

A good, dry, and cool cellar, is as good a place for keeping fruit in as can be provided; but the great objection to cellars used for other purposes is, that currents of air are frequently admitted, and too much light, by which the temperature is changed, decay promoted, or the fruits dried and shrivelled. There are, also, other objects that unavoidably saturated the air more or less with moisture.

Where a fruit room is built on the surface of the ground, it should be on the ice house principle of double walls and doors, to prevent access of either heat or cold from without. A good cellar or cave, built in a dry, sandy, or gravelly bank, or side hill, will answer every purpose. The walls may be of stone, brick, or timber; the roof should be thick, with a slope sufficient to throw off water freely, and the earth above should also be so graded that water will flow away as fast as it falls. Provision may be made for lighting and ventilating in the roof, and the door or doors should be double.

The interior should be fitted up with shelves and bins, with places for barrels or other articles, in which fruits are packed.

Attention to fruits in the cellar or fruit room.—The decay of fruits is caused either by bruises or by a fungus, or species of mould, that increases rapidly and attacks all decay that increases rapidly and attacks all fruits within its reach. It is, therefore, necessary to examine fruits frequently, and remove all that show any symptoms of decay, before they have either affected others or tainted the atmosphere of the room.

Important Improvement in Selecting Seed Wheat.

In the selection of seed wheat, take at least six bushels of a good quality, then take a sieve or screen with holes sufficiently large, so that 5 bushels of the 6 will pass through it. The one bushel that remains will be kernels of the larger size, and this should be used for seed. When this seed is sown and germinates, it will be found that the blades which spring from it will be uniform, and possess the same healthy appearance, and will maintain the same equality until the time of harvesting. Thus instead of having so great a proportion of small weakly stocks stat from diseased or pinched kernels, which can never produce any thing but small straw and consequently wheat of an inferior quality, the whole will stand a fair chance to come to maturity, divested of many evils which attend the sowing of grain where sifting is neglected.

But, says the reader, this important discovery of which you speak, don't amount to anything after all. It has been known for years, that to sift out the small grains from seed-wheat is a good idea, and is now generally practised among our best farmers. I will respectfully ask such, have you ever known sifting carried to the extent I propose? If you have not, you know but little of the real benefits that will result from this discovery and practice in accordance with its reasonable theory.

I am informed that Isaac Bowels, Esq, of this town, tried the experiment the past season, and the result was what we had good reason to expect, the most perfect growth of wheat he has ever raised. I believe if this practice should be adopted generally by the farmers of this State, the quality and quantity of the wheat crop would in a very few years be increased one quarter by the simple process of sifting seed in the proportion I have named, and no farmer need be afraid of injuring his seed by using the principle to too great an extreme. The improvement is within the reach of every farmer, and he can satisfy himself on this point.—*Maine Farmer.*

TOMATO FIGS.—Take six pounds of sugar to one peck, or sixteen pounds of fruit. Scald, and remove the skin in the usual way. Cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates, and they are clarified. They are then to be taken out, spread on dishes flattened and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them while drying; after which pack them down in boxes treating each layer with powdered sugar. Boil the remainder of the syrup, and bottle it for use. They will keep from year to year, and retain a nice flavour. The year should, or single tomatoes, answer the best purpose.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making blackberry syrup. This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1832 it was successful in more than one case of cholera:

To two quarts of juice of blackberries, add one pound of loaf sugar, ½ oz of nutmegs, ½ oz. cinnamon, pulverised, ½ oz. cloves, ½ oz. allspice, do. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of good proof brandy. From a tea-spoonful to a wine glass according to the age of the patient till relieved, is to be given.

HOW TO MAKE TEA PROPERLY.—The proper way to make a good cup of tea is a matter of some importance. The plan which I have practised for these twelve months is this: The teapot is at once filled up with boiling water; then tea is put into the pot, and is allowed to stand for five minutes before it is used; the leaves gradually absorb the water, and as gradually sink to the bottom; the result is, that the tea leaves are not scalded, as they are when boiling water is poured over them, and you get all the true flavor of the tea. In truth much less tea is required in this way than under the old and common practice.

BUTTERMILK.—It is not generally known that buttermilk can be used for many purposes in domestic affairs; and in consequence it is often thrown away or given to pigs.—New buttermilk, as a drink, is cooling and moist, the best remedy for a hot, thirsty stomach, good for hoarseness, excellent in consumptions and fevers, and also for constipation of the bowels. When stale and sour, it may be used in combination with bi-carbonate of soda for the making of bread, pastry, &c. The bread, buns and rolls made with it are excellent, keeping moist and good much longer than those made with yeast.

A HINT.—The weather destroys more tools than hard work, with some farmers; and more valuable time is lost hunting up and repairing lost implements than their original cost.

SCOTCH BUNS.—Take, of white flour, two pounds; bicarbonate of soda, 2 drachms; salt, quarter of an ounce; sour buttermilk, one pint or twenty ounces. Mix and bake the same as for tea cakes.

Six of the most beautiful names of the English language, begin with an H, which is just a little breath; heart, home, health, hearth, happiness and heaven

Mirth and Wit.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—A Western editor and his wife were walking out once in the bright moon light one evening. The wife was of an exceedingly poetical nature, and said to her mate, "Notice that moon—how bright, and calm, and beautiful!" "Couldn't think of noticing it," returned the editor, "for any thing less than usual rates—a dollar and fifty cents for twelve lines."

There is a big streak of truth in the following: "Good nature is good policy We frequently see a small measure of talent, but associated with kind manners and a genial disposition, rapidly making its way to fortune or distinction while a much larger measure of ability, but clogged with a churlish temper and an ungracious deportment lingers in the back ground, neglected and disparaged."

An Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass: "Pat, did you ever see so thin a woman as that before? "Thin" replied the other, "Botherashen I seen a man as thin as two of her put together, I have."

The best description of weakness we ever heard is contained in the young query to his wife, when she gave him some chicken broth if she would not try to coax that chicken just to wade thrugh the soup once more!

To a fond mother, whose children were at the time making themselves disagreeable, a gentleman observed: "I have a decided preference for bad children, madam." "How strange—and, pray, for what reason?" said she. "Because they are always sent out of the room."

It is said that the kind mothers of the East are grown so affectionate that they give their children chloroform previous to whipping them.

It has been thought that people are degenerating, because they don't live as long as they did in the days of Methuselah; but the fact is, provisions are so high that nobody can afford to live very long.

I think, said a farmer, I should make a good Legislator, for I use their language. I proceed to-day, this other day, with a request for immediate payment; one I ordered to be laid on the table, and the other to be read that day six months.

If you wish to undertake any important enterprise, be sure and consult your wife. If she agrees with you, fly into her arms; if she does not; into a passion. What's her judgement good for, except to ratify the opinions of that Solomon, yourself?

An Irishman, seeing a crowd of people approaching asked what was the matter. "A man going to be buried," was the reply "Oh replied he'll stop to see that, for we carry them in our country."

There is a Quaker in Vermont who is so attached to the principles of the Peace Society, that he will not have a single flower in his garden; for "It's terrible," he says, "to walk out in the Spring and to see the flowers in all directions with *shooting pistols!*"

"Sammy, my boy, what are you crying for?" Bill throwed the Bible at me, and hit me on the head." "Well, you are the only one in the family on whom the Bible ever had any impression."

A person seeing a mischievous boy busily employed in throwing stones at the gallows, called out lustily. "Go it my little fellow, I warrant you you'll come to the mark at last."

A SCRIPTURAL WIFE.—A story is told of a grave divine on Cape Cod, who, not long since, awoke from a comfortable nap in his chair, and discovered his valuable helpmate mending his trousers. Inspired with a love of fun which seldom affected him, he inquired. "Why are you, my dear, like the evil adversary spoken of in Scripture?" Of course she was unable to discover any re semblance. "Because," said he, "while the husbandman slept, you sawed the tares."

A young and beautiful, but poor widow was about to marry a rich old widower. Her friends wished to know why she want ed to marry him. She replied, "for pure love; I love the ground (meaning the farm probably,) on which he walks, and the very house in which he lives." There is a platonic love for you! There is none of your school girl romance in that.

Boswell was talking one evening in St. James' Park, with much vanity; said his friend Temple, "We have heard of many kinds of bobby horses, but, Boswell, you ride upon yourself."

A fellow went, a few weeks since, into the store of a fashionable milliner. "Have you any shirts, madam?" asked he.—"Yes you fool! all kinds." "What do you ask a cord?" said the chap. "A cord!" replied the woman. "Yes, I want about a cord. Up in our diggins the petticoats has gin out I see you advertise *corded shirts*," and I thought while my hand was in, I'd take what you had corded up." The milliner fainted.

"Are you fond of *Hogg's Tales?*" said a rather verdant lady to a shepherd. "Yes, I like'em roasted or salt on'em," was the response. "No—but I mean have you read Hogg's Tales?" Now," said the bumpkin, "our hogs are all white or black—I dont think there is a red one among 'em."

About the hardest case ever heard of was a murderer named William Stone, executed many years since in Exeter, N. H. Just before the rope was placed around his neck he requested the Sheriff to give him a mug of ale. The request being promptly acceded to he took the mug and commenced blowing the froth from the ale. "What are you doing that for?" nervously asked the Sheriff. "Because," returned the scoundrel, "I don't think froth is healthy."

The editor of the Lynn (Mass.) *News* thinks children's game are becoming popular with older persons now-a days, as he has seen, recently, "a large number of full grown men *chasing hoops* in our streets."

A young lady being asked by a warm theologian which party in church she was most in favor of, she replied that she preferred a weddinn party.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Customer's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last, Francis Monsoon, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co. 1857. 1857. North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
MISSISSIPPI,
A. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the best and most comfortable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " Wright,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, "

(New Propeller building)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having been specially fitted up as accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad line.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all now and stanned first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo.
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, R B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, } A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } R. BANCROFT & Co.,
" Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BOWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.

Or to the Subscriber, or J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have applied to purchase on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS,

CUSTOM MILLING

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Farmers, and all others who may require Gristing to be done, that he is now prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK

in all its branches at the SANDWICH **Flouring Mills**, which have been thoroughly renewed, and are now capable of making the very best description of Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

will always be kept on hand, either at the Mill, or at the Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, and Buckwheat Flour Depot of G. & G. A. Bullock, where the highest price will be paid for all kinds of Grain.

BUCKWHEAT

GROUND ON FRIDAYS ONLY.

N. B.—The CARDING MACHINE will be in operation in about five days.

GEO. BULLOCK.

Sandwich, 1st Dec., 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD, of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

HENNELL HOUSE;

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in finstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased these large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good Old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

This COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. B. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REDDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient Maidstone Cross. September 1s., 1857.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is handy and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling will be ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River, Township of Rochester, May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany; 2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester.

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not exceeded at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,

Late of New-York, AGENT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company, and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies altered, are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,

ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JOS. WOODBRIDGE

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that the same has been duly served on the said Amos C. Brush, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action of debt for one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said county court thereupon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice is first published on Thursthe thirtieth day of July. A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL, about 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1857. NO. 32.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, S. A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1 P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work on the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of Doors, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Baggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,
JOSEPH WINTERS.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. Two doors above the Theatre.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M, to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, Mr. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.
All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.
Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.
A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.
Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.
JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.
Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.
He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.
THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap, by
P. A. LAFFERTY
Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

Select Poetry.

True Blue.

[TUNE: *"I've kissed and I've prattled with fifty fair maids."*]

There are fifty fine colors that flaunt and flare,
All pleasant and easy to see;
But of all the fine colors that dance in the air,
True Blue's the color for me.

True Blue is the color of good true love,
For it melts in woman's eye;
True Blue is the color of Heaven above,
For it beams in the azure sky.

True Blue is the vest that Nature free,
Has spread round the joyous earth;
True Blue is the hue of the dancing sea,
As it gave to beauty birth.

True Blue, it flows in the soft blue vein,
Of a bosom that's fair and true,
As the tint, softened by Heaven's own rain,
Is tinged by the Heavenly hue.

True Blue, it flows in the soft blue vale,
Where the fond hearts love to roam,
It curls in the smoke from the sheltered dale,
As it guides the wanderer home.

True Blue hangs glorious over the wave,
From a thousand ships unfurled;
It clothes the breast of the British brave,
As they bear it round the world.

And when skies grow dark and wild winds yell,
If he sees but a streak of blue,
The steersman is glad, for he knows all's well,
And his guardian angel's true.

Then let all the gay colors go flaunt and flare,
All pleasant and gay to see,
True Blue's the color alone to wear,
True Blue's the color for me.

The Night Before the Wedding.

"This must be the last of your wedding gifts, Vanika," said madame Brentano, handing a small package to her daughter.

"As you are to be married to-morrow, and it is now quite late in the evening, I think there will be no more."

"Mother!" said the young girl, in a frightened tone, bolting on a small jet neck lace, the contents of the package, "see it is black! It is ominous. Oh, what grief can be in store for Henry and me!"

"None, none, Vanika!—this is mere folly," said her mother in a kind tone of rebuke.

But it was some minutes before the young maiden recovered her calmness. Then conquering her weakness by a violent effort she said lightly:

"Am I not silly, mother? You will laugh when I tell you it, but my blood ran cold, and my flesh seemed to creep, as I touched this bauble, as it had been a serpent. See, I do not mind it now!"

Vanika Brentano was the only child of wealthy Prussian commoners. She had long been betrothed to Henry Werder, a young officer in the Prussian army, but, owing to the war in Europe, their wedding had been long delayed. Now, however, there was peace, and the lovers were to be united the day after the one toward the end of which my story commences. Vanika was devotedly attached to her betrothed, and too happy at the near approach of their nuptials to allow the black necklace to disquiet her long. Her parents left the room, and, throwing herself into a chair, she leaned her head against its back, and sank into a reverie, her fingers mechanically playing the while with her last gift. It was easy to see that her reflections were of a pleasant nature, for, ever and anon, a beautiful smile stole over her features, and fading gradually away, still left the same expression of quiet happiness. She had been sitting there some time, when another person entered the room. The intruder was a young handsome man dressed in the Prussian uniform. His face was pale, and wore an agitated look, strongly contrasting with the peaceful smile on Vanika's lips. She did not hear him enter, and he stood for a moment looking with his eyes beaming tenderness upon her; then, with the air of a man who had a distressing duty to perform, he advanced and stood before her.

"Henry!" she exclaimed, starting to her feet. "I did not expect you this evening. Has anything happened?"

"Much, much, Vanika. Sit down again, and I will take this stool at your feet. My own beloved, I come to tell you that our wedding must be postponed."

"Our wedding!" cried the astonished girl.

"Even so! You are astonished, perhaps hurt; have I told you too abruptly? Look in my face, Vanika, and see what I suffered before I would grieve you with my bad news."

"But, Henry, I do not understand. Why must we wait still longer?"

"Because I must leave you in twenty minutes."

"Leave me."

"Yes! Napoleon, has left Elba, and is even now in Paris. Our troops leave the city in half an hour."

"Henry! am I awake? No, no, Henry; you are not in earnest. Ah!" she said, shudder ing, as she caught sight of the necklace, "I said it was ominous! I—I—Henry, you cannot leave me. Too night, too! the very night before our wedding!"

"Vaninka, do not tremble and sob so! Vanika!" he cried, straining her to his breast, "I must go; see the clock points to the time I set to leave you, Vaninka! She has fainted. Better so!" And kissing her pale face again and again, he laid her on the sofa, and went in search of her parents. A few words told them all, and bearing their fervent blessing, he departed.

Weeks passed, and Vaninka heard nothing from her lover. She grew pale and thin, her movements were languid, and her former light step grew slow and heavy. She no longer sang at her work but would let her hands fall listlessly into her lap, and heave deep sighs, while sometimes the great tears rolled unheeded down her cheeks.

At length there came the news of the battle of Waterloo. Napoleon had been defeated, and all Europe was ringing with the tidings. Vaninka's suspense now amounted to perfect agony. "Henry!" she would cry. "Is he killed! Oh, when will he come!"

One morning, when she was seated with her mother, sewing, she was told that a Prussian officer waited to see her. With her heart trembling between fear and hope, she obeyed the summons. As she slowly entered the room, a stranger rose, and advanced to meet her.

"Mademoiselle Brentano," he inquired, bowing.

"The same. Will you be seated, sir?"

"I am Frederick Listen. I served in the battle of Waterloo, in the same regiment with Henry Werder, and he requested me to deliver this to you." As he finished he placed a small package in her hands.

"Why does he not come himself? He is not dead! Oh, say he is not dead!" she said in a voice of such imploring agony that the young soldier felt the tears rise in his eyes.

"Lady," he said, in a sad tone, "Henry fell at Waterloo."

She did not scream nor faint, but sank into the chair near her with only a moan of agony. He mistook her silent, tearless agony for calmness, and began to relate the particulars of his comrade's death, and delivered his sad message to his betrothed. Vaninka heard every word, but she neither spoke nor stirred, but sat with her eyes fixed on the little package he had given her. He left her, and her mother found her, half an hour after, still in the same position.

"Vaninka," she said, "who was your visitor?"

There was no answer.

"Vaninka!" she said again. "Are you ill?" and she laid her hand gently upon her arm.

"Dead, mother, dead!" she said, now raising her eyes.

"Who is dead, darling?" asked her mother, frightened at her strange tone.

Vaninka slowly opened the package, drew out the ring and hair it contained, and murmured, "Henry! Oh, mother, he is dead!" She fell sobbing into her mother's arms.

* * * * *

We change the scene now to Waterloo, in the latter part of the battle between the armies of Napoleon and Wellington. The moment we choose was the one in which the Imperial Guard of the Emperor threw themselves with desperate valour between the advancing Prussian forces and the English army, to prevent their joining their strength. Henry Werder, at the head of his regiment, felt his heart throb with intense excitement, as the two immense columns the flower of the French army, advanced upon the English troops. They came on in silence, until within range of the batteries prepared to receive them; then a terrible discharge, seeming to rend heaven and earth, scattered death among their ranks.—Still the veterans advanced; the honor of the nation was in peril; they could die, but not turn before the enemy. Another discharge and the Prussian troops, who had been rapidly nearing the scene of action, then dashed amongst them. The Garde Imperiale de Napoleon was utterly annihilated. One exultant shout was raised by the allied armies as this fearful crisis was decided in their favour.

But where in the moment of victory, was Henry? Stretched upon the field, his head supported by his fellow officer, Frederick Listen, and the life blood flowing from a wound in his breast.

"Frederick!" he murmured, in a dying voice, "you will see Vaninka?"

"If I live," answered his comrade, with deep emotion.

"You will give her this ring, and cut some of my hair off for her. Tell her my dying thoughts were all of her. Heaven bless you, my comrade. Farewell!" and his head fell heavily back.

"Dead!" said Frederick, "and I must leave him here!"

Frederick was mistaken. Henry was mistaken. Henry was not dead; he had only fainted. Some hours afterwards he was lying on a hospital bed in a raving delirium. For weeks life and death were in the balance; then a young strong constitution triumphed and he began to mend. His Physician positively forbade his returning to Prussia, and, warning him that his lungs were much affected, he recommended a winter in Italy. Writing a long letter to Vaninka to explain his long absence, Henry made his preparations, and, after an illness of over three months, started in the early part of October for Naples. He remained there, gaining health and strength, until the next June, and then started for home. During his residence in Italy, he had written again and again to both Vaninka and Frederick, and wondered why he had received no letter in answer. His epistles never reached them.

* * * * *

We now return to Vaninka. Contrary to the fears of her friends, she had seemed to bear her loss with calmness. She had been so long in a state of agonizing suspense, that any certainty, even this direful one, was a relief. Still her step did not regain its elasticity, and her grief if not loud, was deep. Her friends mistook despair for calmness.—She grew paler and thinner, and now frequently kept her room for days together.

Her lover had been gone some eight months when her hand was again sought in marriage. George Weimar was a gentleman old man, and of about seventy years of age wealthy, and of large influence in his native town. He was an old friend of Vaninka's father, and had long thought of seeking Vaninka for his bride. When, however, he had seen the place so coveted about to be worthily filled, he had kept quiet on the subject of his desires, and cultivated the acquaintance of his lady-love's betrothed.—Now, deceived as others were by Vaninka's quiet demeanour, he advanced his suit. Her parents, knowing that he would spare no pains or expense to make her happy, urged their child to accept his offer, and she consented to see him.

"Mr. Weimar," she said, "I wished to tell you how grateful I feel for your kind and flattering offer, and to place my situation full before you. God alone knows how entirely my heart is occupied by my dead love. Since I heard of my irreparable loss, I have felt that I should ere long join him; still, I endeavored faithfully to perform the duties left to me. I do not think I shall live long, but, if I can by any means add to the happiness of another, God has granted me the will to do so. If you will accept my hand, knowing that my heart is in Henry's grave, it is yours, and I will endeavor to fulfil my duties as a wife, trusting in your love and indulgence to forgive me if I fail in making you happy while I am with you."

The good old man was too happy to have his offer accepted on any terms, and he thanked her warmly. A day was soon set for the wedding, and all things were making ready.

Mr. Weimar hoped, by travelling and other diversions of her mind, to raise the bride's spirits and prolong her feeble life.

* * * * *

Again it was the night before Vaninka's wedding, and again she was seated lost in thought, in the same chair that we first saw her in. Now, alas, the reverie was a very painful one, and low, choking sobs took the place of her former happy smiles. She was sitting painfully reflecting on the past when a shadow fell on the ground before her. He stood with his back to the lights; she could not see his face, but something made her heart stand still as she arose to greet him. He only said one word, "Vaninka!" and, exclaiming, "Henry!" she sprang to his embrace. He caught her passionately to his breast, and held her there as if he feared another separation.

"So," said a pleasant voice at the door, "there is a change of bridegrooms," and Mr. Weimar entered the room. Vaninka stood a moment confused, but, taking her hand, he placed it in Henry's saying, "Take her, Henry; she is too young, good, and handsome for an old man like myself. I was an old fool to think of it. Take her, and my warmest blessings attend your union."

This time Vaninka's wedding was not postponed, and she wore a white dress in the bridal morning. Henry stood before the altar, Mr. Weimar, watched the happy, blushing face of the bride, owned that he could not have called up, with all his devotion, such an expression of perfect love and joy.

Miscellany.

A COSTLY AND SWORDISH FASHION.—When will ladies learn that it is neither elegant nor fashionable to trail a quarter or half a yard of costly silk after them in the mud and dirt of our streets? When will they learn that it is nothing but a vulgar, ostentatious and ridiculous display, a coarse, vain mind, too selfish in the gratification of folly, to reflect upon the toil and care by which the money was earned that purchased the expensive dress to be thus wantonly abused. In Paris and London none but the most abandoned and vicious dress in this ridiculous way. Gentlewomen and all women who wish to be thought respectable, have their dresses carefully made to nearly reach the ground, only without touching it, reserving for the drawing-room exclusively, their trailing dresses.—*Buffalo Daily Press*

A LIVE "DEAD HEAD."—The Detroit papers, a few days ago, stated that the locomotive upon the Express train over one of the roads to that city, came into the depot with a "dead head" in front, in the shape of a large ram. But we have a more remarkable instance of the "free pass" system to record. The engine "Rochester," two or three nights ago, drawing the Express train which reached the city at 4 o'clock on night arrived at the depot of the Central road with a yearling heifer snugly deposited on the bumper over the pilot. One leg had been broken, but otherwise it was "alive and kicking." Where it came from, or whose property it was, no one knew. The engineer of the train was not aware that he had a dead head passenger in front until the train arrived in the depot.

MASTER WATERLOO.—A somewhat curious case is about to be submitted to the Civil Tribunal of Amsterdam:—An inhabitant of that city presented himself on the 18th June last at the office of the registrar of Births and stated that having had a child born on that day, anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, has given it the name of Peter Henry Waterloo, and wished him to be so registered. The official remarked that Waterloo, was not a regular Christian name, and that consequently it must be considered as a surname; he therefore declined to register that name on the ground that by article 63 of Dutch Civil Code no one can change or add to his surname without the authorisation of the king. The father of the child has taken legal proceedings to compel the registration of the names he has chosen, and decision of the tribunal is looked forward to with interest.

IMAGINATION.—Thomas Fuller relates a curious incident which is truly characteristic, and shows how fancy will put life into young limbs. "A gentleman," he says, "having led a company of children beyond their usual journey, they began to be weary, and jointly cried to him to carry them, which, because of their multitude, he could not do, but he told them he would provide them horses to ride on. Then cutting little wands out of the hedges as nags for them, and a larger one for himself, they mounted, and those who could scarce stand before, now full of mirth, bounded cheerfully home.

PATENT POCKET BOOK.—We were shown samples of a new style of Pocket Book, which was invented by D. C. Smith of this place, who is the Patentee. This book will destroy the pick pocket business. It is so constructed as to fasten at the option of the owner, to any portion of his pockets, and cannot be removed without warning the owner. This valuable book will command the attention of the public at large and will find a ready sale. It has long been needed by travellers who have valuable papers to carry.—*Tecumseh Herold.*

A RAILWAY CONVENIENCE.—A gentleman in Milwaukee, as we learn from the *Sentinel*, has invented an ingenious and simple affair which he calls a "Railway Indicator." The invention consists of a small box placed within the car, containing the names of the stations, and having a bell, and a wire leading to the outside of the car. On approaching the station, the brakesman pulls the wire, the bell is struck, and the cylinder revolves once, exhibiting the name of the station.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Persons of plethoric habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousness from a sudden determination of the blood to the brain, will find great benefit from a course of Holloway's Pills. Epilepsy, spasms, convulsions, hysterics, palpitation of heart, and all affections arising from disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems, are cured by a steady and persevering adherence to this mild cathartic. It regulates the action of the great internal organs, and thus equalizes the circulation.

Some idea of the extent of the great wall of China may be gathered by a remark of Dr. Bowring in a lecture on that country recently delivered in England. He said that if all the bricks, stone and masonry in Great Britain were gathered together, they would not furnish materials enough for such a wall as the wall of China, and that if all the materials in the buildings of London were put together, they would not make the towers and turrets that adorn it.

Letters from England say that an attempt will be made to launch the *Great Eastern* steamship about the 5th October, the tides at that date being the highest of the month.

AN ORIGINAL SENTIMENT.—A Durham paper reports the speech of a gallant gentleman who, proposing the health of the ladies, remarked that if he might be allowed to couple with the toast a sentiment, which was peculiarly proper in the present day, he would say—"May their virtues be ample as their petticoats, and their faults be smaller than their bonnets."—(Immense laughter.)

NOVEL TIMEPIECE.—A watchmaker of Newport has in his shop-window a timepiece of peculiar construction and recent invention, showing the hour not at Greenwich alone, but in all parts of the world. The names of places of note are arranged in a circle, according to their respective longitudes. The clock, which has been registered, will save captains and others much trouble.

Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Governor General of British North America, is gazetted as Privy Councellor. This entitles him to prefix "Right Honourable" to his name.

THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.—The Mayor of Chicago is thus described by a correspondent of the Boston Journal. A look at his picture may convert many to Greeley's belief that "fops" are wanted very much in this country just now. "He stands six feet in his stockings. Old straw hat turned down all around like cotton umbrella—no neckcloth—short, bad-fitting linen coat—loose unmentionables, which looked as if he had jumped too far into them and hadn't time to get back—unblacked, untied shoes, three times too large—and a slight stoop to the tall figure, and the picture is complete. You see him?—Well, sir, that shabby, elephantine individual, who looks as if he had not a cent in the world, is Johannes Longatus, Mayor of Chicago, and he is worth five hundred thousand dollars."

The Baltimore *Clipper* gives the following euphonious names under which the clubs of the so-called "American party" are rallying for the campaign: Diggers, Black Snakes, Stay Laces, Plug Uglies, Rough Skins, Hard Times, Little Fellows, Blood Tubs, Dips, Ranters, and Rip Raps.

WILL ENGLAND PUT DOWN THE INDIAN REVOLT!—The question has been asked, will England be able to put down the Insurrection? We ask, in turn, why not? She is the most powerful nation on the face of the globe—she has not only her own wealth, but the wealth of the world at her command; she has no enemies in Europe to disturb her tranquility at home, and she has, also time, confronted all Europe in arms from 1793 to 1801, she subsidized all Europe to fight her battles against republican France. From 1803 to 1809, she had no less than three coalitions against her, of Austria, Prussia and Russia. From 1809 to 1812, she stood alone with her allies—Spain and Portugal—against all Europe and even that time till 1815, she was at the head of the European coalition against Napoleon. In 1812 her expenditure was £96,000,000 sterling, in 1813 it exceeded £100,000,000, in 1814 it swelled to £118,000,000, and in 1815 it reached the incredible figure of £126,000,000. There is nothing like this in all history. Those who think that the great public debt with which she is burthened will prevent her in future from making such exertions as she did in times past, have not reflected that she is now much more able to sustain a war than then; that the value of her private property is three times as great; that her tonnage has more than doubled itself—that from the increase of gold and silver money, is not worth more than half what it was at that time—that, consequently, had everything else remained precisely as it was, the debt would be only half its nominal value, and that her advancement in all other respects being considered, she has three times the ability to pay. Above all, her sons are disciplined to the race the most persevering, the most indomitable, the most energetic of which there is any account.—She will not only conquer, but she would do so in spite of all Europe, and with all Europe leagued against her. It has been suggested that she will meet with difficulties in raising troops, as she did in the Russian war; but the English people had no particular grudge against the Russians, and no particular partiality for the Turks. The case is different here. India is their own soil.—They will enlist thousands to defend it. If necessary, Parliament can alter the constitution, so as to allow the militia to be sent out of the kingdom, and the nation will sanction the act. England will take severe vengeance for the atrocious cruelties to which her children have been subject in India, and she will lay the foundation of her power too deep to be shaken again.—*Richmond Whig.*

A White Girl kidnapped and sold as a Slave.

The New Orleans correspondent of the St. Louis *Leader* gives the following account of the kidnapping and sale of a white girl:

"One of the principal sensations in this vicinity since my last, has been the flight of a young and beautiful girl, claiming to be white, from the domicile of a negro trader in Carrollton, and her claiming protection from the authorities, at the prison of our adjoining parish. The case is one of the most mysterious that has occurred in a long time, and there is very little doubt in the minds of the public, that a large amount of criminality is, as yet, lying quietly at the bottom of it. To all appearances, the girl is of pure Caucasian blood; which is what she asserts, and her story is, that she was left an orphan by the death of her parents in Kansas, and was placed in charge of a negro trader, who says that the latter has been for some time in California, and that she was induced to leave Arkansas by the representation of a man that he had received instructions from her guardian to bring her to New Orleans and send her on to him. It is a matter of fact that the man who brought the girl from Kansas, sold her as a slave, and that she was purchased by a trader who placed her in a house in Carrollton. That he originally intended her for his own private purposes, there is little doubt, and it was after successfully resisting his first attempt to consummate his wishes that the girl took refuge in the parish prison of Jefferson. The trader, whose name is White, has published a card, stating that he purchased a girl in good faith from a man named Hallibarton, but that he is not disposed to throw any obstacles in the way of her obtaining her freedom, if she is entitled to it. The matter, has not been brought before any legal tribunal, and I am inclined to believe that such a step is not strongly desired by certain parties interested in it. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I am not inclined to place implicit faith in the statements of the girl, and yet they may be religiously true. As I said before, there is a mystery about the transaction that renders it peculiarly interesting. The youth and beauty of the girl enlists the sympathies of all who see her and hear her story, and if she has been wronged every effort will be made to right her."

If the beautiful young girl happens to have a tinge of negro blood in her veins, the *Leader* and Sham Democrats generally will consider this sympathy all wasted.

The Black Ball Clippers.

The most celebrated ship of this line of clippers, the *Lightning* has been daily visited by some hundreds during the short period she has been anchored off Tilbury Fort. Our readers will scarcely require to be reminded of who or what the *Lightning* is, the almost marvellous rapidity of her passage between this country and Australia having made her name familiar as a "household word." She has the true clipper look—long, low, and apparently narrow, with a stern like a yacht, and her bows as sharp and clear as those of a mail steamer—rather heavy aloft, and with yards sufficient to slum-at overpower her with canvass. In fact, she is a perfect clipper, and one in which the builders have thrown aside the minor points of symmetry and trim to produce a fleet and useful vessel. Her appearance from the water is by no means comparable to those of either of her sister vessels, the *James Baines* or *Champion of the Seas*, to which it will be recollected Her Majesty and the Court recently paid a visit while the ships were waiting to embark the troops at Portsmouth. Both the latter vessels are larger and have three decks while the *Lightning* is considerably lower in the water and has only two decks. Nevertheless, in capacity for stowage, height between decks, and as a safe and rapid vessel the *Lightning* is generally considered as without a rival in our commercial marine. Her first homeward voyage from Melbourne to Liverpool was actually accomplished in 63 days, which including stoppages, dead calms, and contrary winds, gives the extraordinary average of 11 miles an hour on the whole run. During one week of this voyage she ran 2,353 statute miles or at the rate of 15½ miles an hour for seven consecutive days, and at another period she attained her greatest speed, which being by observation no less than 430 nautical miles in 24 hours or 20 miles an hour—the rate of travelling of our Parliamentary trains. As is always the case with these very fast vessels, there is nothing peculiarly smart or showy, in a technical sense in her appearance. On the contrary, there are few landsmen, who would not be inclined to give the preference to many vessels now near the *Lightning*, but which, nevertheless, would stand no more chance in a contest of speed with the latter than with a first-rate steamship itself. Her extreme length is 243 feet; breadth 44 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet; burthen, 2,023 tons. She has been chartered by the East India Company for the conveyance of cavalry, and 650 men and officers will be on board of her this evening. This force includes the whole of the 7th Hussars, and reinforcements for several of the regiments already in India.—The whole of the men will be accommodated on the troop-deck, which is unusually spacious and well ventilated, being 176 feet long, 40 feet broad, and 8 feet high with wide hatchways and ventilators. The vessel can accommodate a very large number of officers, even more probably than are likely to go out this trip.—*London Times, Aug. 1st* 25.

Defalcation at the Gore Bank—The Teller Absconded.

It was known on Tuesday that Mr. Lucas the Teller of the Gore Bank, was absent from his post without leave, and surmises were at once indulged in that a screw was loose somewhere in the conduct of that institution. What it was, but a few of the initiated knew, and it was not till yesterday morning that the full truth became public that Mr. Lucas had proved a defaulter to a large amount—hundreds of dollars—and had decamped. People were startled at this intelligence, for the absconding individual had ever been regarded as a man of estimable character, and possessing none of those extravagant follies, which have so often led the McGuffies and Cummings' of the world astray. He seemed, in fact, to be a model of a bank clerk; quiet, precise, orderly, punctual, and the very last person in the world who would have been charged with embezzlement or misappropriation. That Mr. Lucas did not spend the amount which his accounts prove him to be deficient in, every one knows, and we must look farther afield for a reason.

The fact is, he had been drawn into speculations, and had lent the funds of the bank to shave notes for other speculators, the proceeds of which were reinvested in similar operations, in Toronto, in Goderich, and elsewhere. These deficiences were covered from week to week, by drafts of short dates, drawn on the very parties who were receiving the irregular accommodation at the hands of Lucas. These drafts were honored from time to time, and passed into the mind of the public, that a large amount of criminality is, as yet, lying quietly at the bottom of it. To all appearances, the girl is of pure Caucasian blood; which is what she asserts, and her story is, that she was left an orphan by the death of her parents in Kansas, and was placed in charge of a negro trader, who says that the latter has been for some time in California, and that she was induced to leave Arkansas by the representation of a man that he had received instructions from her guardian to bring her to New Orleans and send her on to him. It is a matter of fact that the man who brought the girl from Kansas, sold her as a slave, and that she was purchased by a trader who placed her in a house in Carrollton. That he originally intended her for his own private purposes, there is little doubt, and it was after successfully resisting his first attempt to consummate his wishes that the girl took refuge in the parish prison of Jefferson. The trader, whose name is White, has published a card, stating that he purchased a girl in good faith from a man named Halliburton, but that he is not disposed to throw any obstacles in the way of her obtaining her freedom, if she is entitled to it. The matter, has not been brought before any legal tribunal, and I am inclined to believe that such a step is not strongly desired by certain parties interested in it. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I am not inclined to place implicit faith in the statements of the girl, and yet they may be religiously true. As I said before, there is a mystery about the transaction that renders it peculiarly interesting. The youth and beauty of the girl enlists the sympathies of all who see her and hear her story, and if she has been wronged every effort will be made to right her."

If the beautiful young girl happens to have a tinge of negro blood in her veins, the *Leader* and Sham Democrats generally will consider this sympathy all wasted.

The Black Ball Clippers.

The most celebrated ship of this line of clippers, the *Lightning* has been daily visited by some hundreds during the short period she has been anchored off Tilbury Fort. Our readers will scarcely require to be reminded of who or what the *Lightning* is, the almost marvellous rapidity of her passage between this country and Australia having made her name familiar as a "household word." She has the true clipper look—long, low, and apparently narrow, with a stern like a yacht, and her bows as sharp and clear as those of a mail steamer—rather heavy aloft, and with yards sufficient to slum-at overpower her with canvass. In fact, she is a perfect clipper, and one in which the builders have thrown aside the minor points of symmetry and trim to produce a fleet and useful vessel. Her appearance from the water is by no means comparable to those of either of her sister vessels, the *James Baines* or *Champion of the Seas*, to which it will be recollected Her Majesty and the Court recently paid a visit while the ships were waiting to embark the troops at Portsmouth. Both the latter vessels are larger and have three decks while the *Lightning* is considerably lower in the water and has only two decks. Nevertheless, in capacity for stowage, height between decks, and as a safe and rapid vessel the *Lightning* is generally considered as without a rival in our commercial marine. Her first homeward voyage from Melbourne to Liverpool was

Messrs. Jones' property alone falling a sacrifice. In the attempt to arrest some of the fugitives, constable Robinson received three violent blows on the head, and it was necessary to take him to Dr. Hallowell's, where his wounds were attended to. The police afterwards arrested William Kelly a cabman, whom the constable alleges to be the party who assaulted him. The watchman, Patrick Conlin, has also been arrested. It appears that the principal suspicion against him is the fact that he gave no alarm. He, however, asserts the contrary, and says that, about half past twelve o'clock, he was on the corner of George and Duchess streets, when he saw two men coming from Queen towards Nelson street; they stood for about ten minutes, and then walked away. Conlin states that he then sat in front of the door, and that upon hearing one of the horses make a noise, he went in and fed the animal, it being loose. He then heard an explosion, and upon going out, saw two men pass the door. He followed to watch them, and observed a man with a blackened face holding a pistol in his hand. The man appeared to be about 5. 6 or 7 in., and wore black clothes. The last man disappeared.—Conlin next noticed a light on west side of the sheds; called fire, and went as far as Duchess street, and on his return found the flames had completed possession of the premises. The constable having given a description of the escaped fugitive, suspicion fell upon Kelly. He is a driver for McKay, Queen street, and was arrested there. The police found Kelly in bed with trousers and boots on. In his coat was found a heavy stone. He accounted for this by stating that, he was at the Humber the previous evening, and on his return home having observed several drunken men, he picked up the stone for self defence.

The following information was sworn to by the Chief of Police:—"On the morning of the 26th, a fire broke out in the stable of Elias Jones & Co., consuming the same, together with several omnibuses and other property; that one Patrick Conlin was engaged as night watchman, and that he allowed said fire to proceed without giving any alarm; and that Thomas Caldwell was caught in the act of running away from the said fire. And that another supposed to be Rickaby made good his escape; and complainant further saith he is informed, and believes, that said fire was the work of an incendiary. He therefore prays that said Patrick Conlin and Francis Caldwell may be arrested and detained until justice is done in the premises." And this day sworn to. Sworn before me, GEORGE GURNETT, P. M.

The prisoners already made amenable, viz: Patrick Conlin, Thomas Caldwell, and William Kelly, were brought before the Court, and stoutly denied their guilt. They were remanded until Monday. Of the six of the omnibusses, only partly injured, were found three bottles of burning fluid, and one of turpentine, plainly demonstrating the means of the incendiaries adopted to accomplish their purpose. Warrants have been issued for several parties suspected to be implicated in the outrage.—*Globe.*

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH VALOR.—In an article on the late events in India, the *Constitutionnel* pays the following tribute to the noble qualities there displayed by our intrepid countrymen:—"Nothing could soften the bitterness inspired by the sad news from India, it is assuredly the spectacle presented by the gallant men who have fallen victims to the rebellion.—The dignity of the British character, and the admirable strength of the Anglo Saxon race, which has performed so great a role in the history of the world, shine forth with splendour. Among the officers of the revolted regiments there were many young men who, by their youth and inexperience may have contributed to the events which have swept them away. But they have wiped away all faults by the firmness, free from ostentation, which they exhibited in late events. We have described more than one deed of heroism worthy of the admiration of posterity. In the midst of torments, and on the brink of the grave, they have displayed that modest courage which characterizes in our days the men ennobled by the influence of Christian civilization. The cruelty of the murderers has only been equalled by the courage of the victims. A nation which loses such men must doubtless bewail their martyrdom, but it has the right to be proud of them."

ENGLISH INVASION OF SCOTLAND.—The extensive improvements at Holyrood, and the great embarkment of the operations of the Court of Balmoral, attract attention. The fact is, the Scotch are the most loyal people in Europe, and the Highlanders the most loyal of the Scotch. Such romantic vicissitudes have overtaken the crowned heads of Europe, that foresight prompts even the most secure to see where they will be safest. It is strange to see how fast the English nobility and gentry are buying up all the Highland fastnesses. The expenditure of capital upon these regions is prodigious, and we are assured that the agricultural and productiveness of the northern counties of Scotland is incredibly great. The fact is, the natural capabilities of Scotland are not comprehended. Her climate is bad because her soil is uncultivated. But her soil is naturally rich and productive, and drainage and culture and plantation work miracles on her. Fifty miles from London, the land under plough is actually little more than one-fourth the rent of Morayshire or Rossshire. Much of the land in Sussex is let at 10s. per acre; not a little in Morayshire and Rossshire brings £1, aye, even £3—*Weekly Dispatch.*

ANCHORS FOR THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—One of the set of anchors for the leviathan steam ship Great Eastern, building on the Thames, arrived here (Liverpool) on Wednesday, and is now lying at the George's Basin, near the landing-stage. It weighs 6 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs, and being of Trotman's patent is equal to an ordinary anchor of ten tons. The largest size used in the British navy is 4½ to 5 tons, but of the ordinary description. The manufacturers are Messrs. Wood and Co., of Saltney Ironworks. "Trotman's anchor" is on the swivel principle, and was selected by Mr. Brunel from a host of competitors as the one calculated to give the greatest security, combined with other minor advantages. The largest ships afloat have Trotman's anchors—the Cunard Company's, the Australian Companies, H. M. S. Himalaya, &c., &c., and to the number of these is now to be added this monster ship.—*Liverpool Times.*

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

October.

Th. 1.—Pierre Corneille the founder of French Tragedy was born at Rouen. He brought on the Paris stage, his first play under the title of Melite, in the year 1629. Its great success encouraged him to persevere and he soon produced other pieces, the success of which was so great, that a company of actors was established for their performance. This noble Poet whose profession and talents did not make rich died 1634. Battle of Tours fought 732. Its great result was 1841. Trial of Fire engines at the Paris Exhibition, where the Canadian Engines carried the day, 1855. Sun rises 5 hours 54 minutes, and sets 6 hours 6 minutes. Length of the day 12 hours 12 min. The first day of the year. Sun on the Meridian 11h 49m 33sec.

F. 2.—Cartier arrived at Montreal 1535.—Major J. Andre an Adjutant General in the British army during the Revolutionary War on this continent, was employed to negotiate the defection of the B. G. Benedict Arnold, and the delivery of the works at West Point, he was apprehended in disguise, and sent a prisoner to Gen. Washington. He was declared a spy and hanged at Tappan in New York 1780.

S. 3.—The French army took possession of Cadiz 1823. The Day of Algiers was strangled by 1817. Old St. Matthew.—Full Moon.

Sun. 4.—Belgian independence declared 1830. The new constitution of Denmark promulgated at Copenhagen 1855. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.

M. 5.—Battle of River Thames, at Moravian Town, between the British under Gen. Procter, and the United States Troops under Gen. Harrison, the respective forces were, British 1000 and United States 3000 men. At this Battle the famous Indian Chief and warrior Tecumseh was killed, he was as much beloved by his followers as he was dreaded by his enemies, 1813.

T. 6.—Louis Phillipe born 1773. Jenny Lind born 1820.

W. 7.—A great fire at Miramiche in Lower Canada, which destroyed all the Saw mills to the amount of Property 1825. The battle of Savannah was fought 1797.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, OCTOBER 7, 1857.

TOWNSEND'S TRIAL.

This trial has at length come off, at Cayuga, and the jury being unable to agree upon their verdict, were discharged. We copy the following from the *Colonist* correspondent:—

GRAND RIVER, Sept. 28, 1857.

A trial of so extraordinary a character as that just concluded, can scarcely be found in the criminal records of any country in the world. The nature of the crime—the character of the chief criminal—his escape after its perpetration—are all sufficiently remarkable. The murder of Nelles was indeed, so unprovoked, so wantonly cruel, that it could scarcely be committed but by the most hardened ruffian. The murderer was a lad of two or three and twenty, who, so far as our knowledge of him extends, could have received no apprenticeship in guilt so heinous, and yet we find him the leader of a gang of desperate ruffians; and while surrounded by four well-armed fellows, deliberately taking the life of an inoffensive, defensive man,—a punishment, as he tauntingly said to his dying victim, for slamming the door in his face. As has been generally supposed hitherto, he made his escape from justice by shooting the officer who attempted to arrest him, and, as was unwillingly admitted by one of the witnesses for the defence during the recent trial, he remained concealed in the County of Haldimand, undoubtedly with the knowledge of a considerable number of persons, during a period of nearly four months, and that too, with a reward of $6000 offered for his apprehension. Nearly three years elapse —one of the gang has been shot in self-defence by the others, and failed to arrest him—and of the remaining three who were concerned in the robbery and murder of Nelles, two have been hung and the other a lad of nineteen, a convict for life, has lived to give evidence a second time against his former accomplices. Rumors of Townsend are heard from time to time, but the matter is well nigh forgotten, when it is positively affirmed that the murderer has been arrested in Cleveland, on the information of a man who should have been able to identify him with scarcely the possibility of a mistake; a long examination takes place. The man is identified by a number of most respectable persons, and is brought to be tried within five miles of the house which had been nominally his home for ten or twelve years previous to his escape after the murder, and in the very centre of the country in which his numerous crimes were committed. Months elapse before the trial actually takes place, and in the meantime the whole surrounding country is aroused. The prisoner is visited in his cell by almost all those who like to see and who are not anxious to satisfy themselves whether that notorious villain is really again among them. Opinions are divided—many of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the County declare positively that he is the man —others again are equally positive that he is not. The Solicitor General himself takes charge of the procedure, and aided by the relatives of the murdered Nelles, as well as by those who, if a conviction is found, would be entitled to the Government reward, he brings down a mass of evidence, positive and circumstantial, which it seems impossible to rebut. The fact of the murder is easily established. It is not even denied by the counsel for the defence that Townsend was the guilty man. The only question is, Is the prisoner Townsend? Twenty-six witnesses of all classes—from some of the oldest and most respectable men in the County, upon whose integrity no shadow of suspicion could be thrown, to convicts and prostitutes who had been the associates of Townsend—swear distinctly that the prisoner is him, and they also identify certain marks on his person; and in support of this there is the story of the stolen boat, related by Higgins and Sherwood, as well as other circumstances which prove beyond a doubt that the prisoner is at least no stranger to the County of Haldimand.—So much for the prosecution, which was conducted with ability and care, and with the utmost fairness. The proof seems complete, and the most searching cross-examination by one of the ablest lawyers upon the Western Circuit, has not shaken the evidence of a single witness.

Now for the defence. During the interval that elapsed between the arrest of the prisoner and his trial, a large party, including the family and connections of Townsend had constantly declared their conviction that the prisoner was not him—they backed up their opinion by wagers, and over thirty of them were called into the witness-box for the defence, when they swore positively that not only was the prisoner not Townsend, but that he was not even like him. Townsend, they said, had black, straight hair, small black eyes, a low forehead, and heavy eyebrows. The prisoner's hair, on the contrary, they pointed out, though very dark, has a slight curl, his eyes are blue and tolerably prominent, his eyebrows are not remarkable, and his forehead is high. They also most of them swear that they are not aware that Townsend had any such marks as those visible on the prisoner. The mother and sisters of Townsend were examined, and they gave their evidence with a degree of coolness scarcely credible if the prisoner before them was the son and brother, absent from them for years, and with the absolute certainty that if his identity was proved, a horrible and degrading death awaited him. The writer watched their countenances closely while they gave their evidence. The mother calmly looked the prisoner in the face, while she swore that he was not her son; no muscle moved, no glance of recognition, of pity, or affection escaped her eye. The sisters were almost equally unmoved. Though bold enough in appearance, they doubtless felt more or less the peculiar position in which they stood, and knew the suspicion with which in any case their testimony would be received; but there was nothing in their appearance to show that the prisoner was any thing but a stranger to them.

In the face of such evidence as this, a conviction could scarcely be expected. The jury being unable to agree, were discharged —seven being for acquittal and five for conviction. The result having been declared, the prisoner was at once arrested upon a warrant which was waiting for him from the county of Welland, where he will be tried for the murder of the constable Ritchie under any name that he chooses to be called by.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

On Saturday last, one of the most cold-blooded murders that we have ever heard of, was committed by a negro, named Young, at Windsor. Young had lately arrived from Paw Paw, in the State of Michigan, with his wife; and it would appear, that they were last seen together upon the steamer Argo, crossing the river, on the Saturday afternoon.

On the Sunday morning, a colored man, who was out shooting, discovered the body of a woman lying near a fence, at a short distance back of Windsor, with a wound produced by a slug or ball, which entered the posterior portion of the head on the right side, and proceeded forward, lodging just below the cheek bone. He summoned a Mr. Moore, who was residing near the place, and upon examining the body, recognised it as that of Mrs. Young, whom she had known for some time previous. Young was discovered standing a short distance from the corpse, and upon being asked whether he knew the deceased, answered that she was his wife, but would make no further explanations. He said that his nose had bled during the night, which accounted for some blood on his boots.

Mr. Bartlett, coroner, as soon as advised of the murder, held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was rendered, that she woman Mrs. Young came to her death from a shot wound on the right side of the head, and that said wound was wilfully and maliciously caused by her husband.

Young was arrested, and is now in the Sandwich Gaol.

A person from Paw Paw, who knows both parties, was sent for, and recognized deceased as the wife of Young.

☞ We are much indebted to Messrs. Russell and Richardson, Publishers, No. 291 Washington Street, Boston, for a package of new Music, accompanying which is the Musician's Guide, a descriptive catalogue of sheet music and musical works.

Russell and Richardson are among the largest publishers of Music on the continent, and afford great inducements to purchasers. By referring to the Musician's Guide, you are enabled to ascertain the name, composer, &c., of every musical work published by them, and the price, which may be sent by mail, with the certainty of receiving the work required without delay.

COUNTY FAIR.

We beg to remind our readers that the County Fair will be held this year at Windsor, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of October, when we hope to see a large turn out of Farmers and Stock.

A queer case is now before the New York Surrogate. Mr. McLoskey, a gentleman worth some $150,000, dying in Paris, left $6,000 to a niece in Dubuque, Iowa. The niece or legatee died on the same day as the testator. If the hour of her death preceded his, the legacy lapsed; if it succeeded his, the legacy is vested in her. The time of their decease was so nearly identical that it is supposed it will have to be determined by the difference between solar and true time, the legacy depending upon a question of longitude.

MURDER.—A horrible Murder, without the least mitigating circumstance connected therewith, took place in the village of Lancaster, on Tuesday night last. The unfortunate victim is a man named McLeod, who had his brains laid open with an axe, or some other sharp instrument. McLeod's wife and Dr. Beadle, the supposed guilty parties are in close confinement, awaiting their trial. We shall refrain from further remark on this dreadful subject till we hear more about the circumstances.—*Cornwall Constitutional.*

Two hundred of the passengers of the "Elizabeth Ann Bright," which arrived at Quebec a few days ago, preferred charges against John Clive, the Captain, for stinting them in the supply of provisions and water during the voyage. The charges were clearly proved, and the Magistrate only fined the offender in the mitigated penalty of £5, which, under the circumstances, amounted to no punishment at all.

FUEL ON THE RAILROAD.—It is stated that the amount of wood required daily on the New York Central Railroad is 1,000 cords, at a cost of $4 50 per cord when prepared for use. The annual outlay, therefore, for wood, is nearly a million and a-half of dollars! At Savannah, Wayne County, Mr. Lewis Bond, an American, has a sawing machine is in operation which cuts 100 cords of wood per day—sawing in two twice—and can be driven so as to cut double that amount.

Twenty dollar forged bills of the Commercial Bank are in circulation; they have been altered from fours. This counterfeit can scarcely be detected except by comparing the vignette and figures on the four, and twenty dollar bills. On the former the vignette is a railway train, and the figures two female portraits; while the vignette on the twenty dollar bill should be a single female figure between 2 and 0, and the portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert at the sides.

THE WHEAT AND CORN CROPS IN SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.—One of our associates has just returned from a trip into Southern Wisconsin, where he met a large number of the farmers and agriculturists of Jefferson, Walworth, Rock and Waukesha counties. The wheat crop has proved the best ever known in the State. He could only hear of two instances where the winter wheat was not fully as prolific as in any previous year. The corn crop is coming on finely. The ears are well filled out, that is not required to give a heavy yield is eight or ten days of warm weather.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A PLAN TO KEEP THE NORTH RIVER CLEAR OF ICE.—Capt. A Schultz, of New York, proposes to keep the North River navigable during the winter, that is to say, he proposes to give a heavy yield is eight or ten days of warm weather.—*Chicago Tribune.*

And under the authority of the Act 18th Vic. Chap. 95, at a meeting of the Quarter Sessions, of the County of Essex, held at the Town of Sandwich, on the 9th day of September instant, it was ordered that the inspection of Weights and Measures to appointed should meet in their respective divisions on the following days:

Town of Sandwich,	20th October.
Village of Windsor,	20th October.
Town of Amherstburg,	9th October.
Village of Kingsville,	20th October.

At which times and places all persons interested, are required to be in attendance.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their GRISTS, without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c., Always on Hand, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1857.

FLOUR, best warranted,	$ 0 00
" 2nd quality,	0 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs,	0 00
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs,	$ 0 00 to 1 50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,	0 00
CLOVER "	0 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs,	$ 0 00 to 2 00
CORN, bushel of 56lbs,	0 75
OATS,	0 30
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs	$ 0 00 to 1 00
BARLEY, 48lbs,	0 85
HAY, per ton,	8 00
STRAW, per load,	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel,	$ 0 25 to 0 30
PORK, per 100lbs,	0 00
BEEF, do	$ 0 00 to 3 00
BUTTER, per lb,	0 22

TORONTO, September 29.

The market was very poorly supplied this morning, and the business transacted amounted to but little. Wheat was very heavy, the only offers made up to noon being at 9l and 8s. The supply was limited, and no sales on which to base quotations are reported.

FLOUR is dull and nominally worth $3 a $3 25 for superfine; $3 50 for Fancy; and $3 75 a $4 25 for extra.

In other articles we notice no change.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Secretary-Treasurer's office, at Three o'clock, P. M., on Monday, 5th October, 1857, when a plan will be proposed for the consideration of the Members of the Society, which will enable the Secretary Treasurer to wind it up in course of the ensuing year.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sec.-Treas. E. B. S.

Sandwich, 29th Sept., 1857.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The PRESBYTERIAN MANSE," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servant's Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at a meeting of the County Council of the County of Essex, John B. Laughton and Thomas Salmon, Esquires, were appointed as inspectors of Weights and Measures, of the County of Essex, under the authority of the Act 18th Vic. Chapter 95. The said Laughton to take charge of all matters relating to his office in the Municipalities of Sandwich, Maidstone, Tilbury West, Windsor, Rochester. The said Salmon in the Municipalities of Amherstburg, Anderdon, Malden, Colchester, Gosfield, and Mersea.

And under the authority of the Act 18th Vic. Chap. 95, at a meeting of the Quarter Sessions, of the County of Essex, held at the Town of Sandwich, on the 9th day of September instant, it was ordered that the inspection of Weights and Measures to appointed should meet in their respective divisions on the following days:

Town of Sandwich,	20th October.
Village of Windsor,	20th October.
Town of Amherstburg,	9th October.
Village of Kingsville,	20th October.

At which times and places all persons interested, are required to be in attendance.

The London *Times* contains extended remarks in regard to the financial crisis in New York. It deprecates the spirit as exhibited by capitalists in the management of affairs, and speaks in the strongest terms in condemnation of the speculation on the American side of the Atlantic. Unlike those of any other country the majority of the leading speculators in New York are devoted to the task of deprecating national credit.

The London *Advertiser* says a well known Attorney has left England with debts to the amount of £150,000, including forgeries on a gigantic scale. Other journals say the figure is exaggerated and that the Attorney's name is Dean.

The Indian relief fund of London exceeds £20,000. Similar movements were taking place throughout

Europe and Africa had been successfully united by a submarine cable of 145 miles long. It was submerged near New York two miles for a part of the distance.

The East India Company has chartered twelve more steamers, including the Great Britain and Leopold.

Reinforcements continue leaving for India.

PERSIA.

The Persians have evacuated Herat.

A shaver under the Spanish colors had been captured on the coast of Africa, with two hundred and twenty slaves on board.

MEXICO.

Advices have been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz to the 7th of Sept., and from the City of Mexico to the 1st.

The Romish prelate at Puebla having refused to give burial to Colonel Perez, of the National Guards—a gentleman who appears to have universally esteemed—the Government ordered the vaults of the Church to be opened, and the burial of the deceased to be performed. The refractory prelate saved himself from arrest by a precipitate flight.

The British charge at Tacubaya had demanded an apology for insult to his flag by a mob, during his temporary absence.

The insurrectionary movement in Yucatan has not been entirely suppressed.

Arrival of the City of Washington

St. John's, Sept. 28.

The steamer City of Washington arrived out on the 16th inst. The Emperor Alexander arrived at Berlin.

The cholera is raging at Hamburg, Stockholm, and other places, and proving very fatal.

The Bank of Holland has increased its rates five per cent, and it is anticipated that most of the German Banks will be compelled to follow the example, and a general use be established.

Accounts from Moldavia state that the recent elections in the principalities have resulted favorably to the Union.

New York, September 28.

Delhi, 29th—Several sorties repulsed. Great loss to rebels. Five hundred British killed and wounded. The Neemuch mutineers had reached Delhi. Gen. Nicholson was daily expected from England with reinforcements, Gen. Havelock occupied Bithyoor on the 17th, without resistance. Nena Sahib had escaped. Gen. Havelock on the 24th, defeated 10,000 rebels on the road to Lucknow. The British loss was trifling. The butcheries at Cawnpore are confirmed.

Calcutta,—Hyderabad quiet on the 14th of August. It was expected Delhi would soon fall.

Gen. Havelock and Neil were advancing upon Lucknow.

It was reported that Nena Saheb had committed suicide.

Three regiments Bengal Native Infantry revolted and fled to Reove river, pursued by Gen. Floyd.

Eight hundred mutineers killed. Mutineers also routed at Jinbalport. Other plans of mutineers' plots discovered at Benares and other places.

Gen. Havelock, after re-occupying Cawnpore, burned Behoor.

Sir Colin Campbell assumed command.

Details are given of further horrible atrocities by the Lefays.

Gen. Havelock, while marching upon Cawnpoort, defeated one hundred and twenty six miles in four days, fought four desperate battles against Nena Sahib, completely routing him. Nena Sahib's atrocities at Cawnpore beggar description. 400 persons, including seventy women and 120 children were massacred in cold blood in a courtyard fronting Sahib's headquarters.

Sahib escaped, but subsequently drowned himself, together with his family.

Suspensions in Business.

The following are the failures, suspensions and assignments in business during the present week, as reported by the "Independent":

Ruggles & Co, Poultney, Vt, failed. Easton, Hill & Chandler, drugs, Boston, Mass, failed. Freeman Orne, Boston, Mass, gone into insolvency. Philip Allen & Sons, Providence, R I, suspended. Z Allen, Providence, R I, suspended on endorsed paper. Loger & Peckham, Palmer's Corners, Conn, assigned. Nesmith & Co., New York city, suspended. Carpenter, Ide & Co., straw goods, New York city, suspended. Frederick G Swan, New York city, assigned; liabilities said $1,200,000. Foster & Nickerson, New York city, suspended. Joseph F Moyses, dry goods, New York city, suspended. Grant, Sayles & Ford, produce, New York city, suspended. W T Hicks & Co, New York city, suspended. Weizler & Taussing, New York city, failed. Walker & Holmes, liquors, New York city, suspended. William J Bell & Co, bankers, New York city, suspended. Frost & Pierce, hats, New York city, suspended. Bayard & Treadwell, liquors, New York city, suspended. G H Swords, Walton & Co, hardware, New York city, suspended. C B Conant, Dodge & Co, hardware, New York city, suspended. Thomas Douglass, hardware, New York city, assigned to Charles Douglass and John M Eagar. Carpenter & Fullerton, New York city, assigned; caused, it is said, by failure of Acker & Harris. Strauss & Emanuel Brothers, New York city, failed. Solmson & Meyer, New York city, suspended. Stephen Porter, furniture, New York city, suspended.—George W Atwater, New York city, suspended.—Richard & Loutrel, New York city, suspended.—Clark, Guthrie & Sturgis, Buffalo, N Y., suspended. E K Bruce, Buffalo, N. Y., failed. William Pendell, Buffalo, N. Y., failed. Pratt & Perrine, Rochester, N. Y., failed. Grange Catlin, Rochester, N. Y., failed. Austin Forbes, Mount Morris, N. Y. failed and assigned. Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick, N J, suspended. John G Kitchen, Newark, N J, failed. J D Hall & Co, Trenton, N J, failed. M B Canfield, Orange, N J, suspended, and said to have compromised. Dawson & Hancock, "Lyon and crockery," Philadelphia, suspended—liabilities very heavy. John Y Ruston & Co., crockery, Philadelphia, suspended. Thomas White Co, straw goods, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities said to be $300,000. Featherloof, Montgomery & Co., grocers, Philadelphia, failed. W P & G Hacker, crockery, Philadelphia, suspended. W. W. & H Smith, Philadelphia. Hayes & Smith, coal, Philadelphia, suspended. Joseph Elpka, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities about $600,000.—Hart, Montgomery & Co, Philadelphia, suspended.—Marple, McClure & Co., Philadelphia, suspended. J & W Horrock, dyers, Philadelphia, suspended.—Hotchkiss & Barton, Scranton, Pennsylvania, failed.—P H Sullivan, broker, Baltimore, Maryland, failed.—Mickael Weasel Cumberland, Md., failed. Praise & Nourse, bakers, Washington, D. C., suspended. Binford, Mayo & Blair, Richmond, Va, suspended. Bonham, Gilbertson & Co, Wheeling, Va, assigned. James Carrigan, Charleston, S C, suspended. W B Beazley, Witson, S C, failed. S Eusell & Sons, Morganfield, Ky, failed. Merritt, Wisely & Co, St. Louis, Mo, suspended. R M Hubbard, St. Louis, Mo, suspended. D Armfield, St Louis, Mo, assigned.—Smead, Callord & Hughes, bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended. Jesse A Moore, Cincinnati, assigned. Ross & Jennings, Columbus, Ohio, suspended. D E Livermore, Sandusky City, Ohio, suspended. E Franklin & Son, Alexandria, Ohio, failed and assigned. H M Chandler, Attica, Ohio, failed. J C Schuyler, Attica, Ohio, failed. Curtiss & Bilber, Berwick, Ohio, failed. E Higby, Attica, Ohio, failed. Stearn Looney & Co, La Porte, Ind., failed and assigned. B F Farnsworth, Chicago, Ill., assigned to Fort Williams. G F Hamilton, Chicago, Ill, failed and assigned. D C Norton, Rockport, Ill., assigned. John C Forbes, Lane, Ill, failed. W C Kyle, Franklin, Michigan failed. E Fishpool, New Baltimore, Mich, assigned. Powell & Sicard, Waterford, Wis. failed. M Gullan, Beloit, Wis. failed. I F Lyon & Co, Fairfield, Wis, failed. E K Tribue, Ononna, Iowa, suspended. Albert & Ross, Burris, Iowa, failed. Askew & Catlin, Grandview, Iowa, failed. H C Knowis, Agency City, Iowa, failed. Chas. Robinson, Toronto, C W, suspended.—*New York Sun.*

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS—AUTUMN OF 1857.

EASTERN—SIR J. B. ROBINSON.

L'Original,	Wednesday, 23rd Sept.
Ottawa,	Monday, 28th Sept.
Perth,	Tuesday, 6th Oct.
Brockville,	Tuesday, 13th October.
Cornwall,	Thursday, 22nd do

MIDLAND—MR. JUSTICE RICHARDS.

Whitby,	Monday, 21st Sept.
Peterboro'	Monday, 28th Sept.
Cobourg,	Thursday, 1st October.
Belleville,	Monday, 12th Oct.
Picton,	Thursday, 22nd Oct.
Kingston,	Tuesday, 27th Oct

WESTERN—MR. JUSTICE HAGARTY.

Sydenham,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
Milton,	Monday, 28th Sept
Merrittsville,	Monday, 5th October
Barrie,	Monday, 12th Oct.
Niagara,	Monday, 19th Oct.
Hamilton,	Wednesday, 28th Oct

OXFORD—MR. JUSTICE BURNS.

Cayuga,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
Simcoe,	Wednesday, 30th Sept
Brantford,	Tuesday, 6th October
Woodstock,	Friday, 16th October
Guelph,	Monday, 26th "
Berlin,	Monday, 2nd Nov.
Stratford,	Monday, 9th Nov.

WESTERN—MR. JUSTICE MCLEAN.

Goderich,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
St. Thomas,	Tuesday, 29th Sept
Chatham,	Tuesday, 6th Oct
Sandwich,	Tuesday, 13th Oct
Sarnia,	Tuesday, 20th Oct
London,	Tuesday, 27th Oct

TORONTO—CHIEF JUSTICE COMMON PLEAS Monday, 12th October.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Maidstone Post Office September 16th, 1857.

Askin, F.	Johonson J.
McEwan R.	Harris C.
McEwan R.	Smith W. J.
Slinthers J.	Smith W. J.
Smith W. J.	Smith W. J.

MICHAEL TOOMEY, P. M.

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. Al. Pouiton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,

DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,

Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c, &c, &c.

Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

Amherstburg, 14th September, 1857.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.

B. F. DELISLE.

Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses lott in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE,
Proprietor.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musicians Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 55 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of this work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of it, EXPERIMENT (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, built in 1855,—56; well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.



POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE, adjoining Ephram Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same pupose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amhersburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, was issued by the undersigned, out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained, that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgmentand execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virture of the said writ And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President,	Henry McKenney.
Vice-President	John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt.	Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar.	William Botley.
Alexander Jones.	John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle.	Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker.	James Noble.
	James Scott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share - - -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total - - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.

And for three years - - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE!!!

THE farm consisting of part of lots 54, 55, and 56, containing about 63 acres, and under cultivation, within a mile of the Town of Sandwich, upon the Sandwich street. There is a good Frame House and Barn upon the Lot. The Land cannot be excelled for farming purposes, and affords a good inducement to any person who wishes to purchase within a short distance of the Town.

For particulars apply to

J. R. BERTHOLET, Amhersburg, or
C. F LABADIE Sandwich,

September 2nd, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & *SHOP.*

ADJOINING the Apotheeary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake *House*, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake *House* are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apotheeary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby required to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amhersburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the Town Hall Amherstburg, on Saturday the third of October next, the undermentioned Valuable lots of land, in the township of COLCHESTER, county of Essex:

East ½ of Lot No 18, S. side Malden road 100 acres.

North ½ of Lot No 19, S. side Malden road 100, acres, 10 acres chopped.

North ½ of Lot No 23 S. side Malden road 100 acres.

The above Lands will be offered for sale in 50 Acre Lots, upset price $6 per Acre, ¼ down, the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest. Title indisputable.

THOMAS PHILP.

Amherstburg, 16th Sep. 1857.

SOIREE!!

THE ANNIVERSARY of the organization of the Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated in this place by a Soiree to be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the Evening of Tuesday the 29th inst.

Several eloquent speakers will address the assembly.

A good band will be present to add to the enjoyment.

Tickets, price 50 cents; can be obtained at most of the Stores in the Town.

SAMUEL R. McGEE,
Recording Scribe

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES,

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store

At 359 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to merit a custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President:	L. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President:	T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer:	R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor:	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. HENRY MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SURGEON.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857. Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education to Agriculture, or to Temperance or to the Formation of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 5 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

30 AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakland Co. Michigan.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eologized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chronic Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No, 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction,* in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

An Invocation.

From the New York Albion.

Up, Saxon, 'tis thy crowning hour!
Land of the brave and free,
Though fast and thick the darkness lower,
It may not rest on thee!

The flashing of thy glittering steel
Shall pierce the traitorous gloom;
And now proclaim, loud and leal,
Wake with the cannon's boom.

Rise in thy might of centuries past;
Count not the Pagan horde!
The victory still is sure and fast,
To such as trust the Lord.

My native land! beats *here* a heart
Less than a host in might?
There's fame to win, there's life to part,
Still in the hottest fight.

Up, Saxon, 'tis thy crowning hour!
Fast by thy Colours stand!
Charge, with those words of magic power—
God, Queen, and native Land!

Mirth and Wit.

SUPERSTITION.—A worthy friend of ours, but who is imbued with very strong prejudices against the Irish, says that the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable may be entirely attributed to the fact of its having started from Ireland. He alludes to the well-known habit of improvidence among the Irish, and asks the Directors, how, with the systems of "*paying out*" that is generally pursued in Ireland, they ever could expect to *make both ends meet?*—*Punch.*

ECONOMY IN FEMALE DRESS.—A miserable, stingy wretch of a husband complaining of the expense now rendered necessary by ladies' extensive dress, was very properly reminded by his injured wife that Crinoline is a set off.—*Ibid.*

PRUDENT GIRL.—"Margery, what did you do with that tallow Mr Jones greased his boots with this morning?"—"Please marm' I greased the griddle cakes with it." "Lucky you did, Miss; I thought you had wasted it."

A PARADOX.—Why is a barrister like a man who passes sleepless nights? Because he first lies on one side and then on the other, and is wide awake the whole time.

An imaginative Irishman gave utterance to this lamentation: "I returned to the halls of my fathers by night, and I found them in ruins! I cried aloud, 'My fathers where are they?' and echo responded, 'Is that you Pat McCarthy?'"

A country girl, writing to her friends, says, of a polka, "that the dancing does not amount to much, but the huggin' is heavenly."

A lady said: "When I go to the theatre I am very careless of my dress, as the audience are too attentive to the play to observe my wardrobe; but when I go to church I am very particular in my outward appearance, as most people go there to see how their neighbors dress and deport themselves." A pretty home thrust—wonder how many that cap fits?

NUTMEGS IN PLASTER OF PARIS.—When the French Ambassador had seen in Westminister Hall the designs for the Wellington Monument, he had rushed over to the Electric Telegraph Office, and in breathless haste, forwarded to Louis Napoleon the following lacone dispatch:—"Waterloo is avenged!!"—*Ibid.*

IRISH HOSPITALITY.—"Will ye dine with me to-morrow, Darby?"

"Faith an I will, with all my heart."

"Remember it is only a family dinner I'm asking ye to."

"Och! a family dinner is a mighty pleasant thing. What have ye got?"

"Jist an illegant piece of corned bafe an' pratties.

"By the powers! that bates the world! Jist me own dinner to a hair—barin the bafe!"

A countryman, while walking along the streets of New York, found his progress stopped by a close barricade of wood.

"What is this for?" said he to a person passing.

"O, that's to stop the yellow fever."

"Aye! I have often heard of the Board of Health, but I never saw it before."

An English paper winds up an elegant article on the evils of war by declaring that "England has never lost so many men by disease as by *battles!*" The compositor who changed the *a* of *battles* to the *o* of *bottles* did not thereby much diminish the truthfulness of the declaration.

A HARD HEAD.—A negro passing under a scaffolding where some repairs were going on, a brick fell from above on his head, and was broken in two by the fall; Sambo very coolly raised his head and exclaimed, "Hallo! you white man up dar, if you dont want your bricks broke just keep 'em off my head!

A young man in New York last week advertised for a wife. In less than two hours, we are told, eighteen married men sent in word that he might have theirs. Connubial bliss in that city must be at a discount, we think.

A CURIOUS COLLECTION.—In the museum at Hifalurin, is a flea skin containing seven miser's souls, seven rich men's consciences, the "principles" of seven leading politicians, seventeen old bachelor's hearts, the fortune of twenty three editors and all the remaining sweetness of seventy old maids.

Dr. Johnston in reply to a lady who asked him if he was fond of music said—"No; but of all noises, I consider it the least disagreeable."

PAUL PRY observed on the door of a house the name of two physicians, and remarked it put him in mind of a double barrelled gun, for if one missed; the other was sure to kill.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.—"Allow me," said Arthur, looking pleadingly at Angelica, the other morning at breakfast; "allow me to send you a little duck. Unless," he timidly added in a half whisper, "that is like sending coals to Newcastle?" The little sending coals to Newcastle?" The little duck answered that he was a great goose, but did not altogether look as if she thought so.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS AND BISHOPS.—A list of all the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of our colonies, with their salaries and the date of their appointments, has just been published by order of the Commons House, on the motion of Mr. Clay, M. P. The highest salary is that of the Governor of Victoria, which is £10,000 a year, while the Governors of Canada, Ceylon, and New South Wales receive £7,000 a year each. There is also a list of colonial bishops salaried by the State; these receive stipends varying from £400 to £2,500. The Bishop of Barbadoes, Dr. Perry, receives £2,500 while the Bishop of Quebec and Toronto only receive £1,900 and £1,250 respectively.

TELEGRAPHIC.—From a telegraph map recently published in New York, it appears that there are about 80 Telegraphic Companies in the United States and British Provinces. The stations are over 1,680 in number, of which the free States have 1,062, British Provinces 218, and slave States 200. New England has 217, New York 170, Ohio 132, Pennsylvania 123, Illinois 100, Massachusetts 89, Vermont 40, Virginia 26, New Hampshire 24, Connecticut and Kentucky each 22, Newfoundland 12, Louisiana 10, South Carolina 4, &c.

The New York *Tribune* learns from Washington that filibustering is raising its head again in several parts of the Union. Three expeditions are said to be fitting out, one of them at New York, for the purpose of invading Nicaragua, and mending the fortunes of General William Walker. There is also an official report that Don Juan Rosa is on his land expedition for the conquest of a part of Mexico. The Administration will, according to the dispatch, enjoin the United States officials to strictly enforce the neutrality laws.

The New York *Albion* most deeply regrets to learn that Stephen Henry Sullivan, Esq., H.B.M. Charge d'Affaires and Consul General to Peru, was murdered in his own house at Lima, on or about the 16th of August, by a band of Peruvian bravoes. The particulars of this audacious crime have not yet come to hand; but it is surmised that Mr. Sullivan's negociation of a Treaty affecting the Chinchin Islands, had upon it the interests of certain dastardly speculators, who took this method of ridding themselves of his presence. The unfortunate gentleman was mortally wounded by a pistol shot. He was a nephew of Lord Palmerston, and had held his appointment for more than four years, having previously filled a similar one in Chili.

A FEROCIOUS RAT.—On Friday night Mrs. M'Kall, wife of Michael M'Kall, labourer, residing in a house at Maryhill, was in bed with her husband and child of two years of age, when she was awoke, about one o'clock, by her hand to her forehead it came in contact with a rat, which was fixed on her temple. Springing out of bed she observed one of her forefingers cut in two places, and on lifting her infant child the blood was streaming from its head in several places, which showed marks as if produced by the teeth of rats. One of its fingers was severely cut. The husband lied to sit up and watch his family for the rest of the night, to save them from any further attack from these ferocious vermin.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A spurious five dollar bill on the Niagara District Bank has been issued, which is evidently well calculated to deceive. It is an alteration from a genuine one, the necessary changes have been effected by the aid of acid and lithography, instead of the less artistic and more easily detected system of cutting and pasting. The only safe means of detecting this counterfeit is to observe that the plate is a fac simile of the genuine one dollar plates, having the figure of 5 at each end on the upper corners, whereas the genuine five dollar plates of this bank (we believe there are two differing altogether in their arrangement and design from the $1,00 plate.—*Tribune.*

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—A Parliamentary return just published, on the motion of Col. Sykes, M. P., gives the following statistical details of the British Empire in East India:

It would appear that the gross annual area of all the Governments of India is 1,446,576 square miles—the British States occupying 837,412, the native State 957,910, and French and Portuguese possessions, 1,254, and that the gross total population is 180,-864,297 souls, viz: 154,990,991 in the British States, 48,876,247 in the native, and 517,149 in the foreign possessions of France and Portugal. The British States under the Governor General of India in Council cover an area of 246,050 square miles, and are peopled by 23,255,972 souls; the States under the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal occupy 224,993 square miles, and are peopled by 40,852,397 souls; the States under the Lieut-Governor of North West Provinces, the seat of the rebellion, occupy 105,759 miles, and are peopled by 33,955,193 souls; the States under the Madras Government occupy 132,090 miles and are peopled by 22,437,297 souls; and the States under the Bombay Government occupy 181,544 square miles, and are peopled by 11,710,-042 souls. The native States in the Bengal Presidency occupy 315,000 square miles, and are peopled by 38,7C2,206 souls; those in the Madras Presidency occupy 51,801 miles, and are peopled by 5,213,671 souls; and those in the Bombay Presidency occupy a space of 60,575 square miles, and are peopled by 6,440,370 souls. The French territory in India covers an area of 188 square miles, and is peopled by 203,887 souls; while the Portuguese territory occupies an area of 1,066 square miles, and is peopled by 313,202 souls.

A FACETIOUS OLD GENTLEMAN.—There is an old fellow named Ralph Fornham down in New Hampshire, who is one hundred and seventy years old. A strong effort was made to induce him to be present at the recent Bunker Hill celebration in Boston, he having taken a great part in the battle. He declined going on account, of the distance, and when his son, a lad of sixty or seventy years, proposed to accompany him, replied, "If he went he didn't want to be bothered with the care of children!" He says he doesn't remember of ever being sick, but "believes he had a fever or something, eighty or ninety years ago."

Agriculture and Science.

Plow the Field and Spade the Garden this Fall.

Every subsequent year's experience and observation, says the Editor of the *American Agriculturist*, has strengthened our conviction of the utility of this rule. Aside from the theoretical considerations we have known a great number of actual trials by different individuals, all, or nearly all of whom speak decidedly in favour of breaking up the ground, as deeply and thoroughly as may be, before it is closed by frost. Here is one to the point:

A reader of this paper, a farmer in Northern Ohio, who was 'set again' this fall plowing, called upon us in October 1858, and we had quite a discussion over this subject, the result of which was a 'compromise'—he agreeing to turn one half of a field after our plan, and the other half in the old way.

The soil was somewhat heavy, a clay loam, designed for a crop of spring wheat. The third week in November, a double team was put before a large plow, and the ground backfurrowed into narrow lands, only four furrows turned together. The intervening dead furrows were made as deep as the plow could be put in, and left open at the lower side of the field for the escape of the water. Three acres were thus treated, and three left untouched until spring.

On the 17th of May last, Mr. L. wrote us that the ground had pulled last fall very mellow, and so free from water that he actually harrowed it down nearly level, and sowed it to wheat, before the rest of the field was dry enough to commence ploughing.

A letter just received from him says: "I gave it up. I shall plow all my land for spring crops this fall. The spring wheat on the plowed portion started much earlier, grew better, and yielded almost one-third more. Stir up the farmers to plow all the land they can this fall; you can't do them a better service.

The experience of Mr. L's experience in one trial. His is a marked case. The snow continued on the ground quite late last spring, and every day gained, by having the ground previously plowed and drained, was important. Again, his soil is a heavy one, almost, and in some places quite a clay, and therefore most likely to be benefited by thorough freezing. It is not best to jump at general conclusions from a single experiment. But we have numerous other examples, enough perhaps, to establish a general rule in favor of fall plowing all heavy soils.

Last year we described the practice of a successful gardener of our acquaintance, who shades up nearly an acre every Autumn, throwing it into very high ridges.

We saw the same garden the past summer, and it continued to give evidence of the beneficial effects of such a course. The ridges freeze through and in thawing crumble down, while the frost penetrates down below the bottom of the furrows, and the whole soil is pulverised and improved, and enriched by the ammonia collected from snows, and rains, and the air during winter.

There are several advantages derived from fall plowing, part of which have been hinted above.

The teams are generally in better condition for work in the fall, than after passing through a long winter.

There is generally more time for plowing in fall than in the spring, when getting in the spring crops, carting manure, &c., all crowd together.

Ground plowed in ridges, with deep open furrows between, dries out sooner, and on wet ground several days may be gained, which is often enough to turn the scale in favor of a good wheat or oat crop. This was the case with Mr. L., described above.

The action of frost is very important in destroying and pulverizing the mineral elements of the soil. Nothing does so that fine impalpable state necessary to giving a good medium for the growth of roots.

Much poisonous matter in the soil is destroyed, since the frost and air penetrates a double depth where deep open furrows are left.

The organic or vegetable matter, such as roots of plants, are decomposed more rapidly when subjected to freezing and thawing, as in the case when the ridges soil is more thoroughly exposed to frost.

The roots of dock and other noxious weeds are more thoroughly exposed to frost, and insects that burrow deeply in the soil are killed by exposure to frost.

These considerations are enough, we think, to recommend plowing all heavy soils in autumn, where it can be done without serious neglect in the saving and thrashing. Light, dry, sandy soils, do not so strongly call for such fall treatment, though we think any soil will be benefited.

In the case of garden soils, or those submitted to a high degree of cultivation, we recommend in all cases to subject them to a thorough ridging and spading before they are frozen hard, such as to preclude the operation, and if it be neglected then let it be attended to during winter, if the ground chances to be thawed out at any time.

MUSHROOMS AND SALT.—An intelligent farmer of the parish of Forthampton, Glout cestershire, determined to give a heavy dressing of salt to a field of small wheat had been frequently flooded by a small brook that flows into the London market. His reason, he informed me, was "to take the *scurness* out of the grass." The field was dressed in the spring-time, and the following autumn a most astonishing crop of mushrooms sprung up. One person alone sold upwards of £20 worth, principally for pickling, and immense baskets full were gathered by many of the poorer neighbours who were fortunate enough to hear of this fungal development. I took some trouble to examine into their history, and cannot account for the circumstance in any other way than by the theory of a *universal vitality of the thallus*, which was developed by the salt. The field is an alluvial deposit, surrounded by many others of precisely the same soil, and also subject to floods, but which undressed with salt yielded no mushrooms.—*Stones of the Valley.*

VIRGINIA EGG BREAD.—Dissolve one tablespoonful of butter in three and a half pints of milk and one quart of Indian meal, half a pint of wheat flour, a little salt and two eggs well beaten; mix all well together, and bake in a buttered tin.

What grows less tired the more it works? A carriage wheel.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Belford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his first commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last, FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander,*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, BUFFALO; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
ONTIZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, " ——
(New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as those of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

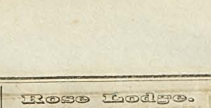
This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transportation of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, A. T. STEWART & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } J. C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" } Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ROSE LODGE.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday evening after the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Atty for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ABBIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with Despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others trusting my wife without an order from me on account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her.

Thomas *H.* Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing *HORSES* CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT, which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given; to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE;

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels. Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with their custom, will merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS *HALL*, in addition to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and new y furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to wend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, and all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

E. H. MCGREE

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above Hotel, which will afford good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above Hotel, which is prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors, and his trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient Maidstone Cross, September 18th, 1857.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. The Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Ferry Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with wind or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate Boarding on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate boarders and the travelling upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their *Policies* exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, at the suit of Benjamin Belcher, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth section of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within forty days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action for twenty three hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said Court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this is Notice to Court pleaded on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1857. NO. 33.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TOWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. J. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. ew doors above the Theatre.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.

Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN D.B.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French) on the various branches of his profession.

OFFICE, Mr. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

THOMAS A. MEARS,

DEALER IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

Select Poetry.

Kisses.

Sitting to-night in my chamber,
A bachelor, frigid and lonely,
I kiss the end of my pipe stem—
That, and that only.

Reveries rise with the smoke wreaths:
Memories tender surround me:
Girls that are married—or buried.
Gather around me.

School girls in pantalets romping;
Girls that have grown to be misses:
Girls that liked to be kissed, and
Like to give kisses.

Kisses—well I remember them!
Those in the corner were fleetest:
Sweet were those "on the sly:" in the
Dark were the sweetest.

Anna was tender and gentle:
To woo was almost to win her;
Her lips were as good as ripe peaches
And milk for dinner.

Nell was a flirt, and coquetish: [Sir!
"Twas—catch me and kiss me, if you can,
Could I catch both—but I wasn't, I
A happy man, Sir!

Anna has gone on a mission
Off to the South Sea sinners;
Nell is a widow, keeps boarders, and
Cooks her own dinners.

Charlotte, and Susan, and Hattie,
Mary, Jane, Lucy, and Maggie;
Four are married and plump, two
Maiden and scraggy,

Barrie is dead? Bloom sweetly,
Ye mignonettes over the rest!
Her I loved dearly and truly,
Last and the best.

Thus I sat smoking and thinking,
A Bachelor fricid and lonely,
I kiss the end of my pipe stem—
That, and that only!

A Thrilling Tale.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

It happened several years ago, that I was traversing the Highlands, alone with a much beloved, but now departed friend: one of the true men of the old school; one who was rich in classical and legendary lore, but still sterling and moral virtues. For it has been my lot to possess friends and companions from whom I was ever gaining, till my store has become somewhat bulky. Alas! there are so many deserters from the corps by this time, who shall no more return, that I wish to cherish the persussion, that to be gone and be with them, will be far better. My friend and I were among the thickly strewn mountains and rugged rocks of the wildest branch of the Highlands, where there is a remarkable natural ravine which we visited and explored. It is, rather than a ravine, a fearful pit or dungeon, descending deep among the yawning rocks. It is as if a volcano had boiled there, but in course of time spouted out all its lava, forming strange adjacent peaks all around; thus leaving the furnace dry and empty. It has a terrific throat, wide open, on the very edge of which one may stand and look down to the very bottom.

The get a mode of descent into its depths which visitors may comman!. This is by means of rope and windlass as it were into a coal-pit, which are fixed and worked from a prominent brow of the highest frowning peak. To the main rope a machine is attached, called a cradle, by four shorter ropes, that tie to its distinct corners. He that descends takes his stand or seat in the cradle, with the stretch of the four diverging cords that meet at his head.

A rough old Highlander presided at the windlass, who appointed my friend first to go down. Ere the cradle came up for me again, a presentiment of some horrid accident about to happen to one of us began to take hold of my nature, and I could not resist inquiring if all was right with my friend below. "Hoo, surely," was the answer. "And the cradle will be for you in a minute; ye are as heavy as twa o' him." "Is the rope frail?" No very rotten arva; the last one was rottener af re it brak, an' last a man fa,' was the alarming reply!—"Was he killed say you?" "Killed! though he had a hundred lives, he wad been killed; he was smashed to pieces, down on yonder jagged rock," quoth the hard-hearted Celt. I now examined the rope, and it appeared much worn out and to be old:—"How old is it?" inquired I. "Just five years auld." "But only a month sudder afore it brak," was his next peice of tantalizing information. With some irritation of manner I put it to him why a new one had not been provided before any risk could attend a descent, and to make things look worse, he provokingly announced, "We are to get a new ane the morn; ye'll likely be last to try the auld."

But already the cradle waited for me to step into it. I could not disappoint my companion by not going as he did; and ashamed to seem so heedless before the hardy Highlander, at once took my seat. It was perhaps to encourage me, that he said as he let me off, "A far heavier man than you gaed down yesterday." "Then he strained the rope," cried I; but it was too late to return, and after all I got safe down. The sun shone brightly, and made every intricacy, even the deep crator, clear and open to the eye. The floor might allow a hundred and fifty people to stand on at once, and consists of fine sand that sparkles with pebbles, which have dropped from the surrounding and impending rocks. The face of these rocks is also gemmed by thousands of the same sort, that glitterel beautifully in the sunbeams all which has naturally suggested the idea of a work of enchantment, for it is called the Fairy's Palace. But I confess, though a palace, it had few attractions for me, for besides the disheartenings the Highlander filled me with, ere my descent, my friend now that I was down, though without any mischevious intent crowned my fears, by giving with a startling effect, the following narrative: "A young man once ascended from this, but when he came to the top, he incautiously stood bolt upright in the cradle, and then in a moment ere it was landed, being impatient to get out of it, he made an acventurous leap, for the breast of the rock. But the cradle being still pendent in the air, without a stay, flew back on the impulse of his spring, and fearful to think, let him fall between it and the landing place." Horrible! most horrible!" was my natural exclamation. "But," continued my friend, keep your seat on the cradle till it be firmly landed on the rock, and all will be safe." He ascended, and I prepared to follow.

I thought of the young man's leap and fall; I figured to myself the spot where he alighted and the rebound he made when he met the ground never more to rise. And as I took my seat, my limbs smote one another, and my teeth chattered with terror. When I descended I kept my eyes bent downwards, and was encouraged the nearer I got to the bottom. But on my ascent I looked all the while upwards, I was trembling alive to the fact, that I was getting into higher danger I held the spread cords as with the grip of death, never moving my eyes from the blackened creaking main rope "There I drew it easy!" I gasped the words for did I not first see one ply of the triple-twisted line snap asunder as it happened to touch a pointed piece of granite! And when out out and liberated, did the ply not untwist and curl away from its coils? Did I not see another ply immediately follow in the same manner, leaving my life to the last brittle thread, which also began to grow attenuated, and to draw so fine, that it could not long have borne its weight! I was speechless: the world whirled round and round, I became sightless, and when within one short foot of the Fairy's Palace, I fell into the grasp of my friend, who seeing me to tumble out of the cradle from stupor, opportunely snatched and swung me cradle and all upon the rock. When strength returned I ran from the edge of the precipice, in the utmost trepidation, shaking my fearfully and in giving unintelligible utterance to the agony of my awe struck soul. And if my hair did not undergo a change of colour, I was not without such an apprehension, for certainly it stood on end during my ascent from the floor of the Fairy's Palace.

The First Time 'Jeems' ever went Home with a Girl.

"Oh, what a ridiculous caption to appear in a newspaper," we imagine we hear some of our readers exclaim. Well, we acknowledge the fact, but a few days ago we passed over the identical road where the following adventure took place, and the recollection of the scene has so completely possessed us with the spirit of fun that we feel impelled to chronicle it for the amusement of the public, and for the edification of Moses, Thomas and Parley.

We were between sixteen and seventeen years of age when the event about to be related transpired, and as a description of our *personal appearance* at that time is also lately essential to the point of our story, we will give it as consisely as the subject will allow. In reference, then, to that person, to say that we were *green* in the usual acceptation of that term, would give the reader but a poor idea of the figure we displayed. Rather imagine a tall, lean, cadaverous swarthy looking chap, with legs like a pair of tongs, a countenance about as expressive as a plate of Dutch cheese, a mouth, that came very near making an island of the head above it, a face covered with a *furze* that looked very much like *down on a new laid hatched gostin*, with a gait that would lead the beholder to conclude that we designed to travel down both sides of the street at the same time, and you have a correct daguerreotype of "Jeems" in the seventeenth year of his age.

One dark gloomy night in the month of December, we chanced to be at a "spelling school" not a thousand miles from Baldwinsville, where our eyes first fell on a "fairy form," that immediately set our susceptible *heart on a blaze*. She was sixteen or thereabout, with bright eyes, red cheeks and cherry lips, while the auburn ringlets clustered in a wreath of profusion around her beautiful head, and her person to our ravished imagination, was more perfect in form and outline, than the most faultless statue ever chiseled by the sculptor's art. As we gazed our feelings, which never before had aspired girl-ward, were fully aroused, and we determined *to go home with her that night, or perish in the attempt*. As soon, therefore, as school was dismissed, and our lady love had safely boarded and looked, we summoned to offer our services as contemplated, and we then learned an important lesson, viz: the difference between *resolving and doing*. As we neared her, we were seized with a partial blindness—red, green, blue, and yellow lights flashed upon our visages, and appeared and disappeared like witches in a phantasmagoria—our knees smote together like Belshazzar's when he discovered the hand-writing on the wall, while our heart thumped with apparently as much force as if it were driving ten penny nails into our ribs. We, in the meantime, managed to mumble over something which is perhaps known to the Recording angel, but certainly is not to us, at the same time poking out our elbow as nearly at right angles with our body as our physical conformation would permit.

The night air blew keenly, which served in some sort to revive us, and as our senses returned, what were our emotions on finding the cherished object of our first-love clinging to our arm with all the tenacity a drowning man is said to clutch at a straw! Talk of elysian sliding down greased rainbows, or feeding on German flutes, what are *sich* "phelinks," in comparison to those mighty ones that swelled our bosom nigh unto the bursting off our waistcoat buttons! Our happiness was *sublime sublimity, sublimely sublimited*, and every person who has ever felt the divine throbbings of a newly fledged love principle, fully understands the world of bliss concluded in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh words at the commencement of this sentence.

Well, we passed on pleasantly towards our Sally's home, talking of "love and dove and dart and part," until so courageous had we become, that we actually proposed "to go and sit awhile," to which our Dulcinea very graciously assented. Alas, for us! how soon were we to be reminded that "the course of true love never did run smooth."

Sally had a brother of some ten summers, who accompanied us along the way, and who was in wonderful high spirits at the time, or his sister's having a beau, and he would walk around us frequently, and giggling in the height of his glee, and eyeing us as closely as if ourself and Sally were the world renowned Siamese twins, and he was taking his first look. Bill, by the way, was a stubbed, chuckle headed boy, whose baldiments would have made the fortune of any two dealers in mop rags.

At length we reached the bars, and while we were letting them down, Bill shot past us, and tore for the house, as if pursued by a thousand Bulls of Bashan. He flung open the door with a bang, and exclaimed at the top of his voice.

"*Mother! Mother!* Jim Clark *is coming hum with* Sall!"

"Is he?" screamed the old woman in reply, "*I declare, I didn't think the sap-head knew enough!*"

Reader, we didn't go in.

The Inventor of Railways.

'The New Journal of Useful Knowledge' has just revealed to us a fatal destiny, namely, that of Thomas Gray, who, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of his wife, ruined himself in order to introduce his recently invented railroad system. Alas, how many men of genius have met the same fate! It was in the year 1818 that Gray imparted to Mr. Thomas Wilson and to Monsieur Ysabeau, the result of his mental labors.—'Behold,' said he, handing them a bundle of papers and plans, 'this is the dawn of mundane civilization; distance shall no longer be remoteness; nations will visit one another, without danger and fatigue, from one end of the continent to the other. Companies will be formed, capital find employment; my system will invade every country, and be defended by its rulers and by the people; my discovery can only be compared to the application of type for printing!'

The manuscript, which was handed by Gray to Messrs. Wilson and Ysabeau, being printed, the inventor forwarded a copy to the British Secretary of State, accompanied by a letter. The Minister, occupied with State affairs, took no heed of the pamphlet or its contents. May be he never had any knowledge whatever of the substance of the letter.

A few years after the publication of Gray's pamphlet, Great Britain found herself intersected with railroads; America followed in her wake, and Europe soon imitated the example set by these two great nations. Of Thomas Gray, whose discovery had revolutionized the world, no one ever heard; but alas, he was ignored.

Towards the year 1840, Mr. Wilson (who had resided at Brussels and the Hague for upwards of thirty years, deeply engaged in vast enterprises) returned to England, naturally enough enquired after Thomas Gray; but no one could tell his whereabouts—in short, he was unknown. Railways were paying good dividends—the new discovery was vaunted to the skies, yet the name of the inventor was buried in oblivion.

Mr. Wilson happened one day to visit Exeter. He was struck with the features of a glazier whom he passed in the street, broken down, not with age, but with disappointment care and vexation. He recognised in that unfortunate man, the inventor of the greatest discovery of the age. It was Thomas Gray, who, obliged to obtain a livelihood by the sweat of his brow, after having spent his fortune on the invention, discovered when too late that his wife had judged rightly when she begged of him not to squander his gold for the benefit of mankind, but to think a little more of himself.

The first words uttered by Gray on recognising Wilson were these:—'Do you now see that I was right! The years I consumed in meditation have not been lost to the world; all my prognostications have been realized, nay, surpassed. To you, I may speak thus; but alas, here, I never mention one syllable of my invention, lest they should set me down as a madman!'

Mr. Wilson offered aid to the great but fallen man; Thomas Gray proudly refused the proffered assistance, stating that he earned sufficient to support him; nevertheless at a later period, he consented to accept a small pension from his friend. Gray died at Exeter in 1852; and that man who had created fortunes, and augmented tenfold the wealth of the universe, departed this life in a state bordering on beggary.

Genius when alive may starve—but Genius dead must live!

Miscellany.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The idea that cancer is incurable cannot be entertained by persons who have witnessed the effect of these remedies on this terrible disease. The ointment penetrates the substance of the cancer, and reaches its minutest ramifications in the flesh, checking its progress, and gradually restoring the parts affected to a sound condition, while the pills acting upon the blood as a powerful detergent, destroy the seeds of the malady in the circulation. The testimony on this head is abundant and conclusive.

A NEW IDEA.—Some inventive genius in New York has turned his attention to the successful production of a machine for registering the attendance of clerks and other employees. By a simple but effectual contrivance, each person on arriving or departing revolves an index to the number belonging to his name, and the machinery instantly registers the time upon a revolving cylinder inside, while a black or white signal on the indicator shows each one's [illegible]

A SURGEON IN NEW YORK.—A Mr. Henry Fellows, of Manchester, England, writes to the New York *Tribune*, that the Rev. Mr. Corbit, a Methodist preacher in that city, is every way the equal in eloquence and duplicate in style of Mr. Spurgeon. On Sunday last hundreds were unable to gain admission to the church, and near three thousand attentive listeners, uncomfortably packed together, gave evidence of an excitement fast increasing, relative to his wonderful powers of eloquence his fascinating style of delivery, and the astonishing effect of his words.

LOOKING OUT FOR BREAKERS.—The Washington *Union* says that a well known dog in that city, having heard a recent ordinance read against dogs in August immediately picked up a piece of old iron and ran into a hardware store to exchange it for a muzzle. Who wants to look up proof to the contrary of this statement?

It is stated that there are 600,000,000 of human beings who use tobacco, and that the world produces annually 1,450,000,000 pounds of this fascinating and poisonous weed. Opium eaters number about 100,000,000; Indian hemp eaters, 150,000 value of these articles consumed to say nothing of coffee and tea, is computed at $3006,000,000 per annum.

GOOD ADVICE FROM PUNCH.—Always sit next the carver, if you can at dinner. Ask no woman her age. Be civil to all rich aunts and uncles. Never joke with a policeman. Take no notes or gold with you when you go boarding but silver. Your oldest hat of course, for an evening party. Don't play at chess with a widow. Never contradict a man who stutters. Pull down the blind before you put on your wig. Make friends with the steward on board a steamer—only think if you were taken ill in the middle of the night. Never answer a crossing sweeper; pay him or pass silently on. One word and you are lost. Keep your own secrets. Tell no human being you die your whiskers. Never offend a butler—the wretch has too many chances of retaliation. Write not one letter more than you can help. That man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr tiad, not to the stake, but to the post. Wind up your conduct like your watch, once every day, examining minutely whether you are 'fast' or 'slow.'

A SHIP OF BENT TIMBER.—The American Ship Timber Bending Company, whose works are at Green Point, Williamsburgh, N. Y., have resolved to build a large ship, of a thousand tons, in which bent timber is to be substituted for natural sticks for frames knees, futtocks, top timber, &c., thus putting to a practical test the merits claimed by their peculiar invention. The keel is already cut out, and will be laid next week.

TEST FOR A WIFE.—When bent upon matrimony, look more than skin deep for beauty; dive farther than the pocket for worth, and search for temper beyond the good humour for the moment—remember it is not always the most agreeable partner at a ball who forms the most amiable partner for life. Virtue, like some flowers, blooms fairest in the shade.

SHAKESPEARE A MILITIAMAN.—The name of William Shakespeare occurs in a certificate of the names and arms of trained soldiers—trained militiamen we should now call them—in the hundred of Barlichway, in the county of Warwick—under the hand of Sir Fulk Greville ("friend to Sir Philip Sidney"), Sir Edward Greville and Thomas Spencer. Was our William Shakespeare a soldier? Why not? Jonson was a soldier, and had slain his man. Donne had served in the Low Countries. Why not Shakespeare in arms? At all events, here is a field for inquiry and speculation. The date is September 28, 1605, the year of the gunpowder plot; and the lists were possibly prepared through instructions issued by Cecil in consequence of secret information as to the working of the plot in Warwickshire—the proposed head quarters of the insurrection.—*State Papers.*

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

October.

Th. 5.—Thomas Sheridan son of an Irish Divine, was born in Doblin 1721. Otho chosen king of Greece 1832. Intelligence of a north west passage was received 1833. Sun rises 6.0, and sets 5-20. The 281 day of the year. Sun on the meridian 11h 47m. 29sec.

F. 9.—The Dutch fleet defeated 1797. The battle of Savannah fought 1797. Cervantes one of the greatest writers of modern times. His Don Quixote is one among his many writings which has immortalized his memory, born 1547.

S. 10.—Benjamin West was born at Springfield in Pennsylvania, U. S., 1738.—Moon in last quarter.

Sun. 11.—The Bahamas discovered 1492. Canova the sculptor died 1822. Battle of Camperdown 1797. Sir Thomas Wyatt died 1542. Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition returned 1855. Epiphany Sunday after Trinity. Old Michaelmas day.

M. 12.—William Penn devoted his life to a steady and active support of Quakerism, but from the persecutions of dissenters continuing to rage, he turned his thoughts towards a settlement in the new world, as a place where himself and friends might enjoy their religious opinions without molestation, and where an example might be set to the nations of a just and righteous government.—He therefore in 1681 obtained a patent from Charles II, for a Province in North America. Penn soon after offered easy terms of settlement to such as himself feel disposed to go thither: which drew many respectable families from England, Ireland, Wales, Holland and Germany, to his new colony Pennsylvania, born 1644. Mrs. Fry died 1845.

T. 13.—Gen. Brock killed at the battle of Queenston heights 1812. The United States troops under Gen. Van Rensellear were made prisoners of war 1812.—The corner stone of Brock's new Monument laid 1853. The city of Grenada in Central America, taken by Walker the filibuster 1855.

W. 14.—Napoleon proposed to the Senate of France the sketch of a decree which would dissolve the marriage between him and the Empress Josephine, and retain the rank and title of Empress Queen 1809. Battle of Hastings 1066. Battle of Lena 1806.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, OCTOBER 8, 1857.

TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

From the correspondence of the Leader and the Globe.

BRANTFORD, September 29th

The exhibition grounds are pleasantly situated, overlooking the town, which lies spread out—and very much spread it is—at your feet. There is always a disposition to make comparisons on occasions like the present. The first question that suggests itself is, how does this exhibition compare with its predecessors? And it so happens that this question is too large to admit of an answer. No comparison can be made, as a whole, although in particular classes, it is possible to say whether progress has been made or not. Some classes are deficient—in the comparative point of view—while in others, undeniable progress is observable. Whatever may be the character of this year's wheat generally, the samples to be seen here are but little inferior, if at all, to those of ordinary years. The number of competitors in this class, is unusually great, and the quantity of wheat exhibited is in excess of what has previously ever been witnessed. The better samples appear generally to come from the Western part of Upper Canada.

After all the decrying it has undergone, the potato is giving a good account of itself. Those exhibited are superior to what have been seen at any Provincial Exhibition for some years past. From the information which can be elicited from enquiries, it appears that the rot is only partial. Good Pinkeyes are selling in some parts of the Province—Sincoe for example—for 1s 104 a bushel.

The implement department gives evidence of great progress. This is particularly true of ploughs, reapers and mowers. And what is a great improvement in the mode of judging them, they are to be tested whenever that is practicable. The reaper will be tried in oats and the mower in clover.

In cattle, sheep and pigs the show is good. Durhams stand first. There are, I believe, no Herefords and but few Ayrshires. A monster yoke of cattle exhibited by Messrs. Kerkwood and Lawrey of Hamilton, excites much attention. One weighs 34 cwt., and the other 35 cwt. Working horses show to more advantage than bloods

Coming to the feathered tribe, it is but too evident that the glory of the Shanghae has departed. It has been voted a voracious monster; and the Dorkin is again coming into its superiority. The show of fowls is altogether deficient in quantity. There are a few fine Aylesbury ducks and several excellent common ducks.

In fruits and vegetables, apples are superior, grapes so so, peaches fine, melons rather indifferent, pears good (looking), and cabbages very fine.

In the cereal hall—I do not know what else to call it—is a trophy of grain in the straw, commencing with sheaves of wheat, on a table, building up with oats, rye, and ending with corn.

Mr. Hiram Raney, of Delaware, sends a monster cheese, weighing 1200 lbs.

WEDNESDAY, 6 o'clock, P. M.

Many of the articles for exhibition arrived on the ground only to day, although some of the judges have been around their department, and even reported. In a few cases it may can the judges make a second inspection of such articles. And, as is usual in such cases, they will probably be marked "too late for exhibition." The exhibitor will loss his chance of a prize, and gain whatever may accrue to him from the *mere exhibition* of the article. Among these late articles three were some samples of confectionary from Rochestor. The party in charge was very anxious to have the confectionary properly classed and placed in its own department. He was accordingly very argumentive with the Secretary; and, one of his arguments was that the confectionary was sent to help to make up the show! Very patronising that, from a Rochester maker of sugar plums! In connection with the progress making by the Association, it is due to notice that the number of members is daily receiving a large increase. Before leaving Toronto there were fully 800 members added. On Monday last, that is the day before the Exhibition opened, there were 407 new members enrolled. Next day the number was swelled to 97. And to-day it bids fair to exceed even that number. Before the despatch closes I will probably be able to get the numbers for the day. As each badge costs five shillings, you will see that the Association funds will receive a considerable accession from the proceeds of the sale of badges alone, with a taking into account the large sums to be received at the gate during the next three days for the admission of non-members.

In reference to the Poultry department, it may be remarked that the judges suggested that the prize list for next year should be prepared in attendance to see that the Poultry as it arrives is placed in its proper class. The coops, it was also noticed were made with such wide bars that many of the fowl escaped. If a shed (with shelves alone) were provided it would probably save a great expense in this respect. The exhibitors should also have coops of a wire-form plan.

In my previous letter I stated that the implement department was good. I may add that there is a manifest progress in many particulars.

The show of ploughs surpasses anything that has ever been seen in Canada or perhaps in any other country. One half of what is here would be considered a good muster at a European world's exhibition.—What is particularly noticeable as new, is a particular description of wheeled plough.—The plough is not new—it is the well known Howard's—but the description of wheel, with which it is provided are new in this country. It is the same kind of plough that carried off the prize against all the world at Treptow. There is no doubt a great deal of useless polishing and burnishing on the mounting of many of the ploughs; the makers of some of them have apparently forgotten that this implement is intended for the field and not for the drawing room. A moderate amount of burnishing is well to be excused, especially when it is not accompanied by any violation of taste. Still it is impossible to conceal that the polishing and burnishing of the overlaid mounting of the wooden plough tells of a great deal of lost labor.

The implements can of course only be known by being tested; and for this reason it is highly desirable that they should, whenever practicable, be put to the use for which they are designed. This rule is to be followed in regard to many of the implements, including reapers and ploughs. Reapers are the great mowers; each claiming something some advantage over its rivals. And there is no doubt that a great improvement has been made in reapers within the last two years. The instrument cannot yet be pronounced perfect; but it has become workable. I feel that reaping machines are coming into very general use in different parts of the country. I tried to ascertain how many had been made during the last year by the different makers exhibiting; but owing to the absence of persons to give information, in some cases, this was not possible. Patterson of Belleville reports that he made over 200 last year; Patterson of Richmond Hill, 309; Masy of Newcastle 40; Watson of Dumfries, 34: besides eight combined reapers and mowers; Mr. Wolsoncroft, of what place I forget, 35. Thus we can at once see where over 600 have been made; and there are still left several other manufactories of which we have no account. It would therefore, seem to be a fair estimate, that not less than 1,000 reaping and mowing machines have been made in Upper Canada during the past year. The advances of detail—the little alterations or improvements—attest the amount of ingenuity that has been at work upon them. All the makers of the different reapers profess to have some successful contrivance for getting rid of the side draft, common to all. The machine's not drawing directly behind the horses, except one or two who boldly deny that there is any side draft at all in their machines.

There are, in addition to the reaping and mowing machines which I spoke of yesterday, some implements and machinery of superior character. Messrs. Ganson, Waterous & Co., of Brantford, have erected a small steam circular saw mill of very simple construction and neat workmanship. The chief advantage of this mill is that it costs but little, and can be removed from place to place at a cost of not more than fifty pounds. In an extensive pinery a mill of this description is very useful, as it is much easier to move it to the pine, when the supply near it is exhausted, than to bring the pine to it. The same manufacturers have a thresher and separator, the horse power of which is all made of iron, and instead of the usual large driving wheel, there is a smaller one with three spur wheels inside upon a spindle in the centre, by which there is an equal strain from all parts of the machine, instead of the whole being thrown upon one small pinion. Haggart & Brothers, of Brampton, have a thrashing machine, driven altogether by iron gearing instead of the belts usually employed.—There is another machine by C. McDonald, of Ancaster, with an improved horse power calculated for ten horses. C. R. Wilkes, of Brantford, have also two threshing machines There are two agricultural engines upon the ground, of a very neat construction—one made by F. G. Beckett & Co., of Hamilton, and the other by C. R. Wilkes, of Brantford They are both portable, of about six horse power, and admirably adapted for agricultural purposes.

Among the minor implements there are a large number of cultivators of various kinds, fanning mills, straw cutters, cheese presses, churns, &c. Of the ploughs I have already spoken. There are also some light iron seed harrows neatly made.

Yesterday, after all the animals had arrived and were properly displayed, the show was very fine, and is generally considered to be on the whole highly satisfactory—most of the animals entered were placed upon the ground. The show of horses was considered to be good, especially in the heavy draft and agricultural classes. Among the former I noticed a horse recently imported from Yorkshire, called Great Britain. He was a fine animal and wore upon his neck several medals won at shows in England. The show of Durham bulls was very good. There were three aged, of the year old, 13 three year old, 11 two year old, 13 yearlings and 18 bull calves. The show of young cattle, especially yearling bulls, was considered by the judges to be very superior, one of these, belonging to Mr. Roan, was very highly spoken of. Among the successful competitors in these cattle as well as in Leicester, Cotswold and long wooled sheep are those well known breeders, Messrs. Stone of Guelph, whose sale we noticed the other day, George and William Miller of Markham & Pickering, Snell of Chinguacousy, Douglas of Onondago, Hon. A. Fergusson of Woodhill, whose cattle are now for sale, and others of lesser note.

Mr. George Miller had a number of very fine long-wooled sheep, a cross between the Leicester and Cotswolds. He also took the first prize for an aged Leicester ram against very strong competition. Mr. Stone had some splendid Cotswolds. A lot of imported sheep of this kind from one of the best English breeders was also shown, but from the eff ects of a long voyage they were very much out of condition.

In Devons the chief exhibitors were Mr. W. H. Parker of Yarmouth, R. Ferrie & Co, of Doon, Daniel Tye, of Wilmot, Nathan Cheate, and Mr. Coates. Mr. Locke has probably the finest herd of Devons in the country, and as he is giving up farming they are to be sold by auction on the 20th inst. There can be no better opportunity than this for any one who wishes to take up that breed, as Mr. Locke has imported extensively, and his stock are of the best strain.

The chief exhibitors of Ayrshires, were R. L. Denison, Esq. of Toronto, and Stassen of St. George. There is also a fine bull belonging to the Montreal Society, imported, which has taken several premiums in Upper Canada.

In Galloways, Messrs. George and William Miller, Mr. Graham of Vaughan, Mr. Roddick of Hamilton township, and John Fleming of Vaughan, are the chief exhibitors. The show of these cattle is very good and shows a large increase over former years.

Mr. James Dickey of Galt, has a lot of very fine imported Southdown ewes, from the flock of Jonas Webb. They were bro't out in 1855 by Mr. Ashton of Galt. Mr. Dickey has also a pair of splendid wethers about three parts Southdown, which are perfect specimens of a useful sheep for the butcher. There is another lot of very nice ewes imported some time ago by Mr. Gordon, but they are too much out of condition. As I before observed, there is among most of the Southdowns exhibited an evident want of fresh blood and greater care.

Mr. McLaren of Louville, C. W., exhibits a formidable-looking stump extractor. It consists of a large vertically placed iron screw, adjusted in a wooden frame and having a heavy chain to attach to the stump. It looks strong enough for any thing, and would be likely to perform the service required of it. It is intended to be worked by a horse. Till something simpler and more managable be invented this formidable implement may have a "run." A feature on the grounds is a steam saw mill, occasionally in operation, exhibited by Waterous & Co., of Brantford. The boiler is bricked round, and the chimney rears itself from the threshing machines in the neighborhood, and a plentiful supply of logs are on hand.

Threshing and winnowing machines master in tolerable numbers. Some of the latter incline towards the ornamental, for exhibition purposes, one being constructed of black walnut.

Among the productions new to this country are some specimens of Khol rabie, or cabbage-topped turnip. This root grows almost out of the ground, as it has a ten dency to shoot upwards rather than to spread or descend. Of some species the skin is green and of other it is purple. There are on it a series of what look like headed sores—as if the skin had been cut or had stretched and burst and then healed again. Mr. Benedict of Niagara exhibits two specimens, or rather two varieties, and Mr. Nickerson of Woodhouse one. The Khol rabie is grown in England, but not extensively; and its merits as a root in our climate can hardly have been sufficiently tested as yet.

Of wheat, the principal varieties on the ground are what are popularly known as Scales and Blue Stem. There is still room for improvement in our mode of exhibiting cereals. This year we have got the length of trophy of grain sheaves; and by and by we may get as far as to require that samples of the grain in the straw shall accompany every specimen of shelled grain.

There are good spring grain—oats and barley. Many of the samples of the latter are, however, discolored; giving evidence of having been cut in the wet.

There were specimens of Indian corn that may be put down as first class: a proof that there are parts of Upper Canada well adapted to the growth of this also much neglected production.

In the Horticultural department the show of flowers is, from the season of the year, necessarily deficient. Many of the fruits are good; apples particularly so. There is one specimen of pure English damsons and some bastards which pass for the genuine.—A few pears—a fruit strangely neglected in Canada—look worthy of the South of Europe. The grapes are not much to boast of. If it be expected ever to bring this fruit to perfection in Canada the slope of a mountain, having a lime stone formation, must be selected; and in that case there is little reason to doubt the result. In grape growing countries, and in the other conditions as favorable to success, it is necessary to observe that of location; and much more so must it be in Canada where the climate is less favorable, owing chiefly to the long cold winters. The orchard is shamefully neglected in Canada; and fruits which are most suited to our climate are little cared for or attended to by the farmers. There is no doubt that this must be regarded as a national error; and the sooner it is remedied the better. It is not of course expected that people will try to grow oranges or anything else not suited to the climate; but there is no reason why there should be a neglect of the commonest and most prolific varieties of fruit. The excellence of the apples exhibited is proof that all that is requisite is to pay a little attention to the cultivation of this fruit. Let every farmer make it a point to have a good orchard; and he will at once benefit both himself and his country.

The number of capsicums or poppers, red and green, was unusually large, and the specimens were apparently very fine.

In the centre of the Floral Hall was a very neat iron fountain, made by Mr. Harding of Toronto. It formed, we presume, part of the arrangements of the building.—At the same time, it is incidentally as much on exhibition as any thing else, and comes in for its share of attention and admiration. Mr. Harding also exhibited a very neatly contrived bed-room bath, which we predict will become a great favorite. It is partly let into the floor; and when not in use is covered by a sofa which turns on a pivot at one end. The front of it, if it happens to be seen under the sofa, is made to present a very handsome appearance. The bath is an institution which, as Lola Montes remin ded the Montrealers the other day, is not sufficiently valued or used among us; and if we are to change our habits in this respect this new description of concealed chamber bath is just the thing. Mr. Harding's marble topped wash stand is equally admired.

There are some very creditable specimens both of stone and wood-ware on exhibition. The articles in wood are of an ornamental character; and some of the stone filter cases are very pretty.

In book-binding, a very superior specimen is exhibited by Brown Bros. of Toronto.

Messrs. Gaige and Co. of Whitby, exhibit some calf skins and upper leather said to have been tanned in five days, without bark or bark liquors, by a process invented by them, and recently patented. The leather feels soft, and is said not to crack or take water as soon as that manufactured by using bark. The materials used in Gaige's process are said to be vegetable, and the exhibitor has certificates from practical tanners who state that Gaige's process is 30 per cent cheaper than bark, and that only one sixth of the time is occupied when it is used. Bark used to sell at a dollar and a half a cord, and is now worth in the neighborhood of Toronto, from $4 to $6 per cord. Should this new process, therefore, realize the promises made in respect to its introduction, it will have the effect of re establishing this important branch of industry.

From the Water Pipe and Chain Pump Tubing Manufactory lately commenced at Toronto, there are some specimens of the wooden Tubing exhibited here by Mr. L. D. Campbell. It is made from solid Pine or any other scantling, from 3½ inches to 6 inches square, with 1¼ to 3 inch box, according to the pressure required. It is in pieces eight feet long, fitted with an air and water tight socket joint. Several orders have been already received for this Tubing by Mr. Campbell.

The Penitentiary workshops send edge tools, planes, steel forks, scrap iron and I know not what. There are generally very creditable specimens of handicraft. The person in charge of them says the convicts are, as a body, very good mechanics; that they generally possess more shrewdness and ingenuity than the ordinary run of mechanics; and that, take them all in all, more labor can be got out of a convict than a free man. Such of them as were unacquainted with any mechanical art before they went into the penitentiary very soon learn to perform whatever they are set to. If these observations have been accurately made, and it is difficult to conceive that they have not, it would seem to follow that the criminals who find their way to the penitentiary, so far from being inferior are superior in intellect to the classes to which they belonged; and that a perverse use of mental gifts rather than a want of them would seem to have been the cause of their deplorable lot. What amount of school education they may have received is another question.

At noon to-day the public were admitted; and although the weather was very threatening then, and a very heavy shower of rain fell shortly afterwards, the attendance from that hour till the close of the Exhibition, was large. About one thousand persons became members of the Association by the payment of $1 each, and about five thousand non members attended, the price for non-members being 1s 3d. each. The grounds were altogether a very lively appearance this forenoon. The trial of carriage and draught horses generally was held about 3 o'clock, when horses and vehicles of all sizes, from the stalky to the carriage, were driven about the grounds. The trial of reaping machines went on this afternoon, but was much broken in upon by the rain and generally unfavorable weather.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

The exhibition of Fruit and Flowers was very good.—Mr. Brown, Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Benedict, all of Niagara, had extensive and varied assortments of apples; and also Mr. Capron, of Paris; Mr. Edy, of Oakland, and H. Beal & Co., of Waterford. The most beautiful in appearance was a small basket of pears from Messrs. D. C. Dumfries, Elwanger & Co., of Rochester. Mr. Hope Nursery, were also large exhibitors, but their assortment was very inferior to what might have been anticipated.

Mr. Parks, of Townsend, had some Citron Melons of the size of ordinary Pumpkins.

Mr. Peter Carroll, of Hamilton, and Mr. Woodruff, of Niagra, had each an assortment of splen id peaches, grown in the open air, superior to any imported from the other side this season.

There were also some desert plums, of extraordinary richness, shown by Mr. Bennett, of Hamilton.

Mr. J. Young, of Montreal, was a large and valuable contributor of fruits, flowers and roots.

Some very fine samples of sweet corn, by Mr. Benedict, of Niagara; and of early corn, by Mr. G. H. Patterson, of Brantford, were displayed.

The show of roots and vegetables were very ordinary; and in some qualities exceedingly poor. Toronto market, on Saturday morning, presents usually a much better display.

The display of poultry also was not remarkably good in consequence of the absence of Dr. Case, of Hamilton. He had entered over 100 varieties, including samples of almost every kind of feathered creature; but was obliged to send an apology, accompanied by a gift to the funds of the Society of $10, as one of his children was taken suddenly and dangerously ill just as he was about to set out.

Up to ten o'clock this morning the receipts of the Fair were, by—

Badges sold in Brantford . . .	$3,177
15,000 Tickets sold	3,750
Carriages	51
Booths	586
	$7,564

There are some additional articles in the Department of Manufactures worthy of mentions, of which we have as yet omitted to take notice.

The entries of Messrs. T. Fuller & Co., of Toronto, in furniture, were especially commendable. Among other elegant specimens of their workmanship, the most conspicuous was a very beautiful sideboard of oak; it was most elaborately wrought; on the doors were carved tasteful groups of flowers, fruits, fish, &c.; brackets, between which were arranged pier-glasses; the whole piece of work surmounted by a stag's head, executed with great skill. The entire collection of Messrs. Fuller was very commendable.

Next in this lot of entries were some capital specimens of artificial limbs, which are so regulated by the simplest mechanism, that they seem as perfect as art can make them; these articles were exhibited by the maker, John Goodall, Kemptsville.

A very neatly manufactured telescope rifle was exhibited by J. J. Walker, Simcoe; and some tubing and chain pump apparatus by L. D. Campbell, late of the News Depot, Toronto.

Mr. Murphy of Toronto, exhibited some very elegant specimens of graining; and the Toronto Wire Works some very excellent ar icles in that branch of manufacture. Mr. Nasmyth need scarcely be mentioned for his excell nt crackers, as they are so well known by the public, from their success at former exhibitions. Mr. Kavanah, of Hamilton, had some specimens of horse-shoeing worthy of note. Besides these, there were many entries of leather worthy of remark; our attention was particularly called to some fine calf skin, manufactured by Gaige's process, which is tanned without the bark or bark liquors, by a vegetable preparation 30 per cent cheaper; it appears to be tougher than ordinary leather, and is said to be impervious to water.

In the vegetable department we omitted to mention some good entries of hops by Mr. Henry Greenstreet of Paris.

In their whole department of vegetables, the entries were numerous, and the specimens excellent, especially in the turnips, beets, and potatoes.

In the department of Agricultural Implements, the Exhibition, as we before remarked, was much superior to former Exhibitions. The ploughs were numerous, and very fine. There were not many cultivators or implements of that description; but of straw-cutters and fanning-mills, there was a great abundance. The competition in reaping machines was very keen; and in the straw cutters, the judges found it expedient to separate those in which horse power was employed, from the rest of the class.

TALL.—Mr. Alfred R. Metcalf of this town, has shown us a stalk of Chinese Sugar Cane over twelve feet in length, that is tall, but Mr. John Bryan of this village has some in his garden which stands over 13 feet high.—*Mercury.*

The above is rather tall, but we have a small patch of CHINESE SUGAR CANE in our garden that beats the above hol ow, a few of the tallest stocks measure 14 feet and 2 inches, and will no doubt attain the height of 15 feet if the season continues warm.—The stalks are now green and healthy looking, and appear to be growing. The only fear is that the seed will not ripen before frost.—ED. M. L.

☞ From the *Prototype*, we learn that the Directors of the Southern Railroad held a meeting in London a few days since, when the contract previously existing with Messrs Wythes was annulled, and the way thus more completely opened for carrying out the amalgamation with the Grand Trunk.

☞ The Barrie *Advance* says:—"The two men who broke goal from this place last week have not yet been taken. Fifty dollars reward has been offered for their arrest. The following description of them is given in the bills offering the reward:

HENRY BRITTAIN, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches, light coloured l air, have of his right foot, with the letters "J. R." marked on his arm, with an anchor, &c., in India ink.

THOMAS CALLAGHAN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches, dark hair and eyes, a small whiskers, Shoemaker by trade, a native of Ireland.

The Montreal *Herald*, on good authority, confirms our statement made some days ago, that there will be no decision at all on the Clergy Reserves question this year. The responsibility will be shirked by recommending the continuance of the alternate system.—*Leader.*

MR. PETER EBEY, formerly Crown Land Agent at Berlin, who has been generally suspended from office under the Government, has upon intimation that an enquiry was to be instituted into his official management, taken himself off. Mr. Ebey was a thorough Radical; the proprietor of three Reform newspapers, and was wont to talk loudly of the virtues possessed by his party. He has given us an example of them.—*Woodstock Times.*

At the Circuit term of the Court held by Judge Deodatus Wright, in Hudson N.Y., last week, an action brought by Sylvester Snyder, and Cornelius Snyder his guardian, against Joseph Simmons, Jr., was tried. The defendant was, a school-teacher and the plaintiff a pupil. The defendant, in administering punishment, struck the plaintiff in the eye, and a cataract had ensued as the consequence. The questions submitted to the Court were—1st. Whether the defendant was justified by inflicting punishment—2nd. If justifiable, was the punishment reasonable and proportionate to the offence.—And 3rd. If justifiable and reasonable, was the injury caused by the act of the plaintiff in suddenly turning round his head and receiving in his eye a blow intended for some other part of his person. The Court charged the jury that if they found these three questions in the affirmative, they should find a verdict for the defendant, otherwise for the plaintiff. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Nathan B. Willets, of Haddonfield, N. J., extracted forty gallons of juice from five hundred stalks of the Chinese sugar cane, which was subsequently reduced to eight gallons of molasses. The canes were not ripe, but had attained a height of fifteen feet. About the 30th inst., they would be fit to gather, and Mr. Willetts intends to make an experiment to ascertain if the syrup can be made to granulate.

Sheet iron railroad cars are now in use on the Baltimore Railroad. It is said that they are one third lighter than an ordinary frame car, and can be made to weigh less than seven tons. The cost of construction is represented to be nearly the same as other cars. The inside of the cars is lined with cushions, for the protection of passengers in case of accident.

A correspondent of the Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian* gives the account of the ascent of Mount Blanc by a large party, among whom there were several Americans, one of whom, a young lady from Delaware city, slipped over an icy precipice, and fell hundreds of feet into a fissure where she must have been dashed to pieces. Living or dead, however no assistance could be rendered her, and there her remains must lie until the last trump shall sound.

We learn from New York papers that the expenses of the government of that city for the year ending July last were $4,271,859,—and the additional sum of $1,173,487 was raised for purposes authorized by laws of the State. The amount of the tax levy for the present year, including the sums required for the payment of interest, is $8,066,566,—which is an increase of very nearly three millions over 1853. The total amount of the City debt on the 1st of July was $15,421,468. A very large increase is authorized for various purposes by the laws of last winter. The property holders of New York have the prospect, therefore, of having their taxation still more largely increased in future.

Speaking of the hardness of the times in New York, the "Herald" advises the people to give up the practice of living at hotels where they are charged each two or three dollars a day, while the tables set for them are only loaded with trash which no stomach can digest. Our contemporary advises the hotel keeper to be wise in time, to give only plain, wholesome food, and reduce their fares to one dollar a day, if they wish to keep themselves from ruin.

THE LABOURING CLASSES.—A Boston paper says that 700 Irish, lately engaged in the Lowell factories, are taking passage back to Erin's Isle, in consequence of the improved condition of the old land and the darkened state of things here. Here are reports from Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

DIVISION COURTS, ESSEX.

1st Div., Sandwich, Wednesday, 18th Nov
2nd " Amherstburg, Thursday, 22nd Oct
3rd " Kingsville, Monday, 26th October
4th " Colchester, Saturday, 24th "
5th " Mersea, Wednesday, 28th "
6th " Simons' Middle Road, Saturday, 23rd January, 1858.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.—AUTUMN OF 1857

EASTERN—SIR J. B. ROBINSON.

L'Original,	Wednesday, 23rd Sept.
Ottawa,	Monday, 28th Sept.
Perth,	Tuesday, 6th Oct.
Brockville,	Tuesday, 13th October.
Cornwall,	Thursday, 22nd do

MIDLAND—MR. JUSTICE RICHARDS.

Whitby,	Monday, 21st Sept.
Peterboro'	Monday, 28th Sept.
Cobourg,	Thursday, 1st October.
Belleville,	Monday, 12th Oct.
Picton,	Thursday, 22nd Oct.
Kingston,	Tuesday, 27th Oct

HOME—MR. JUSTICE HAGARTY.

Sydenham,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
Milton,	Monday, 28th Sept
Merrittsville,	Monday, 5th October
Barrie,	Monday, 12th Oct.
Niagara,	Monday, 19th Oct.
Hamilton,	Wednesday, 28th "

OXFORD—MR. JUSTICE BURNS.

Cayuga,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
Simcoe,	Wednesday, 30th Sept
Brantford,	Tuesday, 6th October
Woodstock,	Friday, 16th October
Guelph,	Monday, 26th "
Berlin,	Monday, 2nd Nov.
Stratford,	Monday, 9th Nov.

WESTERN—MR. JUSTICE MCLEAN.

Goderich,	Tuesday, 22nd Sept
St. Thomas,	Tuesday, 29th Sept
Chatham,	Tuesday, 6th Oct
Sandwich,	Tuesday, 13th Oct
Sarnia,	Tuesday, 20th Oct
London,	Tuesday, 27th Oct

TORONTO—CHIEF JUSTICE COMMON PLEAS
Monday. 12th October.

MISS CRANEY,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND

CAPMAKING

At Frisbie & Co's,

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The PRESBYTERIAN MANSE," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servant's Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

TAX RECEIPTS.

MUNICIPALITIES will be supplied with TAX RECEIPTS at the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

BLANK BOOKS.

RULED Blank Books with *Headings*, for all public offices, got up in the very best style, and at the most reasonable rates, at this office.

Orders received by post, with patterns and directions, will be promptly attended to.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

SUBPŒNAS

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

SUMMONS,

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS and MEMORIALS,

With or without Dower. For Sale at this Office.

Births.

In the Township of Sandwich, on Saturday the 26th September last, Mrs. John Todd of a son.

On Sunday the 4th inst., the wife of John Curry, Windsor, of a Daughter.

At Sandwich, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. Harris of a son.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.
MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Oct. 8, 1857.

FLOUR, best warranted, - - - -	$5 50
" 2nd quality, - - - - -	5 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	1 50
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - - -	$0 00 to 1 50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " " - - - -	8 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, - - - -	$0 00 to 2 00
OATS, bushel of 60lbs - - - - -	0 75
OATS, - - - - - - - -	0 30
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs - - -	$0 90 to 1 00
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - - - -	$0 85
HAY, per ton, - - - - - - -	8 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - - -	$0 25 to 0 30
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - - -	5 00
BEEF, do - - - - -	$0 00 to 5 00
BUTTER, per lb., - - - - -	0 22

BIRTH.

At Kingston, Jamaica; St. Vincent, Barbadoes; and St. Thomas on 27th ult., and at Bermuda on the 16th inst. The reports from Jamaica represent the weather as exceedingly propitious for the growing crops, the island having been visited with rain in abundance. The wet weather had occasioned considerable sickness, Governor Darling was well received by the people.—The Kingston sugar market had greatly increased. Sales are quoted at 27s to 36s 3d per 100 lbs, and some had been made at 25s 6d. Mr. Gyre was expected to resume the Government of St. Vincent. The export of arrow-root from St. Vincent had reached 6,745 barrels. The Trinidadians were exulting over handsome returns from their estates for the season just ended.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

Riviere du Loup, Oct 5.

The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool, passed here this morning. She had experienced heavy westerly gales to Belle Isle.

London, Tuesday 22.

To-day the 7th Light Dragoons passed through London to Dartford, there to await embarkation for India.

INDIA.

The European residents at Calcutta, in a petition to the British Legislature, complain grievously of the misconduct of Indian administration, and pray that the country may be placed under the direct government of her Majesty the Queen, with an open Legislative Council. Private letters from India bring intelligence that the Garrison of Arrah consisting of some half-dozen English gentlemen, 46 Sikhs, and 15 Europeans, and half-caste sub officials and persons connected with the railway, after having repulsed an attack of 2000 of the mutineers from Dinapoore, with a loss, it is supposed, of more than 50 to the enemy killed and wounded, and with only one wounded on their side, were ultimately relieved by a detachment from Buxarunder, Major Eyre, Bengal Artillery, on 3rd August.

FRANCE.—The French government has received despatches by the last Indian mail, announcing that the Governor of Pondicherry had written to the Admiral commanding the French fleet on Indian seas to send him some ships of war, as a measure of precaution under existing circumstances. The merchants of Bordeux have petitioned the government on the subject. A number of ladies, some of whom had been nurses in the late war, offered to accompany Mrs. Seacole to India on a similar mission. The East India Company has declined their service.

EXECUATION OF HERAT.—An official Act of exacuation of Herat has been received at Teheran. The Persian troops quitted Herat on the 26th July. A report was circulated at the same time that Gholab-Haydar Khan a son of Dost Mahommed, was preparing to march on Herat and take possession of it. It is to be feared that in such a case the Persians would again advance as the Shah will not suffer the Affghans to retain possession of Herat.

AUSTRIA.—Above one hundred Austrian officers have offered to serve in India.

Later News from India.

The following telegraph was received at the Foreign-office through the Admiralty, Sept., 17, 8.25 a. m.:—

The "Bentinck" arrived at Suez on the 9th inst. at 10 p. m. The dates are:—From Calcutta, Aug. 16; Madras 17th; Point de Galle, 21st; Aden, Sept. 2.

Lord Elgin reached Calcutta on the 8th of August, in Her Majesty's ship 'Shannon,' accompanied by Her Majesty's ship 'Pearl.' These vessels had 300 extra Marines and 300 soldiers on board.

After the mutiny at Dinapore a small force consisting of 160 men of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, and about the same number of the 37th was dispatched to relieve some eight Europe ns, besieged by the mutineers at Arrah. The expedition was not successful and our loss very heavy.

The 63rd Regiment of Native Infantry was disarmed at Berhampore on the 1st of August. The 11th Irregular Cavalry and the Governor-General's Body Guard have also been disarmed.

(Received, Foreign-office, Sept. 17, 12 50.)
To Lord Clarendon.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 12.

Gen. Havelock had advanced 25 miles from Cawnpore towards Lucknow; but after defeating the mutineers in three engagements, with loss of 21 guns, he was obliged to retrace his steps to Cawnpore, for the purpose of leaving his sick—considerably increased from Cholera, and was waiting for reinforcements. At Agra the Krock contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed.

A detachment of Her Majesty's 10th and 37th regiments, 300 strong, had made a night attack upon the men of the 8th and 40th Native Infantry who had mutined at Dinapore, but was repulsed with loss of 200 killed. The Irregular Corps at Seagowlie had mutinied and killed their officers.

A plot to murder the Europeans at Jessore and Benares had been discovered at Midnapore. The Shekewatti battallion was wavering, but had not been disarmed yet. Martial law had been proclaimed in Behar.

The report of General Havelock's retreat comes by the Suez telegraph. The *Calcutta Englishman* of the 8th of August does not mention it.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Behar. Sir James Outram is appointed to command at Dinapore.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 11.

The India, China, and Australia mails leave to-morrow at daybreak with intelligence from Calcutta to the 10th of August, Madras to the 17th, Ceylon to the 21st, Hong Kong to the 25th July.

A detachment composed of 350 men of her Majesty's 10th and 37th and 56th Regiments, had gone in pursuit of the Dinapore mutineers. They attacked the enemy at Arrah, but were overwhelmed by numbers, and obliged to retreat with the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

General Havelock, after having advanced to within one day's march of Lucknow, had been obliged to fall back upon Cawnpore, and there to place his wounded men and captured guns in safety. Cholera had broken out among his small force.

The 12th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Segowlie, and had massacred their officers. A plot had been discovered, and thwarted, to massacre the Europeans at Benares and Jessore.

The 14th Bengal Infantry had resisted the order to disarm at Jhelum, and been cut to pieces by a body of Europeans.

The Governor General's Body-guard had been disarmed.

There had been severe actions with the rebels at Agra and at Azimghur.

A report is mentioned to the effect that General Reed is dead, and that the ravages caused by cholera had compelled the British force to retire from Delhi to Agra. (This reaches us from Ceylon alone, and seems unauthenticated.)

Lord Elgin arrived on the 8th of August with 400 marines and a company of Her Majesty's 59th regiment, and another steamer had brought some of the troops of the "Transit."

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Poulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by
P. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by
P. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 17, 1857.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.
Amherstburg, 14th September, 1857.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at a meeting of the County Council of the County of Essex, John B. Laughton and Thomas Salmoni, Esquires, were appointed as inspectors of Weights and Measures, of the County of Essex, under the authority of the Act 18th Vic. Chapter 135. The said Laughton to take charge of all matters relating to his office in the Municipalities of Sandwich, Maidstone, Tilbury West, Windsor, Rochester. The said Salmoni in the Municipalities of Amherstburg, Anderdon, Malden, Colchester, Gosfield, and Mersea.

And under the authority of the Act 12th Vic. Chap. 85, at a meeting of the Quarter Sessions, of the County of Essex, held at the Town of Sandwich, on the 9th day of September instant, it was ordered that the Inspectors of Weights and measures so appointed should meet in their respective divisions on the following days:

Town of Sandwich,	20th October.
Village of Windsor,	26th October.
Town of Amherstburg,	9th October.
Village of Kingsville,	20th October.

At which times and places all persons interested, are required to be in attendance.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Secretary-Treasurer's office, at Three o'clock, P. M. on Monday, 5th October, 1857, when a plan will be proposed for the consideration of the Members of the Society, which will enable the Secretary-Treasurer to wind it up in course of the ensuing year.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sec.-Treas. E. B. S.
Sandwich, 29th Sept., 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the promises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musicians Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 55 pages, containing many reasonable engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of his work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address without delay to

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

TO EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisment (including this offer) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.
Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable terms. At his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephram Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Bedley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. Ramsay Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition, to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the Society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.

And for three years - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.
Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE!!!

THE farm consisting of part of lots 54, 55, and 56, containing about 63 acres, and under cultivation, within a mile of the Town of Sandwich, upon the Sandwich street. There is a good FRAME House and Barn upon the Lot. The Land cannot be excelled for farming purposes, and affords a good inducement to any person who wishes to purchase within a short distance of the Town.

For particulars apply to

J. R. BERTHOLET, Amhersburg, or
C. F LABADIE, Sandwich,
September 2nd, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.
Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTE was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament, and all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street, Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the Town Hall Amherstburg, on Saturday the third of October next, the undermentioned Valuable lots of land, in the township of Colchester South, viz:

East ½ of Lot No 18, S. side Maden road 100 acres.

North ½ of Lot No 19, S. side Malden road 100, acres cleared.

North ½ of Lot No 22 S. side Malden road 100 acres.

The above Lands will be offered for sale in ½ Acre Lots, upset price $6 per Acre, ¼ down, the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest. Title indisputable.

THOMAS PHILP.
Amherstburg, 16th Sep, 1857.

SOIREE!!

THE ANNIVERSARY of the organization of the Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated in this place by a Soiree to be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the Evening of Tuesday the 20th inst.

Several eloquent speakers will address the assembly.

A good band will be present to add to the enjoyment.

Tickets, price 50 cents; can be obtained at most of the Stores in the Town.

SAMUEL R. McGEE,
Recording Scribe

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able so secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President :	J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President :	T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer :	R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor :	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
Thomas Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. Laliche, Esq. A. T. Gait, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education, to Agriculture, or to Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz in weight, and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one half-penny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 5 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

30 AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30

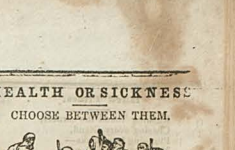
Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oakand Co. Michigan.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, assimilating the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No matter who regards herown or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Liver Complaints
Costiveness,	Lowness of Spirits
Dyspepsia,	Piles,
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S,	No. 10½ or No. 3.
	No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin	No. 23.
J. LONG'S,	&c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.
Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment,

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a first-hel Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

Hard Times.

Rushing 'round the corners,
Chasing every friend,
Plunging into banks—
Nothing there to lend—
Piteously begging
Of every man you meet,
Bless me! this is pleasant,
"Shinning" on the street.

Merchants very short,
Running neck and neck,
Want to keep going—
Praying for a check;
Dabblers in stocks,
Bite as blue can be,
Evidently wishing
They were "fancy free."

All our splendid railroads
Got such dreadful knocks,
Twenty thousand Bulls
Couldn't raise their stocks:
Many of the Bears,
In the trouble sharing,
Now begin to feel
They've been over-Bearing.

Risky speculators
Tumbling with the shock,
Never mind stopping,
Afore than any clock;
Still they give big dinners,
Smoke and drink and sup,
Going all the better
For a winding up.

Banking institutions,
Companies of "trust,"
With other people's money
Go off on a bust;
Houses of long standing
Crumbling in a night—
With so many "smashes,"
No wonder money's *tight!*

Gentlemen of means—
Having lots to spend—
Save a little sympathy,
Nothing have to lend;
Gentlemen in want—
Willing to pay double—
Find they can borrow
Nothing now but trouble.

Half our men of business
Wanting an extension,
While nearly all the others
Contemplate suspension;
Many of them, though,
Don't appear to dread it;
Every cent they owe
Is so much to their credit.

Brokers all are breaking,
Credit all is cracked,
Women all expanding
As the Banks contract,
Panic still increasing—
Where will the trouble end,
While all hands want to borrow,
And nobody can lend?

Running round the corners
Trying every source;
Asking at the Banks—
Nothing there, *of course*,
Money getting tighter,
Misery complete—
Bless me! this is pleasant
"Shinning" on the street.

Mirth and Wit.

SHIRT-UAL FACTS.—Whiskey is the key by which we may gain an entrance into our prisons and alms houses.

Brandy brands the noses of all those who cannot govern their appetites.

Wine causes many to take a winding way home.

Punch is the cause of many unfriendly punches.

Ale causes many ailings while beer brings many to the bier.

Champagne is the source of many real pains.

Gin slings have "a skewel" more than the sling of old.

The reputation of being fond of cocktails is not a feather in any man's cap.

Money spent for port that is sapped by portly gents would support many a poor family.

Porter is a weak supporter for those who are weak in body.

Lessing the German philosopher, being absent-minded, knocked at his own door one evening, whom the servant girl looking out of the window, and not recognizing him said—

"The Professor is not at home."

"O, very well," said Lessing composedly, walking away, "I shall call again at another time."

A Plain answer.—"Whose pigs are these, my lad?"—"Who, they belong to that big sow there."—"No; I mean who is their master?"—"Why, again answered the lad," "that'un there; he's a rum 'un to fight."

LOVE'S FREAKS.—Love is like a river; if the current be of seaweed, it will seek some other channel. It is not unfrequently the case that the kisses and attentions bestowed on the child of six years are intended for the sister of sixteen.

"This must be looked into," as the spoiled child said to his father's watch when he heard it tick.

VERY NATURAL.—It is not wonderful that a despotic sovereign should restrict the freedom of the newspaper press; the only wonder is, that a despot tolerates any journal; because he must desire to be his subjects only leader.—*Punch.*

TIME'S CHANGES.—In ancient days the celebrated precept was "know thyself;" in modern times it has been supplanted by the far more fashionable maxim, "know thy neighbour and everything about him."

The Josephine is the newest article of female attire, and is somewhat like a shanghai coat. It makes the wearer resemble the new comet—little body and tremendous tail.

A HINT.—If your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her tender sweetheart asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed, that's certain—we've seem it tried. Don't forget this, little boys.

A story writer says: "Florabel clasped her wide white brow with her two hands, as if to still the thunder of thought booming through her brain!" How her head must have ached with such a nose in it. Flora! bel must be the young lady whose "eyes emit lightning flashes."

Agriculture and Science.

Taint or dry Rot in the Potato.

From the experience I have had in the cultivation of the Potato, I have come to the conclusion that the taint or dry rot ones complained of, I have adopted a system of planting, which I have practised for twenty years with such success, as never once to have had an instance of dry rot among my Potato crops during that time, although they were growing sometimes in direct contiguity to other Potatoes, which, from being planted in a different manner, were labouring under the effects of the disease. It shall now be my endeavour, in as simple and concise a manner as possible, to lay this system before my readers, convinced that they will in practice find it a most effectual remedy for the disease in question. The chief cause of this disease I consider to be the prevalent error in planting the Potato, of placing the seed in a quantity of dung laid in the middle of the drill. He who knows anything of the qualities of dung, knows it is of itself incapable of promoting vegetation, or sustaining vegetable life, until decomposed and incorporated with a portion of earthy soil, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that di-ease and failures in the Potato crops are so prevalent. The wonder is, that, while such a system of planting is preserved in, any of these crops should succeed at all under such treatment; and indeed this is only to be accounted for by the small quantity and inferior quality of the dung applied, which is generally found mixed with great quantities of half rotten straw and other extraneous substances, such as coal-cinders, &c., and were it not that the fresh earth is laid immediately on the top of the dung after the seed is planted, the failure of the crops would be to a much larger extent; of this I have no doubt. The ground, too, if in a very impoverished state, may by neglecting digesting and drying up the dung prevent to a great extent a total failure of the crop, although the seed were planted thus injudiciously in the midst of the dung; for it will be observed that in this case the seed is not so destructive as in rich deep soils. The first and principal thing, therefore, in setting the Potato, is to have the manure properly commingled with the soil before introducing the seed, the plan I adopt in planting, which is briefly as follows:—

In preparing a parcel of ground for the reception of the Potato seed, I proceed to have the manure spread regularly over the surface, and evenly dug in. I then either drill the ground, after the manner of gardeners in sowing peas, and plant the Potatoes in the drill, or plant them with a dibble, without drilling, about two or three inches beneath the surface, the dibble being formed with a broad point, so as to insure the Potato having no open space left beneath it, when dropped into the hole. For large fields, which cannot well be dug or planted in this manner, I would recommend the ground to be prepared and the dung spread exactly as for Oats or Barley. Then have the ground drilled, and in planting place the seed Potato in the clean soil, on the back of the half drill, formed by the return of the plough, which half drill should be made larger than ordinary, to bring the seed as near to the centre of the drill as possible, so as to afford it every advantage of the fresh soil to vegetate in. In this way the fructifying earth, in which the seed is imbedded, will secure its healthful vegetation, and as it progresses in its growth, and so soon as it throws out roots, it will reap the full benefit of the manure contained in the surrounding soil. It is of the utmost importance to have the seed planted, so as it may have the earth both below and above it when put in; for in keeping the seed free from the dung, I apprehend, lies the whole secret, which should be particularly attended to.—*From a work on this subject, by J. Smith.*—Blackie and Sons, Glasgow.

DOWN WITH THE WEEDS.—Have you ever considered how much of ruin to future farm crops lies in the patch of weeds you leave? They are sowing the land now, but that is nothing in comparison with their future history. It is, perhaps, a group of thistles. Pull off one of those ripening heads, and count, if you can, the number of seeds wrapped up like arrows in a quiver. Every one of those seeds is provided with a feathery tuft, that will expand and float off the seed in the air, like a balloon. The seeds in that single thistle head will probably be scattered over twenty acres, before the snow falls. And every plant has some curious provision for scattering its seed far and wide. Some are so light that they float in the air, others will just float in water, and the winter rains carry them to a great distance from their birth-place. The only safeguard against the spread of weeds is the eternal vigilance of the farmer. Cut up the weeds, by the roadside, under the walls, in the garden, on the manure heap, in the corn-field, every where. At no future time can you abate the nuisance so easily as now.—*N. Y. Times.*

HOW TO DRY PUMPKIN AND MAKE THE PIE.—Perhaps some don't know the best way to dry pumpkins. It is this: Cut them up and stew them until they are soft and dry; pound and strain through a cullender; then grease pie pans and spread it on a quarter of an inch thick, and dry it; roll it up, and put it away in a tight box, or bag, from insects. Each of these rolls will make a pie. It is very easy now to make a pie. Put it in sweet milk, and let it soaksabout two hours; put in an egg, a table spoonful of sugar, a tea spoonful of ginger, and one of all-spice; and if you are lovers of pumpkin pie, as we are you will pronounce it good.

TO PRESERVE CABBAGES.—Cut them so that they may have two inches stem left below the leaves; scoop out the pith as far down as a small knife will reach; then suspend them, by means of a cord, exactly perpendicular, but in an inverted position and daily fill up the hollow part of the stem with clean water. It is stated, that by this method, cabbages cauliowers, brocoli, celery, &c., may be preserved for some time in a cool place; it affords an easy means of keeping a supply of green vegetables during the winter.

PARSNIPS FOR SWINE.—It is asserted on reliable authority, that in the Isle of Guernsey the parsnip is propagated extensively as a feed for swine, and that it constitutes a leading branch of farming—The pork fatten ed on this root, is represented as beautifully white, sweet, juicy and firm.' I have never known the parsnip to be used in this country for the same purpose, but have myself no doubt it would be found both a valuable and an economical article for food.

TOMATO PRESERVES.—Prepare a syrup by clarifying sugar, melted over a slow fire with little water, boiling it till no scum appears. Take the tomatoes when quite green, peel them, and put them in cold syrup, with one orange slice to every two pounds of your fruit; take pound for pound of sugar; simmer them for two or three hours over a slow fire. When a superior article is wished, add fresh lemons sliced, and boil with the tomatoes a few peach leaves, and powdered ginger in bags. Tomatoes even when ripe, make a fine preserve, treate l as above; but unless great care is used in the process, they will fall to pieces.

STEWED TOMATOES.—Peel, slice and stew them slowly. When done season them—thicken a little and put in a lump of butter and eat them as you would apple sauce. If you have them thus prepared, with good roast beef, properly manufactured—sweet potatoes, and lima beans,—and any company should pop in upon you unexpectedly to dine, you need wish nothing better: you'll find them first-rate.

HOW RAIN IS FORMED.—To understand the philosophy of this phenomenon, essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a few facts, derived from close observation and long train of experiments, must be remembered. Were the atmosphere everywhere, at all times, at a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface would ascend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air, when it was once fully saturated. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capacity to retain humidity, is proportionably greater in warm than in cold air. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds. The lighter we ascend from the earth, the colder we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains, in the hottest climates. Now, when for continued evaporation, the air is highly saturated with vapor—though it be invisible—if its temperature is suddenly reduced by currents from wheeding from abode, or rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and, like a sponge filled with water and compressed, pours out the water which its diminished capacity cannot hold. How singular, yet how simple, is such an arrangement for watering the earth.—*Scientific American.*

Fire Proof Feats of the Ancients.

The art of breathing fire, of protecting the human skin from the heat of melted metals or red hot iron, and of rendering wooden buildings proof against fire, seems to have been practiced from the earliest ages. Two hundred years before Christ, Eumus established himself as the leader of the insurgent slaves by breathing fire and smoke from his mouth; and Barchocebbas the ringleader of the revolted Jews in the reign of Hadrian, claimed to be the Messiah, from his power of vomiting flames from his mouth. The priestesses of Diana as Strabbo states, commanded public veneration by walking over burning coals; and according to Pliny, the Hirpi family enjoyed the hereditary property of being incombustible, which they exhibit annually in the temple of Apollo. Pashymenis tells us that he has seen several accused persons prove their innocence by handling red hot iron; and in 1065 the monks produced, as a witness, in the great church of Anger, an old man who underwent the proof of boiling water, and that too, as theirwences state, from the bottom of the boiler, where they had heated the water more than usual! Sylla could not set fire to the wooden tower raised on the Pireus by Archelaus; and Cæsar could not burn the tower of Larch, which was doubtless made fire-proof by a solution of alum. The use of certain chemical combrocations, the substitution of the fusible metal of Darcet which melts at a low heat, and the application of plasters of asbestos to the feet, or of a saturated solution of alum to the skin, were among the arts thus called into use.—*North British Review.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—In the course of Dr. Blatchford's paper on hydrophobia, read before the American Medical Association, at its last annual meeting, at Detroit, the following curious facts were reported as taking place in Russia:—In 1810 there was in that Kingdom 104 deaths from hydrophobia In 1811, 117; in 1812, 101; in 1813, 85; in 1814, 127; in 1815, 79; in 1816, 201; in 1817, 228; in 1818, 260; in 1819, 356—making a total of 1,058 deaths in ten years, in Russia alone. It is mentioned also as a curious fact, that in Cyprus and Egypt hydrophobia has never been known to occur. It is believed also that the disease is incident to no particular month in the year, as statistics show, on the whole, as many deaths occur one month in the year as any other—there being no real difference between summer and winter. The doctor believed the constitutional irascibility of the dog was the true etiology of canine madness, and that excision is the only means now known which affords any reasonable hope of successful prevention. The report pronounces as an utter fallacy the general idea that the dog star has anything to do with the origin of virus in the dog, or that summer has any special preponderance over winter, in the existence of cases of hydrophobia. The facts submitted, and which had been collected by the Committee, show the following result: Out of 72 cases, 54 were bitten by dogs, 6 by cats, 1 by a raccoon, and 1 by a cow. Out of 62 cases, 4 died the first day, 9 the second, 6 the third, 18 the fourth, 4 the fifth, 2 on each the sixth, seventh and tenth days, and one on the twenty-first. That 22 bites occurred in March, April and May; 17 the next quarter; 18 the next, and 1 22 the last. The average of the time of the sickness was 66 days, but this lengthy average was eschanced by two strongly-marked cases, lasting 365 and 360 respectively. The usual averag is 41 days. —*New York Times.*

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and Keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Snoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada W. C.

June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg, as she intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that rail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SHUMOCK, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson	
GLOBE,	"	Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	"	A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	"	M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	"	W. D. Wilkinson

WABASH VALLEY,
(New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WARNER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N. York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E. B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, } A. T. STEWART & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, p. m.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Agent for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASSIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be settled.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving credit to my wife on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

PARTIES desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT, which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. Which every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above well comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REILY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts, by civility and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient

Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new) is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor

Amherstburg, June 9th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling will be found for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Roobester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assures. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to be forwarded as soon forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. CORING,
Agent.
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and moneys and assets of you said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been sworn at the time of the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court, under the forty-fifth cause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may sign you. You of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ of Attachment. And take that this Notice was first published on Thursthe thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair, The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1857. NO. 34.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. Od. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. Od cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

FOR SALE

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.
Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.
JOSEPH WINTERS.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.
Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.
No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. two doors above the Theatre.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.,
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.
WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French),
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALER IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.
All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.
Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.
A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.
Farmers, Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.
The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.
JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Cornér of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.
Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved, and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.
He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.
THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY
Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

Select Poetry.

The Curl of Golden Hair.

I have a little treasure,
More beautiful to me,
Than aught of gold or silver,
Or brightest gems I see.
'Tis not a costly jewel—
In casket rich and fine;
Nor yet a thing of value,
To other hearts than mine.

And still I deem it priceless,
More precious far than gold;
More beautiful and lovely
Than earthly gems all sold.
'Tis not in iron coffers
My treasure safe I keep,
And though 'tis prized so highly,
I often o'er it weep.

In a closely folded paper,
And laid away with care,
Lies a little sunny ringlet,
A curl of golden hair.
With beauty once it shaded
A fair and lovely brow;
And though years have wasted,
methinks I see it now.

How oft my fingers pressed it,
And twined it o'er and o'er,
All wet with tears of anguish—
Such tears can flow no more;
For the angels came and called him
To live with them above,
While my heart was all o'erflowing
With a mother's earliest love.

Then, O how sad and lonely
Was everything to me:
His playthings all were gathered,
For those I could not see.
We put away his cradle,
With his little cushioned chair;
And my heart, like them was vacant,
For hope had withered there.

In the dark cold grave we laid him,
Where the weeping willows bow;
And of him this poor relic
Is all that's left me now.
Is it strange that I should love it,
And guard it well with care;
'Tis little these strange ringlet—
This curl of golden hair?

A Fish Story.

A ludicrous scene occurred the other day, in Anthony street, or at where the new theatre is in construction, which if a description may convey an adequate impression of it, is well worth telling.

One of the laborers growing thirsty under the influence of a hot sun, went hastily over to the nearest hydrant for a drink, and clapping his mouth to the spout imbibed the Croton just as it came, in the most forcible and plenteous manner imaginable. Hardly had poor Paddy, however, tasted the gushing food that distended his cheeks, when he started upright and with a look of amazing horror, commenced a series of pantomimic contortions which were absolutely painful to witness.

'Ow—ow—ugh!' he groaned convulsively, at the same time clawing at his throat in a frenzied manner, while he spurted the water forth again with the energy of a wounded whale; then suddenly recovering the use of his speech he shouted.

"Och, murther! but he's gone, it's all over wid me now!"

'What's gone?' exclained the crowd that had gathered around him. 'What's gone?'

'I've swallowed him! O, howly St. Patrick! I've swallowed him.

'And what the deuce is it ye've swallowed?'

'A snake! a murthering snake! O, howly St. Patrick protect me!'

'Sure, then, you've made a savio' of yer dinner!' said a fellow laborer, more alive to fun than sympathy; while a shout of mingled laughter and incredulity followed, in which even the poor sufferer could hardly keep from joining.

'But was it alive man?' inquired an individual, when the confusion subsided.

'Alive, did you say? Be the blessed powers, ye don't think I'd be after atein him dead! Alive is it! and didn't he jump down my throat in spite of my teeth! Then clapping his hands to his stomach he exclaimed, 'Och, hone, he's squirming now! O, howly Moses. Help, murder, fire!' and poor Pat, distracted by fear, cut more capers than a Camanche at a war dance.

'Tut, tut! be quiet man!' returned another, 'how do you know it was a snake?'

'How does I know, is it? Did'nt I feel him wiggling his tail? O, lowly St. Patrick deliver me!'

A benevolent looking gentleman here suggested that it might possibly be a fish or perhaps an eel, and remarked that there ought to be a filter to every hydrant in the city, as the water was full of all sorts of animaculæ, etc.

'It's an all! it's an all! Run for a filter, and ye'll catch the rascal presently.

A filter, a filter was the general cry, 'run Mike for a filter.' Without waiting to enquire into the sensibility of using the article in question, the poor distracted son of Erin started with the speed of a race horse for the office in Broadway, where the picture of Bebe, standing in the front window, pours her never ceasing fountain.

'And what d'ye call'em cried he, rushing frantically into the establishment. 'A snake-catcher for the love of——! O howly St. Patrick!' he continued, and snatching up one, he applied it energetically to his lips.

'My good fellow,' said the astonished knight of Diaphrams, 'what is the matter with you?'

'Matter is it! isn't everything the matter! —a snake's the matter! I've got an ail in my stomach! hullaboo, hullaboo!'

'An eel! How came an eel in your stomach?'

'And didn't the varmint jump into my mouth without saying by yer lave? said the bewildered sufferer, endeavoring to screw the filter to his lips.

'But my man, that won't do any good now. It should have been attached to the hydrant, and then you might have drank with perfect safety.'

'And won't it catch him now?' asked Mike, in a piteous tone, turning sghast as he dropped the instrument in despair.

'Of course not, how should it?'

'Och, murther, what will b:come of me?' exclaimed Mike, with an agony truly painful to behold.

'Get a sockdologer fish hook!' shouted a wag from the crowd.

'Run for a doctor,' said another, 'and get a stomach pump.'

This suggestion was instantly followed, and he started for a drug store near by.

The apothecary, however, applied an emetic, instead of a stomach pump, and the poor fellow, after a violent reaching, ejected a lively black eel six inches long.

'O howly St. Patrick!' he exclaimed, ey'per encing immediate relief. 'Why didn't ye make clean work of it, the sin as well as the snakes, for I'm shure an' they are first cousins to the wicked sarpints. Divil a dhrop of wather will I ever shrink agin in this blessed counthry, without a snake catcher in me mouth!'

And with sundry other resolutions, which would shock the ears of a temperance man, poor Mike, pale and trembling with exhaustion, returned to his work.—[Spirit of the Times.

The Monster Ship.

The building of this nautical leviathan the "Great Eastern" has steadily progressed towards its final completion. The hull is entire, its double machinery is in and fitted, the bulwarks are partly up, and the internal fittings in such a forward state as to show the launch is near at hand, and that if necessary, the Great Eastern could be ready to make her first voyage by Christmas next.—Nearly 1,500 men are employed on her daily, and, though when spread about her acres of upper and lower decks, they seem but few, they are in reality quite enough for the work, and under their incessant efforts, each hour records great progress made. Already some of the cabins are finished and fitted to show the style of the arrangements which are intended to prevail throughout, and these, compared with the "cribb'd and cabined" dens, so painfully impressed upon the minds of all seagoing travellers, are perfect saloons. There are whole streets and squares of such palatial mansions in these floating out into saloons, which of themselves afford as much space as the maindeck of a line of battle ship of the present day.

The bulwarks, which are now being put up, add considerably both to the height and symmetrical proportions of the vessel. They are 9 feet 6 inches high forward, and slope down to about 5 feet high amidships and aft. The massive wrought iron deck is also being covered in with teak planking, placed at about six inches distance from the iron. The machinery for both screw and paddle engines is in, with the exception of the crank shaft, which is being forged, and the screw shaft, which, though placed, is not yet put together, or connected with the screw engines. Both engines are of such ponderous calibre and strength that the visitor gazes on them as they lie ranged beneath him with the dumb feeling of surprise that a sight of the tremendous rock-hewn monuments of Egypt always occasions. They are beyond all doubt the largest and most powerful engines by some thousands of horse power that have ever been constructed, and some of the largest pieces of wrought iron that have ever been forged, and the largest castings that have ever been run in one casting are used in their manufacture. But all the parts of the engines are so constructed and proportioned that they will work safely and smoothly at eight strokes per minute, with the steam at 25lb, and full on without expansion (beyond what is unavoidably effected by the slides,) or at sixteen strokes per minute, with the steam in the boiler still at 25lb, and the expansion valve cutting off at one-fourth of the stroke. Under these last named circumstances the paddle engines alone will give a power of about 5,000 horses.

The screw engines consist of four cylinders of 84 inches diameter and four feet stroke, working horizontally. As with the paddle cylinders, each of the four is in itself a complete and separate engine, capable of working quite independently of any of the other three. They work up to an indicator power of 4,500 horses of 33,000lb, when working at 45 strokes a minute, with the steam in the boiler at 10lb, and the expansion valve cutting off at one-third of the stroke. They are, however, made to work smoothly either at 40 strokes per minute, with steam at 25lb, without expansion, or 55 strokes a minute with the expansion cutting off at one-fourth of the stroke. Under these circumstances they will be working at the tremendous power of 6,500 horses. It will thus be seen that the paddle and screw engines, when working together at their highest power, will exert an effective force of not less than 11,500 horse power, or sufficient to raise 200,000 gallons of water to the top of the Monument in less than one minute, or to drive the machinery of all the cotton mills in Manchester. The consumption of coal to produce this amount of locomotive force force is estimated at about 250 tons per day.

The total number of crew will be 400, of which one-third will belong to the engineering department, one third for victualling and servants, and one-third the sailing department. The officers will be Captain W. Harrison (late of the Cunard's line,) a chief officer and chief engineer, 12 other sailing officers, 16 subordinate engineers, a sailing master, a purser, and two or three surgeons. In addition to the two screw steamers which will hang astern abaft the paddle boxes, and each of which will be 100 feet long, 16 feet beam, 120 tons burthen, and 40 horse power, there will be 21 other boats, which are now being made at Deal. Some of these will be large decked boats, like little yachts, and all will be fitted with masts and sails complete. There will be six masts, two of them square rigged, and all of hollow iron except the last, which will be nearest to the compass. The spaces afforded by the cellular compartments between the two "skins" of the vessel will be used for pumping water into as a substitute for ballast, and as the wrought iron walls subdividing these spaces are made perfectly water-tight, water can be put into any one or any number of them at pleasure.

The actual weights of the ship, engines, and various fittings are as follows:—

	Tons.
Ship - - -	7,226
Timber work, fittings &c. -	1,576
Masts, rigging, and sails -	358
Anchors, chains, &c., - -	300
Paddle engines complete -	519
Boilers to ditto (full) -	362
Screw engines complete -	607
Boilers to ditto (full) -	632
Paddle wheels - - -	185
Paddle-boxes & sponson beams	350
Screw, shaft, and bearings -	153
Screw propeller - -	37
Total - - -	12,375

The preparations for getting the monster safely down to the water, are progressing steadily, and according to present arrangements, there is but little doubt that the launch will take place early in October. As soon as ready to be launched, the manner of launching is as peculiar and novel as the scheme of the ship itself. From the position in which it has been necessary to build her, and to avoid the tremendous strain which a ship of her length would suffer from being launched by the ordinary method, stern foremost, it is absolutely necessary that she should go into the water broadside on. By this plan no risk of strain is incurred, though as a vessel of her enormous weight and bulk would require sufficient momentum in rushing down an inclined plane of three hundred feet to the water to carry her quite across the river, great precautions have to be adopted to ease her gently off. The launch, then, if the process by which she will eventually reach the water may be so termed, is likely to be a long and tedious affair, which will certainly occupy eight or ten hours, and probably more. The way in which it will be effected is this:—Two launching "ways," or large and powerfully built tramways, have been constructed by the railway contractors, Messrs. Treadwell and Co., running from under the fore and after portions of the vessel down into the river at low water spring tide mark. The foundation of each is formed upon seven rows of piles, the four outside rows being driven at nine feet intervals, and the three inner rows at six feet. These piles are all forced home to the gravel of the river bed, so that they graduate from a length of 32 feet under the ship's bottom to 10 feet at the low watermark. Down the railway ways, or these "ways," the ship will be slowly lowered into the water on cradles, which are now being constructed under her. The process of launching, therefore, will consist of lowering these cradles with the vessel on them slowly over the "ways." As we have said, it is expected to take place in October, and will begin at two in the morning, when the Great Eastern will be moved down as the tide ebbs till she reaches low water mark exact at low water. As the tide flows again she will, of course be floated off, moored in the centre of the river, and continue her fittings, so as to be ready for sea about February next. While passing over the first 200 feet of the "ways" great care must be used, but that distance safely accomplished, the Great Eastern may be safely left to find her own way into that element on which for years to come, she will be regarded as a marvel and a wonder. The great extent which the launching "ways" cover, diminishes the weight per square foot which they will be required to bear to little more than three quarters of a ton. The ordinary weight over launching "ways" is 2½ tons the square foot, though launches are frequently made in London at three tons.—A tell-tale indicator will be fixed to the two cradles, so that any difference that may occur in the rate of descent of each will be immediately rectified by the check tackle.

Miscellany.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS produce a most surprising change in cases of general debility. The broken down invalid, whose nerves, muscles and relaxed nervous systems have scarcely sufficient vitality to sustain his emaciated frame in an erect position, is soon renovated and braced by the invigorating effect of this priceless remedy, and his whole frame is re-animated and filled with energy. His spirits resume their buoyancy, and he feels like a new man. Such is the experience of thousands. Longevity depends in a great measure upon the regular and healthy action of the organs of digestion and excretion, and upon these organs Holloway's Pills operate irresistibly.

MAKING A LEVEY ON A BABY.—During the argument of the Lemmon case yesterday, in the Supreme Court a pretty looking and well dressed lady came into court to recover the possession of her baby, whom its nurse had seized for non-payment of a small debt, wages. The nurse was present with a child and made a great clatter with her tongue, but the judges being all occupied, the case had no chance. Some of the persons present advised her to commence a suit in the 2nd District Court for the debt. —This position suiting her, she was prevailed upon to give up the child, and started off to see Judge O'Conner, 2nd District Court. In the meantime the mother repleved the child and carried it home. Nursey returned in great wrath to find the baby "levy" set aside by the skill and promptness of the mother.—*N Y Advertiser.*

DUTCH CANDOR.—Some ten years since, an old Dutchman purchased in the vicinity of Brooklyn a snug little farm for nine thousand dollars. Recently, a lot of land speculators called upon him to buy him out. On asking his price he said he would take sixty thousand dollars.

"And how much may remain on bond and mortgage?"

"Nine thousand dollars."

"And why not more?" interrogated the would-be purchasers.

"Because the darned place isn't worth any more."

A TESTY HUSBAND.—The following incident is stated to have occurred at Gloucester during the past week. As a working man was leaving home after breakfast, to resume his duties, his wife said in the most plaintive and affectionate accents, "What will you have for dinner to-day, my dear?" "A besom stick, if you like," was the peevish rejoinder, accompained with a slam of the door. The husband returned home to dinner in a better humour. A clean cloth was laid on the table and a few covers and dishes, neatly arranged, his table. "I wish, my dear," said the busy housewife, "you would strain off the water," at the same time pointing to a large saucepan. The husband obeyed, took the pot to the pump stone, drained off the water. Curiosity prompted him to take off the lid, to see "what for dinner," when he beheld a besom stick, chopped into suitable pieces. The husband was obeyed—it was all she had cooked.

SURREPTITIOUS ADVERTISING.—A smart Yankee agent for a tobacco house, undertook to paint his advertisement with tar upon the side-walks of Trenton N. J. Some ladies found their shoes suddenly taken from their delicate feet by the adhesive qualities of the tar, and some gentlemen came near being broomsticked out of their houses for tracking tar on their carpets.—The affair there was quite an excitement, and the Mayor was compelled to dispatch an officer after the tobacco man. The officer reached the depot in time to see the object of his pursuit smoking a cigar on the platform of one of the cars. Before his departure he came very near being mobbed by a number of the outraged citizens at the depot. Several efforts were made to remove the offensive article, but it bid defiance to soap, water or sand. The agent in our opinion, says the State Gazette, has rather damaged the sale of his tobacco from this circumstance.

INTRODUCTION OF CARPETS.—Carpets were known in Italy much earlier than in England; in the latter country, indeed, they were not adapted to the habits of the people in the reign of Elizabeth, and we find that even the presence-chamber of that queen was, according to Hentzner, strewed with hay, by which he meant rushes. The custom was not confined to England, but prevailed even in Italy after carpets had been first introduced. The use of rushes for covering floors is alluded to frequently by Shakespeare.

NAPOLEON AND SLEEP.—It has been said that he slept little, an assertion for which there is no foundation. On the contrary, he slept much, and even stood in great need of sleep as is the case with all nervous persons, whose minds are very active. I have often known him spend ten or eleven hours in bed. But if wakefulness was necessary, he could support it, and indesmify himself at a later period, or even take repose in advance, in order to support the fatigues which he anticipated; finally, he had the valuable art of sleeping at will.—*Marmont's Memoirs.*

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.— Nobbs, having come with his family to the seaside for a little change of scene, complains that they have been terribly bitten by—(but no, we will not mention the horrid creatures)—and is addressed thus by the lodging-house keeper:—"Then hall I can say Sir his,—that if you've been hill conweinenced by 'em, you must a'bought 'em down with you in your portmanteau!"

To carry a Collin's steamer from New York to Liverpool requires eight hundred tons of coal—enough to keep an ordinary family for forty years.

The papers from various portions of Indiana and Illinois state, that the hog cholera rages very destructively in their localities, and that the entire hog crop is threatened.

A gentleman lately arrived at Lexington, Missouri, from Salt Lake, states that the Mormons have fortified Fort Bridges, with the expressed intention of defending it against the United States troops.

Townsend alias McHenry--His Second Trial.

Merrittsville, Thursday Afternoon. October 8th, 1857.

As soon as Mr. Chief Justice Draper had taken his seat on the Bench, and the Court had been opened.

Mr. Start communicated the affidavits to the Crown Counsel, who took time to peruse them. Shortly afterwards Mr. Mc Donell (for the Crown) retired with Mr. Iles and one or two others, to see if they could be contravened.

After the lapse of nearly an hour, they returned, and Mr. Start read the affidavits to his Lordship.

In the meantime the Court room, large although it is, had become densely crowded both on the floor and in the gallery; where indeed persons were sitting on the outside railing.

Mr. Start quoted, in support of his motion, and having briefly stated the facts of the case to his Lordship.

Mr. Macdonell said he should have liked more time to examine the affidavits, but thought he could contravene them. He had been put to great trouble to procure evidence on the trial. He had witnesses from Guelph, Oshawa, Woodstock, and the United States, who were now in Court, and who perhaps could never be assembled again

Beginning with McHenry's own affidavits, Mr. McDonell remarked that he was not indicted as Townsend, and was therefore not obliged to bring forward evidence to show that he was not.

His Lordship remarked that this was an assumption. Such evidence might be necessary in certain cases which he might suppose.

Mr. Macdonell said that Ritchie had had no warrant to arrest any man as Townsend, hence he thought the case could not arise.

Mr. Macdonell continued—The prisoner did not name any one whom he could bring from California to give evidence in his behalf. This plea would not be admitted in a case of larceny. Why should it be in a case of murder? In relation to the letter received by Colonel Turnbull, Mr. M. stated that Capt. T. could not give the date of the letter, and that it was probably written some time early in 1854, *after* which McHenry might have returned and shot Ritchie.—With respect to Flemming, he would consent not to bring him forward as a witness.

Mr. Stuart—Nor his wife?

Mr. Macdonell—I mean himself. The precedent that would be set if the trial were postponed, would be a dangerous one. The prisoner had said at Cayuga that he had been ready for trial three months. Why had he not three months ago commenced the search for witnesses? Any other man would have done so. As for want of means, as alleged, some forty witnesses were brought up at Cayuga to prove the prisoner's innocence, who came forward too freely to have done so from disinterested motives. Moreover, he was prepared to prove that at the Cayuga trial one witness was offered £50 if he would leave the court, or swear contrary to his expressed opinion.

Judge Draper—You should have the party arrested and put upon his trial.

Mr. Macdonell continuing—That, at any rate, shows that means were not wanting. As to the other witnesses named in the affidavit, it was not shewn what they could prove. Hence the insertion of their names seemed to be merely an artifice.

With reference to the statement of Mr. Lewis, it did not say at what time of '54 the letter had been received. This gaol, moreover, was not absolutely safe.

Mr. Start replied that at Cayuga, the man was indicted as Townsend. Bryson and another convict, said that he was the man. But 15 or 20 witnesses had been called from the body of the Court there, who had come from motives of curiosity, and received, (so far as he knew) no compensation. With reference to the gaol, his client was willing to go to Cayuga. Outside the Court, however, the murderer of Ritchie was called Townsend, and it would be necessary to disabuse the minds of the public—who might be jurors—of the impression. On the trial at Cayuga, a Mr. Horn had sworn that he had secreted Townsend in a house for seven weeks after.

Mr. Macdonell.—If Mr. Horn swears any thing of the kind here, I will have him indicted and tried as an accessory after the fact.

Mr. Start—I don't think that would hinder him from giving his evidence.

Judge Draper then spoke as follows:

If the case under discussion were a mere civil trial between two parties, of whom one were to state the simple fact, that before he could consistently with his interests proceed to trial, it would be necessary for him to procure additional evidence, the Court would assuredly grant a delay, even altho' the trial should be for a simple promissory note. In the present case the stake is of far more value. It is no less than the life of the prisoner.

To commence at the end of the prisoner's affidavit, he says that he is innocent of the crime with which he stands charged. If the case were now before a petty jury, I should feel it my duty to inform them that this point of the affidavit should have no weight with them. But the prisoner is not yet upon his trial, and the presumption of law is in his favor. I am therefore bound to receive his oath as much as that of any single person in this crowded court. The Counsel for the Crown has, I think, acted discreetly in not attempting to controvert this.

The next part of the affidavit I shall notice is, that the prisoner swears he is not ready to stand his trial on the particular charge brought against him. He could not be, for it was only preferred and a true bill found yesterday. This is an important feature. Here is a man charged one day with the crime of murder, of which he may be, and I hope he is, innocent, and required to stand his trial on the next. In a civil case, it is well known that on a first application, although a person may have had 8 or 10 days' notice of the particular points on which the trial may hinge, delays are uniformly granted by the courts. If this be done where a few paltry pounds are at stake, how much more should the rule obtain where life itself is in the balance?

Again, the prisoner asserts that he will have the means of proving his innocence on another occasion. Should I attempt to say that he swears falsely? The law does not require it of me, and I decline assuming the responsibility. I have entered into this explanation, not to justify myself, but to show the people that in the administration of justice here it is imperative that the balance be held with a firm hand.

I grant the prisoner's application.

The announcement was received with a movement as if of relief, after the breathless silence with which the words of the Judge had been listened to.

The prisoner soon after addressed the Court as follows:

I have a further request to make to your Lordship.

From the course the prosecution is adopting, I am rather taken aback. Some three months ago I wrote to California. So long as I was arraigned under the name of William Townsend, I was convinced that no sane jury could convict me. But to be prepared against any emergency, I wrote two letters to California, to neither of which I have received an answer. I am an entire stranger here and have no means. I should wish to be assisted by the Crown or the Counsel for the prosecution to bring forward witnesses to prove an alibi. All I can do now is to offer to relate to any one acquainted with California, some exploits of Sam Langton's, which excited considerable interest in Chipp's diggings. Any one hearing my narrative of these exploits which took place in 1854 can tell whether or not I was on the spot at the time.

I have learned likewise, that there are parties here around me who seem to be following me up most pertinaciously—whether to track out the guilty man or to gain a reward, I know not. They are prejudicing the minds of the Gaoler and Sheriff against me. I have heard that I am likely to be confined in irons day and night here. I pray your Lordship this may not be, as my constitution is already injured by confinement. The prisoner then entered into a description of some details of his California life, and ceased speaking.

His Lordship said it was possible the Crown would in some way assist the prisoner—and, moreover, the Sheriff would do all that humanity could demand, consistently with the safe keeping of the prisoner.

The multitude began to disperse.

The Stability of Canadian Banks Public Confidence in them, and the Causes of it.

It is a gratifying circumstance, that whilst the richest and the oldest Banks in New York, in the New England States, and everywhere in the west, are distrusted, and in many instances run upon, the Canadian Banks brave the commercial storm without a single suspicion of their stability or their honour. In many parts of the west, at this moment, there are but two descriptions of current money at a premium; namely, specie and Canadian Bank bills. In Chicago, the man who has Canada money in his possession, has what is known to be good, though the people know little of Canada. The reputation of the country is literally heralded by its Banks. In Buffalo Canadian bills are sought after by people who wish to travel West or East; for they are the *other specie*, as they call it, in circulation. The reasons of this may be given in a few words.—Canada's Banks have always been good; for Banks which stood the commercial and political shocks of 1837, which weathered the money panic of 1842, and which were unshaken by the depression and the commercial disasters of 1846, simply proclaim to the commercial world, that scarcely any conceivable money crisis could break them, since those they have passed through were amongst the worst known to America. Nor should it be forgotten, that within the last eight or ten years in England, banks of no ordinary capital and character either suspended or were broken; and that few serious depressions have been felt by the manufacturing, agricultural, or shipping interests in Britain, without failures bringing down Banks, and commercial misfortunes reaching even the Governors of the Bank of England. In the United States commercial depressions—for many reasons which we need not go into here—have invariably brought down large numbers of Banks. A large merchant or manufacturer failed: and the telegraph had hardly ceased announcing it, ere the tidings had to "be sent on" of a Bank being brought down by the disaster, and the loose system of credit invariably brought perhaps a dozen other minor establishments, far and near, into the same net of misfortunes.

Now, it is much more a matter of congratulation than of boast, that though we have our short crops, our blighted crops, and over speculations, our over dressing, and our too extravagant living; and we have had all the depressions and difficulties incident to such misfortunes and follies; yet, in no instance has a bank gone down with the follies or the mishaps; or has commercial tightness, or commercial looseness, affected the stability of these institutions. The merchant may have gone down, and a scoundrel may have run away; and a Bank or two may have suffered seriously by the events; but in no case have the worst disclosures, or the worst losses, affected their credit, or diminished public confidence in them.—*Colonist.*

A Bloody Tragedy in Texas.—We find the following in the Dallas Herald:—"It becomes our duty to record one of the most desperate and heart-rending tragedies that has ever been enacted in this region of country. John Robinson, living some four or five miles from Birdville, Terrant Co., on Friday morning of last week, without previous provocation, as we are informed, almost without an intimation of his fiendish intentions, shot and killed two brothers, George and James Anderson, brothers of his wife, then attempted the life of his wife, and, failing in that, proceeded deliberately to his neighbor, old man Sublett, a distance of nearly two miles, and while the man was begging for mercy, shot him dead. Returning to within a short distance of his home, Robinson finished this horrid and unnatural tragedy by placing the muzzle of the gun against his own forehead, and pushing the trigger with his ramrod, put an end to his own life instantly. The whole affair occurred in less than an hour. Robinson previously had a difficulty with his wife, and had agreed to a separation. Her brothers were assisting to remove her things when when he shot them both with a rifle and a musket. Sometime ago, Robinson committed a brutal assault upon old man Sublett, and was punished with several months' imprisonment, which was probably the cause of his animosity against that individual."

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

October.

Th. 15.—The exhibition of all nations in London, England closed 1851. Murat the son of an inkeeper at Cahors was intended for the ecclesiastical profession but escaping from College he became a common Chasseur and deserted; he again served in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI.; then rose by his zealous Jacobinism to the ranks of Lieutenant Colonel, was afterwards removed as a terrorist until his fate brought him to Bonaparte, whom he accompanied into Italy as Aid, when he distinguished himself. In 1800 he married Marie Caroline the youngest sister of his patron.—In 1804 he was made Marshall, Grand Admiral and Prince of the French Empire. For his services against Austria he was rewarded with the Grand Duchy of Berg. In 1808 Napoleon placed him upon the Throne of Naples. Murat at one time sought the friendship of Austria against Napoleon; he then fought with Napoleon at Leipsic, and after the battle withdrew and concluded an alliance against him, and again taking up arms for Napoleon, Austria took the field against him, and drove him a fugitive into France. After the overthrow of Napoleon, he escaped to Corsica, from whence he sailed to recover his lost throne, he was driven on shore by a gale where he was seized and carried in chains to Pizzo, was tried by a court martial, and condemned to be shot 1815. Sun rises 6.14 sets 5.17. The 288 day of the year. Sun on Meridian 11.45 46.

F 16.—Marie Antoinette Queen of France and wife of Louis XVI. was executed 1793. The British house of Lords and Commons burnt 1834. At Qubec the day became suddenly obscured, and has ever since been called "The dark day" 1715.

S. 17.—The firrst organ used in a church was A.D. 660. Sir Philip Sidney an ingenious writer and accomplished Statesman, became a great favorite with Queen Elizabeth. The work by which he is principally known is his 'Arcadia' one of the earliest specimens of the grave or heroic romance, was killed in on expedition sent to assist the Dutch, against the Spaniards 1586. Burgoine's surrender took place 1777. The allied troops bombarded Kinburn in the Crimea 1855. First bombardment of Seabastopol commenced 1856. New Moon.

Sun. 18.—Battle of Leipsic 1813. Matthew Henry born 1662. Great Fire in St. Johns Newfoundland when 200 houses were burnt 1855. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.

M. 19.—The battle of Black creek, between the United States troops under Russel and the British under the marquis of Tweedale 1814. Jonathan Swift an eminent English writer died 1745.

T. 20.—The Turkish Fleet defeated by the united squadron of England, France, and Russia in the harbour of Naverino in the Morea 1827. Christopher Wren born 1632. Sir H. Sheaffe president of Council 1812.

W. 21.—Battle of Trafalgar 1805. English Law first introduced into Upper Canada 1792.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The County Fair opened on Wednesday, of last week, on the grounds prrpared for the occasion, which were well fenced, and conveniently arranged; everything having been done, to render the exhibition attractive by the municipality, but for all this, it fell far short of former years, and it was very much inferior to the one held last year in the township of Mersea; why this sudden change should have come over our agriculturalists, it is difficult to imagine. There is one thing certain, however, that the time for holding the fair was known to very few in the county, from the officers not having proper hand bills posted thoughout the county.

In rambling through the ground in the stock department, we were heartily disappointed at seeing so few cattle that were deserving even of a passing notice—a Durham cow and calf, belonging to Col. Prince—a Devon Bull to Mr. Wingfield—and a grade Bull, entered by Mr. Edward Smith, were all handsome animals, and looked exceedingly fine. In sheep there were only three or four entries; these were good, and would have made a creditable show even at the Provincial Exhibition.

In the poultry department there was a very fair show, from the diminutive bantam to the large over grown shanghai.

The horse was numerously represented, but beyond the ordinary carriage horse, there was little to boast of.

In grains and roots, there was a pretty fair show; among the former we noticed a number of sacks of wheat, which were clear and plump; but there was one great objection to all that was exhibited, and that is, want of keeping separate the different kinds, for the best sample shown was a mixture of two different kinds; this should be avoided as much as possible. In other grains the show was very fair. We noticed some particularly fine barley. The root department was well supplied by Judge Eliot, and Burnley & Carolan, and others.

In going into the ladies' department, which is always by far the most attractive, we could not help feeling a slight sensation come over us, when we commenced to gaze at the very many pretty pieces of handiwork that were placed about in a most attractive manner, showing plainly of the skill of the fair ones in their execution. Our readers will excuse us, and so will the fair ones, if we do not attempt to enumerate the many pretty things that deserved notice, from our ignorance of the premises.

The fruit was not plentiful, but was good. Mr. Dougall had a very fair show of Pears.

The following is a list of premiums awarded.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Entire Blood Horse—1st. John Ferres; 2nd, Charles Demouchelle; 3rd, Charles Askin.

Luc Montreuil took the prize for the entire Carriage Horse, and James Dougall for the entire Canadian.

Mare and Foal carriage—1st, Henry Wright; 2nd. James Dougall; 3rd Luc Montreuil.

Mare and Foal, Draught—1st, Daniel Botsford; 2nd, John Maloney; 3rd, Henry Wright.

Mare and Foal Canadian—1st Daniel Goyeau; 2nd, Vital Ouellette; 3rd, Richard Poltier.

Three yrs old Colt, Carriage—1st, Geo. Vollans; 2nd, W. Hennesy; 3rd, Colonel Prince.

Two yrs old Carriage Colt—1st, Alex. Whitson; 2nd, John Maloney; 3rd James Dougall.

One yr old Carriage Colt—1st, John Paton; 2nd, Josiah Strong; 3rd, Jacob Stuttz.

Three yrs old Draught Colt—1st, Thos. Clark; 2nd, Daniel Botsford; 3rd, John Maloney.

Three yrs old Draught Colt—Luc Montreuil.

One yr old do.—1st John Paton; 2nd, John Maloney.

Span Carriage Horses—1st John Curry; 2nd, Robert Anderson; 3rd, J. Curry.

Span of Draught Horses—1st, John G. Buchanan; 2nd, Alex. McGee; 3rd, Amos Bailey.

Canadian Pony—1st, Charles Savanach; 2nd, John Bailey; 3rd, John Bailey.

Saddle Horse—1st, John Curry; 2nd, John Curry.

Draught Horse—1st, Col. Prince; 2nd, William Henry.

Matched Canadian Ponies—1st, A. C. Sheely; 2nd, J. W. Ridsdale; 3rd, Alex. Maisonville.

Canadian two yrs old—1st, George Vollins; 2nd, Vital Ouellette.

Buggy Horse—1st, Joseph Strong; 2nd, John Curry; 3rd, Wm. Ferris.

Blood Mare—Barnaby Janesse.

Jackasss—Henry Wells; Jenny, Ass do.

Pleasure Ponies—1st, Arthur Rankin; 2nd, John Curry.

Durham Bull under three yrs old—Col. Prince.

Durham Cow—1st, Col Prince; 2nd, Arthur Rankin.

Durham Heifer, 1 yr. old—Col. Prince.

Devon Bull—Thos. Carrol.

Devon Bull under three yrs old—1st, Rowland Wingfield; 2nd, Col. Prince.

Ayrshire Bull—1st, Alfred B. Sutton; 2nd, J. B. Ouellette.

Grade Durham Bull—Edmond Smith.

Grade Durham Cow—1st, Josiah Strong; 2nd, Isaac Askew; 3rd, Col. Prince.

Grade Devon Bull—Vidal Ouellette.

Grade Devon Bull calf, 1857—E. D. Robinson.

Grade Devon Cow—J. B. Oullette.

Grade Ayrshire cow—1st, Col. Prince; 2nd, Geo. Bullock.

Fat Ox—Col. Prince.

Leicester Ram—1st, Col. Prince; 2nd, Martin Shepherd.

Coatswold Ram—Josiah Strong.

Three Leicester Ewes—1st M. Shepherd; 2nd, J. B. Ouellete, 3rd, ditto.

Pen of Leicester Lambs—J. B. Ouellette; 2nd, Col. Prince.

POULTRY.

Shanghai Cock—1st, W. Cowan; 2nd, Mr. Dewar.

Shanghai Hens—1st, Mr. Dewar, 2nd, W. Cowan.

Cochin-china Chickens—1st, J. Winter; 2nd, W. Cowan.

Dorkings—1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Thomas Perkins.

Brahma Pootra Hens—1st, Thos. Perkins; 2nd, Mrs. Moore; 3rd, Mr. Dewar; 4th, J. B. Oneliette.

Bantams—1st, Thomas Perkins; 2nd, Miss Reid; 3rd, Mr. Cowan.

Friesland chickens—Cyrus Dobson.

Silver Grays—Henry Wells.

Geese—John Turk.

Turkeys—Antoine St. Louis.

Ducks—1st, John Paton; 2nd, Thomas Perkins; 3rd, E. Boismer.

Rabbits—Mr. Richards.

GRAIN.

Red Fall Wheat—1st, Jeremiah Lockhart; 2nd, Chas. Demouchelle.

White Fall Wheat—1st, John Ferris; 2nd, John G. Buchanan; 3rd, Jeremiah Lockhart.

Spring Wheat—1st, John G. Buchanan; 2nd, John Ferris; 3rd, A. Bailey.

Barley—1st, John Bailey; 2nd, John Paton; 3rd, Amos Bailey.

White Oats—1st, J. W. Rididsale; 2nd, Alex. McGee; 3rd, Chas. Demouchelle.

Black Oats—1st, John Bailey; 2nd John Ferris; 3rd, Chas. De.nouchelle.

Peas—1st, Geo. Vollins; 2nd, John Paton.

Gourd Seed Corn—1st Amos Bailey; 2nd, John Ferris; 3rd, John Bailey.

Flint Corn—John Paton.

Potatoes—1st, Amos Bailey; 2nd, John Bailey; 3rd, Cyrus Dobson.

Hops—1st, John Bailey; 2nd, Amos Bailey.

Turnips—Burnley & Carolan.

Carrots—1st, W. B. Hirons; 2nd, Burnley & Carolan.

Beets—1st, Ed. Boismier; 2nd, Burnley & Carolan.

Parsnips—1st, Burnley & Carolan; 2nd, John Paton.

Squash—1st, Taylor Howlett; 2nd, Mrs. Moore; 3rd, Burnley & Carolan.

Cabbage—1st, Judge Elliot; 2nd, Burnley & Carolan; 3rd, W. Patridge.

Chinese Sugar Cane—Judge Elliot.

Egg plant—Judge Elliot.

Sweet Potatoes—R. Hawkins.

Barrel of Flour—J. W. Ridsdale.

Peck of Apples—1st, Amos Bailey; 2nd J. Bailey; 3rd, ditto.

Peck of Peaches—1st and 2nd, John Bailey.

Alan H. Rowe's Peaches recommended.

Six Bunches of Grapes—1st, George Bullock; 2nd, J. Bailey; 3rd, R. Hawkins.

Best Assortment of Apples—James Dougall.

Best Assortment of Peaches—E H Dewar

Quinces—John Paton.

A collection of Delilah's from J. Dougall.

Cheese—John Paton.

Butter—1st, Mrs. J. Bailey; 2nd, Mrs. Hennessey; 3rd, Mrs. Wells.

Salt Butter—Mrs. J. Bailey.

Honey—Edward Boismier.

Woolen Mits—Mrs. Amos Bailey.

Woolen Gloves—Mrs. A. Bailey (discretionary).

Rag Carpet—1st and 2nd, Mrs. Aldrich; 3rd, Mrs. Montreuil.

Flannel—1st, Mrs. Aldrich; 2nd, Mrs. John Ferris; 3rd, Mrs. Montreuil.

Woolen—Mrs. A Bailey.

Sole Leather—Jas. Woodbridge.

Upper Leather—Ditto.

Assortment of Calf skins—Ditto.

Carriage Harness—1st, J. Woodbridge; 2nd, John Curry.

Buggy Harness—J. Woodbridge.

Waggon Harness—J. Woodbridge.

Marble-work—Walter Shoreland.

Lumber waggon—John Sheriff.

Carriage—1st, John Curry, 2nd, John Sheriff.

Buggy—1st, John Sheriff; 2nd, John McEwan.

Democrat Waggon—Jeremiah Lockhart.

Plough—1st, Alexander Jones; 2nd, do.; 3rd, do.

Cultivator—W. Patridge.

Fanning Mill—John Adams.

The Fire Engine of the Windsor Fire Company.

Cutter—John Sheriff.

LADIES' FANCY WORK.

Ottoman—1st, Mrs. Batty; 2nd, Mrs. Curry.

Footstool—Mrs. Curry.

Slumber Cushion—Mrs. Sutton.

Slippers—1st, Mrs. Gloyd; 2nd, Miss Rae.

Mats—1st, Miss Strong; 2nd, Miss Buchanan.

Toilet cover—1st, Miss Johnson; 2nd do.

Pincushion—1st & 2nd, Mrs. Sutton.

Purse—Miss Buchanan.

Artificial Flowers—1st, Miss Buchanan; 2nd & 3rd, Miss Langlois.

Embroidered Work—1st & 2nd, Mrs. Goodenough.

Alum Basket—Miss Buchanan.

Pencil Drawins—Miss Wright.

Perforated Card Board—1st & 2nd, Mrs Sutton.

Hair Wreaths—1st, Miss Buchanan; 2nd, Mrs. Bibb.

Leather Work Frame—1st, Miss Buchanan; 2nd, Miss Bush.

Fancy Quilt—1st, Mrs. Aldrich; 2nd, Mrs. Joseph Ferris; 3rd, Mrs. Winter.

Counterpane—1st, Mrs. Stratton; 2nd & 3rd, Mrs. Wright.

Baby's Hood—Miss Bell.

Child's Dress—Mrs. H. Rhodes.

Ladies Collar—1st, Mrs. Dewar; 2nd, Mrs. Goodenough.

Under Sleeves—1st, Mrs. Goodenough; 2nd, Miss Johnson.

Embroidered Picture—1st & 2nd, Mrs. Moore.

Oriental Table—1st & 2nd, Mrs. Bibb.

Fire Screens—1st & 2nd, Mrs. McCrae.

Embroidered Flannel Shirt—1st & 2nd, Mrs. Pringle.

Chair Bottoms—Mrs. Gates.

Wax Flowers—Mrs. Bibb.

Basket of Wax Fruit—Mrs. Bibb.

Clove Basket—Miss Billings.

Grecian Painting—Mrs. Bibb.

Infant's Embroidered Dress—1st, Mrs. Hamilton: 2nd, Mrs. Goodenough.

Tidy—1st, Miss Johnson; 2nd, Miss Strong; 3rd, Miss Bell.

Driving Gloves—Miss Pringle.

Embroidered Scarfs—Mrs. Pringle.

Collection of head work, highly recommended—Mrs. Dougall.

Crotchet Table Mats—Miss Strong.

Infant's Flannel Shirt—Miss Brush.

Case of Ambrotypes—C. C. Randolph.

Rabbit Family—Miss Buchanan.

Crotchet Table Cover—Miss Buchanan.

Embroidered Watch Case—Miss Cloutshier.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

MEN.

1st prize - - - Amos Baily.
2nd do - - - John Baily.
3rd do - - - John Paton.

BOYS.

1st do - - John Baily, jr.
2nd do - - Thomas Baily

A collection of Paintings was exhibited by Mr. Askin, adding much to the appearance of the room.

THE ESSEX CAVALRY TROOP.

On Monday last, the inhabitants of this little, "quiet and sequestered nook" of Her Majesty's dominions, were nearly frightened out of their "propriety," occasioned by the *entree* of the Essex Cavalry Troop, who, as they marched through our streets, with their "bright uniforms and prancing steeds," were the theme of universal admiration; and deservedly so, for we will venture to assert, that Canada cannot boast of a finer troop of horses and men than those composing the Essex Volunteer Cavalry.

On Tuesday they were reviewed by Inspector-General McDougall; and the manner in which they went through their evolutions, evinced a degree of proficiency scarcely credible, considering the very short period that has elapsed since the organization of the troop. The greatest credit is due to Sargent-Major Archer, (who has been acting as drill Sargent,) for the pains which he must necessarily have taken, in order to have brought out the troop in such a thorough s ate of proficiency.

At the conclusion of the review, the troop were addressed by the Inspector-General, who paid them the high compliment of telling them, that they were second to no similar troop in the Province—a compliment as richly deserved, as it was flattering

It is the intention of the troop to return the compliment paid them upon the occasion of their first appearance, by the Mayor and Corporation of Detroit, and they have accordingly invited them over to a dinner to be given this evening, at the Windsor Castle.

The troop will be dismissed to-morrow morning, it being the last of their ten day's drill. In the afternoon, a beautiful silver Goblet, presented to the troop, by Colonel Rankin, will be run for over the old Drouillard course, two miles above Windsor.—There will also be a hurdle race, which, judging from the number of horses entered, promises to be a most spirited affair, and well worth going to see.

We regret to say that one of the men belonging to the troop—Mr. Joseph Wigle—was thrown from his horse on Saturday last, at Kingsville, and had his leg broken.

THE ASSIZES.

The Assizes for the County of Essex, opened on Tuesday last, Mr. Justice McLean presiding. Alexander Chewett, Esquire, Judge of the County Court, associate.

The first day was occupied with making preliminary arrangements, the swearing in the Grand Jury, &c.

The following compose the Grand Jury: Theodore Malott, Esq. Foreman; and Messrs J. R. Bertheolet, Mr. Broker, J. G. Buchanan, Isadore Cote, Francis Chovin, James Devilin, R. N. Elliott, Michael G. Fox, Duncan Grant, George Hobbs, Edward Hoomer, George Middleton, Thomas Paxton, Mark Richards, John Setherington, Solomon Wigle, Henry Wigle, John J. Wigle.

The Docket is unusually small, at these assizes, and the following is a list of causes tried.

King etal, vs Mason etal—ejectment, verdict by consent for Plaintiff and one shilling damages.

Waters vs Macdermide—verdict by consent for Plaintiff for £164 2s 7½d.

The Queen vs Robert Mullin, Larceny, pleaded guilty.

Strong vs Cheviellier etal., verdict for Plaintiff £172 8s 3d.

Bank of Upper Canada vs Luc Ouellette, etal. verdict for Plaintiff £154 13s 6d.

Wilkinson vs Sevens, verdict for Plaintiff, £109 0 0.

Brady vs Gardener, etal, withdrawn.

Strong vs Chevellier, etal, verdict for Plaintiff, 15s.

Ambringe vs Roe, Plaintiff elected to take a nonsuit.

Appointments.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 10th Oct., 1857.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Andrew Russell, Esquire, to be Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands; and

Robert Bouchette, Esquire, to be Deputy Surveyor General, of and for the Province of Canada, under the provisions of the Civil Service Improvement Act, 20 Vict. ch. 24. [Date of each Appointment, 18th July, 1857.]

Adolphe Montreuil, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, UPPER CANADA.

Second Battalion, Essex.

To be Major:
Captain Henry Wright.

To be Captains:
Lieutenant Joseph Graveline,
" Oliver Reaume,
" Charles M. Duff,
" Robert N. Elliott.

To be Lieutenants:
Ensign James Hamilton,
" Henry Botsford,
" Samuel Atkin,
" James McIntosh.

To be Ensigns:
William Hedley, Gentleman,
Cyrille Melche, "
Hilaire Bondy. "
Alexander McGee, "
Arthur Hunt, "

To be Quarter-Master:
William Archer, Gentleman.

The organization of the Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery Company of Amherstburg being incomplete, His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs that it shall be removed from the List of the Active Force of the Province.

A new and interesting Description of Recruits for India.—In Toronto, and we believe in several other parts of Canada, there are *Emancipation Societies* composed for the most part of escaped slaves, and free colored men. We are not aware of the aggregate of their numbers, and as colored people usually come to Canada by the "underground railroad," we are not able to say what proportion they bear to our whole population. They number, however, we should say, at least ten thousand in Upper Canada; and we have understood that they contemplate offering to raise a regiment, either to go to India, to serve in Canada, or to be employed in any way, or for any period, that may be deemed most advisable by the Imperial Government. The offer is at once both patriotic and honorable; and will, whatever may be the decision as to the acceptation of the regiment give no ordinary pleasure to the Queen and the people of England. The offer, at this particular period, is in excellent taste; and we question much if better men could be got for service in India. The climate would be exactly suited to them; and they have more than once proved in Canada their value as soldiers.—*Colonist,*

Captain Johnson of the barque "Ellen," who acted so humane a part in the rescue of the passengers of the "Central America," is receiving the reward of well-doing in the shape of various gratifying testimonials from the Government, as well as from individuals. By order of the Secretary of the Navy, the "Ellen," which was considerably damaged in the gale which destroyed the steamer, at the expense of the Government, has been made as good as new. A valuable present has also been made to Captain Johnstone by James Buchanan, President of the United States, in the shape of a magnificent gold pocket chronometer and chain, which is said to be one of the best the world can produce. Aside from the intrinsic value of the gift, (its cost was about $350,) the circumstances under which it has been received will add greatly to its value, and will be regarded, in some sense, as a testimonial from the whole people, in the person of their Chief Executive.—*Colonist.*

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

Maple Leaf Office, Oct. 14, 1857

Flour, best warranted,	$5 50
" 2nd quality,	5 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs,	1 50
Rye Flour, 100lbs,	$0 00 to 1 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel,	4 00
Clover " "	8 00
Corn Meal, 100lbs,	$0 00 to 2 00
Corn, bushel of 56lbs,	0 75
Oats, " "	0 30
Wheat, bushel of 60lbs	$0 90 to 1 00
Barley, 48lbs,	$0 85
Hay, per ton,	8 00
Straw, per load,	1 00
Potatoes, per bushel,	$0 25 to 0 30
Pork, per 100lbs,	6 00
Beef, do	$0 00 to 5 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 22

Detroit, 14th 1857.

Flour—Market continues inactive, there being very little inquiry. The only sales to-day were 150 bbls white, in two lots, at $4 44 a 4 50, and 120 bbls extra red at $4 25.

Wheat—120 bu. very nice, from street, at 80c; 80 bu from store at 80c, and 130 do at 85c.

Corn—Nominal at 60c.

Oats—Quiet at 80 a 83c.

Provisions—Scarce, the supply being hardly equal to the demand. Light sales of mess pork at $26, and prime at $23.

DIVISION COURTS,

ESSEX.

1st Div., Sandwich, Wednesday, 18th Novr
2nd " Amherstburg, Thursday, 22nd Octr
3rd " Kingsville, Monday, 26th October
4th " Colchester, Saturday, 24th "
5th " Mersea, Wednesday, 28th "
6th " Simons' Middle Road, Saturday, 23rd January, 1858.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE.

Pottersville, Colchester, Octr 15th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND

CAPMAKING,

At Frisbie & Co's.,

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Presbyterian Manse." pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servant's Room.

For further particulars apply to
GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE SEVEN YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1857.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Management Expenses,	256	7	1			
" Instalments due,	194	10	0			
" Interest,	427	10	0			
" Management.	8	0	0			
" Management "	2	17	6			
" Insurances on Buildings Mortgaged,	16	17	2			
" Interest paid on advances, 185 Shares sold at an average premium of 151 3-5 per cent	9250	0	0			
By Instalments payable on 273 Shares at £21 each,				5733	0	0
" Interest payable on Mortgages,				3646	5	4½
" Management Fees on 273 Shares for 7 years,				477	15	0
" Amount paid on 4 Shares forfeited,				18	0	0
" " as Bonuses,				81	10	0
" " for Transfer Fees,				14	2	6
" Interest on back Instalments.				4	6	4½
" Entrance Fees,				21	6	0
" Fines,				168	11	6½
" Interest paid by Guillot on Shares refunded,				1	12	10½
Balance Credit,	10	13	6			
	10166	15	8	10166	15	0

GEO. BULLOCK,
3rd Oct, 1857. Sec-Treas. E. B. S.

We have examined the above statement of Accounts, and find it to be correct.

WM. MORTON, } Auditors.
P. H. MORIN, }

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

CHARLES BABY, Esquire, President.
J. H. WILKINSON, Esq, Vice-President
WM. MORTON, Esquire, } Auditors.
P. H. MORIN, Esquire, }
J. B. LAUGHTON, Esquire, Inspector.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN McEWAN, Esquire,
DENNIS MOYNAHAN, Esquire.
JOSIAH STRONG, Esquire,
GEORGE BULLOCK, Esquire,
J. W. BLACKADER, Esquire.

RESOLUTION

Passed at the General Annual Meeting of the Essex Building Society, held on the First Monday in October, 1857.

"Moved by John McEwan, Esquire, seconded by John Green, Esq., That after this date, the Funds of this Society be used for the purpose of purchasing unborrowed shares, at a rate to be set by the Directors, instead of disposing of them by monthly instalments as heretofore, and that parties desiring to take advantage of this arrangement, will not be called upon for monthly instalments from the time they accept this offer."

(A true copy,)

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sec-Treas. E.B.S.

Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, 5th October, 1857.

Arrival of the Atlantic

New York, Oct. 12.

The Collins steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool at 4 p.m., the 30th ult, arrived at half-past ten a.m. to-day.

The India, with Calcutta dates of Aug. 23, Bombay 21st, and Delhi 17th had arrived.

Delhi was still in the hands of the insurgents, a good deal of skirmishing had taken place.

The Rebels being invariably defeated, but with considerable loss to the British.

Gen. Nicholson arrived before Delhi on the 18th of August in advance of his force, which was expected between the 13th and 15th, when the number of besiegers would amount to 11,000 men. Further reinforcements were looked for early in September, increasing the army to 15,000.

The assault was expected to take place on the 20th August.

The account in regard to Gen. Havelock and the position of affairs at Cawnpore are conflicting. According to one statement, the General after marching a second time towards Lucknow and defeating the enemy in the engagement, found the rebels to number 15,000 strongly entrenched at Lucknow, and had to fall back upon Cawnpore, where reduced to only 900 followers, he was expecting an attack from the insurgents.

The Trieste correspondent of the London Morning Post telegraphs that Gen. Neil had attacked and defeated a large force near Cawnpore, and that Gen. Havelock had succeeded in reaching Lucknow, the garrison of which had been in a most precarious condition.

Agra dates to the 11th: All in the forts were amply provided with provisions, but the force was very weak and called frequently for relief. The whole Christian population was within the Fort.

Bethoor was re-occupied by 4000 mutineers, who, on Aug. 16, attacked and carried the position.

The most loyal spirit prevailed among the Sikh soldiers and the population of the Punjaub.

From most of the native states of Central India the accounts are satisfactory, although in some instances dissatisfaction had broken out. The rebels at Arrah had been defeated by Major Eyre.

The Mohrum holiday, as to which fears were felt, had passed off quietly.

A few more mutinies among the troops of the Bombay Presidency are reported.

They were generally easily suppressed. Suspected regiments had been disarmed.

It is reported that Goolabsing died at Cashmere on the 2nd August.

Lord Elgin was about to return to China.

Gen. Lloyd had been suspended and was to be brought to trial.

Martial law had been proclaimed at Delhi.

Paris papers contain a rumor that serious dissensions existed between Lord Canning, Governor General, and Sir Colin Campbell.

The Commander-in-Chief of the army, Lord Elgin, had sided with the latter, who was also supported by public opinion.

The safety of Havelock having reached Lucknow was doubted, and his position was regarded as a precarious one. An officer reports that he saw the end of Nenah Sahib and family, who took to a boat on the Ganges and were swamped.

A telegraph despatch from Paris to the London Post, dated Sept. 29th, says that the population is beginning to rise in Bengal, pursuing and killing English settlers, and that the revolution is becoming general. Merchandise from the interior no longer reaches Calcutta, and the imports are accumulating in the depots.

Money is dissappearing, and the paper of the East India Company is 25 per cent discount.

CHINA.—Hong Kong dates are to Aug 8th.—Admiral Seymour had declared Canton under blockade. Tiens had advanced at Shanghae and Amony.

The meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart terminated on the 28th.

The Czar had gone to Weimar to meet the Emperor of Austria.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.—Flour quiet and slightly easier.

Wheat buoyant at the full prices.

Steamship Disasters.

The appalling loss of life on the "Central America" has no parallel in the annals of American steamship navigation. The nearest approach is the disaster which befel the "Arctic," on the 27th of September, 1854, by which something like three hundred and fifty lives were lost. The steamship "San Francisco," belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which foundered in the Atlantic on the 25th of December, 1853, was lost under circumstances similar in many respects to the disaster which has just occurred; but the number of lives sacrificed was much less—not varying far from two hundred, including 150 United States troops.

Taking a retrospect, with a view to recount the various catastrophes which have befallen ocean steamships owned in or trading with the United States, we find that the following have been entirely lost:—

Name	Fate	Valuation
President - - - - -	Never heard of	$350,000
Columbia - - - - -	All hands saved	300,000
Humboldt - - - -	All hands saved	500,000
City of Glasgow	Never heard of	200,000
City of Phila - -	All hands saved	300,000
Franklin - - - - -	All hands saved	480,000
San Francisco - -	A few saved - -	300,000
Arctic - - - - - -	A few saved - -	700,000
Pacific - - - - - -	Never heard of	680,000
Tempest - - - - - -	Never heard of	300,000
Central America	A few saved -	*140,000
		$4,250,000

*Exclusive of about $1,600,000 in specie

SPLITTING ROCKS WITHOUT BLASTING.—Some French inventors have taken out a patent in England for splitting rocks by the generation of heat, without explosion. They use a substance composed of 100 parts of sulphur by weight, 100 of saltpetre, fifty of sawdust, fifty of horse manure, and ten of common salt. The saltpetre and common salt are dissolved in hot water, to which four quarts of molasses are added, and the whole ingredients stirred until they are thoroughly incorporated together in one mass, which is dried by a gentle heat, and is then fit for use. It is then stamped in the holes bored for blasting rock in the same manner as powder, and is lighted by a fusee. It does not cause an explosion like gunpowder, but generates a great heat, which splits the rock.

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Poulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.
Amherstburg, 14th September, 1857.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
B. F. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at a meeting of the County Council of the County of Essex, John B. Laughton and Thomas Salmoni, Esquires, were appointed as Inspectors of Weights and Measures, of the County of Essex, under the authority of the Act 18th Vic. Chapter 135. The said Laughton to take charge of all matters relating to his office in the Municipalities of Sandwich, Maidstone, Tilbury West, Windsor, Rochester. The said Salmoni in the Municipalities of Amherstburg, Anderdon, Malden, Colchester, Gosfield, and Mersea.

And under the authority of the Act 12th Vic. Chap. 85, at a meeting of the Quarter Sessions, of the County of Essex, held at the Town of Sandwich, on the 9th day of September instant, it was ordered that the Inspectors of Weights and measures so appointed should meet in their respective divisions on the following days:

Town of Sandwich,	20th October.
Village of Windsor,	26th October.
Town of Amherstburg,	9th October.
Village of Kingsville,	20th October.

At which times and places all persons interested, are required to be in attendance.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Secretary-Treasurer's office, at Three o'clock, P. M. on Monday, 5th October, 1857, when a plan will be proposed for the consideration of the Members of the Society, which will enable the Secretary-Treasurer to wind it up in course of the ensuing year.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sec.-Treas. E. B. S.
Sandwich, 29th Sept., 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their GRISTS, without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c., Always on Hand, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Wehli, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musicians Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay, It is a large quarto of 55 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of this work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address without delay to

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

TO EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisment (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

POTTERY.
WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephrem Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourge home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the said County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 60.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt, Henry McKenney.
James Chambar, William Hedley.
Alexander Jones, John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle, Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker, James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.:

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of Share - -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.
And for three years - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The monthly distribution and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE!!!

THE farm consisting of part of lots 54, 55, and 56, containing about 63 acres, and under cultivation, within a mile of the Town of Sandwich, upon the Sandwich street. There is a good Frame House and Barn upon the Lot. The Land cannot be excelled for farming purposes, and affords a good inducement to any person who wishes to purchase within a short distance of the Town.

For particulars apply to

J. R. BERTHIOLET, Amhersburg, or
C. F. LAMB, Sandwich,
September 2nd, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake *House*, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake *House* are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.
Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows:

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the Town Hall Amherstburg, on Saturday the third of October next, the undermentioned Valuable lots of land, in the township of COLCHESTER, county of Essex:

East ½ of Lot No. 18, S. side Maden road 100 acres.

North ½ of Lot No 19, S. side Malden road 100. acres, 10 acres chopped.

North ½ of Lot No 22 S. side Malden road 100 acres.

These same Lands will be offered for sale in 50 Acre Lots, upset price $6 per Acre, ¼ down, the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest. Title indisputable.

THOMAS PHILP.
Amherstburg, 16th Sep. 1857.

SOIREE!!

THE ANNIVERSARY of the organization of the Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated in this place by a Soiree to be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the Evening of Tuesday the 29th inst.

Several eloquent speakers will address the assembly.

A good band will be present to add to the enjoyment.

Tickets, price 50 cents; can be obtained at most of the Stores in the Town.

SAMUEL R. McGEE,
Recording Scribe

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President.	I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President:	R. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer:	R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor:	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. INN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. G. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of last Session, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education to Agriculture, or Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage Stamp—one halfpenny on each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d if over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 2 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

30 AGENTS! AGENTS! 30

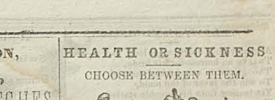
Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $50, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oak and Co. Michigan.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, stomach, liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nervous and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alterntives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headiches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colics,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most up kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S,	No. 1½ or No. 3.
	No. 2 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin,	No. 3.
J. LONG'S,	&c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JAMES KENNES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON,
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

The Lawyer's Stratagem.

A gay young spark who long had sighed
To take an heiress for his bride,
Though not in vain he had essayed
To win the favor of the maid,
Yet fearing from his humble station
To meet her father's cold negation,
Made up his mind without delay
To take the girl and run away!
A pretty plan, what could be finer?
But as the maid was yet a minor,
There still remained this slight obstruction!
He might be punished for abduction!
Accordingly he thought it wise
To see the 'Squire and take advice—
A cunning knave who loved a trick
As well as fees, and loved to pick,
As lawyers can, some latent flaw
To make his client cheat the law.
Before him straight the case was laid,
Who, when the proper fee was paid,
Conceived at once a happy plan,
And thus the counsellor began:
"Young man, no doubt your wisest course
Is this: to-night you get a horse,
And let your lady love get on;
As soon as ever this is done,
You get on too—but hark ye, mind,
She rides before—*you ride behind!*
And thus, you see, you make it true,
The lady runs away with you!"
That very night he got a horse,
And put the Lawyer's plan in force;
Who found next day—no laughing matter—
The truant was his only daughter!
When lawyer's counsel, craft and guile,
It may sometimes be worth their while,
If they'd avoid the deepest shames,
To ascertain the parties names.

Mirth and Wit.

It is said that Tom Moore, one night, while stopping at an inn in Scotland, was continually troubled by the landlady with a request that he should write her epitaph. Accordingly, at night, he gave, as follows:

"Good Susan Blake, in royal state,
Arrived at last at Heaven's gate—"

and stopped, promising to finishing in the morning. The good lady was in transport at this inscription, and treated Mr Moore with every possible attention. In the morning he was about leaving, when the lady reminded him that he had not finished the epitaph. "That is so," said he, and immediately added,—

"But Peter met her with a club,
And knocked her down to Beelzebub"

It is said that Mr Moore's horses were in motion just as he had finished the last line.

A young lady recently returned from a boarding school, being asked at the table if she would take some more cabbage, replied:—"By no means, madam—gastronomical satiety admonishes me that I have arrived at the ultimate of culinary deglutination consistent with the code of Esculapius."—Mother! oh, Mother! Sukey has swallowed the dictionary by cracky.

Hold your tongue, Ned, she has only got a little edification from the boarder school.

Some years ago, when the (then) favorite song, "I'd be a Butterfly," was all the rage, a lady sent her footman to the music store, to procure it arranged for two trebles. The "flunkey," to be certain of his message kept repeating it on his way; but something occurring in the street, which drew off his mind from it for a moment, he of course, got it wrong, and bolted into the shop, calling in a loud tone for "I'd be a Butterfly, arranged for two *cripples*!"

A wag, passing through Main street, Worcester, saw on a sign the following: "Turning of every description done here." Entering the shop, he inquired of the proprietors if he could get a job done there. "Certainly," was the reply, "any kind of turning done at the shortest notice." Well, then," said the wag, "turn me *ten sumersets* in about one minute."

A women has suggested that when men break their hearts, it is the same as when a lobster breaks one of his claws—another sprouting immediately, and growing in its place.

Why is a person approaching a candle like a man getting off his horse? Because he is going to a-light.

One of the most trying situations a youth can be placed in is to be in love with two young ladies at the same time and have only one whole shirt to court them in.

A few years ago, the ladies wore a sort of handy hood, which was called, "Kiss-me-if-you-dare" hood. The present style of bonnet has a "Kiss-me-if-you-want-to" look.

The Honeymoon.—*Mary*—"Charles, dear; now we are married, you know, we should have no secrets. So do, like a love, hand me the bottle of hair dye; you will find it my dressing-case."

Wedding Rings.—At a jeweller's shop, a bill is exhibited in the window, on which it is written—"Wedding rings at this shop made out of *lucky* old guineas.

A Boarding-house keeper in Baltimore advertises to "furnish gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms, also one or two with wives."

A celebrated lady once said of a censorious neighbor.

His mouth costs him nothing, for he alopens it at the expense of others. I wish some day that he would bite his tongue, for then he would poison himself.

An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was but one whole nose left in the crowd, "and that belonged to the tay kettle."

It is folly to think that you can make pork out of pig-iron, or that you can become a shoemaker by just drinking sherry cobblers.

The oldest mnemonic curiosity is that of a woman who never knew her own age, but knows to half an hour that of her female friends!

A Kansas Compromise.—Some one asked my husband what answer he would make if the Governor's people demanded his arms. "I would propose a compromise measure," he said; "keep the rifles, and give them the contents."

A Simple Answer to a Polite Question.—"Can I show you any thing more to day, Sir, asked the civil gentleman behind the counter of his worthy costomer.

"Yes," was the reply. "Will you be good enough to show me the silk umbrella I left here three weeks ago?"

Agriculture and Science.

Swine and Swine Fattening.

During several years past we have written so much on this topic at this season that there is but little new to be said to our old readers. However, there are a few suggestions that cannot be repeated too often:

First—Let the fattening of swine be attended to early. When cold weather comes, a large amount of food is required to keep the warmth of the animal, which in milder weather would be converted into lare. This rule holds good in fattening any animal. So also a warm pen and but little exercise will promote the accumulation of fat.

Second—Keep the pens clean. We have reasons, from experience as well as theory, for saying that hogs will flesh up much faster on the same amount of food in a cleanly pen than in one kept in a filthy condition.

Third—Feed the coarser kinds of food first; such as mast, peas, barley, &c. These give bulk to the animal. Finish off with corn, which contains a larger supply of oil or fat producing elements. This food rapidly fills with fat the chinks of the large frame grown on the coarse food. The following humorous article from Rural New Yorker contains several valuable suggestions, such as we have often inculcated, done up in a lively style:

The first requirement to success in this department of farm economy is—a good anatomical structure on which to build the flesh. Razor breeds shave their owners and the community at large. Longlegged, slab-sided animals may answer for the purpose of "making good time" on the way to the trough, but filling pork barrels they are totally inadequate. If a farmer has no other cribs in which to place his corn two or three pigs of this description will allay any anxiety on that score. Furthermore, the only ears to which a hog should run, are ears of corn; these appendages may give to the donkey a grave look—but on a pig! *Good breeders, deliver us!*

Having briefly stated what we do not want we may as well give our *beau ideal*—there is a beau ideal in the form of a pig—and we doubt not it would be an object of an intense interest, when well portrayed by the brush or the chisel, as anything in the higher walks of art. First, swine should be small-boned and compact; the back uniformly broad and rounded along the whole body. The touch on the back firm but springy; legs short; loin and breast broad; neck short, thick and deep; cheeks rounded and well filled out; face not dishing but straight; nose fine; eyes bright; ears well set, thin and soft to touch; head small in proportion to body. This is a description when fat—and can only be manufactured by getting the right material to construct it with. Get a pig of this formation—call the breed what you like—and you will have profitable porkers.

The pig is omnivorous—will eat anything and everything that is edible. Regularity is the prime object. Give them their meals at stated periods—not fill them one day and starve them the next. We have read of those who followed the last mentioned plan, but it was for a purpose—to "get a streak of lean and a streak of fat," and one thing their hearts desired they got—the lean streak. Judgment ought to be used in this matter. A hog can squeal off an ounce or two of fat in a short time. Those having a taste for that kind of music may indulge—"we'll none of it." Give them no more food than they will readily eat from the trough; over feeding is as much of an error as to little. Clean water will be an acquisition to the style; if a running stream could be conducted into their feeding quarters they would derive much benefit therefrom.

Let there be a variety of food, at least in the early stages of fattening. Corn, peas, beans, parsnips, pumpkins, carrots, cabbage, turnips, etc., will all be found useful. In feeding roots it will be well to mix two or more varieties—pigs are sometimes dainty in taste—what one relishes another may not care about.

If you have any number of swine, a steaming apparatus will be found both convenient and economical. It prepares the food to be more readily acted upon by the digestive organs, and whatever will tend to this object diminishes the necessity of an expenditure of vital force to its accomplishment, and of necessity enables the animal to thrive more rapidly upon a certain quarter. Let the food be given warm—at the temperature of the body. Cold or frozen food in cold weather must, from the nature of things be attended by a loss of energy and vitality on the part of the animal to which it is fed.

Their bed, as well as their board, is a matter of consideration. Plenty of straw or coarse hay should be given them. It will pay better in the pig-pen than to sell it in the market.

Keep your pigs clean. Pigs as well as children will exhibit their bringing up. Unclean swine are the victims of a perverted taste—nature never made them thus. "As dirty as a hog" is an epithet often applied to those slovenish in matters and manners, and inference may be rightly drawn when hogs *en masse* are included—but as far as yours are concerned, if it means anything, let it be that a man as your swine would be a respectable-looking individual. A hog whose rearing has been what it should, will never forget his education, and always walk in the way he should go and on points of principle will oftimes shame his possessor.

Taste of Turnips in Butter.—About six or seven years ago, I saw it stated in a provincial newspaper, that to feed cows with turnips immediately after being milked, and on no account to give them any a short time before milking, prevented the milk or butter from tasting of the turnip. I adopted the hint, and ever since then, there has been no occasion to complain of the milk or butter tasting of turnips. The method I pursue is this; immediately after being milked in the morning they get as many turnips as they can eat. During the day they are fed on hay, and immediately after milking at night, they get the same quantity of turnips. The milk and butter are very much admired by all who take them, both for color and flavor, and I have often been called upon to give a statement of our feeding by visitors. I have several times given the cows turnips a short time before being milked, just to prove the thing. On such occasions the milk and butter tasted strongly of turnips.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

Lard and Tallow Candles.—The following method of making the above named candles is described in the New England Farmer by a correspondent:—"I keep both tallow and lard candles through the last summer, the lard candles standing the heat best, and burning quite as well and giving as much light as tallow ones. Directions for making good candles from lard: For 12 lbs. of lard take 1 lb. of saltpetre and 1 lb. of alum; mix and pulverise them; dissolve the saltpertre and alum in a gill of boiling water; pour the compound into the lard before it is quite all melted; stir the whole until it boils, and skim off what rises; let it simmer until the water is all boiled out, or till it ceases to throw off steam; pour off the lard as soon as it is done, and clean the boiler while it is hot. If the candles are to be run, you commence immediately, if to be dipped, let the lard first cool to a cake, and then treat it as you would tallow."

Use of Lime.—Lime is a compound of oxygen, and a simple body called calcium. To obtain it, carbonate of lime must be submitted to the action of heat until calcined: the water of crystalization escapes in the form of vapor, and the result is quick or caustic lime. On some soils it has been found extremely valuable as an ameliorator and fertillizer. On grass land, an application of lime has frequently a very beneficial effect. It kills heath, moss, and sour and benty grasses, and brings up a sweet and tender herbage mixed with white and red clover, more greedily eaten and more nourishing to the cattle. Indeed, all fodder, whether natural or artifical is said to be sounder and more nourishing, when grown upon land to which lime has been abundantly applied. On benty grass the richest animal manure often produces scarcely any improvement, until a dressing of lime has been laid upon its surface. R. M. D.

Corn Fritters.—One teaspoonful of milk, three eggs, one pint of green corn grated, a little salt and as much flour as will form a batter, beat the eggs, the yolks and whites separate. To the yolks of the eggs add the corn, milk and flour enough to form a batter, beat the whole very hard, then stir in the whites, and drop the batter, a spoonful at a time, into hot lard, and fry them on both sides of a light brown color.

For Bad Eyes.—Get two cents' worth of refined copperas, and dissolve it in a pint of spring water, and put it in a bottle Wash the eyes in warm water, and then bathe them with the above lotion. Do not let it go near the mouth, as it is poison.

For a Swollen Face arising from Toothache.—Get a poppy head, and boil it in about a pint of water, and bathe the face with it as hot as you can bear it, twice a day. The swelling will go down in two or three days. This is also poison.

An Excellent Recipe for Making the Hair Curl.—Put two pounds of common soap, cut small, into three pints of spirits of wine, with eight ounces of potash, and melt the whole by a slow fire, stirring it with a piece of wood. Add some essence of amber vanilla, and neroli, about a quarter of an ounce each, to render the fluid agreeable.

Or, beat up the yolk of an egg with a pint of clean rain water, or lime water, a pint distilled; vinegar, a quarter of a pint: mix. To be applied warm, and, afterwards wash the head with warm water.

Cautions relative to the use of Brass and Copper Cooking Utensils.—Cleanliness has been aptly styled the cardinal virtue of cooks. Food is more healthy as well as palatable, cooked in a cleanly manner. Many lives have been lost in consequence of carelessness in using brass, copper and glazed utensils. The two first should be thoroughly cleansed with salt and hot vinegar before cooking in them, and no oily or acid substance after being cooked, should be allowed to cool or remain in any of them.

Bear-Hunting in Sweden and Norway.—At Haga (near the frontiers of Norway), we first heard great complaints of the bears in the neighbouring forests, and of the ravages they had made among the cattle. A fortnight before, three had been killed by the peasantry, which they described as being as large as the small horses that drew our vehicle, and of the black species. For the purpose of destroying them, the peasants assemble in large numbers, and extending themselves in a line, beat through the part of the forest where they are supposed to be, uttering at the same time loud shouts, and firing occasionally their guns. The bears being thus disturbed assemble together, sometimes to the number of twenty, and the hunters then collecting their forces surround them and commence a general fire upon the foe. This kind of hunting is attended to those who pursue it singly with considerable danger; as if the first shot miss, or any other part than the head be wounded, the enraged animal rushes upon the aggressor, whose only dependence must then be upon his own speed, though by retreating quickly behind a tree, if he have sufficient agility, he may have a chance of escaping. In Norway, however, as well as in the northern parts of Sweden, the peasant undaunted goes thus in pursuit of the bear unattended, relying upon his own skill and activity, and generally returns triumphant. Sometimes he takes along with him two or three small dogs, which when the bear is found by barking around him, divert his attention from the hunter, who is thus enabled to get a certain shot. In this manner a peasant in the neighborhood of Kongsvinger in Norway, who was celebrated for his adcress in this kind of hunting, had in a very short time destroyed six of these animals. An instance of his singular courage took place the preceding winter at Haga, in a peasant who searching for his cow found a large bear making a repast on her. Unterrified though armed only with his hatchet, he without hesitation attacked it, and had the good fortune to come off victorious without sustaining any injury.—*Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke's Travels in Sweden, &c.*

Most animals can be cowed by looking them steadily in the eye. If attacked by a dog, bear, or any other beasts of prey, seize him by the root of the tongue—if by an alligator, gouge out his eyes—a mad bul may be held by one horn, and grasping by the thumb and finger the middle gristle of his nostril—or he may be held fast to a post or sapling by his tail, if you can take a turn and belay.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbonring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.
Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. Francis Morlton, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.
Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.
June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.
Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller,)	

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the cheapest and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandise, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over Five Thousand Tons Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. Walker & Co., Buffalo,
C. V Clark & Co., Pearl st. N York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit,
" Ontonagon } A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } C. Bancroft & Co, Det. E. Bancroft & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—Bidwell, Banta & Co., Buffalo.
Buffalo, April, 185

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.
Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.
For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
Toronto, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.
JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.
Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to John A. Askin, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.
Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.
WILLIAM BAIN.
Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.
H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.
WM. HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.
N. HAMMOND.
Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promisory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.
J. M. DEAUBIN.
Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by Pierre Desjardins, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.
Stoney Point, July 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE;
Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.
WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.
Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.
GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.
ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.
J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.
Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL.
At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient
Maidstone Cross. September 1st, 1857.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons
attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table
will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.
L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.
HENRY ASHLEY.
Belle River, Township of Rochester, May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.
—ooo—
13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester;
Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.
SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, Agent.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursthe thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.
G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.
F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1857. NO. 35.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY J. H. WILKINSON,
SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,
CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 71 "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
L A W
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Convey ancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,
JOSEPH WINTERS.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. tew doors above the Theatre.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.
JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going el-ewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments; and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.
THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY
Amherstburg, 27th July 1857.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.
The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.
Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, C FFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

Select Poetry.

The Husband's Petition.

BY WILLIAM AYTOUN.

Came hither my heart's darling,
Come sit upon my knee,
And listen, while I whisper,
A boon I ask of thee.
You need not pull, my love;
So amorously my dovey
'Tis something quite apart from
The gentle cares of love.

I feel a bitter craving—
A dark and deep desire,
That glows beneath my bosom
Like coals of kindled fire.
The passion of the nightingale,
Where singing to the rose,
Is feebler than the agony
That murders my repose!

Nay, destest, do not chide me,
Though madly thus I speak—
I feel thy arms about me,
Thy tresses on my cheek;
I know the vows devotion
That links thy heart with mine—
I know my soul's emotion
Is doubly felt by thine.

And doem not that a shadow
Hath fallen across my love;
No, sweet, my love is shadowless,
As yonder heaven above.
These little taper fingers—
Ah! Jane how white they be!—
Can wear supply the cruel want
That almost maddens me?

Thou wilt not sure deny me
My first and fond request;
I pray thee, by the eternity
Of all we cherish best—
By all the dear remembrance
Of these delicious days,
When, hand in hand, we wandered
Along the summer braes.—

By all we felt, unspoken,
When 'neath the early moon,
We sat beside the rivulet,
In the leafy month of June;
And by the broken whisper,
That fell upon the ear,
More sweet than angel-music,
When first I woo'd thee, dear!

By that great vow which bound thee
Forever to my side,
And by the ring that made thee
My darling and my bride!
Thou wilt not fail nor falter,
But bend thee to the task—
A boiled sheep's head on Sunday
Is all the boon I ask !!!

A Wedding in Russia.

During the stay of the English artist, Mr. R. T. Landells, in the neighborhood of Moscow—whither he had gone to sketch the splendid coronation scenes of last year—he had an opportunity of witnessing the picturesque ceremony of a Russian Wedding, which he accordingly sketched. The following are his recollections of the impressive scene:—

The bride and bridegroom in a Russian wedding have so many parts to play, that the only wonder is they are able to get through the complicated ceremonies of the Greek Church correctly. The formula is not set forth in their prayer-books as the office of matrimony is in ours, and it is believed that no rehearsals are allowed.

The wedding took place last summer a few miles from Moscow. We were invited with many other Englishmen, to assist at it, and certainly the scene was one altogether new to us. At the hour appointed, we met at the residence of the bride, who, in her own apartment, was being decorated in her richest attire by her female friends and relatives; each having brought some small offering, and invoked with much earnestness the blessing and protection for her of their own favorite saint. Whilst this was going on here, similar proceedings were taking place at the bridegroom's abode, he being assisted on this, the last day of his bachelorhood, by his particular friends, who all came to rejoice with him in his good fortune. When all was ready for proceeding to the Church, the bride was enveloped in a fur o white veil by her mother, who, as well as her sobs and tears permitted her, blessed her darling child.

Upon entering the church, they were met by all their neighbors and friends, and at first sight it seemed a scene of confusion—kissings and congratulations going on among the younger and more intimate of the company, and prostrations and prayers before the images of the saints by the elder portion. This at last was put an end to by the arrival of the priests, who, as they entered the church, presented a splendid and imposing picture. Their dresses of cloth of gold were richly embroidered; their long hair was parted in the middle, and fell down their shoulders in rich profusion. They approached the altar, and received there the happy couple. After a slight exordium to them upon the duties they were about to undertake, a small carpet or velvet, with gold embroidery presented to the church by the bride, was brought forth. Upon this the pair knelt; lighted candles (previously blessed) were placed in their hands, and the prayers were chanted by the priests in rich, deep voices—the people all bowing and crossing themselves incessantly; the rings were next blessed and exchanged, the priests still chanting Then came the sacramental cup—the priests, bride and groom alone partaking, of it, which they did three times each person. To conclude the ceremony two crowns were produced, massive and heavy with gold and stones; in the front of each were portraits of 'Mary Mother of God," and of St. Nicholas. These were piously and with much reverence kissed by the young couple, and then handed over to the groomsman, who, during the remainder of the prayers, held them over the heads of bride and bridegroom. This was not difficult as long as the parties were kneeling or standing; but they were obliged to follow the happy couple round the church, they being led round by the priest, who had hold of both their hands, he all the time chanting a prayer in a fine deep voice. The effect of this part of the ceremony was somewhat marred by the bridegroom's extreme height, his attendant being rather short, so that most of the time he was on tiptoe, which, of course, detracted from his graceful appearance. In this way they made the tour of the church three times When they had finished, the senior priest again reminded them of their duties; and, as soon as the bride and bridegroom had kissed all the images and holy relics of the church, the congratulations and kissings of the entire party were renewed most vigorously. On their return to their own home they were met at the door by their parents, who, with many prayers and blessings, offered them the bread and salt, which are significant of prosperity and happiness. The young couple repeatedly kissed the hands and feet of their parents, and thanked them for all their love and kindness. Wine was then drunk to the health of the newly-married couple, congratulations were repeated, and the evening was spent in festivity in which the bride and bridegroom bore the part. The feasting lasted many days, and as is always the case from the highest to the lowest, the newly married pair were the principal actors. There is no running away to spend the honey-moon alone, in some dreary dull place, amidst strangers; but their first days of wedded life are passed among their relatives and friends, who endeavor with them to make the great event of their lives as happy as possible—a much more sensible and rationable mode of proceeding, we imagine."

Jonathan and his Bride,

AT A FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

At one of our fashionable hotels, the other day, among the arrivals was one of the *genus* verdant—a regular not to be mistaken Jonathan—with eyes wide open at the novelties he met at every turn. He had brought with him his better half, a strapping, fawn haired lass, bedecked with a profusion of ribbons and cheap jewelry.—They had evidently "come down to spend the honey moon," and Jonathan had no doubt "durned the expense."

The first morning after their arrival, the servant was thrown into hysterics by a verdant mistake. Jonathan's bell rang furiously, and he demanded to see the landlord. That functionary having made his appearance, he was hailed with—

"Hello sir yeou—heow d'ye dew, old feller! Me and Patience find all right here —gives a feller a bifalutin' feelin; but I say ole hoss, we want a wash-bowl and towel, to take off the dust outside—then I'll come deown and take a little New England with yeou."

"I see are all the conveniences for washing, sir, said the landlord, stepping to a mahogany sink and raising the lid.

"Gosh, all Potomac!" exclaimed our Yankee, who'd ever thought of that 'are table's openin' on top that way."

Nothing further occurred until the hour for breakfast, when the verdant couple were seated at the table, and Jonathan having burnt his throat by drinking his coffee hot, and attempted to help himself to an omelet with his fingers, finally had his attention attracted to some fish balls which are everybody knows, fish and potatoes mixed together, rolled into balls about as large as an ordinary sized apple, and cooked brown. Having procured the dish that contained them, by means of a servant, he helped himself and partner to one each, and grasping the precious morsel firmly in hand, Jonathan opening his capacious mouth, took a bite from his, when suddenly disgorging the morsel, with an expression of much disappointment, he turned to his bride and ex claimed—

"I swow, Patience, these doughnuts are gettin' but coolish and taters!"

A Hotel Incident.

The proprietor of an excellent hotel not a hundred miles from Boston, died lel, among other improvements in the household arrangements, to employ a French cook, and by making a journey to New York, he found the *artiste* required. As the landlord was not familiar with the French language, the preliminaries of the engagement were settled in English, with which the cook was tolerably conversant.

Soon after the installation of the distinguished *cuisinier* a remarkable change took place in the kitchen and dining room of the establishment, much to the satisfaction of the guests. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers, pyramids and other ornaments known only to the French. A light house of sugar, with an illuminated lantern, towered in the midst thereof which would have shed lustre upon a table at the Tuileries.

Every guest was praising the skill of the French cook. The dishes were excellent. The entrees and dessert were of the first order—in a word, a French table had been set up in the establishment. During this happy state of affairs, one of the boarders, a French gentleman, who was confined to his room by illness, wished to see his countryman the cook, that he might order a particular French soup. The *artiste* appeared in his white cap and complete French cook costume.

"*Monsieur le cuisinier,*" said the sick gentleman, "*Je desirais que vous me fissiz une soupe a la Francaise.*" "Speak plain," replied the cook, "I cannot understand you." The French gentleman, astonished at the answer, gave his order in English, and added, "being myself a Frenchman, I was told by the landlord that you were a fellow countryman." "Ah, my dear sir, I am an Irishman, but do not expose me. I have been an under cook at the English embassy in Paris, where I learned French cooking; but if the landlord should know that I am an Irishman, he'd send me away."

The gentleman's order was well and promptly answered, and for several weeks he kept the secret committed to him. The story being too good to keep, was passed around in a quiet way, and after the departure of the French gentleman, came to the landlord's ears, who furious with rage, rushed into the kitchen—"You villain," said he, "you have deceived me; you are an Irishman; you could not understand the French gentleman when he gave you an order." "No, Monsieur," replied the cook, "me no comprehend his Francais, he speaks la Francais very bad." This reply entirely satisfied the landlord, and the cook maintained his position in the kitchen, good cooking and unsuspected integrity, still speaking his broken English and singing his snatches of French songs.—*Boston Journal.*

Habits of the Fish.

Professor Agassiz, of Harvard, is one of the most useful and indefatigable of our men of science, and we extract from a late report on fishes, a curious passage, descriptive of an American fish.

"I have had ample opportunity to watch the Pomotis, in the breeding season, every spring for the last 8 years. At that time it approaches in pairs the shores of the ponds in which it lives, and selects shallow, gravelly places, overgrown with Potamogeton, water-lilies, and other aquatic plants, in which it begins by cleaning a space of about a foot in diameter, rooting out the plants, and removing with violent jerks of its tail, the larger pebbles, and leaving a clean spot of fine sand, in which it deposits its eggs, surrounded and overshadowed by a grove of verdure. In this enclosure one of the parents remains hovering over its brood, and keeping at a distance all intruders. The office of watching over the progeny does not devolve exclusively upon either of the sexes; but the males and females watch alternately. The fierceness with which they dart at their enemies, and the anxieties with which they look for every approaching danger, show that they are endowed with stronger instincts than have been known heretofore in any of their class. Their foresight goes so far as to avoid the bait attached to any hook, however near it may be brought to them, and however lively and tempting it may be. However near to one another, the pair of one nest do not interfere with those of another, but, like good neighbors, they live peaceably together, passing over each other's domains when going out for food, without making any disturbance. But whenever an animated, single fish makes its appearance among the nests, he is chased away like an intruding libertine and vagabond. The development of the egg is very rapid. In less than a week, the young are hatched, and they soon cease to take any further care of them."

Miscellany.

A MODERN JULIET.—I have heard that young English girl arrived not long ago at Verona, with her governess. She held in her hand a book mysteriously enveloped in a velvet case, and seemed never to part with it. The day after her arrival, she was missed from her chamber. First the hotel was searched, and then all Verona. She had disappeared. Doubtless some Italian prince had schemed to carry her off, and had executed his design! The police were set to work; justice was on her track. Some one thought of asking the governess what was the precious volume which Miss—— always carried with her? A Shakespeare, replied the lady. This revelation was a ray of light in the hotel-keeper's mind. He led the way at once to the Franciscan cemetery—and what was found there?—the young English girl extended at length in the tombs of Juliet, in a white muslin mourning robe and short sleeves. Her eyes lids were closed, her hands were cold, and stiff. Her figure seemed to express a sort of ecstasy. Happily, the romantic maiden was not sleeping her last sleep. At the cry of her governess this new Juliet awoke, the Two Towers.—*From Paris to Venice.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The axe is not more necessary in new settlements than are these wonderful medicine which cure with rapidity and certainty all those debilitating affections of the stomach and the bowels which paralyse industry in unhealthy regions. Passing through the absorbents into the interior organs, this Ointment acts like a magic balsam on the inflamed and irritated parts, while the Pills, by their action on the blood, neutralize the elements of disease. *Caution* should be used in seeing that the medicine is genuine. To do this, look narrowly for the *Watermark*, which appears in every leaf of the book of directions. They are not genuine unless the words, "*Holloway's New York and London*," can be seen in semi transparent letters in the paper itself when held to the light.

IMPORTANT TO SNAKE FANCIERS.—Dr. Alfred H White writing from Lynnville, Tenn., says: "In 1852 I dissected the head of a large rattle snake, and to keep from being wounded by accident, I extracted the two fangs, and proceeded to examine every tissue, when I found another fang as large as the one I had extracted; close by its side I found another, varying in size; when, I was surprised again, by finding others, amounting to fourteen—all getting smaller and smaller and al possessing the same characteristics as the original fang. The opposite side corresponded in every particular excepting there were fifteen.—Most persons in petting the rattlesnake generally extract fangs th at are visible, and do not seem to be aware of the ultimate danger of so horrible a serpent.

SAVED BY HER HOOPS.—The Flint Democrat of the 1st, says that on the Saturday before, a daughter of Mr. C. L. Gardner, of that city, while playing with other children in the third story of Wesson's drug store, ran upon some loose boards covering an unfinished stairway, which gave way, and the stairway in the second story directly beneath being also unfinished, she fell to the ground floor, a distance of twenty-eight feet, without breaking a bone, and but slightly bruising the skin. Her hoops saved her life without a doubt, as by the filling of her dress with air, and the air being confined to its place by her hoops, a parachute was formed, and she descended with but slight injury.

It is said that a mountain of salt has been discovered near the Mississippi River, on the Missouri side, about 70 miles from St. Louis. The specimen brought from it resemble a piece of quartz rock, and is a little mixed with a substance resembling iron ore. It is a pure, sweet taste, and when ground to powder is white as any of the table salt now in general use. If all this be true, it will, probably, have the effect of materially reducing the price of salt all over the country.

HOW TO GET A NOTE DISCOUNTED.—Before the suspension in Philadelphia, the banks were very stringent. It is said that one bank there became so conceive, that a customer, a little irritated at the pressure policy, drew a n te for *five dollars* a thirty days, covered it down with first-class endorsements from his fellow sufferers, pinned it to a ten dollar bill of the same bank as collateral, and then offered it for discount.

On the 8th instant, an engine on the New York and Erie Railroad ran into the way express train, east of the Buffalo and Erie Road, at the crossing of the canal in Buffalo. Seven persons were seriously but not fatally injured. Nobody was killed The train was heavily loaded with passengers on their way to the State Fair.

An artificial fuel has come into use in England, formed by the mixture of coal-tar and pitch. The coal is broken by crushing rollers, then mixed with the pitch in the proportion of 100 lbs. of dust to 20 lbs. of pitch; under the influence of heat, and the fuel thus compounded into the size of common bricks.

According to the Journal of Commerce, there have arrived in the United States since the 1st January last, 256 fires, making a loss of $11,563,000 to $13,390,000, the loss to the corresponding period of 1856. The greatest loss by one fire was that of the Mobile conflagrea, on the 9th February—loss $850,000.

A WOMAN lately obtained a divorce from her husband because he had a bald head, which he concealed by a wig during the period of urging his matrimonial suit and the consummation of the bargain. It was undoubtedly a *bald* assumption on her part and the man may be congratulated, perhaps, on his *hair* breadth escape from a conjugal *scalping.*

A SINGULAR SCENE.—A Wisconsin correspondent of the Rochester Union states that, in going from Prairie du Chien to La Crosse, a few days ago, a singular scene was presented on the steamboat. At one end of the long saloon, a clergyman was preaching to a small crowd gathered around him; in the middle, gambling was in busy progress; and at the other extremity of the saloon there were music and dancing.

A citizen of Philadelphia became alarmed the other day, and drew $3,000 in gold from the bank. At night he was afraid to go to bed and sat up all night guarding his treasure with loaded pistols. His fears the panic of the day, and both of him as he cannot keep his money, and he is afraid to part with it.

AN EDITOR'S REVENGE.—The Editor and Proprietor of the *Kalamazoo Gazette* has a class of subscribers, to whom he attends in the following personal manner:—"As there are some men's accounts we shall advertise for sale, at auction and if anything, we will make a bonfire of them and invite the landscape—gazers to see them burn.

DYING RICH.—Men seem to take pride in the hope of dying rich. What fools this corrupt desire probably the thought that the world they leave behind will honor them for abdicating while in the possession of riches who if their honest debts were paid, would have found themselves as poor as was Lazarus upon earth. Is there a heaven for such? Can they except to settle down prosperously in that new country beyond the confines of blue ether? I doubt it. Better settle up *here* before you go to settle up *there.*

The Central American Question Settled.

(From the N. Y. Courier, and Enquirer.)

It is with great satisfaction that we place before our readers, this morning, the following despatch, announcing that all questions between the United States and Central America are settled, and that our Government has at last made a move, which looks like one in earnest, to put down filibustering. Had this action against filibusters been earlier, it would have been better, but better late than never; and we trust that the future will atone for the delinquencies of the past. The details of the Treaty and of the action of the Administration, will be awaited with interest, and if they confirm the brief announcement in our despatch, we will cheerfully give the Administration all the credit that may be its due.

WASHINGTON, Monday Night.

The Central American questions are all settled. The *de facto* government of Nicaragua is recognized, and Mr. Irisarri is to be received as Minister. The form and details of a Treaty with Nicaragua have been adopted, recognising the charter and contract of the old American Canal Company of the 22nd of September, 1849, as amended 27th of July, 1857, providing for the re-establishment of the Transit Line, and the restoration of the Company's rights. The Treaty was unanimously agreed to by the Cabinet on Friday last, as also the recognition of the new Nicaraguan Government and the reception of its Minister. Orders have been issued to the Commander of the Gulf Squadron to arrest filibustering expeditions wherever found, and Lord Napier has ordered Capt. Erskine, commanding the British squadron, to capture all filibusters, should they escape our squadron and deliver them to the American Commander. The course of the Administration in the whole matter has been prompt, vigorous and statesman-like.

The Southern Railroad Project Again.

Will English Capitalists invest in Canadian and American Railroads — for some time to come?

The people connected with the Great Southern Railroad are certainly gifted with extraordinary confidence in their undertaking. Notwithstanding the crisis, and that good stocks are selling in the States and it may be in England too, at fifty per cent discount, the Southern Road projectors are sanguine of raising money in the British money market to construct it. An amalgamation between the delapidated Woodstock and Erie road, and the Great Southern, is now confidently announced in a Woodstock journal, and the Kilkenny cats of directors, who, if they did not exactly devour each other corporeally, certainly consumed each other's reputation, are now described as on the best of terms, and quite sanguine of success. All this may be correct as to the minor affairs of the two interests; but with regard to the money part of the business, it is far too good to be true. The failure of nearly all the American roads, and the fearful losses which will be sustained by the capitalists of England in consequence, will make them as shy of our enterprises as burnt children are of the fire. Six years of prosperity will hardly wear away this feeling, although, in the meant me, we may have to pass through one or two years of adversity. We do not say this out of any ill-feeling towards the Southern Road, as a commercial project.—Far from it; for, if we understand the project right, it is intended to facilitate the trade and business of the great west, which, in ten years, we believe, will completely overload every present available railroad communication. But we may say it as a matter of truth. Prosperity must set in in America before capitalists will cease to bury their shoulders at our new enterprises. The old ones, too, must pay, and their business must manifestly appear too great for them, ere men, experienced in failures, and grown suspicious from severe losses, will take up fresh projects or conspicing lines. Besides, the projectors of railroads will not agree readily invest their money in Canada, or elsewhere in America, without more careful and more reliable re orts than they have hitherto had. In time the suspicion and the distrust may wear off; but the Canadian projectors, which are now so hugely flung over into England, will have to expend a vast deal more labor and more honesty upon these matters, and our own legislature will have to exhibit more discretion and infinitely more disinterestedness and freedom from jobbing in dealing with railroads, than it has done, before complete confidence will be restored in Canadian enterprises in the English money market. We state this as we before remarked, without any intention of prejudicing existing projects. But confidence in new undertakings is a plant of slow growth, in the face of old ones being comparative failures and we must wait for this plant to grow; and, in the meantime, do what we can, by prudent legislation and economy, to nourish it.—*Colonist.*

RAILWAY TO HALIFAX.—Important notices are at present current in reference to the long talked of union of these regions with the seabord, by a railway, on exclusively British territory. From several reliable sources, we have this day been informed that the members of the Imperial Government have declared themselves favorable to granting an Imperial guarantee for the line from Halifax to the boundary of this Province, on condition that Canada will, without demanding an imperial aid complete the Grand Trunk Railway eastward so as to effect a junction with the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Railway.

This proposition is, we conceive, all that Canada can desire under the circumstances; and, should the offer thus be carried out, the Honorable John A. MacDonald will, to all appearance, merit the gratitude of the country for having won the good will of the home members on so important a subject.—*Quebec Mercury.*

TROPHIES OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.—The Montreal Herald says Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has presented the Corporation of Montreal with twenty guns, varying in size from 24 to 68 pounders, which were captured by the English from the Russians at Sebastopol. The Royal Engineers commenced yesterday to place these guns along the terrace fronting the Champ de Mars, where they will be mounted and kept as a memorial of one of the most obstinate struggles on record.—*Kingston News.*

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

October.

Th. 22.—The Congress of Sovereigns opened at Verona, 1822. Lord Holland died, 1840. Sir Philip Francis born, 1740.—Capt Nicholas taken, 1793. Sir William Molesworth died, 1855. Sun rises 6h. 24m., sets 5h. 6m. This is the 295th day of the year. Sun on the meridian 11h. 44m. 32sec.

F. 23.—Massacre of Irish Protestants, 1641. Battle of Edge Hill. 1842. Boethius, a man celebrated for his courageous services, honors and tragical end, was educated in Rome in a manner well calculated to develope his extraordinary abilities, after wards went to Athens and studied Philosophy. Returning to Rome, he was graciously received by Theodoric King of the Ostrogoths, then master of Italy, and loaded with marks of favour and esteem, and soon raised to the first offices in their state. He exerted the best influence on the administration of this Monarch, so that the dominion of the Goths promoted the welfare and happiness of the people who were subject to them. But Theodoric, as he grew old, became suspicious, and distrustful of those about him. The Goths now indulged in all sorts of oppression and extortion, while Boethus exerted himself in vain to restrain them, and thus gained many enemies, they at last prejudiced the King against him, He was accused of treason, arrested and executed, A.D., 526.

S. 24.—The edict of Nantes revoked, 1685. Sir James Mcintosh, eminent as a jurist, a Statesman and a writer, equally distinguished for his extensive learning and his eloquence, was in early politics a philosophy, was descended of an ancient Scottish family, and was born in the County of Inverness, 1765.

Webster died 1852. The battle fought off Cape Trafalgar between the French admiral Villeneuve, with the Spaniard Gravina under his command, with thirty three sail, and admiral Nelson. The engagement immediately took place, when Nelson ordered his ship the "Victory" of a hundred guns, to be carried alongside of a 140 gun ship entitled the "Santissima Trinadada." A terrific carnage ensued on both sides; out of the 33 sail of the enemy, only six reduced to mere wrecks regained the harbour of Cadiz; but this victory was dearly bought by the death of the British Leader. Covered with the insignia won during 36 years of warfare, his person became a marked object for the musketeers stationed in the enemy's tops and was struck by a ball from the fore-mast, and died in two hours after the fatal wound was inflicted. The mighty spirit of Nelson was epitomized in the signal which he hoisted at the commencement of the action.—"England expects that every man will do his duty," 1805.

Sun. 25.—War declared between Turkey and Russia, 1853. Battle of Balaklava, 1854. Chaucer died, 1400. Battle of Agincourt fought, 1415. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

M. 26.—Battle of Tatcunguy 1813. William Hogarth a truly original painter died, 1764.

T. 27.—Captain Cook, an English Seaman, highly celebrated for his maritime discoveries, at the commencement of the French war in 1755, he entered the navy; in 1759 was made master of the "Mercury" which belonged to the squadron sent against Quebec, he performed the hazardous service of taking soundings in the river St. Lawrence opposite the French encampment, and assisted at the taking of Newfoundland. Born at the village of Morton, 1728.—Cuba discovered 1492

W. 28.—Alfred the Great succeeded to the Throne of England in 871. He made London the Capital city of his dominions, and held there twice a year an assembly of the estates. He established a school at Oxford. After reigning 28 years, and a half end acquiring and meriting the love, gratitude and veneration of his subjects, this illustrious prince died, A. D., 900. St. Simon and St. Jude.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, OCTOBER 22, 1857.

THE HUDSON BAY MONOPOLY.

COUNTY MEETING OF ESSEX, C. W.

On Saturday last, an influential and most respectable County Meeting was held at the Town of Sandwich, (pursuant to notice, from the Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition addressed to him,) to pass resolutions upon the above important subject. The Assizes were sitting, which prevented a large number of freeholders attending, whose duties, as witnesses and jurymen, confined them to the Court House. Nevertheless, the meeting was large, and the persons composing it of the highest respectability; and we were glad to observe, that the Grand Jury of the County, whose duties had been for the most part discharged, were able to give their attendance.

The Sheriff, JOHN MCEWAN, Esq., opened the meeting at 11 o'clock, with some appropriate remarks; but, his office requiring his attendance in Court, it was moved and carried that THEODORE MALOTTE, Esq., Warden of the County, should take the Chair, which was unanimously carried, and he filled it well. Horatio Nelson, Esquire, was unanimously chosen Secretary.

COLONEL PRINCE, the Representative of the Western Division in our Legislative Council, then moved a Resolution, which we insert below, and spoke to it at considerable length. He traced the origin of the charter, and dealt with it down to the present time, explaining its nature and (as he argued) its illegality also, and he condemned, in forcible language, all monopolies, as things at variance with the spirit of the age and the minds of men, and especially monopolies in an infant country like North America. The resolution embodies the hon. gentleman's views upon the subject; and he sustained them in a lengthened speech, which all who heard it perfectly understood as apposite, and explanatory of the important subject; and the "old Colonel" resumed his seat amidst the applause of the meeting.

S. S. MACDONELL, Esquire Barrister-at-Law, (the Reeve of Windsor,) and heretofore Warden of the County, seconded the honorable and gallant Colonel's resolution, in a long, lucid, and admirable speech He exhibited to the audience a large and comprehensive Map of the Territory, shewing its position, extent, and localities, and its valuable coal districts, and explaining its other vast resources.

The learned gentleman shewed, beyond all doubt, that he had made the country and the question then debated, an object of his study, and careful inquiry and investigation, and those who heard him were not only instructed by his speech, but also delighted with the clear, concise, and gentlemanly manner in which it was delivered.—He concluded by seconding the Colonel's Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Moved by Colonel Prince, seconded by S. S. Macdonell, Esq., and

Resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting, that part of British North America called The Hudson Bay Territory, should be no longer exclusively enjoyed or controlled by the body of men called "The Hudson Bay Company," or by any persons whomsoever, but that it should be thrown open to public competition and private enterprize, as the Crown Lands of Upper Canada are, with the view of developing its vast treasures and natural resources, and to encourage settlement there by Her Majesty's subjects, and other persons; upon such terms and conditions, as to Her Majesty's Government may seem meet; and that it is, therefore, the opinion of this meeting that the monopoly heretofore enjoyed, for such a large number of years, by the Hudson Bay Company, should not be allowed to continue beyond the expiration of its present charter, which charter appears to this meeting to have been most unwisely and unproperly granted."

GEORGE BULLOCK, Esq., then moved a resolution, which will be found below; and he spoke to it in a vigorous and manly speech—just such a speech as one would expect from a gallant soldier, as our worthy Treasurer was in early days. He was listened to with great attention, and he evinced, in what he said, a liberal mind, which hated monopolies, especially monopolies on the gigantic scale *of half a continent*, which he humorously designated as the most awful "family compact" ever inflicted upon British North America! His resolution was seconded by DR. DEWSON.

Moved by George Bullock, Esq., seconded by Dr. Dewson, and

Resolved, "That an humble petition to both branches of the Imperial Parliament, pursuant to the foregoing resolution, be forthwith circulated throughout this County for signatures, praying that the Legislature will not sanction any renewal or extension of the above mentioned charter, and that it will, in no way, countenance the existence of a monopoly referred to, by which and all such charters as may be deemed necessary for effectually abolishing it, and praying that the vast territory of Hudson Bay may be annexed to Canada, or erected into a separate colony, forming an appendage to the Crown of England, as Upper Canada was before the union of these two Provinces."

We regret exceedingly, that it is entirely out of our power to give even an extended outline of the speeches delivered upon this interesting occasion; but our avocation in and about the Court, render it impossible. Suffice it to say, that more manly, just, logical, or powerful denunciations of *monopolies*, and of a renewal of the Hudson's Bay's Company's Charter, we never had the pleasure of listening to.

On the motion of W. D. Baby, Esq., the Warden left the chair, and George Bullock, Esquire, was placed therein; and upon the motion of the same gentleman, seconded by Thos. Salmon, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Warden, for his able and courteous conduct Thanks were also voted to Colonel Prince and S. S. Macdonell, Esq., for the interest they took in the proceedings, and for the speeches they delivered upon the occasion. Colonel Prince returned thanks on behalf of himself and his learned colleague, and informed the meeting, that he would draw up the petition to the Imperial Parliament, and would also take care that it should be circulated throughout the county, and then transmitted to proper members for presentation to the Imperial Parliament. The meeting then separated.

THE ASSIZES.

The Assizes for the County of Essex, opened on Tuesday, the 13th instant, and closed on Monday last. Mr. Justice McLean presided, and Alexander Chewett, Esquire, Judge of the County Court, as associate.

The following is a list of cases tried.

King et al. vs Mason et al.—ejectment, verdict by consent for Plaintiff and one shilling damages.

Waters vs Macdermide. Verdict by consent for Plaintiff for £164 2s 7½d.

Strong vs. Chevellier et al. Verdict for Plaintiff £172 8s 3d.

Bank of Upper Canada vs Luc Ouellette, et al. verdict for Plaintiff, £154 13s 6d.

Wilkinson vs Sevens, verdict for Plaintiff, £109 0 0.

Brady vs Gardener, et al. withdrawn.

Strong vs Chevellier, et al. verdict for Plaintiff, 15s.

Ambrings vs Roe, Plaintiff elected to take a nonsuit.

Robillian vs Harkins—Ejectment—Verdict for plaintiff.

The Queen vs. William Simmons—Felony—Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary at hard labor.

The Queen vs. Margaret Lawrence—Larceny. Not Guilty.

Lafferty and Brown, vs. Meloche. Verdict for Plaintiffs and £6 damages.

Frazer vs. McEwan. Verdict for Defendant.

The Queen vs. James Murphy—Larceny. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, three months' imprisonment in common gaol; two with hard labor, and one solitary confinement.

Wright et. al. vs. Wright et. al. Verdict for Defendant by consent, subject to the opinion of the Court above.

Rolff vs. Hollwake—Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff.

The Queen vs. Robert F. Mills—Larceny. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, 5 years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Queen vs. John Louis—Larceny.—Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to a week in common Gaol and then to be imprisoned in the P. Penitentiary at hard labour for 2 years.

Ferris vs. McEwan and Richmond. Verdict for Defendants.

The Queen vs. Robert Lennon, obtaining money under false pretences. Verdict not Guilty.

The Queen vs. James Finn—Indicted first for committing an assault upon one Catherine Finn with intent to kill. Second with intent to grievously injure. Third common assault. Verdict Guilty on the last count; not Guilty on the two first counts, sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Gaol for 2 months at hard labour.

Davenport vs. Davenport. Verdict for Defendant—subject to the opinion of the court above.

Dawson vs. Batty—Ejectment. Verdict for Plaintiff.

Davenport vs. Fort. Verdict for Defendant.

Guichard vs. Reaume—Ejectment. Verdict for Plaintiff.

The Queen vs. Robert McMullin—Larceny, pleaded Guilty, sentenced to 3 Calendar months in the common Gaol at hard labour.

The Queen vs. Alfred Young—Murder. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to be executed on the 20th day of February, next.

The prisoner was placed in the Dock on Monday Evening last, in order to have sentence passed upon him. His Lordship then after having asked the usual question whether he had any things to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him, addressed the prisoner in a most impressive manner, referring particularly to the means that he had adopted in making away with his wife, the very person, whom he had sworn to support, love and cherish; that although the evidence upon which he had been convicted, was altogether circumstantial, yet there could not be a shadow of a doubt, as to his guilt. Circumstances bearing so strongly against him, could not possibly have happened, unless he were the guilty party. The fact of his leaving Paw Paw with his wife, with the intention of going to the city of Baltimore, as he gave out, and taking with him a gun which would be perfectly useless to him there, and the fact of his next being seen in Windsor without her, but having in his possession, articles of her wearing apparel, and a likeness of his wife, which proved the identity of the murdered person, and his having blood upon his clothes without in any way being able to account for its being there. The number of persons who recognized the body, as that of Mrs. Young, the prisoner's wife left no doubt in his mind of his being the person who committed the murder.

The learned Judge advised the prisoner to prepare himself for his awful doom, as he could not give him the least hope of a reprieve, and he hoped that he would make his peace with his Maker before he was launched into eternity. So affecting was his Lordship's address, to the prisoner, that the whole Court Room, which was densely crowded at the time, was moved as if by a magic spell, to breathless silence. Yet for all this, the prisoner appeared quite unmoved and insensible to any feeling of sorrow for the crime he had committed, and was removed from the Court without any perceptible change in his countenance.

The learned Judge then proceeded to pass the awful sentence of death upon the prisoner.

"ESSAY ON THE INSECTS AND DISEASES INJURIOUS TO THE WHEAT CROP," is the title of a neatly printed Pamphlet, containing the first prize Essay on the *Wereil* and other insects and diseases which have of late years, so greatly injured the Wheat Crop in Western Canada and the States. The Bureau of Agriculture, it will be remembered, offered three prizes of £40, £25, & £15 for the three best Essays on the subject, which were awarded as follows:—First prize H. Y. Hind, Professor of Chemistry, Toronto University. Second prize to Rev. George Hill, Markham; and the third prize to Emile Dupont, Esq., St. Joachim. From the hasty manner in which we have been obliged to glance through the first Essay, Professor Hind appears to have treated the subject with the greatest care, and his Essay cannot fail to prove invaluable to the agriculturist. The pamphlet is illustrated with numerous cuts of insects &c, and is got up in the best style of the typographic art. It is arranged under different heads which readers, it plain and easy of comprehension, and treats on the origin, history and destructiveness of the several wheat insects in a manner that evinces a thorough knowledge upon the subject.

☞ See in the fourth page for report of Young's trial, for the murder of his wife, for which, our thanks are due to the *Windsor Herald*.

☞ In our last week's issue, in giving a list of premiums awarded at the County Fair, an error occurred. In our report, the first premium was given to James Dougall, Esq., for best variety of apples, whereas it should have been given to Thomas Woodbridge, Esquire, of this place.

The propeller *Louisville*, of the Ogdensburgh line, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock on night of the 26th ult., about ten miles from Chicago. The fire was early discovered amidships, but could not be reached, on account of the manner in which the cargo was stowed on deck, until all chance of saving the vessel was gone. Preparations were then made for saving the crew and passengers; and when it was impossible to remain any longer on board they were all got into the boats and, excepting one man, who was drowned, taken to the *Erie*, Capt. Rozer, which fortunately happened to be close at hand. The *Louisville* was insured for $30,000, and her cargo at $500. She was insured for half the amount.

While boring an artesian well in the basement of a paper Mill near Watertown, New York, and when a depth of sixty feet had been reached, the drill working badly, a light was brought to discover the cause, when an inflammable gas issued from the hole and igniting shot up a flame which reached the floor overhead.—Two streams of water were turned on from the engine, but could not check the flame until the whole force of an engine was let into the building saved it. The gas, however, kept burning until a plug, made by winding a blanket around a handspike, was thrust into the hole.

The Hamilton *Banner* says that twenty dollar forged bills of the Commercial Bank are in circulation; they have been altered from fours. This counterfeit can scarcely be detected except by comparing the vignettes and figures on the four and twenty dollar bills. On the former, the vignette is a railway train, and the figures two female portraits; while the vignette on a twenty dollar bill should be a single femal ll ure between 2 and 0 and the portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert at the side.

The Iowa City *Republican* states that farmers are offering wheat in the city for forty cents a bushel and cannot find purchasers. The *Republican* adds, "the same state of facts is reported of Muscatine and other river markets, as I indeed was myself of the markets generally of the State."

FLIGHT OF A PIGEON FOR 190 MILES.—One of the executioners who accompanied the rector in the late trip from Warrington to London took up a pigeon to let off, to inform his mother of his safe arrival. The pigeon was let out of the basket on London bridge at half past twelve, and reached Warrington at half past six in the evening, having flown a distance of 190 miles in about six hours, or upwards of thirty miles an hour. Had the pigeon been up to it, or off, to inform his mother of his safe arrival. The pigeon was let out of the basket on London bridge at half past twelve, and reached Warrington at half past six in the evening, having flown a distance of 190 miles in about six hours, or upwards of thirty miles an hour. Had the pigeon been up to it, or off, to land's tall chimney, no doubt its marking point for its cote close at hand. It appeared rather tired on arrival, but next day it was as lively and brisk as ever.

A wealthy Israelite, living near Selma, Kansas, has in his possession a silver clock struck in the mint of Judea, 1750 years ago. It is about the size of a hair dollar, but the silver is so pure that its intrinsic value is but fifteen cents. The story hunted follows. It has been in his family 500 years.

A NEW ROOT OF ALL EVIL.—A Texan correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* forwards to that journal some specimen of a root which is found on the range of sand hills bordering on the Rio Grande, which the Indians eat for its exhilarating effects, since it produces precisely the same excitement as do alcoholic drinks. The Indians call it the o ka; but the whites denominate it the "whisky root." It is of the cactus species, and may be found in abundance containing its intoxicating power. An individual desiring to feel happy has only to chew a few slices and swallow the juice and the thing is accomplished.

PONTIAC ELECTION.—We learn by telegraph from Bytown, that Mr. Geo. Bryson has been elected Member for Pontiac; majority 481. His opponent, Mr. Burke, was regarded as the Government candidate.

NORTHERN LIGHTS IN SPIRITUALISM.—A Montreal paper says that Lola Montez is insane on spiritualism. She says that, at the command of the spirits, she has forsaken the stage, both as an actress and a dancer; that she must devote herself to lecturing, which is her destiny; that the spirits give her the power which is found in the use of cigars; that 'India' was her next subject, etc.

It would be a curiosity to know upon what subject Lola is not insane, except, perhaps, female beauty and morals, about which her sanity may be on a par with that of her admirers in the Canadian Press. The same paper adds:—'Lola Montez was in New Haven last week, and after the lecture on 'Beautiful Women' was over, the gentlemen who had not retired with their ladies, formed a hollow column from the centre of the hall to the street, where the carriage of the fair Lola Montez was in waiting. She came with hats off, giving her the wildest rounds of applause as she passed down.'

The 'fair Countess' has it seems, admirers elsewhere than in this exemplary Province. However enthusiastic these foolish gentlemen with their ladies' are, we only hope they are not so ardent as "the spirits that give her the subject of the lectures are she (!) writes them."

ENGLISH ZOUAVES FOR INDIA.—A correspondent of the Times announces that a proposition is now being submitted to the East India Company for raising a corps of European cavalry in Australia and England, to be composed of persons of the middle class of life, and also a corps of Zouaves, to be formed of volunteers collected in England. The concurrence of the Company is asked to the commissions for officers being filled up by promotion according to merit from the ranks. Should events in India render the formation of these two corps desirable, and the Company decide on raising them, due notice will be given in the public prints.

The following extract of a Letter from Mr. Wm Street, late Treasurer for the County of Middlesex, now a hope desaulter, and an exile, has been received by the Warden, and published in the London *Free Press*.

"Without attempting to palliate my conduct, (of which none can think more hardly than I do myself,) I must solemnly declare that I never intended to wrong or defraud the County. Having a large sum of money on hand, which would not be required for some time, I loaned it to parties who were then considered good, and from whom I fully expected to be able to get it at any moment that it was needed. The hard times came suddenly on us, and some of the borrowers were ruined, and the money was wholly lost, while others, though ultimately good, were unable to pay in time to save me from the ruin which has overtak n me.

"That I have done very wrong, is at least undeniable; that my punishment is great, must be admitted; but the loss of my liberty, is equally undeniable. From being respected and honored, I am become scorned and a fugitive. I see my family reduced to penury, and am driven from them to seek a living in a foreign country, with a tarnished name, and with my energies broken. I have given up every particle of property which I possessed. I left London with only ten dollars in my pocket, and must depend for support on a little assistance from my friends till I can get something to do, and yet, if by submitting to imprisonment, I could further the cause of justice which have been sustained though my misconduct, I would give myself up to day. But it would benefit no one, and would drive me of the only chance I have of doing something for my family during the few years that may yet be allotted to me on earth.

"Then, Gentlemen, let me beg you to look as leniently as you can on my sins, and do not grudge me almost the only thing which is left me—my liberty.

"WM. W. STREET.

"Late Treasurer County of Middlesex."

LOSS OF THE STEAMER OLIVER CROMWELL.—The propeller "Oliver Cromwell," Captain Patterson, we regret to learn, was sunk by a collision with a schooner, name unknown, in the Straits of Macinaw, Monday last, at half past 2 P. M. The "Oliver Cromwell" was bound down from Chicago to Kingston, was struck on the larboard quarter, and sank in less than ten minutes afterwards. No lives were lost, the crew and passengers barely clearing the wreck before she sank. The vessel was a new and fine schooner, carrying a white light, and, we are sorry to say, did not wait to render any assistance, but kept on her course. The owners are making enquiries, to discover her name. The steamer had on board 10,800 bushels wheat, 600 bbls flour, and 1,000 bbls pork consigned to Walker & Berry of Kingston, who were part owners with Capt. Pattinson of the steamer. Capt. Pattinson had insured to the extent of £1,000 in the Continental Insurance Co.—*Globe.*

The great American publishers—Harper and Brothers, inspirators of the Magazine published under their name—have sunk in general devastation now ravaging New York. They suspended payments on Friday, and it is stated that eight hundred persons employed by this calamity.—Some Bank accommodation was demanded by them, to retire certain protested bills, and it was refused, although their means were well known to be ample. In the mercantile history of this city (says the New York Courier,) the cause which has produced the present shameless madness—and the egregious folly, must have prevailed at the Board of Direction which perpetrated this shameless act. We are quite sure that no failure ever took place here, which has excited greater or more merited sympathy, and in its consequences on their employees are such as absolutely to make the heart bleed.

A special committee appointed to examine the financial operations of the New York City Council, have just made their report, from which it appears that within the last five years, the treasury of New York City has been robbed to the tune of from eight to ten million dollars. Nobody knows how or where the money has gone. But some of the Aldermen and Councilmen have recently known to get very rich, to build fine houses and live in princely style. The New York Herald says, "From railroad financiers to our Corporation scoolsmen, the solution is the same—the most astounding and enormous plots and combinations of Peter Funks, Jeremy Diddlers, rogues and scoundrels to plunder the community."

The New York *Tribune* is of opinion that farmers must soon submit to a large reduction in the price of their farm produce The Tribune says, "the farmers do not yet fully comprehend that with our western crops and peace in Europe, they must sell grain and meat at such prices as will justify their exportation to and sale in Europe, and that these are usually far below the rates which, under the impulse of Irish famines, Russian wars and enormous loans negotiated by the people abroad, they have for ten years been receiving. A borrowing nation always maintains general good prices; it is payment that brings everything down to the basis of hard reality. Had Europe loaned our railroad men One Hundred Millions this year, to be spent in new enterprises, the revulsion might have been postponed to another year; but it would only have been more furious when it did come. It is national indebtedness that is at the bottom of our financial disorders. We are as a people heavily in debt to Europe for the rails we wrote we rode, the clothing we have worn, and the wares which fill our houses. This indebtedness is general—all sections and all classes share in it.

Extensive Fire at Windsor C. W.

FOUR BUILDINGS TOTALLY CONSUMED

We stop the press to announce, that, a fire broke out at the International Billiard Saloon, and, before it could be extinguished, it extended to the three adjoining stores, which were totally consumed. We are not informed whether there was insurance

Married,

At Windsor, by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, on Tuesday last; Mr. William Bampton, to Miss Eliza Wales, of this place.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1857

Flour, best warranted, - - -	$4 50
2nd quality, - - -	4 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs, - -	3 50
Rye Flour, 100lbs, - -	$0 00 to 1 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel, - -	4 00
Clover " - -	8 00
Corn Meal, 100lbs, -	$0 00 to 2 00
Corn, bushel of 56lbs, -	0 75
Oats, " - -	0 30
Wheat, bushel of 60lbs -	$0 90 to 1 00
Barley, 48lbs, - - -	$0 75
Hay, per ton, - - -	8 00
Straw, per load, - - -	1 00
Potatoes, per bushel, -	$0 25 to 0 30
Pork, per 100lbs, - -	6 00
Beef, " - -	$0 00 to 6 00
Butter, per lb, - -	0 10 18

TORONTO, Oct. 18. 1857.

About 500 bushels of Wheat were offered to the market this morning. There was more competition among buyers, and the market was quite animated with an improvement of 3d per bushel. The greater part of good quality moved off at 5s a 5s3d with two loads at 5s 6d per bushel; inferior was bought at from 2s 10d to 3s 6d.

Flour—The state of monetary affairs continues seriously to affect the flour market, and prices are still depressed. Quotations remain at $4 a $4 25 for superfine; $4 50 a $4 75 for fancy; and $5 for extra.

Barley in fair supply and better quality. Prices sale at 3s a 3s 9d per bushel.

Rye 3s per bu.

Oats 1s 6d a 1s 9d and plentiful.

Hay $12 a $15 per ton.

Straw $8 a $9 per ton.

Potatoes 2s and 3s moderate supply.

DIVISION COURTS,

ESSEX.

1st Div. Sandwich, Wednesday, 18th Nov

2nd " Amherstburg, Thursday, 22nd Oct

3rd " Kingsville, Monday, 26th October

4th " Colchester, Saturday, 24th "

5th " Mersea, Wednesday, 28th "

6th " Simons' Middle Road, Saturday, 23rd January, 1858.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19,	East of Russel Street.		
"	20,	"	"
"	25,	"	"
"	26,	"	"
"	27,	"	"
"	28,	"	"
"	29,	West of Bedford Street	
"	30,	"	"

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street

Lot 17, 4th Con. of Maidstone, (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale, without reserve. Credit as above, and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

GEO. BULLOCK,

Sandwich, Oct. 20, '57. Sec-Tr. E.B.S

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 30 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply on the premises to

EDWARD GREEN,

Colchester.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less. The front concession is all under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46 with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE,

on Sandwich street.



THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE.

Pottersville, Colchester, Oct 13th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND

CAPMAKING,

At Frisbie & Co's.

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Parsonage House of Mersea," situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servant's Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or

WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, October 17.

The Cunard steamship Asia from Liverpool, at 9 a.m. of the 3rd inst., arrived at 8 this morning.

Her advices are mainly anticipated. Her files, however, contain some items of interest.

The screw steamer "Jason" left Southampton for New York on the 1st, with upwards of 400 passengers.

The Newfoundland line of steamers is temporarily suspended.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London "Times" says, that in regard to the blockade of Canton River it is understood that Admiral Seymour had been induced to adopt this course in consequence of the American steamer "Antelope" having proceeded up the River as far as Whampoa and it was the impression that the Americans and some other foreigners were desirous of forming a trade with Canton to which it is said it would not object.

Nena Sahib was besieging the fortress of Lucknow in person. He had cut off the canal which supplied the citadel with water.

Recruiting for the army was progressing in England at the rate of over 1,000 per week.

A report was current at Paris of an intended conference at Vienna, with respect to a settlement of the question of the Danubian Principalities and the difference with Naples.

It is stated that the Emperor of Austria will visit the King of Prussia, at Berlin.

Despatches from Constantinople intimate that the early recall of Djemil Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, had been resolved upon.

A Vienna letter says that the Porte is about to issue a circular to the great powers, refusing to consent to the union of the Principalities.

Letters from the Persian frontier say that insurrectionary movements had broken out in various places.

It was reported in Paris, that in consequence of recent persecutions of Europeans in Madagascar, a combined English and French expedition against the Queen of that country was not improbable.

Arrival of the North American.

River du Loup, Oct. 19.

The 'North American' passed up at 8 o'clock this morning.

The 'Baltic' arrived out at 11.30 on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th inst.

The 'Kangaroo' left Liverpool at same time as the 'North American.'

It was a fast day in Liverpool. No business was done.

The Bank of England has given the East India Company one million sterling of a loan on security of Indian bonds.

Five thousand more troops are ready to embark for India, and 10,000 additional militia had been embodied. The difficulties in the way of sending troops of India by way of Suez have now been entirely removed.

There is no Interpreter from India; but Paris journals assert that the rebels are under European Generalship, and the accounts are daily expected.

An 84 Russian gun ship had been captured in a squall in the Gulf of Finland, and 1,400 lives lost, including three Admirals.

The Prince Royal of Sweden had been proclaimed Regent, during the illness of the King.

The Spanish Minister had resigned.

Earl Fitzwilliam is dead.

Mitchell the sanguinary Irish patriot, that expressed so much anxiety for a partition will stocked with niggers, and exulted in the joy it would give him to flog them, has just received a good flogging himself, and moreover been branded as a pullroon, coward and assassin, all of which he had to submit to. The well merited chastisement was inflicted by the editor of the Knoxville (Tennessee) *Register*, and having armed himself he watched for the editor, who he met, unarmed, and commenced to belabour him as if he were only a nigger. But the editor being a man of pluck, soon disarmed him, and gave him a most sound thrashing. But not content with his victory, the editor proceeded and actually kicked the ruffian with knife and revolver, and having found Mitchell in the most public part of Knoxville, he tells us he addressed him as follows:

"John Mitchell, you made a most cowardly, though impudent, assault on me this morning. You approached me with the smile of friendship on your lips, but with the purpose of a murderer in your heart.—You approached me armed, presuming correctly upon my being unarmed. Your purposes failed you, and I have stopped you to inform you that I am now prepared to meet you upon an equal footing, and to denounce you as a ruffian, a scoundrel, a highway assassin, and a murderer at heart, and an infamous coward if you do not resent this denunciation, like a man, in an equal and honorable encounter. Such and much more were the denunciations I proceeded, while he stood at the distance of six or eight paces, with his hand upon the cock of a partially revealed pistol. Yet he ingloriously withdrew from my presence, while shouts of *"coward!" "sneak!" "dastard" "coward!"* broke forth spontaneously from the crowd, upon his dastardly exit."

And yet, after all this eloquent challenge, so emphatically delivered, Vatris John, the great Irish patriot, sloped.

A Case of Propriety Suspended Animation.—On the 2d inst., the N. Y. Evening *Post* published the death of a married lady of that city, which occurred suddenly on the 1st instant. The friends of the family assembled on Saturday, the 3rd, to attend the funeral; but it was thought best to defer early part of that day, the body still preserved its natural appearance, it was decided to perform the services in the house, deferring the burial for the present. The body was accordingly removed from the coffin to the bed, and now continues in a state of perfect preservation and natural condition *on this the seventh day since the supposed decease.* The *Post* says the utmost solicitude exists, of course, in the family, and every effort is being made to assist nature in the restoration of her functions, although as yet no symptoms of active life have appeared. It would seem to be a case for the most extreme measures to be adopted, lest the prolonged suspension of life may of itself prove fatal; and yet instances of a pause of weeks in the natural power are said to have been recorded in Europe.

TAKE NOTICE.

$10 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Pied Room Rent, Incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Perkins, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,

DALHOUSIE STREET,

Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 17, 1857.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,

Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.

Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

Amherstburg, 14th September, 1857.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality. Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.

B. F. DELISLE.

Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at a meeting of the County Council of the County of Essex, John B. Laughton and Thomas Salmon, Esquires, were appointed as inspectors of Weights and Measures, of the County of Essex, under the authority of the Act 18th Vic. Chapter 133. The said Laughton to take charge of all matters relating to his office in the Municipalities of Sandwich, Maidstone, Tilbury West, Windsor, Rochester. The said Salmon in the Municipalities of Amherstburg, Anderdon, Malden, Colchester, Gosfield, and Mersea.

And under the authority of the Act 12th Vic. Chap. 80, at a meeting of the Quarter Sessions, of the County of Essex, held at the Town of Sandwich, on the 9th day of September instant, it was ordered that the Inspectors of Weights and measures so appointed, do attend at their respective divisions on the following days:

Town of Sandwich, 20th October.
Village of Windsor, 26th October.
Town of Amherstburg, 9th October.
Village of Kingsville, 20th October.

At which times and places all persons interested, are required to be in attendance.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Secretary-Treasurer's office, at Three o'clock, P.M. on Monday, 5th October, 1857, when a plan will be proposed for the consideration of the Members of the Society, which will enable the Secretary Treasurer to wind it up in course of the ensuing year.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sec-Treas. E. B. S.

Sandwich, 20th Sept., 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Werner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING PUBLIC, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stabling and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jowell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musicians Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 56 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of his work, we are determined to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PREPAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address, the work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address without delay to

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

To Editors.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisement (including this offer) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale vested in a certain Mortgage from Peter Brown and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855.—50) well adapted for a Store and dwelling or Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

POT & FERRY.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed on the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Curson's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had shelter, it was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence and that you cause Three Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed such order of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be put in for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the case of the Statute of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Hedley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature,

The laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 for each share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 5 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum, viz.

Amount of sinus -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years -	96.
Total - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.33.

And for three years - - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1 00 per month extra, as instalment on such shares.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the Society in 8 period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON,
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE!!!

THE farm consisting of part of lots 54, 55, and 56, containing about 63 acres, and under cultivation, within a mile of the Town of Sandwich, upon the Sand road at present. There is a good Frame Housecard Barn upon the Lot. The Land cannot be excelled for farming purposes, and affords a good investment for a person who wishes to purchase within a short distance of the Town.

For particulars apply to

J. R. BERTHELET, Amherstburg, or C. F. BABAULT, Sandwich,

September 2nd, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP,

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, occupied by Robert Barlow, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1858.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September next

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society to secure the repayment of sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russell Street; Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Malahide, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the Town Hall Amherstburg, on Saturday the third of October next, the undermentioned valuable lots of land, in the township of COLCHESTER, county of Essex:

East ½ of Lot No. 18, S. side Malden road 100 acres, to be cleared.

North ½ of Lot No 19, S. side Malden road 100 acres.

The above Lands will be offered for sale in 50 Acre Lots, upset price $5 per Acre, 1 down, the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest. Title indisputable.

THOMAS PHILIP.

Amherstburg, 16th Sept. 1857.

SOIREE!!

THE ANNIVERSARY of the organization of the Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated in this place by a Soiree to be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the Evening of Tuesday the 29th inst.

Several eloquent speakers will address the assembly.

A good band will be present to add to the enjoyment.

Tickets, price 50 cents; can be obtained at most of the Stores in the Town.

SAMUEL R. McGEE,
Secretary pro tem of Recording Scribe.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE 1857.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

A RPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jewaled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I combine manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
Aug. 15th, 1857. 176 Jefferson Ave

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 550 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Canada Western Insurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO

President - - I. C. Gilmor, Esq
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howeutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.
James Beatty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR.
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Crafi, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Woltonse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

BANKERS.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

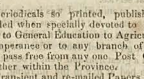
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Geo. Moffatt, Esq.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. La Rocbe, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Cramp, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles P. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER the Post office Law of 1st September, 1857, taking effect from the 1st August, 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the Office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed, published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education to Agriculture, or Temperance or to any branch of Science, will pass free from any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Translent and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals will pass at the pre-paid to Post-go Stamps—one halfpenny for each Newspaper, and on each Periodical, one halfpenny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and of it over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one halfpenny each will be sold to the public at all the principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices,) with a discount of 3 per cent. upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in prepayment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post-master General.

---

30. AGENTS! AGENTS!! 30

Wanted, in a light, and honourable business. Will pay from $60, to $150 per month. Positively no Humbugging, or Patent Medicine or Book Agency business. For particulars enclose 10 cents stamp and address:—Wm. Murray, Eagle Lake, Oak and Co. Michigan.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS OF WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the bowels, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the counties, tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Asort Rheum, Fever sores, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., to the out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor to persons from all the leading hospitals of Europe; and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

* Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80, Malden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding them to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the Medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 19½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
&c. &c.

WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his old customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

Trial of Young.

Alfred Young was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of his wife Georgiana Young, on the 19th September last, in a field belonging to Mr. Ouellette, about a mile from Windsor.

Albert Prince took the place of the Crown Prosecutor, and stated the case; after which

Branson Coleman deposed—I live in Windsor; on the morning of the 27th September I was going out, and I saw the body of a woman lying alongside the fence a little after sunrise; the fence runs from the river to the Coolee: the body was lying on the north side of the fence; it was lying full length, with the legs stretched out, bonnet skirt and shoes off;she was lying on her back; the bonnet was lying by a small pool of blood, about 25 feet from the body; the shawl, collar and other clothes missing on the body, were about 30 feet from the body in another direction. I went across where I heard some people shooting but did not see them, but I saw Mr. Richards, who was looking for his cow; I told Mr. Richards what I had seen, and then went and told Mrs. Moore, and we went to look at the body; we found it as I had first seen it.

Cross examined—I was hunting; the first person I saw was a quarter of a mile distant; had to cross the Coolee; crossed the Coolee because there were people nearer than coming back to town.

Elizabeth Moore examined—Lives in Windsor; saw the last witness on 27th September; the witness had told my little boy that a dead woman was lying on the side of the fence; my husband did not like to go, as he had an objection to witness anything of the kind, but I said probably the woman might not be dead; I then went to look at the body, which I saw in the field on the left of Goyeau street which runs in a direct line to the Coolee from the river; at first I thought it was Sarah Slaughter, school teacher, but ultimately fonnd that I was mistaken: she had a ring in her left ear; her skirt was off; she had on a black silk waist and worsted stockings; no bonnet or shoes; the missing ear-ring appeared to have been torn out. The witness then identified the clothing of the deceased, which was produced in Court. The bonnet and veil were lying in a pool of blood; the body appeared to have been dragged, the white portion of the skirt being turned outwards and lying under her head; it appeared to have been dragged by the front part of the skirt; could find no shoes; this was about seven in the morning; I returned home, and then went back again; some gentlemen were on the ground, mostly colored; this was about ten o'clock; did not see the prisoner at first, but ultimately saw him; he was trembling and trying to cut a stick, but made little way with it; he looked much confused, and I directed the attention of Mr. Walker to the fact, and expressed a wish to know who the man was—others felt impressed in a similar manner to myself; Mr. Walker asked him if he was a stranger here? he said yes; he then asked him when he came in; he said on Saturday evening at eight o'clock, he had come from Paw Paw, and was on his way to Baltimore; Mr. Walker asked his business, and he said that he traded in furs and was on his way to Baltimore to meet his wife, as he had sent her on before; Mr. Walker asked him which way he had sent her, he said by way of Cleveland; while talking I saw what I conceived to be blood on his boots, and I directed the attention of Mr. Walker to it; the prisoner then went towards the fence, which he climbed and began looking down on the body, when he was taken with a fit of trembling similar to a person affected with ague; my impression from his manner was that the prisoner had done the deed—he gave a sardonic smile at the body, as much to say, I have had my revenge. In reference to the blood on his boots, Mr. Walker asked him if his nose had bled to-day, he said 'no;' then how do you account for the blood on your boots? it is up your boots and on your trousers.' He then began to rub his boots together, and seemed much confused. He was then asked by Mrs. Woodruff if he did not know Mrs. Young, and he said 'That is my wife. (Witness examined the portrait of the deceased, a daguerreotype, and identified it as the likeness of the murdered woman)—Mrs. Woodford said to the prisoner, 'That is Mrs. Young lying there.' He said 'No she is gone to Baltimore, and I am on my way to meet her. He said 'That looks like her, but you can send to Mr. Bingy of Detroit, and she will say that is not her.'

Mrs. Woodford deposed—Lives in Windsor, on Goyeau street; went to see the body about eight in the morning; I recognised the features of the deceased to be those of Mrs. Young; I became acquainted with her about 2 years ago—she was staying at Mr. Bingy's; I boarded part of the time at Mrs. Bingy's; Mrs. Young was then married, (a portrait was then shown to witness, which she recognized as one similar to which she had seen in the possession of the deceased, and which she had shown as her husband's portrait.) I asked the prisoner if he knew Mrs. Young who formerly boarded at Mrs. Bingy's in Detroit; he said that was his wife, and she had gone to Baltimore.

Cross-examined.—To the best of my knowledge, the dress is the same I have seen on the deceased; she had seen them on often, and therefore I knew them. The Counsel for the prisoner endeavoured to shake the evidence of the witness, but without effect.

Dr. Dewson examined — On Sunday morning, I was informed by Mr. Port that a murder had been committed; I arrived at the ground at half past ten, and saw the body as it was lying alongside the fence; saw a small pool of blood at some distance from where the body was lying; it appeared to have dried up; the body was warm, as the sun was hot; I examined the body under a grove of trees; I found that death had ensued from a gun-shot wound, the bullet entering on the right side at the back of the ear, and coming out under the right eye, close to the cheek bone. The doctor examined the rifle, which is of small bore, and said a ball from that rifle would inflict such a wound—death would be almost instantaneous.

Mr. Adams, of Paw Paw, Michigan, examined the ambrotype of the prisoner's wife, which was taken at the request of the prisoner; he said that was the likeness he had taken; he had given it to the stage-driver to be handed to Mr Melchoir, jeweller, about the latter part of September; it was sent with the understanding that it was the portrait of Mrs. Young; I had heard of the murder when I sent it; I took two likenesses of Mrs. Young; Mr. Young got the second likeness: the first portrait was disliked on account of the dress—a light dress; the other was taken in a dark dress.

Thaddeus W. Melchoir—Lives in Paw Paw; heard of the murder last September; did not hear who was the supposed murderer; sent for the ambrotype to last witness, and brought it here; the likeness is that of Mrs. Young, the prisoner's wife; has known both a year and a half; became acquainted, with them while they were living there; was sent for to attend the inquest; examined the body, it was the body of Mrs Young, that both prisoner and wife left Paw Paw together; cannot tell certainly whether it was Friday or Saturday; the train by which they started would reach Detroit at half-past six; has no doubt that the body he saw at the inquest was Mrs. Young. A gold bracelet was recognized by the witness as one that had been repaired by him at the request of Mr. Young; the rifle was also recognized as having been made in witness's store; had seen that rifle in the possession of the prisoner.

Cross examined—Could not be mistaken as to the identity of the body; had said to Mr. O'Connor that if the real woman was produced in Court he would admit that he was mistaken.

Maria Falcon—Lives in Paw Paw; knows Mr. and Mrs. Young; was intimate with them; the prisoner is Mrs. Young's husband; that (the portrait) is the likeness of Mrs. Young; saw them on the stage when they started on their journey; thinks it was four weeks last Saturday; they said they were going to Baltimore; they were going for the purpose of visiting her mother; they took all their clothing, as they calculated to stay till spring; (witness examined the bonnet). it was Mrs. Young's, the other bonnet was put in a band box; that is the bonnet; the mitts are Mrs. Young's; that is her skirt; I thought I might be mistaken so I brought a piece along with me as I helped her to make it; she had the skirt on when she left; had on black silk dress; that is the same, it was torn under the arms but did not show when on; had on both the collar and veil when she started; these are the same; the murdered woman dressed herself at my house on the morning of her departure; I saw her dressed and saw the articles put into the band-box; the band-box is the same she had when she left; (head-dresses, gold ring, brooch, bracelets, &c., were all recognised by the witness.)

Cross-examined—Mr. Young and wife were near neighbors; have known them two years; never imagined he would do what he is charged with; had a good opinion of him; he had a good character; considered him an honest man; he had enemies and friends; he left things at my house until he should return; his wife was desirous of visiting her mother; quite certain they left on Saturday; did not know them to quarrel.

Mr. Melchoir recalled—There is no train leaves Paw Paw on Sunday morning; If going to Baltimore would come by way of Detroit.

Cross-examined — Cannot tell whether the Southern route would be the nearest; there is a branch of the Southern Road at Jackson.

Adolphy Bingy—Lives in Detroit; knew Alfred Young and his wife; they boarded at my house two years ago; attended the inquest; saw the body; the body was the remains of Georgiana Young, the prisoner's wife; she wore a plain, gold ring on her finger; when she left my house she went to Paw Paw, where her husband had prepared a home for her.

Sarah Ann Williamson—Boarded at Mrs. Bingy's two years since; knew Mrs. Young; had seen the prisoner there; he is Alfred Young; the deceased was Georgiana Young the person with whom I boarded at Mrs. Bingy's.

Mrs Harvey—Lives in Windsor; thinks that the place where the body was found was near a mile from Windsor; the prisoner came to my house on Saturday between eight and nine; he came in and asked for water to wash; I gave him a white towel, which he refused and said he would rather have a brown towel; after washing he sat down, looked at the clock and said 'I was certain it was ten o'clock, but it is only half past nine; he said he was very tired and fatigued, and to tell the truth about it I have been lost;' he had a gun, a band-box and a black satchel; he told witness not to be afraid of his gun as it was not loaded; he asked for a colored man the name of Green and then for a person the name of Johnson, against whom he held a Note: saw the prisoner next morning at eight when he came down to breakfast; after breakfast he said he would take a look round and see if there was any one he knew; he was gone an hour; when he came back he said there seemed to have been a murder committed; he had seen the body, if any one wished to go he would accompany them and show them the place; on the way to the place he said that the woman was too well dressed to have been at service.

Cross examined—I was ironing when the prisoner came in; there was a bright light in the room; he refused a white towel; he did not go to bed soon after supper; he talked a great deal and went to bed at eleven; was in bed at five in the morning, did not breakfast till eight.

Samuel Port, the constable who arrested the prisoner, then showed to the Court the dresses, &c., which he had taken from the body and found in the vicinity, and other articles of clothing appertaining to the deceased, which were found in the hands of the prisoner; the shoes of deceased were found in the carpet-bag. The prisoner's boots were then exhibited to the jury, having marks of blood on them. The daguerreotype of the prisoner was found in his bag; the prisoner said that there were two, but afterwards stated that his wife had taken hers at Jackson; the ring was the only ornament found on the body.

Cross-examined—The distance travelled by the parties to the point where the murder was committed would be more than a mile.

S. S. Macdonell—The distance from the railway to the coolee is less than a mile; the distance is less on the Goyeau Farm than on the others, as the coolie does not run straight; the difference would be very slight whichever way a person crossed; one of the learned counsel here asked what time the sun set on the 25th September. The witness referred him to the Almanac.

The following evidence was then called for the defence:

Mr. Durkee—I reside in Paw Paw; am acquainted with the prisoner; never heard anything against his character until the last transaction; had dealings with him; always found him honorable; never in difficulties; never got drunk; the train arrives in Detroit at 6.30 according to the time table of the Michigan Central.

Mr. Wilson then addressed the jury; he explained the reason why several of the jurymen had been challenged. It was well known that, in Mersea negroes were not tolerated—no man of color being allowed to settle there; and the prisoner had not only to contend against the prejudices of the white people, but against those of the colored folks—they regarding him as an alien from their society as much as the whites might do. The evidence was purely circumstantial; and unreflecting minds often arrived at conclusions unwarranted by facts. The learned Counsel then introduced a suppositious case: a person might find a man in the agonies of death with a dagger in his bosom —he might as a friend, pull that dagger out, and be overlooked by a third person; the conclusion of the last inspector would be —that the man who pulled out the dagger, put it in. Such cases had occurred,—men had been convicted, and innocent persons executed. We all judge by our senses; but it is well known that men's senses often deceive them, and perhaps in no other matter so much as mistaken indentity. This cou'd be proved at once, as, during the present sitting, he had been mistaken for Mr. Bell, and frequently on other occasions; but, when placed together, the identity was established—when separate, it appeared to be lost. Briefs had been given to Mr. Bell which were intended for himself. The learned Counsel then went on to show that very serious mistakes had taken place by the decision of Jurors when they believed the identity of a person had been established.— In the evidence nothing had been shown to indicate a purpose on the part of the prisoner, for no reason existed for the commission of this murder: the evidence showed that the parties had lived happily together; there could, therefore, be no motive. Murder for money—for revenge—is common; but these parties lived in harmony, as the evidence proves, never quarreled. The hour when the parties landed did not afford sufficient time to proceed the distance and then allow the prisoner time to shoot his victim, drag her to the fence, denude her of her clothing and then return to town. The question may be asked—Where is his wife? He cannot find her at present, but he says distinctly that the murdered woman is not her. The evidence has gone against the prisoner; but some communities have decided that in abstaining from taking human life a wise policy is pursued, as they know that, the liability to error ever exists; but the sentence of this Court deprives a man of life; there is therefore necessity for pause, as the conclusion in this case may not be so legitimate as in other instances which have preceeded it, where innocent men have lost their lives by decisions given in this Court.

Mr. Albert Prince then addressed the Jury: He said that the cases alluded to by his learned friend were not applicable to the case now before them. In the instances brought forward, mistaken identity was the plea for the purpose of showing that Justice sometimes overreached itself; no such plea existed at present,—as there was no mistake. The identity of the woman murdered, and her connection with the prisoner had been established beyond doubt by the evidence given from Paw Paw and Detroit. The time of the parties leaving Paw Paw had been clearly shown, and the articles which had accompanied them had been identified. The Jury must not be misled by suppositious cases, neither must they be misled regarding time; for there was sufficient time for the commission of the murder between the landing of the railway boat and the time that the prisoner showed himself at the house of Mrs. Harvey. He has not accounted for the blood on his boots, neither has he explained why he was so much agitated when questioned regarding the woman who lay dead before him. My learned friend has said nothing regarding this; but he has confined himself to generalities. Had he suggested that the natural course to be pursued by the guilty man would have been to run away from the scene of his guilt,it might have formed an argument; but he had not done so, and the fact that the man came back to the spot twice after the commission of the crime was no proof that he was innocent, for it was well known that those not deeply innured in crime felt a strange fascination for the spot where they committed their first dreadful deed. My learned friend supposes him innocent because no motive can be shown. I know of no motive, and perhaps none of us can ever tell what impelled that man to commit the crime—it may have existed in his bosom for years. But his motives, whatever they may have been, have nothing to do with the present decision. The grand question is, did the prisoner commit the murder? If it is your belief that he did commit the foul deed they pay little regard to what has been said on the other side, but respect your oath.

The learned Judge, in giving his charge, said that the Jury could not be swayed by anything beyond the evidence before them. They were bound to abide by the oath taken, and it was no matter of their's what their verdict might lead to, for the responsibility did not rest with them. The most painful responsibility perhaps rested upon himself in performing the last duty connected with the investigation. Circumstantial evidence has, at times, erred—but very seldom. If circumstantial evidence were rejected in cases of murder, a conviction would rarely be got. The present case relied on circumstantial evidence, but it was very clear. It has been shown that the parties left Paw Paw together, and that they left in time to arrive at Windsor by seven in the evening; the clothes which the deceased had on when leaving her friends are recognized; and it has been shown in evidence that the clothes found on the deceased, and articles of wearing apparel appertaining to her, were found in the possession of the prisoner. Can the jury doubt that they arrived together? If no doubt existed, what other circumstances could enduce a belief that she had not been murdered? The woman was found dead, and the prisoner had came to the house of Mrs. Harvey with a rifle in his possession. Dr. Dewson had said that the wound inflicted had been caused by a ball from such a rifle as had been produced in Court. The prisoner, when he went to the house of Mrs. Harvey, stated that he had been lost—he gave no account how he had lost himself. In speaking of his family concerns he told Mrs. Harvey that his wife was at Paw Paw—he evidently did not speak truth then; and when suspected of the murder he stated that he had sent his wife on to Baltimore, and he was on his way for the purpose of meeting her. How was this to be reconciled with the fact that the body of the murdered woman was identified as Mrs. Yonng both by people in this vicinity and by people from Paw Paw? Can you believe that all were mistaken? The prisoner had in his possession articles of dress and a pair of shoes belonging to the deceased; the shoes exactly fitted her. These are the principal features of the evidence; but if not conclusive to your minds that the murder was committed before the prisoner went to Mr. Harvey's, you are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; if you entertain no doubt, you must, in accordance with your oath, render your verdict.

The Jury retired, and, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Agriculture and Science.

Hints to Farmers.

Great profits in agriculture can result only from great improvements of the soil.

Great improvement of the soil can result only from unremitting industry. The chief study of every farmer should be what is useful, and what is useless expense, in relation to his art. The discrimination between these is the master key of the farmer's prosperity. The first should be incurred with a freedom little short of profusion. The last should be shunned, as the sailor shuns the rocks, where are seen the wreck of the hopes of preceding mariners.

Liberality in providing utensils, is the saving of both time and labor. The more perfect his instruments, the more profitable are they.

So also is it with his working cattle and his stock. The most perfect in their kinds are ever the most profitable.

Liberality, in good barns and warm shelters, is the source of health, strength and comfort to animals, causes them to thrive on less food, and secures from damage all sorts of crops.

Liberality also, in the provision of food for domestic animals, is the source of flesh, muscle and manure.

Liberality to the earth, in seed, culture and compost, is the source of its bounty.

Thus it is in agriculture, as in every part of creation, a wise and Paternal Providence has inseparably connected our duty with our happiness.

In cultivating the earth, the condition of man's success is his industry upon it.

In raising domestic animals, the condition of his success is, kindness and benevolence to them.

In making the productiveness of the earth, depends upon the diligence and wisdom of the cultivator, the Universal Father has inseparably connected the fertility of his creation with the strongest intellectual inducements and the highest moral motives.

In putting the brutal world under his dominion, he has placed the happiness of which their nature is susceptable, under the strong guarantee of man's interest.

Instead, therefore, of repining at his lot, let the cultivator of the ground consider his, as among the highest and happiest of all human destinies, since in relation to the earth he is the instrument of Heaven's bounty; and in relation to the inferior orders of creation, the almonor of Providence.

Ventilation of Cowhouses.—Every one knows that pure air is necessary for respiration, and that air on being used by the lungs is expelled in a deteriorated condition, and rendered unfit for being again inhaled. If, therefore, cowhouses are not properly ventilated, the air becomes foul from the respired air, as well as, perhaps, from impure exhalations, and the air so deteriorated is rendered unfit to maintain health. In the neighborhood of large towns, too, there is another predisposing cause to disease, viz., the unnatural forcing of a cow's milk by a too liberal supply of brewer's draff. Fresh supplies of air, that the blood may be purified, are essential objects of a respiratory apparatus, and if the blood that goes to the lungs is returned to the system in the same state as it is sent, death will be the consequence, for venus blood is poison to the body. It does not often happen that imperfect ventilation produce immediate death, but it is too often the real cause of inflammation, fever, and deadly distempers. — *Correspondent of Mark Lane Express.*

Tall Meadow Oats Grass.—*Avena elatior*, of the Botanists.—This grass was held in high estimation by the late Col. John Taylor, of Caroline. He thought it the best grass for upland meadow. I have cultivated it for more than thirty years. The yield of hay is much less than from orchard grass or red clover.

Sow the seed on ground well prepared, as it usually is, for the reception of timothy or other small seed, fall or spring; as early in the spring as the ground can be put in good order, is the surest and best time to sow meadow-oats grass, or orchard grass, seed. Great care should be observed in giving a regular cast, so as to have an even, uniform growth. To attain this object, it is best to divide the seed, sowing half one way, and crosswise, the other covered by brushing in.

In June of the first year, weeds will make their appearance; then with a keen scythe mow weeds, grass and all, close to the ground; you will then have a lot affording fine fall grazing for colts and calves. The next year comes a good crop of seed; as the top seed are ripe, secure it with a cradle or sickle. The seed stem puts up above the grass blades. Immediately after the seed is cut, mow closely for hay; then about the last of August or first of September, you have a second crop of hay, yielding more than the first—leaving the best of full pasturage for colts and calves. It is perennial.

Lewis Sanders.

The Ear-ache is usualy caused by a sudden cold. Steam the head over hot herbs, bathe the feet, and put into the ear cotton wool wet with sweet oil and paregoric.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to John A. Askin, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promisory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas *H.* Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing *H*ORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by Pierre Desjardins, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,

Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS *HALL*, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. *He* would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient

Maidstone Cross, September 1st, 1857.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnisned throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

—ooo—

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, Agent.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex,

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act,that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursthe thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1857. NO. 36.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. Liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

L A W

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Convey ancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

MANUFACTURED BY

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Waggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. a few doors above the Theatre.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,
IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.
Windsor, Canada West.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. ROTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amhersburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.
The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.
All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.
Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town
TEAS, SUGARS, C FFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.
A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.
Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.
The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.
JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.
J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.
Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dress-ed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.
The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers with any line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.
The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furni-hed with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.
He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.
THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY
Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

Select Poetry.

Lizzie.

She blossomed in the country,
Where sunny summer flings
Its rosy arms about the earth,
And brightest blessings brings.
Health was her solo inheritance,
And grace her only dower;
I never dreamed the wildwood
Contained so sweet a flower.

Far distant from the city,
Far inland from the sea,
My Lizzie bloomed in goodness,
As pure as pure could be.
She caught her dewy freshness
From hill and mountain bower,
I never dreamed the wildwood
Contained so sweet a flower.

The rainbow must have lent her
Some of its airy grace;
The wild rose parted with a blush
That nestled on her face.
The sunbeam got entangled in
The long waves of her hair,
Or she had never grown to be
So modest and so fair.

The early birds have taught her
Their joyous matin song,
And some of their soft innocence,
She's been with them so long,
And for her now, if need be,
I'd part with wealth and power;
I never dreamed the wildwood,
Contained so sweet a flower.

Looking for Wrinkles.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

There had been a domestic storm in the household of Mr. Nicholson, and such storms we regret to say, had become rather frequent in that household. Mr. Nicholson was a man of amiable temper, and kind feelings; but with defects of character that were often particularly annoying to his wife, a quick tempered woman, who, when once fairly aroused, made everything stand around her, as the saying is. Mr. Nicolson was apt to forget and neglect—two faults with which Mrs. Nicholson had no patience, especially when this forgetting and neglecting interfered with matters bearing a relation to her daily round of duties.

A thorough business-training from youth up to manhood, and consequent habits of order, with a methodical routine of doing things, ensured to Mr. Nicholson success as a merchant.—Without these important adjuncts to business, his comparatively easy and amiable qualities would have sadly interfered with his material interest. But neglect and forgetfulness were out of the question, where order and routine were strictly observed:—It was out of his business where Mr. Nicholson's peculiar weaknesses were seen. He was one of the class of men who keep their wives waring, and who deserve the scolding they not unfrequently receive who forget to execute the little household commissions entrusted to them, and neglect, from day to day, and from week to week, the doing of things absolutely necessary to be done, in order to secure comfort at home.

'Edward,' Mrs. Nicholson might say, as her husband is leaving for his place of business in the morning. 'Won't you stop at the store as you go down, and tell Mr. Perkins to send up a keg of salt and a gallon of vinegar?'

'Certainly,' Mr. Nicholson answers, and in a way so cheerfully acquiescent, that his wife feels pleasure in his manifest willingness to oblige. But scarcely is Mr. Nicholson ten paces from his own door, ere some matter of business intrudes itself, and so much occupies his thoughts, tha he passes the store of Mr. Perkins, and even nods to Mr. Perkins himself, without once thinking of the salt and vinegar. Nor, until salt and vinegar are thrown upon him from the face and lips of his aggravated wife at dinner time, is he again conscisously aware that such articles exist.

'Is too bad, I declare!' he may answer; or, 'what a terrible memory I have!' or, 'I de-erve a good scolding!' But Mr. Nicholson never resents his wife's use of salt and vinegar, in such cases. Her anger is but a passing storm, and he knows that the sky will s on be clear again. Still, these outbreaks are by no means agreeable, and it is one of his chief regrets, that Mrs. Nicholson's handsome face is so often marred by unbeautiful passion. He tries to be more thoughtful in regard to her wishes, but habit is strong, and he goes on offending.

There has been, as we have intimated, one of these too often recurring storms in the household of Mr. Nicholson. His wife said to him one morning—it is a little remarkable, knowing his particular infirmity, that she so studiously persisted in burdening him with commissions, one half of which were ever attended to—

'Edward won't you step in at Mr. Black well's, as you go along, and ask Mrs. Blackwell to send me up that pattern of a basque I lent her? Margaret is coming this morning to make me one. She can only give me a part of to-day. Now, don't forget it please.'

'A basque pattern, did you say?' Mr. Nicholson was always ready to oblige his wife.

'Yes. Mrs. Blackwell knows the pattern I mean. Tell her I would have sent for it but that I have only one girl this week and she is so cross that it is almost as much as my life is worth to ask her to do anything out of the kitchen.'

'Hadn't you better send a note?' suggested Mr. Nicholson.

'It is not worth while. Mrs. Blackwell will know what I mean. It is a pattern I lent her a few days ago. Now don't forget Edward, Remember that Margaret will be here this morning, and she can't do anything until she gets the pattern.'

'I'll attend to it,' said the husband, as he parted from his wife. But he didn't attend to it; and it was a foolish thing in Mrs. Nicholson, knowing his infirmity, to entrust him with any commission of importance.—Almost past the door of Mrs. Blackwell he went without a thought of the basque coming into his mind, and he kept on to his store remaining altogether oblivious on the subject.

In due time Margaret arrived, as per engagement. Everything was ready for her except the basque pattern, and that was still to be received from Mrs. Blackwell. Mrs. Nicholson was considerably annoyed by this delay, and talked out her feelings to Margaret pretty freely as women of her peculiar temperament are wont to do on such occasions. She had two or three theories touching the matter. Now, she was certain her husband had forgotten to call at Mrs. Blackwell's, and now she was quite as sure that he had called and that Mrs. Blackwell didn't see fit to put herself to any special trouble in sending the pattern home.

'Let me go for it,' said Margaret. But Mrs. Nicholson answered.

'No. I'm certain Mr. Nicholson called; and in that case, I wish her to send it home. She ought to have done it, anyhow, before this.'

Hour after hour passed, but no pattern came. Beyond measure was Mrs. Nicholson annoyed; and had she not cause for annoyance? No lady reader will gainsay this for an instant. It was a trying case. Two or three times, Margaret renewed her request to be permitted to go after that pattern, but the more the subject was pondered by Mrs. Nicholson, the stronger became the conviction that the neglect was all on the part of Mrs. Blackwell.

Finally, after waiting for two or three hours until it was too late to finish the basque on that day, even if the pattern were in hand, Margaret went away, leaving the disappointed Mrs. Nicholson in the worst possible humor with herself and with every one else.

The day was just burying itself in shadows when Mr. Nicholson, weary in mind from business cares, and pleased to get home, stepped across the threshold. His little pet May, had been watching at the parlour window during the space of half an hour, and at the first glimpse of his form, had sprung away from her position, and was at the door ready to be caught up into her father's arms almost as soon as he had swung it open. And she was so caught up by her loving father, and almost smothered with kisses.

'Is that you Edward?'

It was the voice of Mrs. Nicholson calling from one of the upper rooms.

The response of her husband brought Mrs. Nicholson down with quickly moving feet.

She found him, just inside the parlour with the happy little May in his arms, looking very cheerful, and utterly unconscious of any approaching storm.

'Just to think of it!' said Mrs. Nicholson, seeing at once an excited tone of voice. 'Mrs. Blackwell never sent that basque pattern, and Margaret after waiting here for several hours went away without touching the garment she came expressly to make.'

'I dec are!' exclaimed Mr. Nicholson, 'how isn't that too bad.'

'It won't, but too bad. You don't mean to say, you did'nt call at Mrs Blackwell's?'

There was an outflashing of indignation from the eyes of Mrs. Nicholson at the very thought.

'I do mean to say that very thing!' replied Mr. Nicholson, with some pettiness of manner. 'It is all my fault. What could I have been thinking about. I am very sorry indeed!'

'Sorry don't mend the matter!' retorted Mrs. Nicholson. 'It's a shame for you to do so. Here I've had Margaret waiting nearly all day, without being able to set a stitch in my basque, which I expected to wear tomorrow, and all because you did not choose to take the trouble to stop at Mrs. Blackwell's and ask her to send home the pattern I lent her.'

'Don't say, 'didn't choose,' my dear.'—Mr. Nicholson's countenance changed.

'It is just what I do say, and what I mean,' answered Mrs. Nicholson with blinding indignation. 'If you had cared a particle about my comfort or convenience, or had possessed the smallest inclination to obey me, you never would have neglected that small request. I have cause to be angry.'

'I'm very sorry,' said Mr. Nicholson.

'Oh, don't say sorry again!' Mrs. Nicholson interrupted. 'I hate the word, and have no faith in it. Sorry?'

Little May, with a half frightened look, drew her arms tightly around her father's neck, and laid her head down upon his bosom.

For some moments longer the indignant woman stormed; and then, as there was no re-action from her husband to keep alive the turbulent spirit that possessed her, her anger wasted its strength down to feebleness and silence.

The hush of sadness followed, as in all such cases, and tears succeeded to passion.

Mrs. Nicholson, after having poured out her vials of wrath, felt more unhappy than while bottling up her indignation. Not a word of angry retort had passed her husband's lips—he would have felt better if he betrayed some darker shades of feeling, and thus brought himself down nearer to the level upon which she had descended. But he only remained passive, with his loving little May clinging to his neck.

At tea time, but few words were exchanged by husband or wife. The cloud on Mary's spirit had nearly passed over, and she chattered away, and asked her usual score of childish questions.

After tea the gas was lighted over the centre table in the sitting-room, and Mrs. Nicholson sat down with her work-basket.

Little Mary had a box of painted paper toys, and amused herself with these talking to her father about them, and enjoying the interest he seemed to take in the curious figures they exhibited.

Very few words had been addressed by Mrs. Nicholson to her husband since they left the tea-table. What she said was of small moment, but the tones of her voice were subdued and timid, showing her repugnance and changed state of feeling.

"What a funny old woman," said little May to her father, laughing suddenly, in a merry voice, as she held out for his examination one of the pictures. Then, as if a new thought had crossed her mind, she left her chair, and climbed into her mother's lap, and commenced a close examination of her face. With eyes and fingers she searched it all over, in so curious a way, that both father and mother were amused as well as interested.

"What are you looking for, pet?" inquired the father.

The question seemed to confuse the child a little, and she left her mother's lap, and resumed her place at the table, with a perceptibly heightened colour.

"Say, darling, what were you looking for in my face?"

"For a wrinkle," answered little innocent, smiling yet flushing a deep crimson.

"A wrinkle!" The hand of Mrs. Nicholson passed with an involuntary movement over her face.

"A wrinkle?" Mr. Nicholson laughed out also. "What does little puss mean?"

Little puss, as her father often called her, threw an arch look upon her mother, and said:

"Don't you know what Aunt Mary read in the paper yesterday?"

"No, dear; what was it?"

"Why, that a wife gets a new wrinkle in her face every time she scolds her husband. And I wanted to see—"

The child's voice was lost in the merry laugh that wrung from her father's lips, as he caught her in his arms, and bore her with a triumphant air around the room.

"Well, pet," he said, as his merriment subsided, "you have a new wrinkle."

For a moment or two, Mrs. Nicholson was fluttered, as her face became all aglow from a quicker heart beat. But her perception of the ludicrous was strong, and her good sense a balancing quality, and she quickly joined in the merry laugh that was all at her expense.

"No there isn't a single wrinkle on her face," answered May positively.

"Nor shall one be seen there for twenty years to come," said Mrs. Nicholson, throwing a tender look upon her husband, "if no other cause should produce them."

May's bed time had come, and the child was borne away by her mother, who gave her many loving kisses ere she left her alone with the angels, who watch over sleeping children.

She said nothing about the wrinkles as she rejoined her husband, but there were merry twinkles in both their eyes, and right feelings in both their hearts.

Mrs. Nicholson, who is a handsome woman, and just a little vain of her beauty, has quite reformed her ways in the matter of scolding her husband. Those dangers attending that peculiar domestic recreation that she is unwilling to encounter.

Off Mit His Head.

A breathlessly excited individual says a late number of the San Francisco *Morning Call*, rushed into the police office yesterday and enquired for the chief.

'What do you want with him?' inquired an impassive officer.

'I vants,' said he with a teutonic accent, 'I vants one leper to kill a tam tog vot pites me in te leg.'

'Ah, you wish an order of exection issued against a vicious canine,' said the officer.

'No I tussant vant no such ting. I vants a leper to tell me to kill the tam pup. He pites my leg so bad, I have got to hire a hope and will kill him, or I goes mad too.'

'Ah, now I see,' said the impassive temperament, 'you require authority to proceed with force of arms against the vicious animal.'

'Mein got, no—dat ish not what I vants I vants to feel to give me license to kill te tog. I vants him to make me leper so ven I kills te tog he can nicht go inter de police court and swear against me.'

'The dog.'

'Nein—not te tog—the man vat owns te tog—you see if I kills him—'

'What the man?'

'Nein—te tog. Und the man suse me for te price of te tog, den I vants ter law on mein side, d'yer see?'

Oh, yes!' said the officer, who was quietly chuckling at the caution evinced by the German, and intent on exhausting his patience, 'then you want to get a warrant to arrest the man who owns the dog, so the animal may not again attack you.'

'No, no! got for tam,' you gits everything by the tail, cried leger beer, who began to think the officer was quizzing him. 'I tink you vant to make chokes of me. Tunder und blitzen! I vants shustice, not choke I vants to cut te tam tog's head off, and shustice will not give me a baper. I cuts his head off anyhow.'

And the lover of sourkrout started to leave the hall: but meeting the 'Jef ny Bolice' at the door, he conversed with him in the German dialect, made known his wants, and received an order to execute the vicious animal.

As he was going out, he met the impassive officer.

'All right?' he enquired.

'Yah, all right. I goes shtraight off to te owner of te dog und kills him.'

'What, the owner?'

'No te tog. You make one tam fool of yourself by saying tog ven I means man, and when I means man you say tog. Now you gone to te turn?' And the German incontinently hurried away to mete out vengeance to the animal who had crossed him in his 'glorious path.'

Miscellany.

THE CAMEL AND THE ARAB.—The Arab, his country, and his camel, are in wonderful harmony with each other. Without the camel, the deserts, which contain so many tribes of foemen, would be uninhabitable, and one can imagine the camel without the Arab as little as the Arab without the camel. Its large soft eye looks from under its long eyelashes at its master with an expression of recognition which one can hardly doubt is affection. He talks to it, and it seems to understand him; he sings, and it quickens its steps, reviving from the fatigues of the way. The genuine Arab never beats his camel; he guides it with his voice, or with a light wand touching one ear or the other to make it turn to the right or left, or gently tapping it on the crown of the head, which it instantly lowers, and breaks into an amble; or if he wishes it to go still quicker, he presses its shoulder with his bare heel.—*Hamilton's Sinai, &c.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AS A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.—No one who has seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of Dyspepsia, can believe for a moment that this depressing and dangerous disease is incurable. The patient who has suffered from it for years, whose strength, appetite, and cheerfulness, seem utterly gone; to whom life is a burden, and who has long ceased to hope for relief, may be radically cured by a course of this powerful stomachic and mild aperient. Hundreds of instances of this kind are on record.

CASH.—A contemporary asserts that "there is music in the ring of cash." That is so. There is not an attendant of the opera who will not acknowledge that the jingle of cash gives forth more harmony than a score of Verdi's scores. Cash! The word is cabalistic. It conjures by joys and generosities without number. It signifies independence!—glorious independence. It is a talismanic password by which we obtain entrance to life's most r fined and subtile luxuries, and the innermost temper of the world's humors!

DEPUTY HUSBAND.—In Utah, they have a way of appointing deputy husbands to look after matters and things when the genuine article has gone from home. We find the following notice of this singular practice in one of our exchanges:

"When a married man is called by conference to a foreign mission, he has the privilege, as they call it, before leaving home, of choosing some one to take the oversight of cattle, goods, and whatever he may possess, to provide for and overlook the family, and become the protempore husband of the wife. The ostensible reason for the arrangement, is to prevent the husband from "suffering any loss" during his absence on missionary labors, since the greatness of his future kingdom depends upon the number of children he has here. Carrying out the idea, the wife is handed over to a deputy husband, who maintains his position in the family till the husband's return."

A "SNOB."—Thackeray thus defines a snob:—A snob is that man or woman who is always pretending before the world, to be something better—especially richer—than others. He is one who thinks his position in life is contemptible, and is always yearning or striving to force himself into one above, without the education or character which belong to it. One who looks down and over rides all despises his inferiors, and even assails those of his own standing, and is ever ready to worship, and fall down before, and flatter a rich and titled man—not because he is a good man, a wise man, or a Christian man, but because he has the luck to to rich and consequential. Such snobbery is to be found in every heroine in the humble village, as well as in the great city. It has always existed, and probably always will exist—and all the sermons that can be preached against it, from now until the day of final doom, will not eradicate it from the land. It is a fixed institution, and, though hated and despised by all sensible people, whether rich or poor, there are thousands in the land who seem to have no higher ambition than to move in the circles of snobdom.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.—The ruin of a country is not the blight of corn—the weight and impetuosity of hailstones—it is not the inundation and storm—it is not pestilence and famine. A few years, perhaps a single one, may cover all traces of such a calamity; but that country is tostally ruined in which morals are lost, irretrievably to the greater part of the rising generation.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

October.

Th. 29.—Battle of Fort Erie 1812. Sir Walter Raleigh a distinguished warrior, statesman and writer, in the reigns of Elizabeth, and James the first, was the second son of a gentleman of ancient family, in Devonshire. His active disposition and martial ardour, led him at the age of seventeen, to join a body of volunteers, to assist the French Protestants. He afterwards accompanied Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in a voyage to Newfoundland. He also distinguished himself in the Irish rebellion, and was rewarded with a considerable estate in Ireland. His favour at Court was greatly advanced by a well known act of gallantry; the Queen in a walk among a crowd of courtiers—came suddenly upon a miry spot in the path, when Raleigh immediately took off his rich plush cloak, and spread it on the ground, as a foot cloth. The State of Virginia was settled through an enterprise started by Raleigh, which was so named in honor of Queen Elizabeth. He is said to have introduced tobacco and potatoes into Europe. Upon the accession of James the first, he sought to limit the introduction of the Scots into England; and a conspiracy having been formed to place upon the throne, Lady Arabella Stuart, he was accused of participating in it, by Lord Cobham, and was convicted of high treason, he afterwards was reprieved and committed to the tower, where he remained for 12 years. He next planned another expedition to America, in which he attacked and took possession of the Spanish settlement of St. Thomas, for which he was again arrested, and James with his usual meanness and pusillanimity determined to execute him upon his former sentence, which was carried out, 1618. Sun rises 6.33, sets 4 55.

F, 30.—Great Fire in the tower of London, 1844. Dr. Cartwright died, 1823. Lord Harding born, 1785. Richard Sheridan author of the "Rivals," "School for Scandal" and his Musical entertainment "Duenna," are among the productions of his pen, born, 1751.

S, 31.—John Evelyn born, 1520. Pampeleona taken, 1813. All Hallow Eve.

November.

Sun. 1.—Normal School at Toronto opened. 1847. All Saints. General Sir W. J. Codrington appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the Crimea in place of Gen. Simpson, 1855. Full Moon.

M. 2.—The Rebellion in Lower Canada broke out, 1837. Maria Antoinette archduchess of Austria and Queen of France, was daughter of the Emperor Francis the first and Maria Theresa. Nature had bestowed upon her an uncommon share of grace and beauty, she was early contracted in marriage to Louis XV King of France, who afterwards became Louis XVI of unhappy memory, born at Vienna, 1755.

T. 3.—Sir Samuel Romilley died, 1818, St. Jean D'Acre taken, 1840. Princess Sophia born, 1777. W. C. Briant died 1714.

W. 4.—General Bard, Commander of U. S. forces was compelled to leave Fort Erie and crossed over from Upper Canada with his army, 1814. James Montgomery born, 1771. The battle of Inkerman was fought, 1854.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, OCTOBER 29, 1857.

MALDEN AND ANDERDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Township Fair and Show of the above named Society, took place on Thursday, the 15th inst., at the Government Store, and on the grounds adjoining.

The weather was favorable for the occasion, and the show was far superior to any ever held in Amherstburg, whether of the County or Township Societies.

The exhibition of Horses was large; the number of entries was ninety-three, among which were some superior animals, for carriage, Draught, and general purposes.

The entries in the Cattle Department number eighty-one, among which were several thorough-breds; the greater proportion, however, grades of the different breeds of Durhams, Ayrshires, and Devons. A few superior native Cows and Heifers were also shown.

The Sheep were well represented—most of them would do credit to any country; the number exceeded eighty.

The show of Pigs, although not very largely represented, exceeded that of other years both in number and quality.

In the Poultry department, there was a fair show.

In Seeds and Roots, the show was most excellent; the number of entries exceeded one hundred and twenty. Wheat, Barley, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, &c., were well represented.

The show in the Horticultural department was splendid; the number of entries were eighty-six. The Fruit of this department, more especially the Apples, would have made a creditable show even at the Provincial Fair. The entries of Apples numbered twenty-three, in which upwards of one hundred and seventy different kinds were represented. Of Pears, Peaches, Quinces and Grapes, the show was good.

The quantity of Cheese exhibited was small, but of excellent quality.

The show of Butter was superior, both as regards quantity and quality; the entries were twenty-four. The remarks of the Judges upon it were, that so excellent was the quality of each sample, that those persons who were unsuccessful in obtaining prizes, need not consider that their Butter was inferior to that of those who were successful, as it was almost impossible to decide which was the most deserving.

The Ladies' Department was well filled. Some very superior work was exhibited, both useful and ornamental.

The Home Manufactures were very good; the different Trades were represented by some very fine Buggies, Waggons, Cutters, Harnesses, Boots, Leather, Stoves, Ploughs, Tin and Copper Ware, Flour, &c.

It is to be regretted that the callings of the Cabinet-Maker, Joiner, Baker, Tailor, Hatter, &c., were not represented.

Upon the whole, the show went off well, and equalled, if it did not exceed the anticipations of the most sanguine friends of the Society.

The entries in all classes numbered upwards of six hundred.

The following is a List of the Prizes awarded:

HORSES.

JUDGES.—M. Maloney, J. C. Brush, R. Glover, and Carrol.

Thorough-bred Stallion—one entry. 1st prize, Thomas Horsman.

Thorough-bred Two-year-old Colt. 1st prize, John Hamilton.

Thorough bred One-year-old Colt. 1st prize, John Hamilton.

Stallion for general use,—three entries. 1st prize, Jonas C. Fox. 2nd do. Emanuel Bosse.

Mare and Foal for general use,—14 entries. 1st prize, John Maloney. 2nd do. Daniel Botsford. 3rd do. John S. Ridsdale.

Three-year-old Colt for general use,—8 entries. 1st prize, John Maloney. 2nd do. Henry Botsford. 3rd do. Thomas Clark.

Two-year-old Colt, general use,—10 entries. 1st prize, Daniel Botsford. 2nd do. Thomas Clark. 3rd do. John Stokes.

One-year old Colt, general use,—9 entries 1st prize, James Barthlet. 2nd do. John S. Ridsdale. 3rd do. John Paton.

Mare and Foal, Canadian,—6 entries. 1st prize, Lewis Arner. 2nd do. John S. Ridsdale. 3rd do. Jonas C. Fox.

Three-year-old Colt, Canadian,—4 entries. 1st prize, John S. Ridsdale. 2nd do. John B. Ouellette.

Two-year-old, Canadian,—9 entries. 1st prize, John Moore. 2nd do. Lewis Arner. 3rd do. Henry Wright.

One-year-old, Canadian,—3 entries. 1st prize, Daniel Botsford. 2d do. John S. Ridsdale. 3rd do. Richard Golden.

Matched Carriage Horses,—7 entries. 1st prize, Robert Anderson. 2nd do. Alexander McGee. 3rd do. Thomas Mears.

Matched Draught Horses,—4 entries. 1st prize, John G. Kolfage. 2nd do. Amos Bailey. 3rd do. J. W. Ridsdale.

Saddle Horse,—3 entries. 1st prize, John Stokes. 2nd do. Lewis Arner. 3rd do. Hyacinth Barron.

Buggy Horse,—8 entries. 1st prize, Hyacinth Barron. 2nd do. John Maloney. 3rd do. John W. Ridsdale.

Draught Horse—1st prize, Alexander McGee.

CATTLE.

JUDGES,—R. F. Reynolds, Adam Fox, J. B. Brown, James Manson and James Mason.

Durham Bull—2 entries. 1st John Bell. 2nd, Thomas Salmoni.

Durham Cow—3 entries. 1st, J. B. Ouellette. 2nd, John Bell.

Durham Heifer, One-year old. 1st, Thomas Honner.

Durham Heifer Calf. 1st, John Hamilton.

Ayrshire Cow—2 entries. 1st, James Donn 2nd, James Donn.

Devon Bull—1 entry. 1st, Rowland Wingfield.

Grade Durham Bull—aged. 3 entries. 1st, Hyacinth Barron. 2nd, John Maloney.

Grade Durham Bull under Three-years-old. 1st, John S. Ridsdale. 2nd, William McGee Junr.

Grade Durham Cow—8 entries. 1st, John Moore. 2nd, John Bell.

Grade Durham Heifer, Two-years-old—6 entries. 1st, J. S. Ridsdale. 2nd, J. B. Ouellette.

Grade Durham Heifer, One-year-old—5 entries. 1st, Thomas Clark. 2nd, John Bailey.

Grade Durham Heifer Calf. 1st, R. Wingfield.

Grade Ayrshire Bull. 1st, John B Ouellette.

Grade Ayrshire Cow—4 entries. 1st, John McLeod. 2nd R. Wingfield.

Grade Ayrshire Heifer, Two-years old. 1st, John Paton.

Grade Ayrshire Heifer, One-year-old. 1st, J. B. Ouellette.

Grade Ayrshire Heifer Calf—2 entries. 1st, John B. Ouellette. 2nd, R Wingfield.

Grade Devon Bull. 1st, John Paton.

Grade Devon Cow—6 entries. 1st, J. B. Ouellette. 2nd Henry Wright.

Grade Devon Heifer, One-year-old. 1st James Donn.

Native Cow—7 entries. 1st, John Moore, 2nd, John Stokes.

Native Heifer, two year old—3 entries. 1st, Anthony Sellars. 2nd Thomas Clark.

Native Heifer, one year old—5 entries. 1st, Thomas Honner. 2nd Thomas Clark.

Working Oxen, over 3 years—1st, John Pattypiece.

Working Oxen under 4 years old—3 entries. 1st, Joseph Tafflemire. 2nd Thomas Honner.

Fat Cattle—2 entries. 1st, John Moore. 2nd John B. Ouellette.

SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY.

JUDGES, Daniel Botsford, James Bartlett, R. Anderson, J. Bailey.

Leicester Ram—5 entries. 1st R. Wingfield. 2nd, William Gibb.

Three Leicester Ewes—3 entries. 1st and 2nd, R. Wingfield.

Leicester Lambs—2 entries. 1st and 2nd R. Wingfield.

Three Southdown Ewes—2 entries. 1st James Bartlett.

Grade Ram—4 entries. 1st, John Maloney. 2nd Anthony Pattypiece.

Three Grade Ewes—6 entries. 1st, R. Wingfield. 2nd Henry Wright.

Three Grade Lambs—5 entries. 1st, William C. Mickle. 2nd, R. Wingfield.

Three Fat Sheep—3 entries. 1st William Gibb. 2nd, J. B. Ouellette.

Sow—2 entries. 1st Henry Wright.

Pen of three Young Pigs—2 entries.—1st R. Wingfield. 2nd, John Moore.

Fat Hog—2 entries. 1st, J. W. Ridsdale 2nd J. Hamilton.

Pair of Turkeys—5 entries. 1st, Jonas C. Fox. 2nd, H. Wright.

Pair of Geese—1st, R. Wingfield.

Pair of Dorkings—1st, John Paton.

Pair of Shanghais—1st, J. W. Ridsdale.

Pair of Brahma Pootras—1st R. Wingfield. 2nd J. B. Ouellette.

Pair of Grade Fowls—1st, R. Wingfield

Pair of Ducks—1st R. Wingfield. 2nd John Paton.

Silver Grey Chickens—1st Henry Walls.

SEEDS AND ROOTS.

JUDGES—T. Salmoni, J. Baker, J. B. Ouellette.

Winter Wheat—5 entries. 1st, John Paton. 2nd Duncan Campbell. 3rd, Amos Bailey.

Spring Wheat—10 entries. 1st Thomas Salmoni. 2nd J. W. Ridsdale. 3rd Duncan Campbell.

Barley—5 entries. 1st Duncan Campbell. 2nd John Paton. 3rd John Bailey.

Peas—3 entries. 1st John Paton. 2nd J. Bartlett.

Oats—8 entries. 1st J. W. Ridsdale. 2nd J Bartlett. 3rd John Bailey.

White Beans—13 entries. 1st Hyacinth Barrow. 2nd John Bailey. 3rd Thomas Clark.

Flint Corn—4 entries. 1st Hy. Wright 2nd Wm. McGee, Jun. 3rd Richard Golden

Yellow Gourd Seed Corn—8 entries. 1st John Maloney. 2nd Wm. C. Mickle. 3rd H. Borrow.

White Gourd Seed Corn—9 entries. 1st Alex. McGee. 2nd J. B. Ouellette. 3rd Wm. McGee Jun.

Clover Seed—1st Richard Golden.

Timothy Seed—6 entries. 1st John Bell. 2nd Alex. McGee.

Hops—2 entries. 1st John Bailey. 2nd Amos Bailey.

Pinkeye Potatoes—9 entries. 1st Thos. Salmoni. 2nd Thomas Clark. 3rd John Bailey.

Any other sort of Potatoes—23 entries. 1st R. Wingfield. 2nd Asa Wilcox. 3rd John Bailey.

Swede Turnips—1st Henry Wright.

White Turnips—5 entries. 1st Amos Bailey. 2nd R. Golden.

Field Carrots—3 entries. 1st Henry Botsford. 2nd R. Wingfield.

Mangel Wurtzel—2 entries. 1st Thos. Clark. 2nd J. S. Ridsdale.

HORTICULTURAL AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

JUDGES—The same as in Seeds.

Peck of Apples—15 entries. 1st Amos Bailey. 2nd Roland Wingfield. 3rd Hy. Wright.

Assortment of Apples—8 entries. 1st Thomas Salmoni. 2nd Roland Wingfield. 3rd Alex. McGee.

Assortment of Peas—1st R. Wingfield.

Assortment of Peaches—6 entries. 1st Roland Wingfield. 2nd Wm McGee, Sen.

Grapes—3 entries. 1st Peter Logan. 2nd John Bailey.

Quinces—3 entries. 1st John Paton. 2nd John Paton.

Cabbage—4 entries. 1st R. Wingfield.

Table Carrots—10 entries. 1st John Paton. 2nd Wm McGee Jun.

Table Beets—5 entries. 1st Thomas F. Park. 2nd R. Wingfield.

Table Parsnips—1st John Paton. 2nd R Wingfield.

Celery—3 entries. 1st Thomas F Park 2nd J W Borrowman.

Squashes—12 entries. 1st John Bell

Pumpkins—2 entries. 1st Wm Gibb.

Peck of Onions—5 entries. 1st John Stokes 2nd D. Campbell.

Cheese—3 entries. 1st John Paton 2nd James Manson.

Cheese one year old—1st John Paton

Salt Butter—10 entries. 1st Mrs J. Bartlett 2nd Mrs J Bailey 3rd Mrs. A Pattypiece.

Fresh Butter—14 entries. 1st Mrs J Bartlett 2nd Mrs J Bailey 3rd Mrs H Bottsford

Honey—3 entries 1st Anthony Sellars 2nd D Campbell

Sweet Potatoes—1st Henry Walls

Radishes—1st Henry Wright

Lima Beans—1st John Maloney.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

JUDGES—Mrs. Fortier, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Hedley, E. Anderson and J. W. Ridsdale.

Woolen Socks—1st Mrs Wright. 2nd Mrs. A Bailey.

Woolen Stockings—1st Mrs A Botsford

Worsted Stockings—1st Mrs Gibb. 2nd Mrs. Wright.

Woolen Mittens—1st and 2nd Mrs A Bailey

Home Made Carpet—3 entries. 1st Mrs Wilcox 2nd Mrs. A McGee.

Patchwork Quilt—1st Mrs A Botsford 2nd Mrs H. Botsford 3rd Miss Golden

Coverlets—4 entries 1st and 2nd Mrs Wright.

Ottoman Cover—5 entries 1st Mrs. J. W. Ridsdale. 2nd Mrs McGee 3rd Mrs Ridsdale

Tidy—5 entries. 1st Mrs Ridsdale 2nd Miss Golden 3rd Miss Maloney

Lamp Mat—3 entries 1st Miss Wilcox 2nd Miss Mayhew

Footstool—4 entries 1st Miss Salmoni 2nd Miss Hamilton

Pincushion—3 entries 1st Mrs Kane 2nd Mrs Hamilton

Fine Shirt—2 entries 1st Mrs H Botsford 2nd Mrs A Botsford

Specimen of Woolen Yarn—6 entries 1st and 2nd Mrs Maloney

Cotton Hose—1st Miss Gibb

Fulled Cloth—A. Bailey.

Child's Dress—3 entries. 1st Mrs. Ridsdale.

Pencil Drawings—6 entries. 1st Gordon McLeod.

Leather Frame—5 entries. 1st Miss R. Wright.

Leather Workstand—1st Miss Wilcox.

Embroidered Slippers—1st Mrs. Kane.

Allum Basket—1st Miss Salmoni.

Hanging Bead Basket—1st Mrs Ridsdale

Architectural Drawing. 1st, Gordon McLeod.

Bell Ropes. 1st, Miss Doherty.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

JUDGES—J. Maloney, J. Noble, H. Wright and A. Botsford.

Buggy—3 entries. 1st, and 2nd, Bungay and Carpenter.

Double Waggon—4 entries. 1st, J. G. Kolfage. 2nd, J W Ridsdale

Democrat Waggon—3 entries 1st, Bungay and Carpenter 2nd, Alexander McGee

Harrow—1st, John Paton

Fine Boots—3 entries 1st, Delisle and Kolfage 2nd, John Stokes

Coarse Boots—1st, John Stokes 2nd, Delisle and Kolfage

Calf Skin—1st, J G Kolfage

Side Upper Leather—1st, J G Kolfage

Sole Leather—1st, J G Kolfage

Harness Leather—1st, J G Kolfage

Working Harness—1st, T R Noble 2nd, Delisle and Kolfage

Pleasure Harness—1st, T R Noble 2nd, Delisle and Kolfage

Box Stove—1st, and 2nd, Jones & Co.

Stove Pipe—1st, J W Borrowman 2nd, Jones and Co

Furniture for Cooking Stove—1st, J W Borrowman

Tin Milk Pans—1st, J W Borrowman

Barrel of Flour—3 entries 1st, J W Ridsdale 2nd, Thomas Salmoni

Plough—4 entries 1st, and 2nd, Jones and Co

Cutlery—1st, Bungay and Carpenter

Crimping Machine—1st, Michael Maloney

Jack-Ass—1st, Henry Walls

Jenny-Ass—1st, Henry Walls

ARRIVAL.—We are happy to notice the arrival here of Alexander Wilkinson, Esq., Provincial Land Surveyor, &c., who has been among the Gold Fields of California and Australia for the past seven years. Having left this, his native home, in the year 1850, for the regions of gold in California, where many other Sandwichites have also sought their fortunes. But finding that the climate there was not conducive to his health, he proceeded to Australia, where he remained until his departure for home. We are gratified to find him looking healthy and hearty, and none the worse for wear. It is his intention to make this his residence hereafter, and it is to be hoped that he will long be with us to enjoy the fruits of his labors in the *diggins.*

☞ We would direct the attention of our Amherstburg readers, to the advertisement in another column, of "The Great Southern Railway Contract." New Goods at reduced prices, at the store of F. A. Lafferty, can be relied on.

☞ From the *Canada Gazette,* we learn, that Major William G. Hall, (late 2nd Essex,) is appointed to be Lieutenant Colonel; and Lieutenant Colonel, Antoine B. Ouellette, is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

The "Robinson Hall," London, has been closed, and its proprietor Mr Childs, incarcerated in Gaol for debt.—His effects being under a bill of sale to a merchant of that town have been seized.

BUFFALO Oct. 24

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in all parts of our city yesterday p. m. I knocked over some chimneys, rung door bells, &c. No damage done.

Book Notices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY: a Journal devoted to *Literature, Arts, and Politics.*—Vol. I., No. 1. Philips, Sampson & Co. Publishers, Boston.

If we may judge by the first number of what the merits of the work will be, we may safely assert that no other periodical of a similar description can compare with it. A work of this description has long been needed, to fill the space that has been left vacant, and each number contains a feast of reason that is rarely furnished in the periodicals of the present day—for, instead of the low, vulgar, and trashy stuff that is crammed into most of them, it contains that which is instructive, as well as highly interesting.

From the number of eminent literary characters who will contribute to the work, we cannot doubt but that the *Atlantic Journal* will prove attractive and popular, and take its place, as it deserves, at the head of the list of periodicals published upon this continent.

We copy a portion of the publishers' address, as an index of what the work will be:

"Heretofore learning has been considered synonymous with dulness, and a magazine spoken of as 'able and scholarly," was sure to be avoided by all who wished to be entertained. Many caterers for the public, therefore, to suit the popular taste, have vied with each other in lowering the tone of their periodicals, and to such a point, that thinking men, both writers and readers, have ceased to be interested in them. The publishers believe that there is no necessity for this; that true scholarship and culture may be combined with the utmost liveliness and sparkle, both in matter and style; and in this respect, they ask for the various articles in this number a careful and candid reading."

The Atlantic Monthly is for sale in all the cities and principal villages, by all Booksellers, newsmen and periodical dealers, or may be obtained by sending three dollars by mail to the publishers.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.—The last two numbers of this truly valuable work are again upon our table, each of which contains a large amount of valuable reading matter, particularly attractive and instructive to the farmer, containing also the doings of the Provincial Fair.

Now that the winter is nearly upon us, many a long and tiresome evening will have to be passed, unless the farmer provides himself with a work suitable to his tastes and occupations, with which he may wile away the dreary hours, and that work is the "Canadian Agriculturist." Let the many valuable instructions therein be well digested during the long winter evenings, and they cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to the farmer in his future prosperity.

THE Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada has favored us with a copy of his report for the year 1856. From it, we are happy to learn that great improvements have taken place under the working of our Common School system. That there is a healthy increase in the demand for libraries in schools, and that there is also, as a consequence, a large increase in the amount expended for school purposes.

While upon the subject of schools we cannot let the opportunity pass without making one remark upon our Common School system, as all who are connected with working it out complain, that it is so complicated and difficult to understand, that it is next to impossible for them to make any thing out of the school act. This is certainly to be regretted, as so many persons in the country have occasion to act under its provisions. Every thing connected with school matters, should be simplified in such a manner that every member of society, would be able without the assistance of legal gentlemen to explain the very dark passages that so frequently occur in the school act, very many of them, are so uncertain that even gentlemen learned in the Law are often puzzled in their construction.

If the Chief Suprintendent would only look after this matter, and devote a portion of his time to drawing up a simple and comprehendible act, he would then indeed, be conferring a boon upon the public, which would long be felt, and which would redound to his great credit.

JOHNSON'S DIRECTORY.—Johnson's Directory, of Detroit, has been presented to us by the gentleman whose name it bears; having been prepared by himself, with the utmost care, and the expenditure of no small amount of labor, we may safely say, that, it will prove itself a valuable source of information. The residences of all persons living within the limits of the City of Detroit are correctly given up to the present time. We would recommend it to all doing business in that City. To be had at the various Book Stores.

The New York *Times* says that the suffering of the poor in New York during the coming winter will be intense and memorable. Hundreds of laborers and mechanics are now out of employment with every probability that their number will be greatly increased soon, and no prospect of their getting work or food, except by charity, until the spring. Is it better in Toronto? What provisions are our benevolent and charitably disposed making to relieve the wants of the indigent and unemployed there during the coming gloomy season?

The commercial panic is already causing a great falling off in the United States revenue. But the New York *Herald* says that the administration will not call for a loan to meet a deficiency in the receipts, but will exercise the utmost economy in the public expenditure. Reductions will be made in the army, navy, coast survey, lighthouse and mail steamship services, and the abolition of the fishing bounties will probably be recommended. An increase of the tariff will not be recommended, except upon tea, sugar and coffee.

The New York *Herald* says:—"Out of the thousands of banks existing throughout the Union, there is at this moment only one specie paying bank—the Chemical Bank, of New York." The same paper says, the United States Government will soon be a borrower in the market for $10,000,000.

Fire at Chicago--Great Loss of Life.

A fire of an unusual magnitude occurred at Chicago on Monday morning last, destroying property to the amount of $700,000, and still worse, sacrificing some fifteen lives.

About half-past three o'clock on Monday morning the fire broke out in the business block 109 and 111 South Water street, thence spreading to right and left, and extending across the alley to the Lake street front of the block, until twelve stores of the first class, four and five stories high, and filled from cellar to roof with valuable wares and merchandise, were laid in smouldering heaps of rubbish. The papers state that it is in sad, but too painfully strong evidence that the fire was caused by carelessness or drunken recklesness of the participants in a drunken debauch of clerks, and the abandoned females they had made their companions and associates in a Sabbath night's revel. During the course of the fire it was deemed advisable to clear the store occupied by Messrs Barnum, as a variety store, and a large force of men, firemen and others, were aiding in the removal of the goods. Number of firemen and citizens were upon the roof. Probably at one time not less than two hundred persons were within and upon the building. In was thought that the store was comparatively safe, doubtless those who so fearlessly rushed in had no thought of peril. Suddenly a fearful crash announced a new phase of the calamity. The heavy and towering wall of the adjoining store had fallen outward upon the roof of Barnum's establishment, and had carried all before it to the basement. Firemen and citizens, wall, roof and merchandise, with the burning ruins from the store adjoining, all mingling, fell. A fearful scene of terror and dismay ensued. The portion of the wall left standing had fortunately preserved the front portion of the store which was densely thronged by a confused crowd. Many of them were prostrated by the flying missiles, many were trampled and bruised in the flight of their companions, but soon all was clear for a space extending about thirty feet from the front. The store was very deep, and for nearly two-thirds of its whole length, the building was a mass of ruins, now beginning to burn briskly, as the flames conveyed in the fall, hasted to feed on the wood-work and the light and combustible portions of the ware.

The following are the names of those whose bodies have been found in the ruins, and of those whose property has been consumed:—

LOSS OF LIFE.

John High, junior, aged 35; H S Bradley, 55; E R Clarke, 30; E H Barnum, 25; D C White, 22; John V Dickey, 23; Timothy Buckley, 26; Henry B Russell, 24; Auguste Wolfe, 18; John Tarr, 28; Jean Junger, 34; ———, unknown.

LOSS OF PROPERTY.

J A Smith & Co. owners, loss $5,000, insurance, Ample; H H Magie, owner, loss $2,000, insurance Ample; J B Shay, owner, loss $100,000, insurance $45,000; Edward Wright, owner, loss $26,000, insurance $20,000, Asher Hecht & Co., owners, loss $5,000, insurance unknown; D B Cooke & Co., owners, loss $130,000, insurance $70,000; N Goold, owner, loss $1,500, insurance not stated; R G Greene, owner, loss $1,500, insurance not stated; Elben, owner, loss $2,000, insurance not stated; Musical Union, loss $500, uninsured, W Stacy, junior, & Co., owners, loss $2,000, uninsured; Walter Wright, loss $26,000, insurance $20,000; Messrs Barnum, owners, loss $15,000, insurance not stated; John High, junr. owner, loss $5,000, insurance not stated; H S Bradley, owner, loss $2,500, insurance not stated; Messrs Tappen, owners, loss $10,000 insurance Ample; C H Gaubert and Co. owners, loss $1,500, uninsured; Shotwell, owner, loss $5,000, insurance not stated; Ed. Hempstead, owner, loss $30,000, insurance $15,000; Dr. Maxwell, owner, loss $8,000, insurance not stated; Lewis & Page, owners, loss $70,000, insurance $50,000; D S Smith, owner, loss $6,000, insurance $5,000; Cornick, Cross & Co., owners, loss $42,000, insurance $32,000; Pitkins Bros. owners, loss $20,000; A D Tinsworth & Co owners, loss $40,000, insurance $20,000; Lodgers (estimated loss) $1,500; Chark & Dater, owners, loss $40,000, insurance $30,000; Dr. Douglas. owner, loss $5,000, insurance $5,000; owner of 105 South Water street, $5,000; owner, of 103 South Water street, $1,500; Honore & Co., owners, loss $2,000, insurance Ample; Newhall & Bro., owners, loss $200, uninsured; Cap. Bigelow, owner, loss $500.—Total $676,200

THE AMERICAN RACE HORSES IN ENGLAND—The American race horses were again signally, if not indeed shamefully, defeated at Chester races, just before the Europia sailed. The Illustrated News, which is generally very complimentary to America, says:—"A clever victory of Saunterer, and the hopeless defeat of Prioress at Chester, have been the noticeable features of the week's racing. The winner is a remarkably unattractive, sprawling style of animal, and different in this respect to Lecomte and Prior, the American horses. The American trio have now been stripped at five meetings, with the most discouraging result, though Mr. Tenbroeck still hopes on with his Babylon, the only American horse left to be beaten." If the American horses ran in good form—and their condition seems not to have been questioned—American racers are unquestionably, at present, at least, behind the English. Their time system, upon which they relied so much, has totally misled them: for not one race in a dozen in England is run as fast as it might be—wind, rain, dust and mud obviously affecting the horses, and preventing fast time. Certainly the American horses ran as fast as they could, and they were the fastest of their country, and still they were "nowhere" in England, though, if their time in America was to be taken as the standard, English horses must have been fairly distanced. The race horse speculation has been a bad one for Jonathan, and will not soon be repeated. —*Colonist.*

The Meeting of Alexander and Napoleon.

The interest of the foreign news of the week, centres in the meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgardt. Not an inkling has appeared to show the object of the meeting, the topics which were discussed, or the effect if any, which the meeting is likely to have on the future of Europe. Perhaps there was nothing in it beyond cementing that feeling of good nature which springs more or less out of personal intimacy. The representatives of the press flocked to the capital of Wurtemburg in great numbers, but their mission was a failure. They could tell exactly the circumstances under which the great personages met, the costumes which each wore, how the folding doors were thrown open on a given signal from the King who introduced France to Russia, and the other small gossip of the Court Circular, but beyond this, all is vague speculation. It was the same in Paris during the time the European Congress was sitting. Not a circumstance transpired on which reliance could be placed, until a serreptitious copy of the treaty, fraudulently obtained, astonished the public one fine morning in the columns of a London paper. A letter, written from Paris, gives the following version of the motive which induced the meeting, and it seems as feasible as many that have been offered:—"The present Czar is bent on promoting the commercial prosperity of his vast empire; he desires to develope trade, to cultivate the land, and to construct Railways in Russia; to extend commercial enterprise and to fall into the tide of European improvement and progress. I am told that Russia for many years will confine her warlike operations to Circassia; whilst a further reduction of the army will take place on a large scale. With regard to the views of the Emperor Napoleon, I am informed from those who never yet deceived me, that the ruler of France is equally pacific, and is bent on creating confidence between the two Powers." The meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, brought about through the intervention, it is said, of the King of Prussia, seems to intimate that the Czar is at present disposed to be friendly, and to forget old differences.

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The "Baltic," with dates from Liverpool to the 14th, arrived here yesterday, bringing £72,000 sterling, and 160 passengers.

The American ship "Lexington" was totally lost near Venetia.

INDIA.—Later dates from India have been received at London by telegraph from the overland mail. Calcutta dates are to the 10th, and Bombay to the 17th September.

The siege train was expected to reach Delhi on the 3rd of September, when the assault would be commenced.

General Havelock remained at Cawpore, but would be reinforced in a few days by General Outram, who had reached Allahabad with a strong force.

The garrison at Lucknow was gallantly holding out, and would be relieved by the middle of September.

Lord Elgin had left Calcutta for China.—The China mail failed to connect with the overland mail at Ceylon.

The despatches from India state that Gen. Nicholson had defeated the rebels at Majabghar, with the loss of their guns. General Havelock has also defeated the rebels near Bithoor. On the 16th of August, the garrison at Lucknow made a gallant and victorious sortie, capturing the guns of the mutineers, and also a supply of provisions. The Singnapore mutineers had been again defeated by Major Eyre. The rebels were threatening Allahabad and Benares. Large bodies of Troops were marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad. Troops were also arriving at Calcutta from England—their transport having been effected with great rapidity.

A despatch to the London "Post" says that the British forces had attacked Lucknow Castle, spiked the guns, and inflicted a heavy loss upon the enemy.

AUSTRALIA.—The steamer "Red Jacket," from Australia, had arrived at Southampton with 70,000 ounces of gold.

THE MONEY MARKET.—An excessive money pressure prevailed in London, and a further advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England is anticipated Consols have fluctuated greatly. They declined to 86½ but subsequently rallied.

The Bank of Dublin has advanced its rate of discount to 7 per cent, and the Bank of France to 6½ per cent.

The money pressure in Vienna is also severe.

The firm of Ross, Mitchell, & Co., a Canadian firm in London, had failed. Their liabilities were £250,000, but their assets were large.

J. Monteith & Co., and other Glasgow firms had also suspended, with liabilities to large amounts.

FRANCE.—The military camp at Chalons had been raised.

A meeting between the Emperors of France and Austria is still talked about.

SPAIN.—The Ministerial crisis at Madrid continued. Bravo Murillo had refused to form one of the minority of the Cabinet, and anticipations of further disturbances were entertained.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia was slightly better, but his condition is still very critical.

THE CZARWITCH CUP.—Thirty-four horses run for the Czarwitch Cup, and the first trial resulted in a dead heat between Prioress, Elakhem, and Queen Bess. On the deciding heat, Prioress, the American horse. won by a length and a half, amidst great cheering. The value of the stakes exceeds £2,000.—The American horse Lecompte is dead.

DIVISION COURTS,

ESSEX.

1st Div., Sandwich, Wednesday, 18th Novr
2nd " Amherstburg, Thursday, 22nd Octr
3rd " Kingsville, Monday, 26th October
4th " Colchester, Saturday, 24th "
5th " Mersea, Wednesday, 28th "
6th " Simons' Middle Road, Saturday, 23rd January, 1858.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, 23rd Oct, 1857.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 25, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required;

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

GEO. BULLOCK,

Sandwich, Oct. 20, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester,

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46; with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
on Sandwich street.

INK.  INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE.

Pottersville, Colchester, Octr 1 th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND

CAPMAKING,

At Frisbie & Co's.,

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The PRESBYTERIAN MANSE," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, Kitchen and Servant's Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sept., 1857.

Further by the Europa.

Halifax, Oct. 21, 1857.

FRANCE—The American crisis was severely felt at Paris, owing to the delay in remittances. Money was in great demand, and the prospect was that the Bank of France would have to rescind its recent measures of relaxation, if not raise the rates of discount.

Rumours were current of an approaching conference at Paris on the Danish question, affairs of Italy, the union of the Principalities and a general reduction of European armaments.

Reliable accounts of the meeting of the crowned heads of Europe leave no doubt that one of the principal objects thereof is the reduction of standing armies in order to ease the financial position of their respective countries, the increasing difficulties, of obtaining loans rendering reduction of expenditure indispensable.

Two speculators on the Bourse have disappeared, leaving deficits of 3,000,000 and 1,800,000 francs respectively.

SPAIN—No official intelligence has been received that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet.

It was said that Gen. de Mirasol had been nominated Captain General of Cuba, but the decree has not been in the official gazette

The project for the union of the two branches of the Bourbon family was under discussion in Paris quarters.

LATEST. Madrid, Oct. 5.

The journals fully confirm the acceptance by the Queen of the resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet.

HOLLAND—The bank of Holland has raised its rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

AUSTRIA—The Vienna correspondent of the "Tim s" says it was credibly reported that direct commun cation was about to be established between Trieste and New York by means of Lloyd's steamers.

The financial pressure was still very severe in Vienna. A stock exchange jobber had blown his brains out. Another had disappeared leaving deficiencies to the extent of £25,000, and numerous small failures had occurred.

PRUSSIA—The King of Saxony had paid a visit to the King of Prussia, and it was considered that this was the last of the royal interviews for the season.

The Bank of Prussia has again raised its rate of discount, which now stands at the rate of 6½ per cent.

The solemn entry of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Princess Royal of England, into Berlin, after their marriage, is fixed for February 23rd. Great preparations are making for imposing ceremonies.

A telegraphic despatch in the "Times" dated Berlin, Friday evening, says, the health of the King of Prussia has been rapidly getting worse during the last twenty-four hours, and the fears were entertained for his life. All the members o. the royal family were at Potsdam.

ITALY—A reduction of 25 per cent on the export duty on hemp had been decreed in the Pontifical States.

The trial of the parties engaged in the recent insurrectionary attempts in Italy commenced on the 28th of September at Palermo.

RUSSIA—The "Times" Paris correspondent is informed that negotiations have been opened at St. Petersburgh for the conclusion of the treaty of commerce between Russia and Austria.

Two Russian steamers and four gunboats had disembarked troops in Abasa, who had burned a bazaar and destroyed shipping—The loss sustained by Fatsoud is 500,000 francs.

The Russian Government has inflicted a severe punishment on the parties who violated the graves of the English and French in the Crimea.

The Russian Minister of Marine officially reports in regard to the loss of the line-of battle-ship "Lefort," that she was laid on her side and foundered in a few minutes, and all on board perished, including the commander, 12 officers, and 743 seamen, 53 women and 27 children. The ship went down in 30 f thoms of water.

The same storm had caused many other disasters and much loss of life in various parts of the Baltic.

TURKEY.—The p rt of Galatz has been very nearly destroyed by fire.

The financial situation of the country does not improve. Paper money has fallen in value to the extent of twenty per cent.

The Commission for settling the Turko Russian frontiers in Asia, has concluded its labors, and the English and French Commissioners arrived at Constantinople on the 27th September.

PERSIA—The insurrectionary movements in Persia, of which exaggerated accounts were given, have been put down.

INDIA—There is nothing later. The steamer "Indus" with the heavy portion of the last Indian mail had arrived at Southampton. She had nearly £400,000 in Australian gold on board.

The passengers report that Nena Sahib had resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English. He has a body guard who are engaged to deprive him of his life should he be likely to be taken prisoner.

Between Cawnpore and Lucknow there were about 35,000 mutineers, and it was considered doubtful whether Sir J. Outram would be successful in passing up the river Gojra. The river was lined with forts, well manned with mutineers.

The passengers say that almost the only man who escaped the massacre at Cawnpore had gone raving mad. When they left Calcutta, only 3,000 troops had arrived there since the outbreak.

It was believed by many at Calcutta that when some English troops arrive out, the mutiny will suddenly cease, and the Sepoys will bring money and treasures and lay down their arms. They are in much terror of English soldiers.

CHINA—Letters from Paris say that the Viceroy, Yeh, had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Southern Provinces of China.

Yeh attributes the departure of the English regiments for Calcutta to the alarm created by his military preparations, and by the view of his army, which is as numerous as the leaves of the forest.

Yeh adds that the new Chinese fleets will soon appear and scatter the barbarian vessels. The proclamation concludes by proposing fresh taxes for the maintenance of the imperial troops.

AFRICA—Late dates from the west Coast of Africa have been received in England.

A slaver with 191 slaves on board, had been captured by the British steamer "Antelope" off Mijdah.

Ireland.

A fine bottle-nose whale was killed last week in Belfast Lough, by the crews of two cutters belonging to the guardship.

The Freeman's Journal announces that, on Wednesday the 7th inst, the citizens of Dublin will inaugurate the the Mo.to statue.

Various serious cases of destruction of farm property by incendiarism in the county of Tyrone are reported in the local papers, and are attributed to the operations of the Ribbon Society.

Whoever has reason to complain of the hardness of the times, the Irish farmer is not that person. At Cashel, butter sold at 115s per cwt.; and Mr. Gubbings, stockmaster of Kilrush, has just refused for 103 bullo ks the large sum of £2,600.

A public meeting was held in Dublin, on the 25th, the lord mayor presiding, at which resolutions were passed in favor of the appointment of a committee to collect subscriptions for the sufferers by the Indian mutiny. The Lord Lieutenant heads the list with a subscription of £100.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation remodeling the Cork Court of Conscience, at which the mayor or his deputy shall preside. The retiring judges of that Court, Messrs. Gibbings and Bernard, require an annual superannuation of £176. The Mayor has the appointment of a deputy, whose salary and emoluments will amount to £300 a-year.

A robbery of a daring and extensive character was committed on Sunday night last, in the residence of Julius M'Cullicudy, Esq., J.P., Clinton-lodge, Kilforglin, county Kerry. The robber, who is, or the robbers, who are, as yet unknown, carried away the sum of £200 in gold and notes, together with a valuable case of pistols and manuscript documents of a valuable character and important nature.

Delhi.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEIGE.

An officer of the Bengal artillery, in a letter dated 13th August, writes cheeringly of the prospects:—"Our position here is certainly by nature a wonderfully secure one, and if the pandies could not have found a better place than Delhi as the head quarters of the mutiny, with an unlimited magazine at their disposal, I doubt if we could have been as well off myself and Providence has assisted us in every way; from the beginning the weather has been most propitious, and in cantonments I have never seen troops so healthy as they are here now. Cholera occasionally pays us a visit, but that must always be expected in a large standing camp. The river Jumna completely protects our left front and flank, while the large jueel (water course) which runs away to the south west is at this season quite impassible for miles, and prevents any surprise on our right flank, so that a few cavalry are sufficient as regards our three faces of our position, and we are consequently enabled to devote our whole force to keep our front from surprise; and to do this whenever we are attacked in any force takes almost every available man in camp. At a moderate calculation the enemy must muster now nearly 40,000 men, besides guns unlimited, and they certainly work them well; their infantry also fight well, but their cavalry, both regular and irregular, are not worth one sixpence; they do nothing but run away.

"Of all the infantry regiments here, the most distinguished is the 60th Rifles; they and the gallant little Goorkas in the Sirmore Batralion have borne the brunt of the whole affair, and suffered fearfully; after them come the 1st Fusiliers and Guides.—This morning we surprised a battery they had recently erected rather too near our picketts, and in such a position that our heavy guns could not bear on it, so it was decided to carry it by assault. The 1st Fusileers and Coke's Punjaub Rifles (also a fine corps) did the business well, each regiment capturing two guns. We always suffer immensely in officers. A third of our number have been killed or wounded in the two months, besides which cholera has carried off several; however, we shall soon bring the business to an end. Tomorrow a reinforcement under Nicholson comes in, consisting of one thousand European infantry and about the same number of natives, and a second c ass siege train has left Ferozepore *en route* to this. Whether Sir Patrick Grant arrives or not, as soon as the train comes, we shall I hope, go in. Having waited so long, it is better perhaps to finish up well by shelling the town for several days and making a decent breach. All agree that taking it by assault is out of the question, and our batteries, on account of the great height of the glacis, will have to be advanced so close that a practicable breach will be made in a day or two after we commence, so there will be no delay when once we have the train. I do so long to see the inside of this hateful place. It has been proved without a doubt that the King's son shot several European men and women with his own hand, yet even with this there are some people who talk of a pardon for the poor misguided king and his family. I only trust all the women and children will have been removed, for once inside few will be spared; it will be an extraordinary day for prize money, for the whole of the pandies only wait to fight, but I sometimes think the greater part will be off with the plunder they have got, and we shall have to follow them up somewhere else."

GENERAL HAVELOCK AND THE MUTINEERS.

The following telegram, which contains more precise intelligence respecting the latest operations of the force under General Havelock, was received by the Bombay government from Poonah, on the 31st of August:

"We have news from Cawnpore dated the 18th inst. On the 16th General Havelock engaged the rebels about 12 miles from Cawnpore. Two guns were taken.—Captain Mackenzie and fifteen men were wounded; none killed.

"The troops were very hard worked.—The cholera was bad; fourteen men and Lieutenant Campbell, of the 78th Highlanders, had died of it.

"The last accounts from Lucknow were dated the 14th of August and reported 'all well.'"

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Perkins, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 30th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 17, 1857.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c. &c. &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.
Amherstburg, 14th September, 1857.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
B. F. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th. 1857.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at a meeting of the County Council of the County of Essex, John B. Laughton and Thomas Salmoni, Esquires, were appointed as inspectors of Weights and Measures, of the County of Essex, under the authority of the Act 18th Vic. Chapter 135. The said Laughton to take charge of all matters relating to his office in the Municipalities of Sandwich, Maidstone, Tilbury West, Windsor, Rochester. The said Salmoni in the Municipalities of Amherstburg, Anderdon, Malden, Colchester, Gosfield, and Mersea.

And under the authority of the Act 12th Vic. Chap. 85, at a meeting of the Quarter Sessions, of the County of Essex, held at the Town of Sandwich, on the 9th day of September instant, it was ordered that the Inspectors of Weights and measures so appointed should meet in their respective divisions on the following days:

Town of Sandwich,	20th October.
Village of Windsor,	26th October.
Town of Amherstburg,	9th October.
Village of Kingsville,	20th October.

At which times and places all persons interested, are required to be in attendance.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Secretary-Treasurer's office, at Three o'Clock, P.M., on Monday, 5th October, 1857, when a plan will be proposed for the consideration of the Members of the Society, which will enable the Secretary Treasurer to wind it up in course of the ensuing year.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sec-Treas. E. B. S.
Sandwich, 29th Sept, 1857.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly as Warner's Exchange, has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE,

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musician's Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay, It is a large quarto of 55 pages, containing many beautiful musical gems, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of his work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisment (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on the EIGHTH day of the Eighth day of September 1857, at Two o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society,

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex containing by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.
Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish wholesale dealers at reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE, adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

The coming Year of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are respected to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Perris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the Twenty-Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an Absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKonney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKonney.
James Dunbar, William Hedley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Doyle, Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments at any expiration of the society, or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of Share -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.
And for three years - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of wearing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.
Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE!!!

THE farm consisting of part of lots 54, 55, and 56, containing about 63 acres, and under cultivation, within a mile of the Town of Sandwich, upon the Sand wah street. There is a good Frame Housesaid Barn upon the Lot. The Land cannot be excelled for farming purposes, and affords a good inducement to any person who wishes to purchase within a short distance of the Town.

For particulars apply to
J. R. BERTHIOLET, Amherstburg, or
C. F. LABADIE Sandwich,
September 2nd, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP,

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated for most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.
Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN R. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1858.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following lands will be exposed for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the

2nd day of September nezt

at the office of the Essex Building Society in the town of Sandwich, the said lands being so sold by virtue of certain powers of sale in certain Mortgages thereof, to the said Society, to secure certain sums advanced thereon, by the said Society to the owners of the said lands, the particulars of which are as follows, viz.

Lots numbered 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27, on the Russel Street: Lots Nos. 18, 27, & 28, on the East side of Russell Street aforesaid, and Lots Nos. 25 & 28 on the West side of Bedford Street, all in the Town of Sandwich in the County of Essex, and the West and Eastern half parts of Lot Number 17, on the Fourth Concession in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the Town Hall Amherstburg, on Saturday the third of October next, the undermentioned Valuable lots of land, in the township of COLCHESTER, county of Essex:

East ½ of Lot No. 18, S. side Malden road 100 acres.

North ½ of Lot No 19, S. side Malden road 100. acres, 10 acres chopped.

North ½ of Lot No 22 S. side Malden road 100 acres.

The above Lands will be offered for sale in 50 Acre Lots, upset price $6 per Acre, ¼ down, the remainder in 3 annual instalments with interest. Title indisputable.

THOMAS PHILP.
Amherstburg, 16th Sep. 1857.

SOIREE!!

THE ANNIVERSARY of the organization of the Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated in this place by a Soiree to be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the Evening of Tuesday the 29th inst.

Several eloquent speakers will address the assembly.

A good band will be present to add to the enjoyment.

Tickets, price 50 cents; can be obtained at most of the Stores in the Town.

SAMUEL McGEE,
Recording Scribe.

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE

1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principles of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, theliver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic: they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible aperients. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and 81 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers; do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; for these have received

SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to Order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

Men of Genius.

Columbus was a weaver's son,
Cervantes was a soldier;
A shepherd boy Ferguson,
And Terrance was a slave, sir!

Claude Lorraine was bred a cook,
Dean Stothens a cutler;
A farmer's son was Hall, at Rouch,
And Whitfield was a butler.

Homer also tilled the ground,
Prideau a kitchen teiler;
Virgil was a porter's son,
And Hailey a soap boiler.

Pope was but a merchant's son,
And Howard was a grocer;
Defoe a butcher's wag on run,
And Cardinal Wolsey too, sir.

Sir Clondesley Shovel, he made shoes;
Dean Tucker was a yeoman;
While Ben Franklin a printer was,
And Bobby Burns a ploughman.

Mirth and Wit.

"Maria," said a lady to her colored chambermaid, "that is the third silk dress you have worn since you came to me; pray, how many do you own?"

"Only seven, Miss; but I's saving my wages to buy me another."

"Seven? What use are seven silk dresses to you? Why, I don't own so many as that," "Spect not miss," said the smiling darkey; "you dusen't need 'em so much as I does. You see your quality; white folks every body knows is quality; but we better most kind of colored pussons has to dress smart to 'stinguish ourselves from common niggars."

So, critics, who denounce the present extravagant style of dress, be lenient! and when the paraphernalia of hoops and flounces, silks, velvets, and laces is very astounding, think—well, poor things! they must be something to 'stinguish themselves from common folks.

If you wished to be relieved from a rash promise of marriage, breath vows of love continually after eating onions.

When a Baltimore lady is kissed she says she is taking chloroform and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.

The latest way to pop the question is to ask a fair lady if you can have the pleasure of seeing her to the minister's.

"My dear," said a wife to her husband, "did you ever read of the plague of London?" "No, I don't want to read of it; it is enough to have a plague in my own house.

"Pompy, de corn's up." "De corn up! Why I only planted it yesterday." I know dat, but de hogs got in last night, and guv it a lift you hadn't counted on.—Yah, ya."

What fish may be said to be out of place? —Ans.—A perch in a bird's cage; a sole at the bottom of your foot; a mussell in a lady's neck.

"Now, put that right back where you took it from!" as the girl said when her lover snatched a kiss.

The man who was "moved to tears" complains of the dampness of the premises, and wishes to be moved backed again.

A horse dealer describing a used up horse said he looked "as if he had been editing a daily newspaper"

"What's the best attitude for self defence?" asked a pupil of a well-known pugilist. Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the reply.

"I know by a little what a great deal means," as the grocer said when he saw the tip of a fox's tail sticking out of a hollow tree.

If a pair of stockings are hose, is a single stocking a hoe? If a pair of glasses are spectacles, is one a spectacle? And if so is it not a bad shot for a sight?

"Nobody ever lost anything by love, said a sage looking person. "That's not true," said a lady, who heard the remark, "for I once lost three night's sleep."

What utility is there in killing hogs, if they are cured directly afterwards?

More pleasing than slow drops that sparkle upon the roses, are tears that pity gathers upon the cheek of beauty.

Why is a lover, eloping with his lady-love, like a vessel sailing to a certain port in France? Because he is bound to have her (Havre).

Why is a woman in love like a man of profound knowledge? Because she understands the *arts* and *sigh ences*.

Manuring, Rains, Droughts, &c.

It is obvious, from the remarks which we meet with occasionally, both in conversation & in reading, that there is not as yet anything approaching to a general or at least a universal agreement among farmers as to the proper depth for a natural tendency of most manurial matters was to sink into the soil, or even to leach away, and that, therefore, they should be applied at the surface or within a few inches of it. The one party fix their attention upon the risk of loss by evaporation, and the other on the risk of loss of the fertilizing substances, by their soaking away beyond the reach of the roots and spongioles of plants; and by unguiding one or other of these risks, and shutting out of view or under estimating the opposite one, the existing differences of opinion on the subject are the result.

Moderate or judicious men, on either side, will be ready to admit, we presume, that plants will be most benefited by manures which give out their strength in the stratum of the soil containing the largest amount of rootlets and spongioles. As the depth at which the greatest mass of these feeding mouths is to be found differs in different plants, so ought the depth at which the fertilizers of these different plants may be most advantageously deposited. Those fertilizers which depend mainly on water for dissolving them, or preparing them to be taken up by the feeding mouths of the rootlets, should be placed a little above the level where the bulk of the small roots is to be found; and those, again, which depend mainly on heat to evolve their ammonia, or other fertilizing constituents, in a gaseous form, should be placed a little below the level of the mass of roots, so that, in each case, the strength of the several fertilizing substances would have to pass through the stratum in which the largest quantity of feeding mouths is usually located.

The above consideration may do some thing to harmonize the existing differences of opinion and practices upon this subject. There is yet another consideration which it might be well to ponder in connection with these differences. Nature has provided both for the descent and the ascent of all the dissolved portion of whatever fertilizing matter there may be in the soil. When the surface is saturated with moisture, the dissolved food of plants descends, and when the surface is dried by heat, then the liquid which is evaporated by the soil, and by the plants upon it, brings up with it whatever dissolved material matter the rains had carried down. Nature, in this way, has provided for a constant circulation, upwards and downwards, of whatever fertilizing matter may be already at any time dissolved and ready for the use of plants. Hot days and droughts bring it up, rains carry it down, and so the roots catch a share, whether passing upwards or downwards.—*Country Gentleman.*

REMEDY FOR WORMS ON HOP VINES.—Noticing in the *Country Gentleman*, of the 13th Aug., an inquiry into the nature of the various worms which infest the vine, and a remedy for their destruction, I give you an experiment which I tried last spring, and thus far has proved quite effectual. My hop-vines are trained, and run upon lattice-work frames from the ground. Last spring before the vines made their appearance, I prepared a whitewash with a small proportion of corrosive sublimate, and gave them a thorough washing with the mixture; having examined the vines constantly, and have not been able thus far to discover a single worm. For the last two or three seasons I have been very much annoyed by them. My vines appear much more thrifty, and more prolific, and there is a decided improvement in their appearance. The remedy is so simple and so easily tried, that it is worthy the attention of a trial. I shall continue it from year to year, as long as I meet with the same results.

CURING HAMS.—Rub salt all over them as soon as cut and laid on a table; the next day brush it off and pack in a cask; put on a pickle made as follows:—1 quart salt to 1 gallon water; to 9 gallons water 4 gallon molasses and 3 ounces saltpetre. Let the hams remain in six or eight weeks, according to size. Smoke to suit, and pack away in salt in a cask, and put in a cool dry place, and they will keep good all summer.

Market gardeners have two methods of trenching their lands; when both soil and subsoil are poor, to a great depth, they turn the surface under, and fetch up a fresh spit from below; but when the subsoil is poor, or strong clay, they fast and trench it, as they term it, throwing the surface spit forward and always keeping it uppermost, digging the subsoil with the fork in the trench, without bringing it to the surface.

CURE FOR POLL EVIL.—Take a 25 lb. white lead keg, cut off one end so as to have the hoops on the other; also have ready what by some is termed a twitch, and a piece of rope tied so as to slip over the horse's nose in such a manner that he shall be unable to put his foot to the ground. Then take two quarters of soft soap, put it into an iron kettle, heat it to the boiling point, and pour it into the aforesaid keg. Now tie three or four thicknesses of stout cotton cloth over the open end, and the twitch on the nose loop over the knee. Let one man hold the horse by the twitch, another turn the keg of soap bottom upwards on the poll, and hold it there from three to four minutes. Three or four applications are sufficient, and your horse will be well.—*Rural American.*

FIELD MICE.—The most effectual way to prevent depredations by fieldmice, is clean culture. If you leave no grass, weeds, rubbish, heaps of brush or stones around the garden or orchard, the mice will not trouble you. A good old plan, also, is to tread the snow after falling.

PICKLED CABBAGE.—Slice red cabbage very thin; put on it a little coarse salt, and let it rest 24 hours to drain; add sliced onions if you like them. Boil four spoonfuls pepper and four of allspice in a quart of vinegar, and pour it over.

HYDROPHOBIA IN MAN.—"J. B. N." recommends that the bitten party should be immediately re-vaccinat d. [There died, a few years ago, in the county of Essex, a bee-keeper keeper, who cured himself of hydrophobia. The sign of his public house was called "The Mad Dog." He was frequently offered a thousand pounds for the receipt, but he died without leaving the secret behind him.] J. B. N.

FOR BURNS.—Apply cotton wool dipped in oil as soon as possible, and keep it on till the fire is entirely out, which will usually take from two days to a week.

AGRICULTURE IMPROVING CLIMATES.—The London *Engineer* says: "Drainage and shelter are the principal works which have hitherto been instrumental in improving the climate of this country; and the change which has been effected by them in some districts is such, that vegetation is now further advanced in April than it formerly was on the 1st of May. In other words, the climate throughout the year is not only greatly improved, but vegetation in Spring is from fourteen days to a month earlier, while results in harvest are still more favorable to the husband-man."

REMEDY FOR CHOLIC IN HORSES.—One of our readers says, that a pint of salt dissolved in a pint of hot water, and a quart of vinegar then added, and about half the quantity given, will cure the most inverate case of cholic. Should not the first dose effect a cure, let the remaining half be given, and the cure will be certain. He says he has seen this remedy tried in a number of cases, and always with success.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N.B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last a Frenchman Mourron had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E.H. Morlon, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, NEW WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
J. S. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequaled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandi-e from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ.	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	

(New Propeller,)

Which will run during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellor, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.

E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N. York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LIN ON LAKES.

Propellor Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit.
" Ontonagon } C. A. P. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } C. BANCROFT & Co., Det.
E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie.
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo.
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. Those Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ARMS, Esquire, at the Town of Sandwich, in writing that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sandwich, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Hector Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving me my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas *H.* Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. BEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by DUBOIS DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of the patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up in a first-rate manner, and expects will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. *He* would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, and will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

E. L. MCGREER,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above Hotel and now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors and he trusts by assiduity and attension to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit price's.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient

Maidstone Cross September 18th, 1857.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

For further information apply to this office, post paid.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor

Amherstburg, June 30, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accommodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accomodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

AVON, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Atheneum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be paid hereafter for Accounts. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property of you as absconding Debtor was issued at the suit of Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Bowler, and that I having been placed by the Bailiff, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, to demand good service of such writ of William Bowler, or in case you are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said cause, or in default thereof the Sheriff of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Bowler, otherwise the said William Bowler will be at liberty at the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And further take notice that this Notice was first published on Thursthe thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Bowler.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1857. NO. 37.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 0d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand.

JOSEPH WINTERS.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. 4w doors above the Theatre.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, &c,

Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,

Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.

Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT

Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,

Windsor, Canada West.

Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,

Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,

Insurance and General Agent,

Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,

Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,

Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,

Provincial Land Surveyors,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST

BY

THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,

Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,

FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,

ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN D.B.

Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,

AMHERSTBURG.

Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)

on the various branches of his profession.

OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

THOMAS A. MEARS,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, } 27th July 1857. }

Select Poetry.

'Tis the Last of My Lovers.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO A FLIRT.

AIR:—"'Tis the last Rose of Summer."

'Tis the last of my lovers
That is now before me;
He sues for my hand
On his bended knee:
I've rejected all others,
One by one they have gone,
And with this horrid fellow
I am left all alone.

He begs for my trinkets,
My form and my face;
He wants all my dresses,
My heart and my lace:
He sues for my hand,
Which he thinks very fair,
But he looks at some jewels
That now are placed there.

He thinks me very handsome,
[I admire his taste;]
He says with such compliments
His time he wont waste—
Shall I take him?—reflect him?
Oh! what shall I do?
I hate him!—that's certain—
[*And an old maid too!*]

He is handsome, accomplished,
But foppish and vain,
But then his moustaches—
Why, they'd set me insane—
They're the handsomest, really,
I e'er seen in my life—
I won't be an old maid!
So I must be a wife!

The Thirteenth Chime.

A LEGEND OF OLD LONDON.

'Is my part of the job, Priest, it is a well-laid scheme—I think it many prosper.'

'It must,' answered the priest; 'but the sun hath passed the meridian, it is not time thou wert on thy way homeward?'

'Marry you say true,' exclaimed the other, 'and I will plot my share in the matter as I ride.'

'Do so,' said the priest, 'and farewell.'

In five minutes Capt. Wyckhamme, attended by two yeomen of his troop, was spurring down Ludgate Hill on his way westward—while Father Francis, enveloped in his cowl, paced slowly and thoughtfully back to the cathedral. The people made way for him reverently and bowed low; plus the father had the reputation of being rich in the odour of sanctity, and many counted themselves happy in his 'Benedicite.'

The hours passed away and it became night—a fair, calm, summer's night in which the moon and stars seemed striving to outshine each other. A deep hush was upon London. The last of the crew of 'prentices, who had been whiling away the lengthened twilight by a noisy game of football in Cheapside, had been summoned within doors by his vigilant master, and the streets were left to the occasional home returning revel ler, who either passed along with tipsy gravity, or made the old houses ring with snatches of the drinking songs which still buzzed in his ears. The stately mass of old Paul's rose majestically above all humbler tenements, steeped in a flood of moonshine —its quaint carvings and sculptured pinnacles here standing out clear and palpable in the starry air, and there broken by broad masses of deep black shadow.

It was near the hour of midnight when the light figure of a woman closely muffled in its drapery, glided cautiously and timidly along the quiet pavement, and tripped up the steps towards one of the side entrances of the cathedral. The door of a chapelry, from which admittance might be had into the main portion of the building, was open. As she crossed the threshold the damp chill of the air, so different from the genial atmosphere without, made her pause. It was but for a moment, and then she entered the cathedral. It was an awfully solemn place. No work of man's hands could be more grand; its shadowy vastness seemed not of the earth. The eye could only dimly trace its proportions by the gorgeously colored light admitted by the painted glass, and imagination supplied the rest. Here were the vast clustered pillars, the echoing aisles, the groined and arched magnificence of the roof, and over all a silence like the silence of the dead; the intruder crossed her arms upon her bosom for the place was chill,—and the next moment Mabel Lorne knelt before the shrine of the Virgin. She had hardly passed a minute in devotion when a heavy hand was laid upon her shoulder; with a fluttering heart she started to her feet, and beheld the face of Father Francis dimly seen close to hers.

'Father!' she exclaimed.

'Daughter!' returned the priest, in a voice trembling with passionate eagerness, for he thought he had his victim in his clutch, 'thou must go with me,' at the same instant, before she could make a motion to prevent him, he slipped a kerchief prepared for the purpose over the lower part of her face and she was unable to utter a sound.

'Come, sweet one, come!' said Father Francis, in a low tremulous voice, as he attempted to seize her arm and waist. Surprise and despair, however, gave Mabel strength—making a frantic effort, she freed herself from the rude grasp and fled. Uttering a muttered imprecation, the priest pursued, but his flowing robes hindered his progress. With a reeling bend, and almost insensible of what she did, Mabel flew over the pavement; she tried to make for the door, but her confusion was too great to enable her to discover it, she heard the footsteps of the priest close to her, and fled unwitting whither she went.

'Ha! now I have thee,' panted the monk, as the fugitive appeared driven into a corner of the building, and he made a plunge forward to grasp her. He was disappointed. A low-browed door stood open in the wall leading to a spiral stone staircase, and up it she flew like the wind. As Mabel put her foot upon the first step—a loud clang ran through the cathedral—it was the first chime of twelve struck by the great clock. Up—up—up went pursuer and pursued. Fear gave unnatural swiftness to Mabel, and she rushed upwards—round and round the spiral staircase—as though her feet felt not the stone steps. The priest was close behind—with clenched teeth and glaring eyes; maddened by passion and disappointment, he made desperate efforts to overtake his victim, and sometimes Mabel heard his loud pantings close behind her. Up they went, higher and higher; gyrations of stairs seemed endless, and all the while the clock rang slowly out the iron chimes of midnight.—The place was dark, but there was nothing to impede one's progress; and here and there bars of white moonlight shining through loopholes, checquered the gloom. Up! up! higher and faster—but Mabel felt that her limbs were failing her—she made one more effort—one frantic bound, and lo! she saw above her, in a space on which the moonbeams fell, the complicated works of the great clock. She had no breath to raise an alarm which could be heard by those below. She listened to the rapidly mounting footsteps of the priest, and her heart sank with in her. Just then the great iron hammer which struck the hours, rang the last stroke of twelve upon the bell. A thought darted like lightning through Mabel's brain,—she might make that iron tongue speak for her. Gliding through the machinery, she mounted among its framework, and grasping the hammer with both hands, she strained every nerve and muscle of her body, raised it, and slowly raising the ponderous weight let it fall upon the bell, and lo! with a clang which rung through her very brain—THE THIRTEENTH CHIME fell upon the sleeping city. Breathless was the priest preparing to seize her, when the peal for a moment arrested his hand. He looked up—there stood the gentle creature amid the throbbing mechanism—her white hands convulsively clasping the iron, and her face distorted with fatigue. The moonlight showed him all this and showed him moreover the hammer again moving, and the muscles grew rigid. The danger of his position immediately flashed across him,—he knew that there were many within the chapels and cells attached to the cathedral, sleepless watchers of the hours—and he feared that the unusual number of chimes would attract immediate attention. Muttering a deep curse, he turned, and Mabel heard him hurrying down the staircase. Cautiously she followed, and on reaching the bottom, heard his voice communing with a brother monk.

'I am certain,' said the latter, 'that the clock struck thirteen.'

'So I deemed, brother Peter,' replied the low tones of the monk; 'and I have come forth to enquire how it could be so.'

Cautiously keeping in the shadow, Mabel glided past the speakers; she saw the door opposite her, and flew towards it. As she fled, Father Francis caught a glimpse of her retreating form, and made a wild gesture of rage and disappointment. The next moment Mabel was in the open air, and was soon locked and bolted in her own little room.—Sinking on the floor, she cried bitterly, and then rising she said 'I have no friends here —with the first blush of the morning I will procure a good palfrey, and fare forth to Windsor. Mark must know all.'

A bright breezy morning had succeeded the fair calm night, and the sun was yet low in the horizon, when Mabel Lorne, mounted upon a spirited palfrey, left behind her the western outskirts of London, and pushed merrily on through green fields and hedges in the direction of Windsor. Sorely disquieted as she had been by the events of the past night, the joyous influence of the early morning, the cool breeze, the bright sunshine, the rapid motion through a fair country, and, above all, the thought of meeting her lover, made Mabel's cheeks bloom, and her eyes sparkle. She caressed the glancing neck of the bounding animal which carried her, and the animal answered the touch of its mistress by a short and joyful neigh, and pressed merrily and speedily onward; and away they went amid leafy hedgerows sparkling with dewdrops and fields of rich rustling corn: and by clumps of gnarled old trees, and jangles of sprout ing sedges, and sometimes near a thatched old farm houses; and manorial halls embosomed in ancestral trees; and the peaceful walls of distant monasteries. And the smoke was beginning to rise from men's dwellings, in long spiral columns into the clear morning air; and laboring people were already afield, and now and then the fair traveller caught a glimpse of the broad river, with green trees bending over its waters, and sedges upon its banks, and swans floating upon its bosom. Everything looked calm, and bright, and happy. Mabel's eye wandered over the grand panorama of hill, and dale, and brake, and coppice, stretching out in all their green loveliness before her; and as the massive towers of Windsor Castle rose over the rich expanse, her heart was so full, and yet so light, that she felt as if she could raise her voice and sing as merrily as the birds among the branches.

She would not, however, have so much enjoyed her ride, if she had known who was pressing in hot haste after her. Father Francis, very much discomfitted by the ill success of his attempt, and not being altogether easy about the consequences, had watched the maiden more closely than she was aware of, and on her setting out for Windsor,—he had ascertained her destination through a groom, determined, although he hardly knew for what purpose, to follow the fugitive. Suddenly recollecting, therefore, some ecclesiastical business to be settled with the prior of a monastery near Datchet, the priest provided himself with a pacing mule,—an animal generally used by the churchmen of the period, and the better breeds of which were little inferior in powers of speed and endurance to the horse—and was speedily ambling briskly along the great western road. He saw the fair country around as though he saw it not, and only looked eagerly ahead at every turn of the road, expecting momently to behold the fair fugitive. But he was disappointed:—Mabel's palfrey carried her well, and when she drew rein at one of the postern gates of the Castle, the priest was still a good mile behind.

A yeoman of the guard was standing sentinel at the little nail-studded wicket, leaning upon his partisan, and whistling melodiously, To him she address d herself:

'You have a comrade named Mark Huntley,' she said; 'fair sir I would speak with him.'

The soldier looked at her with some interest, stopped his whistling, and said hastily: 'Are you Mabel Lorne, fair mistress?'

'That is my name,' said Mabel blushingly.

'Then, by St. George, I am to sorry for thee,' returned he of the partisan. 'Mark Huntley was a good fellow and a true—and—'

'*Was!*' shrieked Mabel—'was! He is not dead?'

'Almost as good,' replied the sentinel; 'his captain has accused him of sleeping on his watch, and that, thou knowest, is death —death without redemption.'

Mabel sank upon the ground. The burly yeoman cursed his own bluntness in blurting out at once the bad news. 'But shall soon have another mate,' he muttered, as he stooped over and endeavored to revive her; 'by my sword shit she is fair enough for the bride of a belted earl, let alone a poor yeoman.'

'Bring me to him—bring me to him for pity's sake,' faltered Mabel.

'Nay, that may hardly be, pretty one,' said the soldier. 'He is under watch and ward; and by St. George, I think it be near the time when he will be brought before the king.'

'Let me at least see him,' exclaimed Mabel; 'perchance soldier, there is some modern who loves thee as I do him, and who will one day plead on her bended knees for one last look at the man for whom her heart is breaking!'

'I will see what can be done,' said the honest yeoman.

He was as good as his word—for summoning some of his comrades, with whom Mark Huntley had been a general favorite, he spoke apart to them; a few minutes Mabel found herself smuggled, in a lofty arched hall, with deep gothic arched windows, and furnished with ponderous oaken settles. Her friends (the yeomen kept her in the midst of their group, enjoining upon her the necessity of preserving a perfect silence. Hardly had she looked around her, and noted a large unoccupied chair covered with crimson cloth, upon the dais at the upper end of the hall; when a priest closely cowled, glided in, and took his station in a corner of the place. She saw not his face, but she *felt* that the priest was Father Francis. All at once the groups of officers and knights, who was sauntering, gossiping, and laughing through the hall, became silent, and placed themselves around the unoccupied chair—there was a moment's pause, and a portly man with broad, stern face decorated with a peaked beard, walked into the hall. His doublet was richly adorned, and at his belt he carried a short poniard.

This was King Henry VIII.

Throwing himself carelessly into the chair prepared for him, he said in a deep, stern voice: 'Bring forth the prisoner, and let his accuser likewise appear.'

There was a short bustle—a heavy door creaked upon its hinges, and Mabel's heart swelled within her, and her limbs trembled, as she saw Mark Huntley bound, led before the king. But a second look partly reassured her. His cheek was pale, but there was in the firmness of his step, and the proud glance of his eye, the mighty strength of conscious innocence. Opposite to him stood Captain Wyckhamme—his eye bloodshot and his hand trembling; and many who carefully scanned the countenance of the two, turned to each other, and whispered that the accuser looked more guilty than the accused.

'Captain Wyckhamme,' said Henry, 'this man was found asleep upon his post?'

'I deeply grieve to say it, my liege,' answered Captain Wyckhamme, bowing low, 'but such is the fact. On going my rounds last night, shortly after midnight, I surprised him in a most sound sleep, and for this I vouch, so help me God!'

'Prisoner, what sayest thou to the charge?' demanded Henry.

'That it is a foul lie, and that he who makes it known it is a lie!' exclaimed Mark Huntley, with firmness.

'Hoy, varlet!' ejaculated the king; 'wouldst thou put thy word against the oath of a gentleman, and thine officer?'

'Yea,' said the prisoner, 'marry that would I—I say he speaks falsely, and I have proof.'

'Proof!' replied the king; 'God's my life —we will hear proof, but it must be strong to bear down the word of an approved loyal gentleman like Captain Wyckhamme. What is this proof of thine, sirrah?'

'This, so please your majesty,' said Mark Huntley, 'last night I kept the middle watch on the Eastern tower. The air was still and calm, except that now and then a gentle breath came from the direction of London. As I mused I thought I heard a low, faint, very faint, clang as of a bell. I listened, and heard it again and again—the light breeze bore it still fresher upon mine ear—it was the great bell of St. Paul's striking midnight—and as I am a true man, *the clock rung thirteen chimes.*'

A woman's scream, loud and thrilling rung through the hall, and Mabel bursting from the yeomen by whom she was surrounded sprung forward, and throwing herself at Henry's feet, shrieked rather than spoke.

'It is true—it is true—these hands did it —these hands rung the thirteenth chime. He is innocent—justice, my liege, I demand justice.'

'God's life, sweetheart, this is a strange matter,' replied Henry; 'but rise, thou shalt have justice—thy king promises it.'

'It was a plot—a base plot for his death and my dishonor,' exclaimed Mabel; 'but God hath overthrown it. Look at his accuser, sire—look, he changes color, he trembles—*he* is the guilty one, not Mark.'

Henry rose and bent his keen eye upon Captain Wyckhamme. 'But how earnest thou to ring this thirteenth chime, woman? be naked.'

'I will tell thee,' said Mabel, eagerly.—'I was lured at midnight into the cathedral; violence was offered to me even at the shrine of the Virgin; I fled into the belfry, and caused the thirteenth chime to sound for the purpose of raising an alarm. I did it to save myself—be it hath saved my lover.'

'Who pursued thee thither?' asked the king.

'A priest,' replied Mabel, 'and he is here.'

Henry looked quickly around; his eye fell upon the sombre figure of the monk, and he exclaimed, 'let the priest stand forward.'

The robed figure advanced, and then remained motionless.

'Throw back thy cowl,' said the king.

The priest moved not, but an officious yeoman twitched it aside, and discovered the features of Father Francis.

'It is he!' exclaimed Mabel.

Henry looked from the churchman to his captain of the guards. The face of the former was of a deadly pallid hue, and his lips convulsively compressed, but he manifested no further emotion. It was different with Wyckhamme.—Physical courage he had plenty of, but of moral bravery he had none. The king looked fixedly at him—his limbs trembled—he caught hold of the oaken table for support, and gasped as if for breath. There was an awful pause.

'Mercy! mercy!' faltered Wyckhamme. 'I will confess.'

'Traitor and coward!' shouted Father Francis, 'we are lost.'

'Seize that priest,' said the king, with a voice like a trumpet.

Father Francis made a quick motion of one of his hands towards his face, and then dashing aside with a convulsive effort, the brawny arms laid upon him, he exclaimed;

'Away! I am beyond your reach.'

His pale lip curled into a smile of triumph —then his face became livid and changed —the change—the eye glazed, foam appeared at the mouth, and the monk, still wearing that grim smile of defiance and contempt, fell heavily forward on the floor.

When they raised Father Francis he was dead. The monk knew the secret of many strong poisons.

Then thy accusation was false,' said the king.

'Pardon, sire, it was; but the priest—the priest set me on—pardon,' faltered the wretched Wyckhamme, who had sunk in a quivering heap upon the ground.

'Take him away,' said Henry,—'to death! Huntly shall assume his rank; and now, he took Mabel's hand and placed it in that of her lover, 'my faithful sentinel, receive thy bride.'

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Blotches, pimples, dry eruptions, and all irritations of the skin, fade and disappear after a few applications of Holloway's Ointment. In these cases brisk friction is indispensable. Many of the ordinary eruptions are caused by suppressed perspiration, and as this penetrating unguent opens the pores and invigorates the absorbents, it dissipates the inflammation by a double process. Ladies whose faces or arms are disfigured by cutaneous diseases, may readily restore the blemish and restore to the skin its natural tint, flexibility, and softness, by the use of this safe but powerfull counterirritant. The Pills never fail in disorders of the stomach.

A COOL QUAKER.—A Quakeress, jealous of her husband, watched his movements, and actually one morning discovered the truant kissing and hugging the servant girl. Broadbrim was not long in discovering the face of his wife, as she peeped through the half-opened door, and rising with all the coolness of a general, thus addressed her: "Betsey, thee had better quit peeping, or else thee will cause a disturbance in the family.'

"What!" exclaimed the accomplished and fashionable Fitzwiggle, to an exquisitely lovely Miss De La Sparrowgrass, "What would you be dearest if I should press the stamp of love upon your *scarlet-new* lips? "I," responded the fairy-like creature, should be *stationary*."

The Collins's Line.

The 'Atlantic' did not sail on Saturday in consequence of the discovery of a crack in the 'crostail' to her machinery.

Postmaster Fowler telegraphed to Washington for authority to send the mails by the 'Vanderbilt,' but the Postmaster General declined to interfere, saying that the responsibility of the failure to transmit the mails, must rest upon the Collins line and the Navy Department. The mails were consequently left behind and taken back to the Post Office. In view of the present disturbed condition of commercial affairs the failure of the European mail is a circumstance to be deplored.

The 'Vanderbilt' sailed with nearly 600 passengers.

The N. Y. 'Times' devotes some observations to the present condition of the competitors for the Atlantic passenger and goods trade.

It is very evident that a complete revolution is in progress in our system of Ocean Steam Navigation. The 'Atlantic' was going out with twenty passengers.—Commodore Vanderbilt is rapidly effecting his purpose of breaking down the monopoly which the mail contracts have given the other lines. His first blows are aimed at the Collins line,—as he always sails on the same day with its best steamers. He carries letters, not upon contract, but receiving as compensation the postage paid. He has reduced the price of a passage very largely, and has made the quickest trips ever effected. The result is a very serious curtailment of the patronage of the Collins line; and unless their ships also reduce the price of passage it must inevitably be broken down. The Cunarders from this port do better because they sail on different days, and enjoy better reputation. But the Cunard line from Boston has been compelled to reduce its rates by the competition of the line of screw steamers from Quebec, which is making very rapid passages, and at low prices. The result is that nearly all the Canadian passronage, which used to be a very large item in the business of the Cunard line from Boston, now takes the other route, and the Cunarders have accordingly very wisely reduced their rates from thirty guineas to twenty-one-pounds,—a difference of nearly 50 dollars.

The Results of the Panic

A summary of the failures and suspensions in the United States country, since the 1st of August, makes the whole number 952, of which 448 were in New York, 85 in Pennsylvania, 120 in Massachusetts, 40 in Ohio, 7 in Kentucky, 3 in Indiana, 2 in Washington City, 5 in Minnesota 44 in Illinois, 6 in Maryland, 21 in Iowa, 23 in Michigan, 18 in Missouri, 23in New Jersey, 8 in Rhode Island, 34 in Wisconsin, and 58 in other States. The total liabilities of all these are estimated at $90,000,000.

The extent to which the 'crisis' has affected the movement of produce towards tidewater may be ascertained by comparison:—The quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in October, in the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:—

	Flour, bbl	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Barley bu
'56	48,271	613,601	451,806	153,229
'57	50,713	206,516	217,446	67,199
Inc.	1,977,	Dec406,635	Dec234,360	Dec85,223

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22nd of October, inclusive, during the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:—

	Flour bbl.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Barley bu.
'56	741,176	7,802,717	8,800,218	1,161,898
'57	514,280	2,884,520	6,047,109	769,772
Dec.	226,896	4,918,197	3,803,209	392,123

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency is equal to 1,210,535, bris of flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 22nd of October, inclusive, during years 1855, 1856 and 1857:—

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Canal Open	May 1.	May 4.	May 6.
Flour bbls	652,107	741,006	514,280
Wheat, bus	2,580,009	7,802,717	2,884,520
Corn, bus . .	3,789,453	8,850,318	5,047,009
Barley, bus .	849,047	1,161,193	769,783
Rye, bus . .	1,344,011	1,344,011	133,300
Oats, bus , .	2,932,837	4,245,052	1,952,094
Beef, bris . .	10,822	20,520	3,177
Pork, bris . .	69,295	87,916	10,932
Cheese, lbs .	1,601,000	1,297,300	714,500
Butter, lbs. .	839,400	895,300	399,200
Lard, lbs . .	9 250,500	7,024,900	580,700
Bacon, lbs. .	8,807,900	7,075,800	1,962,800
Wool, lbs . .	3,133,000	2,850,000	1,589,000

The falling off in the leading articles of consumption is enormous, when we consider that, in production, 1857 has, undoubtedly, exceeded all former years.

Great Conflagration in Whitby.

LOSS, ABOUT FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM!!

We have received the following details, from the office of the *Ontario Times*, of a disastrous fire at Whitby. A fire at any time is a misfortune; but a great fire in these times is really a great calamity, and we sincerely sympathize with the inhabitants of this thriving town in their losses:—*Colonist.*

Ontario Times Office,
Saturday, Oct. 31

One of the largest fires that has as yet occurred in Whitby broke out this morning, about two o'clock, in rear of the store occupied by Messrs McPherson and Searle.

The principal losers are Messrs. J. S. Donaldson & Co., and W. S. Robinson.

The following will also lose more or less, viz: Messrs. Lowes & Powell, McPherson & Searlo. R. E. Perry, James Hodgson, W. Irons, W. H. Billings, George Yule, the Assignees of R. H. Lawder and of T. Beall, J. Arnall, and H. Adams.

The fire engine did good service; to the judicious use of it may be attributed the saving of Mr. J. H. Perry's block on the east, and Mr. Dryan's Hotel, and the adjoining buildings on the north.

On account of the block in which the fire originated being entirely wooden, it was only by the most active exertions of the Fire Company and citizens that the fire was prevented from extending to the adjoining blocks on the north, east, and west.

The following, so far as we learn, are the details of the losses and insurance:—

The office of the Montreal Telegraph Company is destroyed. Most of the instruments, however, are saved. The books and papers of all the losers were saved with the exception of those of W. H. Billings, Esq:

	Loss.	Insur.
Donaldson & Co.	$12,000	$4,000
McPherson & Searle,	10,000	covered.
James Hodgson, Esq.,	3,000	2,400
W. S. Robinson	2,000	no insurance
R. E. Perry,	1,200	covered
George Yule,	500	no insurance
C. Lynde,	800	not insured
R. H. Lawder,	2,000	fully insured
J. Arnall,	1,200	1,000
W. Irons,	1,000	covered
Lowes & Powell,	insured to full amount	

Great Fire in Port Stanley.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday night the propellor *Free Trader* came into Port Stanley, and about five o'clock on Monday morning she was observed to be on fire. There were no fire engines at the Port, consequently the flames could not be stopped. The propellor was owned by Messrs. Hooker, Pridham & Co., and insured in the British American Company. The schooner *Isaac Buchanan* was lying alongside of the burning vessel, and before she could be removed was involved in flames. She was owned by Hope; insured for £1,500 in two American Companies.

The large Davison's warehouse and contents destroyed. Insured for £500, Phœnix, England.

William's storehouse and contents. Fully insured in British America Co.

Mr. Batt's premises were destroyed on the opposite side of the street, and Mr. Pegg's the opposite side lane. Insured for £200, loss about £1000. Batt was insured for £400 in the Times and Beacon Company, loss £1000.

Total loss £15,000.

Upon the news reaching St. Thomas, several of the inhabitants turned out with the fire engine, and proceeded by railway to the scene of the conflagration. On arriving there it was seen that the only assistance that could be rendered was in saving the wheat which was burning on the wharf in the ruins of the warehouses. The engine was kept constantly at work until evening, the fire in the wheat was then entirely subdued. Messrs. Routh & Davison behaved in a most gentlemanly manner to those who came to their assistance from St. Thomas. They provided plenty of refreshments for all those engaged in working the engine and showed that they were capable of preparing good deeds. Fortunately two or three large warehouses are left undestroyed, so that shippers have yet plenty of warehouse room for their goods. About 160 yards of the Government Docks were destroyed. The charred remains of the burnt vessels lie in the water and will be an impediment to other ships until they are removed.

The Indictments against Moses R. Cummings and J. T Kerby

The indictment against Mr. Joseph T. Kerby, arising out of the recent robbery of the Bank of Upper Canada, was for *receiving* certain sums of money which he was aware had been stolen. As will be seen by our assize report, it has been ignored by the Grand Jury.

The following is a copy of the indictment which the Grand Jury have found against Cummings:—"County of York, one of the United Counties of York and Peel, to-wit: The Jurors of our Lady the Queen, upon their oath, present, that Moses R. Cummings, on the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the City of Toronto, in the said County of York, one of the United Counties of York and Peel, being a clerk, then employed in that capacity for the Bank of Upper Canada, did, then and there, in virtue thereof, receive a certain sum of money, to wit: the amount of fifteen hundred and thirty-nine pounds and fifteen shillings for and on account of the said Bank of Upper Canada, and the said money did feloniously embezzle. And the jurors afore said, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Moses R. Cummings, on the said eleventh day of March, in the year aforesaid, at the City of Toronto aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, being a clerk, then employed in that capacity by the Bank of Upper Canada, did, then and there, in virtue thereof, receive a certain valuable security, to-wit: for the payment of the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-nine pounds and fifteen shillings, for and on account of the said Bank of Upper Canada, and the said valuable security feloniously did embezzle."

The case is expected to be tried about Monday or Tuesday next. No day has been absolutely fixed. The witnesses for the prosecution, as appears from the endorsement on the indictment, are Thomas Hodgert, George Charles Reiffelnstein, Jas. Brown, Joseph Curran Morrison and Edward Hilliard-smith. It is understood that Dr. Connor, Q. C., and Mr. Read have been retained for the defence. Whether the arrest of McGaffey under the circumstances detailed in another paragraph will make any difference in the mode of procedure against Cummings, we have not yet learned. It is possible the evidence of McGaffey may change the aspect of the case—whether favourably or otherwise for Cummings remains to be seen.—*Colonist.*

Society appears to be in a state of disorganization in the city of Baltimore, U. S. The doings of the "Plug Uglies," and other gangs of rowdies, have inspired peaceable citizens with unspeakable terror—so much so that the Governor of the state (Maryland) has placed the city under Martial law, in hopes of restoring order. He has, besides, ordered the enrolment and equipment of a large force to preserve the peace. The Mayor of Baltimore has taken umbrage at this action on the part of the Governor, and a very tart correspondence has passed between them. The Mayor thinks his dignity is damaged, and the Governor retorts with the charge of "false independence." A portion of the citizens sympathise with the Mayor, and several of the military officers resigned their commissions rather than serve against the rowdies. As there is no organized militia in Maryland, except one battalion in Baltimore, the Governor has considered to equip a force sufficient for the occasion.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

November.

Th. 5.—The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605. Sir John Colbourn, Lieutenant Governor, 1828. Omar Pasha crossed the river Ingour and defeated 20,000 Russians, 1855. Sun rises 6.42 sets 4.46, rises 1m. later and sets 1m. earlier each day. The 309th day of the year. The Sun is on the meridian at 11h.43m. 46sec.

F. 6.—Egalite, Duke of Orleans was elected, 1793. Princess Charlotte, daughter of Queen Caroline and George IV., and wife of Prince Leopold of Coburg died, 1817. Gustavus Adolphus, the greatest Monarch of Sweden. He entered the army at the age of 22 in the year 1610 he invaded Germany in support of the Protestant interests, and after performing many deeds of heroism at the head of his army, he fell at the battle of Lutzen, 1632. Riots in Montreal Lower Canada, 1837. Battle of Jameppeo, 1792.

S. 7.—Milton, one of the most eminent of British Poets, died, 1674. Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811. The first newspaper issued at Oxford, was in 1665.

Sun. 8.—Madame Roland, was remarkable for her beauty, after the marriage to Dameinent manufacturer, of Lyons, she took part in the political struggles of the day. On the fall of the Girondist party to which she and her husband had ralied themselves, she was arrested and condemned to death, which took place, 1793. Battle of Warsaw, 1794. Slavery abolished in Egypt by decree of Napoleon, 1855. Moon last quarter. Twenty second Sunday after Trinity.

M. 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841. Battle of Talleda, 1809. United States, 1813.

T. 10.—United States General McClure set fire to, and destroyed the village of Newark, Canada, and caused 400 helpless women and children to be driven from their homes in the depth of winter, 1813. Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, 1483. He entered the Monastery of the Augustines at Erfurt, and submitted to all the penances and humiliations which the order imposed on novices. In 1507 he was consecrated Priest and was also made a professor of philosophy. In this sphere of action, his powerful mind soon showed itself. He threw off the fetters of the scholastic philosophy, so intimately connected with the papal hierarchy, and asserted the right of reason in religion. His profound learning, together with the fame of his eloquence, soon made Luther known and esteemed as a powerful advocate of the New Light that was breaking upon the world. Great therefore was the attention excited by his 95 propositions given to the world in 1517 and intended to put an end to the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Fetzel. In 1520 Luther and his friends were excommunicated, and his writings burnt at Rome, and indignant at this open act of hostility, he burned the bull of Excommunication, and the decretals of the papal canon, of Wittenberg. By this act he dissolved all connections with the Pope and Roman Church. He was hailed in Germany by the Nobles as the Champion of religious liberty.—The rapidity with which the reformation advanced after the confession of Augsburg, rendered the papal bulls, and the Imperial edicts against him quite inefficient, and he continued by moderation and firmness to extend it till his death.

W. 11.—The United States army, under general Wilkinson in the march upon Lower Canada, attacked the British at Chrysler's farm, and were defeated with great loss, 1813.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, NOVEMBER 5, 1857.

RESIGNATION OF SIR ALLAN MACNAB.

The retirement of Sir Allan Macnab, from the stage of public life, cannot but be regarded by all conservatives with feelings of regret. As a politician and a true conservative, we will not easily find another, who will fill the position of leader to the party, with more honor to himself and credit to the party with whom he acted, and was the leader; his many acts, while in power show that his conservatism was of the purest kind —as an instance we may name the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question, which brought about through his instrumentality.

In this matter, finding that the people were determined, to have a settlement of this long vexed question, gracefully yielded to the public will, showing a liberality which the strongest advocates of the measure, would hardly give him credit for.

The following we take from the *Spectator*:—

Sir Allan's zeal and efficiency as a Militia officer during the troubles of 1837-8 are fresh in the memories of all. He did not wait for the insurrection to reach Hamilton, but went with the "Men of Gore" first to Toronto, afterwards to the West, and then to the Frontier during the time he commanded the Militia. His time and means were liberally given in defence of his country; the speedy termination of the troubles in Upper Canada were due to his activity and zeal. His services were duly appreciated, not only in his native country, but by Her Majesty's Government. In addition to the thanks of Her Majesty, of Lord Seaton, the two Parliaments of Canada (he being speaker of the Lower House) and also received the thanks of the Legislature of the Sister Provinces.

Sir Allan MacNab, though always consistent, proved himself to be more liberal than many of his opponents have been inclined to give him credit for. It is known to all our readers how ably he battled for the retention of the Clergy Reserves; yet, finding that the country was averse to the continuance of the Reserves he gracefully yielded to the wishes of the people, and finally effected a settlement of the vexed question, after the bonated champions of its abolition had failed to carry out their oft renewed pledge. He has been in the House of Assembly for nine successive Parliaments, and was never absent from his place for a week except during the last two sessions, when illness confined him to his house. But now, when he finds himself unable to discharge his duties as heretofore, contrary to the generally expressed wishes of his old friends, he has resigned the trust reposed in him by the electors of this city. Having been born and brought up in Canada, and entering public life while it was a very young man, he has been identified with every public improvement for the last forty years. He became Prime Minister in 1854, and during his administration, the Clergy Reserve question was set at rest; the Reciprocity Act was passed; the Seigneurial Tenure difficulties were adjusted; and the Militia Act was, we believe, Sir Allan's last measure, the admirable results of which are now generally admitted. Sir Allan was knighted in 1838, and was created a Baronet on his retirement from the office of Premier in 1856. Had he exerted himself as zealously for his own interest as he has for those of the public, there is no doubt that Sir Allan would have been one of the wealthiest men in the Province. As we have already said, he carries with him into his retirement the hearty good will and esteem of his many friends; and while they cannot but regret to lose him as their representative in Parliament, they feel that he has taken the only course which a sense of duty to his constituents as well as to himself, seemed to point out. Their only consolation is in the hope of finding a competent successor to Sir Allan, to fill the void his retirement has caused.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON.

GENTLEMEN—I deeply regret that the state of my health is such, that I am unable longer to discharge my duty in Parliament with justice to you and satisfaction to myself. I, therefore feel, that the time has arrived for me to relinquish a position that it has been the pride of my life to enjoy. I would have taken this step at the close of the last Session, had I not believed there would have been a general election, and I was unwilling to give you the trouble and annoyance of a second contest; however, from the best information I can obtain, I am inclined to the belief that there will not be a dissolution of Parliament. I have, therefore, transmitted my resignation to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, that you may have ample time to select a member in my place.

Most sincerely do I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind and cordial support you have accorded me during nine successive Parliaments, in which I have had the honor of representing either the county or city.

The best portion of my life has been spent among you, and I can truly say, with truth, that during this long period my best energies have been devoted to the interest of my constituents, and the honor of my country.

One word more before we part, and that is—if, in times of trial and great excitement, I have erred, I trust you will kindly ascribe it to an error of the head, and not the heart.

Believe me,
Gentlemen,
I shall ever remain,
Your greatly obliged
And very faithful friend,
ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB.

DUNDURN, Oct. 24, 1857.

We have often read of diabolical attempts having been made upon the lives of persons in other parts of the country, through the means of poison, and have often wondered how any same man, having his reason and his faculties about him, could entertain so hellish a design upon his fellow beings.—But little did we suppose that there existed in our own peaceful community, such *fiends* in the shape of men, who are no doubt at this moment infesting this neighborhood with their brutish presence. Yet such is the case; and by the greatest chance was one of our most respectable farmers and his whole family saved from becoming victims to their hellish designs.

Mr. James Mahoney, living in the Township of Sandwich, and possessing a large and well improved farm, in the neighborhood of what is known as the *Negro Institute*, discovered, on the 17th of October last, that a number of his cattle had been poisoned, from the effects of which four have since died. Upon examining the pasture in which the cattle had been grazing, a quantity of poisoned salt was found.—This no doubt had been laid there by them, and was the cause of their being poisoned. It was afterwards discovered that a quantity of *Arsenic* had been thrown into Mr. Mahoney's well, where he and his family are in the habit of getting water from. The circumstance of his cattle having been poisoned, made him cautious; and through that means, he found a small quantity that had been dropped on the side of the well, when no doubt the fiend was in the act of throwing it in. This fortunately was discovered before any number of the family had used the poisoned water. Not content with trying to poison them, they must needs try and burn them out; for, during the night of the eighteenth, a stilled cough was heard in the neighborhood of the house, and upon Mr. Mahoney running out, he heard footsteps going from him, but was unable to detect the parties. He afterwards discovered a bundle of shavings under one corner of the building, and matches which, but for his timely interference, would without doubt have been used in attempting to burn down the premises.

Mr. Mahoney has been obliged to leave his splendid farm and comfortable home; for he considered it dangerous to expose the lives of his family there any longer.

The guilty parties are not known; though Mr. Mahoney has strong reasons for suspecting a man whom he believes to be the person, and as he has taken means for endeavoring to bring it home to him, we will refrain at present from publishing his name, as the ends of justice might thereby be defeated.

We certainly hope that the neighbors will, without further delay, raise by subscription—say $200—to offer as a reward for the conviction of so black a scoundrel as must be the one who could be guilty of the above. The whole community should take the matter up, and strive to rid the country of such characters.

THE MILITARY RESERVE IN AMHERSTBURG AGAIN.

It will be remembered that a short time since an article appeared in the *Maple Leaf*, in relation to Major Donaldson's conduct in connection with the Military Reserve at Fort Malden. We will repeat a few of the facts connected with the case, in order that the matter may be more easily understood.—

During the month of August, (if we mistake not,) a *Cricket Club* was formed in Amherstburg; and as the custom was in former years, the Cricketers went out upon their old ground, the military reserve, for practice. This, the Major positively forbid, as he intended to plant *murphies* thereon, and as *cricketers* and *murphies* could not very well *vegetate* together, he thought it advisable to get rid of the former, and hold fast to the latter; and as he was Commander of Fort Malden, he thought he had a perfect right to do so. With this bright idea of the Major's, certain of the aforesaid cricketers, and the citizens of Amherstburg generally, did not altogether agree, and we, in our humble opinion, think them perfectly right in not approving of the Major's arbitrary and interested motives in the premises.—Thereupon the Municipal Council of Amherstburg, believing that the citizens have the perfect right to use the common and that the Major had no right to fence it in; determined on having the matter tried by a court of law; the townspeople having had the benefit thereof from time immemorial. Therefore on Tuesday last the Council of Path-Master in right good earnest, and could no doubt have driven him from the ground, without his having fulfilled the orders of the Council, but for the timely arrival of the Townspeople who saw their path master assaulted. When they arrived at the ground a regular fight took place, when clubs, stones, &c, flew, fast and thick as hail stones; we regret to learn that three or four persons were severely hurt, although none seriously. The Pensioners were eventually driven from the ground, and every panel of fence inclosing the reserve was prostrated level with the ground by the enraged townspeople.

A great deal might be said in relation to this matter, as to the culpabil ty of the parties who originated and took part in an affair that has terminated so seriously and which might have resulted in the most unfortunate consequences. There could be no doubt however that if Major Donaldson had not made himself so officious in wrongfully refusing the townspeople the use of the reserve there would have nothing happened, and, this riot would have been avoided.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn of an accident that happened near Maidstone Cross, and which resulted in the death of Mr. Daniel Brown. It appears that while he was ditching, the limb of a dead tree fell upon and so severely injured him, that he must have died immediately, as he was found by his wife dead, although she had seen him only fifteen or twenty minutes previously alive and at work.

Dr. Casgrain, Coroner, held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

DIED—Very suddenly, of apoplexy, at Sandwich, early yesterday morning, Mrs. Reeves, aged 46 years. An inquest was held by Dr. Casgrain, Coroner, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts of the case.

☞ The County Council met on Tuesday last, for the purpose of receiving the returns from the Municipalities, upon the £30,000 By-Law. The Majority of them having voted against it, there was of course no action taken thereon. A report of the proceedings will be given in full next week.

The Woodstock *Times* says:—"We learn with much pleasure, that there is every certainty of the Brantford and Goderich Railway being completed to the latter place by the 1st January next. By this means on the opening of navigation a large business may be expected on that line of Railway.

☞ The prospectus of the *Freemason's Magazine*, to be published at Merrickville, C. W., has been received. This journal is to be devoted wholly to the advancement of the cause of Freemasonry in Canada, and will advocate an union of the different Grand Lodges, now working separately in the Province; and as it says, "Considering that where the identification of interest is so palpable, all dissonance of sentiment should be ignored, and the truly Masonic virtue of Unity characterize the proceedings of the whole.

With these views, and a strong determination to carry them out, we have no doubt, but that, a great deal may be accomplished in the way of an amalgamation.

The price is only two dollars a year, and as a list has been furnished us, we will be happy to receive subscribers.

The two California *gentlemen* reported to have brought papers, by the *Star of the West*, to identify McHenry are impostors.—their names do not appear on the books of that steam vessel for that trip. This confirms our opinion.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

Official Correspondence

From the Seat of the Gilly-Gully War

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN AMHERSTBURG.

The Redoubt (or rather Chevaux de Frise) of the Malden Fort, completely prostrated!

CATTLE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES, SCATTERED

GALLANT BEHAVIOR OF THE BESIEGERS!!

Incomparable conduct of the Troops—headed by their well-known leader, the Commandant!

AMHERSTBURG, Nov. 3, 1857.

That beautiful piece of ground, lying adjacent to the old Malden Fort, having been a bone of contention to the rebellious inhabitants of the city of the Southern Rail Road and Her Majesty's troops stationed there—

The City Fathers, at the desire of the Electors, proceeded on Monday evening to cancel measures for storming the same. On Tuesday morning, a promiscuous group, of some four or five hundred, composed of English, Irish, Scotch, French, and Darkies, dashed to the attack, led by their distinguished Reeve—determination visible in their countenances. On arriving at the ground, the work of destruction was instantly commenced. They met a gallant resistance from the Major, and the troops under his command, who was visibly seen urging on his men, determined on having his cloth respected; his sword jingling from side to side, was flying from place to place, and in fact few bones of the enemy were smashing to and fro. Their wives seeing them hard pressed, came to their assistance, and did their work bravely. A number of the besiegers were soon made to kiss their mother earth, by the *heel-tap* so adroitly used by the soldiers' wives, and parted great havock among them; but a reinforcement of the citizens arriving, they succeeded in their dashing exploit; the troops retiring in a soldier-like manner.

The casualties were small, considering the number of men engaged and the fierceness of the battle.

THOMAS SALMONI was twice knocked down; a Frenchman had his head opened, and a few others had wounds of minor importance.

The Reeve has gained great popularity by his conduct throughout. The plan of attack and consummation are all attributed to his mighty genius, and has raised him to a high and enviable position among his constituents.

The Major telegraphed to Head Quarters for orders, and transmitted an account of the action to the War Department. It is expected he will be rewarded with the Crimean medal, and some of his brave fellows promoted.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The excitement still continues. Your correspondent found Salmoni's bar room crowded with a number of the dispatched, breathing vengeance, and anxiously waiting for their Reeve to return from Sandwich, where he is attending to his Council duties.

Yours truly,
KNOCKHIMSTIFF.

CAUTION TO LADIES.—A lady residing in the village of Stamford, Conn., was very severely burned on Friday evening last in the following manner: She had been applying to her hair a mixture of castor oil and alcohol, and approaching too near a lighted lamp, her head became enveloped in a blaze, and the flame was not extinguished until the lady was so severely burned that she is now considered to be in a critical position.

The travel on the Great Western Railway for the week ending October 22nd last year realized a sum of $71,403, while for the corresponding week of the present year the returns were but $47,723, a difference of nearly $24,000.

The British Government has offered a reward of £200 for the substantial information respecting the Waterloo Bridge murder; also, £100 will be paid for information respecting the person who placed the carpet bag on the bridge and a free pardon is offered to accomplices not principals.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The market continues without improvement. There is a want of confidence, a confidence, but great symptoms of exhaustion. The liquidation of accounts is going steadily on, but there is more definite postponement than liquidation, and consequently few renewals of credits. This continued contraction of the banks—even though they show such large balances of specie—is fatal means—is the festering sore. The increase in deposits shows that there is more money than is used, owing to an excess of fear. Distrust still rules the community, and money is thus prevented from running freely into the various channels of circulation. The money thus withheld from circulation is useless to the community. The various attempts at remedy have been found almost futile. The country banks are almost afraid of their own currency, lest the city banks should suddenly resume specie payments, and send in the country currency for redemption. This mutual distrust prevails to an extent that retards the return of a healthy condition of things. The banks contracted last week $1,100,000, although their deposits ran up over $5,000,000, and their specie over $2,500,000. This condition of things can not last. What was the use of the banks enlarging their capital this year as so many did, but to employ it? The bank exchanges show a further diminution for the week of $3,250,000. The custom duties are very trifling. The Sub Treasury disbursements continue greater than its receipts.

THE U. S. RAILWAYS.—The *N. Y. Herald* states that several of the largest railroad companies are rapidly approaching the end of their tether. Some of them have been forced into an assignment, others are under protest, struggling to keep their heads a little longer above water, and the rest are yet comparatively comfortable. The Germans are likely to get possession of the Erie road, and the English are in fact the owners of most of the Western roads. The sooner they put their own managers into the possession and control of their own property the better for the roads, the owners, the people and the country.

Seventeen persons are now confined for debt it the jail of London, C. W.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Nov. 4, 1857.

Flour, best warranted,	- - - -	$5 50
Ditto, 2nd quality,	- - - -	4 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs,	- - -	1 50
Rye Flour, 100lbs,	- -	$0 00 to 1 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel,	- - -	4 00
Clover "	- - - -	8 00
Corn Meal, 100lbs, "	-	$0 00 to 2 00
Corn, per bushel of 56lbs,	- - -	0 75
Oats,	- - - -	0 50
Wheat, bushel of 60lbs -		$0 90 to 1 00
Barley, 48lbs,	- - - -	$0 75
Hay, per ton,	- - - -	8 00
Straw, per load,	- - - -	1 00
Potatoes, per bushel,	-	$0 25 to 0 30
Pork, per 100lbs,	- - - -	6 00
Beef, do -	- - -	$0 00 to 5 00
Butter, per lb.,	- - - -	0 18

TORONTO, Nov. 4, 1857.

The supply of wheat to-day was larger than on any day previous since the new crop has begun to come in, reaching 3,500 bushels. Prices varied from 5s a 6s, the latter figure being only paid for one or two instances for old wheat. New, of the best samples, was bought at 5s 6d a 5s 10d per bushel.

FLOUR—There is still but very little offering, and business transactions are restricted. Some small sales are reported at $4 a $4.25 for superfine. Fancy is worth $4.50 a $4.75. Extra $5 per barrel.

DETROIT, Nov. 4, 1857.

FLOUR—The market continued active yesterday through the entire day. In the afternoon 800 bbls changed hands at $4.50. The orders held by dealers being mostly filled, the demand is much less active this morning. A sale of 200 bushels was made on private terms.

WHEAT—The only sales this morning were about 200 bushels from street at 80 a 85 cents.

CORN—Slow of sale at 60c.

OATS—Steady at 30c from Waggons, and 32c from stores.

BARLEY—Receipts moderate. $1 25 a $1 31 per 100 lbs are the current rates.

PROVISIONS—No change.

FISH—No change.

BUTTER—Drooping. Good firkin is dull at 16 a 17c. Crock is more plenty, and 18 a 19 is all that is paid—the latter an extreme figure.

EGGS—Firm at 12½ a 15c.

POTATOES—In fair demand at 31a37½c.

DIVISION COURTS, ESSEX.

1st Sandwich, Saturday, 16th Jan., 1858.
2nd Amherstburg, Thursday, 17th Dec., '57.
3rd Kingsville, Monday, 21st Dec., 1857.
4th Colchester, Saturday, 19th Dec., 1857.
5th Mersea, Wednesday, 24th Feb., 1858.
6th Simcoe Middle Road, Saturday, 23rd January, 1858.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

I certify the above to be a correct copy as filed in the Clerk's Office.
Clerk Peace Office } CHAS. BABY,
Sandwich, 3rd Nov. '57. } *Clk Peace, Essex.*

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Chattels, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with the undersigned for commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D,
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, on Saturday the seventh day of November next, in the Old Court House in the Town of Sandwich, at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., at which time and place, all the shareholders of the said Company are requested to attend, as there will be business of importance brought before them to be disposed of. By order

J. B. WILKINSON,
Secretary.
Sandwich, 31st, Oct. 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, 23rd Oct, 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c, apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Presbyterian Manse," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, Kitchen and Servant's Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, 20th Sep., 1857.

Volunteers for India

The Adjutant-General of Militia has received the following communication relative to the offer made by some of the Militia Companies to go to India.

GOVERNOR SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 21st October, 1857

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, to inform you that he has received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging the letters in which you forwarded offers from Lieut Colonel Jackson, Major J. Bailey Turner, Major Gamache, Major Stoughton Dennis, Major Smyth, Capt. Ibbitson, and the men under their command of the Volunteer Force, to proceed to India or for active duty in Canada.

The several offers have been laid before Her Majesty, who has been pleased to express the high gratification which it has afforded her to receive these additional proofs of the loyal and patriotic feelings which animate the inhabitants of Canada.

Reasons may exist which at present would make Her Majesty's Government hesitate before entertaining proposals which would involve the withdrawal of any portion of the Militia of the Province, but whatever decision may be ultimately arrived at as to the expediency of accepting the services thus freely and voluntarily proffered for foreign service, I am charged to request that you will carry to these gentlemen the strongest assurance of Her Majesty's appreciation of their zeal and loyalty, and sympathy with the other portions of her empire.

I have the honor, &c.,
R. T. PENNEFATHER,
Governor's Secretary
The Adjutant-General of Militia.

Latest from India.

Arrival of the Mails in England—Confirmation of the good news—the Rebel Cass declining.

The Indian mails reached London on the 15th of October.

The details of the news add no new facts of importance to those previously telegraphed.

Accounts all concur, on the whole, in pronouncing the prospects of the Europeans more cheering than for some time past.

The London *Globe* does not believe that any misunderstanding existed between Sir Colin Campbell and the members of the Council in India

It is stated that General Havelock will not be deprived of the duty of relieving Lucknow, even when he is joined by General Outram and his forces. General Outram having determined to accompany the expedition in his political capacity only.

Letters from India confidently predict that the next mail will bring news of the capture of Delhi.

The mutineers of that place are represented as nearly worn out, and cartsful of people were being sent away from the city.

INK. INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE.
Pottersville, Colchester, Oct 1'th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.,
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,
MICHIGAN.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46; with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,
ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
on Sandwich street.

AUCTION SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 29, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.
GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Oct. 20, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S

SOIREE!!

THE ANNIVERSARY of the organization of the Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated in this place by a Soiree to be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the Evening of Tuesday the 29th inst.

Several eloquent speakers will address the assembly.

A good band will be present to add to the enjoyment.

Tickets, price 50 cents; can be obtained at most of the Stores in the Town.

SAMUEL R. McGEE,
Recording Scribe

The Cawnpore Massacre

Of the appalling massacre at Cawnpore we have received further and fuller accounts in the statements of Lieutenant Delafosse of the 53rd, one of the two officers who escaped by swimming out of the boat that was brought on shore and captured after the others had been sunk; of an ayah in the employ of a Mrs. Greenway, one of the sufferers; and of Myoor Tewaree, a faithful sepoy of the 1st Native Infantry, who suffered for his fidelity by imprisonment. According to the account given by the latter General Wheeler was not dead when the party surrendered to Nena Sahib, but was alive, though wounded, and was in the boat which was captured. The party thus taken consisted, he says, of 50 sahibs, 25 mem sahibs, and four children. The sahibs were all shot by order of the Nena. The poor women threw their arms around their husbands and begged to be allowed to die with them, but the sepoys, by the Nena's command, dragged them away. The chaplain asked for time to read a prayer aloud, and the request was granted. Then the word was given, and the two companies of sepoys, drawn up for the purpose, fired. Only sahib rolled one way and one another, but they were not dead, only wounded; so they went on and finished them with swords The women and children, together with a number more, who had either been taken out of this party or other boats, or who had never been permitted to embark with the men, were then to the number in all of 122, imprisoned in what had been the civil hospital, when the deponent himself, then in custody, by order of the Nena, as (what he really was) a spy and friend of the English, had the opportunity of seeing and speaking to them. Of the fate that befel them we have the miserable account given by himself before. and to abandon Cawnpore to his victorious enemy, Havelock, he merely tells us what we knew before—that all were ruthlessly slaughtered. But in answer to the question "Were the women dishonored?" he replies in the negative, with the exception of one young lady whom he distinctly specifies, and of whom both he and the ayah assert that previous to her death she revenged herself by destroying the ruffian who had outraged her, or who perhaps had only destined her for outrage.

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Poulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by
F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by
F.A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Bindings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.
Amherstburg, 14th September, 1857.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
B. F. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howard, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Crefs, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.
J. Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT FOR N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most up kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 23.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at
JONES & Co's Foundry.
Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS,

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musicians Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay, as it is a large quarto of 52 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of this work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PREPAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all RUSSELL & RICHARDSON'S publications by sending your name and address without delay to

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

To EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisement, (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—50) well adapted for a family residence, or for offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.
Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

POT & FURN.
WILLIAM HOPE,
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephrum Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been allowed at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said County Court that Forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and the Montreal Gazette, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgement and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ And also Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY
Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt, Henry McKenney.
James Buchanan, William Bodley.
Alexander Jones, John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle, Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Law regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent. with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.

And for three years 5.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.
Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

A JOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame, two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.
Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN R. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH
STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

Guillot's Column

SPRING TRADE
1857.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLE

PRINTS

PRINTED MUSLINS,

DRESS GOODS,

IN VARIETY.

ALL WOOL

DELAINES

PRINTED DELAINES,

Silks, Silk Parasols

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

SHAWLS,

IRISH LINENS,

UNBLEACHED

Cottons & Sheeting,

BLEACHED DO. DO.

CARPETING

ALL WOOL,

UNION—All Wool

TWEEDS,

DOESKINS,

MOLESKINS,

JEANS,

COTTON YARNS,

&c. &c. &c.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

BEST TEAS,

CUBA AND MUSCOVADA

SUGARS,

GROUND AND CRUSHED DITTO

GREEN AND ROASTED

COFFEES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Putty, Nails, Iron,

POTASH KETTLES,

FLOUR AND FEED

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!
THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates to the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ASHY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world, proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, It is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Spasms
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, London, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions. If removed each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELLRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING!

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL.

Song for Thinkers.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Take the spade of Perseverance,
Dig the field of Progress wide;
Every rotten root of faction
Hurry out and cast aside;
Every subborn weed of error;
Seek the father to its self-exertion;
Tares whose very growth is terror,
Dig them out whate'er the toil.

Give the stream of Education
Broader channel, bolder force;
Hurl the stones of Persecution
Out where'er they block its course;
Seek the father to its self-exertion;
Work and still have faith to wait;
Close the crooked gate to fortune;
Make the road to honor straight!

Men are agents for the future;
As they work, so ages win
Either harvest or advancement,
Or the prefectes of their sin;
Follow out true cultivation;
Widen Education's plan;
From the Majesty of Nature
Teach the Majesty to man!

Take the spade of Perseverance,
Dig the field of Progress wide;
Every bar to true instruction
Carry out and cast aside;
Feed the plant whose fruit is wisdom,
Cleanse from Crime the common soil
So that from the Throne of Heaven
It may bear the glance at God.

Mirth and Wit.

A lucky chap at Washington, who has the prescription says: "A woman is the best maneuver after all. Take three pounds of petticoats four smiles, two tear drops with gumnion at discretion; stir briskly, and apply while warm to the blind side of a secretary and you have a never failing prescription for getting office.

An Irishman attending a Quaker meeting, heard a young friend make the following anouncement:—

"Brethren and sisters, I am going to marry a daughter of the Lord."

"The divil's sorra," said Pat. "Faith and be jabers, it'll be a long time before ye'll see yer farther-in law."

The lady who could read the following, and not pity the sorrow of a poor young man, deserves to live and die an old girl:

"I wish I was a turkey dove,
A-setting on your knee,
I'd kiss your smilin' lips, love,
To all e-ter-ni-tee."

Some nine years ago, a letter was received in New Orleans" addressed to the biggest fool in New Orleans." The postmaster was absent, and on his return, one of the young clerks informed him of the receipt of the letter. And what became of it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk, he did not know who was the biggest fool in New Orleans, so I opened the letter myself." And what did find in it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk, "nothing but the words, "thou art the man."

A young urchin hearing that his brother was very sick, asked his father the following question:—

"I say, dad, if Pete dies mayn't I have his boots?"

There is a young lady up town who says that if a cart-wheel has *nine* fellows, it is a pity that a woman can't have *one*. Sensible girl that—so we think.

"Have you Blasted Hopes?" asked a lady of a green librarian, whose face was much swollen by the toothache. "No ma'am; but I have a blasted toothache."

"Harry, did you ask Hicks for that money?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"Nothing; he just kicked me into the road; that's all he said"

The keeper of a menagerie was lately seen beating one of the elephants with a large club. A bystander asked him the cause. "Why," said the keeper he's been flinging dust all about the tent, and he's big enough to know better."

"You say Mr. Jay, that you saw the plaintiff leave the house. Was it in haste?" "I'm not quite certain; but I think it was the boot of Mr. Sachs, the gentleman he boards with." "That will do, Mr Jay. Clerk call the next witness."

STRANGER TO A LITTLE BOY.—"Well, my little son, ain't you lost?"

The little boy stepping back and eyeing the stranger, said,—

"Look here, mister, don't be so familiar, if you please, I am not unprotected," laying his hand on a revolver; you must remember I am a gentleman."

"Say, Pomp, you nigger where you get dat new hat?"

"Why at de shop, ob course."

"What is the price of such an article as dat?"

"I don't know, nigger—I don't know, de shop keeper wasn't dar."

It appears that in New Zealand, when the marriage perem ny takes place, it is a very old custom to knock the bride and bridegroom together previous to their union:

In Christian lands, it isn't so, the bridegroom and the bride,
To loggerheads they seldom go until the knot is tied.

"Rem," said his mother to a roguish boy of four, actively engaged in buttering the cat's nose with the best of Goshen, "Rem will you stop that, or not?" "Or not," was the coolly echoed reply of Master Mischief, as he cocked his eye at the impending slipper, and took another dab on his inch and a half forefinger.

A bevy of little children were telling their father what they got at school. The eldest reading, spelling and definitions. "And what do you get my little one?" said the father to a rosy cheeked little fellow, who was at that time silly driving a tenpenny nail into the door panel. "Me?—oh! I gets readin, spelling and spankin's."

A little girl on hearing her mother say that she intended to go to a ball and have her dress trimmed with bugles, im ocently inquired if the bugles would *blow* when she danced. "Oh, no," said the mother; your father will do that when he discovers I have bought them."

Agriculture and Science.

Germination and saving of Seed Corn.

The cold and wet last spring has been such a time as always gives the vitality of the seed a severe trial. Although the past autumn was favorable for the thorough manuring of the seed, yet from carelessness in curing and keeping the seed, the vitality of much of it was injured and some of it did not germinate that might have done so under favorable circumstances. I am aware that this will be considered by many a theoritical assertion, but I believe it a true one. It is rare of corn rotting in the ground when the spring is warm and not too wet, and uncommon to hear of the cause full practical farmer's seed, that he has given his personal attention to, rotting in the ground although the season be unfavourable.

The writer for twenty-five years has seen but one instance, and that a small piece of ground that did not come up well, and this was replanted from seed saved from the same field, and at nearly the same time, that did come well. It was a favourable spring for corn, and the vitality of the seed was evidently destroyed by being frozen before thoroughly cured, being hung in an open outhouse. Freezing, sweating, and want of ventilation are the causes that injure, weaken, and partially or wholly destroy the germination of the seed. If the seed is injured, a close inspection of the chit by the experienced will detect the injury before planting. Should the injury be partial, a sample of the seed when shelled and evenly mixed, should be sprouted, which will determine whether the seed is worth planting or not.

Corn for seed should be saved early in the season. Select ears of medium size, plump and well filled—leave enough husks to the cob to braid a string that will make a peck of shelled corn. Let it be hung in an airy place until thoroughly cured. Should indications of an early freeze threaten to cover the seed longer for the time being, and then hang up again until cured. When cured, keep in an airy room until wanted to plant. Never save corn for seed that has been in a pile, in barn or field even twelve hours—it may have sweat. It is wisdom to have a few year's surplus stock of seed on hand, and when we have a sound crop, for even this year's crop may not ripen, and old seed is as good as new. I have sown for green fodder this year, seed of ten years old and upwards, and it looks well.—You have my experience; hear to and heed it, and I trust your corn will not fail to come for years.

H. W. Lester, Rutland, Vt.—*Country Gentleman.*

Wolf Teeth in Horses.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, says, in reference to wolf teeth in horses:

Why such teeth affect the eyes I know not; neither did I see any one who pretended to give any reason, though I have asked the most experienced and skilful dental surgeons. But that two small, sharp teeth, called in common parlance wolf teeth, frequently grow one each side of the upper jaw of the horse, just in front of the molars, is a fact known to all conversant with young horses; and that such teeth do injure the eyes I have no question. My father raised some blood horses, and I remember when quite a boy, seeing them knocking out these teeth from the colts. Although the eyes recovered soon after the teeth were out, I could see no reason for it and thought it an absurd custom. When old enough to take a more practical interest, I thought it must be the bleeding occasioned by extracting the teeth that was beneficial; but I soon found by practical experience, that bleeding would not cure the eyes while these teeth remained in. I have known, I should think, as many as thirty cases. I never knew them come in colts younger than two or more than six years old. Horses more frequently, though mares sometimes have them. I have noticed one eye of my young horses becoming sore, and found quite a large tooth on that side of the mouth, while the tooth on the other side would be but just making his appearance, and the eye on that side quite clear. I have known some cases where but one tooth ever came, but in some instances where one appears, the other will come shortly. I have had three cases among my own horses last spring, all of which recovered soon after the teeth were extracted. And I do not now recollect an instance where the teeth were extracted soon after the eyes became sore, that they did not recover. They are best extracted with forceps.

A Cure for Hydrophobia.

We have received from a gentleman at Berlin, the following important statement of the mode of cure practised in the Ukraine for the bite of a mad dog. It is translated from the Berlin *State Gazette* (No. 20) of the 14th Feb., 1822, and does certainly seem entitled to the fullest consideration of all medical men. That the knowledge of this remedy may be extensively known, and further put to the test by experience, we hope it will be copied into every journal throughout the country.

"When Mr. Marochetti, an operator in the hospital at Moscow, was in the Ukraine, in 1813, in one day fifteen persons applied to him for cure, having been bitten by a mad dog. While he was preparing the remedies, a deputation of seven old men made its appearance, to request him to allow a peasant to treat them—a man who for some years enjoyed a great reputation for his cures of hydrophobia, and of whose success Mr. Marochetti had already heard so much. He consented to their request, under these conditions: 1. That he, Mr. Mar. chetti, should be present at everything done by the peasant. 2. In order that he might be fully convinced that the dog was really mad, he, Mr. M., should select one of the patients, by whom should only be treated according to the medical course usually held in estimation. A girl of six years old was chosen for this purpose. The peasant gave to his fourteen patients a strong decoction of the "Samii" and Fl. Genista Lutea tincture (about a pound and a half daily), and examined twice a day under the tongue, where, as he stated, small knots, containing the poison of the madness must form themselves. As soon as these small knots actually appeared, and in which Mr. Marochetti himself saw, they were opened and cauterised with a red hot needle; after which the patient gargled with the decoction of the Genista. The result of this treatment was, that all the fourteen (of whom only two, the last bitten, did not show these knots) were dismissed perfectly cured at the end of six weeks, during which time they drank this decoction. But the little girl, who had been treated according to the usual methods, was seized with hydrophobic symptoms on the seventh day, and was dead in eight hours after they first took place. The persons dismissed as cured were seen three years afterwards by Mr. Marochetti, and they were all sound and well. Five years after this circumstance (in 1818), Mr. Marochetti had a new opportunity in Podolia, of confirming this important discovery. The treatment of twenty-six persons who had been bitten by a mad dog, was confided to him—nine were men, eleven women, and six children. He gave them at once a decoction of the Genista; and a diligent examination of their tongues gave the following result: Five men, all the women and three children had the small knots already mentioned—those bitten most on the third day; others on the fifth, seventh, and ninth; and one woman, who had been bitten only very superficially, on the twenty-first day. The other seven, who showed no small knots, drank the decoction Genista six weeks, and all the patients were cured.

"In consequence of these observations, Mr Marochetti believes that the hydrophobic poison, after remaining a short time in the wound, fixed itself for a certain time under the tongue, at the opening of the ducts of the submaxillary glands, which are at each side of the tongue string, and there forms the small knots, in which one may feel with a probe a fluctuating fluid, which is the hydrophobic poison. The usual time of their appearance seems to be between the third and ninth day after the bite; and if they are not opened after the first twenty-four hours after the formation, the poison is re-absorbed by the body, or into the blood, and the patient is not beyond the power of cure. For this reason, Mr. Marochetti recommends that such patients should be immediately examined under the tongue, which should be continued for six weeks, during which time they should take daily 1½ lbs. of the decoct. specified, for four times (the powder one drachm pro. dost.) If the knots do not appear in this time no madness is to be apprehended; but, as soon as they show themselves, they should be opened with a lancet, and then cauterised, and the patient should gargle assiduously with the above mentioned decoction."

We hastened to communicate to our readers this important discovery (which we borrow from the "Petersburg Miscellaneous Treatises in the Relms of Medical Science for 1821"), which certainly deserves the full attention of all medical practitioners, and which, if confirmed by experience, may have the most beneficial results.

BLIND STAGGERS IN HORSES.—A friend in Terrell county sends us the following remedy for blind staggers:

"Take a double handful of onions, mash them up, and with one quart of water boil down to a pint, squeeze the juice from them and strain it; let about half a warm, drench the horse well. Bathe his head freely with strong camphor; then take an empty barrel, set it on end, and put about one peck of live coals—ash or cob—throw upon them some green pine tops, which will make a large smoke. Hold your horse's head over the barrel and let him well; then, to a tough stick the size of a gun rod, tie a cotton or linen rag fast, dip this in water to soften it, and run it up his nostrils as far as it will go without injury—twist it around the nostril, and a quantity of bloody matter will run out. After this, smoke his head in the manner above mentioned, a short time. You may repeat the above remedy next day, and if it does not cure in nine cases out of ten, I am badly deceived, if attended to in time. —W. W." in *Albany Patriot.*

BAKED POT PIE.—From this time forth, we like to have a good many pot pies. A pan, two inches deep, needs only an upper and under crust, filled with apples; a deep pan needs a middle crust; sprinkle a little allspice and nutmeg, with water enough to cook it; let it bake an hour, or till the apples are done, and eat with sweetened milk. Dried apples make equally as good a pie, by first stewing them.

CORN BREAD.—As made at Green's, in Chamber-Street, N. Y.:—Take seven pints of yellow corn meal, three pints of wheat flour and mix them together well. Then six well beaten eggs, two cups of melted butter, about the consistency or stiffness of paste, prepared for drop cake; then dissolve three teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and the same of salæratus, pour it upon the mass, stir it thoroughly, and dip at once into pans, and bake it in a hot oven.

SUPERIOR BREAKFAST CAKE.—Three cups of corn meal, one cup of wheat flour, one egg, two cups of sweet milk, one of sour cream or, in the absence of cream, a little butter, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoon of salt. Bake in a quick oven. A little molasses improves it.

BEEF HEART.—Wash it very carefully; stuff it the same as you would a hare; roast or bake it, and serve with a rich gravy and curran jelly sauce; hash with the same and port wine.

REMOVING SPOTS.—For scouring drops for removing spots, grease, &c., from linen or any other substance, take of spirits of turpentine, and essence of lemons, of each one ounce. The essence must be newly made, or it will leave a circle round the spot.

HOW TO EXTINGUISH A FIRE IN A CHIMNEY.—So many serious fires have been caused by chimneys catching fire, and not been quickly extinguished, that the following method of doing this should be made as generally known as possible: Throw some powdered brimstone on the fire in the grate, or ignite some on the hob, and then put a board or something in the front of the fireplace, to prevent the fumes descending into the room. The vapor of the brimstone ascending the chimney, will then effectually extinguish the soot on fire.

SIX DRACHMS OF ALLUM, dissolved in a quart of sage tea, will stop a horse from frothing at the mouth.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 25th of May last, FRANCIS MORTON, Lad on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*

Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays

" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,

J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*

Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays

" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,

S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*

Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, and arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or paralleled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson	
GLOBE,	"	Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	"	A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	"	M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	"	W. D. Wilkinson

WABASH VALLEY,

(New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers; and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.

E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo.
C. V. CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N. York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LIN ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit
" Ontonagon, } A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
} E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Milwaukie,

Buffalo, April, 1857.

Rose Lodge.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3; on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Verrais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 16th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. MACDONELL, Esq. of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His Improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring Licenses and all business for stave, timber and Staves, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are requested to call and to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving any credit on my account as I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

F. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

PARties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased these large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the country.

The House will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

P. L. McGREE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors direct from Montreal, which are selling positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient

Maidstone Cross September 18th, 1857.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation at this resort.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Belts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and rented.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will endeavour to merit a share of the patronage of his former friends and the public generally.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor

Amherstburg, June 6th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be found in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is large for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls; 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accomodation not excelled at the Springs. It is conveniently to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of the Globe, New York, AGENT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Insurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be held berenfter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Subscriber's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that there was shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act that service of the said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this notice, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty pounds due by you to the said plaintiff at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857. NO. 38

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C.W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a new BRICK STORE, for the purpose of continuing the BUTCHER BUSINESS in this Town, will be happy to supply his customers, at low prices, with the very best of Meats.

Every description of Meat that is in season will always be kept on hand,

JOSEPH WINTERS.

SIMPSON'S EATING SALOON.

MR. SIMPSON would inform the Gentlemen of Sandwich and vicinity that he is prepared at all hours to furnish "Hot Meals," and those who may favor his establishment with a call, can depend upon having, if they wish, a "steak" cooked in the good old English style, with all the little etceteras.

Dinner Parties accommodated upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with good clean beds.

No 253 Jefferson Avenue Detroit Mich. ew doors above the Theatre.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

L. P. St. Amour,

IMPORTER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Sandwich, Canada West.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY) Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS) Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM BRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

DR. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

AUTUMN.

Autumn is singing a solemn hymn,
To the year that is dying now;
Like one of the ministering seraphim
With a golden crown on his brow,
And his hymn is sweeter, far sweeter to me,
Than the merriest chorus of spring
Or the richest and rarest melody
That the sun-taught summer can sing,

Autumn is strewing the forest leaves
Crimson and yellow and brown;
And the south-west lifts up his voice and grieves
To see how the leaves come down.
But to me the forest is dearer far
Than with summer's grass o'erspread,
Like a carpet of flowers the crisp leaves are
Yielding music at every tread.

Autumn is shedding a glory now
Even here through the city sky;
With rapture our wondering spirits
As we gaze on each sunset dye.
But the sunset dyes are more golden
and red,
The glory more glorious still
Where the rainbow wings of the west are spread
Over forest and river and hill.

Autumn is breathing a holy calm,
Now that the storms of summer are spent,
And each well reaped valley and harvested farm
Are resting in sweet content.
And an eloquent hush from the lips of life
Is heard with his measured breath
For the queenly year, without murmur or strife,
Is yielding her throne to Death!

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

OF THE

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Sandwich, 3rd November, 1857.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment,

The Roll was called.

Present:—Theodore Malott, Esquire, Warden, and Messrs. Bondy, Brush, Cunningham, Flanagan, Leggatt, Marentette, Wigle and Wood bridge.

The first business before the Council being the subject of the £30,000 By-Law,

The returns of the votes of the several Municipalities, comprising the County of Essex, taken on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1857, upon the proposed By-Law, "To raise by way of loan, the sum of £30,000 for opening Town Lines and improving County Roads, within the County of Essex," were read as follows:—

MUNICIPALITIES.

For.	Against.
Amherstburg.	Anderdon.
	Colchester.
	Gosfield.
	Maidstone.
	Mersea.
	Rochester.
	Sandwich.
	Tilbury West.
	Windsor.
For the By-Law—1.	Against it—9.

The Maps and Specifications relating to the opening of the Town Lines were produced, and the Specifications and Estimates were read.

Notices of motions were given.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Flanagan, that the Council adjourn, to meet again at 10 o'clock, A. M. tomorrow.

Carried.

J. H. WILKINSON, County Clerk. THEODORE MALOTT, Warden.

SECOND DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Roll was called.

Present: Theodore Malott, Esquire Warden, and Messrs. Bondy, Brush, Cunningham, Flanagan, Marentette, Wigle, and Woodbridge.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Woodbridge brought up the subject of the River Cunard Bridge, against which a presentment had been made at the last assizes; laid over for consideration this afternoon.

Moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Council adjourn, to meet again at half past one o'clock this afternoon.

Carried.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being present.

Mr. Woodbridge presented the Petition of Lawrence Kane and others, which upon certain explanations was withdrawn.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Macdonell, that leave be granted to introduce a By-Law, entitled "A By-Law to grant further time to the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, to construct the line of road set forth and described in the charter of the said Company."

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the eighth rule be suspended in order to facilitate the dispatch of business.

Carried.

The Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Brush in the chair.

The By-Law, entitled "A By-Law to grant farther time to the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, to construct the line of road set forth and described in the charter of the said company," was read a second time, clause by clause.

The Council resumed, and the Chairman reports By-Law without amendment.

The By Law, entitled "A By-Law to grant further time to the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, to construct the line of road set forth and described in the charter of the said Company," was read a third time.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the By-Law do now pass.

Carried.

Mr. Flanagan presented the Petition of Louis Dube and others praying that a Petition be sent to each branch of the Legislature praying for the repeal of Chapter 12, Section 16, of 20th Victoria.

Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Marentette, that Messrs. Brush, Woodbridge and Macdonnell be a Committee to draft a petition to the Provincial Parliament, praying for the repeal of a certain Act of Parliament, namely, Chapter 12, Section 16, of 20th Victoria, which prevents the running at large within certain distances of the Great Western Railway, of cattle, and that the same be read at this session.

Carried.

Mr. Macdonnell presented the Petition of S. S. Macdonnell, and others praying for the establishment of a Grammar School in Windsor.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the Council adjourn to meet again at 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

Carried.

J. H. WILKINSON, County Clerk. THEODORE MALOTT, Warden.

THIRD DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Sandwich, 5th November, 1857.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Roll was called.

Present: Theodore Malott, Esquire, Warden, and Messrs. Bondy, Brush, Caldwell, Cunningham, Flanagan, Leggatt, Macdonnell, Marentette, Wigle and Woodbridge.

Mr. Woodbridge again brought up the subject of the River Cunard Bridge.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that the sum of £100 be granted out of the County funds, to assist the Townships of Anderdon and Sandwich, to build a New Bridge across the River Cunard.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Brush, that leave be granted to introduce a By-Law, entitled "A By-Law to establish a County Grammar School, in the Town of Amherstburg."

Carried.

The By-Law was then introduced and read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that a chair be provided for the Warden. That water pipes be added to the tanks in the Goal; and that a partition be put up before the front entrance of the Prison, for the better protection of the prisoners.

Carried.

The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the whole.

Mr. Leggatt in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Macdonnell, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the By Law, entitled "A By-Law to establish a County Grammar School at the village of Windsor to be styled the Windsor County Grammar School," be read a second time.

Carried.

The By-Law was then read clause by clause, and carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the By-Law, entitled "A By-Law to establish a County Grammar School in the Town of Amherstburg," be read a second time.

Carried.

The By-Law was then read clause by clause, and carried.

The Council resumed, and the Chairman reports By-Laws without amendments.

The By Law, entitled "A By-Law to establish a County Grammar School, at the village of Windsor, to be styled the Windsor County Grammar School," was read a third time.

Moved by Mr. Macdonnell, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the By-Law do now pass.

Carried,

The By-Law, entitled "A By-Law to establish a County Grammar School, in the Town of Amherstburg," was read a third time.

Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the By-Law do now pass.

Carried.

Mr. Wigle presented the Petition of Charles Pinney Esq., C. E., which was read.

The Committee appointed to draft a Petition to both houses of Parliament praying for the repeal of the 16th sec. of the Act 20, Vic., Cap 12, handed in the draft of a Petition which was read, and approved. Ordered to be forwarded to both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Woodbridge presented the draft of a Petition to the Imperial Houses of Lords and Commons in relation to the Hudson Bay Territory.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Leggatt, that the Petition be adopted and that Col. The Hon. John Prince be requested to forward it to the Imperial Parliament.

Carried.

The subject of Mr. Thomas Wright's claim being brought up,

Moved by Mr. Macdonell, seconded by Mr. Woodbridge, that the Warden be authorized to issue his warrant, for the amount of Mr. Wright's account for Surveying the Town Lines of Essex.

And that Mr. Wright's report be published in the Journal of the Proceedings of this Council.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Council adjourn, to meet again at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Carried.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being present.

Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Marentette, that leave be granted to introduce a By-Law to assume the second concession line from the Middle Road, to Lake St. Clair in the Township of Rochester as a County Road."

Carried.

The By-Law was then introduced and read a first time.

The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the whole.

Wigle in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the By-Law, entitled "A By-Law to assume the second concession line from the Middle Road to Lake St. Clair, in the Township of Rochester, as a County Road," be read a second time.

Carried.

The By-Law was then read clause by clause and carried.

The Council resumed and the chairman reports By-Law without amendment.

The By-Law was then read a third time.

Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the By-Law, entitled "A By-Law to assume the second concession line from the Middle Road to Lake St. Clair in the Township of Rochester as a County Road," do now pass.

Carried.

A Communication from Charles Baby Esq., and another from Col. Prince, relating to the suit brought by this Council against the Estate of the late Fabien Parent were read, in which they discharged the said Estate from any costs in said suit.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Bondy, that the liberal offer of Messrs. Prince and Baby be recorded in the minutes of this Council and that a copy of the same be sent to the counties of Kent and Lampton.

Carried

Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Leggatt, that the Warden and Mr. Macdonell, be instructed to examine into the discrepancy which appears to exist between the Inspector General's account and that of the County Treasurer and to report thereon at the next session of this Council.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Petition of Mr. Pinney be laid over to the next session of this Council for further consideration.

Carried.

The Committee on Finance presented their report, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Bartlett was admitted within the bar of the House, in order to make certain explanations in relation to the Grammer School at Amherstburg.

Moved by Mr. Woodbridge, seconded by Mr. Flanagan, that the Council adjourn *sine die.*

J. H. WILKINSON, County Clerk. THEODORE MALOTT, Warden.

The New Broom.

It sweeps clean, of course. When were new brooms ever known to do otherwise? Mrs. Switch had purchased that broom after a week of threatening, and against her usual practice had put down the price in smooth fips and delapidated cents. When John Switch came home from the shop, Mrs. Switch had to show him the article, and in his presence, to sweep the floor she had already gone over at least six times. John liked household comfort; but he was not a man to give an expression to enthusiastic admiration of anything or anybody. A quiet, cautious man was John. Mrs. Switch did her best to extort some praise for her purchase. She twisted and turned the broom before John's eyes, while she expatiated on its merits, then got up and brought in her old stump of a broom to make a comparison.

To all her remarks John gave a nodding assent, but nothing more.—Finally, Mrs. Sa exhibited signs of getting in a huff. To work it off, *perhaps*, she swept the floor again. In the meantime John was hungry, and his dinner hour was dwindling to minutes. After looking at the operation of sweeping where there was no dirt for some time, and casting anxious glances at the empty table, he ventured to suggest, in a mild way, that dinner was a meal he came home prepared to eat, and if there was to be none, he might as well put on his hat and go back to the shop.—Mrs. S. was not a woman of whom it could be said that was "slow to wrath."

The want of admiration on the part of her husband of a purchase she took so much at heart, had nettled the good woman, and she merely honored the remark of John with an indignant glance, after shooting which, she went on with sweeping. This was rather more than Mrs. S. could stand in this mood. Up went the broom, and this time it did sweep clean—for it swept John clean out of the house. The sequel was John swore, and never returned. Moral.—Never stretch the virtue of an article to extremes. Sweeping too clean left Mrs. S. a grass widow.

The French Wizard and the Arabs.

Every one has seen or heard speak of the great Robert Houdin. Besides being the prince of conjurers, he is an able mathematician and mechanician, and his electric clock, made for the Hotel de Ville of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is not generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art—probably the first time that a conjurer had been called upon to exercise his profession in Government employ.

Some details of his expedition have just been published. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the marabouts, an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clumsy tricks and impostures these marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to expose their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible talent. One of the great pretensions of the marabout was invulnerability. At the moment a loaded musket was fired at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few cabalistic words and the weapon did not go off. Houdin detected the trick and showed that the touch-hole was plugged. The Arab wizard was furious and abused his French rival. "You may revenge yourself," quietly replied Houdin; "ask a pistol, load it yourself: here are bullets, put one in the barrel, but before doing so mark it with your knife." The Arab did as he was told. "You are quite certain now," said Houdin, "that the pistol is loaded and will go off.—Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorise you?" "You are my enemy," coldly replied the Arab; "I will kill you." Without replying, Houdin stuck an apple on the point of a knife, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew far away, and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of the knife, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute from stupefaction; the marabout bowed before his superior; "Allah is great!" he said; "I am vanquished."

Instead of the bottle from which, in Europe, Robert Houdin pours an endless stream of every description of wine and liquors, he called for an empty bowl, which he kept continually full of boiling coffee, but few of the Arabs would taste it, for they made sure that it came direct from the devil's own coffee pot. He then told them that it was in his power to deprive them of all strength, and to restore it to them at will, and he produced a small box, so light that a child could lift it with his finger; but it suddenly became so heavy that the strongest man present could not raise it; and the Arabs, who prize physical strength above everything, looked with terror at the great magician who, they doubted not, could annihilate them by the mere exertion of his will. They expressed this belief; Houdin confirmed them in it, and promised that on a day appointed, he would convert one of them into smoke. The day came, the throng was prodigious; a fanatical marabout had agreed to give himself up to the sorcerer. They made him stand on a table, and covered him with a transparent gauze; then Houdin and another person lifted the table by the two ends, and the Arab disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The terror of the spectators was indescribable; they rushed out of the place, and ran a long distance before some of the boldest returned to look after the marabout. They found him near the place where he had been evaporated; but he could tell them nothing, and was like a drunken man, ignorant of what had happened to him. Thenceforward Houdin was venerated and the marabouts were despised; the object of the French Government was completely attained.

The fashion of "testimonials" having, it appears, infested even the Arabs, a number of chiefs presented the great French conjurer with a piece of Arab writing, wonderfully decorated, hyperbolical and eulogistic, and to which they were so attentive as to append a French translation. Besides this memorial of his Algerian trip, Houdin has a rosary which he one day borrowed from an Arab to perform a trick with, and which the owner, persuaded that Sheitan in person was before him, refused to receive back.

Courting an Old Maid.

Some men may discourse most elaborately upon the art of angling, disputing warmly and pertinaciously concerning the relative merits of soft crab and clam as a bait, or what ought to be the shape of a hook—others can boast if they choose of their fast horses, get in raptures at the magnificent action of the bob tail bay, betting their lives he can make his miles in 2.40 and be ready to back the opinion by putting up the funds—or others again, having a more exalted idea of human felicity, may tell you of the ecstatic bliss one experiences in sporting of a widow (card-wise and revolvers included; but oh ye gods and little fishes, what is to be compared to the pleasure unalloyed of courting a prim, coy old maid, (the term is not applied as commonly used, for of a variety, the gems of the sex are those that are styled old maids.)

Ah! the ineffable rapture—the joy unspeakable—the wild delight of stealing a kiss from the mesmeric plump lips of unsuspecting Miss Dimity. And who can describe the all-overish sensation so singularly fixing itself upon, and gradually stealing over him, when he hears the sound—"Now don't, sir—oh don't, Mr. Brown—don't"—as he attempts to seize the hand that she fain would use to conceal the rose (a little faded to be sure) blossoming on her chaste cheeks.

If the man almost confirmed in bad habits would be reclaimed, rely upon it as the speediest and safest way is to address an old maid, for she will as kindly and unerringly point out the remedies for ill practices, as apply such restoratives to a pair of dilapidated unmentionables as are needed. Its really a comfort (provided you are minus muddy feet, or wish to avoid a look of undisguised horror) to visit the premises presided over by such a fair one—every thing is in such apple-pie order. And so feelingly and urgently does she speak of the necessity of guarding against exposure—that you are led to ejaculate—"Oh woman, thy gentleness and foresight are indeed blessings to reckless male humanity."

Expatiate, if you will, upon sparkling eyes and ruby lips, but should you desire sensible courting (doubtless a misnomer) try an old maid, and a wager for it, you will find something substantial, if the expression be allowable.

VICTORIA AS A PATTERN.—One of our Philadelphia exchanges—we cannot say which—in an article on the absurdity of American women running after foreign fashions, notions, &c., remarks, after alluding to the admiration which has entered upon Eugenie, as follows:—

Victoria, Queen of England, is a safer model for our women, if they must go across the Atlantic and into places for their exemplars. She is a sound hearted, well-behaved, kind woman. She takes interest in whatever is calculated to do good. She dresses with queenly simplicity. She tries to make her subjects contented and prosperous. She sympathizes with the poor, and binds up broken, burdened hearts. Her

children she rears with care; training them in the knowledge that they are only flesh and blood, like the rest. But then Victoria isn't fast enough, dashing enough, dressy enough, for our women. She really don't even set a single fashion. And we firmly believe that some of our matrons and maidens would rather go with Eugenie to a bull fight, than with Victoria to a cottage, where there is suffering to be relieved and misery to be driven away.

Investigations into Title.---Responsibility of Lawyers.

[From the Law Journal.]

We think it our duty to call the attention of the profession generally to a case tried at the Fall Assizes for the County of Simcoe, before Mr. Justice Hagarty

As questions of law arising out of the suit have yet to be argued and decided by the Court, we refrain at present from offering any opinion thereon, and confine ourselves to a mere statement of the facts, in order that those whom it may concern may be made aware at the earliest moment, of the extent of their responsibility in the opinion of jurors, if not also in the eye of the law, and govern themselves accordingly. The suit to which we have reference was brought by John Moss against John Strathy, as an attorney, for negligence and want of due care and knowledge in making search into the title to five acres of land, which plaintiff was at the time of the alleged retainer about purchasing from one Perry, and which he afterwards did purchase on the faith, as it was averred, of the representations as to title made by defendant. It appeared that, in 1852, the Sheriff of the County of Simcoe sold three acres of land belonging to said Perry for taxes. In 1854 (before the three years then allowed for redemption had expired) Perry agreed to sell the plaintiff five acres, including the three above mentioned, for £25 an acre, and plaintiff employed and retained defendant to look after the matter and get him a good title." Defendant made search in the Registry office, and found that the title as there shown was defective, and the purchase was accordingly completed. In 1857, one Wm Graham, the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale, took out his deed, and recorded it, thereby becoming the absolute owner of the land. The Plaintiff having re-sold the five acres, a search was made, and the sale for taxes became, for the first time known to plaintiff, who brought his action against defendant, to recover the damages sustained by him consequent upon the loss of the three acres. In defence, both the negligence and retainer were denied—and questions as to what would constitute the former, and be sufficient as proof of the latter, were mooted—and the only one left to the Jury was that of damages. A verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff for £90.

Whatever be the result of this suit—whether the verdict be sustained or not, it certainly is a lesson to the profession should profit. The responsibility which persons assume when they take upon themselves the duty of advising a purchaser as to whether or not the title of vendor is perfect and free from incumbrance does not appear to be sufficiently comprehended. It would seem to be the duty of the latter to decline to have a perfect understanding, evidenced by writing, of the exact nature and extent of the services required to be performed by the party retained. A strict attention to this precaution may save the loss of thousands of pounds. We believe that searches in the office of the Register and Sheriff are all that it is enstomary to make; and at the trial several legal gentlemen who were examined gave evidence to that effect. The learned Judge also said he was free to confess that in a long practice he had never made search in the Treasurer's office—and that he had no hesitation in mentioning this to the Jury as the sole question was that of damages. We may have occasion to refer to the matter again, but as a further precaution we would now remind our professional readers of the existence of the Statute, whereby lands are to be bound by the registration in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, of *any instrument* creating a debt to the Crown: (14 & 15 Vic. cap. 9.)

Has the Seat of Government been Chosen!

We have on several occasions expressed our belief that no decision as to the future Seat of Government would be announced until after a general election. The shameful trick by which the imbecile Ministry evaded the performance of their duty, would, recoil upon their own heads, if the Province of Canada learn before an election that they had been victimized by an ignorant, wrongheaded, or badly-advised Colonial Secretary. The reasons and the arguments likely to prevail in Downing street, are precisely those that have least weight in this country, where the question is understood. Therefore, a decision was arrived at before Sir Edmund Head left England, and if, as has been strongly rumoured, the far off city of Ottawa is the chosen locality, we may be assured that no official will announce the fact until the Legislature have made their threatened appeal to the country. We are confirmed in the view by the nervous anxiety of the chief organ to induce a belief that no decision has yet been made. A story has been in circulation, and extensively credited, that the location of the Seat of Government will be made the subject of a more important question of a Federal Union of the Provinces, said to be under consideration. The people of Quebec, putting faith in this solution, have announced that their choice is to be the seat of the Federal Government. But as the people of Canada have not yet had the opportunity of declaring what they have not been consulted even as to their views, hypothetically, of the matter, the story has attracted little notice out of Quebec. The "popular" ministry, however, cannot afford to allow even this rumour to float uncontradicted. The organ is instructed to mystify the whole affair as follows:

"Unless we are grossly misinformed, her Majesty's Imperial Government has not had under its consideration any question relating to a Federal Union of these Provinces; and there is no reason to suppose that any such question will be complicated or mixed up with that of the permanent Seat of the Canadian Government. We take it for granted, that her Majesty the Queen, will, in her own good time, carry out the pledge given to the Province in the despatch of Mr. Labouchere, the Colonial Secretary, and make selection of a new and permanent capital for united Canada."

Sir Edmund Head, then, we are to understand, has left behind him information on this important subject. It must still be kept in *mufti* to serve the personal ends of the corrupt crew with which he has surrounded himself. A "new and permanent capital," "will" be selected in "good time." Why does the organ not tell the country in so many words, if it be definite information has yet been made? The reason is obvious: it would not be so easy to wriggle out of the difficulty, when it shall appear hereafter, by a reference to dates, that the decision was made before the Governor General left England, but suppressed with a view to serve the ministry at the elections.

That Mr. Labouchere is still in doubt, after all the addresses and deputations he has received, after his long interviews with the Attorney General and Governor General, is not very likely. We are inclined to believe that either the place is already selected, or he is determined to remit the matter back to the Canadian Legislature, where it properly belongs.—*Globe.*

The Crisis in New York!

STOCKS IMPROVING.

Thursday, Oct. 5—p.m.

Stocks were quite buoyant and active to day, and the market was strong for a majority of the leading securities. The corner on New York Central is getting rather close, and the contest for supremacy between bulls and bears grows interesting. At the opening sales the efforts to depress prices were vigorous, and for a time partially successful; but at the second call the buyers had the field again, and succeeded in establishing a quotation full one per cent above Saturday's. Perry agreed to sell the plaintiff five acres, including the three above mentioned, for £25 an acre, and plaintiff employed and retained defendant to look after the matter and get him a good title." Defendant made search in the Registry office, and found that the title as there shown was defective, and the purchase was accordingly completed. In 1857, one Wm Graham, the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale, took out his deed, and recorded it, thereby becoming the absolute owner of the land. The Plaintiff having re-sold the five acres, a search was made, and the sale for taxes became, for the first time known to plaintiff, who brought his action against defendant, to recover the damages sustained by him consequent upon the loss of the three acres. In defence, both the negligence and retainer were denied—and questions as to what would constitute the former, and be sufficient as proof of the latter, were mooted—and the only one left to the Jury was that of damages. A verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff for £90.

Whatever be the result of this suit—whether the verdict be sustained or not, it certainly is a lesson to the profession should profit. The responsibility which persons assume when they take upon themselves the duty of advising a purchaser as to whether or not the title of vendor is perfect and free from incumbrance does not appear to be sufficiently comprehended. It would seem to be the duty of the latter to decline to have a perfect understanding, evidenced by writing, of the exact nature and extent of the services required to be performed by the party retained. A strict attention to this precaution may save the loss of thousands of pounds. We believe that searches in the office of the Register and Sheriff are all that it is enstomary to make; and at the trial several legal gentlemen who were examined gave evidence to that effect. The learned Judge also said he was free to confess that in a long practice he had never made search in the Treasurer's office—and that he had no hesitation in mentioning this to the Jury as the sole question was that of damages. We may have occasion to refer to the matter again, but as a further precaution we would now remind our professional readers of the existence of the Statute, whereby lands are to be bound by the registration in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, of *any instrument* creating a debt to the Crown: (14 & 15 Vic. cap. 9.)

Has the Seat of Government been Chosen!

We have on several occasions expressed our belief that no decision as to the future Seat of Government would be announced until after a general election. The shameful trick by which the imbecile Ministry evaded the performance of their duty, would, recoil upon their own heads, if the Province of Canada learn before an election that they had been victimized by an ignorant, wrongheaded, or badly-advised Colonial Secretary. The reasons and the arguments likely to prevail in Downing street, are precisely those that have least weight in this country, where the question is understood. Therefore, a decision was arrived at before Sir Edmund Head left England, and if, as has been strongly rumoured, the far off city of Ottawa is the chosen locality, we may be assured that no official will announce the fact until the Legislature have made their threatened appeal to the country. We are confirmed in the view by the nervous anxiety of the chief organ to induce a belief that no decision has yet been made. A story has been in circulation, and extensively credited, that the location of the Seat of Government will be made the subject of a more important question of a Federal Union of the Provinces, said to be under consideration. The people of Quebec, putting faith in this solution, have announced that their choice is to be the seat of the Federal Government. But as the people of Canada have not yet had the opportunity of declaring what they have not been consulted even as to their views, hypothetically, of the matter, the story has attracted little notice out of Quebec. The "popular" ministry, however, cannot afford to allow even this rumour to float uncontradicted. The organ is instructed to mystify the whole affair as follows:

"Unless we are grossly misinformed, her Majesty's Imperial Government has not had under its consideration any question relating to a Federal Union of these Provinces; and there is no reason to suppose that any such question will be complicated or mixed up with that of the permanent Seat of the Canadian Government. We take it for granted, that her Majesty the Queen, will, in her own good time, carry out the pledge given to the Province in the despatch of

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

November.

Th. 12.—Montreal taken, 1775. Charles Kemble died, 1854. Grand celebration of the Grand Trunk, opening at Montreal, 1856. Sun rises 6.51, sets 4.37. Sun on Meridian, 11h. 44m 22sec.

F. 13.—Quebec taken, 1759. Wolfe returned from the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence and encamped at French Mills, 1813. Carran died, 1817.

S. 14.—Source of the Nile discovered, 1770.

Sun. 15.—William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham born, 1708. Sir William Herschel born, 1738. Great fire in St. John's, 1845.—The Emperor Napoleon closed the Paris Exhibition, 1855.

M. 16.—Romney born, 1577. James Fergusson died, 1775. New Moon. Michaelmas term.

T. 17.—Her Majesty, Queen Charlotte of Great Britain died, 1818. Lafayette died, 1834. Railway bridge crossing the Montreal and Brockville section of the Grand Trunk Railway opened, 1855.

W. 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. Sir Walter Raleigh born, 1735. Cortes sailed for Mexico, 1780.

Ed. Advertisements must be sent in for inserting before 10am on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

SENTENCES ON MOSES R. CUMMINGS AND SAMUEL D. ROSS.

Monday, Nov. 9.

THE BANK ROBBERY.—At the opening of the Court of this morning, the crown prosecutor James Duggan, Esq., moved that the sentence of the court be now passed upon Moses R. Cummings. The prisoner was accordingly placed at the bar, and in reply to the usual question, Have you any reason why sentence should not now be passed upon you? he replied that he could only say that though he had been found guilty of the charge of embezzlement, in his own heart he knew that he had no intention of permanently depriving his employers of their property.—He has been employed for fourteen years as a bank clerk, ninety-six of one and five years in another office, and this was the first charge that had ever been brought against him, and as such was the case, as this was the first offence, he trusted his lordship would be as merciful to him as he possibly could.

His Honour said—Since the jury retired their verdict in this case, his (the prisoner's) learned counsel suggested some points of law which might make the legality of the verdict questionable, but he (the learned judge) had taken every pains to investigate it, and there was no doubt of the propriety of it in his mind. In addition to his own opinion he had also that of the Lord Chief Justice, who having given a very considerable portion of his time to the legal consideration of the question, had looked into all the authorities, and their opinions were both in unison. This being the case, let fall it be duty to pass sentence. Then came the painful consideration of the amount of punishment. He could not shut his eyes to the fact that the prisoner had occupied a situation of responsibility and trust, that he had a good education, and moved in a respectable sphere of life. It was the duty of a judge to consider in what consisted the chief vice of the present age, and then to consider also whether it was not required that an example should be made in order to afford protection to those whose property had to be entrusted to the control of others. Had the case not been of such a peculiar character, where he could not help but reflect that it was only a few months since, in England, persons higher in station than the prisoner, who were imagined to be strictly religious and of high moral worth, were found to have been false to their trust, and when he recalled to his mind that the courts were overwhelmed with business, though it necessary to inflict a sentence of transportation for life, he felt it necessary that if a similar case should occur here, it would not do to let it be supposed that we were content with a lower moral standard than in England. The crime of which the prisoner had been found guilty was one of too frequent occurrence.

A few month ago the name of Redpath was familiar to every one in the British Empire, and here in this country we saw the cashier of a bank, flying away with the property of his employers, and in the prisoner's case as clerk, who had in his own admission, been employed and trusted for fourteen years, making use of money which had been entrusted to him. When he considered the only way in which society could be protected against the conduct of individuals was by the law being fully carried out, and when he recollected that if he were by leniency to cause it to be believed that the Courts were afraid or unwilling to sentence a prisoner on account of the pain it must occasion, not only to himself, but to the innocent beings who must suffer by the punishment, he was by no way to a feeling of that sort, it would encourage the commission of crime. He (the learned judge) had reflected anxiously upon the recommendation of mercy made by the jury. He would forward the recommendation to the proper quarter, and he should say that the sentence he unwillingly made by a jury who had patiently considered the case. For his own part he felt it was his duty to pass that sentence which would satisfy the demands of society, and it would be well for those who were present as well as the prisoner, who might from it learn that evil only reflect, that when once they take one step out of the path of duty, they never, perhaps, can retrace it; and crime of the worst kind may follow. But for the breach of trust into which the prisoner was unfortunately led, depending upon the representations of friends, who had left him in the position in which he now stood, he might still have been respectable and respected. It was not a slight thing to be obliged to sentence the prisoner to a punishment which would, for a time at least, deprive his family of their protector. He might easily enlarge upon this topic, but he trusted the example thus afforded would be a lesson to the whole community, and that the sentence the Court would impose would have the effect of deterring some who might be contemplating a breach of trust under the impression that they were thereby not amenable to the law. "The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the Provincial Penetentiary for a term of five years with hard labor."

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—Samuel David Ross was then placed at the bar.—He made no remarks. The Judge in passing sentence said:—The law in your case leaves me no discretion as to the amount of punishment to be inflicted upon you. The Government has secured the exclusive right of conveying letters at their own risk, in one sense, but at the risk of all those who send letters by them in another. And where the Government take from the public the right of any branch of industry, they have also felt it to be necessary to give as great protection as possible. It is with that view and on that principle, that an offence which might, under other circumstances, be but a petty larceny, is punished with tenfold severity. In this respect the legislature have been stringent in their provisions. In almost every case except where the extreme penalty of death is incurred, some discretion as to the amount of punishment is left to the court; but in this, and some few other cases no discretion whatever has been left: they have strictly said, whoever offends against this law shall receive this precise punishment. They have not left it to each court and climate—to other circumstances or previous character might not mitigate the penalty; all they have said is that for him that has offended as you have, there is but one punishment, and that is imprisonment for life in the Penetentiary. I have no authority or any other alternative than to pass that sentence.

The prisoner, who is a fine looking young man of about five and twenty, sank down upon the seat in the dock, apparently almost insensible. He was, by the aid of several constables, assisted out of court.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—At eight o'clock on last Thursday evening, His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lady Head arrived at the Bay Street Station. The Canadian Rifles formed the Guard of Honor. His Excellency, on his arrival, was received by the Hon. Colonel Tacon and other members of the Executive Council There were also in attendance the officers of various Volunteer Companies among others, Colonel de Salaberry, Captains Nicholson and Feehan, &c, &c. There was also a large attendance of Citizens, who warmly welcomed His Excellency on his landing from the cars, and again when he entered the carriage for Government House.

MR. Manley, the night station-master in London, C. W. was put on his trial in that city, on the 5th instant, for allowing one Sheridan, a cattle dealer, to escape, where by a collision took place. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. He has not yet been sentenced.—There is a strong feeling in his favour in London.

INCREASE OF RAILROAD FARE.—The Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads have increased their rates of fare. The fare from New York to Chicago will be $24; from Buffalo to Chicago $15; from Buffalo to Detroit $6 50; from Detroit to Chicago $8 50.

It is rumoured that the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company have received, by the Persia, a consignment of specie, and that the works upon the road are to be prosecuted with vigor.

Fourteen hundred journeyman printers have been thrown out of employment in New York, during the last fortnight. They are flocking by hundreds to Washington.

The money pressure is affecting the price of slaves in the United States. The New York *Herald* says that since the crisis commenced they have fallen fully ten per cent in value.

THE ERIE AND ONT. RIO RAILROAD.—The Erie and Ontario Railway has stopped for the season, without the Company giving the public a day's notice of their intention to do so, causing both great dissappointment and loss to the merchants and others in Niagara who had their goods to get to and numerous matters of business to attend before winter commenced, and which if the Company had the manners and decency to notify them of their intention to close the road, would have been provided for within the time given.—*Niagara Mail.*

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO THE ROBINSON HALL.—On Friday night last, a fire broke out in the Robinson Hall, and Mr. Church, one of the ever vigilant burglers of fire brigade, having scented the scurn, assistance was speedily at hand. The hall was entered and it was found that a bundle of clothes had been placed in the garret and set on fire. This bundle, however, instead igniting the rafters, one would suppose was the intention of the incendiary, burnt through the floor of the garret, and from thence to the next floor also. Before the fire spread the firemen succeeded in suppressing it, and totally extinguish it.—*London (C. W) Prot.*

STATE OF THE POOR IN QUEBEC.—The following cases appeared in the Recorder's Court in Quebec:—Jane Robinson, a tall young woman of the town, charged with having that morning left a month's rent unpaid, and by a jury who had patiently considered the case. For his own part he felt it was his duty to pass that sentence which would satisfy the demands of society, and it would be well for those who were present as well as the prisoner, who might from it learn that evil only reflect, that when once they take one step out of the path of duty, they never, perhaps, can retrace it; and crime of the worst kind may follow. But for the breach of trust into which the prisoner was unfortunately led, depending upon the representations of friends, who had left him in the position in which he now stood, he might still have been respectable and respected. It was not a slight thing to be obliged to sentence the prisoner to a punishment which would, for a time at least, deprive his family of their protector. He might easily enlarge upon this topic, but he trusted the example thus afforded would be a lesson to the whole community, and that the sentence the Court would impose would have the effect of deterring some who might be contemplating a breach of trust under the impression that they were thereby not

now amount to about $75,000, having been reduced within three months from over $200,000 to that amount.

They will be able to pay up every cent and have a surplus of $100,000. They are now paying depositors in the best class of notes, such as choose to take them, and wait for their pay until such time as the best business men shall be able to meet such demands against them.

We regret to announce this suspension, but the causes that led to it are very apparent, and are such as no ordinary foresight or prudence could prevent or control We hope soon to chronicle their resumption —*Detroit Tribune*

DAY OF HUMILIATION.—We are happy to observe that the Governor General has issued his proclamation, naming Friday, the 27th day of November instant, to be observed through the province as a day of general Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer to God for the success of our armies in restoring tranquility to India.

Professor Hind and several of the members of his party have returned from their explorations in the Hudson's Bay territory. They travelled over an immense tract of country, which they describe in glowing terms both as regards soil and climate.—Their labors are likely to be attended with very important results. The public will look anxiously for an authentic narrative of their explorations.

Capt. Van Vliet, the confidential agent of the Government, lately returned from Salt Lake City reports that the Mormons declare that the United States troops shall not enter the city, and that Brigham Young expresses the determination to burn the prairies, and thus deprive the animals connected with the expedition of subsistence. Young also says he will burn the city, if necessary, before he will submit to the demands of Government.

The *Journal de Quebec* pronounces formally against a confederation of the Provinces; because, he argues, that the interest of Lower Canada are better protected by the present act of union, than they possibly could be under any form of confederation. Rather than consent to the union of all the provinces, he would accept of representation based upon population, and consider it a boon. His chief reason for opposing changes lies in his dread of an ungenerous policy towards Lower Canada by the mother country.

HER GOLD TROUBLED HER.—The following anecdote connected with the suspension of specie payment by the city banks, is related by the editor of the Canada Bank Note Reporter: "The day the suspension of specie payment took place in Boston, an elderly lady called at our office and wished to exchange two hundred dollars, Molson's Bank, for American gold. We told the lady that the banks had all ceased to pay specie and quite as safe as the *gold.* She however insisted upon the exchange which we made for her. After we made the exchange she kept running into our office, ring ring if the times were coming good again; at length we replied in the affirmative; she at once pulled from her pocket the two hundred dollars of gold and demanded the two hundred dollars of Molson's Bank, which we gave her, saying she was tired of lugging the gold around. The gold had been a great trouble to her, she could not sleep nights with a bag of gold in her bosom, fearing she might be robbed. We simply give this as one of the incidents which happen in life, showing the very great inconvenience and danger of keeping gold about their persons."

The Hamilton "Spectator" states that within a few miles of that city, near Lancaster, is a cascade, falling down a ledge of rocks one hundred feet, the waters of which have a petrifying power, which is exhibited in the conversion of mosses and ferns, growing upon and near the rocks Whenever anything is placed within the waters touches the moss, its tips, yet green, are found turned to rock, and the ferns, dropping their leaves upon the rocks, and wet with the spray, are converted to stone. Not far from this spot are sulphur springs of peculiar excellence.

A London (England) paper says:—On Saturday, at the parish Church of Marylebone, the popular eccentric comedian, Sir William Don, took unto himself, "for better or for worse," Miss Emily Sanders, whose celebrity as a comic actress has been long spread over the United States, as well as the provincial towns of England, where she has been for a considerable time associated with Sir William in his starring engagements. The happy Benedict and his fair bride started, after the ceremony, for Southampton.

MR. TEN. BROECK'S 100,000 BET.—As there is much anxiety about as to whether Mr. Ten Broeck won one side of his great one hundred thousand dollar bet, by the victory of Prioress on the 13th October, we will state that Pryor lost it, by the withdrawal of Prior from that race. The bet was made with Mr. T. B. by Mr. Davies, commonly known as "the Leviathan," from his immense wagers, and was to this effect; to wit: Mr. Davies bet Mr. Ten Broeck one hundred thousand dollars against one hundred dollars, that Pryor would not win the Czarwitch stakes, and Prioress the Cambridgeshire; and the same bet over again that Pryor did not win the first and Belvidon the second. This virtually was but one bet; and as the Czarwitch depended in both cases upon Pryor, it became really a bet of $100,000 against $100. The following week, the result is, that Mr. Ten Broeck has been called upon to pay Mr. Davies two hundred dollars.—*Porter's Spirit.*

SUSPENSION OF C. & A. IVES, BANKERS.—The town was taken by surprise this morning by the announcement that the old and responsible Banking Firm had been forced to suspend. Such is the fact. They have paid depositors until they have no money left, while they hold any quantity of the best paper, past due. The fact that those for whom they discounted are unable to pay, explains the cause of the unsolicited suspension.

The Messrs. Ives are making out a statement to be submitted to the public, we understand, which will fully explain their position. Their assets are said to be largely in excess of their liabilities Their deposits

Central American the Special Mission.

On a fair estimate it would cost us about two columns and a half of space, and fill it unprofitably, were we to attempt to fish order out of chaos, and set before our readers the troubled condition into which Nicaragua and Costa Rican affairs have turned led. The truth is that a good understanding once established, as we trust it now is, between the United States and Great Britain, and our right of way across the Isthmus being secured, the end of all the intrigues and speculations in hand concerns us very slightly in a national point of view. Still we anticipate with satisfaction the arrival of an experienced diplomist, charged to settle on the spot such open questions as admit of final arrangement. And that Sir William Gore Ousely, K.C.B., has had experience enough in dealing with minor powers, may be seen in the records of his public life.—Commencing his official career exactly forty years ago, namely in November, 1817, he was during several years our Charge d'Affaires at the then important Mission of Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, and was subsequently employed on a special mission to Monte Video in 1840, and 47. He retired from regular service several years ago; but having private relations with this country, and being eminently fitted for this special duty, he again carries out the policy of our Foreign Office.

It has been erroneously stated that Sir Gore Ousley's mission might or would clash with the duties of Lord Napier at Washington. Not the least in the world. That they will meet and take counsel together is obviously in the nature of things. Indeed it was at one time in contemplation to employ in Central America, under Lord Napier's immediate direction, a person of official rank altogether subordinate to that of the coming Minister. The little-tattle therefore which was current lately on this subject was altogether out of place.—*N. Y. Albion.*

Washington, Nov. 6.

The Secretary of War received to-day a despatch dated at Fort Leavenworth, that intelligence had been received to the effect that the Mormons were calling into Salt Lake city all their forces from the surrounding country, and were organizing to resist the U. S. troops. Orders had been sent to General Harney to remain at Fort Leavenworth for the present, in case the Mormons use the troops. Another large force under the command of Gen. Harney, will be immediately ordered to Utah.

Washington, Nov. 7.

The War Department has just received despatches confirmatory of previous reports that the Mormons are bent on resistance to the U. S. troops. The appointments of the army and general preparations are such, that no fears are entertained for the result.

The Administration has received no peculiarly important despatches in relation to the events in Central America, or to Costa Rica. It is understood, however, that the governments may do with regard to these affairs, ou's will pursue an independent American policy without entangling alliances.

New York, Nov. 10.

The City Banks last night resolved to call on the Country Banks for specie, and at the Metropolitan Bank, after Monday, the 16th November. The present accumulation of country currency will be carried by the city banks until the 1st May next.—Fifteen, (15th,) however, be taken upon 1st January, 1st February, 1st March, 1st April, and 1st May, at the rate per cent established after the 1st December. (The proceeds are understood to look to early re-mption, provided the arrangement is agreeable to country banks.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The stomach, by the chemical agency of its solvent fluids, converts the food into order to make it fit for the nutritive functions which fits it for the venous system; the lungs vitalize it. If the stomach is diseased, it cannot produce a healthful element and if the foundations of life is affected, all the streams that flow from it must be poisoned. It is upon the stomach, the great laboratory of the system, the manufacturer of the aliment which subsequently become bone, muscle, sinew, and flesh that Holloway's Pills exercise their salutary influence, curing indigestion in all it shapes, and thus giving a vigorous tone to every dependent organ. This is the philosophy of the health and strength-giving result, all the varieties of the internal diseases accomplished by this powerful remedy.

MACLEAR & Co. have placed upon our table, their Almanac for 1858. This number is not behind the former ones, as regards useful information. A very able article upon the Hudson Bay Territory, and a Railway Map of Canada, are among the many pieces of useful information contained in it. For sale by all booksellers throughout the Province.

Died.

In Sandwich, of Pleurisy, on Monday last, 9th inst., Mr. Joseph Lasaline, aged 62.

DIVISION COURTS, ESSEX.

1st Sandwich, Saturday, 16th Jan., 1858.
2nd Amherstburg, Thursday, 17th Dec., '57.
3rd Kingsville, Monday, 21st Dec., 1857.
4th Colchester, Saturday, 19th Dec., 1857.
5th Mersea, Wednesday, 16th Dec., 1857.
6th Simcoe, Middle Road, Saturday, 23rd January, 1858.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.
MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Nov. 4, 1857.

Flour, best warranted,	$5 50
" 2nd quality,	4 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs,	1 00
Rye Flour, 100lbs,	$0 00 to 1 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel,	4 00
Clover " "	9 00
Corn Meal, 100lbs,	$0 00 to 2 00
Corn, bushel of 56lbs,	0 50
Oats, " " 34lbs,	0 28
Wheat, bushel of 60lbs	$0 90 to 1 00
Barley, 48lbs,	0 50 to 0 75
Hay, per ton,	8 00
Straw per load,	1 00
Potatoes, per bush,	$0 25 to 0 00
Pork, per 100lbs,	5 00
Beef, do	$4 00 to 5 00
Butter, per lb,	0 18

CHINA!!

EFFECT of the MONEY CRISIS!

F. WETHERE & Co., 68 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT will sell their large and splendid stock of

Crockery, China, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Ware

CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c,

At greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH To Parties wishing to purchase any thing in this line, rare opportunity offers to make selections.

Call at our CHINA WAREROOMS,

68 WOODWARD AVENUE,

Five Doors from Jefferson.

DETROIT, MICH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society,

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.		
"	20,	" "
"	25,	" "
"	26,	" "
"	27,	" "
"	28,	" "
"	25, West of Bedford Street	
"	28,	" "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, to the highest bidder, which will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of Dec. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all those acts which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.

Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

JOHN R. LAUGHTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

Will be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every descrip tion, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him for commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

THE Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Heavy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to Alfred DeGrand, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.

Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

Great Britain.

The circular issued from the Colonial office to governors of colonies, impressing upon them the necessity of not neglecting that reasonable amount of warlike preparation during peace which it is desirable should be everywhere maintained, says that otherwise the colonies will be a source of weakness, in so far as it is necessary for the land and sea forces of the mother country to defend them against aggression, and a source of strength if, while they are able to repel any ordinary efforts of an enemy's squadron, they will afford shelter and support to our own forces." This important "circular despatch" is signed by the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the colonial secretary. The circular intimates that the colonies of this country should be able to repel any ordinary attack of an enemy's squadron, and at the same to afford shelter and support to our own forces. The writer impresses upon the governors of colonies the importance of strengthening the circumference of the empire as well as its centre, and requires them to report annually to the officer commanding her Majesty's troops in the locality as far as they can the state of discipline, &c., of any local forces, and the numbers and efficiency of all guns and military stores under their government.

The Court Journal says it is rumoured that the Prince of Wales may possibly visit Canada in the course of next summer.

We (Liverpool Albion) learn that, with a view to the speedy and amicable adjudication of all points of difference between England and the United States, in regard to the Bay Islands, Mosquito protectorate, Guatemala boundary, and other Central American debateable matters, including, perhaps, the Panama transit, a Minister specially accredited by Great Britain to Washington and the Central American Governments will leave this country in the course of a few weeks. If we are correctly informed, the person selected for this important object is one whose diplomatic antecedents give every reasonable assurance of the success of his mission, he being, moreover, personally well known to the President of the United States where he was formerly attache to Sir C. Bagot. Lord Clarendon has chosen him entirely for his fitness, irrespective of party considerations, for he does not belong to the favoured family Whig circle.

A rumour is current, in well informed circles, that Lord Canning will be recalled, if Lord Ellenborough consents to supersede him. It is said, however, that the noble Earl declines to accept the Governor Generalship without he has the power to discard the present Council Company and its officials when he considers it necessary so to do. It is also generally believed that Mr. Vernon Smith no longer presides at the Board of Control.

The Prince of Wales has finished his tour in Germany and Switzerland. On Monday evening his Royal Highness arrived at Dover.

DUBLIN, Tuesday.—Archbishop, Cullen, and other trustees of Maynooth, assembled to day at the Presbytery, Maltborough street, and appointed Doctor Russell President of Maynooth.

News from Nebraska.

CORRECTION OF REPORTS OF RECALL OF GOV. WALKER AND SECY. STANTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

The Nebraska correspondent of the Times writes as follows under date of Oct. 22nd:—"News has just reached here, from our frontier Mormon settlement, on Roop, Fork, Platte River, near the mouth of the Beaver, that some seceders from the Mormon church were flying from the Danite of Salt Lake, reaching that settlement a few days since, bringing the news that a large force of Mormon militia under Brigham Young and H. C. Kimball, were preparing to leave Salt Lake City, with provisions, &c., for a six weeks' campaign in the mountains, and thus if possible to stop the passage of the United States troops. Although the positive destination was secret, yet it was generally supposed that at the pass in the mountains near Bear River Cut Off or at Soda Springs, is the stand would be made with an almost certainly of whipping out the entire force sent amongst them.

In relation to the Kansas despatch received Saturday, the St. Louis correspondent of the associated Press says:—"We have no such intelligence here, and nothing like it was passed through the telegraph office in this city to day. The despatch has internal evidence of its being a hoax. Gov. Walker has troops at Lecompton for the protection of the Constitutional Convention, and if he had not he would scarcely demand it of an officer who has not been in command, and who for some time past has been under arrest. I saw a letter from Secretary Stanton to-night dated Lecompton, October 28th, and it makes no mention of any difficulty."

CONFIRMATION OF THE ABOVE.

Washington, Oct. 31.

It is now ascertained on a specific inquiry that the reports of last night, which were prevalent in usually reliable and well informed circles, of the intention of part of the Administration to remove Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, is without the least foundation.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, 27th July 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,

Colchester

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Presbyterian Manse," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servant' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MERRAY, or

WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS, DOESKINS AND TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,
DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BCOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUNKEN SHOES, (New Style)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SEEE IRON.
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAIN, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

THOMAS A. MEARS,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in that trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

WILLIAM SIMS.

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE.

Pottersville, Colchester, Octr 13th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND

CAPMAKING,

At Frisbie & Co's.,

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 50 by 40; with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER QUELLETTE,

on Sandwich street.

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Poulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal

Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,

DALHOUSIE STREET,

Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,

Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Findings, Mattresses, &c. &c., &c.

Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

Amherstburg, 14th September, 1857.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle & Kolfage,

B. F. DELISLE.

Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HOUSE TO RENT.

HOUSE, OFFICE, STORE, TORONTO.

President - I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : David Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. F. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR, President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. RN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS,

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. B. Sykes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wellbourne, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. E. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,

Charles P. Flatsoe.

JOHN MACRAE,

Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, gone up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCKS, No. 10½ or No. 3.
No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. INGOLS, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from the old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with the best description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to A. McWILKINSON,

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards the department and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Proprietor.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musician's Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 55 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of this work, we are inclined to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address with styles of your business.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,

Musical Publishers, Boston.

To EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of the latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisement (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September, 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,

Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE,

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE, adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture always on hand, and orders respectfully encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr. McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the goods and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the Suit of Chas. Alfred Clarke, and it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had left may, It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action of not over £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, It was ordered by the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virture of the said writ And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,

Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 EA.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney,
James Dunbar, William Dooley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyde. Dennis D Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz:

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share - -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years -	96.
Total - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38,
And for three years - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller, (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to their curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, calling as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic! they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headache,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

* * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly executed to.

J. H. ALLISON,

No. 176 Jefferson Ave

August 5th, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 539 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance to merit a share of to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. DENTEAU.

Detroit, Dec. 1856.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS OF WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

J. J. DENTEAU.

Select Poetry.

The Shopman's Adieu to the Ladies.

TUNE:—"The girls we left behind us."

FAREWELL, sweet ladies, we shall now
No longer have the pleasure
Of sowing you with scrape and bow,
Whist wielding wand and measure.
The cruel Indian mutineers
More fit employment find us;
And in our place, you'll have, my dears,
The girls we leave behind us.

You, with their patience and their time,
Instead of ours, will trifle;
We go to India's distant clime,
To point the Enfield rifle.
Instead of plying scissors' blades,
(The task till now assigned us,)
Which we relinquish to the maids,
The girls we leave behind us.

Up shop steps we must cease to crawl,
And scale the Alps of Delhi,
Which do contain what statesmen call
A genuine *casus belli*.
Against the cruel Sepoys' bands
Our spirit has combined us,
Our old work left to fitter hands,
The girls we leave behind us.

We go, a full revenge to take
For every British martyr,
For which that we our thirst may slake,
We'll give no black beast quarter.
Unless to hang him by the neck,
To make the others mind us,
But ask, for muslin, chintz, or check,
The girls we leave behind us.

Our charge we purpose and intend
To make extremely heavy,
Our bayonets we can recommend
Against the blackguards' levy.
We'll put the goods in lewd or high,
As chance the means may find us,
But seek, if poplins you would buy,
The girls we leave behind us.

With "Any other article?"
Inquiry thrust succeeding,
We shall, on shopman's principle,
Address each tiger bleeding.
Those words wherewith our wares, to press,
The Shop's traditions bind us,
None now will speak to you—unless
The girls we leave behind us.
—*Punch.*

Mirth and Wit.

The French excel all nations in studied equivoque; but give us a Yankee for the unintentional blunder. A Western New York farmer writes as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine:
"RESPECTED SIR:—I went, yesterday, to the fair, at M——; found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of breeds, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

A friend in speaking of California, says: "If you think I am, because I am looking *Fuller* in the *face*."

A friend in speaking of California, says: "If you think I am, because I am looking *Fuller* in the *face*."

"When war's proclaimed, and danger's nigh,
God and the soldier is the people's cry:
When war is o'er and all things righted,
God is forgotten, and the soldier slighted.

Reynolds, the dramatist, observing the thinness of the house, at one of his pieces said; "I suppose it is owing to war." "No," was the reply; "it's owing to the piece."

"What has brought you here, sir?" asked a magistrate of a prisoner. "Two policemen." "Then I suppose liquor had nothing to do with it?" "Yes, sir; they were both drunk."

A culprit being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be recorded against him, replied,—

"He had nothing to say, as too much had been said about it already."

"If ever I reach Heaven," said the eminently pious Dr. Watts, "I expect to find three wonders there. First, to meet some I had not expected to meet there; second, to miss some who I had expected to find there; third, the greatest wonder of all, will be to find myself there!"

In a great storm at sea when the ship's crew were all at prayers, a boy burst into a fit of laughter; being reproved for his ill-timed mirth and asked the reason for it, said he, "I was laughing to think what a hissing the boatswain's red nose will make, when it is coming in the water."

Some men are like cats. You may stroke their fur the right way for years, and hear nothing but purring; but accidently tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is at once obliterated.

"Tell me, ye winged winds, that round my path way roar; do ye know some spot where women fret no more?—Some lone and pleasant dell, some "holler" in the ground, where babies never yell, and cradles are not found? The loud wind blew the snow into my face, and snickered as it answered, "nary place."

Agriculture and Science.

Wheat in Western New York.

(From the Rochester New Yorker.)

The culture of Winter Wheat has to a large extent been abandoned in Western New York, and in many instances to the profit of the farmer. If, for instance, it has been pursued upon a poor soil—one worn by long culture of this grain, perhaps, or by methods of husbandry unsuited to its wants, and but partially developing its productive capacity, it has been followed without profit, and may be withdrawn from our farm catalogues of agricultural production. Cropping with wheat regardless of the character of the soil, regardless of the changes of seasons which seem to have taken place, and above all regardless of the character and habits of the new and potent insect enemy it must now contend with, has resulted in the loss of millions to the farmers of Western New York. Yet with proper attention to these influences, we would still advocate a share of attention to this late great staple of this section of the country.

What are the demands of the wheat plant, and what the cause of its general failure among us? A partial consideration of these questions will show us, that under certain circumstances its culture is still profitable, and that under other circumstances we but throw away the labour and expenses of attempting its production.

To grow wheat, we need a fertile, well-drained soil, either a porous but heavy loam, or a clayey soil made porous by artificial drainage. A soil containing lime, and above all rich, so that it shall be capitable of sustaining a vigorous and healthy growth, is now a necessity of the wheat crop. It must be a porous soil, that the plants may pass winterkill, and that their maturity may not be retarded by a late, wet spring and summer. A rich soil, if liable to suffer from the long continued rains of spring, will be a cold soil as well, and produce an unhealthy vegetable growth, maturing but slowly as well as unequal, and hence extremely liable to the various casualties which affect the wheat crop. What is called a warm, quick soil is needed, as that secures healthy and perfect growth.

Another demand of the wheat crop is early sowing, so that the plants may get a fair autumn growth, be prepared for the rigor of winter, and for tillering, so as to fill all the ground in the spring. Early sowing also tends to hasten the ripening of the crop, at least to some extent. Attention should also be given to selecting the most productive and vigorous varieties,—those of early maturity, of course, are to be preferred.

That the soil be well tilled, is also a requisite of the wheat crop. It should be in the best order possible; if manured at this time, the fertilizer applied, should be intimately mixed with the soil, and near the surface as may be. Let the land be in fine tilth, and then drill in the seed, and an additional security is had against winter-killing and other injurious consequent thereon.

The alleged cause of the failure of the wheat crop, and its consequent abandonment, is the wheat midge, and its ravages have been truly appalling. But many serious failures occurred before this injury became general, or was considered of much account—failures from poverty of soil caused by wheat after wheat, &c.,—from lack of drainage and consequent winter-killing and rust, —from late sowing on imperfectly prepared ground, also inducing blight and rust, and from poor management generally. All these causes prepare the wheat plant for the attacks of the midge, and it will generally be found that the poorer and later the wheat, the less there is left by the weevil to reward, the labor of the farmer; while the best wheat, the brightest, earliest, and heaviest growth, though injured to some extent, still yields a fair product, and pays at present prices a good profit.

The average injury by the midge in many instances known to us, has been from five to seven bushels per acre—the latter sown the later the wheat, the greater the comparative loss. A light yield say ten bushels per acre, will be one half or more destroyed—a good crop of twenty five or thirty bushels per acre, will seem comparatively uninjured, though one sixth of it has gone to feed the insect. Hence the importance of securing a good growth, for a light one fails to repay the labor of its production. Hence we advise the sowing of only such soils as are in fertility and characteristics united to the crop, and of sowing these early to vigorous and early maturing varieties. Let our farmers again select such soils and situations, and sow wheat again, but only so much as they can put in the best order on a rich, warm porous soil, and we think they will not long have occasion to buy flour or use so largely of other grains as many are now obliged to do.

Keep Fruit Trees Straight.

Trees in an open exposure often acquire a leaning habit from the prevailing winds. This should not be suffered beyond a certain stage of the tree. When as large as one's wrist, they should be set up erect, and, indeed, thrown into the wind at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees; in order to bring them ultimately into perpendicularity. This is best done by obtaining two crotched limbs from the woods, eight to twelve feet long, and placing the but end, which should be sharpened, in the ground, and the crotch end either against the trunk, immediately beneath the branching point, or against a neighboring tree, and then proceed to find them, and, if need be, to renew the fastening it from chafing in the crotch by a padding of straw or litter, and setting the tree at once up to the desired angle or elevation Loosen also the ground on the windward side of the root, so that it will not bind, and the work is accomplished. Let this be done when the tree begins to make its summer growth or soon after leaving out.

One season, if the tree is thrifty, will be all that is required. If, however, it be obstinate, repeat the trial another year. The remedy is sure. Even large trees, which have acquired a permanent lean, may be thrown into an erect posture, by loosening the earth, at the root, and occasionally cutting off an obstinate large root, without injury to its growth, and thus be made sightly. An erect tree will be longer lived, and more fruitful than a leaning one, and not half so subject to casualty as if left to its own guidance.

Why are husbands like dough? Because the women knead them.

BEANS FOR SHEEP.—Bean straw is valuable for sheep, and if when properly cured they eat it with avidity. In a chemical analysis of beans, it is found that they abound with a greater quantity of the elements of wool than any other grain or vegetable, to make sheep produce heavy fleeces. They will eat them with avidity, whole or ground, even in a damage state. To our store flocks during the winter season we generally give a pint of beans per day, and potatoes. Corn is good for fattening sheep, but not so valuable as beans, oats, and most other grains, for the production of wool.

A WASH FOR TREES.—Heat one pound of tal soda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve it in a gallon of water. This wash will take off all the moss and dead bark, and kill all insects on all fruit trees or grape vines, and make them as smooth as though polished, and make old trees bear anew.

CURE FOR WARTS.—A paste made of the sales of Willow bark and vinegar, and put on the warts once or twice a day, for a week or so, will cure them. A very little nitric acid put on a wart once a day for a few days is a sure cure in every case, without soreness or pain, unless the acid is used too freely. Warts cut a little about as large as a knitting needle dip into the acid, and just touch the top of the wart with it. It is better to get on too little than too much. The cure is certain, but the danger is in getting on so much as to cause pain.

SWALLOWING POISON.—If poison should be swallowed accidently, take two tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, mixed in warm water. It will operate as an instantaneous emetic.

APPLE OR PEAR SYRUP may be made, by boiling, in clarified syrup, an equal quantity of either fruit, cut in small squares, but not washed or broken. The syrup extracts the flavor, and may be poured off, leaving the apples, &c., which may afterwards be used as a common preserve.

MALAGA RAISINS.—HOW PREPARED.—The process is the most simple imaginable. As soon as the grapes begin to ripen, the vinedresser pass through the vineyard, and cut the clusters off from the vines, and leave them on the naked ground, turning them over daily, until the heat of the sun and the warmth of the earth upon which they lie, have baked and dried them, when they are gathered up, put into boxes, and are ready for use. This is all the wonder and mystery there is in preparing this delicious fruit. To my inquiry why they did not place leaves, or some clean substance of the kind upon the ground for the fruit to lie upon, I was told that naked ground was much better, that in fact, the fine flavour of the fruit was dependent more upon the warmth of the earth, than upon any more artificial heat of the sun. Care has to be taken, however, that the fruit does not get wet while undergoing the process. But as it seldom rains during the summer or vintage in this country, it is very rarely that the fruit has to be taken up before it is dried.

DECAY OF IRON RAILINGS.—Every one must have observed the destructive combination of lead and iron from railings being fixed in stone with the former metal, and the oxygen of the atmosphere keeping up the oxidation of the iron, while the lead is left. This waste might be prevented by substituting zinc for lead, in which case the galvanic influence would be inverted; the whole of its action would be preserved; and as zinc is oxidated with difficulty, it would, at the same time, be scarcely acted on; the one remaining unoxidized, and the other nearly so. Paint formed of the oxide of zinc, for the same reason, preserves iron exposed to the atmosphere infinitely better than the ordinary paint, which is composed of oxide of lead.

BENEFITS OF THE CHIMNEY.—A great deal has been written of late years in disparagement of the open coal fire; and the chimney in comparison with the stove and flue; but Professor Faraday has shown the chimney to possess very important functions in sanitary economy. Thus a parlor fire will consume in twelve hours forty pounds of coal, combustion rending 42,000 gallons of air unfit to suport life. Not only is that large amount of deleterious product carried away, and rendered innoxious by the chimney, but five times that quantity of air is also carried up by the draught, and ventilation is thus effectually maintained.

The British East India Company

According to recent and authentic documents, this Company now rules, directly or indirectly, an empire of 500,000 square miles, with a population of more than 160,000,000. The nominal money capital is set down at $60,000,000, and its annual revenues are also estimated at $185,000,000. The salaries of principal officers are: Governor-General, $125,000—perquisites $20t,000; Members of Governor's Council, $48,000; Bishops, $12,000 to $15,000; Law Judges, (30 in number,) $15,000; Collectors and Magistrates, (45 in number,) from $6,000 to $12,000. In striking contrast with these great salaries is the pay of the native soldiers, being eleven cents per day.

The standing military force of this powerful company is about three hundred thousand men, European and native, the former the flower of the British army. The department of the topographical engineers is remarkable for its skill and efficiency and has done much for the material development of the country. Railroads completed and in construction, now span the whole extent of its empire, from Carnatic to the Himalayas, opening a brilliant prospect for the agriculturist at no distant future. There are also in operation at the present time more than four thousand miles of the magnetic telegraph, with which connection will soon be made along the southern coast of Arabia, and through Egypt, subtmarine the Red Sea, with the Mediterranean lines, thus communicating directly with the whole of the western world. There is special interest attached to this company, at this moment, growing out of the terrible rebellion now fearfully progressing in India, for upon the company devolves the momentous duty of stopping the progress of the insurrection, and the heavy responsibility of its consequences.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N.B. Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.
Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last, FRANCES MONTROS, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morton, Goderich, Canada West.
June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.
Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Willleave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays.
MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Tuesdays and Fridays
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequaled, and are in all respects considered the best and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of MESSRS SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandise from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ.	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	
(New Propeller)	

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous line from New York to Chicago, and affordings as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & CO.,
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N. York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery,	E B WARD,	Detroit,
" Ontonagon /	A. T. SPENCER & Co.	
" Ogontz, \		Chicago.
" /	C. BANCROFT & Co,	Det.
" Adriatic, \	E. BANCROFT & Co.,	
"	Milwaukie,	
" Globe—J. MAXWELL,		Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co.,		Buffalo,

Buffalo, April, 1857.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, p. m.
Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Bluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who make payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.
Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His improved SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.
Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring Licenses to cut timber for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sangeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Maznies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.
Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her.

Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

M. BEAUBIN.
Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BARTLET CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PHINEAS DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.
Stoney Point, July 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS. HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the country.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hock Wine will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Mr. C. HEGLER,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,
At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assidinity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient
Maidstone Cross September 18th, 1857.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD SALOON.

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two run of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—OR,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

N.B.—A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochesster, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stable is large and is the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.
Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester.

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but these of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies renewed, are requested to send the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Sandwich, Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, at the suit of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that if having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County Court of the County of Essex, and one Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within forty days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in good and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 10th 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857. NO. 39.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY J. H. WILKINSON,
SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,
CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
IN
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
B. F. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.,
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS,
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortmen of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG,
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French) on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Select Poetry.

I think of Thee, Beloved One.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

I think of thee, beloved one!
Throughout the night and day;
And gire thou all the worship which
A poet's heart can pay,
And oft, at midnight's solemn hour,
In waking dreams I start,
To find thee, but a fancy flower,
Still idol of my heart.
And O, thou hast, beloved one!
Each thought and wish of mine.
O, say, have I, for a return,
One single thought of thine?

Life's joys, like summer birds, may fly,
My cherish'd hopes depart;
Yet, there's one flower that dieth not—
Thy memory in my heart!
No dew can blighton its fair bloom;
But unto it is given
The power to live and flourish here,
To be renewed in heaven.
Then, while my every thought and dream
Is centered still on thee,
O, bear thou not one tender thought
To lavish, love, on me?

Though bitter tears we both may shed,
When by misfortune bow'd;
Though all life's joys may buried be
Beneath dark sorrow's shroud;
Though fate should sever us, dear one,
And we apart must move,
Our souls, when God shall set them free,
Can live in worlds of love.
O, this, indeed, an ecstacy
Untold would be to me!
Say, dearest one, Oh, would it be
A heavenly joy to thee?

The Little Lost Shoe.

BY FRANCIS S. OSGOOD.

CHAPTER I.

What a musical shriek! Harry Fielding was wandering through a noble western wood, at sunset, when the sound startled him from a profound reverie, and looking up, he beheld at a distance a young girl, motionless with terror, gazing as if fascinated, upon an immense snake, apparently just coiled for a spring. Harry raised his hunting rifle, aimed, fired, and the monster lay wreathing in the agonies of death. But whither had the wood-nymph flown? She was nowhere to be seen; and vexed and disappointed the young man wandered on. He had caught but a glimpse of a youthful and picturesque-looking creature, with wild, gazelle-like eyes and parted lips, her soft dark hair and snowy robe floating in the breeze, and her hands clasped in terror.

He hurried forward hoping he might overtake her. Suddenly he sees a prize in the path, and stoops to take it up. What can it be? It is a bracelet? A ribbon? A ring? No, gentle gracesr, it is a little black kid slipper, of the daintiest and most graceful proportions imaginable. Harry was sure now he should overtake her, for she must limp, poor thing! with that little shoeless foot; unless, indeed, she had wings, which he was almost afraid she had.

Suddenly he came upon two paths, diverging from the one he was in. Here was a dilemma—which should he take? The right or the left? There was no time to lose. He chose the right, which proved the wrong after all; for he led straight to a great pond in the depths of the wood, and left our unlucky friend but one of two alternatives, to drown his disappointment in the tempting water, or to retrace his steps and try the other. With an enlightened wisdom, and a profound moral courage, which did him honor, our hero chose the latter, and that led to his own home in the village, where he ought to have been at least three quarters of an hour before, and not have kept everybody waiting for dinner. Upon the whole, though, it would have been better if he had staid away altogether; for he pounced the waiter into his aunt's plate, instead of her tumbler, and pat mustard into her tumbler, instead of her plate, and when she asked to look at the newspaper, took out of his pocket the poor little shoe, and placed it gravely in her outstretched hand.

"Harry Fielding, what upon airth ails you, and what in the world is this?" exclaimed the astonished old lady, peering into his face with her little gray eyes, from which she had removed the spectacles to wipe them.

Harry replied by seizing the shoe and rushing out of the house. On he went, up one street and down another, looking in vain for the fairy foot of the forest Cinderella.

As he approached the inn of the village, he saw capering the stage coach, which was just ready to start, a lady thickly veiled, in a very elegant travelling dress. Harry ran forward with a sudden misgiving. One little foot, in its neat black gaiter-boot, was already on the step—she sprang lightly in—the door closed—the driver cracked his whip, and ere our hero reached the spot, the coach was half-way down the street.

It was she! he was sure of it. She had gone, perhaps forever! and Henry Fielding sauntered listlessly on, humming "What's this dull town to me?" and looking as if he had not a friend in the world.

CHAPTER II.

"Are you looking for anything my dear fellow?" said Charles Stanton, meeting a friend in Chesnut street, about a month after the occurrence of the incident mentioned in the last chapter.

"What large feet you Philidelphians have!" was the rather irreverent reply.

"Large! *au contraire*—they are famous for their small ones."

"Well, here is my model," said the other, sighing deeply, and taking from his pocket a tiny kid shoe.

"That, is indeed, 'a trifle light as air!' exclaimed Seaton. "Introduce me to the sylph who owns it—and I will take you to sea la belle Julie this very evening."

"Hang la belle Julie! Have'nt I been waiting a whole month in search of the foot to which this little slipper belonged?" And Fielding proceeded to relate the history of his adventure with the wood-nymph.

"And you acknowledge you have wasted a month in this ridiculous search? Take my advice, Harry, resume your law studies at once, and forget your wood-nymph as fast as possible. What would your father say if he knew of this romantic folly?"

Harry colored a little at this frank reproof from his open hearted friend; but after a moment's pause, he replied sadly:—"You are quite right, Charles; but if you knew what a beautiful dream I resign, in adopting your advice, you would not wonder at my reluctance."

He did resume his studies; but he could not quite forego the lone and lovely hope which gleamed like a morning star in the heaven of his future, and now and then a vision of an exquisite little foot, pure and white as alabaster, would glance across the dull, dry page of Coke upon Littleton, or put even Blackstone to the blush.

CHAPTER III.

"Mamma! darling mamma! you are suffering for a thousand things—do let me go."

"Yes, my sweet child, you must indeed go now. I fear I have already delayed it too long. But you will have a quarter's salary in advance, and that will more than discharge the few debts we have incurred. Go now, dear, while I dare let you go."

"Julie St. George repressed her starting tears, tied on her little crape bonnet, (she was in mourning for her father,) kissed the pale cheek of the invalid, and set forth on her errand with a beating heart. She had been offered the situation of governess in the family of Mrs. Beaumont, a Banker's widow, and she was now going to accept it.

Mrs. Beaumont received her with cold hauteur, calculated to chill her into humility. Her eldest daughter, a delicate, aristocratic-looking beauty, languidly raised her glass—surveyed her for a moment—then let it drop, and resumed her book. But Julie felt in an instant, the superiority, the innate nobility of the person upon whom they affected to look down.

Dressed in deep mourning, and with the most tasteful and graceful simplicity, her dark hair parted plainly on her brow, her beautiful face radiant with spirit, feeling and intellect, Julia St. George walked calmly up the room, bending her head with perfect self-possession, in return for the haughty greeting of Mrs. Beaumont, while the slight yet perceptible curve of her lovely lip betrayed her consciousness of the manner in which she was received. The lady pointed to a chair—the visitor seated herself with provoking composure.

"You have come, I presume, Miss St. George, to say you accept the situation, I propos d to you."

"I have, madam," was the reply, in a low, calm, but musically modulated voice, "and I should like to enter upon my duties at once, if agreeable to you."

Mrs. Beaumont hesitated—Miss St. George was evidently not a person to be put down—and for a single, haughty, the result of a self respect, which that lady could neither understand nor appreciate, might possibly prove troublesome—but then, on the other hand, the example of her evident high breeding would be invaluable in forming the manners of her hitherto untamable little Angela, while her attainments were such as were rarely to be met with, even in a governess.

"I will let you know in the course of a week," she said at last."

"I am sorry, madam, to disoblige you," replied Julia, as quietly as before; "but I cannot wait a week for your decision. It is necessary that I should secure a situation of some kind immediately."

"Oh, very well: if you are in such haste, perhaps you had better look elsewhere."

"Good morning, madam!" said Julia, rising at once.

"Stay!" said the lady hastily, "Upon the whole I think you will do. You may come to morrow if you like."

Miss St. George calmly bowed her assent and was about to take leave, when a wild, graceful little creature burst into the room, exclaiming—"I will see the governess!" Her white, embroidered frock was torn and soiled, a profusion of soft, glistening, amber colored hair, in the utmost disorder, clustered round her face, and her singularly lovely countenance. The large, dark, Oriental eyes were instantly cast down on meeting those of the stranger, their long, jet-black lashes resting with a slight curve on the colorless cheek beneath; the full, yet delicate lips were of the richest red imaginable, and her attitude of unconscious, childish grace was charming, as she stood for a moment, silently twisting in her pretty fingers the ribbons of a gipsy hat. The next instant, however, she looked up again into the eyes which had awed her at first, for Julia had lingered in the room absorbed in surprise and admiration, and seeming to gather courage from her expression of earnest interest, the child went timidly up to her, and climbing into her arms, whispered half aloud—

"Will you love me very much, and praise me all the time; and never, never punish me?"

"I cannot promise all you ask, darling—began Miss St. George—

"Angela, I am ashamed of you!" exclaimed Mrs. Beaumont; "you are always making scenes! Go to your room and have your hair brushed, and your dress changed immediately!"

Angela pouted and clung to the neck of her new friend; but Julia kissed the pout away, and putting her gently down, repeated her good-morning to the stately lady of the mansion and her indolent daughter and departed.

CHAPTER IV.

"Oh, mamma! she is beautiful and so affectionate—I shall be so very happy I know."

"Is she dear? Then I must confess I am agreeably surprised. I have always understood that she was very cold hearted, and anything but beautiful."

"What! Angela?"

"Who is Angela? I was speaking of Mrs. Beaumont."

Julia laughed and shrugged her pretty shoulders; she had forgotten all the unpleasant occurrences of the morning, in the delight with which she thought of the lovely and loving little girl who was to be confided to her care.

CHAPTER V.

"If you can manage that child," muttered the nurse, as she consigned Miss Angela to her new governess the next morning, "you will do more than any one else ever did—that's all I've got to say."

"I will tell you a secret, if you will promise never to tell," whispered the child to Julia, as the door closed upon the nurse. "But I cannot promise never to tell, dear, for that would be wrong."

"Well, then, you may tell, if you like; but I know you wont. You see, the reason they can't manage me is because I try to be naughty before mamma and nurse!"

"Oh, Angela! I am sorry for that. Why do you do so?"

"Because they make such a fuss about every little thing. I like to hear them scold—it's so funny. Besides, they never let me have any pence except when they shut me up, and then I have real good times, all by myself, in the little bed-room next to the nursery. They shut me up once in a dark closet, but I didn't like that, because I couldn't do any thing there; so I screamed just as loud as I could, and they thought I was frightened, but I was n't a bit; and now you will do more than any one else ever did, for I've got to stay."

"Then I cannot promise never to tell, dear, for that would be wrong."

"Well, then, you may tell, if you like; but I know you wont. You see, the reason they can't manage me is because I try to be naughty before mamma and nurse!"

"Oh, Angela! I am sorry for that. Why do you do so?"

"Because they make such a fuss about every little thing. I like to hear them scold—it's so funny. Besides, they never let me have any pence except when they shut me up, and then I have real good times, all by myself, in the little bed-room next to the nursery. They shut me up once in a dark closet, but I didn't like that, because I couldn't do any thing there; so I screamed just as loud as I could, and they thought I was frightened, but I was n't a bit; and now mamma would punish you and me together sometimes, and we'd have grand times playing fish! But I suppose grown up people never need punishing. They are always good—ain't they? Mamma never seems to think she ought to be shut up. Did you ever play fish?"

"Yes, dear, when I was a little girl. But can't you have good times, without being naughty first, Angela?"

"No, indeed! They won't let me do any thing I want to. They say I must n't climb, for I shall tear my clothes; and I must'nt run, for fear I should get heated; and I must'nt read much, for fear I should make my head ache; and I must'nt sew, for fear I shall stoop. They don't want me to do any thing out of school hours, but just to play like a lady. Why should I be like a lady, when I aint a lady? I'd rather be a child, and be like a child—hadn't you? I don't think ladies are half as happy as children—do you? Oh, dear! if I only had something to do, all the time, I don't believe I should ever be naughty, or unhappy either—that's all I want, something to do. Do all little girls have a mamma at home, that keeps plaguing them and fussing over them?"

Alternately surprised, amused, and grieved as she little indefatigable chatterbox ran on, Miss St. George saw the difficulty of the task before her. She saw the weeds and flowers struggling together in that rich but neglected garden, her pupil's heart; and she felt how difficult it would be to destroy the one without injuring the other. But she resolved to bend her whole energies to the work, and she was sure to succeed in time.

In the course of two or three months, the little Angela visibly improved. Her hair and dress were not often out of order; she was seldom disobedient, or disrespectful, to her mother or her nurse; and if she were ever so, a word, a look, from Julia had the desired effect. Passionately fond of books and of her teacher, there was no fear that her intellect would be neglected. The great difficulty seemed to be to keep her ever restless imagination in check; without any companions of her own age, she was in the habit of surrounding herself at her studies and her play with the creations of her fancy, to whom she gave the most romantic or high sounding names she could make up at the moment. These little visionary friends she would address in terms of endearment, reproach, or expostulation, reply for them, and carry on the conversation until she forgot that they were unreal.

One morning she was sitting in the school-room, surrounded by empty chairs, in each of which she had placed a little invisible schoolmate, and asking them in turn, to spell all the hard words she could call to mind when her sister entered to speak to the governess, and, ignorant of the mischief she was doing, rested herself in one of the "shocod" chairs. The little girl, excited by her interesting play, burst into a passion of tears, exclaiming, "Get up, quick! quick! You will kill that darling Cariella!" and flying to her astonished sister, endeavoured to drag her from her chair.

Julia saw, for the first time, the evil tendencies of this habit, and fearful almost for the reason of her charge, begged Mrs. Beaumont to allow the child real flesh and blood playmates.

CHAPTER VI.

But what have we done with our hero? Has he found the little lost foot yet? No, he has almost given it up; but he has become an attache to a foreign embassy, and is quite a pet among the higher circles in Europe, where a true, frank, honorable and intelligent American is always received with favor.

Mrs. Beaumont, her daughter, Victoria, and her neice, Miss Adelaide Sinclair, were in "perfect ecstacies," for George, the only son, who had just returned to England, from a continental tour, was expected home to pass the Christmas holidays at their country seat, and was to bring with him the wealthy, talented, and distinguished Henry Fielding, and his pleasant friend Mr. Seaton.

Julia St. George had gradually become a favorite in the family. Once secure of a position among them worthy of her talents and refinement, she was quite willing and ready to unbend, and to make herself agreeable and obliging to all. The young ladies soon discovered that nothing could be done without the assistance, the advice, the sympathy of little Angela's tasteful and kind-hearted governess, and even the cold and stately mother felt her heart soften toward one who had devoted herself so tenderly and so successfully to the improvement of her child.

On the day of their arrival, the young men did not linger long over their wine after dinner; for George was anxious to renew an old flirtation with his spirited cousin; Seaton had heard much of Victoria, and Fielding always enjoyed the society of an intelligent and interesting woman more than any thing else.

Adelaide Sinclair was a brilliant, playful, pretty and saucy coquette. Her cousin, Victoria, a dainty and delicate creature, indolent, graceful, and gentle, partaking somewhat of the cold and calm pride which was the prevailing characteristic of her mother. When the gentlemen entered the drawing room, Adelaide was arranging a ringlet at the glass, Victoria, half reclining on a sofa, embroidering a velvet slipper, and in a distant corner, looking over a book of prints, the governess and her young charge, who had been allowed to sit up in honour of her brother's arrival. Mrs. Beaumont had retired, fatigued with the unusual excitement.

Fielding seated himself near Victoria, and admired her work. 'It is for a friend,' said she; 'isn't it a tiny shoe?'

"I think I can show you a smaller one," said Fielding, and, impelled by a sudden impulse, he drew from his bosom the little kid slipper of his wood-nymph.

Adelaide caught it playfully from his hand, "A prize—a prize!" she exclaimed, trying to hold it up out of his reach. "As I live, here are verses, on the sole of it! Listen, good people," and she began—"Little treasure, light and—"

"Nay!" remonstrated Fielding, in the same gay tone, "no one shall read the verses who cannot wear the shoe."

Adelaide's satin slipper was off in a moment, but the shoe was too small; she tried in vain to squeeze her pretty foot into it.

"Come, Vic," said her brother, "let me try it on you—if it don't fit somebody, we shan't have the verses."

Victoria languidly put out her foot, but in vain, it would not fit.

"I know somebody it will just suit," exclaimed little Angela, in an eager tone. "Miss. St. George has the cunningest foot in the world, only she never shows it." Fielding drew the beautiful, earnest child towards him, and Adelaide, flying to the governess, dragged her forward, laughing and blushing, into the circle.

"La belle Julie! by all that's wonderful," exclaimed Seaton, in a low tone, as they approached.

"Hang la belle Julie!" murmured a sweet and playful voice, and the next moment the young governess was cordially shaking hands with her well-remembered friend. Mr Seaton, who could scarcely believe his eyes or his ears.

"Introduce me," whispered Fielding.

"Miss. St. George—Mr. Fielding Years ago, in America, my friend was promised this introduction."

"Yes, and I happened to hear his polite reply to your proposition," said the lady, laughing.

"What was it?"

"To the best of my recollection, it was, 'Hang la belle Julie!'" I walked into a shop to avoid hearing the rest of his courteous adjuration. What had I done to deserve hanging, Mr. Fielding?" she asked, turning gaily toward him, with her lovely smile.

"Oh! stop! no matter what you had done. Don't you see that the poor man is out of his wits with consternation? Try the shoe at once!—there's a dear!—and let us hear the verses. They ought to begin—'Sole of my soul,' but men so seldom pay a graceful compliment."

Fielding was perfectly enchanted with his "la belle Julie." He gave but one sigh to his wood-nymph, and, almost sure that his verses were safe, or many a belle had tried the shoe in vain, he said, "Yes, Miss St. George, prove that you generously forgive my thoughtless folly, by putting on the slipper."

As Julia took the shoe from his hand, she started, colored deeply, and gazed from it to him with a bewildered look, which was infinitely amusing to all but our awakening hero.

"That look! He felt a strange thrill as he met it! Could it be? "Pray try the shoe at once," he exclaimed in an agitated voice.

Miss St. George had recovered her self-possession. Seating herself, she drew the shoe with graceful ease upon her perfect little foot, and looked up into Fielding's eyes; such a look! so eloquent, so full of wonder, joy, and gratitude, that his wild hope changed at once into conviction. He had found her at last! His wood nymph! his Cinderella! his morning star.

Adelaide clapped her hands in ecstacy.—"The verses! read the verses, Miss St. George. It fits exactly! I should think it was made for you! The verses!—we will have the verses!"

And poor Julia was obliged to read, in her low, soul-toned voice, the lines on the sole of the shoe.

Little treasure! light and airy,
Didst thou elasp the dainty foot
Of a wandering woodland fairy,
Flying from a sylph's salute?

Or did some young mortal lace thee,
Tripping with elastic tread,
All too softly to deface thee,
Where her sweet, wild fancy led?

Tell me what her woman-passion!
Was't to bend thy graceful sole,
Tell me, did she love to daily,
While along the dance she stole,

Or, through upland, glen, and valley,
Hast thou pressed the happy flowers?
Tell me, did she love to daily,
Mid the fragrant woodland bowers?

Did the prairie blossoms caress thee,
Breathing balm around thy tread?
So the heart where now I press thee,
All its wealth for her shall shed.

"I should judge from all I see and hear," said Seaton, in a sly, demure tone, "Miss St. George could show, if she chose, the mate to this wonderful shoe."

"Oh, what is it?" exclaimed the lively Adelaide. "There is some romance attached to it, I know. Tell us all about it, Mr. Seaton—there's a nice man."

The story was told, the mate was brought down, and slyly exchanged in the course of the evening with Fielding for that he had cherished so long, and Julia was persuaded, ere many months had elapsed, to leave her pet Angela, and reward with her hand, and "her heart in it," the untiring devotion of her lover.

Miscellany.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.—The *New York Post* says that a worthy clergyman in that city, following the practice of his ministerial brethren, recently preached a very earnest discourse on the hard times, enforcing the duty of retrenchment and economy. Immediately after church, the congregation held a meeting at his word by holding a meeting, at which his salary was cut down from $1,000 to $600.

LORD BYRON'S INDIAN PROPHECY.—In connexion with the Indian mutiny, a curious poetical prophecy of Lord Byron has been recalled to light. It occurs in "The Curse of Minerva," written 1811 against the collection of Greek marbles made by the Earl of Elgin, and runs as follows:

"Look to the East where Ganges' swarthy race
Shall shake your tyrant empire to its base:
Lo! there rebellion rears her ghastly head,
And gives the Nemesis of native dead;
Til Indus rolls a deep purpureal flood,
And claims his long arrear of Northern blood."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—*Look out for Counterfeits!*—These can always be detected by the absence of the Water mark, which appears in every leaf of the genuine book of directions. Unless the words "*Holloway's New York and London,*" are visible in semi-transparent letters in each page, the medicine they envelope is spurious. To deplete the system by bleeding and violent purging, is to deprive life's machinery of its motive power. These great remedies disinfect the Blood and the secretion, and cure external and internal complaints, by destroying their seeds in the vital fluids.

One day at dinner, a scientific lady asked the late George Stevenson, "What do you consider the most powerful force in nature?" "Oh," said he, in a gallant spirit, "I will soon answer that question; it is the eye of a woman for the man who loves her; for if a woman looks with affection on a young man, and he should go to the uttermost ends of the earth, the recollection of that look will bring him back. There is no force in nature could do that."

A LITTLE EPISODE IN THE "PANCHICHITA" CASE.—A courteous letter from Lord Napier to commodore Kearny, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard appears in Print conveying the thanks of the Lords of the Admiralty from the kindness and hospitality shown on board the U. S. ship *North Carolina* to the officers and men attached to H. B. M. S. *Sappho*, who brought over here the above named vessel. It is always agreeable to record the exhange of such international civilities.

An Irishman was challenged to fight a duel, but declined on the plea that he did n't wish to leave his gold mother an orphan

Fall of Delhi.

(From the Globe correspondent.)
London, Oct., 30th.

SUMMARY OF THE INDIAN NEWS.

I sent you on Wednesday a summary of all that was then known regarding the capture of the city of Delhi. Since then a number of letters and papers have been received; and many additional particulars, though far from complete, have been received and published. As you may well suppose, this great and long looked for event eclipses everything else. The rebel Sepoys had possession of the place just four months, but they are now utterly routed from their stronghold; and this lost to them, we may decently hope, the back of the mutiny is fairly broken, although it would be too much to expect that the wide spread insurrection is at an end. There is a laborious work to do ere peace and safety shall be once more restored. The particulars of the storming and capture of Delhi have reached us in the very detached portions, and from several sources, and are evidently far from being so perfect as could be wished. The narrative is this:—The siege train sent from Ferozepore, after the attempt made by the rebel General Bukhtar with a large force to intercept it had been defeated by the attack of Brigadier Nicholson, reached the camp before Delhi on the 4th or 5th of September. The guns were speedily mounted on batteries formed in commanding positions on the north side of the city, between the city and the British camp; and the fire was soon directed on the principal bastion. It would appear that the rebel king now sent a flag of truce, offering (for the second time) to surrender, and to deliver up the actual murderers. General Wilson replied as he had done when the British Government at first proposed to him similar terms, which, and matinous, surrender must be unconditional; any other rebel coming to propose will be hung; all future operations will be carried on at the muzzles of the guns."

Henceforth the struggle became one of the fiercest desperation. The bombardment commenced, and the Cashmere and Moree Bastions, near the magnificent gateways of these names, suffered severely from the British shot and shell. The garrison replied smartly with grape and Musketry, but with out doing much loss. On the 10th and 11th September two sorties were made to endeavor to destroy our batteries, but the rebels were driven back, and the bombardment continued vigorously. In these operations we lost two officers of artillery, Lieutenant Hilderbrand and Bannerman. On the 12th the breach being sufficiently breached, the British assaulted Delhi in four columns. Such was the resistance that one of the columns formed of the Cashmere contingent, was repulsed; but the other three columns succeeded in establishing themselves within the walls, and in clearing the fortifications from the Cashmere Gate to the Moree gate, that is, the whole of the side of the walls, and round to the north west as far as the Colaf gate. This is an extent of from three-quarters of a mile to a mile. They also seized a large building, not far within the city, called Skeindors house, and in the Chandney Chowk (public called Skinner's house,) which they occupied as their chief position. From this point the assailants attacked the great and strongly fortified magazine, which, on the second attack, they carried on the 16th,—and also the mosque in the rear of the palace and other strong buildings within the city, and fought desperately from the house to house, it was not, till four days after, namely, on the 20th, that our soldiers were masters of the city. Whether the puppet King did really escape, or attempted to do so as reported says, in the confusion of the assault, is not absolutely certain, but it may well be believed. Of this, however, and a multitude of other matters possessing far deeper interest, with reference to the assault on the city, and the several desperate fighting within it, we hope very soon to be informed. From what we do know, it is believed that the narrative will surpass everything of the kind in the history of modern sieges. Our generals and our troops appear to have discriminated in the exercise of justice and mercy just as we should have expected them to do. There was no indiscriminate slaughter. They would lack a firm arm, and as little that they would confound themselves with the wretches against whom they were sent, by the slaughter of innocent and unoffending persons. Many of the inhabitants sought and obtained protection. The Sepoys also sought to make terms, but their offers were indignantly rejected." For the details of these terrible six days we now impatiently wait; but, meanwhile we too sadly know that our loss has been severe—six hundred English troops, and also fearfully large proportion of fifty officers have fallen.

(From the Ayr, Scotland, Advertiser)

The following names has been received:

KILLED.

Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers.
Captain Barnett, 36th Native Infantry.
Lieut. Lang, Engineers.
Lieut. Fitzgerald, 75th Foot.
Lieut. Bradshaw, 52nd Foot.
Lieut. Murray, Guide Corps.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier General Nicholson.
Lieutenant Nicholson, 60th Regiment.
Lieutenants Greathead, Maunsell, Shewell, Hodgson, Havenden, and Medley Engineers.
Lieutenants Waters and Curtis—60th Rifles.
Captain Rosser—Carbineers.
Captain Anson—Aid de-camp.
Captain Baynes 8th Foot.
Captain Rosser 8th Foot.
Captains Greville, Wemyss, and Owen—1st Fusiliers.
Captain Reid—Sirmoor Battalion.
Captain Bolton—Kumaon Battalion.
Captain Humphreys—4th Punjaub Infantry.
Captains Pemberton and Gatavash—Sappers.
Captain Cumpbage—6th Cavalry.
Captains Bayley and Atkinson, 52nd Foot.
Shubburn's Guides—Captain Graydon, 16th Grenadiers.
Captain Speke, 65th Native Infantry.
Captain Lyndsay, 1st Fusiliers.
Captain Grainger, 38th Native Infantry.
Captain Hay, 60th Native Infantry.
Captain Prior, 1st Punjaub Infantry.

The following casualties occurred in the operations preceding the assault:—

KILLED.

Captain Fagan and Lieutenant Hildebrand, Artillery; Lieutenant Bannerman, Bombay Army; Arthur Belooch, 6th.

WOUNDED.

Major Campbell, Captain Earle, and Lieutenant Lockhart, Artillery; Captain Chesmiller, 73rd Foot.

In this list received the rank of the officers has generally not been mentioned.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 18.

The Nubia arrived at Suez on the 18th, with dates from Calcutta to 25th Sept.; Madras, 30th; Galle, 3rd Oct.; Aden, 12th. From Calcutta the news is, that the assault on Delhi took place on the 14th Sept., and troops entered by a breach near the Cashmere Gate without serious opposition, and advanced along the ramparts to the Cabul Gate, where resistance was very obstinate, and our loss severe. We advanced gradually within the city. The enemy were soon retiring over the bridge. The guns were turned on them. The King of Delhi and family are said to have escaped. The *Times* Marseilles correspondent telegraphs that a large number of the mutineers, including cavalry, escaped from Delhi.

Lucknow.—Accounts up to the 16th September, say that the garrison is in good health, and provisioned to Oct. 1st. When Gen. Outram would have reached them. A private despatch says a mine exploded at Lucknow, killing 400 of the enemy. An assault on the 5th was repulsed by the garrison with great loss to the assailants. Sir Colin Campbell had sent one thousand men against the 2nd cavalry, who had joined the rebels and laid waste the country. Opium has risen very much, and the company's paper has fallen. The *Gazette* contains a copy of a minute of September 8th recording the services of Sir H. Lawrence, and relative to the death of Sir H. Lawrence, and the appointment of General Sir J. Outram to the united command of the troops in the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions, and his reappointment as Chief Commissioner in Oude. The Governor General speaks in the highest terms of admiration, esteem and affection of the late Sir H. Lawrence and regards his loss as one of the heaviest public calamities.

The Indian telegram received at the Foreign office stated that a detachment of Gen. Outram's force under Major Eyre, on September 11, with the greatest gallantry, defeated a party of the enemy who had crossed from the Oude side of the Ganges for the purpose of harrassing the advance of Gen. Outram. Generals Outram and Havelock had effected a junction on the 19th, a 6 p.m. that the troops crossed the Ganges without opposition, skirmishing only with advanced posts. One hundred and fifty prisoners, taken by General Neill at Cawnpore, are said to have been liberated by Mr. G. P. Grant. The leniency of the Government is generally approved.

Mr. Samuels, the commissioner at Patna, being informed that the insurgents had taken up a position at Gaya, ordered a party of Sikhs to attack them. The result was that the Sikhs were outnumbered, and the insurgents entered the city and plundered it. The insurgents at first liberated the prisoners, and departed next morning, without molesting a small party of Europeans who were entrenched in a bungalow. Fears were entertained of a new outbreak in Assam. A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah of Assam was detected. Colonel Hay has entrenched himself with his Ghoorkas at Drumbrughar. The Rajah was in custody. An encounter took place between 200 Sauthals and a party of Sikhs under Lieutenant Graham near Hazaribagh. The Sauthals were speedily dispersed. The 52nd Regiment Native Infantry mutinied on September 18, doing no injury to their officers; the men deserted in a body. In Rajpootana the mutineers of the Jodpore Legion defeated the Rajah of Jodpore's troops, killing the General and taking the guns, on September 22; they then joined the rebels at the head of Arrah. General Lawrence proceeded, on September 15, from Beaur and attacked the rebels; he compelled them to take refuge in the town of Gya, but found the place too strong for an assault to be risked and fell back on Beaur. Captain Mason, with the Behar Light Horse, and 200 Sikhs is endeavoring to join General Lawrence's force. The Bombay Government sent up Her Majesty's 89th Regiment, and other European troops, to enable General Roberts to reinforce General Lawrence. In Indore, Holkar's Native Infantry mutinied, but were worthy of note has occurred. In Gwalior, Scindia is said to be raising a force of 15,000 men to intercept the fugitives from Delhi.

A portion of the Mhow and In lore rebels are reported to have crossed the Chumbul with the Bombay Government sent a wing of the 4th Foot, just arrived from the Mauritius, to Kurrachee. The Commissioner of Scinde had previously sent detachments of invery small European garrison to Hyderabad and Shikarpoor. Khelat is in a very disturbed state. The commissioner of Lahore has been reinforced by some squadrons of the 10th Lancers from Hyderabad, which have been replaced by some squadrons of the 3rd Madras Cavalry from Shoolapoor. A telegram received at the Indian Board says Colonel Fraser of the Engineers had succeeded Mr. Colvin the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces. On September 5th the Dinapore mutineers had reached Lay ode. The 50th Native Infantry continued there had mutinied; officers believed safe.—The mutineers at Indore, notwithstanding Scindia's opposition, reached Dolhipoore.—The mutineers of the 1st Native Cavalry were expected to march on Agra on Sept 18. H.M.S. Sanspareil, Shannon, Pearl, Belleisle, Penelope, Himalaya, and Adventure are at Calcutta. The steamer Thebes arrived at Galle with part of the 98th Regiment on board.

Nothing of importance from China. Lord Elgin sailed from Singapore for China on the 13th September. On the 16th Sept., H.M.S. Furious, with two gun-boats, arrived at Singapore. The other gun-boats are hourly expected.

The reply to the mutineers in Delhi when they asked for terms, and offered to give up the actual murderers, was—"The British Government will hold no terms with murderers, rebels, and mutineers; the surrender must be unconditional—any other rebel coming to propose will be hung. All future negotiations will be carried on at the muzzle of the guns."

In General Van Corutlandt's attack on Mungeld, a number of the rebels were killed, and 13 of them, with others, made prisoners, and immediately executed.

About 20,000 rupees worth of plunder is said to have fallen into our hands, together with 80 horses and 2000 head of cattle. At Kurrache, of 43 deserters seized, 14 were hanged, 3 killed in attempting to escape, 4 blown away from guns, and 22 transported.

CAWNPORE.—All the rebels from Oude who are in gaol, with their wives and children, are to be kept as hostages to secure against a repetition, at Lucknow and else where, of the atrocities committed at Cawnpore and Jhansi.

In the house of a follower of Nena Sahib, who is now before Lucknow, the females were found left behind. Lowry and Neil put them under arrest, and they were told that they would only be provided for, and protected as long as any English women or children, fallen into the hands of the Oude rebels should be murdered. The threat was effectual. So long hope that it would reach the ears of the Nena Sahib, and that he would put them under arrest, and they were told that they would only be provided for, and protected as long as any English women or children, fallen into the hands of the Oude rebels should be murdered. The threat was effectual. So long hope that it would reach the ears of the Nena Sahib, and that he would

A despatch from Major Eyre gives a splendid description of the affair against the Oude mutineers on the banks of the Ganges. On their side they brought up two guns. Shot and shell were showered into them, and a terrific fusilade destroyed 300 of them in a few minutes.

The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent writes that the latest Delhi News received there was only to the 15th. At that date the head of the Sepoy besieging army was at Skinner's house, within the city. Many of the inhabitants had sought and obtained quarter. The Sepoys also sought to make terms, but their overtures were indignantly rejected.—A great many of the mutineers, including many Lancers, had fled from the city.

The British force, at the time of storming was about 10,000.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Major General Havelock is to take his present rank from the 1st instead of the 30th of July.

Seventy-six thousand medals of the Medjidie are to be sent from Constantinople for distribution to the English army and navy.

The 2nd West Indian Regiment (composed of African negroes) is under orders for Bengal, and has probably ere this embarked at Kingston, Jamaica.

Eight battalions recently raised are to be stationed as follows, viz., the 4th at Newport, the 5th at Newcastle upon Tyne, the 6th at Bury, and the 7th at Preston.

Information has been received of the Defiance, which sailed with troops from King ston to Ceylon on the 6th August. She was spoken in lat. 4 south and long. 20 west, being at the time 28 days out.

Lord Panmure has decided that the wives and children of soldiers ordered to the East are to remain at home. The children are to be admitted to the military schools in preference to those of strangers.

It is in contemplation to increase the strength of the three West India regiments to 1,200 rank and file each, and in addition to give a second battalion to the West India Regiment, to be recruited in Canada, with a view it is supposed, to the employment of the troops in China.

The death of Earl Fitzhardinge, the elder brother of Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice Berkley, K.C.B., and Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, having devolved new duties upon the Admiral, and placed him in a different position, the gallant officer has sent in his resignation as a Lord of the Admiralty.

The *United Service Gazette* says:—"The volunteer ossula has died out—Lord Panmure has declined to recognize the martial spirit of the counters and the counting house, not only because he thinks the government can no without amateur soldiers, and partly because they would be difficult to deal with. But the East India directors are open to offers of service, and we really think they would do well to accept of as many colonies of Gentlemen Cadets as offer."

The first detachment of a West India regiment that has completed a course of instruction in the Enfield rifle at the School of Musketry, Hythe, arrived at Chatham, on Saturday, the 17th instant, the draught being composed of non commissioned officers and men of the 2nd battalion of the 3rd Regiment, in charge of Ensign L. M'A. de Lancey, of that Corps. A number of the privates are men of colour. On their return to the West Indies they will be employed in instructing the men of their corps in the use of the Enfield rifle.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—The reduction of the infantry standard and the extension of the cavalry standard have not been without their effect upon the recruiting. Men are coming in at the rate of 1000 per week, men of good appearance, most suitable for the finishing such as we were too glad to snap at during the Crimean war, and ready to discharge but hale, well built, robust lads—the very fellows for Indian rifle corps or regiments of dragoons. The service is decidedly becoming more popular every day.

The Colonial Episcopate.

The Church of England will, in the course of a few weeks, have 37 bishops in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, there are at present 33 English colonial bishops, viz:—Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta; Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto; Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand; Dr. Parry, Bishop of Barbadoes; Dr. Thomson, Bishop of Gibraltar; Dr. Hebert, Bishop of Jamaica; Dr. Field, bishop of Newfoundland; Dr. Medley, Bishop of Fredericton; Dr. Chapman, Bishop of Columbo; Dr. Perry, Bishop of Melbourne; Dr. Grey, Bishop of Capetown; Dr. Short, Bishop of Adelaide; Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle; Dr. Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land; Dr. Smith, Bishop of Victoria; Dr. Dealtry, Bishop of Madras; Dr. Mountain, Bishop of Quebec; Dr. Fulford, Bishop of Montreal; Dr. Binney, Bishop of Nova Scotia; Dr. Harding, Bishop of Bombay; Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal; Dr. Barker, Bishop of Sydney; Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Mauritius; Dr. Bowen, Bishop of Sierra Leone; Dr. McDougal, Bishop of Labuan; Dr. Hale, Bishop of Perth; Dr. Courtenay, Bishop of Kingston; Dr. Harper, Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand; Dr. Cutrell, Bishop of Graham's Town; and Dr. Gobat, Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem. To these will very shortly be added by consecration, Dr. Cronyn, who has been elected Bishop of Huron, Upper Canada; Mr. Hobhouse, who has been designated to the Bishopric of Wellington; and Archdeacon Williams, who has been designated to the Bishopric of Tauranga, an exclusively Maori district. As soon as tranquility is restored in India, arrangements will be completed for the establishment of three new bishoprics there, one at Agra, for the northwest provinces; one at Lahore, for the Punjaub; and one at Palamotta, for the missionary province of Tinnevelly. When these appointments are made, the number of English colonial bishops will be forty.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

DAY OF FASTING AND HUMILIATION.

We are pleased to find that almost the first official act of His Excellency the Governor General, upon his return to assume the Government of Canada, has been one, which will be heartily received by all parties and creeds, and responded to with the most hearty good will.

The troubles in India we need hardly say, have aroused the strongest feelings of horror and detestation against the murderous savages who have so brutally caused the death of many of our brave fellow beings in the East, and the strongest feelings of loyalty and sympathy towards the parent State. The many and urgent requests on behalf of the Canadians to enlist troops to assist in quelling the rebellious and murderous Sepoy, speak plainly that the Canadians have not lost one particle of their devoted loyalty to the mother land.

What can be more awful than the cold blooded murders that have been committed against the British residents in India? and what can be more appropriate at the present moment, than that we should devote one day to humiliation for these sufferings, which have so often caused us to shudder at their magnitude? The following is the Governor General's proclamation:

PROVINCE OF CANADA } EDMUND HEAD.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To all our loving subjects in the Province of Canada, GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

KNOW YE, that taking into our most serious consideration the grievous Mutiny and Disturbances which have broken out in India and putting Our trust in Almighty God, that He will graciously bless our efforts for the restoration of lawful authority in that country; And considering the propriety of setting apart a day to be observed throughout Our said Province as a day of Humiliation and Solemn Prayer to Almighty God, for imploring his blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of tranquility, We have thought it, by the advice of Our Executive Council for our said Province, to issue this our Proclamation appointing, and We do hereby appoint FRIDAY, the TWENTY SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER inst, to be observed throughout our said Province as a day of General Fast and Humiliation and Prayer to Almighty God for the success of our arms in restoring tranquility to the said territory. AND we do hereby earnestly exhort all our Loving Subjects in Our said Province reverentially and devoutly to observe the same as a day of General Fast, Humiliation and Prayer.

But while we have reason to feel sadness, we have also reason to rejoice that our arms in the East have at length meted out to the mutinous sepoy a just and honorable vengeance, and a victory of which all true British subjects, as well as all who wish to see the spirit of liberty and the right of the Gospel extended to the extremities of the earth, must feel proud. The stronghold of rebellious India was within the fortress of Delhi, one of the strongest fortifications in the hands of the rebels. But what were fortifications and hordes of murderers to the conquering British troops, the sepoy plainly shows. Delhi has fallen, and the sepoys have been thoroughly routed. This result we have never for a moment doubted, yet we had hardly hoped that this glorious victory would have been achieved without greater loss to our brave soldiers. The particulars of the battle will be found in another column.

Report says, that in all probability, before many days wil have passed over our heads, there will be a dissolution of the House, and Writs issued for a new election.

Thus far, we have abstained from taking any notice whatever of the thousand and one reports that have been flying about, in relation to election matters, and have waited patiently until there was a prospect of an election in earnest.

Our readers will no doubt expect from us, as the Conservative journal of the County, the first information in connection with the coming contest, and the names of the different candidates who propose to enter into the contest for the honor of representing this County. This we will not neglect to do so soon as the different candidates have been decided upon, and the one in particular whom we intend to support.—This will in all probability be done in the next issue of our paper, unless circumstances should turn up that will render it advisable to pursue silence still further. Upon one thing, however, our readers may rest assured, that there will be a Conservative in the field in ample time to contest the election effectually. With these few remarks, we propose to leave the matter for the present with the intention of returning to it again at the earliest possible day. In the mean time let the Conservative Electors, abstain from making rash promises to any party who may offer himself for their suffrages.

ESCAPE FROM GAOL.

On Sunday last, the prisoner Young, who was convicted at the last Assizes for the murder of his Wife at Windsor, and was lying under sentence of death in the Sandwich Gaol, made his escape, and it is supposed has fled to the States. The means by which he succeeded in breaking gaol are rather extraordinary, and exhibit an expertness and perseverance that few men possess, and must have caused him the greatest labour for weeks past, in order to accomplish it.

It appears that he succeeded in burning a hole the ugh the thick oak floor in his cell, which he has kept concealed by covering it over with his bed; the hole which he made was at a point where the rafters were 6 inches and ½ apart. He then went below, and underminied three foundations, two, beneath his cell, and the third the main foundation of the Gaol, and thus succeeded in working his way out. There is no doubt that he has been at work for two or three weeks past, as the quantity of earth removed, with the implements which he is supposed to have used (a tin pan) could only have been accomplished with the greatest labour, in that time.

He is supposed to have had two suits of clothes, one suit that he wore when at work, and the other in the day time, that he might not be detected.

Many will ask, how it was possible for a prisoner who was under sentence of death, to accomplish without detection all that he did, and how the hole in his cell was kept conceal ed with out the keepers finding it, or how he could have burned it without the smell of fire being perceived. They all appear to be matters, which the gaoler should not have let happen, without his knowledge. These are questions of some consideration to the public, and we hope that explanations of a satisfactory nature will be made by the Gaoler, as it becomes a subject of public interest, for if the Gaol is insecure, means should be at once adopted by the County Council to remedy the evil.

A reward of Four Hundred Dollars has been offered for his apprehension, by the Sheriff of this County; and we hope that he will yet be taken, as a character such as he has been proved to be, should never be allowed to associate with the rest of mankind.

Since writing the above, a report has arrived here, that Young has been caught somewhere in the interior of Michigan.

EXPLOSION OF A TUG BOAT ON THE DETROIT RIVER AND EIGHT LIVES LOST.—On Saturday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a frightful accident happened upon our river, a short distance above Detroit, which unfortunately resulted in the death of eight men. The tug-boat *Sprague* was proceeding down the river with two vessels in tow, which had been taken up to Lake St. Clair, namely the *Winslow* astern, and the *Sunshine* alongside, and while coming down the river and about half a mile above the city of Detroit, carrying only the usual quantity of steam, the boiler exploded, tearing the tug to atoms, and scattering the fragments in all directions. The sails of the vessel alongside were completely torn to ribbons, Captain Snow, having stepped upon the vessel a few moments before the explosion took place, was only slightly injured. The first Engineer, Mr. Allen, of Buffalo, had one leg broken and was somewhat scalded, and having been thrown some distance into the river, was greatly chilled before he was rescued, his injuries are not dangerous; all the rest of the crew on board of the Tug were either blown overboard and drowned, or sunk with the shattered hulk and were lost. The sails of the *Sunshine*, which was being towed alongside, received the full force of the steam, and were torn to shreads, and was otherwise considerably injured. The following is a list of the killed and their places of residence.

Mate, John Rumsdill, of Cournean, O., a widower, leaving two children.

2nd Engineer, Samuel Woodward, of Detroit, leaves a wife and two children.

Two Wheel-men, Sanford Everett of Springfield, Pa., and John McPherson of Canarangus, New York.

Cook, William Sanford (colored) of Malden.

Two firemen, both colored, of Malden, names unknown.

A deckhand, a German, name and residence unknown.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.—We learn by the Ariel that, the attempt to launch the "Great Eastern" was made on the day appointed, but was a failure. The second trial had been postponed one month. Several persons were injured, two of them severely.

☞ Our Town Contemporary the "*British Canadian*" has changed its name to the "*Western Mercury*."

Birth.

In this Town on Wednesday, 18th Inst., the wife of Mr. Stultz, Sandwich Exchange, of a Daughter.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf

SIR.—It is much to be regretted, that correspondents should exhibit so much rancour and spleen in their communications to the press, and showing so much personal feeling in their dislike of persons and places, as their interests may happen to be affected thereby; for instance, the account of the Amherstburg Horse racing, as published over the signature of "A PLAYING SPECTATOR," in the *Windsor Herald* of the 6th inst.

That correspondent appears to act solely upon the principle that by traducing the character of others, and lowering them in public estimation, they may be able to direct public attention from the illegal and extraordinary course pursued by themselves toward our loyal and devoted citizens. What Amherstburg was, and how her gallant sons threw the desperate invaders from her soil, can be no secret to any one who has paid the least attention to the history of the Country. It was a scene of contrast in the war of 1812, and also of the rebellion of 1837-8. Then all our yeomanry stood boldly by the side of the gallant soldiers of the line, in defence of their common country. Welfare and and young soldiers mixed with the people in the most social manner, contesting the manly sport and exercises of the field with the humblest of her inhabitants.

The couplet in the print, have left an impression upon the minds of the people of this town, that cannot be easily erased from their memory.

The grounds of those performances, (the Military Reserve) remain yet, to remind us of the loyalty of our forefathers, and we are not to blame, nor does our position warrant us in turning our residence into a place for ploughing and turning the Reserve into a Cornfield, as the Agricultural Major openly avowed to be his intention.

The old Course and the Horse Stock affair, the citizens naturally considered themselves at liberty to dispose of a portion of it at least, as they pleased, and upon finding themselves in a neglected condition, they consulted the proper authorities, and found that it was not designed for the exclusive and sinister purpose of any party.

Agreeable to such information, they concluded at a public meeting held for that purpose, to lay down a few panels of the fence; but now attacked by Military Mob, armed with clubs, which had been secured by their Commander to be upon the ground two hours before the time appointed for opening the fence, and when the first panel was taken down, the work of destruction followed in rapid succession, till the Major saw his men repulsed, when he stepped up to the fence, and threatened to bring out the military force if he could not be driven by citizens, and then with crew, followed by the pensioners. After the fences were levelled, some two or three hundred youngsters, engaged the water carrier and his old horse to carry a pole, that was picked up by the way side, and mounted with two or three hand kerchief, paraded through the town with Police and Firing party, and British Colours, and "The Girl I left behind me," who seemed highly delighted at the pr spect of being again admitted to their old pay ground. It is a wonder that the fence was not destroyed, will cause some investigation to be instituted into this affair, which could not be subject to the influence of Col. Tuinock, as he is as much, if not more, a loser than any of the other parties concerned.

Rest assured, Sir, that I am not actuated by any personal feeling in this unfortunate affair, and I deeply regret its occurrence.

I am, Sir, &c.,
AN OLD RESIDENT.

GUELPH FAIR.—Until to-day Fair was held over Wednesday, and both days it was weather rare good, and no pressing work to keep the farmers and their "helps" at home, there was a great gathering of both day folks, and not a few parties anxious to dispose of surplus stock. The main portion of the Market Square was filled with carriages, waggons and horses, and droves of superior oxen, which, six months since would not have lacked purchasers, but although not a few were in good condition for the butcher, there were but few sold. Oxen, which but a few months since would have fetched $140, were sold for $120, good six year olds at $93. The fall of prices in cows and young stock was still greater. An Erinnois farmer sold a couple of cows in calf, for $40 the pair, for which $80 or $70 might have recently been obtained. We heard of no cows bringing over $40. A small lot of sheep or pigs, were disposed of at fair prices, something less than $5 a head. There were a considerable number of horses on the ground, but generally of very indifferent quality. A few good spans were held at a high figure. For a span of well matched and well broken carriage horses, and nearly harnessed, fit for a light carriage, $410 were asked as they stood, but no buyer.—*Herald*

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.—The Binghampton *Democrat* states that a trial case of before Judge Bloomfield, at the Broome Circuit, last week, between Mr. Bebbe, a respectable gentleman of fifty years, and upwards, and Mr. Ayres, a conductor upon the Erie Railroad. Mr. Bebbe had purchased a ticket from Newburgh to Awego, but on arriving at Deposit he left the cars, leaving Edgwell, to the over till the next day. The next day he took the ten o'clock A. M. emigrant train west, but left it at Great Bend, and took the day express train Ayres, the conductor, refused to recognise the ticket, and put him off the cars forcibly. The suit was brought for damages for the assault. Mr. Bebbe received a verdict for $250 under the direction of the Court.

News from Buffalo say that the Judge before whom Mr. McGuffey was brought up at Buffalo, holds that the arrest is illegal under the Ashburton Treaty, and the extradition therefore of Mr. McGuffey cannot be effected, and this decision will enable him to prefer an action for false imprisonment.

The unemployed in New York City, numbering fifty thousand, are getting some what disorderly, and are calling upon the corporation to provide them with work or the winter, and in order to obtain this, they form in processions, with flags bearing inflammatory inscriptions, and paraded the streets. A promise has been held out to them, that there has been no outbreak as yet, but a hard long winter may be followed by fearful consequences.

Mr. Williamson, the correspondent of the St. Paul Times, writing from Payuzze on the 26th ult., says that a report had reached there that 500 U.S. troops, supposed to be a detachment of the Utah expedition, had been attacked and killed by a large party of Teeowan Indians, near the Missouri River Mr. Williamson believes that

A Gallant cowhided by a Woman

A singular affair, which has given rise to a good deal of scandal, occurred yesterday afternoon in Broadway. About 1 o'clock a handsome carriage drove up to the curb stone at the corner of Morris street and Broadway, just above the Bowling Green, when a fine looking young woman sprang from the side walk, and collared a gentleman who was passing. He was apparently very much excited, and attempted to release himself, but she held him with an iron grip, and drawing a short gutta percha whip from the folds of her robe, lashed him over the face and head unmercifully. He roared out lustily, and with a desperate effort wrenched himself loose, but she sprang after him again, and catching him by the skirts of his coat, renewed the castigation. Every blow stung to the quick, and brought up a livid wale, causing the victim to writhe and yell with pain, to the infinite amusement of a large crowd of bystanders. At length, her vengence satisfied, the lady gathered all her strength for a finishing stroke, and losing her hold, brought down her whip with force enough to unhorse a gallant spinning along the side walk. At the next moment she was in her carriage and dashing up Broadway at breathing speed. The unfortunate fellow flew to the opposite direction, amid the jeers and merriment of the mob, and took refuge in the Southampton and Howard Hotel. He entered by the side way, from whence he issued a few hours later under the protection of the clerks of the establishment. Neither of the parties is known.—*New York Tribune.*

DIVISION COURTS,

FOR

1st Sandwich, Saturday, 16th Jan., 1858.
2nd Amherstburg, Thursday, 17th Dec., '57.
3rd Kingsville, Monday, 21st Dec., 1857.
4th Colchester, Saturday, 19th Dec., 1857.
5th Malden, Tuesday, 24th Feb., 1858.
6th Simms' Middle Road, Saturday, 23rd January, 1858.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.
MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1857.

FLOUR, best warranted, - - - -	$5 50
" 2nd quality, - - - -	4 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	1 00
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	$0 00 to 1 50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " - - - - -	8 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, " - - -	$0 00 to 2 00
OATS, " " - - - -	0 28
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -	$0 90 to 1 00
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - - -	0 75
HAY, per ton, - - - - - -	5 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - -	$0 25 to 0 30
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - -	5 00
BEEF, do - - - - -	$4 00 to 5 00
BUTTER, per lb. - - - - -	0 18

MOFFATT'S

LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of **Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or ruptions** of the **Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy,** and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of **Four Millions** of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of imposition on the part of every pretender. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

Beware of them as Lower medicines a ren dy that will do y e them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY
W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at my office, Sandwich, until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 21st day of November next, for the erection of a Bridge

To Grade and lay the Plank for completion of the road one mile below the Cross, on the Sandwich Street, belonging to the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company.

The Plank to be furnished by the Company, at Mr. Halford's Saw Mill.

Two sufficient sureties to be named in each Tender.

For further information apply to the President of the Company.

H. C. GUILLET, *Secretary pro tem*
Sandwich, Nov. 13th, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th Inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about 10 or tons burthen, painted blue, white, the owner can have by paying charges.

THOMAS JERMIN.
Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at the Oak Grove Saw Mills, near A. Ouellette's Tavern, Sandwich Street, the following Stock, viz:

80,000 feet of Lumber, assorted to suit purchasers; Two yoke of Oxen, Four Milch Cows, Two Yearling Heifers, Two Span of Horses, One 3-year old Colt, One 2-year old Colt, and One 1-year old Colt. Two sets Double Harness and a Single Harness, Two Lumber Waggons and One Cart, a Light Waggon, One Plough, One Harrow, and numerous other articles.

Also, at the residence of the Subscriber, about Twenty Tons of good Timothy Hay, in stack.

And Three Shares in the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company.

Sale to take place on 30th Nov., at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.

Terms made known on the ground.

GEO. VOLLANS & SONS.
Sandwich, Sept. 26, Nov. 17th, 1857.

CHINA!!

EFFECT of the MONEY CRISIS!

F. WETMORE & Co., 68 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT will sell their large and splendid stock of

Crockery, China,

GLASSWARE,

Silver-Plated Ware

CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c,

At greatly Reduced Prices for CASH To Parties wishing to purchase any thing in this line, a rare opportunity offers to make selections.

Call at our CHINA WAREROOMS,

68 WOODWARD AVENUE,

Five Doors from Jefferson.

DETROIT, MICH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, puts unto at Public Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 29, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con. of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57. Sec-Tr. E.B.S

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of Dec. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which Justices, Coroners, Constables, Jurors, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he cattle it most, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY MADE

CLOTHING,

And being determined to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Heavy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfect in the sense that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D,
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

TAX RECEIPTS.

MUNICIPALITIES will be supplied with TAX RECEIPTS at the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do. do. DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS, DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS.

DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS. (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS "P" MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BOOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF RUNNING SHOES. (New Style)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of all sorts of every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEDES IRON.
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL.
BUNDLES SAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES STEEL IRON.
AXES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINERS SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all size—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK & SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC, ETC, ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALER IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All wishing a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARES, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade, by any other Merchant in the town (TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his Stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, in prices which must give entire satisfaction, as of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 40, with other small office buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter postpaid, to

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE,
on Sandwich street

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Presbyterian Manse," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing six rooms, kitchen and Summer Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be selected from the purchase money.

The title obsevien is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.

Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Poulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 17, 1857.

INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE.

Pottersville, Colchester, Oct 14th, 1857.

Canada Western Insurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, I. C. Gilmor, Esq
Vice-President, T. Ridworth, Esq
Secretary & Treasurer, R. Shanton, Esq
Solicitor, A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.
ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Clement, Esq.
John Sheppard, Esq. R. Spence, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Stuge, Esq. Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. Morris, Esq.

SECRETARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. BRESON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. H. A. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. R. Blackwood, Esq.
J. Fotheringham, Esq. E. R. Payne, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Gait, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA,
Charles E. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STANDARDS, No. 19, or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 98
JONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at

JONES & Co's Foundry,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woolridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable Styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a superior manner, and on the shortest notice.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one a *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thoroughly practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. The will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards the appointments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jaell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musician's Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 84 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 300 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of this work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N.B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address, unless a second is ordered in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address with a stamp to

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

To EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisement (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

ADVERTISMENT.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Meunier and Wife to said Society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1853,—and adapted for a Store, Dwelling, or for Offices.) The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.

Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

POT TERY.

WILLIAM HOPE,
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed, being the very finest Fire Clay, thoroughly and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for borrowing are such that he can supply in fair sized quantities, at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Eldridge Corney's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, as they hope to supply all farming articles. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Perris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant of Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, at the suit of Charles J. Messer, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Charles J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said writ was applied for, that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said County under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required to appear to defend the said Action at the order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover $5615 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the cave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Shar
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Kidsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Hedley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Deisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature,

The Law regulating the disposal of funds are as following, viz:—

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $2300 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, loaned for eight years at 6 per cent, per annum.

Amount of share	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.

And for three years 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN LAUGHTON, ESQUIRE was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province, will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

Detroit Dec. 1856.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain states and localities.

Alarming Disordera!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review" and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Constipation,	Liver Complaints,
Dy-pepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptome,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

* * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 624 cents, and 81 each, and 82 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York*" and "*Holloway, London*" are discernible as a water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES!

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

PINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders must be accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small profit for cash upon cut prices to be able to accept the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTHAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL.

THE EVENINGS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

In the summer evenings
When the hew low,
And the skies were radiant
With the sunset glow,
Thou and I were happy,
Long, long years ago,
Love, the young and hopeful,
Hovered o'er us twain,
Filled us with sad pleasure
And delicious pain,
In the summer evenings,
Wandering in the lane.

In the Winter evenings
When the wild winds roar,
Blustering at the chimney,
Piping at the door,
Thou and I are happy
As in days of yore.
Love still lovers o'er us,
Robed in white attire,
Drawing heavenly music
From an earthly lyre,
In the winter evenings,
Sitting by the fire.

The Printer's Devil and his Love

A printer's devil was pierced in the heart
With the charms of a little Miss;
Quoth he to the lass, "My dear, ere we part
Let us seal our vows with a kiss."
The maiden replied as the imp she eyed,
"Dost thou think I'll let you reveal
Where others before you have tried—
No, no, I'll not kiss the Devil!"

Years rolled along, and the sweet little lass
Became an old sorrowful maid;
She lived like a queen—with a title—but alas!
Her beauty had all decayed.
Once again they met, and the old maid tried
To recall her former issue,
But he gaily smiled, and he only replied:
"The devil now wouldn't kiss you!"

Wit and Wit.

AN EXPERT DENTIST.—A German cartwright (Herr Stumpf) winds up a programme of his extraordinary merits by the following boastful recommendation:—"P. S. Gentlemen, professors, students, and others, need not be under any needless alarm that it is at all necessary for them, during the dental operations, to put aside their beloved pipes. On the contrary, they may continue smoking with the most blissful impunity and they will only find that, between two whiffs of tobacco, their tooth has quietly gone!"

Clerical Wit.—A clergyman's acknowledgement of a present of game from a noble lord, the patron of a vacant benefice:
Many thanks, my dear lord, for the birds
of your giving,
Tho' I wish with the dead you had sent
me the *living*.

TIT FOR TAT.—A newly wedded pair returning their marriage calls, met a donkey in their way. In the kindest manner the fair bride jokingly said, "My dear, there is one of your relations," "Yes," was the prompt reply, "by marriage."

A Negro was brought up before the Mayor of Philadelphia for stealing a chicken. Theft conclusively proved.—"Well Toby," said his honour, "what have you got to say for yourself?"—"Nuffin but dis," replied Toby. "I was crazy when I stole dat pullet, coz I might hab stole de big rooster and neber done it. Dat shows 'clusively to my mind dat I was laboring under *delirium tremendus*."

A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship of war, some fifteen or twenty feet and fell plump on the head of the first lieutenant.

"Wretch!" said the officer, after he had gathered himself up, "where the devil did you come from?"

"An' sure I came from the north of Ireland; yer honer."

ABSENCE OF MIND.—In a state of mental absence, a young man demanded the hand of a young lady, and only perceived his error when he got her father's foot.

It is remarkable fact that, however well young ladies may be versed in grammar, very few of them are able to decline *matrimony*.

A dun was somewhat taken aback the other day by the coolness with which the debtor said, "Call next Thursday, my dear Sir, exactly at ten o'clock, and I'll—I'll tell you when to call again!"

Did you ever know such a mechanical genius as my son?" said an old lady. "He has made a fiddle out of his own head, and he has wood enough for another!"

"I say, Pat, what are you about—sweeping out that room?" "No" answered Pat, "I am sweeping the dirt, and leaving the room,"

Somebody said that if nature had designed man to be a drunkard she would have constructed him like a churn, so that the more he drank the more firmly he would stand.

PAINTING has become in fashion among the English ladies; and paleness, as an aristocratic grace, has "paled its ineffectual fires" to extinction.

"Will you give me them pennies now?" said a big newsboy to a little one, after giving him a severe thumping.

"No I won't" exclaimed the little one.

"Then I'll give you another pounding."

"Pound away. Me and Dr Franklin agrees; Dr Franklin says. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of them selves.

The art of conversation consists in the exercise of two fine qualities. You must originate, and you must sympathize, you must possess at the same time the habit of communicating and listening. The union is rare but irresistible.

NO SUCH CHURCH THERE.—A letter addressed to the "Church of God," at Portland, Maine some years ago, was returned in the General Post Office with the endorsement, "miss-directed—we have nothing but sectarian churches in this place.

A gentleman once made fun of a sack which a young lady wore. "You had better quit" was the reply, "or I'll give you the sack," "I shall be most happy was the gallant response, "if you would give it to me as it is, with your self inside of it."

Agriculture and Science.

Winter-Killing of Grain and other Plants.

The phenomena which are commonly classed under this head are various, and the causes which produce them must also vary. Some of them are undoubtedly beyond our control; but others it is in our power to obviate, or at least to alleviate. More careful observation, and a collection of facts, will aid in determining these causes and the corresponding remedies.

Winter grain, as wheat and rye, suffer more than the common grasses, yet they will often endure an exposure which is astonishing. Last winter, rye, with a bare surface exposed to the fiercest north-westers during a zero temperature, not only survived, but came out in fine condition. But, if this exposure is accompanied with frequent freezings and thawings, the result is different—the roots are thrown out of the ground, torn and weakened, and if the plant lives at all it retains but a feeble vitality. Clover, under the same circumstances, suffer even more severely and entirely dies out, when the rye may live. This freezing and thawing is more destructive where the soil is moist or of a tenacious character, called heavy. The roots of clover are in this way so laid bare that they would die even with out the cold. Some other plants as parsnips, are killed by this severe freezing in a damp soil, or where water stands on the surface. In the spring several inches of the top of the root will be found decayed, while the lower part remains sound. The bulbous flowers, mullen pink, foxglove, and Canterbury bells, will not endure this severe freezing without protection.

Various shrubs, as some varieties of roses and the flowering almond, will live if the soil is well drained, while upon a moist soil with the same exposure they will be killed to the ground. The cause is not the same as in the case of winter grain, and the herbaceous plants just mentioned, for these meet the winter at all periods of their growth, and continue to grow all over the ground thaws. But it is necessary that the shrubs should fairly mature their wood, and thus prepare for winter. A well drained soil enables them to do this most perfectly, and thus prepared, shelter from piercing wind being added, they will endure almost any degree of cold ever experienced in our climate.

The flower buds of some fruit trees as the peach, are killed by extreme cold, though the wood, if well ripened, may survive. Last winter, with us, at a temperature of eighteen degrees below zero, they were all killed, except those of some blood peaches. The young wood suffered somewhat, but they still ripened a fair crop of fruit, while other varieties of peach as well as apricots, did not produce a single blossom. At fourteen degrees below zero, a previous winter, the flower buds on a nectarine were the fair bride jokingly said, "My dear, there is only ones killed except on one limb, which being covered with snow, bore fruit, while the peach generally produced a fair crop.

The different kinds of grass and other plants which clothe our fields, are all more or less affected by the same causes. Those that are of the least value or positively injurious often endure the winter best, and take possession of the space vacated by better plants. Once noticing the extreme prevalence of a species of golden rod in the pastures of a good farmer, and throughout the neighborhood where the soil was peculiar, we asked the cause of its abundance. He replied, "The winter brought it in." Now if the winter had any effect to increase this plant, it could only have been by destroying the grasses which otherwise would have occupied the soil to its exclusion.

The covering of grain with straw has been recommended as a preventive of winter-killing, but this practice can never become general. Early sowing, by enabling it to get a good start and cover the ground, and thus shield its own roots from the repeated freezings and thawings is desirable. If it follows oats, their growth may serve as well as a coat of straw to shield it, and in the spring they will be out of the way, though if too abundant, they may choke the fall growth of the crop.

The preservation and cultivation of the belts of timber may do much to break driving winds, that sweep off the snow and expose the fields, but this is a slow operation, and it only by a general dissemination of a spirit to this effect, that any extensive good can be accomplished. It is true that a screen of evergreens will shield an orchard or garden, or protect a dwelling from the winds; but to break up the force of our storms through the country, the gorges through which the wind now draws must again be filled with forests and the hill tops stand bristling with their native guards. We have recently noticed the effects of clearing the forest from a single acre. The winds were allowed free sweep, and the half way was blockaded with snow drifts, more than half a mile distant, where the snow was never known to accumulate before.

The fierce north-west winter storm em browned the foliage of those hardy evergreens, the laurel and the hemlock, while in sheltered situations they were unaffected, allowing the importance of protection even to them.

But the most efficient assistance we can render our grass or grain in enduring the severity of our winters, consists in thorough draining. Though it is true that grain and clover sometimes winter kill upon warm, dry land, the cases are comparatively rare.

But grains die in the winter from some other causes, than those we have mentioned. When the snow falls before the ground is frozen, and is blown into deep drifts, so that the frost cannot penetrate, we find as it melts off in the spring, spots of varying size, that turn brown and die, and are said to be "smothered." Early sown grain is more often thus affected, and as a preventive it is recommended to allow calves to feed it off just as the ground freezes. We have never seen this affect, except when the snow was very deep, and then in the parts of the field where the soil was the richest, and the grain the largest.

When the snow is trod down by the passage of men or teams and a thaw and frost succeed, the paths are often marked next spring by the deadness of the vegetation. Ice formed from water flowing over or standing upon a field sometimes kills the grass beneath it, and at others no injurious effect is visible. Did the same effect always follow the same apparent cause, we might be better able to determine the reason and provide a remedy. More careful observation continued through a series of years will alone accomplish this object, for each one has noticed some facts bearing upon these points; and we propose the following interesting questions, and many more of a similar character will suggest themselves.

When the grain or grass have been killed during the winter, what were the circumstances of soil, exposure, &c., attending it? What the kinds of grain and grass? The time of sowing and state of forwardness? What vegetation, if any, survived?

USE OF PLASTER.—A correspondent thinks every crop benefited by plaster, and that upon clover it is indispensable. An application of 100 lbs. plaster will increase the hay crop one-third. He sows early in the spring on grass, and on grain as soon as it shows green over the ground. Potatoes, he says, should never be planted without rolling the seed in plaster. It is beneficial on all but wet clay soils. Sandy, gravely, loamy soils never fail to have their crops well benefited by plaster.

TO DESTROY GRUBS IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.—Make a hole in a standing board, 24 inches from the ground, and large enough to let a sheep's nose through up to the eyes. Let one man hold the sheep in this position, another with a syringe throw up each nostril of the sheep a slush of yellow snuff and water, strong enough to make them sneeze, and they will thus throw out the eggs of the fly that are deposited in July and August.—*Cor. Ohio Cultivator.*

LEMON JUICE IN DROPSY.—Lemons are recommended for dropsy in a Russian medical journal, and are said to be beneficial in the most hopeless cases. The first day one lemon was given, after taking the peel off, and cutting it up into small pieces in sugar; the two following days three were given, and afterwards eighteen every day. For nourishment, meat was given. In every case the water came off on the seventh day.

APPLE MARMALADE.—Pare seven pounds of apples; put them on to stew in a preserving-pan with a pint of water; when they are all dissolved, rub them through a strainer; add one weight of sugar as of apples, and the grated peel of four lemons; boil nearly an hour, stirring it all the time; then add three ounces of essence of ginger ten minutes before taking it off the fire; wet some shapes, and fill them. This is very useful throughout the winter.

TO PRESERVE PEACHES.—Three and a half pounds of sugar, to one gallon of pump water; make a syrup, and let it get cold; fill the can with fruit, and pour in the cold syrup; set the can in water and let it come to a boil; boil briskly for three minutes, and then seal.

APPLE JELLY.—Take light-colored apples; pare and cut them in thin slices into a deep saucepan, with as much water as will just cover them; boil to a pulp, and strain through a jelly-bag; weigh and to every pound of liquor add a pound of lump sugar powdered; boil, till it comes to the top of the pan, for a quarter of an hour, or rather more; put it into teacups or moulds. The juice of a lemon to every pound of sugar is an improvement; and the sugar should be made hot before it is added to the juice.

SPONGE CAKE.—One and one-third cup sugar, 1¼ cup flour, ½ cup sweet cream and 3 eggs—white and yokes beaten separately—1 teaspoonful cream of tartar, 1 teaspoonful lemon extract. Bake quick

HICKORY NUT OR JACKSON CAKE.—Two cups white sugar, 1 cup butter, ½ cup milk, 1 cup chopped hickory nuts, 1 cup raisins 2 cups sifted flour, 4 eggs—the whites and yokes beaten separately—1½ teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful lemon. The whole to be well beaten and baked in a quick oven, in square tins. Is much nicer to be frosted and cut in squares for the table.

DELICATE CAKE.—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, 1½ cups flour, whites of 5 eggs, 1 spoonful lemon extract, using the yokes with the same measure of ingredients make a GOLD CAKE. Using the two in thin alternate layers spread with jelly, makes an excellent cake for tea or evening parties.

TO PREVENT A COW SUCKING HERSELF.—Take a stick some two or three inches in diameter, and from 2½ to 4½ feet long—the length depends on the size of the cow—the larger the cow the longer the stick. Make a mortice an inch and a half or two inches wide in each end, and pass the stick between the cow's fore legs, and buckle a strap that is passed through the mortice in the stick just behind her fore legs and fasten the other end of the stick in the same manner around her neck. Neither of the straps need be buckled very tight.

FEMALE LOVELINESS.—Young ladies sadly miss it, who labor solely to improve their outward looks, while they bestow not a thought upon the mind, when it is the true loveliness of their moral and social nature that wins, and continues to retain the affections of a true heart. Fools and fops may be won by gew-gaws and fashionable show dresses, but those who are really worth having, are never caught with such traps. Dress has an important influence in determining a gentleman's opinion of the character and taste of the other sex. Many a wife looks prettier, if she did but know it, in her neat morning frock of calico, than in the incongruous pile of finery, which she dignifies with the title of "full dress." Many an unmarried female first wins the heart of her future husband in a style of dress unpretending attire, which, if consulted about, she would pronounce too cheap for ordinary wear.—*Spirit of the Times.*

WONDERFUL WHEAT SEED.—The "Exeter Gazette" relates wonderful results from sowing Australian wheat seed, by a farmer named Harwood. The seed was drilled in proportion of two and a-half pecks to the acre. Many of the ears are seven inches long, and as many as forty shoots of corn can be extracted from one of them. The average height of the stalks is from five to five and a half feet, and the soil underwent no higher preparation for the seed than a sensible farmer would resort to ordinary farm labour.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last. FRANCIS MORLTON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A new splendid ROSE WOOD 7 Octave PIANO for sale, by Mrs Doherty, in Amherstburg. Mrs Doherty intends leaving for the old Country within a short time and will therefore dispose of this Piano at a sacrifice.

Amherstburg, 9th March, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo: merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit. April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857,

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
WEDNTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, " (New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers and Families travelling West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & CO., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & CO., Pearl st. N. York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LIN ON LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit.
" Ontonagon { A. T. STEWART & Co.
" Ogontz, { Chicago.
" { C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, { E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fisher, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 18th Feb., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who have payments to make on account of Public Lands in Canada West, must, in future, deposit the amount to the *Credit of the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Land Department* in the Bank of Upper Canada or its Agencies.

The Government will not recognize any payments on account of Public Lands in Canada West that are not made in accordance with the foregoing notice.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

SANDWICH FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing PLOWS of the latest and most improved styles, and he will supply the Farmers of this county with Plows of a better material, and cheaper than they can be obtained at any other establishment either in Canada or the United States.

His JUNIOR SANDWICH PLOW, made on a new principle, combines great strength and lightness, and will meet all the requirements of the Farmer.

TURNING LATHES kept constantly on hand.

ENGINES made to order.

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS of every description executed with despatch.

WILLIAM BAIN.

Sandwich, March 24th, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

PARties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESAUBINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate order, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Jylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and by strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found at his House.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. D. McGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their favors and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient Maidstone Cross September 18s., 1857.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE ROSE DALE MILL, situated on Turkey Creek, Township of Sandwich. The machinery (which is new), is constructed to run with water or steam. There is generally sufficient water to run the Mill four months in the year. There are two runs of stones, two Bolts and a new patent Smutter, all in the very best of running order. Also about 20 acres of good land attached to the Mill.

—or,—

The whole Mill can be purchased and carried away.

Terms liberal. Apply to this office, post paid.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3-hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls; 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" and adjoining, are enlarged, and accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.

ADMS DANN and Bro.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times" & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company, all Premiums and *Premiums and future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be recognized as binding. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of this County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the said Court, sign judgment, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1857. NO. 40.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M. TO 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TOWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE, having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to the P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Baggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunk, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
B. E. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.,
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,
MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS,
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD in the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TOWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Building, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Can be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
A. HOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, Mr. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Select Poetry.

The Home Angel.

She dwelt apart from early youth
In gentle household ways;
Contented with her mother's smile
And with her father's praise.
Her- was "the grace of quiet born,"
Of fancies gay and pure;
Of trusting love that could obey,
And strength that could endure.

Beauty from simplest actions rose,
And harmony from strife;
So did her kindly spirit fuse
The elements of life.
Hers was the hand that freely gave
The ready smile or sigh;
The cheek that true to feeling flushed,
The bright and upward eye.

A stranger came; he looked and loved;
He whispered at her side;
There fell a shadow on her home
The day he claimed his bride.
And we who kept her vows; she turned
The prose of life to song;
But all too high that strain for earth,
And it was hush'd ere long.

She died, ere love was fully told,
As dies a flower in spring;
Earth never lost, nor Heaven gain'd
A sweeter angel thing.
Ay, hundreds like her live and die,
In England's household bowers;
And blessed are the hearts that feel
"Such angels yet are ours."

The Sorrows of a Moneyed Man.

AN EPISODE OF THE PANIC.

One morning not many days since, Mr. Von Muff conceived and executed the idea of rising at five o'clock. To the great disgust and indignation of Mrs. Von Muff, he continued the practice, to use her own words, "he deprived her of sleep, and exposed her to a cold draught before it was light."

She followed him one morning, and found him in a state of extreme disbable, reading the *Times*.

"So this is your occupation, is it, Mr. Von Muff? It is to see the paper, is it, that you deprive me of rest, and destroy my health? Why can't you read the papers after breakfast, like other folks eh?"

"Because there's a panic, Felicia, and I want to find out who were attacked with it yesterday.'

"Panic, indeed! you're enough yourself to give any one a panic. I expect you will have to bury me before long, if this sort of treatment is continued. Then, I suppose you will be overjoyed.'

"My dear Felicia, don't agitate yourself. But, really, the commercial panic is frightful. Nobody, trusts any body. I feel quite alarmed, for, as you know, my money is all in the Blunderbuss Bank, and if that should burst?"

"Serve you right if it did, you fool! Why don't you put it into the Watersput Bank? *that* sound."

"No; but there may be a run upon it.'

"Draw out the money altogether, then, and lock it up in an iron chest.'

"Why, you see, if I did that, people would laugh at me, though upon my soul, if this panic continues, I must.'

"Really, Mr Von Muff, you are the most inexplicable person I ever encountered.—Here we are, it seems on the verge of ruin and yet you have the heartlessness to get up at five o'clock and sit here quietly for three hours, almost in a state of nudity reading the papers. I'm disgusted with you, Sir. What are you gazing at? Are you going to make no effort to save your introcent family from destruction? Will you sit there forever doing nothing but reading the papers —evening reading the papers?'

Von Muff made no reply, but dressed, breakfasted, and took his leave. As he opened the front door a well known voice called after him from the top of the stairs:

"Joseph?"

"Yes, my dear.'

"Draw that money out of the Blunderbuss Bank this very day, if you don't want to find yourself witeless and childless within a week?"

With this awful threat she disappeared and Joseph hailed an omnibus.

"Ah! Von Muff, how d'ye do?"

"Good morning, Crokur. Dreadful times, these. What's the news?'

"You've seen the morning's papers?—Enormous list of failures. Can't stand it much longer, Sir. Everything must go—you and I must go—banks must go—everything—general smash up.'

"Good God! you can't mean it. Surely the city banks are safe. I have a hundred thousand deposited.'

"Draw it out at once, then. Don't hesitate—don't lose an instant. Perhaps you are too late now. Get gold—nothing but gold—or you're lost. That's all I've got to say.'

Von Muff pulled out his large red pocket handkerchief, and wiped the perspiration from his face. He remained silent—overcome by his reflections. When he left the omnibus at Stone Street, Crokur put his head out of the window, and called after the retreating capitalist.

"Attend to that at once, Von Muff, or consider yourself a ruined man.'

Von Muff entered his office in Stone Street terribly perplexed. He found Scrummage there—Scrummage, who knew the financial condition of every institution in the country.

"Well, Scrummage, how are the banks?'

"Bound to go before long. I give 'em a week.'

"What do *you* think so, too, Scrummage? And the Blunderbuss?'

"No better than the others. Got money there?'

"Yes.'

"Then draw it out immediately; that's my advice." And off he went to counsel some other bewildered mortal.

Von Muff now began to realize the panic. To think was only to make matters worse. He rushed into the street in frantic alarm; as he hurried along, he saw an immense crowd of people before the doors of the Watersput.

"What is the matter here?' he timidly inquired of a by stander.

"Run on the bank.'

"Good Heavens! you don't say so!"

"Where's my hat and coat?—and out he rushed recklessly, leaving his wife in the middle of a sentence.

"Blunderbuss; this was the climax of his agony. He directed his steps at once to the bank where his treasure was deposited.

The quiet and repose that surrounded that German institution somewhat reassured him. His fears however, were not to be dispelled. "This is the calm,' he said to himself, 'that invariably precedes the storm. There is deception in it. I am just in time.' So he entered; drew his money in gold, and, with the aid of several porters and a cart, had it conveyed to his office in Stone street.

An air of immense satisfaction pervaded Von Muff's round, good natured face, when he saw the not twenty-dollar piece deposited in his safe—one of Chrisechinn's great iron patent, everlasting safes. No fear of that bursting. He lighted a cegar, and puffing forth the smoke in a long succession of wreaths, he turned to Fekes and Sturp, confidential clerks of many years standing in the house of Von Muff & Co., and whispered:

"All right now boys; let the banks break if they like, and be ——— to them!'

It was of course, necessary that the large amount of treasure recently transferred to Stone street should be watched at night, otherwise a burglary, in the third degree, might be as disastrous as the breaking of a bank. Von Muff himself, with the enthusiasm of a raw recruit, declared he was ready to mount guard for a fortnigh; he could obtain sufficient sleep in the evening and morning before and after the fulfillment of his nocturnal duties; and those accommodating clerks, Fekes and Sturp, consented to assist him, on condition that they should be supplied with brandy and cigars *ad libitum*. The preliminaries being settled, Von Muff went home to dinner. He looked round upon his fellow citizens with the air of a man who had just achieved *a coup de etat*.

Von Muff experienced a special glow of pride that afternoon on entering the portals of his spacious mansion in the Avenue. In the evening he returned to the office, laden with him for defensive purposes, the musket with which his sire performed prodigies of valor in the Revolutionary war. He thought it prudent to inform his wife, through the domestic that he would not return home before the following day.

The first night's watch passed off tolerably well. Cigars and still brandy and water were provided, and the guard were kept awake partly by the liquor and partly by mysterious noises, like the picking of locks and other burglarious sounds. On more than one occasion Von Muff brought up his musket to the "present," and took deadly aim at the knob of the door, and his two attendants nervously handled the revolvers they had borrowed for the emergency. They had no occasion, however, to use their weapons. Toward morning Von Muff looked very haggard and fatigued. He felt "confoundedly done up' as he himself expressed it; so about six o'clock, after a shave and a mutton chop, he cusconsed himself in his arm chair, and fell asleep. But neither the attitude nor the place were suited to a comfortable snooze. People, too, commenced to pour in, for the news of the night's watch had by this time extended throughout the whole business community, and the utmost curiosity was manifested as to the result. Reporters of newspapers, especially, were urgent in their demands for Von Muff's own statement of the facts that had transpired.

"Well, Von Muff, how do you feel after last night's work?' Is your money safe yet? How is it done up—in bags or kegs?—Take my advice, and never lose sight of it again—sleep on it.' 'Good Heavens! you don't mean to say that you deposit your treasure in one of Chisellem's safes! Might as well fling it into the fire.' Keep up your spirits, old boy! the panic won't last over six months. You can watch it out.'

These, and a multitude of similar remarks from solicitous visitors, disturbed the equilibrium of Von Muff's mind as much as his vigil had disturbed the equilibrium of his body. He was, therefore, ill at ease when, late in the afternoon, he found himself at home in the Avenue.

Mrs. Von Muff took no notice at first of her spouse's dejection, but in the course of dinner she abruptly broke out:

"Mr. Von Muff may I ask if you've been drinking, for your conduct is inexplicable.?'

"My dear Felicia, I was up all night, and am really quite worn out. I must take some sleep before I return.'

"I thought this would be the result of your freak. A pretty exhibition you are making of yourself before your family! It certainly would be the wisest step you could take to go to bed.'

Von Muff thought so too. A frightful yawn, that he tried in vain to suppress, rather hurried his movements, and he withdrew without further remonstrance.

He had scarcely been asleep an hour, however, when he was roused to consciousness by Mrs. Von Muff, who appeared to be alternately shaking him and punching his head.

"Do you hear that?' she yelled; 'do you hear that?'

"What?' rubbing his eyes, and fully awakened to the presence of his spouse, if not to anything else.

"What! Why, the fire-bell, you deaf adder! It has been ringing eight this half hour. A pretty time for you to be sleeping when, probably, your office is in ashes, and we are all beggars?'

"Good Heavens! you don't say so!—

"Stone Street.' This answer nearly drove him mad. His perturbation, when he reached the head of the street, and found it actually blockaded by firemen, was overwhelming. He knocked people about right and left, and when he reached his office, and found that the fire was round the corner, the reaction nearly produced an appoplectic fit. He sunk into a chair, faint and exhausted with his exertions.

The watch that night was a painful one. Neither Von Muff nor his assistant could help falling asleep. Brandy and water only made them more drowsy. They nodded at each other like madarins, and every now and then Von Muff would start from a dream, in which he had been an impotent spectator of the robbery of his own safe. He passed an agonizing night; and when morning dawned he looked as though he had been dragged by the legs along a corduroy road.

"Sturp!"

"Yes, Sir.'

"I feel as if I couldn't put one leg before another. I can't stand this sort of thing any longer. I think I'll take the money back to the bank this morning.'

"I hope you will, Sir.'

"I'll think over it, Sturp.'

Toxin entered the office about ten o'clock. Toxin was one of the first victims. The panic had left its impress on his face, and his sole occupation now was to alarm other people.

"Von-Muff!" he shouted

"Is that you, Toxin?" was the faint answer from the inner office.

"How d'ye feel, old feller?'

"Fairly done up.'

"Well, I've come to tell you that you must immediately get a new safe. At the bank last night, one of Chisellem's safes was burned to cinders, and poor Fripper lost ten thousand, in hard cash!'

"You don't say so!'

"Yes, 'tis a fact. Good by.'

Poor Von Muff, was now utterly bewildered. His safe, weighing him down to the earth, and the fears for its loss that he felt in other days were light in comparison to the responsibilities and perplexities that tormented his soul now. He visited the banks to see if any of them would accept his gold as a special deposit. [A special deposit, some of our readers may not be aware, is money kept in the vaults of a bank as a favor to the depositor; the money cannot in such cases be used by the bank, but must be returned on call.] He even implored the Watersput Institution, upon which there had been such a run, to take pity on him, but without avail. Finally, he resolved to pocket pride, and re deposit his money in the Blunderbuss.

His mind was relieved from an appalling weight when this was done. Severe thought however remained. How should he inform Mrs. Von Muff of the course he had pursued?

He approached the subject, timidly, as soon as he got home.

"Felicia, my dear.'

"Well?'

"I have sent the money back to the bank.'

"What! to the Blunderbuss?'

"Yes.'

"Upon my word, if you aren't a fool, and worse, I don't know who is.'

"But what can I do?'

"*Do!* Can you sit there and deliberately tell me that you don't know what to do with your money, when your wife and daughters are positively going about in rags? No wonder there's a panic, if all men are like you?'

History sayeth not what response, if any, Joseph Von Muff make to this particular attack of his spouse. It is probable, however, that he was too experienced a husband to find safety in flight.

The next morning, Mr. Von Muff learned to his despair, that all the banks, including the Blunderbuss, had *suspended specie payments!*

Miscellany.

NENA SAHIB IN ENGLAND—The Walsal *Guardian* says:—"It is not generally known, and, we believe, has never before been stated in the public papers, that Nena Sahib on the death of the prince who had adopted him as his son, came to England to endeavour to obtain redress for the injustice done him by the Anglo-Indian Government in retaining in their own hands the property left him by his father. On arriving in England he resided in Cambridge square, with some friends of his adopted father, and took ample measures to obtain legal redress for the gross violation of right committed by the East India Company's servants. He soon discovered, however, that in the House of Commons, before whom he intended to bring his case, there were seventy persons forming a majority on all Indian questions, pledged to support the East Indian Company, and that any attempt to recover his property or to obtain justice would be ineffectual. In a frame of mind that may easily be imagined, he went to Constantinople and had an interview with Omar Pasha, seeking to obtain assistance from him in a design he then entertained to subvert British authority in India. The reply was not favorable, the Turkish and British governments at that time (early in the Russian war) being in strict amity, and Nena Sahib departed for Calcutta, vowing vengeance against the English and declaring that his day would soon come. His day has come, and fearfully has he avenged on innocent people too injustice of which he was made a victim by a company who have ever regarded their own pecuniary advantage in preference to the rights of the people whom they have ruled in the responsibilities they were called upon by Providence to undertake. Few men possess greater talent for intrigue than Nena Sahib, and no doubt can be entertained that he has been the moving spirit in a conspiracy that has imperilled our empire in the East, and rudely shaken the military prestige of the British nation.

A Washington correspondent of *The South* says:—"Mrs. Buchanan still continues to have hosts of lady visitors, and, scarcely a pretty woman comes to Washington, but she must see the bachelor President. His manners toward his fair visitors show that he is no "lady's man;" his graceful common place seems to fail him with them; and I have seen him evidently sorely tried to find a few words to say to the fair dames who will find their way to his reception room. He is said to have been compelled to have recourse to two stereotyped phrases, which he invariably addresses by turn to the ladies as he runs the gauntlet of them at reception hours. They are these; "Madam, is this your first visit to Washington?" Answer. A pause, and then, "Madam, I would advise you to visit the Smithsonian Institute." After which the lady is expected to vamose."

PREPARING TO COOK YANKEE CABBAGES.—A friend recently returning from Margate, found on board as fellow passengers two American gentlemen. Nothing that our friend could possibly avoid, listening to them during the run, but an exclamation followed to the tune of, "Oh! eigh! that's nothing to what we have in America."—Some very fine cabbages were pointed out to the "sons of the west," and, as usual met with, "Oh, they cabbages! they be nothing to ours!" Captain: "What's the difference? Why our grow as big as—as—a sugar hogshead!" The captain made his bow and cut away. On reaching Millwall, where the Great Eastern is building, an anxious inquiry was made by our Yankee friends as to what "that great black thing was for?" Captain: "We're making that to boil a cargo of your cabbages, when you send us over the same!" Yankee friend: "Well now, I guess, captain, you *have* done us there."

A COMMON CASE.—"A queer world is this. We recollect a young lady, a former resident of Winstead, beautiful and accomplished, and the daughter of a pious and venerable old Methodist elder. We remember her as the most ardent advocate of the humanitary side in politics, a rapturous reader of Uncle Tom's Cabin in the village club of young ladies, and Anti-Slavery in all places and on all necessary occasions. Not long ago, we recorded the marriage of this young lady to an Alabama planter who is the owner of some 500 – *niggers!* A queer world is this."—*Winsted Herald.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—are indispensable to security of health and life in new settlements. Fever and ague, bilious remittents, and bowel complaints, are the worst enemies the western pioneer has to encounter, and he can only certainly and permanently put them to flight with the aid of this unrivalled cathartic, detergent, and restorative. There are multitudes of sallow and feeble invalids, now languishing in the western clearings, under the endemic disorder of that region, who would soon find their healthy appearance, strength, and cheerfullness return under a course of Holloway's Pills.

Two cows affected with malignant carbuncles, were slaughtered in a village in Flanders and the meat was sold. Persons who ate it were not injured, but the farmer who washed his hands in water tinged with the blood, died within 48 hours, and his servant, who had done the same, is in great danger, whilst the two other persons who had assisted in cutting up the animal one had his arm and the other a finger amputated to prevent gangrene.

MATERIAL FOR A ROMANCE.—A letter from a friend informs us of the marriage at Baltimore, of two of the rescued from the "Central America." Both parties became mutually attached to one another on board the steamer, and on the evening preceding the disaster, sealed their affection with the usual "vow." When the gale came on and the panic was at its height, the young lady threw herself in his arms, and with a gallantry quite becoming the romantic occasion, the gentleman impressed her brow with one of Tennyson's purest "soulsent" kisses, and "slid" her over into the first boat that was lowered. He saved himself on a plank. Upon arriving at Norfolk the lovers met. But the young man appeared strange He had lost his valise, and all his money. The young lady assured him that money was nothing. The young man shook his head and looked sad, as much at to say—"now, maybe, you think so." But, said his devoted one, I have enough. Fear not. Father has two hundred thousand. Ah! gasped the affianced bridegroom, (we speak novel fashion to give Bonner a chance to make a point,) and he looked extremely philosophical, but said no more. They suddenly vanished, and we suppose are now enjoying all the blessings of matrimonial, &c., &c.—*Petersburg (Va.) Express.*

DIPPING INTO THE GRAVY.—We were not long since much amused by a couple of Hoosier girls who came on board the steamer, at the little town of Mt. Vernon, Ind. They had evidently never been a thousand miles from home, and were making their first trip on a steamboat. The elder one was exceedingly talkative, and perfectly free and unconcerned, without regard to the many eyes that were scanning her movements The other was of the opposite turn of mind, inclining to bashfulness At dinner, our ladies were honored with a seat at the head of the table, and the elder one, with her usual independence, cut her bread into small pieces, and with her fork reached over and enrolled each mouthful in the nice dressing on a plate of beefsteak before her. The passengers preserved their gravity during the operation by dint of great effort. Perceiving that her sister was not very forward in helping herself, she turned round to her, and exclaimed, loud enough to be heard by half the table:—

"Sal, dip into the gravy; dad pays as much as any on 'em!"

This was followed by a general roar, in which the captain led off. The girls arrived at their place of destination before supper, and when they left the boat all hands gave the three cheers for the girls of the Hoosier State.

Mirth and Wit.

You want a flogging, that's what you do, said a parent to his unruly son. "I know it did, but I'll try to get along without it," replied the brat.

"You have broken the Sabbath, Johnny," said a good man to his son. "Yes," said his little sister, "and mother's long dress."

Brown says that though brevity is the soul of wit," it is "no joke" to be "short on change."

What a blessed change for society, says Punch, it would be, if all the numerous rascals now upon the turf were under it instead!

When the Irishman first tried peaches he said he liked their flavor, but the seeds lay hard on his stomach.

Is there any truth in the report that the Arabs who live in the desert have sandy hair? and it is also true that those who live by the Red Sea have carroty hair?

On a child being told that he must be *broken* of a bad habit, he actually replied: "Papa, hadn't I better be *mended?*"

Which five letters may form a sentence of forgiveness? I X Q S U.

"What animal has the most brains?"—Give it up. The hog. He has a hogshead full of 'em."

A Dutchman thus describes the New Yorkers:—"Fine people says he; day go about der streets all day, scheating each oder, and dey call dat pushness."

A Miss Wood recently recovered ten thousand dollars damages for a breach of promise of marriage from a faithless swain. High price for wood we think.

Francis Pigg, of Indiana has run away from Mrs. Pigg and four little Piggs. The *Post* says he is a hog.

"Captain, what is the fare to St. Louis?" "What part of the boat do you wish to go in, cabin or deck?" "Hang your cabin," said the gentleman, from Indiana, "I live in a cabin at home; give me the best you've got."

Upon the reading of the declaration of Independence, at Syracuse, N.Y, by a citizen of that place, a gentleman from the rural districts made this comment: "Oh, he read it well enough, but I am darned if I believe he even wrote it?"

A lady recently put up at the Covington House, Kentucky, with her husband and thirty-two children, all her own!

Punch says that every family ought to keep a kitten to amuse the children. They should also keep children to amuse the kitten.

A young lady inquired of a sailor, why a ship was always called she? "Because," replied Jack, "the rigging cost a thunderin' sight more than the hull."

An office-seeker, in urging his claims said that his grandfather didn't fight in the Revolutionary war, but he guessed he would have liked to if he had been in the country at the time. He was appointed.

The other day, an old lady rushed into the garden in search of her daughter, on being told that the young lady had gone there with a "rake."

The Mormon War.

Important despatches from the Army for Utah—Brigham Young's declaration of War, and his reasons therefor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1857.

Col. Johnson's letter, together with Col. Alexander's, was received at the War Department to-day, confirming the destruction of the supply train; also a letter and proclamation from Brigham Young, and Col. Alexander's reply.

Col. Alexander was within thirty miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, when he received the following letter from Brigham Young, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Legion:"

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY. }
Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 29. }

To the Officers Commanding the Forces now Invading Utah Territory:—

SIR,—By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:—

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah, shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, &c., &c."

I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I therefore have forbidden your entire force to the Territory, by the same route you entered. Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until Spring in the vicinity of your present encampment—Black Fork, on Green River—you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march, and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making the proper application therefor.

Gen. D. H. Wells will forward this and receive any communication you may have to make.

Very respectfully,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The following is the proclamation referred to by Brigham Young:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

CITIZENS OF UTAH.—We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty years, we have been persecuted officials of the government, from constables and justices, to judges, Governors, and Presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned—our fields laid waste—our wives and children butchered while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety, and our families drove from their homes to that shelter in the barren wilderness and their protection among hostile savages which were deemed them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization.

The constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The government has not conducted so base an investigation, through a tool or other person to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false, but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary host, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter writers, ashamed to father the base, slanderous falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy lucre's sake.

The issue which has been forced upon us compels us to resort to the first great law of self preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the government is based.

Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty requires that we should not quietly stand still and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny, and oppression.

Therefore, I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah forbid,

First—All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory, under any pretence whatever.

Second—That all forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion.

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer.

Given under my hand and seal, at great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifth day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The following is Colonel Alexander's reply to Brigham Young:—

HEADQUARTERS 10th REG., INFANTRY, Camp Wingfield, Ham's Fork, Oct. 2.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Esq., Governor of Utah Territory.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Sept. 29, 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, addressed to me in an attentive consideration. I am at present the acting and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the General commanding as soon as he arrives here.

In the meantime, I have only to say that these troops are here by the order of the President of the United States, and that all further movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority.

Very respectfully,
E. B. ALEXANDER.

Among the documents is a letter from Col. Johnston, dated from the camp on the Three Wings of the Sweet Water, addressed to Adjutant General McDowell, New York, in which he confirms the burning of the contractor's trains by the Mormons. He says the Governor's escort is four days march behind him, with two companies of dragoons. He knows of no reason why Col. Alexander should attempt to reach Salt Lake by Bear River, excepting from the fear that the Mormons have burned the grass on the shorter route. He adds—"If I could communicate with Col. Alexander I would direct him to go into a good position for the winter at Ham's Fork. The road is beset between this and Hau's Fork with companies of Mormons, so it is doubtful if I shall be able to communicate with Col. A."

It is supposed at the War Department that the troops are all in good condition, as nothing to the contrary is said in the despatches.

MORMON AND INDIAN ALLIANCE.

The latest accounts from Mormondom are to the effect that the Mormons of Carson Valley and San Barnardino have sold their cattle and property for nearly nothing, and at the bidding of their chief, have repaired to Salt Lake with the secret design of organizing, arming, equipping, returning, murdering and plundering their gentile enemies. They declare that for every saint slain by the United States troops, ten gentile women shall make an atonement: that they will first exterminate the troops from the east; that they will, next, and in predatory bands allied with Indians, they will ravage the border, rob, plunder and murder, until they shall have replenished the Lord's treasury and revenged the insults put upon his chosen people. Of their ability to execute this threat there is but little doubt. Under order of their leader and prophet, they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousand of the finest horses, trained to camp service; they have a foundry where cannon and shells are cast; a powder mill and a factory where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war and necessary provision and means of transportation, within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms, and are well versed in their geographical position. To reach Salt Lake, from the east, it is necessary to pass through a canon of twenty five miles, under hills so steep and rocky that a dozen men could hurl down an endless train of stones on an approaching caravan; and even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley, the besieged, with their herds, would take to the mountains, and, reinforced by their savage allies would, in turn, besiege their besiegers, and cut off their supplies until the invaders were starved out. They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies, whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partly instructed in the Mormon religion —enough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, and modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these, and fighting for their homes, and, according to the belief of the ignorant, under the direct supervision of the God of battles, and from their compact with which nature has surrounded them, it is easy to convince what would be the fate of a few thousand troops, who travelled a thousand miles to fight their own countrymen, brave as themselves, as well armed, better used to field fare, and stimulated by their love of country and family, assured of victory by the revelations of their prophets.

THE ATTEMPTED LAUNCH OF THE LEVIATHAN.—Those prophets of evil who predicted that the "Great Eastern" would prove too big to float have been gratified this week by the failure attempting to launch her. Instead of moving down the river, but every body else, I suppose, has experienced a feeling of deep regret that any accident should have occurred to hinder, if not wholly to prevent, the complete realization of one of the most dazzling projects of the age. It may be, as Mr. Bunsap told Sir Isambard Brunel somewhere the other day, that monster ships will not be profitable speculations, but nevertheless, the mass of the people will be deeply anxious to hear that this great experiment in naval architecture has been so far successful that could but be taken down in the form of stones on the stocks at Millwall. It appears to have been attributable rather to a mistaking of signals by the men at one of the windlasses, than to the size of the vessel or any want of engineering skill, that the launch of Tuesday failed. There is little doubt now but that before the next spring tides, or the December Spring tides, will be abundantly successful. It appears that, after all, matters are not so bad as were represented. It was said that the vessel had been strained and twisted by the violent means used to pull her up into the water, to a frightful extent; a close inspection proves that she was neither strained nor twisted even to the extent of the most fractional portion of an inch. The six men injured by the accident at the windlass are all progressing slowly, though still no thing exists of the recovery of Donovan, and Stacey remains in a precarious state. Some idea of the frightful violence with which these poor men were struck may be formed from the fact that one of the massive handles of the windlass, of solid iron 12 inches in diameter, which struck the men, is bent and twisted as if it was formed of lead.

Maple Leaf Calendar

OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

November.

Th. 26.—Dr. Watts, a non-conformist divine, eminently distinguished for his learning and piety, died 1748. The East India Company was incorporated, 1700. Marshall Soult died, 1851. Sun rises 7h. 3m., sets 4h. 27m.; rises 1m. earlier each day. Days 9h. 24m. less than the year. Sun on Meridian 11h. 47m. 35sec.

F. 27.—Frontenac died at Quebec, 1698.—Princess Mary Adelaide born, 1833.

S. 28.—Sir Oracle Goldsmith, an eminent poet and unfashionable writer, was born at Pallas, in the county of Longford, Ireland, 1731. Cardinal Wolsey, an eminent minister of State of Henry VIII., is said to have been the son of a Butcher at Ipswich, where he was born.—He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and had he not been a priest and a Catholic, he became first the chaplain to Dean Archbishop of Canterbury, and served in the same capacity the Governor of Calais, Sir John Nevaln, by whom he was recommended to Henry VIII., who raised him to the Deanery of Lincoln. On the death of Henry VIII., he was introduced by Fox, bishop of Winchester, to Henry VIII, whose favor he attended so successfully that he became the first in the royal favor. Ecclesiastical preferments were heaped upon him with a most lavish hand, and the Pope to ingratiate himself with Henry, made him a Cardinal. Naturally proud and ostentatious, no English subject ever took such state upon himself, and he entertained a train of 800 servants; many of whom were Knights and gentlemen. So great was his influence over the King, that Charles V. of Spain by holding out to him the hope of receiving the Papal Chair, induced him to invade France in a war with Francis I. of France. His revenue at this time nearly equalled that of the Crown. The critical affair of the divorce of Queen Catherine, was the last step towards his fall, as he was thought by the King to assist the delays of the Court of Rome. The attachment of the King to Ann Bulgen, still further involved him; and in 1529 the great seals, was taken from him, and ordered to quit his palace, all his plate &c., having been seized by the King he was arrested for high treason, and set out for London, but was obliged to stop at Leicester from indisposition and distress of mind where he died, 1530.—Battle of Bexar, 1835.—Rebellion of colonists at Sing Sing prison, New York, 1855. Michaelmas term ends.

Sun. 29.—Maria Theresa died, 1780.—Revolt at Portland, State of Maine, U.S., 1830. First Sunday in Advent.

M. 30.—St. Andrew's, King of Sardinia arrived on a visit to England, 1855.—Massacre at Sinope, 1853.

December.

T. 1.—Alexander of Russia died, 1825.—Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.—Full Moon. Tremendous gale on Lake Michigan, U.S., 1850. Rear Admiral, Sir Houston Stewart appointed commander-in-chief of British American Stations, 1855. United States Bonds sold at a premium. Bank of Lake Champlain, destroyed by British Troops, 1813. Buonaparte crowned, 1804. French Empire restored, 1852.—

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, NOVEMBER 26, 1857.

☞ This week's issue has been unavoidably delayed beyond the usual time of publication, on account of the absence of the Editor, for the purpose of obtaining the latest Railway and Election news.

THE ELECTION.

The report, that an election is near at hand, has roused the people of this county into action; and with the view of bringing into the field, JOHN MCLEOD, Esquire, as a candidate, a requisition is being very generally signed, through every township in the county, requesting him, to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate. The great success which has thus far attended the requisition, leaves little doubt, but that he will be the popular candidate, and will be elected to represent the County of Essex, in the new parliament. The feeling appears very general, that he is the only person who will cont st the election successfully, and it is for this reason that the requisition is being circulated for signatures as soon as it is.

It is not our intention this week to enter into the merits of the respective Candidates who are likely to come forward, and will content ourselves and satisfy the curiosity of the public by stating that JOHN MCLEOD will become a Candidate for Election. We have heard of no other, with the exception of Mr. Rankin, and have no doubt whatever but that the contest will be between those two gentlemen, so that there will be little difficulty in choosing which of the two candidates should receive the suffrages of the people.

Southern Railway Amalgamation.

From the *Colonist* we learn that, "The two Boards of Directors interested in the Southern Railway have, we understand, been remodelled, and have subsequently agreed o terms of amalgamation. The Amherstburg and St. Thomas Board met at the City Hotel, London, on Saturday last, and were reconstructed as follows:—John Mercer, Esq., Sheriff County Kent, President; P. J. Salter, Esq., Windsor, Vice-President; Col. Askin of London; George Gott, Esq., Amherstburg; H. T. Cunningham, Reeve of Anderdon; Jn. Ferres of Colchester, John Cuthbertson of Windsor; Charles Baby of Sandwich, and Thomas G. Ridout of Toronto, Esquires, Directors.

The Woodstock and Lake Erie board met yesterday at Russell's Hotel, in this city, and was reformed as follows:—Andrew Thompson of Port Dover, J. H. Cornell of Otterville, J. G. Wilson of Simcoe, John Smith of Dereham, James Kintra of Woodstock, J. A. Woodruff of Clifton, and Thomas G. Ridout of Toronto, Esquires.

At a meeting of the remodelled boards held at the Rossin House, a deed of amalgamation was agreed upon, and the following gentlemen nominated Directors of the amalgamated Board:—Thomas Rae of Hamilton, Thomas G. Ridout of Toronto, John Simpson of Niagara, George McBeth M PP, of London, Dr. Southwick M. P. P, of St. Thomas, Joseph Berthelet of Amherstburg, John Mercer of Chatham, P. J. Salter of Windsor, W. D. Lewis of Simcoe, J. A. Woodruff of Clinton, J. G. Wilson of Simcoe, James Kintra of Woodstock, and J. H. Cornell of Otterville, Esquires. It was understood that the western terminus of the road would be located at the Town of Amherstburg, and the machine shops and offices at some point on the Detroit River. These arrangements, we learn, have been secured by the exertions of Arthur Rankin, Esq., M.P.P. for Essex; and James Morton, Esq., of Kingston. Mr. McLeod of Amherstburg ceases to hold any stock or interest in the company.

It is expected that the effect of this amalgamation will be to secure the immediate construction of the road."

The following correspondence in connection with the raising of Colonial troops, to assist the mother country in quelling the rebellion in India, has been furnished us by Col. the Hon. John Prince. This offer, on his part, is similar to one made by him during the war with Russia, to send a regiment to the Crimea. It affords us much pleasure in noticing another mark of the loyalty of the Canadian people to the parent State, and cannot but regret that the offer had not been accepted, as no doubt Col. Prince does, who made it. It appears that it is the policy of Great Britain, not to withdraw from her colonies any portion of the population, which might have a tendency to weaken the ties between them, and reduce the already small population, until she finds that there is a difficulty in raising troops at home. This has not yet happened, and hence the refusal to accept the loyal proposition of Col. Prince, and a great many similar ones throughout the country.

Although it has been decided, not to raise troops in Canada, it must nevertheless be a source of the greatest pleasure to Great Britain to receive so many tokens of attachment and regard from one of her best and richest colonies.

The Park Farm, near Sandwich, Canada,
24th August, 1857.

MY LORD,—

In the office of the Department over which your Lordship presides, will be found a correspondence between that Department and myself respecting an offer made by me in 1854 to raise a battalion in this country for service in the Crimea. In reply to it, I was informed by the Secretary of State His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., (the Governor-General of this Province,) that if any troops were raised, it would be done *"through the direct intervention of the Government."* That "agency," at the head of which was Sir Alan Napier MacNab, failed to accomplish the end suggested, not sure I was it would be my task unworthy of referring your Lordship to the correspondence I have alluded to, and more especially to my letters of the 11th of July, 1854, the 24th of January, 1855, and the 7th of May, 1855; and as the same spirit still prevails here as sprung up in 1854, I have the honor to propose to your Lordship that I be permitted to raise a Battalion in Upper Canada for service in India at the present alarming position of affairs there; and I propose to raise it upon the terms mentioned in my letters, which (among others) were, *that I should have the command in person, and that my Son, Captain Prince of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, [now stationed at Malta,] should be the Major.* If my offer be accepted, or if it be deemed, will your Lordship pardon the liberty I take in asking you to direct that Captain Prince is informed of the result, simultaneously with your Lordship's reply to this letter? Because, if my offer be favorably received, it will afford him time to prepare, and if declined, I shall feel it my duty to advise him to quit, forever, a profession in which he has been placed by the acts of the prime of his life without the least advantage and without any chance of distinguishing himself, except as a good soldier and an accomplished officer, facts I believe well known to Lieutenant General Sir George Brown and many other British officers, as well as to Admiral Lord Lyons. But he has no very influential "Friend at Court," and he is a "Soldier of Fortune." I pray your Lordship to honor me with as early a reply as is consistent with the circumstances of the case; and I do trust that my proposals will be accepted from the urgency of the case, because that I entertain no doubt whatever that the Corps can be raised and prepared for embarkation at any time your Lordship's judgment may order and direct.

I have the honor to remain,
Your Lordship's most obedient
And very humble Servant,
JOHN PRINCE,
Colonel and M.L.C. Canada.

To the Right Honorable
The Earl of Panmure,
Sec'y of State, War Department,
London.

Colonel Prince also addressed a letter, in a few days afterwards, to the Premier, Lord Palmerston, in the following terms:

The Park Farm near Sandwich, U. Canada,
31st August, 1857.

MY LORD,

I trust your Lordship will pardon my intrusion and will honor me with some attention to this letter, which shall be as brief as possible. The inclosed correspondence will inform your Lordship that I offered my services in the year 1854 to Government for the Crimea, and that I now offer to raise one here, for INDIA. As regards myself personally, not having the honor of being known to your Lordship (except, perhaps, by reputation,) I may be permitted to remark that I represented this County of Essex in the Common House of Canada for eighteen years and upwards, and am now a Member of the Legislative Council, as the representative of Essex and Kent, under the new Constitution of that Body. I belong to the party called Loyalists and Liberal Conservatives; but I assure your Lordship that we have had great reason to feel dissatisfied and to feel deeply injured in witnessing among the number of our *Rulers*, men of disloyal and disaffected principles, and some of the chief promoters of Rebellion! I trust, however, that the next general election will "tell a different tale" though loyalty, my Lord, has no encouragement in Canada."

I beg your Lordship to read the papers which I now inclose; and with all due submission and respect, I humbly solicit your Lordship as first adviser of the Crown, to give your sanction to the proposal which I have had the honor of submitting to Lord Panmure. By supporting it, your Lordship will raise the still but despairing hopes and powers and will revive the almost expiring Loyalty of multitudes of native born, and other British subjects here, whose devotion to the Crown and whose energies in sustaining it, I deeply feel ought, in these days of the troubles of 1837 and 8, cannot but be well known to your Lordship, and hence, will become a matter of history for years past. But we are firmly convinced that the time and that loyalty have been for a very long and a very painful period to us, the chief barrier to our temporal interests, as well as to our promotion in many of the walks of life to which an honorable ambition taught us to aspire; and our hopes have been too often, far too often, extinguished by the preference given to disloyal and disaffected name. It is now in your Lordship's power to revive our hopes and to give us some encouragement, and I appeal to your Lordship, as the head of our Foreign Department, to do so; and I pray your Lordship that my appeal may not be made in vain.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,
JOHN PRINCE,
Colonel, &c.

To the Right Honorable
VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,
Downing Street, London.

Lord Panmure's reply was as follows:

War Office, 16th Sept., 1857.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord Panmure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th ultimo, requesting permission to raise under certain conditions, a Battalion in Upper Canada for service in India. Lord Panmure desires me, in reply, to convey to you an expression of thanks for the offer of service thus made, which, however, his Lordship is unable to avail himself of.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. R. STORKS.

Col. Prince, &c., &c,

And Lord Palmerston answered thus:

Downing-street, 30th Sept., 1857.

Sir,

I am desired by Lord Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st August, and to inform you that the answer to your proposal will come from the War Department.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. G. BARRINGTON.

Captain Prince, of the 71st Highlanders, has returned home as an invalid, and we believe it is his intention of leaving the service, if he has not done so already. We regret to learn that his illness was of such a nature that he was unable to leave his room for months before he left for home. He has however improved in health since his arrival.

☞ There is a report in Town this morning, that Young, the prisoner who escaped from Gaol, has been captured in the neighborhood of Jackson, Mich., and the Sheriff, John McEwan, Esq., has gone to that place to identify him.

☞ Our enterprising townsman, H. C Guillot, has moved into his new and hand some brick store, and has opened a large and varied assortment of new and seasonable goods, and will no doubt be happy to wait upon his numerous customers in his new establishment. It affords us no small degree of pleasure to see improvements going on in the community, and particularly of such a permanent and handsome description, as our enterprising neighbour has entered into

The store has a large glass open front with iron pillars, and has quite an imposing appearance; the inside is very tastefully finished; and is also well filled with a handsome stock of goods. Just call and see, and you will not be disappointed.

As an evidence of the distress in New York, it may be mentioned, on the authority of the "Herald," that there are from twelve to fifteen hundred applicants for lodgings at the station houses every night, by homeless wanderers, about one-third of whom find accommodations.

The Reading Room and Mechanic's Institute of Port Hope, following the example of that of Hamilton, have also expunged the name of "Harper's Magazine" from their list of periodicals.

ANOTHER RAILROAD IN TROUBLE.—It is reported that there has been an over issue of bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, amounting to $2,000,000. The last recurring interest on its bonds has not been paid, and its stock is selling for 15 and 16 cents.

A number of married women in Philadelphia are retrenching their domestic expenses by doing the highest class business that they can with all surplus "help." In consequence of this a great many young women accustomed to service as chamber maids, nurses, &c., are suddenly thrown out of employment.

Bears are very plentiful at present in the State of Maine. The tracks of one measuring six inches across the ball of the foot have been observed. Another one which weighed, when killed, 500 pounds, and was less than forty-one have been killed by different persons in Aroostook county.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—We have just been informed of a horrible tragedy, which occurred near Hannsville, Nelson on Tuesday evening last. It appears that a man named Thomas Corner, of questionable character, having two wives living with him, came home on the evening mentioned, considerably intoxicated, when an altercation took place between him and one of the wives, the other, it appears, came to her rescue, when Corner discharged a double-barrelled pistol at her, the balls taking effect in her breast. After disposing of the latter, he then beat his first victim in a shocking manner with a bootjack. Our informant states that when he left, neither of the unfortunate women were expected to survive their injuries. Corner was lodged in jail on Wednesday. He has already served an apprenticeship of five years in the penitentiary, for shooting his daughter. Since writing the above, we have been informed that one of the women has died, and the attending physician despairs of all hopes of the recovery of the other.—*Halton Journal.*

We are able to state, on authority, that the Hon. E. P. Taché has tendered his resignation as Premier, and that it has been accepted by the Governor-General. The formation of a new Administration follows as a consequence, and we understand that His Excellency has charged the Hon. J. A. Macdonald with the task. The previous retirement of Mr. Cauchon from the Commissionership of Crown Lands, and of Mr. Ferril from the office of Provincial Secretary, afforded the relative position of liberal parties of the late Cabinet. The balance will be restored by the reconstruction of the Lower Canadian section, which will take place immediately.

The position which His Excellency has assigned to Mr Macdonald will be regarded by the country as the best pledge that can be given for the maintenance of moderation and efficiency in the councils and policy of the in coming government. His name is a tower of strength; as his proved vigor and liberality are guarantees of future usefulness We are sure that he is the chosen leader of the great body of the conservative party, altogether apart from exploded partisan alliances; and we look forward to his Administration with hope and confidence.—*Colonist.*

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION.—"Whatever may have been the object of Mr. Cartier's visit to Quebec, it may not be uninteresting to know that that gentleman was requested by the Governor General to intimate to the Mayor His Excellency's regret that he could not accept the invitation to stop at this city on his way from Europe to the Seat of Government. The indisposition of Lady Head induced His Excellency to continue his journey to Toronto immediately, and any delay in Montreal arose from the same cause. The Governor Gener l, we believe, too, has given it to be distinctly understood that the question of location of Seat of Government question previous to his departure from England.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The Transcript of Tuesday says, that the first tube between the abutment and pier No. 1 on the Montre l side of the river, has at length been fixed, and attracts the admiration of thousands of curious visitors. When the supports were removed, and the immense weight of iron was left to support itself on its own bottom, a depression of about an inch and a half took place. The calculation was made, however, for four inches, so that the work has succeeded better than was anticipated. During the winter another tube will be laid on the Longueuil side. We understand the work on the piers is not yet completed will be discontinued for the season when two more tiers of stone have been laid. The wooden frame work and machinery will then be removed, until another spring enables the contractors to commence operations anew.

GREAT SNOW STORM.—Railway travelling was seriously interfered with yesterday, both east and west, by the heavy fall of snow which took place. The express train on the Great Western Railway which was due at three p.m. yesterday, had not arrived up up to a late hour last night. In fact, the road is so blocked up with snow, to the eastward and westward of this city, that trains cannot run. In some places the snow is over three feet deep. We have received no particulars by telegraph as yet, and are indebted to a friend for the foregoing information.—*Hamilton Banner.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—We are informed of an almost hair's-breath escape of the Emigrant train on the Great Western Railway, on the night of the 19th inst. The bridge on the Welland Canal was swung open to allow a schooner to pass, just previous to the arrival of the train, and if it had not been for another accident, we should have had a repetition of the Norwalk Bridge tragedy or the Desjardins catastrophe. The train was and frost had rendered the rails slippery, and thus made it difficult to stop the train, and the locomotive was thrown off the rails close to the edge of the canal! No one was injured: but it was one of the narrowest escapes of which we have ever heard. —*Hamilton Banner.*

SUPPER.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. John Lovell gave a supper at his residence, Beaver Hall, to the principal individuals engaged in getting up his Canadian Directory. The supper was on the most liberal and princely scale, and indeed a feast of no ordinary character; and to notice the kind sympathy and respect between the employer and employed exhibited on the occasion was exceedingly gratifying. During the evening many toasts were given and responded to in a manner that showed the superior intelligence of the profession. Among the toasts were—" Mr. Lovell, and success to the Canadian Directory; Mrs. Lovell and her fireside; The British Army in India; The Queen &c.; The health of Mr. Donald McDonald, as the senior printer in Montreal, was proposed with a few prefatory remarks, and expressing the hope that he might live as long as Lord Lyndoch, (93). Mr. McDonald replied in a few appropriate remarks, and shortly after 12 o'clock the meeting Broke up, the company about twenty-four present.—*Montreal Gazette.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

OF THE SANDWICH STREET PLANK ROAD COMPANY,

Passed 21st November A.D. 1857.

Whereas, according to the Provisions of an "Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the Construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," it is declared that the Company pass a By Law, which shall regulate the manner of voting, the place, and hour of meeting.

Be it therefore enacted by the Board of Directors of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, assembled under the authority aforesaid, that the Election of Directors for the ensuing year take place at the Old Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on MONDAY the 14th day of December 1857, at the hour of Eleven o'Cloc , A. M., and that the Election be by open vote; and that each share shall entitle the holder thereof to as many votes as he has shares.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE,
Chairman.

Sandwich, 25th November, 1857.

Birth.

At Windsor, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, the Wife of J. Watson, Esq, of a daughter.

At Amherstburg, on Monday the 23rd instant, Mrs. Theodore Park, of a daughter.

Died.

At Kingsville, on the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. John Wilkinson, of Gosfield, aged 36 years, much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances

DIVISION COURTS,

ESSEX.

1st Sandwich, Saturday, 16th Jan., 1858.
2nd Amherstburg, Thursday, 17th Dec., '57.
3rd Kingsville, Monday, 21st Dec., 1857.
4th Colchester, Saturday, 19th, Dec., 1857.
6th Mersea, Wednesday, 23th Feb., 1858.
6th Simons' Middle Road, Saturday, 23rd January, 1858.

J. CHEWETT, Judge.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1857.

Flour, best wheat,	- - - -	$5 50
" 2nd quality,	- - - -	4 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs,	- - -	1 00
Rye Flour, 100lbs,	- -	$0 00 to 1 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel,	- - -	4 00
Clover "	- - -	8 00
Corn Meal, 100lbs,	- -	$0 00 to 2 00
Corn, bushel of 56lbs,	- - - -	0 50
Oats, "	- - - -	0 28
Wheat, bushel of 60lbs -		$0 00 to 1 00
Barley, 48lbs,	- - - -	$0 75
Hay, per ton,	- - - -	8 00
Straw, per load,	- - - -	1 00
Potatoes, per bushel,	- -	$0 25 to 0 30
Pork, per 100lbs,	- - - -	5 00
Beef, do -	- - -	$4 00 to 5 00
Butter, per lb.,	- - - -	0 18

DETROIT, Nov. 24, 1857.

The transactions to day were light, and the tendency of prices strongly downward. The weather continues cold, with a considerable fall of snow, and being quite discouraging for further shipments by lake this fall, buyers are not inclined to operate.

FLOUR.—Sales 800 brls in three lots, choice brands, at $4 00, and 300 brls on private terms. One lot was offered at $3.75, but was not taken.

WHEAT.—In the street about 250 bu was taken at 80@80c, and 425 bu from store at the same figure.

CORN.—Very little doing, 750 bu sold at 50c, delivered in barge.

OATS—Steady at 28@30c. No sales.

BARLEY—Light demand at 81@1 12½.

POTATOES—A little more firm. Selling in the street at 34@37½c.

BUTTER—Firkin worth 14@15c, roll 16@17c. We hear of no sales.

EGGS—Steady at 14@15c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull, and prices unchanged.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, 28th day of November inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the residence of the subscriber, on Lot No. 23, Gosfield, Western Road, the following property, viz.—

6 or 7 Horses, 5 or 6 Cows, some Young Cattle, and some Sheep

The above stock is all from good Breed.

TERMS.—All sums under Ten Dollars, cash; all above that sum, one year's credit, at 8 per cent interest. Two good freehold securities required.

JACOB FOX, Sen.
Gosfield, 23rd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, on I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.

Malden, 25th November, 1857.

MORRATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of **Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy,** or **Erup**tions of the **Skin, Fever** and **Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy,** and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of **Four Millions** of persons have been benefited by the use of these M dicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities.*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY
W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges.

THOMAS JERMIN.
Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at the Oak Grove Saw Mills, near A. Ouellette's Tavern, Sandwich Street, the following property, viz.:

80,000 feet of Lumber, assorted to suit purchasers; Two yoke of Oxen, Four Milch Cows, Two Yearling Heifers, Two Span of Horses, One 3-year old Colt, One 2-year old Colt, and One 1-year old Colt; Two sets Double Harness and a Single Harness, Two Lumbe. Waggons and One Cart, a Light Waggon, One Plow, One Harrow, and numerous other articles.

Also, at the residence of the Subscriber, about Twenty Tons of good Timothy *Hay,* in stack

And Three Shares in the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company.

Sale to take place on 30th Nov., at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.

Terms made known on the ground.

GEO. VOLLANS & SONS.
Sandwich Street, Nov. 17th, 1857.

Arrival of the Commissioner.

SURRENDER OF THE KING OF DELHI.

Lucknow Relieved and a part of the City Taken.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

The United States Mail Steamship *Atlantic*, Captain Eldridge, which sailed from Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the 11th Nov., arrived at this port last evening.

Advices from India and Europe are important. The British Government had received telegraph advices a fortnight later from India. It is confirmed that Delhi was entirely occupied by the Europeans. On 21st Sept., the old King of Delhi surrendered, with his chief wife, and their lives were spared. His two sons and a grandson were shot. General Nicholson had died of his wounds, on the 21st. The garrison at Lucknow was relieved, and a part of the city taken. General Neil was killed.

MORE FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.

On Saturday, the 7th, shortly after the departure of the *Niagara*, the suspension of Dennistoun & Co., one of the largest firms connected with the American trade in Britain, was announced. Their liabilities are estimated at something like two millions sterling. The almost total cessation of remittances from America was the cause of the suspension.

The Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, with a paid up capital of £1,500,000, and deposits supposed to amount to $6,000 000 sterling closed its doors on the 9th.

The City Bank of Glasgow has also suspended.

FURTHER INCREASE IN DISCOUNT

Funds were buoyant throughout the day, and an advance of half per cent in consols took place.

Applications for discount at Bank continued extremely heavy. At Hamburg rate of discount advanced to 9½ per cent.

On Monday, 9th, the Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 9 to 10 per cent.

On the 10th funds were quite buoyant, and closed at a considerable advance. Sovereigns to the amount of 300,000 or 400,000,000 pounds were taken from the bank for Scotland, the fall of the Western Banks having caused a run on some of the principal banks at Glasgow and elsewhere, including several savings' banks.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The work of taking the Atlantic cable out of the Agamemnon, as well as the Niagara had been completed. The cable is coiled in water-tight compartments so as to admit of its being submitted to a variety of tests under water during the whole of the winter. Mr. Whitehead the chief electrician of the Company is to be engaged in experiments of a most interesting nature upon the cable, so as to ascertain not only its electric capabilities, but the rate at which each signal can be transmitted, and the effects which the different periods of the day, the temperature and state of the atmosphere, have upon its conductibility.

The attempt to lay the cable next year is to be made at the end of June or beginning of July, and it has been determined to resort to the plan original y contemplated, namely to commence the submerging process in the middle of the Atlantic—the two vessels engaged sailing respectively for the shores of Newfoundland and Ireland; and 3,000 miles of cable are to be coiled on the vessels instead of 2,600, as in the first attempt, and the manufacture of the additional quantity has been commenced by Glass and Elliott. The construction of the new paying-out machines has been entrusted to Eaton and Amos.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The "Patrie" says that the French Government have under their consideration the modification of the law of interest of 1807.

The Bank of France has further advanced its rate of discount.

The French Government is understood to have approved of the conduct of its minister at Constantinople in refusing to hold any intercourse with Redschid Pasha.

The financial crisis was beginning to be felt in Sweden and Norway, and money was becoming scarce. The Bank of Frankfort had raised its rate of discount from 6½ to 7½ per cent. The Bank of Prussia had raised its rate of discount from 6½ to 7½ per cent.

A Russian war steamer had been lost in the Caspian Sea, the Captain, 9 Lieutenants, and 18 men were drowned.

At Vienna there was commenced depression in the money market, and the premiums on gold was increasing.

The "Journal de Constantinople" announced that the Turkish Government had decided upon constructing a line of telegraph to Bassorah, on the Persian Gulf. It was reported that some of the foreign representatives had offered their services to Redschid Pasha, to put an end to the misunderstanding between him and the French Ambassador, and that Redschid had accepted them.

The following telegraph was received at the Foreign Office on the day the Atlantic sailed:—The Hindostan arrived at Suez, from Calcutta, on the 5th instant, with Calcutta dates of October 9th, Madras 14th, Galle 18th.

Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th September, was entirely occupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, 81 officers and 1178 men, being one-third of the storming force, were killed and wounded.

The old King, said to be seventy years of age, surrendered to Capt. Hodges and his cavalry about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife.—Their lives were spared. Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Capt. Hodges about 5 miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city and exposed at the police office.

Two moveable columns were despatched from Delhi on the 23rd, in pursuit of the enemy, by accounts from Agra, and one column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Allyghur, and the other that of Muttra, on the 25th September.

Gen. Havelock, with 2,500 men, crossed the "Ganges" from Cawnpore on Sept. 19th, and relieved Lucknow on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by its besiegers. On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken. There were 459 killed and wounded.

There has been a slight rising of the rebels near Nassuck in the Bombay Presidency, in the suppression of which Lieutenant Henry of the police was killed. Madras troops defeated the mutineers of the 52nd, near Kemptee, and killed 150. A native officer and a Sepoy having been convicted were blown away from guns at Bombay on 15th October, Predatory tribes in the Punjaub between Mooltan and Lahore, has given some trouble lately, and the disturbance seems to have been suppressed.

The following despatch was received at India House:—

Alexandria, Thursday, November 5th. The mutineers have gone towards Rochilcund and Muttra, and some to Dutre, being followed by our troops. Mr. Greenhead, Commissioner of Delhi, died Sept. 19th of cholera.

Monetary Affairs in England.

The *Niagara's* mails reveal a gloomy condition of things in the Money market in England. The *Times* hints that the existing unprecedentedly high rate of discount may prove not to be the maximum; and, further, that a continuance of the prevailing alarm, culminating, probably, in panic, may necessitate "one remedy"—a "degrading confession." The *Times* calls on to protect the Bank of England from the consequences of unreasoning fear. The allusion, no doubt, is to a suspension of specie payments.

In the north of England and in the manufacturing districts of Scotland a movement is on foot to induce governmental action of another character in the direction of relief. The object is to obtain a "conditional power of relaxation" on the part of the Bank of England, similar in its nature to that accorded during the panic of 1847. On that occasion, as our newspaper readers may remember, an Order in Council was issued, sanctioning further issues of notes by the Bank without reference to the increase or diminution of bullion in its vaults. The effect was immediate. The panic ceased, and confidence was restored without the Bank being called upon to exercise the discretionary powers thus vested in it by the government.

Reports from New York show that the *Niagara's* advices have not tended to improve the condition of affairs in that city.—*Colonist.*

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a Court
of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of Dec. next, 1857, at the hour of ten O'clock in the forenoon, for which, all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

JOHN R. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the country, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be exchangeable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D,

Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS,
DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,

DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BCOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUNKIN SHOES, (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PUNNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SHEET IRON.
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—
MINERS SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALER IN
British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber has been supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to satisfy customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 6th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 40; with Stable and all other buildings requisite. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
on Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Parsonage," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servant' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 20th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.

Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

CHINA!!

EFFECT of the MONEY CRISIS!

F. WETHERE & Co., 68 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT will sell their large and splendid stock of

Crockery, China, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Ware

CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c,

At greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH To Parties wishing to purchase any thing in this line, a rare opportunity offers to make selections.

Call at our CHINA WAREROOMS,

68 WOODWARD AVENUE,

Five Doors from Jefferson.

DETROIT, MICH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 35, West of Bedford Street
" 38, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S

POT & PERRY.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in this Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amhersburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCKS, No. 19½ or No. 3.
No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he first established himself in Amherstburg, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.



INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE.

Pottersville, Colchester, Octr 15th, 1857.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Sh ar
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Hedley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyde. Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz:

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall cease at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share - - -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total - - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.

And for three years - - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated for the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they restore the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogised the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bonnett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Newman, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vigo, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
ACTUARY.
W. C. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTOR AT TORONTO—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Prince, Esq., J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J. Fotheringham, Esq. D. Ridout, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles J. Thomson.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Poulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

Agriculture and Science.

Smut on Wheat.

Smut seems to be a parasitic fungus, of which there are several varieties, as on Indian corn, wheat, &c. The black dust of matured smut is to be regarded as its seed, each particle of which, however light and evanescent, is capable of germinating and producing its kind when brought into favorable circumstances. It is difficult to say precisely how these seeds find their way into the receptacles of growing wheat; but it is probable they adhere to the kernels of wheat when sown, and are there, that in some way they are carried upward with the growing plant, and are developed at the base of the newly forming before the head makes its appearance. From this time the fungus grows and develops itself more or less rapidly, as the weather favors or checks it, drawing its nutriment from the plant, thus partially supplying the forming wheat of its appropriate food, as well as insinuating a hurtful ingredient.

Now, on the supposition that the smut in wheat comes from sporules (smut seed)-distributed with the seed wheat, which we suppose to be correct, it follows, that if you could wash the seed before sowing, perfectly clean, there would be no smut in the crop; for however warm, damp, or lowery the season, smut will not grow unless there is seed for it to grow from. But it is impossible to secure perfect cleanliness from these sporules or smut seeds; they are too minute to be all washed away, and their vitality is not destroyed by pure water. Hence the importance of washing seed wheat in some solution that will destroy the vitality of such of the sporules as fail to be washed out.

Salt, plaster, quick lime, arsenic, sulphate of copper, and other things have been recommended. The first is always at hand, and the next two are seldom far absent from the farm and we believe that these are sufficient. If the seed be first washed in pure water, then in a weak brine, of say one quart of salt to a pailful of water, and then dried in plaster or quick lime, (the latter not to be used too fresh, nor very freely, lest it injure the vitality of the wheat,) we think that there will be little danger from smut, and that the operation will be favorable rather than otherwise to the germination and early growth of the seed wheat.—*American Farmer's Magazine.*

The best Method of Storing and Preserving Potatoes during the Winter.

W. Frankland, Esq. said he considered that very much depends on the state the potatoes are in when taken up. As regards his own, this year they had been partially attacked with the disease, and he thought at one time they were going to be very bad; but they have turned out much better than he expected. Those diseased he sorts out as he takes them up. He then thinly spreads the good in his out-houses, when they are taken up wet; but this year they are so dry and clear that he has laid them much thicker. He lets them lie ten days or a fortnight to sweat, and then sorts them into three heaps, marketable, for seed, and the bad and small for pigs, &c. At about another fortnight he sorts them in pits in the field, as by keeping in the house all the winter they are apt to shrivel, and do not look so blooming in the spring.

Mr. Geo. Welburn, of Kyingdales, said that he sorts his in the same way as Mr. Frankland, and spreads them not enough; he has an out-house on purpose for storing them or the winter, and therefore never makes pits in the field. As soon as he thinks they are fit to put by, he stores them in his out-house, and covers them with straw and dry sods. He takes particular care of his sods from year to year, always preserving them from wet. By these means, lying as he does near the fishing town of Robin Hood's Bay, which he supplies all the winter, he can get sods from any hill-top, whether frost or snow, which he could not were they in pits in the fields.

Mr. T. Ward, of Bannal Flat, said he does the same as Mr. Frankland as far as he has room in his out houses; but as he grows a large quantity he cannot, lake, perhaps, such minute pains and care of them, and causes them all to be sorted, as they take them up, and leaves all the diseased and bad ones on the land, and turns his pigs in to consume them. He first puts the good in small heaps in a field, and covers them with straw, and lets them lie in the field about a fortnight to sweat; he then has them properly sorted, and stores them in pits for the winter. He thinks Mr. Welburn's plan a good one, where there is a proper storing house.

Mr. E. Stormeston, of Strugglethorpe, said that he puts all his potatoes in the house the same as Mr. Welburn. He is very particular in sorting them, as he believes that the diseased potatoes infect the good; but in a few weeks after they have been taken up and sweated, they may then be stored for the winter, he having houses for the purpose.

All the other members present concurred in the opinion that potatoes must be allowed time to sweat before they are stored away for the winter, and the diseased regularly sorted from the good, as there is no doubt of the disease being contagious.—*Mark Lane Express.*

To Prevent Girdling of Trees

Great injury is done to young orchards in some districts by the Meadow Mouse. This little animal always works under cover, and therefore does its mischief in winter when the snow has deeply upon the ground. A common and effectual mode of deterring it is that of treading down the snow firmly about the stem directly after every fall of snow. But this is a very troublesome affair.

The following mixture will be found to be an efficient preventive. Take one spoonful of hot slaked lime, one ditto of clean cow dung, half ditto of soot, one handful of flowers of sulphur, mix the whole together with the addition of sufficient water to bring it to the consistence of thick paint. At the approach of winter paint the trunks of the trees sufficiently high to be beyond the reach of these vermin. Experience has proved that it does no injury to the tree.—A dry day should be chosen for its application.

English nursery men are in the habit of protecting nurseries of small trees from the attacks of rabbits, simply by distributing through the squares of the nursery coarse matenes made by dipping bunches of rags or bits of tow, in melted sulphur, and fastening these in split stakes a couple of feet high. The latter are stuck into the ground among the trees, at from 12 to 20 feet apart, and are soon completed to answer the purpose.—*Fruit Trees of America.*

Manns for Farmers.—A writer in the Boston *Cultivator* says:—"I would lay down the following rules, or maxims, which I think experience has demonstrated to be sound:

To rich farms, stock with the stately Durhams; for poorer, the active Devons.

The best point for a milker is a thin high.

To kill caterpillars, rub them up with the hand.

To kill lice on cattle, dust lightly with ashes.

To make the best hay, cut the grass early; when partly made by spreading, cook it up for two or three days, then open and cart it. By curing hay in this way, it contains all the aroma and nutriment of grasses.

Potato Yeast.—Cook and mash ten peeled potatoes, pour on a quart of boiling water and stir well, and add a coffee cup of sugar; let this stand a few minutes; pour in a quart of cold water, wanting a gill, and when lukewarm stir in a pint of yeast, and set in moderately warm place to rise. When well fermented, put into a stone jug, cork tightly, and tie the cork down and keep it in a cool place. After the first rising keep enough of this yeast for the second batch. A teacup of this yeast is sufficient for two large loaves of bread; most excellent it is for muffins and griddle cakes also. There is no need of hops or flour in it, and in my opinion it is the best yeast I have ever tried, and I experimented in all known receipts.—*Anon.*

Leaf Manure.—The best manure, says Liebeg, (Humus) for any plant is the decomposed leaves and substances of its own species; hence when the small onions or scallions, as they are called, are left upon the whole garden early in spring, is beneficial, destroying the germs of insects and acting on the foliage of plants, retaining moisture, &c. Ten bushels to the acre will answer the purpose.

'Seed Ticks,' on Horses and Cattle.—The best remedy for the evil is to wash the parts affected with strong soap-suds, and then rub well with sweet oil or hog's lard. Spirits of turbaturn (aqua ammonia) 2 ounces; sweet oil, 2 ounces; shake well and sponge the horses with it before riding through "the bush," and they will not take hold.—*Correspondent Country Gentleman.*

British Lead.—The produce of lead in Great Britain amounts to fully two-thirds of the produce of Europe. Spain stands second, producing about one-third as much; united, the production of these two States is equal to seven-eighths of the European produce. The finest deposits of the United States extend upwards of 3,000 square miles in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, North Carolina, and California. A few years since the Western States of North America produced large quantities of lead—as much as 400,000,000 pounds having been produced in 1851; but the deposits opened out, it is said, have not continued equally productive in depth, and their present comparative poverty is demonstrated by the large importations of British lead into these States.

Live Fences, &c.—Some time since, in alluding to this subject, we spoke of the experiments of Mr. Isaac Feller of Woodhouse. A few days since we visited his place, and witnessed the success that has attended those experiments. Not only does Mr. Feller propose to make, from almost any of our forest trees, a live fence in a couple of years, but by the intermixing of various fruit trees, which his system has tended to reproduce in large ration, he makes such fence not only ornamental, but highly productive. The willow hedge, planted from branches, this last spring we examined, and find that there is not a doubt that another year's growth will make it a permanent and thorough fence. His system of planting forts with blocks of cedar trees, and putting small stakes with those blocks, thereby not only saving the block alive, but causing a number of healthy trees to shoot up from it, is well worthy of attention, and we trust yet to see it practiced.—*Syracuse Standard.*

The Cunning Thrush.—There is much more intellect in birds than people suppose. An instance of this occurred the other day at a slate quarry belonging to a friend from whom we have the narrative. A thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest in a ridge of the quarry, in the centre of which they were constantly blasting the rock. At first she was very much disconcerted by the fragments flying in all directions, but still she would not quit her chosen locality. She observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that at the notice the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves, dropping close to their feet. There she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then return to her nest. The workmen observed this, and narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect, but as the rock could not always be blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived the change, and it interfered in the process of incubation; the consequence was, that afterward when the bell was rung she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not she would remain where she was.—*London Literary Journal.*

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers; do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS,
I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market,
ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.
I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.
WATCH REPAIRING
Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.
GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.
J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex and having a measurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building. (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.
Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. A. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to, it was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month in the Canada Farmer, to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £255.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, for the satisfaction of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month in the Canada Farmer, to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the Bullfrog Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musicians Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 56 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of this work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. These copies will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address with 10 cts. to

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

To Editors.—Russell & Richardson will send you the Volume of their large list of Musical publications and the Musician's Guide, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisement (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to build Bridges, Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 26th of May last, Francis Morton, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waist coat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, stating plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be procured at the Institution. The will warrant a first-hel Mercantile Education

Apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
In Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: I. C. Gilmor, Esq
Vice President: T. Haworth, Esq
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.
James Beatty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

Robert Stanton,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. RN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander,*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays and Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects calculated to afford the most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Haymon, Balch & Co., Buffalo, and from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " A. Mills
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,
(New Propeller,)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate Ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO three times each week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over Five Thousand Tons Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transit of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. Walker & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. Clark & Co., Pearl st., York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LIN N LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E. B. Ward, Detroit.
" Ontonagon } A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } C. Bancroft & Co, Det.
" " } E. Bancroft & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—Bidwell, Banta & Co. Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 185

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES MCDONALD of Sandwich, East, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to John A. Assin, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, to or before the 15th July, next.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my office in Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.
Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date. I hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her.

Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.
Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

PARties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Sheep generally would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 3 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by Pierre Desjardins, Esqs., Recve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Verrais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supportedhim since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGREGOR

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment

J. R. COCHRANE,
Proprietor.

HENNELL HOUSE,
Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich,

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally found in with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased these large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in this establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The House is the nearest to Sandwich on a large number of roads, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester, } May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany; 2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and Niagara Falls; 40 minutes from Rochester.

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred guests, and affords every modation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot, and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, Agent.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive hostlers and well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY
HOTEL,
At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above Hotel and is now prepared to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large and varied stock of Groceries and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY! "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857. NO. 41

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY J. H. WILKINSON,
SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,
CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance. . . . . 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, ... 10s. Od. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, ... 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, ... 0 7½ "
Advertisements over ten lines, at per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
ALSO,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EGGARAIN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mansion House,"
Sandwich, Canada West.

MR. JOHN ADEEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns,
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.
ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TOWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Aubin's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of horses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing and in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunk, Leads, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Segar opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
B. F. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,
MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS,
HAIR-DRESSER AND BARBER,
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TOWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS, &c.
CHARLES BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

HENRY McKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. TOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.
WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. LARKIN,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KASK'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Select Poetry.

Present vs Future.

BY CAMP, AN OLD BACHELOR.

THREE "WEEKS" AFTER MARRIAGE—(SUGAR)
"Dearest, are you going out?
Indeed, its very cool,
Let me, sweet love, stand your neck
This handkerchief on fold;
You know how anxious for your health,
My own dear George, am I,
One loving kiss before we part—
Good bye, sweet chuck—good bye!

THREE "YEARS" AFTER MARRIAGE. (ALOES.)
You're going out—why don't you go?
I cannot help the rain;
You would be grieve me mightily,
To ne'er come back again!
Umbrella!—don't know where it is;
What if you want next, I wonder?
Don't pester me about your cold,
Goodness, gracious!—go to thunder!!

—ooo—

Beauty.

BY MRS R. T. ELDRIDGE.

'Tis not the fairness of the brow,
Nor brightness of the eye,
Nor yet the cheek, whose radiant glow,
Can with carnation vie—
That has power to chain my gaze,
Or hold it in control;
The beauty that I most admire,
Shines spotless from the soul.

The beauty of the form and face,
Last only in our prime;
The charms that centre in the soul,
Will never waste with time;
The radiance from that inner shrine,
Will chain for hours my earnest gaze,
Its charms can never die.

—ooo—

Moral Courage.

The man whose mind on virtue bent,
Pursues some greatly good intent,
With undiver ed aim,
Serene beholds the angry crowd;
Nor can their clamors fierce and loud,
His stubborn honor tame.

Not the proud tyrant's fiercest threat,
Nor storms, that from the dark retreat
The lashes surges wake;
Not Jove's dread bolt that shakes the pole
The firmer purpose of his soul,
With all its power can shake.

Should Nature's frame in ruins fall,
Should Chaos o'er the sinking ball
Resume primeval sway,
His courage dauntless, undefies,
Nor feels the wreck of earth and skies
One more than destined way.

Norah Clary's Wise Thought

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

'We may as well give it up, Morris Donovan; look, 'twould be as easy to twist the top off the great Hill of Howth, as make father and mother agree about any one thing. They've been playing the tune of contrary these twenty years; and its not likely they'll take a turn now.'

'It's mighty hard, so it is,' replied handsome Morris, 'that married people can't draw together. Norah, darlint! that would not be the way with us! Sure, its one will in two and soul, and an example of love and——'

'Folly,' interrupted the maiden, laughing. 'Morris, Morris, we've quarrelled a score o' times already; and, to my thinking, a bit of a breeze makes all the pleasanter. Shall I talk about the merry jig I danced with Phil Kennedy, or repeat what Mark Doolan said of me to Mary Grey,—eh, Morris?'

The long black lashes of Norah Clary's bright brown eyes almost touched her low but delicately pencilled brows, as she looked archly up at her lover; her lips curling with a half pout, half mischievous smile; but the glance was soon withdrawn, and the maiden's cheek glowed with a deep and eloquent blush, when the young man passed his arm round her waist, and pushing the clustering curls from her forehead, gazed upon her with a fervor that thrilled her heart.

'Leave off joking now Norry; God only knows how I love you,' said he in a deep voice and broken by emotion. 'I'm yer equal, as far as money goes, and no young farmer in the country can till a better share to his stock than mine; yet I don't pretend to deserve you half that; only I can't help saying, that when we love each other (now don't go to contradict me, Norry, because ye've good as owned it over and over again) and ye're father agreeable, and all, to think that yer mother, fit-out of divilment, should be putting betwixt us, for no other reason upon earth, than only to spite her lawful husband, is what sets me mad entirely, and shows her to be a good for——'

'Stop, Mister Morris,' exclaimed Norah, laying her hand upon his mouth, so as effectually to prevent a sound from escaping; 'if I'm yer mother, ye are talkin' of and it would be ill blood, as well as ill-bred, to hear a word sod against an own parent. Is that the pattern of yer manners, sir, or did ye ever hear me turn my tongue against any one let-nigh to you?'

'I crave yer pardon, my own Norry, he replied meekly, as in duty bound; for the sake of the lamb, we spare the sheep. Why not? and I'm not going to gainsay—but yer mother——'

'The least said's the soonest mended,' again interrupted the impatient girl. 'Good evening, Morris and God bless ye, they'll be after missing me within, and it's little mother thinks where I am.'

'Norry, 'bove all the girls at wake or pattern, I've been true to you. We have grown together, and since ye were the height of a rose-bud, ye have been dearer to me than any thing on earth. Do, Norah, for the sake of your young heart's love, do think if there's no way to win yer mother over. If you take one without her consent, there's nothing, I'd care for thousands, let alone what ye've got. Dearest Norah, think, since ye'll do nothing without her consent, do think,—for once be serious, and don't laugh.'

It is a fact equally known, and credited in the good barony of Bargy, that Morris Donovan really possessed an honest, sincere, and affectionate heart—brave as a lion, and gentle as a dove. He was, moreover, the priest's nephew—understood balm as well as the priest himself; and better than that, he was the beau, the Magnus Apollo, of the parish;—a fine manly looking fellow, that all the girls (from the housekeeper's lovely English niece at Lord Gort's down to the little deaf Bess Martican, the lame dressmaker—were regularly and desperately in love with;—still I must confess (perfection certainly was never found in man), Morris was at times a little—the least bit in the world—stupid; not exactly stupid either, but slow of invention—would fight his way out of a dozen scrapes, but could never get peaceably out of one. No wonder, then, where fighting was out of the question, he was puzzled, and looked to the ready wit of Norah Clary for assistance. It was not very extraordinary that he loved the fairest creature—the sweetest, gayest of all Irish girls; —now weeping like a child over a dead chicken or a plundered nest, then dancing on the top of a haycock to the music of her own cheering voice; now coaxing her tetragant mother, and anon comforting her henpecked father. Do not let my respected readers imagine that Mr. and Mrs. Clary were contemptible bogtrotters, with only a plot of *praties*, a pig, and a one roomed cabin. No such thing; they rented a hundred good acres of bright meadow land, and their comfortable though somewhat slovenly farmyard, told of an abundance and to spare.—Norah was their only child; and had it not been for the most ungentle temperament of Mrs. Clary, they would have been the happiest, as well as the richest family in the district.

'I'm not going to laugh, Morris,' replied the little maid at last, after a very long pause; 'I've got a wise thought in my head for once. His reverence, your uncle, you say, spoke to you and Mrs. Donovan about it? I wonder (and he a priest) that he hadn't more sense. Sure mother was the man; but I've got a wise thought.—Good night, dear Morris, good night.'

The lass sprang lightly over the fence into her own garden, leaving her lover *perdu* at the other side without possessing an idea of what her wise thought might be. When she entered the kitchen matters were going on as usual—her mother bustling in glorious style, and Clary (her husband mutter'd) as airing of weases.'

'Yer a pair of lazy hussies!' she exclaimed to the two frightened, unoffending handmaids; 'if ye think I can keep ye in idleness? Ten cuts to the dozen! why, that wouldn't keep ye in *praties*, let alone salt—and such illigant flax, too! Barney Leary, ye dirty neger do good, can ye find no better employment this blessed night than kicking the sods off the cat's face? Oh! we'll be mate for the ravens yet, that's one comfort. Jack Clary,' addressing herself to her husband, who sat quietly in the chimney corner smoking his *dookeen*, 'it's well ye've got a wife who knows what's what! God help ye, I've little the good of a husband, *barring* the name! Are ye sure Black Neil's in the stable? The *spean* nodded. The cow and the calf, had they fresh straw? Another nod. 'Bad cess to ye, man alive, can't ye use yer tongue, and answer a civil question?' continued the lady.

'My dear,' he replied, 'sure one like you has talk enough for ten.'

This very just observation was, like most truths, so disagreeable, that a severe storm would have followed had not Norah stepped up to her father, and whispered in his ear, 'I don't think they should be disturbed.' Mrs. Clary, caught the sound, and in no gentle terms ordered her husband to attend to the comforts of Black Neil. 'I'll go with father myself and see,' said Norah. 'That's like my own child, always careful,' observed her mother, as father and daughter closed the door.

'Dear father,' began Norah, 'it isn't altogether about the stable I wanted to see ye—but—but—the priest said something to ye to day about Morris Donovan.'

'Yes, darling, and about yourself, my sweet Norah.'

'Did ye speak to mother about it?'

'No, darling she's been so cross all day. Sure, I go through a dale of pace and quietness. If I was like other men, and got drunk and wasted, it might be in reason. But that's neither here nor there. As to Morris, either by morning or evening, she generally met Morris Donovan. I don't know how it is, but the moment that the course of true love runs smooth, it becomes very uninteresting, except to parties concerned. So it is now only left me to say, that the maiden, after a due and proper time consumed in teazing and tantalizing her intended, (a practice by the way, which I *strongly* recommend as the best mode of discovering temper, &c., of the gentleman,) told him her saucy plan and its result. And the lover hastened upon the wings of love, (which I beg my readers to understand, are swifter and stronger in Ireland, than in any other country) to apprise the priest of the arrangement, well knowing that his reverence loved his nephew and knew that was to be (to say nothing of the wedding supper, and the profits arising therefrom too well, not to aid their merry jest.

What bustle, what preparation, what feasting, what dancing, gave the country folks enough to talk about, during the happy Christmas holidays, I cannot now describe. The bride, of course, looked lovely and she-pish, and the bridegroom—but, pshaw! bridegrooms are always interesting. One fact, however, is worth recording. When Father Donovan concluded the ceremony, before the fateful kiss had passed, Farmer Clary, without any reason that his wife could discover, most indecorously sprang up, and seizing a shillela of stout oak, whirled it rapidly over his head, shouted, 'Carry me out!—By the powers she's hot!—we've won the day!—Auld Ireland for ever!—Success, boys! she's het—she's hot!' The priest, too, seemed vastly to enjoy this extemporaneous effusion and even the bride laughed outright. Whether the good wife discovered the plot or no, I never heard; but of this I am certain, that the joyous Norah never had reason to repent her 'Wise Thought.'

Miscellany.

A singular capture and death took place in Galt on Monday. Mr. Robert Wilie, of the Saw Mill, observed during the afternoon a fowl of vast dimensions "showing off" a very goodly one than about attached to the Dickson Mills, and thought it no harm to have a crack at him, in order to discover what was his business in that locality. Accordingly, he stole up the banks, and watching his opportunity, made a deposit of an ounce of cold lead in the carcase of the stranger, and forthwith made him a captive. The stranger, on examination, turned out to be a wild swan, of an uncommon sort, for the feathers on his back were grey, instead of white, as all well-dressed swans ought to be. The creature measured seven feet from tip to tip over its extended wings, was upwards of five feet in length, and as heavy as a small porker. If he is a sample of the produce of the Hudson's Bay Territory, it would add greatly to our zeal for the annexation of that land of snow to our own happy Canada, for such conquests have hitherto been strangers here.—*Reporter.*

The Le Roy (N.Y.) *Gazette* states, that during the heavy rain of Sunday night last, very goodly ice dam attached to the Dickson Mills, and thought it no harm to have a crack at him, in order to discover what was his business in that locality. Accordingly, he stole up the banks, and watching his opportunity, made a deposit of an ounce of cold lead in the carcase of the stranger, and forthwith made him a captive. The stranger, on examination, turned out to be a wild swan, of an uncommon sort, for the feathers on his back were grey, instead of white, as all well-dressed swans ought to be. The creature measured seven feet from tip to tip over its extended wings, was upwards of five feet in length, and as heavy as a small porker. If he is a sample of the produce of the Hudson's Bay Territory, it would add greatly to our zeal for the annexation of that land of snow to our own happy Canada, for such conquests have hitherto been strangers here.—*Reporter.*

The Le Roy (N.Y.) *Gazette* states, that during the heavy rain of Sunday night last, very goodly ice dam attached to the Dickson Mills, and thought it no harm to have a crack at him, in order to discover what was his business in that locality. Accordingly, he stole up the banks, and watching his opportunity, made a deposit of an ounce of cold lead in the carcase of the stranger, and forthwith made him a captive. The stranger, on examination, turned out to be a wild swan, of an uncommon sort, for the feathers on his back were grey, instead of white, as all well-dressed swans ought to be. The creature measured seven feet from tip to tip over its extended wings, was upwards of five feet in length, and as heavy as a small porker. If he is a sample of the produce of the Hudson's Bay Territory, it would add greatly to our zeal for the annexation of that land of snow to our own happy Canada, for such conquests have hitherto been strangers here.—*Reporter.*

EDITORIAL DUPLICATION.

COINAGE FOR CANADA.—The adoption of the dollar and cent system on the list of January next, necessitates the preparation of a silver and copper coinage of our own. We are therefore glad to learn that Government has been acting in the matter, and that Mr. Wyon, the celebrated designer to the Royal Mint, is engaged making designs for a Canadian coinage. It is said that the obverse is to bear the Queen's portrait, and the reverse a maple leaf, with the value of the coin marked in the centre.—*Pilot.*

AN UNFORTUNATE CITY.—The Rochester *Union* states that the City of Cobourg Canada, is without money, credit, or City Council. It has loaned its credit for railroads and local improvements, until it has none left to loan or pledge. Its people are taxed half a dollar on each pound's valuation, its treasury is empty, and finally it is without local government—the Councillors or city fathers having all resigned. Of the city government the Mayor, Wm. Weller, Esq., alone remains.

GOOD FOR THE HAULING.—One day last week a merchant in Gardiner, Me., offered a piece of broad cloth to Rev. Chas Blake, the Baptist Minister in that city, provided the young ladies would haul it to him. To this they consented, and after having obtained a small pair of trucks, the barrel of flour was placed thereon, and about forty young ladies took hold of the ropes and drew the barrel about half a mile up one of the steepest hills in Gardiner to the Minister's house. The Gardiner Band seeing what was going on headed the procession and played some excellent music during the haul. There was a large crowd to witness the proceedings, and a cabinet maker built out a very handsome rocking chair, which he fastened to the barrel, and let it go as an additional present to the minister.

Our friend Robert Spence was brought to bed of a rather lively sprucb spreading last week. Whilst walking King Street the Hon. gent was accosted by an unsophisticated native of Dundas who had discussed many a horn with him in former humbler days. "Will you take charge of this letter for me, old chap?" quoth the unkempt villager. "Pray excuse me sir"—returned the official with dignity,—"though Post Master General, I am not a general Post Master!"

NENA SAHIB A TIPPERARY MAN.—An Irish journal mentions a report now gaining ground, that the celebrated Nena Sahib is a relative of the equally notorious Mr. Regan, who, with fifty Tipperary men, swore allegiance to the Sepoy, and sympathy with his atrocities. It is reported that the ancestor of Nena Sahib emigrated at some remote period from the Town that now contains his sympathisers, and was known in India as the "Nenagh Sahib," or Tipperary gentleman. We congratulate Mr. Gavin Duffy and the supporters of the *Nation* on this addition to the ranks of illustrious Irishmen.—*English Paper.*

EXODUS OF THE MORMON'S FROM CARSON VALLEY.—California papers by the steamer *St. Louis* give the particulars of the Mormon exodus from Carson Valley. On the 20th September the whole Mormon Colony departed in one grand train, numbering 956 men, women, and children, 148 waggons and 700 head of live stock, for Salt Lake in obedience to the summons of Brigham Young. Although it has been supposed that this emigration from California is merely the forerunner of one by the united Mormon nation to Washington Territory, there is it is doubt that the Prophet is seeking to strengthen himself in anticipation of the arrival of the United States troops.—*Chicago Press.*

A SINGULAR ELOPEMENT.—A man from Minnesota, stopping at Little's Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., the other even ng related a curious case of bereavement. He said he had been married twice, and that by his first wife he had a son, now full grown. A few weeks before his departure from Minnesota his son ran away with his (the son's) step mother—leaving his father a grass widower.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Possessed of these remedies every man is his own family physician. If his wife and children are troubled with eruptions, sores, tumors, white swellings, sore throat, asthma, or any affection of the skin, glands or muscles, a persevering use of the Ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. If, on the other hand, the internal organs are assailed by disease—whether it be located in the liver, the stomach or the intestines—he can eradicate it by administering the pills to the sufferer, under the guidance of the clear directions which accompany every box.

From an Irish paper we extract the following item: "Miss Jane Conroy of Dublin was received into the Loretto Convent, at Fermoy on the 8th ult." Much do we wish to know whether the homily on the above occasion was preached from the annexed words of St. Paul: "I will that the younger women marry, and bear children, guide the house." Perchance Jane Conroy is on the wrong side of fifty. If so, there is no great harm done by her taking the vows of perennial spinsterhood. Everything, however, hinges upon the question of Chronology.

MOST STRANGE.—A man was relating a story of being on a locomotive that struck a cow standing on the track and threw her several rods into a field, where she lit square upon her feet, with her head toward the train, and strange to tell, she wasn't hurt a mite.

'But didn't she look scared?' enquired a listener. 'Well, I don't know whether she was scared or not, but *she looked a good deal discouraged!*'

VERY GALLANT.—Fonetnelle at the age of 97, and having many years' able and gallant things to the young and beautiful Madame Helvitius, passed her once with out perceiving her. "See" said she, stopping and addressing him, "how I ought to value your gallantries. You pass me." "Madame," said the old man, "if I had looked at you I could not have passed."

THE BEAUTY OF A BLUSH.—Goethe was in company with a mother and her daughter, when the latter being reproved for some fault, blushed and burst into tears. He said—"How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter. The crimson hue and those silvery tears become her better than any ornament of gold and pearls. Those may be hung on the neck of a wanton, but these are never seen disconnected with moral purity. A full blown rose besprinkled with the purest dew is not so beautiful as this child blushing between her parent's displeasure, and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity dwells."

AN INCIDENT.—At a recent railroad disaster to a freight train on the New York Central, a tall slab sided, long haired Yankee drover was along with six horses in a car which was precipitated down an embankment. It rolled over and over until it reached the bottom of the hollow below, and rested upon its side. In a minute or two, the terrible sensibility of the drover was broken, and the consternation of the spectators changed to mirth, upon seeing the door of the upset car thrown open and the head and body of the Vermont drover projecting out of it; his elongated physiognomy expressing the most unmitigated astonishment.

"*What on airth,*" he exclaimed, "*are ye doin' on?*"

The effect was irresistably comic, and the spectators had to laugh in spite of the calamity.

ONE of the most remarkable instances of love at firs. sight on record occurred in Buffalo a few days since. A lady from the country had business to transact at a lawyer's office, in which a somewhat diffident attorney had his desk. In the course of the business the eyes of the parties met; the attorney was smitten; he declared his passion, and was accepted. The couple were married in the afternoon.

Maple Leaf Calendar
OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

December.
Th. 3.—St. Paul's Cathedral finished, 1710. Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800. Hamilton and Toronto branch of the Great Western Railway opened, 1855. Sun rises 7h. 17min.; sets 4h. 23min. Sun on the Meridian 11h. 50min. 11sec. The 337th day of the year.
F. 4.—Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642. A band of ruffians, styling themselves Patriots, crossed the River Detroit from the city of the same name, to Windsor, for the purpose of plunder, they were met by volunteer troops and militia, and were thoroughly defeated, and a large number killed, 1838.
S. 5.—Mozart, the great German composer, was born at Salzburg; at the age of four years, he commenced to play with notable correctness; from this period he made rapid progress, and in his 6th year he composed many pieces which he played while his father wrote them down. He excelled the most expectations which were raised by his early genius, and became the Raphael of Musicians, died, 1792.
Sun. 6.—Mr. Cuper, British Consul in Baltimore, lost his life by his residence taking fire, and being unable to escape, was burned to death, 1856. Second Sunday in Advent.
M. 6.—Algernon Sidney, a celebrated English republican, was tried for High Treason and executed on Tower Hill, 1678. The rebels were defeated at Toronto, 1857.
Tu. 8.—Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, born, 1542. Air Pumps invented, 1654, Marshall Ney was of humble origin, but at an early age joined the Military service, and from a private soldier he rose to be a Marshall, of the Empire, and grand cross of the legion of honor, by Napoleon. After Napoleon abdicated, Ney took the oath of allegiance to the King, and was made a Peer, showing every sign of devotion to the Bourbons. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Ney collected a considerable force and marched against the invader, but soon after receiving an invitation from the late Emperor, he joined him at Lyons. On the return of the King, he was included in the decree of July, 1815. He was taken prisoner and sentenced to be executed 1815. Moon last quarter, 1h. 20m. A. M.
W. 9.—Milton born, 1608. Gay died, 1732. Battle of the Nive, 1813. Father Mathew, the apostle of Temperance, died at Cork, 1856.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 3, 1857.

As every thing has been said, and every manœuvre tried, by Mr. Rankin and his friends, to injure the reputation of Mr. McLeod in relation to the all important subject of the Southern Railway, we have thought it advisable to publish the correspondence that has passed between him and the parties, who have appeared to be interested in the matter, as evidence of his integrity and the dishonesty of the party professing to be represented by Mr. Rankin. When the subject of retirement was broached to Mr. McLeod by F. R. Ball, there were certain conditions upon which Mr. McLeod consented to transfer his stock, and the transfers were accordingly placed in Mr. Ball's hands, to be used only when those conditions should be fulfilled; these transfers, it would now appear, have been used illegally, as we are authorized in stating, that those conditions have not been carried out. Therefore any action that may have been taken, and that is now being taken, is wholly illegal, and may be upset at any moment, that Mr. McLeod wishes to file a bill in Chancery, and the boasted election of new Directors, and the terrible ruse that has been lately got up in relation to the immediate construction of the Railway, is all a sham electioneering dodge to deceive the people.

And not only this, Mr. McLeod has been deprived of the stock fraudulently, as will appear by the following correspondence; and the most dishonest and barefaced means have been used to deprive him of any influence in the direction of the road. Such being the case, any person who will read the following letters, cannot but perceive the infamy of the whole transaction, on behalf of the opponents of Mr. McLeod. And upon their being made known to the electors, must convince them that Mr. Rankin is not the person to represent the County of Essex for another term.

Let every reasonable minded man weigh the facts that are stated in the correspondence, and compare with them the statements made by Mr. Rankin and his supporters, and see if they will agree; and whether Mr. McLeod has not throughout been honest and straightforward in every particular; and any advantage that may have been obtained over him was only through dishonest means, and have been exposed to the disconfiture of their perpetrators.

In order to prove further our assertion of Mr. McLeod's honesty in the matter, we will copy a portion of an article that appeared in the "Western Mercury" a paper devoted to Mr. Rankin's interests in relation to his conduct; and when even his enemies give him credit for honesty and integrity in his transactions we may certainly take it for granted that it is so, and that they would not give him any undue praise, and that they were forced to give him credit for what in truth they could not withold, they say "In the mean time we cannot but remark that the attitude taken by Mr. McLeod was singularly *judicious* and deserving of all consideration; inasmuch as we in this part of the *county* as well as the people of Amherstburg, are secured, the advantages which must result from the completion of this important national undertaking. In saying this, we by no means seek to pluck one leaf from the laurels which Mr. Rankin *may consider his due*, but we do accord to Mr. McLeod and his friends a large amount of perseverance and *a disinterestedness far from what we were led to suppose actuated them*." A little further on in the same article in speaking of the conditions upon which Mr. McLeod was to resign his stock they say "First the stipulation was that Mr. Rankin should not only resign his stock, but be excluded from the board of Direction,—that the new board should be persons of their choosing of those capitalists in whose hands the undertaking is to be placed."

Now let us ask, has this last stipulation been carried out? and has faith been kept with Mr. McLeod? The answer is most certainly in the negative.

It may be asked by some, why Mr. McLeod allowed them to get the advantage over him in the manner that it would appear they have. The only answer is, that if he had supposed for one moment that he had been dealing with swindlers, he would not have intrusted the transfers out of his possession until the conditions were complied with.

The following is the correspondence referred to above, and is sufficiently plain to satisfy the most scrupulous.

Woodstock, Oct. 21, 1857.

JOHN McLEOD, Esq.,
Amherstburg.

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you, that the negociations which I have been conducting (as agent for all parties concerned,) re passing our Railway matters, are now in a shape to submit to you, for your approval and co-operation, as the only link required to carry out the undertaking. The parties with whom I am negotiating require all the stock in both the Amherstburg and St. Thomas, and Woodstock and Lake Erie Railways, to be assigned to them, and in pursuance of this requirement, Mr. Rankin has already transferred his Stock, *conditionally*, on you and your friends doing the same. I have, then, to beg you will favor me with your views as to your willingness to assign the stock held by you and your friends to Mr. Morton, who with his friends, are the parties with whom I am negotiating, and trust that you will not, from any local or personal feeling in the matter, offer any obstruction to this beneficial arrangement being carried out.

Yours truly,
FRANCIS R. BALL.

Amherstburg, Oct. 24, 1857.

FRANCIS R. BALL, Esq.,
Woodstock.

DEAR SIR,—Before I can comply with your request that I should consent to transfer my stock, and the stock of my friends, in the Amhurstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, either to Mr. Morton or any one else, I shall require such an assurance in writing from Mr. Morton, as will satisfy me that it is his intention faithfully to carry out the spirit of the present charter, by constructing the road to Amhersburg, as well as Windsor. This has always been my chief and principal object, and I am determined not to betray the confidence which has so long and sweetly been reposed in me by the people of Amhersburg and its vicinity in this matter.

Yours very truly,
JOHN MCLEOD.

Toronto, Oct. 26, 1857.

JAMES MORTON, Esq.,
Kingston.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. MacLeod declines transferring his Stock, and the Stock held by his friends, until he receives from you an assurance or guarantee that the Charter of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway shall be preserved intact, and that the road shall be constructed to Amhersburg as provided for by the present charter, so far as your influence can effect these objects,

Yours truly,
FRANCIS R. BALL.

Kingston, Oct. 31, 1857.

F. R. BALL, Esq.,
Woodstock,

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of yesterday, in which you inform me of Mr. MacLeod's determination *not* to transfer the Stock held by him and his friends, in the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, unless I can assure him that it is my intention to use all the influence I possess to preserve the present charter intact, I beg to say, that, so far as my influence extends, the present charter shall be carried out in its integrity, and that I will resist any attempt to alter that portion of the present charter, which requires the Railway to be constructed to Amhersburg; and I consider that point most essential to the value of the Road, and you may convey this assurance to any parties interested in the Railway in the town of Amherstburg.

Very truly, yours,
JAMES MORTON.

Toronto, Nov. 2, 1857.

F. R. BALL, Esq.,
Woodstock,

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your favor of yesterday, enclosing Mr. Morton's letter, in which he guarantees that the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway charter shall be held intact, and the road to Amhersburg be constructed. I may further add, that I have seen the Honorable John A. MacDonald on the 31st Ult. Park and another friend, and he fully endorsed and approved of Mr. Morton's letters, and also pledged us his honor that *Mr. Rankin had already assigned his Stock, and neither now nor hereafter would have any connection with the Southern Railway*; as owing to the odium attached to his name by the *exposé* of last session, it would damn any scheme he would be connected with. I therefore enclose you the assignment *of what is called the Buchanan Stock*, held by me and my friends, but which are not to be used, nor anything done with them, but to be returned to me unless the following conditions are fulfilled: 1st, That the Stock Book replevined by Mr. Rankin, shall be returned to Mr. Park; 2nd, That the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Board shall meet before Mr. Park and myself resign, and adopt resolutions paying all expenses in Surveys and other matters on proper vouchers being produced, and also that a certified copy of the Minute Book of the Board be given to me; 3rd, That Mr. Park shall receive Five hundred Pounds for his expenses, and that an agreement be given me from Mr. Morton, that if the arrangements for building the Road are not gone on with within three months, we are to be replaced in our original position.

Yours truly,
JNO. MACLEOD.

"I ACCEPT THE ASSIGNMENTS ON THE ABOVE CONDITIONS."

F. R. BALL.

RAILWAY MEETING.

On Monday evening last, the Town Hall at Windsor, was filled with respectable persons, to hear *Mr. Rankin's explanations* as to the Southern Railway. The meeting was appointed by Mr. Rankin himself, pursuant to a requisition, signed by several persons, to him for that purpose. Mr. Bartlett was called to the chair.

Mr. RANKIN addressed the audience at considerable length, and talked a great deal about himself, and how he had been assailed by calumnies, &c., &c.; but we confess we failed to discover any sort of *explanation* or any thing, throughout his discourse, which incline us to think that the Southern Railway is more likely to be made now, than it was twelve months ago! He, however, did not hesitate to declare that, from the beginning of his public life, he had a keen eye to his own interests, and that a Member of Parliament had every right to take care of himself in any events.

COLONEL PRINCE then addressed the meeting, and expressed his surprise and disappointment that Mr. Rankin should have failed to supply that explanation which he had promised to afford, and for which the meeting was convened, and that he had not even stated why he and Mr. McLeod were not in the Directory; and after speaking for some time, the Colonel thought that, from some of the expressions which had fallen from Mr. Rankin, the latter intended that the meeting should assume something of a *political* character, and he advised them to separate, which they did, after voting thanks to the chairman. No resolution approving of Mr. Rankin's conduct, or with reference to him in any way, was even suggested, and the meeting ended with no better information than at the beginning.

Now that a dissolution has actually taken place, and writs issued for a new election made returnable on the thirteenth day of January next, there will be little time to play; and now that we are fairly in the midst of a contest the result of which will affect the interests of the County of Essex in a greater degree, than almost any other one that has yet taken place, it is incumbent upon the electors to bestir themselves and work energetically, that the representation of Essex may not remain in the hands of one who has sold his constituency to his own private and individual gain, one who has delayed the construction of a work which would, if completed, have been of the greatest importance to the advancement of our section of the county, because he was unable to secure for himself the golden prize which he had determined to reap. If the electors still allow themselves to be misrepresented, it will be their own fault, for they have had abundant evidence furnished them of the many and glaring inconsistencies of their representative, which should be sufficient to damn any person in the public estimation, and for ever exclude him from the high and distinguished honor of representing a constituency.

There is not a single act, with one exception, that Mr. Rankin has secured, that in any way affects the County of Essex, and that one, we have no doubt, would not have received so much attention at his hands, had he not hoped to reap a golden harvest. In this, however, he has failed, through the persevering energy of parties, who, although merely private individuals, had an interest in the public welfare, and so successfully have the schemes for plunder been exposed, that all the golden bubbles have been dispersed, and our worthy member has been left a standing "Monument of injured innocence." Alas! how unfortunate. Only think of the Twenty-five thousand pounds vision, flitting by his anxious gaze!—and how disconsolate must be his feelings (!) when he thinks upon the lost treasure.

It may not be out of place to mention here, that one of our most energetic opponents to Mr. Rankin's schemes of self gain and public plunder, was Mr. John McLeod; whose time, energies and means, have been devoted to the advancement of our interests in Railway matters—and it is therefore with pleasure, that we are enabled to to announce him as a candidate for the representation of Essex, in the next parliament.

We cannot for a moment suppose, that Mr. Rankin will be re-elected for this County—that the electors will be gulled by the fair promises that are being held out to them merely for electioneering purposes, by him, who will promise to turn all creation upside down, for the sake of a few votes, and will tell the electors, in all probability, that through his exertions alone, the Southern Railway has become a fixed fact, and many other like and unprobable stories, which he supposes the people in this County, green enough to believe, after having again and again tried to sell them, for his own private advantage.

We hope that the electors will teach Mr. Rankin, when they cast their votes, that they do not require a railway jobber as their representative in Parliament.

To Messrs. McLEOD and RANKIN:

WE, the undersigned electors of ESSEX, understanding that you are Candidates for the Representation of this County in Parliament, and desirous of knowing your views on various political questions, and more especially desirous of having a full explanation on both sides, of the arrangements recently effected in regard to the Great South-Western Railway, request that you will appear on Monday next, at One o'clock, to meet the Electors at the Old Court House, in the Town of Sandwich.

THOS. WOODSRIDGE.
G. W. LEGGATT,
JAMES COUSINS,
THOS. SALMON,
JOHN W. CAMPBELL.
THOMAS PAXTON.
W. JOHNSON
JOHN W. RIDSDALE.
J. H. WILKINSON.
WILLIAM BUNGAY.
E. DAVIS.
WM. HENNELL.
S. S. MACDONELL.
W. D. BABY.
J. B. LAUGHTON.
JOHN G. ROLFAGE.
WM. HEDLEY.
ISAAC ASKEW,
And many others.

From Kent we learn that our friend Larwill is again in the field for re election, and with a fair chance of success.

Mr. Larwill is a staunch conservative, and has held fast by his colours, and we may be allowed to congratulate the County upon having again an opportunity to elect a member possessed of shrewdness, and an active business turn of mind; and being one of the people themselves, he is enabled to judge of the wants of his constituents.

He has served the County faithfully while in Parliament, and we hope to be able to announce shortly, that he has again been elected for another term.

The following are a few hints, which perhaps if carried out, would effect a great reformation in certain places; let the fair ones only follow the advice given below, and the evil will be cured.

"If you have any self-respect, or wish other people to respect you, you will never dance with a tipsy man, nor with any other man whom you do not choose to honor in that way. Your will is sufficient in the matter. If Edward Sherry asks you why not? you can say "Because I prefer not." If he is a gentleman, he will ask nothing more. If he is not a gentleman, why do you speak with him?

You think it is very odd," and "will look so." But is it not rather odd that your father's daughter should appear in a crowded room with a tipsy man? How will it look that you should be encircled by the arm of a man who has to hold himself up by clinging to your waist!

Do you think you must give up dancing, if you don't dance with every body? Then you are a silly little sparrow. Are you the toy of the men? Do you live by their suffrage? Do you suppose any decent man and good dancer is going to have less pleasure in dancing with you, because you won't dance with a zany? Why, a word to your partner, as he passes you, or sits down near you, will let him understand that you are not a fool because you are a pretty woman and a charming dancer."

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } EDMUND HEAD.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Province of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do MAKE KNOWN Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Provincial Parliament, and do further declare that by the advice of Our Executive Council, We have this day, given Orders for issuing Our WRITS in due form for calling a PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT in the said Province, which Writs are to bear date on this Twenty-Eight day of November, and to be returnable on the Thirteenth day of January next, except however the Writs for the Counties of Charlevoix and Gaspe and for the United Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, which Writs will be returnable on the Tenth day of February next.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } EDMUND HEAD.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

KNOW Ye, We being desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Province of Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of Our said Province, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly in and for Our said Province, to meet at our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, on Wednesday, the Thirteenth day of January next, then and there to have conference and treaty with the Great Men and Legislative Council of Our said Province.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th Nov., 1857.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.

The Honorable Louis Victor Sicotte, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Louis Victor Sicotte, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the Honorable E. P. Taché, resigned.

Charles Alleyn, Esquire, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Charles Alleyn, to be Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the honorable Francis Lemieux, resigned.

Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger, Esquire, to be a Member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger, Esquire, to be the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the Honorable Timothy Lee Terrill resigned.

John Rose, Esquire, Q. C., to be Solicitor General in and for that part of the Province of Canada, called Lower Canada, in the room and stead of Dunbar Ross, Esquire, Q. C. resigned.

DEMONSTRATION BY THE UNEMPLOYED.—The Quebec *Chronicle* of Saturday morning states that the afternoon previous, in accordance with a resolve adopted in St. Rochs, on Sunday last, after Mass, between 2000 and 3000 unemployed persons, principally ship carpenters from that suburb, assembled at the City Hall, and presented a petition to the Mayor, praying him and the City Council to afford them relief. The petitioners represented that they did not want alms but work at any price, and besought the Mayor to obtain it for them, either from the Government, the Corporation or the Citizens. The meeting passed off quietly, all present being, apparently, peaceable well disposed men, whose destitution and trouble results from the effect of "the crisis" upon the ship building interest. The Mayor addressed the crowd in the English tongue, and told them that could be legally and judiciously done to help them, also that the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider their wants, were giving the subject the best consideration, and would report without delay. Messrs. Rose and Plamondon, M. P. P., also addressed the meeting, and dressed the meeting, advising the maintenance of law and order. The unemployed then returned to St. Roch's in an orderly manner, proceeding through the principal streets of the Lower Town.

A YOUTH OF SEVENTEEN YEARS TO BE HUNG IN NEW YORK.—James Rodgers, the lad convicted of the murder of Mr. Swanston in New York in October, was placed at the bar on Saturday for sentence. In answer to the usual question if he had anything to say, the boy, who was somewhat sullen, accompanied by a party of homeless children from the Central Office. The girls were delighted with the opportunity afforded them of bettering their fortunes in the land of the West, many of them having suffered severe ly with the unhappy financial crisis which oppressed all classes, but fell most heavily on them. Their avocations had been miscellaneous; sewers, shirt makers or workers at umbrellas, and pen makers, composed the party. All had a neat and modest appearance, and their clothing, though worn, showed signs of having been sufficiently proved by the excellent references they give to the Society. Hope was beaming from the bright eyes and handsome faces of this interesting party.

CHARIVARI.—FOUR MEN SHOT.—The Perth correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, writes that a recent table farmer from Bathurst named J. Butler, had gone to Newboro' to the marriage of his daughter, and on the charivari party approaching, warned them to retire, but as they refused, he discharged his gun, which was loaded with buckshot, into their midst, wounding one young man named Lappin in the abdomen, battering the arm of another, and wounding two others more slightly. It it said that Lappin cannot survive. Butler has returned home, and so far there have been no steps taken to arrest him, although case tried before the Court, the Chief Justice highly recommended Baird, whose house was thus assailed, for having shot Horn, one of those engaged in the charivari, so that it is probable nothing will be done to Butler.

The New Cabinet.

Attorney General for Upper Canada, and Premier—Hon. J. A. Macdonald.
In-pector General—Hon. William Cayley
Postmaster General—Hon. Robert Spence
Attorney General for Lower Canada—Hon. Geo. E. Cartier.
Receiver General—Hon. J. C. Morrison.
President of Council and Minister of Agriculture—Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet.
Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. Louis V. Sicotte.
Speaker Legislative Council Hon. N. F. Belleau.
Chief Commissioner Public Works—Hon. Charles Alleyn.
Provincial Secretary—Hon. T. J. J. Loranger.

Major Warburton, author of "The Conquest of Canada," is dead. The people of Quebec will mourn the gallant Major, and doubtless bear in mind his exertions in their behalf during the fire of 1845.

GOLD FEVER IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.—The Detroit Free Press learns from a private source that considerable excitement was lately caused at Ontonagon, by the arrival of a party of Indians from the head waters of the Menominee River, bringing with them some remarkably rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz. They represented that the country was rich in the same species of mineral. Some of the leading mining men of Ontonagon, after examining the specimens, formed an agreement with the Indians to guide them to the place from which they procured the specimen, and also to keep the matter a secret for the press at. By their special request the Ontonagon papers are also silent in regard to the excitement. The Menominee River rises in Marquette county, and flows southeast into Green Bay. It forms the southern boundary of the Peninsula. It is thought that the heavy snows which have fallen will perhaps prevent the expedition reaching its destination this fall.

We understand that Mr. Hespler's appeal to the Judges against a decision at the last Quarter Sessions in the County of Waterloo, sustaining a conviction of the Magistrates for Sabbath Labor, has been dismissed. This is the third time the case has been tried—twice on appeals.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

The steamer "Africa" arrived last night from Liverpool. Her dates are anticipated by the "Vanderbilt." She brings nearly $350,000 in specie.

The official announcement that the exportation of grain and flour from France would be permitted, was followed in Paris by an advance of 12 per cent on flour.

The Paris Bourse did not respond to the buoyancy of the English money market.

Fuller details of the Indian news show that a relief of Lucknow had been only partially accomplished. Havelock's position was considered critical.

The Emperor of France has written a letter to his minister of Finance, discussing the financial question. He is pained to see that the public credit is injured by chimerical ideas, and by the propagation of *evil distinct* remedies for an evil which existsonly in the imagination, and begs that the Minister will deny peremptorily all absurd projects attributed to the Government, affirming that there is no country in Europe where public credit rests upon a more extensive and solid basis. The letter had but little effect.

The last monthly return of the Bank of France shows a loss of 20,000,000 francs specie.

The Austrian Minister of Finances proposes to meet the Financial difficulty by the issue of treasury bills to the amount of 100,000 florins.

The Ukase abolishing serfdom in Russia is to be published on the 17th December.

The Legislative body is convoked for the 28th of November.

The Vienna money market heavy. The premium on gold has increased.

Died.

At Colchester, of Appoplexy, on the 18th November ult., Mr. James Hawkins, formerly of London, England, aged 61.

At her residence Middle Road, on Friday last, 27th ult. Mrs. Conrad Symons, of the Township of Rochester, aged 53.

At Sandwich, of Consumption, on Thursday last, 30th ult., a son of Mr. Benson, of Essex House, Windsor, aged 18 years.

DIVISION COURTS,
ESSEX.

1st Sandwich, Saturday, 19th Jan. 1858.
2nd Amherstburg, Thursday, 17th Dec., '57.
3rd Kingsville, Monday, 21st Dec., 1857.
4th Colchester South, Saturday, 19th Dec. 1857.
5th Mersea, Wednesday, 24th Feb., 1858.
6th Simons' Middle Road, Saturday, 23rd January, 1858.

A. CHEWETT, Judge.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.
MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Dec. 3, 1857.

FLOUR, best warranted,	$4 50
" 2nd quality	4 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs,	1 00
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs,	$0 00 to 1 50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,	3 00
CLOVER "	8 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs,	$0 00 to 2 00
OATS, bushel of 56lbs,	0 43
OATS, "	0 28
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs	$0 90 to 1 00
BARLEY, 48lbs,	0 75
HAY per ton,	6 00
STRAW, per load,	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel,	0 37
PORK, per 100lbs,	5 00
BEEF, do	$4 00 to 5 00
BUTTER, per lbs	0 18

TORONTO, Nov. 30, 1857.

WHEAT.—Was in very small supply—say 15 bush. Prices no better, being at from 3s 9d to 4s 6d per bushel.

FLOUR.—Rather plentiful but very heavy sale, being from 34 to 44 for Fine; 44 to 44 for Superfine. Fancy from $5 to 5¼.

BARLEY.—No supply.

OATS.—Rather plentiful and prices easier —say from 1s 8d to 1s 10d per bu.

PORK.—Dressed Hogs in good supply, and maintained fully former quotations, viz. from $5½ to 6¼ per 100 lbs.

BEEF.—By the quarter, farmers' slaughtering, was in large supply, and sold from 4d to 4d for fore quarters; and from $5 to 5¾ for hind quarters.

BUTTER.—Fresh from 1s 2d to 1s 3d per pound. Tub butter, wholesale, from 10d a 10½d per pound; retail 1s to 1s 1d.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction, for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th of December; and at Amherstburg, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on Thursday the third day of January, for the purpose of examining Teachers, and granting certificates for the ensuing year.

As certificates previously granted by the Board will be cancelled at the end of the year, it will be necessary for all Teachers, who may be desirous of qualifying themselves to obtain a share of the Government School Grant, to attend one or other of the said Meetings.

By order,
PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Secretary Bd. Pub. Instruction.
Sandwich, 27th Nov., 1857.

"MONTREAL WITNESS,"
COMMERCIAL REVIEW, & FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published Twice a Week, for Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

VOL. XIII.

THE *Montreal Witness* was commenced 12 years ago with a view to promote the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the people of Canada, and to oppose every form of error, injustice and vice. The *Witness* is divided into the following departments:—

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Commercial Department gives the essence of the News contained in the British, Canadian and American papers.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT contains, in addition to original articles, the regular and occasional correspondence of the *Witness*, and aim to be found to keep up with the events and topics of the day.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is felt to be of especial importance in a paper having a large circulation among traders and farmers, whose interests are affected by every change of prices or prospects. To this department is brought the experience of a life of active mercantile pursuits, and an intimate knowledge both of the internal and foreign trade of Canada, together with opportunities of obtaining commercial and financial information which cannot be surpassed.

There are also departments for Mothers and children, for young Men, and for Farmers.

THE MISCELLANY consists of Poetry and Miscellaneous instructive and religious articles.

THE REVIEW is filled with reviews of, and extracts from, new books and periodicals.

THE MESSENGER DEPARTMENT contains the most interesting Missionary intelligence and the most important religious articles, with anecdotes, stories, and biographical sketches

We earnestly ask the support and patronage of the fathers and mothers of Canada for the *Witness*, enough to pay for much more than repay its cost in the services which it will render to them and theirs.

Besides a good local paper, which is indispensable, each family obviously needs a general paper, to supply which want the *Witness* is offered.

Letters to be addressed, (post paid) to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, *Witness Office*, Montreal Montreal, December 1st, 1857.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, in the Town of Sandwich, until SATURDAY, the 5th of December next, for building a Mile of Plank Road in the neighborhood of Maidstone Cross. The following are the principal items in the Specifications for its Construction.

The Contractor to grade the balance of the mile of road below the Cross, by raising the mile Road in the centre, and forming the sides, and to put sufficient heavy Sleepers of Oak timber along the said low places, and other good sleepers where heavy ones are not required; and to lay the plank in the road not less than 9 feet from Ditch to Ditch, which Ditch shall be of sufficient depth to take off the water, and all the earth wanted to fill up the low places to be taken from the inside of the road where the road is the highest.

The said line of Road to be completed in Six Months.

J. H. WILKINSON,
Secretary.
Sandwich 28th Nov., 1857.

ALEX. WILKINSON,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the same.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 30th Nov., 1857

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas, under the provisions of 19th Vic., chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound, under penalty, to transmit to the Receiver General a true statement, under oath, of the number of Rate payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of each Municipality, on 1st December next, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the monies belonging to the Upper Canada Municipalities' Fund, in proportion to the respective number of rate payers, and whereas, notwithstanding that Forms, &c., have been sent by Mail from this Department to all the Municipalities, many of the Clerks have neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required return on or before the 31st December next, or as soon thereafter as possible.

(*Signed*) J. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,
OF THE SANDWICH STREET PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

Passed 21st November A.D. 1857.

WHEREAS, according to the Provisions of an "Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the Construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," it is ordered that the Directors pass a By-Law, which shall regulate the manner of voting, the place, and hour of meeting.

Be it therefore enacted by the Board of Directors of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, assembled under the authority aforesaid, that the Election of Directors for the ensuing year take place at the Old Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on MONDAY the 14th day of December 1857, at the hour of Eleven o'Cloc, A. M., and that the Election be by open vote; and that each share shall entitle the holder thereof to as many votes as he has shares.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE.
Chairman.
Sandwich, 25th November, 1857.

The Mayoralty of New York.

New York is now in a state of considerable excitement anent the election of a Mayor. The scenes of riot and the general disorder which have pervaded that city, since Fernando F. Wood has occupied the chair as the head of the Corporation, have created a very bitter feeling against him. On Friday afternoon a large meeting was held in the Merchant's Exchange, at which Wood was vehemently denounced.

It was resolved—"That the citizens of New York, in mass meeting here assembled, will make one more effort to put down fraud and corruption in the Municipal Government, and, with this object, hereby ratify and indorse the nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann as the people's candidate for Mayor, and earnestly appeal to all men, of all shades of feeling and avocations, to throw aside the prejudices and trammels of party, and join in the struggle to elevate to this high office a man in whose public as well as his private life is a sure guarantee that the executive duties of the office will be discharged with energy and with honesty, and without fear, favour or fraud."

The body supporting Mr. Tiemann, is composed of men of all parties, including many Democrats, to which Mr. Wood belongs, and on which he places his chief reliance. On Tuesday night an opposition meeting was held in Tammany Hall, to ratify the nomination of Mayor Wood. There were a great number of people present, and the result seems somewhat to have shaken the confidence of Mr. Tiemann's supporters.

LIFE IN MEMPHIS.—Memphis, Tennessee, is engaged in a laborious effort to rival Boston and New York in deeds of violence.—The papers of the 22nd inst., contained the following bloody items:

A man at the fair ground managed to let his horse become unmanageable, and to run over a child, and then to run over his children. He stopp'd the horse and was about to get out of his buggy and apologise, when some one stepped forward and gave him a blow with a cane. He drew a knife and ran up to the crowd, asking who struck him. A man named Butler avowed himself the man, which, however, he was not, and drawing a pistol, it went off by accident, and shot in the stomach and fatally wounded the man who had knocked the fellow out of the buggy. The man killed was named Mason. The one who had started the row by running over the woman and children was a Mr. Lewis. On the evening of the same day, there was a dispute between two men, names unknown, and one plunged a knife into the other. About 8 o'clock, on the same night, at the Commercial Hotel, Dr. Frank Hicks and one Keene got into a dispute, and from that into a fight. Gibbs stabbing Keene with a bowie knife three times and killing him at once. Keene was waiting to receive his wife and children, who had been placed on a steamer at Evansville, expecting to meet him at Memphis.—The night before this tragedy, at the same house, D. Cechrell, Esq., of the hotel, and a Dr. Hooks had an affray, in which they wounded each other with canes, and cut with knives for a time; when Cechrell shot Hooks with a pistol, giving him a dangerous wound in the lungs.

A NEW YORK ALDERMAN.—The *Daily Tribune* publishes the following gem as illustrative of Aldermanic ignorance. It says that to many members of the New York Common Council, pen and paper are as useless as a fifth wheel to a coach, and asks any other democrat who can beat the annexed to come forward and claim a mean nation:—

"New York Sept 1rst 1857

the Police ofseecer will Press Let the Baker Thomas Smith Have the Boddy of Sophia Smith to Remove hir to His House Ne 248 —Nenth Avanue Now Lying Drowned at the foot 21 Streete Dock ans Nindy and Corner of the Plac you have Removed his for the Inquest and you will Confer A favor on Your friend

Yours Truly
Peter Fullmer
Alderman 16th ward

SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT MARRIAGE.—A man named John Hayden, came to the city from New Albany, accompanied by a young lady, and stopped at the Louisville Hotel. The man soon after arriving made a application to a gentleman, who came up in the cars from Portland with him, to invite him and the woman in matrimony, the fact that no particular ceremony was necessary, but that he only wanted himself and the lady pronounced man and wife. The gentleman very properly refused, and Hayden then applied to another person, but unsuccessfully. He then sought the assistance of two hackmen, who likewise refused to marry him. This strange conduct of Hayden soon became noised about, and he was lodged in jail. The young woman was returned to her mother in New Albany by officer Bligh. Hayden was for several years an inmate of the Kentucky Penitentiary, having killed a woman at Frankfort. He has a wife living in New Albany—*Louisville Journal.*

THE MORMONS.—The proclamation of Brigham Young against the United States army reduces the Mormon question to a narrow compass. They are to resist rebellion against the government, and should they be able to repulse the small military force now in the midst of their mountain passes, they must know that with the return of spring an army will march against them sufficient to reduce them to submission upon a very short notice, if they remain in Utah. But we adhere to our first impression that the early evacuation of Utah by the Saints is the ultimatum which lies at the bottom of this rebellion. Brigham Young has too much shrewdness to entertain the idea for a moment that he can, by force of arms, maintain his territorial dictatorship against the military resources of the United States. His sole object, in this present war is doubtless to keep back the government troops from Salt Lake City during the winter; for with the removal of the snows next summer, he will most probably, with his whole community, bag and bag page, wives, concubines and children, be off for the British possessions. His northern exploring tour of the last summer, we dare say, had reference to this movement. At all events, stay or go, this Mormon rupture brings the Mormon question to a speedy solution.—*N Y Herald*

HOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public for the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of **Four Millions** of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY
W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, 28th day of November inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the residence of the subscriber, on Lot No. 25, Gosfield, Western D., the following property, viz.—

6 or 7 Horses, 5 or 6 Cows, some Young Cattle, and some Sheep

The above stock is all from good Breed.

TERMS—All sums under Ten Dollars, cash; all above that sum, one year's credit, at 6 per cent interest. Two good freehold securities required.

JACOB FOX, Sen.
Gosfield, 23rd November, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sail, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges.

THOMAS JERMIN.
Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.
Malden, 25th November, 1857.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a Court
of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of Dec. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock, for the purposes for which all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, *House*-hold Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and the public may rest assured that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

All measurements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.
Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 17, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS, DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS.
DO. BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS. (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BOOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUSKIN SHOES, (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SHEET IRON.
AXES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.
SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.
The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.
All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

JOHN STOKES,
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.
Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.
A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.
Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.
The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.
JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.
W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE AND TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place. Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.
The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a utility that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 40 with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear trees.
For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,
ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
on Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap by
F. A. LAFFERTY
Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

TO RENT!
THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Presbyterian Manse," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servants' Room.
For further particulars apply to
GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE!!
PART of Lot No. 6 in the Concession being the south 80 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.
There is an incumbrance of one hundred Dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.
The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to
EDWARD REEN.
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JESS.
Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

CHINA!!

EFFECT OF THE MONEY CRISIS!

E. WETMORE & Co., 68 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT will sell their large and splendid stock of

Crockery, China, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Ware

CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c,

At greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH. To Parties wishing to purchase any thing in this line, a rare opportunity offers to make selections.
Call at our CHINA WAREROOMS,

68 WOODWARD AVENUE,
Five Doors from Jefferson.
DETROIT, MICH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 29, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, except as above, and will take places at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57. Sec-Tr. E.B.S

POT TERY.
WILLIAM HOPE,
COLCHESTER, C. W. CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.
The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.
Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.
Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.
Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!
750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:
STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 98.
J. LONG'S, &c.
For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.
CALL AND SEE.
All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at.
GEORGE Co's Foundry.
Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.
A. C. ELLIS.
Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.
HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.
SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.
CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.
A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.
N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

INK. INK.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.
WILLIAM HOPE.
Potterville, Colchester, Octr 15th, 1857.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY
Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.
Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Sh a
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.
President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.
DIRECTORS.
G. W. Leggatt, Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Reeley.
Alexander Jones, John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle, Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker, James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share - - -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total - - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.

And for three years - - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.
Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!
A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.
ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake *House*, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake *House* are well situated in the most public part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.
Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.
Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN R. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

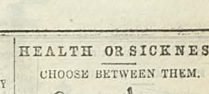
Always on Hand, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

HEALTH OR SICKNESS
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review" and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Chest Diseases, Constiveness, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Debility, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Headaches, Indigestion, Influenza, Inflammation, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds.

* * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable druggists and dealers throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He promises to dwell at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENITEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.
DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq. F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Pothergham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocque, Esq. Gerald Gay, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles P. Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Poulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

Agriculture and Science.

Preparation of Soil.

In the cultivation of the garden, as of the farm, the first thing is to select the locality for a particular crop, or for a permanent object, as that of a garden, for instance, and to prepare the soil.

After all the divisions of soils that have been made, they may for all practical purposes be reduced to three, *sandy, clayey* and *loamy*, in the first of which *sand* predominates, and in the second *clay*, while in the third sand and clay are happily blended in about those proportions which render them desirable to the cultivator.

A loamy soil is to be preferred for garden ing purposes. Choose such a soil if you have it on your farm, and in a location suitable for the garden. But remember that the garden is a part of the homestead; it is to be beautiful as well as profitable; its elegancies and luxuries are to be on hand and not far off, it is to adorn your dwelling, as your dwelling is to adorn it; it is to be the rendezvous for many a social enjoyment, earlier in the morning than you go to the broad field, and later in the evening than you return from its weary labors.

If, then, your buildings are already erected, or even if the ground for them is chosen, you have no great range for the choice of a "garden spot." If the soil, where as a matter of taste and convenience you want to meet your wife and children and friends, among flowers and fruits and esculents, is not a feasible loam with a porous subsoil, one that will stand the drouth and drink in excessive rains as readily as not to keep the surface long flooded, you must make it such. The expense will be considerable, but it will pay, and you cannot enjoy the pleasures and profits without.

An expense may be necessary which might well alarm you, if it were to be applied to your whole farm. But what is it for an acre, or half an acre? Nothing compared with the substantial benefits promised, to say nothing of the exquisite pleasure. If the soil is so exceedingly refractory that it cannot be made deep and mellow and rich, without a very great expense, it might be well to content yourself with a smaller garden than you would otherwise cultivate, though as a general rule we believe the gardens of our country had, as a rule, rather should be enlarged rather than diminished. If the mechanic or the professional man has but the sixth-tenth of an acre, it is worth a great deal, and we would advise him to make the most of it. But why should not the farmer, who has land enough, take a generous piece for a garden? Of all that the garden produces, there is scarcely an item which he can not dispose of advantageously, if he have a surplus, either by sale, or by giving it away, or feeding it to stock. A garden is particularly to the purpose because if the enclosure is too large, it may fail of getting cultivated so well as to be ornamental and highly productive; and half an acre is certainly better than less, because the person who but half appreciates the economical and ornamental value of a garden cannot do all he would desire on that ground. An acre, with fruit borders occupying one-half and leaving an oblong or square half acre for the garden proper, would be to our mind, and that whether the farm of which it were a part were thirty acres or one hundred.

If your soil is a medium loam, and have a porous subsoil, you have nothing to do in the way of preparing the soil but to plough ten or fifteen inches deep, harrow, grade, plough again, and work in a plenty of good barn manure, so incorporating it with the soil that it shall pervade every inch, and you are ready to set your trees and make your garden. But suppose it to be a still instead of a medium loam, a few loads of sand in addition to the manure will effect the requisite amendment. Or if it is a light sandy loam, then a few loads of clay will make it just what you want. And the cost in either case will hardly be worth naming. If instead of being a loam, a little too stiff or rather too light, it is a sandy soil, then clay in addition to manure is all you want to make it just what you would have it. The more sandy the more clay will be required. Or if your soil is the stiffest clay, sand enough with manure will make it as good a loam as you can desire. Where clay is used as an amendment, it should always be exposed to the frosts of winter before ploughing in, and should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil: and even when sand is used the soil should be ploughed more than once, harrowed many times, and the new ingredient evenly mixed. And where sand or clay, as one or the other may be required, can not be obtained with in a reasonable distance, swamp mud, long cut and well warmed in the sun, and washed with rains, will go far towards producing the same amendments—will readily produce, only less permanently, both the effect of clay on sand, and of sand on clay, rendering a compact soil lighter, and a light soil more compact. The difference is that this application would need to be repeated every few years, whereas the amendment of a soil by applying its opposite, is a permanent amendment.

The above is all on the supposition that the subsoil is porous, such that water passes downward freely, neither floods the surface nor stops and becomes stagnant one, two, nor even three feet below. If there is any doubt about this, dig holes, like post holes, one, two, three, and three and a half feet deep, and if water stands more than a very few minutes in them after even the hardest showers, that ground requires draining, in order to be fit for a garden. You then have to preface your other amendments, whatever may be required, by underdraining. Of course, you would not have an open drain in your garden or anywhere near your house. A tidy farmer will hardly have one there anywhere. Go to work then, and lay down the under drains. For a garden where you expect to do a good deal of work, and would deem it bad economy to render your labour less satisfactory by any defect in the soil, the drains should be near each other. In some cases one very deep drain running through the centre, and side drains falling in from opposite directions, not quite as deep, and near to each other, would be advisable. But we all know that water runs down hill, and the owner can decide where to lay his drains better than somebody a thousand miles off.

We will only add, that the autumn is the best to prepare the ground for a garden. Winter even used not be lost, in case of large amounts of heavy earth to be drawn from a distance. How we wish that those of us our farms, now showing only a little, stingy, miserable apology for a garden, set the most beautiful nor always the most profitable spots on those farms, could show next spring, as the snow leaves them, grounds already prepared for gardens beautiful enough and fruitful enough to tempt the angels to come down and walk in them in the cool of the morning and evening.

Mirth and Wit.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.—Some public-house patriot was repeating the old national boast that an "English man's house is his Castle." "I am not so positive about that," said a critic of the *Westminster Review*; "but I am sure that an English woman's dress is her castle; for it is of such an enormous size now that it is morally and physically impossible for any one, friend or enemy, to come near her!"—*Punch.*

An old lady on Long Island, said her idea of a nice man was: "A man what's keerful of his clothes, don't drink no spirits, kin read the Bible without spellin' the words, and eat a cold dinner on wash day to save the wimmin folks from cookin."

USURIOUS.—An old usurer, in his walks, found a fox in his trap: the mercy cost him nothing, so he released poor reynard. For many days afterwards the fox stole a goose, and escaped it at the usurer's threshold. "What a good may I must be," said the usurer, who wouldn't see the fox's bite in the poultry —"how good, when heaven thus rains geese at my door step!"

An epitaph which graces the churchyard of Moreton-in-the Marsh, runs thus:

"Here lies the bones of Richard Sawton,
Whose death, alas, was strangely brought on;
Trying one day his corns to mow off,
The razor slipped, and cut his toe off.
His toe—or rather, what it grew to—
An inflammation quickly flew to;
Which took also, to mortifying,
And was the cause of Richard's dying."

WHICH IS BEST?—"I love you, surely Ruth, you have been able to discern it? My love is ardent and sincere. O, say that you will return it!"

"*Return* it, Paul? No—no, not I. I've striven hard to gain it; and now I've got it, by your leave, I'd rather far *retain* it,"

An auctioneer was selling a lot of land for agricultural purposes,—

"Gentlemen," said he, "this is the most delightful land. It is the easiest land to cultivate—it is so light. Mr. Parker, here, will corroborate my statement; he owns the next patch and he will tell you how easy it is worked." "Yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Parker, "it is very easy to work, but it is a plaguy sight easier to gather the crops."

A teacher of one of the Sunday schools was lecturing a class of little girls on the influence of pious instruction in the formation of youthful character "Ah, Miss Caroline," said he to one of the class, "what do you think you would have been without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, sir," answered Miss Caroline, "I should have been an orphan."

My friend, the foreigner, called on me to bid farewell before he quitted the town, and on his departure, he said,—

"I'm going to the country."

I ventured to correct his phraseology, by saying that we were accustomed to say, "going into the country."

He thanked me for this correction, said he profited by my lesons, and added:

"I will knock into your door on my return."

"Mr Jones, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Certainly, anything is a means of grace that leads us to repentance Exit Jones, walking in lead of a broomhandle.

A man with one eye laid a wager with another person that he (the one-eyed person) saw more than the other. The wager was accepted. "You have lost," says the first; "I can see the two eyes in your face, and you can see only one in mine."

EXIT STILTUS.—An extremely foolish conductor whom we have sometimes employed when his betters were gone bathing, lecturing, pheasant-shooting and the like, says that the lying messages brought by the electric wire make it perfectly proper to call a dispatch a Tell-a-gram. He is discharged.

LEGAL.—Two weasels found an egg. 'Let us not fight for it," said the elder weasel, "but enter into partnership." "A very good," said weasel the youngest, "so taking the egg between them, each sucks the either end. "My children," said Reltapes, the attorney, "though you have but one client between you, make the most of him."

OUTWITTED.—A clergyman was censuring a young lady for tight lacing. "Why," replied the fair Miss, "you would not recommend "loose habits' to your parishioners!" The clergyman, thus outwitted, smiled thoughtfully.

A doctor up town gave the following prescription for a sick lady a few days since: —"A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, and gutter boots!" The lady recovered immediately,

SIGNIFICANT.—"Look here, ma!" said a young lady just commencing to take lessons in painting, "see my painting—can you tell what it is?" Ma, after looking at it some time, answered, "well it is either a cow or a rose bud, I'm sure I can't tell which."

"Good morning Jones. How does the world use you?"

"It uses me up, thank you."

Why is a lady putting on her cor ets like a man who drinks to drown his grief?

Because in *so lacing* herself she is getting tight.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that ducks enter the water for *diversion* reasons and come out for *sun dry* motives.

AGRICULTURAL.—A man in clover marrying a woman in weeds.

Hope.—A sentiment exhibited in a dog's tail, when waiting for a bone.

PUNCH teaches book-keeping in three words—"Never lend three."

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS,
I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.
ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.
I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.
WATCH REPAIRING
Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.
GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.
J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Twelve o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzies and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex contains by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—50) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Solicitor.
Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and Execution. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty five cents at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursthirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in A for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musician's Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quire of 56 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of his work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to persons interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address without delay to

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

TO EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications, free of charge, for one time, copy print, if you will give the above advertisment (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to execute all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes. All persons contracting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates. Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St Clair on the 29th of May last. FRANCIS MORETON, had on when last seen a pair of Scotch Wood Trowsers, a flax Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morton, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sangeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July. 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the United States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution This will warrant a first-hell Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 4th, 1856.

The business of the *Albion Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Offices of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manger,
ALEX. GOODEN, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President : I. C. Gilmor, Esq
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howarth, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON, Secretary & Treasurer.
J KN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line on the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequaled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them *to forward merchandise with greater despatch than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857. 1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
BENGAL,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	
(New Propeller.)	

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and the Upper Cabins afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad
on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N. York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE
Propeller Montgomery, E. B Ward, Detroit.
" Ontonagon } A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } C. Rancroft & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. Bancroft & Co.,
" } Milwaukie,
" Globe— } J. Maxwell, Milwaukie,
" Propeller— } Bidwell, Banta & Co. Buffalo.
Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to John A. Askin Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible. N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

JOSEPH BEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

PARTIES desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, and 3 from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

ROSE LODGE.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, p. m.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with the Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new, and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
S ndwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,
BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the GREAT WESTERN Railway.
JACOB BEST.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises; and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.
J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment

J. R. COCHRANE,
Proprietor.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a first class Hotel when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, and he will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate Boarding on reasonable terms.

L. D. BAICOCK, Proprietor
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accommodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be found at any Establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of Horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

12 hours from N. York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every week by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is contiguous to the Rail Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters, the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of Avon Springs, N.Y., Agent.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY
HOUSE,
At Maidstone Cross.

E. REDDY, begs to inform his friends, and the travelling community in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient. Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY! "PROGRESS." BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1857. NO. 42.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

&

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A.M., to 6, P.M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P.M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE.

Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.

Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.

B. P. DELISLE.

Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS,
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY, } Chatham.
WILKINSON DAVIS, } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

BAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN D.B.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG, Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
Office, Mr. JOHN A. RAE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Select Poetry.

Childhood's Sunny Days.

BY WINNY WOODBINE.

Oh, for the sunny days
Of childhood's smiles and tears,
Ere time had brought the weight
Of other years!

Life was all beautiful,
And bright its op'ning hours,
Era blighted care had touched
Its blooming flow'rs.

Now life flies quickly by,
Its hopes and all its fears,
And I have often wept
With bitter tears!

Oh, would that I had lain
My youthful careless head,
In childish innocence,
On earth's green bed,

Where violets sconest blow,
And where the pale rose
Would twine a blooming shade
O'er my repose!

Methinks it were most meet
To gentle drop and die,
In childhood's sunny days,
Ere sin come nigh.

The heart that knows no care,
No bitter grief nor guile;
To fly away and be
At rest, the while!

—xxx—

Maggie Moore.

BY FRANCES HENRIETTA SHEFFIELD.

Oh! Maggie Moore, but that I'm poor,
And you, my love, not worth a penny,
Three ten years sped, we have been wed,
And lived as gay a life as any.

Oh! Maggie dear, 'tis very queer
How some folks all the good are getting,
While you and I work hard, and try
Our patient souls with constant waiting.

But, Maggie sweet, we yet will beat
Grim Fortune, and in chains we'll lead her;
To spirits brave she's but a slave,
And when she loses none will heed her.

Oh! Maggie Moore, of this I'm sure,
You're worthy brightest gifts she's giving;
Not queenly brow, but heart hast thou
That throbs with love for all things living.

The Management of Love Affairs.

I've heern folks say that the wimmin was contrary. Well, they is a little so;—but if you manage 'em right—haw! in here—and let 'em out there—you can drive 'em along without whip or spur, just which way you want 'em to go.

When I lived down at Elton, thar was a good many fust rate gals down thar, but I did not take a liken to any of 'em till Squire Cummins cum down thar to live. The Squire had a mighty purty darter. I said some of the gals was fust rate, and a leetle more. There was many who dressed finer and looked grander, but thar was somethin' an about Nance, that they couldn't hold a candle to.—If a feller seed her once, he couldn't look at another gal for a week. I tuk a liken to her right off, and we got as thick as thieves. We used to go to the same meeting, and set in the same pew. It took me to find sams and hims for her; and we'd swell 'em out in a manner shockin' to a hardened sluner; and then we'd mosey hum together, while the gals ann fellers kept a lookin on as though they'd like to wix in.

I'd always stay to supper; and the way she could make injin cakes, and the way I could stick 'em with molasses and put 'em away, was nothin' to nobody. She was dreadful civil, tew, always guttin' somethin nice for me. I was up to the bub in love, and was goin in for it like a locomotive.—Well, things went on in this way for a spell, till she had me tight enuff. Then she begun to show off kinder independent. When I'd go to the meetin', there was no room in the pew; then she'd come and streak off with another chap, and leave me sucken my fingers at the door. Instead of stickin' to me as she used to do, she got to suttin' around with all the other fellers, jist as if she cared nothin about me no more—none whatever.

I got considerably riled, and tho't I mite as well cum to the cut of it at once; so down I went to have it out of her. Thar was a whole grist o' fellers thar. They seemed to be mighty quiet till I went in; then she got to talkin' all manner of nonsense—sed nothin' to me, and darned little of that. I tried to keep my dander down, but it warn't any use. I kept movin' about as if I had a pin in my trowsers; or as if I'd had a thrashin'. My collar hung down as if it had been hung over my stock to dry. I couldn't stand it; so I cleered out as quickly as I could, for I sed that it was no use to say nothin' to her.

I went strate to bed and tho't the matter over a spell. Thinks I that gal is tryin' of me, tain't one use of her playin' possum: I'll take the kink out of her; if I don't fetch her out of that grass, use me for sausage meat.

I heard tell of a boy wunse that got skeer rather into one Monday morn; the teacher sez:

'You tarned sleepin' critter, what has kept you so late?'

'Why,' sez the boy, 'tis so everlastin' slippery out, I could not get along, no how; every step that I took forward, I went two steps backward; and could never have got there at all, if I hadn't turned back to go t'other way.'

Now that's jest my case. I have been a puttin' after that gal a considerable time.—Now thinks I, I'll go t'other way; she's bin a slighten me, and now I'll slight her.—What's sass for the goose is sass for the gander.

Wall, I went no more to Nancy's. Next Sabbath day, I slicked myself up, and I dew say, when I got my fixins' on, I took the shine clear off of any specimen of human natur in our parts. About meetin' time, off I put to Eithum Dodge's. Patience was as nice a gal as you'd see twixt here and yonder, any more than she wasn't jest like Nancy Cummins. Ephram Mussey had used to go and see her; he was a clever feller, but he was dreadful jelus. Well, I went to meetin' with Patience, and set rite afore Nancy; I didn't set my eyes on her till after meetin'; she had a feller with her, who had a blazen red head, and legs like a pair of compasses; she had a face as long as thanksgivin' dinner. I knowed who she was a thinkin' about, and 'twan't the chap with the red head neither. Wall, I got to doin' Patience about a spell. Kept my eyes on Nance, seed how the cat was jumpin'; she didn't cut about like she did, and looked rather solemnly; she'd grin her tew eyes to kiss and make up! I kept it up till I like to have got in a muss about Patience. The critter tho't I was goin' after her for good, and got as proud as a tame turkey.

One day Ephe cum down to our place lookin as wrathy as a militious cesifer on a trainin' day.

'Look here,' says he, 'Seth Stokes,' as loud as a small clap of thunder, 'I'll be darned ——'

'Hallo!' says I, 'what's broke?'

'Why,' says he, 'I come down to have satisfaction about Patience Dodge. Here I've been a courtin' ever since last year, and she was just as good as mine, till you cum a goin' after her, and now I can't touch her with a forty foot pole.'

'Why,' says I, 'what on airth are you a talkin' about? I ain't got nothin' to do with your gal; but spose I had, there's nothin' for you to get wolfy about. If she's a leetle in likin' to me 'taint my fault; if I have taken a likin' to her, 'taint her fault; and if we have taken a liken to each other, 'taint your fault; and I ain't so almighty taken with her, and you may get her for all me; so you hadn't ought to get so savage all at once about nothin'.

'Well,' says he, rather cooled down, 'I am the unluckiest thing in the world. I went tother day to a place where there was an old woman died of the bots or some other such a disease, and they were a sellin' out her things. Well, there was a thunderin' big chist of drawers full of all sorts of truck; so I bo't it and tho't I had made a spec; but when I cum to look at 'em, thar warn't nothin' in it with a cent, except an old silver tumble, and that was all rusted up, so I sold it for less than I gave for it. Well, when the chap that bo't it took it hum, he heard somethin rattle—broke the old chist and found lots of gold in it, in a false bottom I had not seen! Now, if I had tuk the chist hum, I'd never a found that money; or, if I did, it would have all been counterfeit, and I'd be tuk up for passing on 'em. Well I jist got Patience about it, and she right up and called me a darned fool!!'

'Well,' sez I, 'Ephe, that is hard! but never mind that, jest go on, you can get her; and when you do get her you can file rough edges off jest as you please.'

That tickled him, and away he went a little better pleased.

Now, thinks I, is time to look after Nancy. Next day down I went; Nancy was all alone. I axed her if I'd a Squire was in? She said he wasn't.

'Cause,' said I, 'makin' believe I wanted him,' cour colt sprained his foot, and I cum to see if the Squire won't lend me his mare to go to town.'

She said she guessed he would—better sit down till he comes in. Down I sot; she looked sort o' strange, and my heart felt a leetle queer all round the edges. After a bit I sez:

'Air you a goin' down to Betsey Masin's quiltin'?

Sed she, 'I don't know for sartin; are you a goin'?

Sed I, 'reckoned I would.'

Sed she, 'I spose you'll take Patience Dodge?'

Sed I, 'mout and agin mout not.'

Sed she, 'I heard you were a goin' to get married.'

Sed I, 'shouldn't wonder a bit—Patience is a nice gal.'

I looked at her—I seed the big tears a comin'.

Sez I, 'maybe she'll ax you to be bride's maid.'

She riz up, she did, her face as red as a boiled beet.

'Seth Stokes,' sez she, and she couldn't say any more, she was so full.

'Wouldn't you not like to be bride's maid?' sez I.

'No,' sez she, and she burst rite out a crying.

'Well, then,' sez I, 'if you will not be the bride's maid, will you not be the bride then?'

She looked up at me—I swan to man I never seed anything so awfully purty—I tuk rite hold of her hand.

'Yes or no, rite off,' sez I.

'Yes,' sez she.

'That's your sort,' sez I, and I gave her a buss and a hug. I soon fixed matters with the Squire. We soon hitched traces to trot in double harness for life, and I never have had cause to repent my bargain.

The French in India.

We read that Louis Napoleon is taking precautions for the better securing his Indian possessions, now that those of his ally are troubled: but we mistake greatly if some of our readers are not rather puzzled to know where the possessions of France in Hindostan really are. We hear so little of them that we are ready to wonder if an allusion to their existance is not a hoax. There is, however, no mistake; they exist. Were we to recite the history of French doings in India, we would rehearse the early connection of Europeans with that country. We shall begin with the era of Louis XIV. The famous Colbert induced his royal master to create the French East India Company, in 1664, which soon afterwards founded a factory at Surat, 140 miles north of Bombay, and which was at that date a very prosperous city. There, however, they were in too close neighbourhood to the English, who about the same time put down their foot at the latter place, in the resolute fashion which they have ever been used to do so. They accordingly departed for Pondicherry, in Ceylon, in 1672. Out of this quarter they were soon driven by the Dutch, whereupon they sailed for the Carnatic, and took by assault Meliapoor, a Portugese settlement near Madras. There, however, they were once more too near English friends, who had already been at Madras for nearly forty years, so they once more made off in 1674. They even made a visit to Siam, but Siam suited them as little as any of their former locations, so that, after a little more cruising about, their ark at last grounded at Pondicherry. This was about 1683. They were still near enough to the English, but they intrenched themselves strongly. Quiet possession was nevertheless denied them, for in 1693 Mynheer took the place and kept it until the peace of Ryswick, in 1697.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, Dumas, an able man, and then Governor of Pondicherry, obtained the cession of Carrical, a town about a hundred miles south of his government.—About the same time, Dupleix settled at Chandernagore, on the Hooghly, about 16 miles above Calcutta.

In 1742, Dupleix was made Governor of all the French dependencies in that quarter, and forthwith the power of his nation grew rapidly, and Pondicherry became a very prosperous place. In 1746, he, with the help of a squadron from home, took Madras from the English, who, under the celebrated Boscawen, attempted to take Pondicherry, but were repulsed.

He was a consummately able man, and the British star in Hindostan paled while he ruled there. He extended the authority of his master, not only over the greater part of the Carnatic, but over the Northern Circans. Dupleix was succeeded by the Count de Lally, who, in 1758, arrived at Pondicherry with a powerful armament. He at once attacked Fort St. David, a British fort sixteen miles from his capital, for Britain, though not advancing, still retained her military and trading posts. De Lally succeeded. Madras, which the English had lost in 1746, was now once more in their hands; and De Lally next assailed it and Arcot, and took both; the fort of St. George, however, defied him, and in 1759 it was relieved by an English fleet, and De Lally forced back on Pondicherry. Britain now advanced in turn, and retaking Arcot in 1760, besieged Pondicherry, and took it in 1761. The war between France and Britain now raged in all quarters of the world. While British heroes struggled in the Carnatic, they triumphed on the plains of Abraham. Then came the peace of Paris in 1763, and while Canada remained British, Pondicherry was restored to its old masters.

British influence was now dominant, and when in 1783, Britain was again at war with France, Pondicherry was taken by Sir Hector Munro. So were also the other France-Indian dominions, and they remained under the British crown till the peace of 1783. We now draw near our own day.—In 1793 Britain was again at war, and France once more lost her Indian territories, to hold them after the peace of Amiens, and again to lose them for a time in 1803. In 1814 they were once more restored, and as they were then so are they still.

At the present day the Indian possessions of the French are as follows:—Pondicherry, Carrical and Yanaon, with the factory of Masulipatam to the northward; Chandernagore and Goretti on the river Hooghly; these are her ports on the east coast. On the west, she holds Surat, Mahe and Calicut; and this is the whole statement. It seems to us an amazing act of stupidity, that Britain should have restored them in 1814, when she had it in her power to dictate what terms she pleased, and to exclude France from the Indian continent forever and ever, truly.

Pondicherry is a healthy place, with from 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants. It has no harbor, but a good roadstead. Trade is dull, for England allows no traffic with the interior, and all that can be grown in the vicinity is but a trifle. It is a mere post, and as all the fortifications are long since destroyed, and cannot by treaty be rebuilt, it is of no avail to France for either business or military purposes. Chandernagore is beautifully situated, and was at one time an important shipping town, but it is now in a very dilapidated condition. Carrical makes a good deal of cloth, and so does Yanaon. At Calicut and Chandernagore there are fortifications, but their value is small, when we are informed that inexorable treaty limits the garrison of any French Port in India to 1,200 Sepoys.

The insignificance of these possessions; the absence of all military power connected with them; the poverty of trade these facts show how it is that we hear so little of France in the East. Save in name, her flag is unknown there. We fancy, however, that even to this extent she should have been excluded. Now that she is there, all that can be done is to watch her, and we imagine that there is not any chance of this duty being neglected.

Miscellany.

The Philadelphia *Evening Post* contains the following wonderful and interesting story:—

As a man was walking in his garden he discovered two clothes-horses. He took them into his stable, where he soon broke them. He then put the yolk of an egg on their heads, attached them to a cart with the bonds of friendship, and covered them with sheet lightning to protect them from the flies. He then leaped upon the cart, sat upon a seat of government, took the whip of a top in one hand, and the reigns of several kings in the other, and drove off; passing through the gate of a bushel, over the ground coffee, for three miles; but in crossing the track of a snail, he was run into by a train of thought, and dashed heels over head into a stream of eloquence, where his cart was broken to pieces by the rock of a cradle. By industry and frugality he soon gained the shore, where he formed a boat from the bark of a prairie wolf, which he fitted with a mast made of the north pole, and two auction sales. He then sailed down the river to its mouth, and landed upon a tongue of land where he was seized by a savage sensation and conveyed to a cell, where he was secured by chain lightning fastened by a thunder-bolt. The jailor gave him his liberty for a Christmas present, and read to him the report of a cannon.

TELEGRAPHING BY STEAM.—The London *Times* notices a plan for telegraphing by steam invented by Mr. Boggs, a well known electrician. Mr. Boggs' invention proposes to work the Electric Telegraph by steam, and so get over the great obstacle which now exists against its general use, namely its slowness. The invention is generally as follows: A series of gutta percha bands, about six inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, are coiled on wheels or drums arranged for the purpose. These bands are studded down on both sides with a single row of holes at short intervals apart. When a message is to be sent the clerks wind off these bands, inserting in the holes small brass pins, which according to their combination in these rows, with blank holes between, represent certain words or letters. In this manner the message is, as it were, "set up" in the bands with great rapidity, and if the number of hands employed was sufficiently large—say as numerous as the compositors employed in a large printing office—a message equal in length to five or six columns of a newspaper could be set up and ready for transmission in the course of a single hour. Of course this operation in no case interferes with the telegraphic service which continues free as fast until the bands of messages are actually being dispatched. The gutta percha bands when full, are removed to the instrument room by a simple appliance, preventing any derangement or falling out of the pins while being moved about. In the instrument rooms the bands are connected with ordinary steam machinery, by which they are drawn in regular order with the utmost rapidity between the charged poles of an electrical machine in such a manner that during the moment of each pin's passage, it forms electrical communication between the instrument and the telegraph, and a signal is transmitted to the other end of the wire, where a spark perforates the paper and records the message.

INDUSTRY IN INDIA.—The London *Economist* gives some statistics respecting the trade with India that, if true, indicate a remarkable progress in that country. It is true that India and China annually absorb an immense amount of the precious metals; it is equally true that the nations who enjoy most of the trade with these countries have from time immemorial become greatly enriched thereby. Whatever may be the turbulence of some classes of Indians, and indolence of others, it is certain that there are in India persevering and industrious laborers. Within the twenty years the amount of the products of other countries consumed in India has increased from $20,000,000 to $85,000,000 and her native productions have more than doubled. Every year she is from trading with her becomes her debtor. In 1852, the surplus produces of India was $40,000,000; in 1855 it exceeded $125,000,000. Last year the balance due India for the excess of the exports was $41,000,000. These are the computations, which may be regarded as a sure indication of the balance of trade have increased from $14,000,000 in 1846 to $61,000,000 in 1856. Such statistics show that there is progressive industry in India, which the mutiny must affect disastrously."

Ten months ago, a youth of about seventeen autumns, came to St. Louis from Muscantine, Iowa, and became enamoured of a nice young lady the cherished daughter of highly respected parents, living in Fifteenth street. Briefly, he won her, and they were married, and lived happily till the other day, when the father of the youthful husband arrived from Muscatine, and took his son home to learn a trade!

ETYMOLOGY OF ANTIMONY.—It is said that Basil Valentine, a monk of Erfurth, while engaged in his alchemical labors, threw some of the preparations of antimony where pigs had access to the mixture with their food; and having observed that after becoming sick they rapidly fattened, he thought that his friends might profit by the same treatment, and so he fed them in like manner with the swine; but to his disappointment found that what was good for the pigs was bad for the monks, for they died: and so the metal obtained the name of antomoine, antimonii, antimony.

HOW TO LIVE.—There is no luxury that costs so much, and yet in Paris a man may dine for twopence. According to a contemporary, there is in the neighbourhood of the Marche des Innocents a certain enterprising Madame Robert, who daily feeds a sure six thousand workmen in the open air, yet sheltered from the weather. Her daily bill of fare is cabbage soup, a slice of *bouilli* (beef), a piece of bread, and a glass of wine. The six thousand dine, pay twopence each, and are refreshed.

ZINC CASTS.—As zinc becomes fluid at a very low temperature, it has been found to be exceedingly well adapted for making casts of statues and statuettes, as it takes a sharp impression from the filling up of every outline, therefore leaving but little labour for the chaser: In France, the production of statuettes in zinc has become an important business; and beautiful works of art are now becoming attainable, through this branch of industry by individuals whose disposition to cultivate a taste for the fine arts has hitherto been curtailed by the limited means at their disposal.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Armed with this great antidote, the traveller is prepared to encounter all varieties of climate, for he has the means of eradicating nearly every species of internal disease. The endemics of the alluvial districts of the West, and the miasmatic swamps of the South, and the epidemics which at particular seasons decimate the population of our crowded cities, are susceptible of being controlled by the purifying, disinfecting action of the pills upon the animal fluids; while external diseases and injuries are rapidly and thoroughly cured by the anti inflammatory and healing agency of the Ointment.

The New York *Times* says that the New Collins steamer *Adriatic*, during her trial trip ran 18 nautical or 20 statute miles in one hour and four minutes, which is her speed for her provisions and all the coal for her first voyage on board. The highest rate of speed she attained was between 17 and 18 knots an hour.

John Flood, a denizen of Hardscrabble was taken before the Mayor, on Saturday, charged with committing an act which is disgraceful to humanity. He had a quarrel with one of his neighbors, and seeing the little daughter of the latter afterwards, out of spite he induced the child to take hold of the hot end of a poker which he had just taken out of the fire, which burned her hand badly. The Mayor committed him for ten days to prison.

There is a curious story about the late Mr. Morrison, who has recently died worth four millions of money. It is said that during the last two years of his life he was the victim of a singular mental hallucination in imagining that he was in the greatest poverty, and that but by daily labor could he get daily bread. His friends accordingly used to place a spade in his hands, and set him to work for a short time in the garden, paying him weekly wages of a few shillings, and in this way alone would he be quieted.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN JAMES I.'s TIME.—Mr. Green's catalogue of State papers contains the following extract from a letter written by Sir Dudley Carleton in 1604, describing the marriage of Philip Herbert Earl of Montgomery, to Susan Vere; "She bridled and bridaled it as handsomely, and, indeed, became herself so well, that the king said, if he were not married, he would not give her, but keep her for himself. There was none of our accustomed Jeans omitted—of bride-cake, sops in wine, gloving of gloves, laces, and prints; casting of the bride's left shoe, and twenty other pretty sorceries. They were married in the chapel, feasted in the great chamber, and lodged in the council chamber."

WHERE DID THAT MAN GO TO.—In a certain hotel in a city, there is employed a bar tender, who is in the habit of taking his "tod" pretty freely, but always makes it a point never to drink in presence of his employer. A few days ago, while he was in the act of drawing his "tod" preparatory to taking a drink, the employer came into the bar-room rather unexpectedly. Finding himself caught in the act, he set the tumbler and its contents on the counter, and casting his eyes around with a look of surprise, exclaimed. "Where in thunder did the man that ordered that drink go to."

A New York company is engaged in the manufacture of seamless garments. They are made of felt, and by the same process by which hats are made. The articles are coarse and universal fits, but are cheap, strong and exceedingly durable.

'Please sir,' said a little girl, who was sweeping the crossing for a living, 'you have given me a bad penny.' 'Oh, no consequence at all,' replied the benevolent giver, 'keep it for your botsey.'

REQUISITION

TO JOHN McLEOD, ESQ.

SIR:

Having been credibly informed that the House of Assembly is on the eve of Dissolution, and having the utmost confidence in your honesty and ability to serve the County of Essex as a Member of Parliament, we request that you will allow yourself to be put in Nomination as a Candidate for our next Representative in the Provincial Legislative Assembly; and we promise you our votes, and will use all honorable means in our power to secure your Election

Albert Prince,
Thomas Paxton
John G Kolfage
Thomas Salmoni
John W Ridsdale
William Bungy
John A Kane
Theo. J Park
James McIntosh
John Maloney sen.
Thomas A Wright
D McCormick
Alex. Jones
Horatio Nelson
Alex Menzies
William Hedley
Jos Carrier
Thomas McGregor
Levi Foster
A R Cochrane
Geo. Wilson
Francis Ray
Charles Goodrich
J Manta
James Kevill
John B Gronda
Peters Manard
William McGregor
John Stokes
William Dilthill
Robert Horsley
David Brown
William Ridsdale
William G Taylor
William Roberts
C M Carpenter
Ladore Catis
A Morin
Alex. Graveline
James Fleming
David Medley
Edward Sanders
Jacque Malosh
William McGowni
Samuel Harvey
James Cousins
Patrick Dawson
Alfred Jones
Fountain Bush
Henry Turner
David H. Smith
Luther Smith
John H Sirms
Joseph Reaume
John Roberts
John Gleason
Thomas Bradley
Theo A Mears
Antoine Bernard
Thomas H Bush
Samuel Nutson
H J Brown
L D Babcock
James Whitson
Wm Keefer
Chas. H Bryan
John Pincombe
Michael Fox
R H B Elliott
Thos. Thomlinson
Gilbert Brisbois
Cornelius Q Quick
Alfred Hare
Fredrick Trembley
Lawrence Coti
Vital T Lemay
Stephen Hubbard
Lewis Aner
Daniel Gerard
Alex. Reaume
Francis Primeau
Israel Primeau
Gregoire Buffard
Henry Grenier
Louis Grondin
Oliver Grondin Jr
Joseph Ward
John B Raisdeau
Gilbert Primeau
Henry Turner
Peter Jackson
James Smith
James Malony
F F Primeau
Jacques Laframboise
Solomon Fairfax
Thomas W Patterson
Samuel Taylor
Pierre Reneau
James Gordon
James Manson
Thomas Clark
Edward Cadarat
Lawrence Beniteau
James Wright
Antoine Graveline
James Davis
Robert Jones
John Allen
James Hall
Jonathan Thurmman
John Hall
James Mathews
Joseph Therman
Lewis Leatherman
Malachi Chavis
Charles Scott
Thomas Donley
William Buttler
Abram Norrix
Charles Tuffelmire
John Bailey
John Drake
John Power
James England
Isaac Brooks
James Lawrence
Joseph Graham
Samuel Cambell
Nelson Stephens
Edward Honore
Henry Foster
J B Cadarett
Edward Bondy
Francis Roger
James Caldwell
Parices Barron
James Berron
Alex Meikle
James McGee

Wm Stroutz
Thomas R Noble
James Finley
James Donn
Elijah Valentine
Ryland L Reeves
William Stephens
William Mickle
John Bell
M Innes
Duncan Innes
Geo A McDonell
John W Price
Dennis Denahy
John B Girardin sen
Noiele Girardin
Abraham Smith
James Aleksander
John Little
Peter Deslippe
Jacque Sansack
James Dunbar
Edward Hulford
John B Manville jr.
John Duncanson
Thomas Oliver
James Baker
William Charite
Henry B Cox
William Archer
James McVety
Joseph Patton
John Gordon
Charles Bennett
Wm Sims
Thos F Park
Simon Bertrand
R W Elliott
John Bray
Wm Cousins
Henry Mears
Mager Stephens
Thomas Wiseman
William Horsman
Henry G West
Michael Besset
G W Leggatt
F W Drake
John Deslile Jr
Henry Brown
Peter Logan
Thomas Bertrand
Robert Johnston
Alfred Degrand
Charles Larvery
John Hobley
Daniel Snider
G W Scribner
James Bishop
Alex McDonald
Henry Wigle
James Lowless
Daniel Elliott
Michael W Wigle
Charles Babcock
Charles Brown
W A Haynes
A W Haynes
Wm Hartley
Samuel Harris
Peter S Malott
Wm Fox
Charles Gilboe
John Gilboe
Benjamin Rose
John Pierce
Richard Brown
Stephen Brooker
William Cartney
Alanson Elliott
Doctor McDonald
Charles Elliott
M. French
John Arner
William Brooker
Professux Sanford
Peter Sanford
Thomas Sanford
Alex Cascalden
David McDonald, jr
John Noble
John Bailey, sen
Edward Caldwell
Henry Uich
Henry Young
James Ford
Francis Pufford
Adam Pulmer
William Drake
Ebenezer Prosser
William Wigle
William Woodbridge
A W Woodbridge
Geo R Nevill
Stephen Thomas
John Stockwell
C R Wigle
Henry Whaley
G M Quick
T J Watson
Andrew Whitesell
Charles Royall
Zenus Orton jr
Benjamin Whitesell
William Brigham
H Heatherington
Thomas Malott
William Thatcher
Ezekiah Thatcher
Michael M Wigle
Arch McIntire
James Rose
Geo. H Mills
Thomas J Fox
Peter Leveless
Nelson W Brown
Jacob Wright
William Scratch
Abel Cascalden
Joseph Lamarsh

John Anderson
Anthony Sellers
Joseph Bradwen
John Anderson
Robert Collinson
Walter Adams
Robert Martin
John H Abel
David Tiller
Peter Wright
John Brewster
John Bevis
J Graveline
W P Cornwell
Simon Kemp
Jos. J B M Shepley
Geo. Helfrich
John Helfrich
Francis T Anstey
Alex. M Knapp
Ebenezer Wright
George Best
Joseph Monger
Edward Butler
John Richmond
John G Monger
Simply Senesack
Geo McLean
C W Cornwall
Edward Green
J B Simpson
John Pattipiece sen
— Simpson
John Perry
J Wally
Francis Howis
— McGreder
Jones Cosby
Vincin Hardy
Peter Jackson
Joshua Hunt
Jos Youngblood
Alex Callum
John McManny
Cornelius Q Quick
Asa Wilcox
Thomos Hawkins
Francis Wright
Richard Boyles
William Hachins
Pierre Langlois
Eli Bondy
Lenerd Bentener
Moses Helfrich
Charles Wright
D Brausbigh
Samuel Isler
Phillip Terris
Amos Rader
Thomas Gibson
G H Simpson
Levi Brooks
Thomas Baker
Andrew Murray
Vincin Hardy jr
Eldred Barrett
Harden Campbell
Spencer King
Geo Green
Robert Hardy
W Duff jr
Ed G Duff
Henry Harris
William Sanford
Peter E McDonald
Joseph Malott
James Elliott
Hugh Rathven
F A Ambridge
John Nutson
John Baller jun
Henry P Malott
John J Fox
William Bailey
Thomas Bailey
Leonard Lee
R Fitzpatrick, senr
R Fitzpatrick, junr
William Wood
John Clark
John T Townsend
William Hooper
William E Wagstaff
Thomas Wagstaff
John W Malott
Edwin Pulford
George Pierce
Thomas Dawson
Wm H Tickner
Geo. McLatchey
Michael G Fox
Ruben Bruner
Windle Malott
Charles Clark
James Cady
John W Wigle
Thomas Caldwell
H B Parsons
John Ulch
John McDonald
Geo R Bruner
Windle M Wigle
Leonard Seratch
Geo M Fox
John Hetherington
Orlin Phillips
Geo Foster
Adam Brubacher
John S Orton
Zenus Orton sen
John Osten
Peter Bussey
Geo. Conway
Thomas Creed
William Hicknuth
James Cotthrop
Michael G Wigle
Theo Orton
Samuel Hicknuth
John Creed
Henry Bruner jr
Joseph H Coon
James Cullen
Joseph Crosley
John C Fox
Henry S Fox
William McQueen
Ruben Curtis
Henry Swartsman
Andrew Steel
Jackson Reeves
John Williams
Windle J Wigle
William J Malott
Jacob Ainer
William Maynard
James Hatt
Robert Spooner
William Avery
Samuel Grow
Richard Grow
Samuel Pam

Jasper Golden
William Fox
Geo. J Fox
Hugh Malony
Peter Stokes
William Tuddert
Tousan Martan
Avroise Ammel sen
James Malosho
Laurent Odette
Eli Reneau
Samuel Bellford
Isiah Paquette
Dennis Paquette
— Rheme
Charles Reneau
Charles Ingram
James Martain
Geo Taylor
John Poizer
Isaac Poizer
Leonard Wigle
Ralph Foster
William Irvin
Geo. Lacy
Geo. Middleton
Richard Atkinson
Ruben Bentley
Green Kirk
James Jones
R J Jackson
John Kelley
Francis Lyons
James Lyons
Henry Foster
John Royde
James M Gramly
Thomas Lavoy
William R Botsford
Francis Boadwin
Alfried Reid
Lewis Hudson
Robert McLane
Gerry Murray
Jeremiah Harris
Malachi Chavers
Elijah Theman
Walter Cowan
Charles Robertson
Donald McLeod
Robert Green
Robert Stephenson
Charles Ryall
James Johnston
Peter Clemon
Elam Cameron
Lewis Whitner
S B Rank
Francis Phillips
Samuel Sackett
J B Rabideau
M Jusbinville
Wm Reebares
Pa. Cadarett
Pierre Deslippe
E Bause
J B Delisle jr
M Bulford
M G Dubois
Joseph Bulford
J W White
James Richard
Elo Caddarett
Lewis Rabideau
R Botsford
Asa Wilson
David Green
Charles Patten
Washington Morris
Geo Leslie
Joseph Pelo
U Polo
Charles Grondin
Louis Urgnett jun
Joseph Malosh
Joseph Dubois sen
Wm Hunt
John Gibb
Alex Bondy sen
Moses Bingo
David Theraman
J H Wilkinson
Jas. C. Vestey
R Hill
J L Murdoch
W Rennell
Geo Wilkins
E D Robinson
John Weaver
Geo Teakle
James Don
John Dall
W D Eddy
M O'Brien
W Johnson
Ferdine Langlors
Henry Richard
Zeke Richard
Joseph Sandford
James Larks
Joseph Bondy
Joseph Dupee
Edward Dupee
Agustain Barboe
Boltne Beasley
Oliver Malsche
Peter Roucie
Hilare Bondy
John B Delisle jun
J B Delisle sen
M Busfore
Israel Bodin
Asa Wilcox
J R Brush
David Bufore
Richard Green
Chas Palin
George Anderson
Warburton Mears
Louis Gergan
George Leslie
J B Babcock
Joseph Bouts
Michael G Wigle
J. B Deana
Wm Richards
Wm McGee jr
P Cadarett
P Caderett
J W White
H Smith
J Richards
Thos. Landon
O Caderett
Samuel Phillips
M G Dube
D Dube
Jos. Bufor
Jos. Dupe
P Dislip
John McDowell
Wm Patridge
Thos. McKee
G A Bullock
Damas St. Louis
E Davis
Wm Stewart
Barney Odisa
Alex Green

Thomas Wiper jr
John Plant
Joseph Hickson
Solomon Mifflin
Geo Dalrymbie
Richard Darbyshire
Geo Bell
Francis Withal
Robert Dalgleah
Joseph Emmison
William Thompson
Daniel Lamb
Solomon Sheply
Isaac Pyson
John W Welden
W J Smith
Simm Clark
Geo Johnston
J W Caldwell
James Wilkinson
Charles W Fox
Henry Firtin
Elihu Sheldon
Richard Holdway
Asa Bacheler
John Lowe
Jacob Thashon
John Dowler
Alex. Kersey
William Pelson
Eli Marson
Benjamin Lapeier
S B Benton
Samuel Bakes
Elex. Menzies senr
Alfred Read
S G Cargman
Thomas Lavoy
John Stounce
W Edwards
John Moye
Geo Burrane
Amos Bailey
Alex Bufford
John Miner
Isaac Fairfax
William H Foster
Keneth MacLeod
Geo Ainslie
Wm McMillen
Donald Cameron
James Williams
James Allerton
Stephen White
Josiah Sieth
James Malthus
James Coloner
W J Jones
Edward MaCaul
B A Benson
Joseph Bondy
J B Deneau
J Bufford
John McDowall
John Bufford
John B Delisle jr
T Parent
Louis Boden
Joseph Charlett
R Botsford
G R Brush
Robert Green
Geo Anderson
Louis Morgan
Thomas C Leslie
Peter Pelo
Louis Urguet sen
Joseph Bell
Josh Bushett
U Denigan
Charles Dubois
Arthur Hunt
Emu Bufford
M Brantford
G Johnston
Reuben Bingo
T Sloan
John Sexton
Edward Green
Thomas Jefeson
Aham Wishton
David Theman
Bamford Tailor
Zelophead Bush
Abraham Curtis
Peter Brault
John McPherson
Samuel Droley
John Hill
Henry Prince
Thos B Leslie
Joseph Pelon
Peter Pelon
Louis Urguet sen
Chas Goodin
Joseph Bell
Louis Arguet jun
Joseph Pushill
Joseph Malott
Vital Pinsz
Joseph Duba sen
Chas Duba
Wm Hunt
James Bell
James Bartlett
James Beufor
Daniel Lemay
Francis Bradion
George Odett
John B Filion
Joseph Drouillard
Andrew Duncanson
Francis Baker
William Sellick
Hector Vincelett
John McBone
Lawrence Antoine
Moses Branford
Alex Thusman
Amabis Benteau
Tuissant Martin
Charles Prince
Patrick Warren
Alex. Bodin
Moses Bingy
Louis Rubidau
Joseph Caderett
L Remine
E Bouse
John Delisle
L Bufore
A Hunt
John Gibb
A Buford
James Chalmers
J B Laughlin
O Maisonville
Wm Brown
T W Campbell
C H St Louis
G A Bullock
Wheeler Brush
Samuel Dowler

Thos. Haley
T. N. Johnson
Wm Longland
Henry Knill
Alex Maisonville
James A Ford
Thomas Chatter
Thomas Taylor
Thomas Buckner
A W McKinson

Thos Howe
Solomon Rice
Budrea Armstrong
James Johnston
A Ravan
S Jones
Alex Willis
John Thornton
W C Mickle
James Gott

REPLY

To THOMAS PAXTON, Esq., *and upwards of One Thousand other Electors of the County.*

GENTLEMEN,

Although it is much against my own inclination to enter into Public Life, I cannot refuse to comply with the request of so large and influential a body of Electors, that I should allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the Representation of this County.

At the outset, I frankly avow to you that I shall be prepared to support a liberal Conservative Government.

In the present lull in our political affairs, it is not difficult to perceive, that ere long, certain great measures, as yet indistinctly presenting themselves to our view, and of most vital importance to the future of our Country, such as the establishing of a permanent Seat of Government; the extension of the boundaries of Canada; the confederation of all the British North American Provinces; and a new organization of our Colonial Government; will exercise the Public mind. To any new Measures as they are brought forward, I shall give the earnest, liberal, and patriotic consideration.

There is one Question, however, that in my judgment, must immediately engage the attention of our Legislature, and which deeply concerns us—I mean the Question in regard to the Hudson's Bay Company. On that question I must unequivocally declare my opinion to be, that the exclusive monopoly enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company, should be abolished, and that the vast territory under their sway, should be added to Canada, and thrown open to colonization, and the benefits of civilization.

In regard to our Educational System I shall be ready to advocate and support a General Law conferring equal rights, and making similar provisions in respect to Separate Schools, both for Upper and Lower Canada.

In Railway matters, I shall ever have regard to the welfare of the County at large. I am in favor of an independent line of Railway being constructed through this Peninsula, having a Terminus at Sandwich as well as at Amherstburg.

With the assurance that my best efforts will be given to promote the interests of the County, should I be elected as your Representative,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful Servant
JOHN MACLEOD.

Sandwich, December 8th, 1857.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 10, 1857.

COUNTY MEETING AT SANDWICH

A number of the friends of both Mr. McLeod and Mr. Rankin, being desirous of having an opportunity of hearing both candidates face to face, presented them with the following requisition:

To Messrs. McLeod and Rankin :

We, the undersigned electors of Essex, understanding that you are Candidates for the Representation of this County in Parliament, and desirous of knowing your views on various political questions, and more especially desirous of having a full explanation on both sides, of the arrange ments recently effected in regard to the Great South-Western Railway, request that you will appoint Tuesday next, at One o'Clock, noon of that day, at the Old Court House, in the Town of Sandwich.

The object of this requisition was, on the part of Mr. Rankin's friends, to give him an opportunity to clear away the many and black imputations that had been laid to his charge, in connection with the Southern Railway, and if possible to prove to the electors that he had their interests at heart. And that of Mr. McLeod's, to give such a history of the proceedings in connection with railway matters, as would enable them to judge of the respective merits of the two candidates.

It having been decided that the Meeting should take place at the old Court House, on Tuesday last, there was a tremendous assemblage brought together. We think ourselves within bounds, when we say that there were over a thousand present. A number of these came from the lower Townships and Amherstburg in the steamer Windsor, to escort Mr MacLeod to this place, and made a formidable array, led by the Amherstburg Band.

Apropos of the steamer "Windsor," it may not be out of place to mention here that Rankin's harlequins in their election-eering paspuinade termed an extra, had the temerity to assert, that "The Great Western Railway Company's ferry boat Windsor has been given to MacLeod to convey his friends to Sandwich." Such an unmitigated falsehood is worthy the foul source from whence it emanates; but really if Rankin and party hope to carry the County by such palpable dodges, they are much mistaken—the deception is too gross, *quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*

At one o'clock, Mr. MacLeod and his supporters proceeded to the Court House, but upon his arrival there it was found that the room was already filled with Mr. Rankin's supporters, he having crowded them in. This was no doubt a very *sharp dodge*, as he knew that the room could not hold more than two hundred and fifty or three hundred at most. The consequence was, that Mr. McLeod's friends were compelled to remain in the street below. A Chairman was appointed in the confusion that followed, in the person of Mr. Bartlett, who had distinguished himself before, as the Chairman of a Rankin Meeting at Windsor. Mr. MacLeod requested that the meeting would be adjourned to the open air, as it must be the desire of all parties present to have fair play, and give an opportunity to both parties for open and free discussion.—A tremendous uproar ensued which was more like the bellowing of wild animals than anything else that we can imagine.—And knowing that they had the ground, they appeared determined to keep it; upon which, Mr. MacLeod stated, that unless they removed to the open air, and gave his supporters an opportunity of hearing the discussion, he would not speak at all.

It was finally agreed upon, greatly to the annoyance of the Rankin party, after much screeching and yelling, that the meeting should adjourn to the street in front of the new Court House, where, as we said before, there were upwards of a thousand present.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Rankin, as a bystander appropriately remarked, *was afraid to face the music* and refused to address the audience until Mr. MacLeod had done so. Mr. MacLeod on the other hand contended, that as the ex member of Essex, it was his duty to give an account of his stewardship, and insisted that it would be out of place for him, a new man, to take the stand before Mr. Rankin had had an opportunity of proving away the many accusations that had been made against him. Mr. Rankin thereupon rose and stated that he had been accused of very serious crimes, and stood as a criminal before them, and wished to be judged by them as if he were before a jury of his country; that if he were guilty of one tittle of the crimes that had been laid to his charge, he should be spurned from society; that as he had been accused, it therefore was necessary that the charges should be proved against him; showing clearly that he was determined to place himself on the defensive only, as it would be far easier for him to defend himself against one particular charge, than to establish the fact and convince the people that he had acted for their interests. Mr. MacLeod did not consider that it was his place, as a private individual, to give an account of the part he had taken in connection with the Southern Railway, as of course, any connection that he may have had with the company, was of a strictly personal nature; but it was far different with Mr. Rankin—he was their representative, and that as such, the interests of his constituents should have been subserved instead of his own.

Mr. MacLeod finding that it was the determination of Mr. Rankin to avoid any explanation, took the stand, and spoke at some length upon the course pursued by Mr. Rankin at this meeting, as well as the former ones held by him in the lower townships, when he had attempted under the pretence of explaining the position of the Southern Railway to use the occasion as a political manœuvre.

Mr. MacLeod entered into a full history of the Southern Railway, and clearly proved that the conduct of Mr. Rankin through those meetings was of a traitor to his constituency, and produced and read to the meeting documents in substantiation of his assertions, he did not do as Mr. Rankin, has invariably done, make assertion upon assertion without any attempt at proof; again and again did McLeod expose the most glaring and damnable transactions in which Mr. Rankin had taken part; the world he had been the cause of our not having a railway at the present time. If Rankin had, when he saw that there was a prospect of going on with the road, used his energies, and had laboured as hard with them, as he had against the construction of the railway, would long since have been built.

And as to the assertion, that he had attempted to sell the Southern Line to the *Great Western* was another of the self slanders in which Rankin so delighted to deal in, but had never once attempted to prove, as he well knew there was no truth in it.

A number of extracts were read from the evidence taken before the railway committee, in which it was proved that Rankin had devoted himself, irrespective of all regard for the interest of his constituency, to a series of jobbing by which he hoped to realize large sums of money, and by other rascalities of which Mr. Rankin was proved to have been guilty, by Mr. MacLeod; but we will for the credit of our county, refrain from giving publicity to his vile and scandalous management, knowing that he will never again have an opportunity in his constituency as our representative in Parliament, to disgrace this Constituency with his pernicious transactions. The electors at this meeting, the largest that ever assembled in this county, showed too plainly that his race had been run, that he had even now passed away into obscurity, to never return.

A motion of confidence in Mr. McLeod was moved, and put from the chair, and declared to be carried by a large majority.

The cheering at this time was most enthusiastic for Mr. MacLeod, and what few Rankinites still remained upon the ground, seeing their own weakness, were only too anxious to retire in utter despair.

After Mr. MacLeod had concluded his very satisfactory explanations, it was thought advisable to adjourn to the new Court Room, in order to hear what Rankin had to say, when

COLONEL PRINCE rose and said that the people of Essex his very good friends, expected that he should address them. He was precluded by law from doing so, on political subjects. He would be guilty of a breach of privilege, as a Legislative Councillor, if he voted or interfered in the election of a Member of the Assembly—that is settled by law. But he had a right to speak to them on railway matters, and he would avail himself of that right upon all future occasions, if any such presented themselves. He would speak freely and at all times where he found railway matters the main subject of discussion; and although he could not discuss the merits of this or that Candidate, he would not refrain from stating that his whole sympathies are with Mr. McLeod, whom he believes to be an honest man, and as such deserving of the confidence of the Electors on Railway matters.

Rankin's Speech

ON THE MEMORABLE FACE TO FACE MEETING WITH

MR. MACLEOD.

(*Myself, Honesty, Courage, Chivalry!*")

A whole tissue of assertions against McLeod, and not one document to substantiate them. This is the substance of the quivering speech of the ex-member—the tottering "Monument of injured innocence."

Stay! we may be wrong; he did we believe, read out of a book, some evidence to the effect, that MacLeod, Park, and Wallace were to receive five thousand pounds as a bribe; there the bold gentleman paused, unfortunately, some person acquainted with the contents of the book, requested Mr. Rankin to read on; with much reluctance this was done, when lo! and behold! Rankin's own name terminated the list!

MACLEOD TRIUMPHANT

IN THE

Lower Townships!

McLeod attended Rankin's Meetings, and was enthusiastically received, while

Rankin hardly received a Cheer!

MR. RANKIN, having notified the Electors that he would hold meetings in the Lake Townships on Thursday and Friday last, in order to lay before them the results of his endeavors in connection with the Southern Railway, but with the intention, no doubt, of trying to pull the *Wool* over their eyes, if he found them green enough.

So favorable an opportunity could not be lost by Mr. McLeod, to meet the *Railway Humbug* upon his own ground, and to his face expose the many *dodges and slippery manœuvres* by which the ex-Member for Essex had made himself so conspicuously notorious. At the meeting called for Thursday evening last at Kingsville, Mr. McLeod made all haste, and arrived in time to attend it. Mr. Rankin entered very fully into the merits of his own case, giving an imaginary history of all kinds of magnificent schemes, in connection with the Southern Railway, which he had *conceived, but had never carried out*, and would have accomplished if his own private interests could have been subserved, but unfortunately for *his Gain*, there were just as smart, if not smarter, persons in the railway interest to check mate all his cunning dodges.

The manner in which Mr. Rankin handled the subject, clearly showed that to convince the people of his honesty, was a matter of life or death with him, for nothing was left unsaid that could in any way be twisted to his advantage. In fact, he asserted that to him alone belonged all the honor of accomplishing what has been accomplished!!! and that no Southern Railway can be built without his influence. Of the truth of these assertions, late disclosures in railway matters, we conceive to be the best refutation of their correctness.

After Mr. Rankin had concluded *what he considered to be* a most complete and satisfactory history of his imaginary railway schemes, Mr. McLeod was called upon to make his Explanations, which he did in a most satisfactory manner, and exposed in an exceedingly happy way the numerous *dodges* that had been attempted, by a set of railway sharpers, who have been attempting to prey upon the Southern Railway, and though whom the works have thus far been delayed. He also explained to the meeting, how it was attempted to make political capital out of certain *new arrangements* which Mr. Rankin professed were ab out to be consummated; and how a swindle had been attempted to be practised upon him, but which had fortunately been nipped in the bud. He entered fully into the subject of the correspondence published in last week's *Maple Leaf*. A portion of which, by the way, Mr. Rankin attempted to show had been concocted by himself and was intended as a *take in*, to deprive Mr. McLeod of his Stock, and of course all influence in the Company. In this it must be confessed that Mr. Rankin somewhat sold himself, for instead of injuring Mr. McLeod, he only proved himself to have been acting a most dishonest part, and was desirous of giving currency to what he knew to be untrue. If he supposed that the public would give him credit in this transaction for being clever, he has greatly deceived himself, and in his attempt to deceive the public and Mr. McLeod, he has been caught in the very trap which which he had set for others. His explanations tend most decidedly to prove that the part Mr. McLeod had taken, was *honest, honourable and above board*, while his, as he himself proved, was quite the reverse. This is a natural conclusion to arrive at, and was generally entertained by the meeting, *as four fifths of the people assembled at Kingsville plainly indicated by their enthusiastic reception of Mr. McLeod's explanations.* How different with Mr. Rankin's, when hardly one fifth of the meeting attempted to get up a feeble cheer for him.

The feelings of Mr. Rankin must have been anything but enviable at the close of the meeting, when he saw the almost unanimous feeling in favor of Mr. McLeod, and we have no doubt whatever, that if a division had been called for, there would have been five to one against Mr. Rankin.

MERSEA.

On the following day we had an opportunity of judging of the support that will be given Mr. Rankin in Mersea, having attended two meetings with Mr. McLeod, one in the rear part of the Township, where there was a large attendance, every one of whom pledged themselves to vote for Mr. McLeod, without an exception. We were informed at the meeting that there is not a single supporter of Mr. Rankin in the whole settlement.

In the evening at another meeting called by Mr. Rankin, at Mr. Leonard Wigle's, the same explanations were gone through with that he made on the former occasion, and with just the same success. And so little confidence have the people in him, that all he could say, was only so much breath wasted, so general and so justly too, is the impression, that all his attempted explanations were a *dodge* to injure Mr. McLeod in the minds of the Electors, and so ingratiate himself with them. These, however, were all fruitless, as no impression could be made upon the minds of those present, who evinced a strong feeling of dislike for the ex-member, and the most friendly toward Mr. McLeod. Nothing could be more pleasant to the feelings of the latter gentleman, than the frequent bursts of applause, when he commenced his address, and which were kept up during the continuance of Mr. McLeod's speech, which was cute and full of *telling hits* at Mr. Rankin, who was smarting under the lash, which was applied without stint. Again and again did McLeod expose the *trickery* of the railway sharper, with such effect, that a defence was impossible.

We have become convinced that Mr. McLeod will obtain an overwhelming majority in the Lake Townships, so strong is the feeling against the ex-member for Essex; and we fancy that the result of this canvass has convinced him that his chances of being re-elected are dark and dreary in the extreme. A Rankin supporter is almost a curiosity in that section of the country.

We were not a little surprised, yet felt amused at a flaming *Extra* issued by the *Rankin organ* the *Western Mercury*, containing a letter from "An Elector," in which he styled the Kingsville Meeting as *a Waterloo for Mr. Rankin.* Our first impression upon reading it was, that some fiend had got hold and perpetrated a cruel joke upon the credulous *Mercury*, which has risen far above fever heat, since the contest commenced. It must have been a joke, for no sane man would have written such *stuff* for truth.

How cruel to impose upon the *Mercury*, and how silly in them to be so gulled!!!

MEETING at AMHERSTBURG.

On Monday last, the 7th inst., a very large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Amherstburg assembled for the purpose of listening to the explanations of John MacLeod, the future member for Essex, in the matter of the Great South Western Railway. After the meeting was organized, Mr. MacLeod being called upon, got up and in very lucid and intelligable language, exposed to view the machination of Mr. Rankin and his party, in reviving the Railway question just at this moment for electioneering purposes. He also refuted in a most satisfactory manner, all the falsehoods that have been concocted by the Rankin party, to injure him (John MacLeod) in the eyes of the Electors of Essex, and shewed the mean, contemptible trickery, descended to by the enemy, to affect the fair reputation of himself.

It is not our object here to give a detailed account of Mr. MacLeod's speech, on the occasions referred to, he will visit the constituency from one end to the other, and afford the electors in the whole county to judge for themselves, of his ability to explain the Railway difficulties, and of his capacity and fitness to represent them in Parliament, also of his disinterestedness and integrity, in railway matters. During the whole time that Mr. MacLeod was speaking he was listened with marked attention, and at the conclusion the satisfaction of his hearers was manifested by their passing an unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. MacLeod for his address. It was apparent that all present were the firm supporters of Mr. MacLeod, with the exception of one single individual, and this is George Gott, the forty eight hour director. This gentleman was very useful however, as he was often referred to, to substantiate what Mr. MacLeod said of the opposing candidate. This he did with much apparent reluctance, which made his testimony all the more valuable and truthful. Before concluding, we would remark that after MacLeod got through, he stated that he was ready to answer any questions that might be put to him. Mr. Grenier a respectable Canadian got up and said that he would avail himself of the opportunity to ask Mr. MacLeod to explain his views of the school questions. Mr. MacLeod stated that in school matters he was for extending the same privilege to all parties and sects, and allow none any advantages over the others.

Mr. Grenier expressed himself satisfied, and intimated his intention of giving Mr. MacLeod his hearty support, and called upon his friends to do the same.

☞ We propose to answer a slanderous production which has appeared in the shape of an Extra of the Rankin organ the *Mercury*, in a day or so; when we will endeavor to *show up* the vile shifts that they are put to, in order to conceal the *slime* that covers the ex-Member for Essex and Railway speculator.

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool at 2 p.m. on the 25th of November, arrived at 11 this morning, with 70 passengers £90,000 sterling on freight. Among her passengers is Peter Parker, late U. S. Minister to China

The City of Baltimore arrived out on the morning of the 25th. The Anglo-Saxon left for Portland on the 25th.

In London, on Saturday, the re-opening of the mercantile exchange made further progress.—Notwithstanding the serious features of the bank returns, loans on government securities were readily obtainable for short periods at lower rates. About £400,000 of Australian gold was sold to the banks during the day. On Monday the tone of Improvement was more distinct than at any time since the first turn became observable. There was a continued absence of further failures, and an additional amount of bullion of £160,000 was taken to the bank. On the Stock Exchange there was an increased supply of money and loans were readily obtainable on government securities at 7 per cent. At the bank the demand was less pressing. The *Times* concludes that the panic has passed entirely away

Heavy failures at Hamburg are reported, including Vilberg & Ciener, in the Swedish trade, with liabilities over £1,000,000; F. Bloss & Schomburgh, liabilities not stated From Bremen the suspensions were reported of H. Overbeck and Sassenburg & Mayer, liabilities in each case only £20,000. At Smyrna, Topsee & Co. had suspended, liabilities £40,000.

The *Times'* city article of Tuesday evening notes a steady flow of bullion to the bank and a better feeling prevails, although some additional failures have occasioned regret. In the Stock Exchange money was readily obtainable at 6 a 7 per cent. The weekly returns of the bank are henceforth likely to show a considerable improvement. In the discount market there were signs of relaxation. The gold taken to the bank within the week amounted to £930,000. The funds were buoyant, and consols closed at 89¾ for money, and 90 a 90¼ for account. The failures of the day were Herman Tillem & Co., liabilities heavy, Carr, Josling & Co., in the north of Europe trade, liabilities £300,000; Alex. Hauzz, colonial produce dealer, liabilities large—all of London; Pennison & Marshall, American commission dealers, Liverpool, and Jonathan Bottomly, spinner, Bradford.

A dispatch from Hamburg announces the formation of the Discount Guarantee Society with ten million marks banco capital, the object of which is to relieve the commercial distress. The whole amount was subscribed in four hours.

The London papers of Wednesday report sales of Illinois Central shares on the previous day at 13¼a14 discount; do. 7 per cent Bonds 75a77; N.Y.C. shares 73; Erie 3rd Mortgage Bonds 66.

Generals Wilson and Havelock are to be raised to the dignity of Baronets.

A boiler explosion at a cotton warp factory in Huddersfield had killed nine persons and wounded many others.

FRANCE.—Mr. Bould, Minister of State, was on a visit to London, supposed to have reference to the financial crisis and the situation of the Bank of France, and to confer with Lord Palmerston in reference to the difficulties in the Danubian Principalities.

The *Courrier de Lyon* announces that the breeders of an English race training establishment will be opened at Strasburg on the 1st of December.

The *Nord* says that the conference of Paris has been put off to January

The Bank of France was gaining specie.

A meeting of Paris distillers had memorialized the government to raise the import duty on Foreign liquors, on the ground that they cannot compete with foreigners. The government replied that it would be decided by an inquiry.

SPAIN.—It is said that the Spanish Mexican question still presents danger. Lord Howden had gone to Madrid, to urge the reception of the Mexican envoy.

PORTUGAL.—The yellow fever was still ravaging Lisbon.

RUSSIA.—Prince Gagarin, Governor-General of Kutais and Mingrelia, had been assassinated by one of the sovereign princes of Mingrelia.

Letters from St. Petersburg report that the financial crisis was beginning sensibly to affect Russia. Gold has become very scarce, and exchange on London had fallen.

AUSTRIA.—Letters from Vienna report a continuance of the financial and commercial crisis. The prices of raw produce declined daily, and money was so scarce that manufactured goods found but few wholesale purchasers.

SWEDEN.—A dispatch from Stockholm announces the formation of a society of credit and mutual support, and to maintain the public credit. The subscription amounted to £4,000,000.

CHINA.—An extra mail from China had reached Suez, with Canton dates to September 27th, and Hong Kong to October 5th. A violent typhoon at Macao on the 1st had caused some damage, chiefly to the native shipping. Lord Elgin was at Hong Kong on board a man-of-war.

A jolly Hibernian, living in Portland, carried home a bottle of whiskey to aid him in suitably enjoying the sabbath. His wife gained possession of the bottle, and wishing to maintain sobriety in the head of the family, hid it in the oven of her stove. When the fire was kindled, the 'cracker' began to cook, and soon burst the bottle, blew up the stove, set the house on fire, alarmed the neighbors, called out the fire department, and seriously injured the dedout and church-going portion of portland citizens.

QUEBEC THE CAPITAL.—The *Canadian* of yesterday has private letters from very good sources which convey the assurance that Quebec has been definitely chosen as the Capital of Canada.—*Quebec Chronicle*

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 30th Nov., 1857

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19th Vic., chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound, under penalty, to transmit to the Receiver-General a true return, under oath, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of each Municipality, on 1st December next, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the monies belonging to the Upper Canada Municipalities' Fund, in proportion to the respective number of resident Rate-payers; and notwithstanding that Forms, &c., have been sent by Mail from this Department to all the Municipalities, many of the Clerks have neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required return on or before the 31st December next, or as soon after as practicable,

(*Signed*) J. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General.

"MONTREAL WITNESS,"

COMMERCIAL REVIEW, & FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published Twice a Week, for Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

VOL. XXIII.

CO—

THE *Montreal Witness* was commenced 12 years ago with a view to promote the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the people of Canada, and to oppose every form of error, injustice and vice. The *Witness* is divided into the following departments:—

COMMERCIAL PRESS AND NEWS.—This department gives the essence of the News contained in the British, Canadian and American papers.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT contains, in addition to original articles, the regular and occasional correspondence of the *Witness*, and will be found to keep up with the events and progress of the day.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is felt to be of especial importance in a paper having a large circulation among traders and farmers, whose interests are affected by every change of prices or prospects. To this department is brought the experience of a life of active commercial pursuits, and an intimate knowledge both of the internal and foreign trade of Canada, together with opportunities of obtaining commercial and financial information which cannot be surpassed.

There are also departments for Mothers and children, for young Men, and for Farmers.

THE MISCELLANY consists of Poetry and Miscellaneous instructive and religious articles.

THE REVIEW is filled with reviews of, and extracts from, new books and periodicals.

THE MESSENGER DEPARTMENT contains the most interesting Missionary intelligence and the most pointed religious articles, with anecdotes, stories, and graphical sketches

We earnestly ask the support and patronage of the fathers and mothers of Canada for the *Witness*, convinced that it will much more than repay its cost in the services which it will render to them and theirs.

Besides a good local paper, which is indispensable, each family obviously needs a general paper, to supply which want the *Witness* is offered.

Letters to be addressed, (post paid) to JOHN DOUGALL, *Witness Office*, Montreal

Montreal, December 1st, 1857.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction, for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 20th of December; and at Amherstburg, at the same hour, on Friday the thirty-first, for the purpose of examining Teachers, and granting certificates for the ensuing year.

No certificates previously granted by the Board will be cancelled at the end of the year, it will be necessary for *all Teachers*, who may be desirous of qualifying themselves to obtain a share of the Government School Grant, to attend one or other of the said Meetings.

By order,
PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Secretary Bd. Pub. Instruction.
Sandwich, 27th Nov., 1857.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

OF THE SANDWICH STREET PLANK ROAD COMPANY,

Passed 21st November A.D. 1857.

Whereas, according to the Provisions of an "Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the Construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," it is ordained that the Directors pass a By-Law, which shall regulate the manner of voting, the place, and hour of meeting.

Be it therefore enacted by the Board of Directors of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, assembled under the authority aforesaid, that the Election of Directors for the ensuing year take place at the Old Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on MONDAY the 14th day of December 1857, at the hour of Eleven o'Clock, A. M., and that the Election be by open vote: and that each share shall entitle the holder thereof to as many votes as he has shares.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE.
Chairman.

Sandwich, 25th November, 1857.

SUMMONS,

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

MORRATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of **Four Millions** of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities.*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The effects of here in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY
W. B. MOFFAT, M. D.,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, 28th day of November inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the residence of the subscriber, on Lot No. 25, Gosfield, Western D., the following property, viz.—

6 or 7 Horses, 5 or 6 Cows, some Young Cattle, and some Sheep

The above stock is all from good Breed.

TERMS.—All sums under Ten Dollars, cash: all above that sum, one year's credit, at 6 per cent interest. Two good freehold securities required.

JACOB FOX, Sen.
Gosfield, 23rd November, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges.

THOMAS JERMIN.
Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.
Malden, 25th November, 1857.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of Dec. next, 1857, at the hour, of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which, all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857. Sheriff Essex.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for said purposes. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptitude.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, and that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 4th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidoux, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDOUX.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D,
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS,
DOESKINS and TWEEDS,
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,

DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, (Some very Heavy.)

PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHS MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK, KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BCOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUNKIN SHOES, (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES SPRING—All Sizes.
BOXES SHEET IRON.
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—
MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

THOMAS A. MEARS,

DEALER IN
British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST,

GEORGE GOFT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENSIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business, I determine that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(Successors to the late Peter Maxnies.)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN-WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place. Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the Town of Amherstburg with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 60 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 40, with Stable and all other buildings thereunto. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid to

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
on Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, 27th July 1857.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Presbyterian Manse," pleasantly situated on Dalhousie street, containing Six rooms, Kitchen and Servants' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.
Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

CHINA!!

EFFECT OF THE MONEY CRISIS!

F. WETHORE & Co., 68 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT will sell their large and splendid stock of

Crockery, China, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Ware

CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c,

At greatly Reduced Prices, for **CASH**. To Parties wishing to purchase any thing in this line, a rare opportunity offers to make selections.

Call at our CHINA WAREROOMS,

68 WOODWARD AVENUE,

Five Doors from Jefferson.

DETROIT, MICH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society,

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 29, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK.
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 See-Tr. E.B.S

POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material used is uncurpassed by surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, on the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGregor, Merchant of Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 98.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at.

JONES & Co's Foundry.
Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, beg to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will at all times be happy to supply them with every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESS constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Good Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.



INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE.
Pottersville, Colchester, Octr 15th, 1857.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY,

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.
Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney,
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt, Henry McKenney,
James Dunbar, William Bradley,
Alexander Jones, John W. Ridsdale,
Thomas Boyle, Dennis D. Delisle,
James Baker, James Noble,
James Goft.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a like nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years -	96.
Total - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.

And for three years - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake *House*, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Store, Front St. Mall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

Agriculture and Science.

Saving Manure.

As the period of the year when farmers yard or stable their stock is approaching, it is all important that proper measures should be taken to preserve intact all the elements of fertility usually to be found in the manure heap. It is indisputable that a large portion of the farming community do not collect so great an amount of nutriment to return to the soil as it is in their power to do; and it is also undeniable, that a still larger number do not preserve that which they collect when they do accumulate that they ought.

The value of manure depends, in a high degree, upon the ammoniacal properties it contains. As this salt has a great affinity for water, rains and moisture will soon carry it away, and after two or three leachings the pile is rendered almost worthless. The addition to ammonia, nearly all the other components of farm yard manure, as potash, soda, &c., are likewise soluble, and are readily removed by water. When manure is thus exposed for any length of time, nothing but insoluble matter is left, and which is comparatively valueless is giveing to the soil with the vain expectation of promoting the elements of fertility.

Many experiments have been made for the purpose of testing the relative worth of manure properly cared for, and that exposed to the action of the weather. One of these, by Lord KINNAIRD, under the auspices of the Royal Ag. Society, in which potatoes was the crop grown, the yield averaged upwards of four tons in favor of covered manure, from two acres of wheat—which was fed with manure that was cared for—the produce amounted to 108 bushels 52 pounds; while upon another two acres, treated with an equal amount of uncovered manure, the yield was but 88 bushels 57 pounds. In the growth of straw the produce was very much in favor of the first, which produced 9,942 pounds, while the yield of the second was but 6,864 pounds.

Chemical analyses have also aided in giving light upon this subject. It has been substantially demonstrated that covered contained double the nitrogenized properties possessed by the unsheltered, and that while the latter contained only *eight tenths* per cent. of potash and soda, the former had fully *two* per cent. The proof of this analysis is fully "worked out" in the growth of the straw in the experiments mentioned.

These several things should serve to stir the farmer should give his attention in the care of the manure heap. Putrefaction, or decomposition, needs to be promoted; such absorbents as will prevent the dissipation of ammonia into the atmosphere ought to be employed; and the robbery, by leaching, of whatever sun and air have seen fit to leave prevented. To accomplish the first of these objects comparative dryness of situation is required. Dampness is a necessary element of decay, but we think all that is absolutely wanting for this purpose is contained by the voidings of cattle. Another requirement is the compactness of the heap. Heat is sooner generated where the manure is somewhat solid—the moisture is better preserved, and "fire fanging," or burning, is not so much to be feared. The following moda practiced by Mr. MECHI, of Tripteehill, England, is considered the most perfect in use. The whole of his cattle, sheep and pigs are kept under cover, on sparred wooden flooring, which permits their droppings to fall through the openings into cellars or chambers beneath. To accomplish the end sought more effectually, the straw is all cut up into short lengths, and saturated with liquid manure, or limed, and mixed with ground corn, and in this way his entire amount of straw is used solely as food, no bedding being required.

This system, when first brought into vogue, was assailed by many of the writers on agricultural subjects, and condemned in no measured terms, "as preposterous, expensive, unsatisfactory in its results, and contrary to the nature of animals so fed." The *Cyclopedia of English Agriculture*, in reply to the assertions, says: "These points might be decided not by theory, but by prolonged experience. With regard to the point which lies in the way of this article—the value of manure made by Mr. MECHI's plan—it appears a self-evident proposition, that the manure so obtained must, from any things like active fermentation, be superior to all other kinds derived from the ordinary modes pursued, just in proportion to the loss sustained from fermentation by one or the other of these." The great gain in value of manure thus made, is claimed upon the assumption that ammonia—the very base of enriching substances—is almost wholly retained, that the moda most effectually prevents the escape of this element of fertility.

In Belgium, according to SCHWERZ, manure is accumulated in the stables. The cattle are placed upon a kind of platform above the reservoir of liquid matter, and their droppings being with them from under them, are trodden down and allowed to accumulate upon the floor.

In Switzerland, BOUSSINGAULT says, the urine that is passed by the cattle flows through a gutter which communicates with a large reservoir containing water, in which not only the solid excrements diffused, but in which the litter is washed, this being changed twice a week. The reservoir is constructed under the floor of the cowhouse itself, in order to be protected from the frost. The fluid matter of a mass so attained is scarcely perceptible, and, when from leakage, there is no loss of decomposing animal matter. The liquid manure is raised by means of a pump, and carried to the meadow in tubs placed upon carts.

All farmers recognize the virtue of such action as these in securing a large amount of manure, but there are large numbers who have not made such complete and efficient preparations as they might. The present season furnishes ample opportunities for the construction of manure sheds or such other receptacles as may be deemed expedient, and we hope that all who can will perform their whole duty in this respect.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CHICKEN PUDDING.—For an invalid whose stomach cannot digest strong meat, condensed chicken is beneficial, and prepared in the following way is much more agreeable to a delicate person than the usual tasteless puddings of the sick room:—Tie a fowl in a bladder and boil half an hour, the flesh may be easily prepared; let it become cold, then take the flesh from the bones, and pound it finely in a mortar till you can pass it through a sieve. Boil an ounce of bread crumbs in milk, and when cold, beat it well up with an egg and a little salt and nutmeg, mix this well with the pounded chicken, put the whole into a buttered cup and bake for twenty minutes, then turn it out, and if allowed, add a little butter or gravy.

AN EXCELLENT SYRUP FOR A COUGH.—An ounce of flaxseed must be boiled for half an hour in a quart of water, after which may be added to it half a pound of sugar, two ounces of sugar-candy, an ounce of Spanish liquorice, and the peel of half a lemon. Let the simmer slowly for half an hour, then add twenty drops of ipeecuanha wine, stir it well into the syrup, and when cool bottle it. A teaspoonful may be taken occasionally when the cough is troublesome.

Mirth and Wit.

THERE is a story of an Imperial High ness waiting thrice in the same evening with an English lady at the Court of Berlin. She naturally felt, and frankly expressed, herself highly flattered by the compliment.

"I did not intend it as a compliment," was the answer.

"Then', said the lady, somewhat rebuffed,—"your highness must be very fond of dancing.'

'I detest dancing,' was the still unsatisfactory reply.

Bewildered by her ill-success, our fair country woman still prosecuted her inquiries.

'What, then, may I ask, *can* be your Imperial Highness' motive for dancing?'

'Madame,' was the exalted personage's reply, 'I dance to perspire.'

An Irishman addicted to telling strange stories said, he saw a man beheaded with his hands tied behind him, who directly picked up his head and put it on his shoulder the right place.

'Ha, ha, ha!' laughed a bystander, 'how could he pick up his head when his hands were tied behind him?'

'And sure, what a fool ye are?' said Pat, 'an' couldn't he pick it up with his teeth! To cold Nic.wid yer botheration?'

A TENDER REPROOF.—A very little boy had one day done wrong, and was sent, after parental correction, to ask the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offence had been passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed to the door of his room. In lisping accents she heard him ask to be made better, never to be angry again; and then, with childlike simplicity, he added, '*Lord, make Ma's temper better too.*'

TELLING THE TRUTH.—My wife tells me the truth three times a day, remarked a loose old fellow; the same time casting a very mischievous glance at her. Before rising in the morning she says, 'Oh dear, I must get up, but don't want to.' After breakfast she adds, 'Well, I suppose I must go to work, but I don't want to;' and she goes to bed saying. 'There I have been fussing all the day, and I haven't done anything.'

A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarns of a store keeper, as long as her patience would allow, said to him—'Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary to thy business.

The latest case of absence of mind is that of a young lady, who on returning from a walk with her lover the other evening, rapped him on the face, and said good night to the door.

'Come here, my dear, I want to ask you all about your sister. Now tell me truly, has she got a beau?' 'No, it's the janders she's got; the doctor says so.'

Why is a hen sitting on a fence like a cent? Because head is on one side, and tail on the other.

Street Scene. Young rascal, 'say, mister!' Old gentleman turning round, says 'what,' sonny?' and is plugged in the eye with a snow ball.

DEAD AND ALIVE.—A young man meeting an acquaintance said, 'I heard that you were dead.' 'But,' says the other, 'you see me alive.' 'I do not know how that may be,' replied he, 'you are a notorious liar; but my informant was a person of credit.'

A CLEVER BOY.—A farmer's wife in speaking of the smartness, aptness, and intelligence, of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance, said—'He can read fluently in my part of the Bible, repeat the whole catechism,' said the young Hopeful, 'and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, throwed the cat into the well, and stole old Hickley's gimlet.'

A NICE POINT.—A letter was to be posted which weighed under an ounce. Two stamps were accordingly affixed, by which the weight of the letter was raised beyond the ounce, and it was accordingly taxed double postage for a second or fourpence.—One of the Post Office to charge fourpence for carrying two of its own stamps?

A country exchange says: As our *Devil* was going home with his sweet heart, a few evenings since, she said to him: 'John, I fear I shall never get to heaven!'

'Why?' asked the knight of the Ink keg.

'Because,' said she, with a 'melting look,' 'because I love the *Devil* so well!'

A 'tough un' is told by the Boston *Traveller* about 'one of our distinguished chemists,' who was so absored in his experiments that he didn't observe that his own nose was burning in the candle, till a companion told him of it!

Why is a rocking-chair like a lady's dress? Because it is sat in. Singular isn't it?

At a late political meeting an orator mounted a brandy cask and opened his speech by exclaiming 'I stand upon the platform of my party!'

A SINCERE WISH.—A lazy fellow, lying down on the grass said, 'O, how I do wish that this was called work, and well paid for.'

A QUEER FIRE BRIGADE.—A man in Pawtucket lately made application for insurance on a building situated in a village where there was no fire-engine. In answer to the question, 'What are the facilities for extinguishing fires?' he wrote, 'It rains some-times.'

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted exact lent time keepers; do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.
I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.;
ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.
I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C,
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING
Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
On account of the Amherstburg Building Society.

Will be Sold by Public Auction at the office of the Amherstburg Building Society, in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, on TUESDAY the Eighth day of September 1857, at Five o'clock noon pursuant to a power of Sale named in a certain Mortgage from Peter Menzie's and Wife to the said society.

Lot number seven on the east side of Dalhousie street in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex containg by admeasurement 7440 square feet, upon which is erected a large Stone Building, (built in 1855,—'56) well adapted for a family residence, or for Offices. The Lot is situate on the front and main street of the Town.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

POSTPONEMENT.
The above sale is postponed till Saturday the 26th September inst., at the same time and place.

G. W. LEGGATT.
Solicitor.
Amherstburg, 1st September 1857.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Peter Brown late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property and effects of you the said Peter Brown, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of Chas. J. Messer, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. - It was ordered by the Judge of the said County Court under the forty-fifth section of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County; and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ having been issued, be deemed good service of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover £55.15 at the suit of the said Charles J. Messer, otherwise the said Charles J. Messer may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGCATT,
Attorney for Charles J. Messer.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

To Amos C. Brush late of the Township of Colchester in the County of Essex.

TAKE NOTICE that on the Twenty Seventh day of June last, a writ of Attachment against the real and personal property credits and effects of you the said Amos C. Brush, as an absconding Debtor, was issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, at the suit of William Dowler, and that it having been shown at the time the order for the said Attachment was obtained that no information could be got as to where you had fled to. It was ordered by the Judge of the said Court under the forty-fifth clause of the Common Law Procedure Act, that a copy of said writ of Attachment be left at your last place of residence in the County and One Months Notice, published in one of the Newspapers published in the County of Essex, of such writ of Attachment upon you. You are therefore required within ten days after the publication of this order, for one month to cause special bail to be entered for you in the said County Court of the County of Essex, in an action to recover one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty cents, at the suit of the said William Dowler, otherwise the said William Dowler may, by the leave of the Judge of the said court, proceed thereon to Judgment and execution, and may sell the property attached, under and by virtue of the said writ. And take Notice that this Notice was first published on Thursday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Attorney for William Dowler.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

A Gift of One Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musician's Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 64 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of this work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. Further copies will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will certainly get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address to RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

TO EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisement (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

DROWNED.

DROWNED on Lake St. Clair on the 20th of May last, FRANCIS MONTOUR, had on when drowned a pair of Scotch Tweed Trowsers, a fine Marino under Waistcoat, a blue striped Shirt, a pair of Drawers, Socks and Boots, whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of his body will be handsomely rewarded.

Address E. H. Morlon, Goderich, Canada West.

June 15th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and certificates for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will be have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, July, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the Holder to study *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the United States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.
(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurances Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company, and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged for those of the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GOODFELLOW, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament
Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: C. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howatt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KIN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are of the largest and first class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted, having recently been fitted for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements for trips between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed by any line.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSKINS, agent, Detroit.

C. D. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
ARAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,
(*Steam Propeller*)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities for shipping as any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and leaving Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad
on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N. York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION-LINE LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E. B. WARD, Detroit.
" Ontonagon } A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago,
" Adriatic, } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 185

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM MCDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES MCDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ARDEN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

The undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 30th of July, for the purpose of receiving Timber Stayes, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my office at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.
Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes whichesoe may have, payable to me as they will assuredly be compelled by law to pay Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.
Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if any would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 25 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July 1857.

Rose Lodge.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to Incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Verrais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers
Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.
Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold at Public or Private sale as opportunity may be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. The land is all under fence and in under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

Terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. MCGREGOR,
BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
WINDSOR, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DODSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. B. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses put in care of the establishment.

J. B. COCHRANE.
Proprietor.

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class Inns of the Province. Superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat this visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased these large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to, and every comfort to the Lovers, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair, and has newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons
attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table
will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

HENRY ASHLEY, Proprietor
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of food will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.
Bello River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

18 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and Niagara Falls; 40 minutes from Rochester;
Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accomodate one Hundred families, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, we can grow more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and using strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

HORSES AND CATTLE
always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY
HOTEL,
At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient Maidstone Cross September 18th, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1857. NO. 43.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 74 c

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LO'HR J. FLUETT,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence, opposite the Mansion House Hotel,
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

MANUFACTURED BY

TROWSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
Will always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,

Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.

Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Direct opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.

R. F. DELISLE.

Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND

CAPMAKING,

At Frisbie & Co's.,

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,

MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

MR. LO'HR J. FLUETT,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c.
CHESHIRE BRADY, } Chatham,
WILKINSON & DAVIS, } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 3 P.M.
A. BOISFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest style
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

REQUISITION

TO

J. MACLEOD, Esq.

SIR:

Having been credibly informed that the House of Assembly is on the eve of Dissolution, and having the utmost confidence in your honesty and ability to serve the County of Essex as a Member of Parliament, we request that you will allow yourself to be put in Nomination as a Candidate for our next Representative in the Provincial Legislative Assembly; and we promise you our votes, and will use all honorable means in our power to secure your Election

REQUISITION

A MONSIEUR J. MACLEOD,

A FAIT reçu la nouvelle que la Chambre D'Assemblee est sur le point d'être dissoute, ayant aussi la plus grande et entière confiance en votre honêteté, et votre talent pour nous servir comme membre du Parlement pour la Comtée d'Essex nous vous prions de permettre que vous soyez mis en nomination comme Candidat pour nous représenter dans la Chambre de l'Assemble Legislative; nous vous promettons nos voix et soyez certain que nous vous servirons de tous moyens honorable pour assurer votre élection;

Albert Prince,
Thomas Paxton
John G Kolfage
Thomas Salmoni
John W Rildedale
William Baugy
John A Hane
Thos. J Park
James McIntosh
John Maloney sen.
Thomas A Wright
D McCormick
Alex. Jones
Hosmer Nelson
Alex Menzies
William Hedley
Jos Carrier
Thomas McGregor
Levi Foster
T R Coghoine
Geo. Wilson
Francis Ray
Charles Goodrich
J Manta
James Revill
John D Grenda
Belonas Menard
William McGregor
John Stokes
William Duffill
Robert Horsley
David Bruce
William Rildedale
William G Taylor
William Roberts
C M Carpenter
Ladore Catis
A Moran
Alex. Greveline
James Fleming
David Medley
Edward Sanders
Jacque Maloh
William McGowni
Samuel Hane
James Cousins
Patrick Dawson
Alfred Jones
Fountain Bush
Henry Turner
David H. Smith
Luther Bush
John H Simms
Joseph Reaume
John Roberts
John Gleeson
Thomas Bradley
Thos A Means
Antoine Bernard
Thomas H Brush
Samuel Nutson
H J Brown
L D Babcock
James Whitson
Wm Keefer
Chas. H Byron
John Pincombe
Michael Fox
R H B Elliott
Thos. Thomlinson
Charles Lawrey
Cornelius R Quick
Albamey Hart
Fredrick Tremblay
Lawrence Cail
Vital T Lemay
Stephen Dubbard
Lewis Aimer
Daniel Gerard
Alex. Reaume
Francis Primeau
Israel Primeau
Gregoire Bufford
Henry Greatier
Louis Grondin
Oliver Grondin Jr
Joseph Ward
John B Rabideau
Gilbert Primeau
Henry Turner
Peter Jackson
James Smith
James Malony
F F Primeau
Jacques Labomboise
Solomon Fairfax
Thomas W Patterson
Samuel Taylor
Pierre Reneau
Wm Stronta
Thomas R Noble
James Finley
James Donn
Elijah Valentine
Hyland L Reeves
William Parks
William Mickle
John Bell
M Innes
Duncan Innes
Geo A McDonell
John W Price
Dennis Denahy
John B Girardin sen
Neiele Girardin
Abraham Smith
James Alexander
John Mickle
Lenox Thomison
Peter Mathew
John Pattypriee jr.
John Coyle
Geo. Tolmie
Solomon White
Luke Warren
Simon Deslippe
Madore Marsain
Peter Deslippe
Jacque Sanasack
James Dunbar
Edward Hufford
John B Manville jr.
John Duncanson
Thomas Oliver
James Baker
William Charite
Henry B. Cox
William Archer
James McVety
Joseph Patton
John Gordon
Charles Bennett
Wm Sims
Thos P Park
Simon Bertrand
R W Elliott
John Bray
Wm Cousins
Henry Means
Mager Stephens
Thomas Horsman
William Horsman
Henry G West
Michael Besset
G W Leggatt
W P Drake
John Daville Jr
Henry Brown
Peter Logan
Thomas Bertrand
Robert Johnston
Alfred Degrand
Charles Lavery
J B Bernard jr.
Wm Gott
Samuel Hughes
Francis Cousier
Joseph Morin
Benjamin Daniels
Fredrick Tembler sen
Joseph Charrett
R T Reynolds
R Bryant
Jacques Bernard
Thomas L Johnston
Guilbeut West
John Handcock
W H Barnett
Cyrille Mercier
Louis Premor
John Green
John Sutherland
Henry Wright J.P.
Wm McGuire
John S. Ridsdale
Joseph Dubey
Mitchell Batrica
J W Anderson
Jacques Reneau
Henry Middlditch
John Doll
Patrick Maldownley
Luke Gleeson
Daniel Banks
Samuel French
Wesley Martin
William Morgan
Alex. Nicholson
William Morris
E. Mufford
Strovyler Taylor
A J Luens
Wm Darragh
John Grant
Patrick Gorman
James Lockman
Clabran Cobb
John Rose
Geo Davenport
Joseph Crawford
Sylvanus Moth
John Lonnar
Clinton Turner
Luther Morton
William Lyons
Thomas Hopkins
E Clearbrook
Daniel Fisher
W Hawkins
E Lovelace
Eli F Resume
Peter Deneau
James Gibb
William Bowler
W R Lockhart
Gore Atkin
Samuel Atkins
J D G Sheply
James Lockhart
Duncan Campbell
Robert Anderson
John Anderson
Anthony Sellers
Joseph Boadwen
John Anderson
Robert Collieson
Wyllie Atkins
Robert Martin
John H Abel
David Isler
Peter Wright
John Brewster
John Brush
J Greveline
W P Cornwell
Simon Kemp
Jos. J-B M Sheply
Geo Helfrich
John Helfrich
Francis V Anley
Alex. M Knapp
Ebenezer Wright
George Best
Joseph Monger
Edward Butler
John Richmond
John G Monger
Simply Senesack
Geo McLean
C W Cornwall
Edward Green
J B Simpson
John Pattipiece sen
— Simpson
John Perry
J Wally
Francis Howis
— McGruder
Jones Cosby
Vicein Hardy
Peter Jackson
Joshua Hunt
Jos Youngblood
Alex Callum
John McManny
Cornelius Q Quick
Asa Wilcox
Thomas Hawkins
Francis Wright
Richard Boyles
William Huchins
Pierre Langlois
Eli Bondy
Lenerd Bentener
Moses Helfrich
Charles Wright
D Brassliegh
Samuel Isler
Phillip Terris
Daniel Dwear
John Bratt
John McLean
John Fisher
Geo. Fulmer
Nathan Powell
Wallace Powell
Amos Baker
Thomas Gibson
G H Simpson
Levi Brooks
Thomas Baker
Andrew Murray
Vincin Hardy jr
Eldred Barrett
Harden Campbell
Spencer King
Geo Green
Robert Hardy
W Duff jr
Ed Duff
Henry Harris
William Sanford
Peter E McDonald
Joseph Malott
James Elliott
Hugh Ruthven
E A Ambridge
John Nelson
John Baller jun
Henry P Malott
John J Fox
William Bailey
Thomas Bailey
Leonard Lee
R Fitzpatrick, senr
R Fitzpatrick, junr
A W Haynes
Wm Hartley
Samuel Harris
Peter S Malott
Wm Fox
Charles Gilboe
John Gilboe
Benjamin Rose
John Pierce
Richard Brown
Stephen Brooker
William Cartney
Alanson Elliott
Doctor McDonald
Charles Elliott
M. French
John Arner
William Brooker
Predeaux Sanford
Peter Sanford
Thomas Sanford
Alex Cascadden
David McDonald, jr
John Noble
John Bailey, sen
Edward Caldwell
Henry Ulich
Henry Young
James Ford
Francis Pufford
Adam Pulmer
William Drake
Ebenezer Prosser
William Wigle
William Woodbridge
A Woodbridge
Geo R Nevill
Stephen Thomas
John Stockwell
C R Wigle
Henry Whaley
C M Quick
T J Wilkinson
Andrew Whitesell
Charles Royall
Zenus Orton jr
Benjamin Whitesell
William Brigham
M Heatherington
Thomas Malott
William Thatcher
Ezekiah Thatcher
Michael W Wigle
Arch McIntire
James Rose
Geo H Mills
Thomas J Fox
Peter Loveless
Nelson W Brown
Jacob Wigle
William Scratch
Abel Cascadden
Joseph Lamarsh
James Wigle
Jasper Golden
William Fox
Geo. J Fox
Hugh Malony
Peter Stokes
William Talbert
Tousan Mattau
Avroisa Ammel sen
James Maloshe
Laurent Odetta
Eli Reneau
Samuel Rufford
Inlain Paquette
Dennis Paquette
— Rheme
Charles Reneau
Charles Ingram
James Martin
Geo Taylor
John Poizer
Isaac Poizer
Leonard Wigle
Ralph Foster
William Irvin
Geo. Loy
Geo. Middleton
Richard Atkinson
Ruben Bentley
Green Park
James Jones
R J Hackett
John Kolley
Francis Lyons
James Lyons
Henry Foster
John Royde
James M Gamby
Thomas Le'may
William R Botsford
Francis Roadwin
Alfred Reid
Lewis Hudson
Robert McKane
Berry Murray
Jeremiah Harris
Malachi Chavers
Elijah Theman
Walter Cowan
Charles Robertson
Donald McLeod
Robert Green
Robert Stephenson
Charles Ryall
James Johnston
Peter Clemon
Silan Cameron
Louis Whitner
S B Runk
Francis Philips
Samuel Sackett
J B Rabideau
Samuel Sackett
Peter Knapp
Daniel Subler
G W Scribner
James Bishop
Alex McDonald
Henry Wigle
James Loveless
Daniel Elliott
Michael Wigle
Charles Babcock
Charles Brown
W A Hayne
William Wood
John Clark
John T Townsend
William Hooper
William E Wagstaff
Thomas Wagstaff
John W Malott
Edwin Pulford
George Pierce
Thomas Dawson
Wm H Tickner
Geo. McLatchey
Michael G Fox
Ruben Bruner
Windle Malott
Charles Clark
James Cady
John W Wigle
Thomas Caldwell
H B Parsons
John Ulich
John McDonald
Geo R Bruner
Windle M Wigle
Leonard Scratch
Geo M Fox
John Heatherington
Urish Phillips
Geo Foster
Adam Brunner
John S Orton
Zenus Orton sen
John Osten
Peter Bussey
William Hicknuth
James Cothrop
William Goodwin
Theo Orton
Samuel Hicknuth
John Upcott
Henry Bruner jr
Joseph H Coon
James Cullen
Joseph Crosley
John D Fox
Henry S Fox
William McQueen
Ruben Curtis
Henry Swarthman
Andrew Steel
Jackson Reeves
William Williams
Windle J Wigle
William J Malott
Jacob Amer
William Maynard
James Hatt
Robert Spooner
William Cuyle
Samuel Crow
Richard Crow
Samuel Pam
Thomas Wiper jr
John Plant
Joseph Hickson
Solomon Mifflin
Geo Darbyshire
Richard Darbyshire
Geo Bell
Francis Withal
Robert Dalglash
Joseph Emmison
William Thompson
Isaac Dakes
Solomon Sheply
Isaac Pyson
John W Welden
W J Smith
Simn Clark
Geo Johnston
J W Caldwell
James Wilkinson
Charles W Fox
Henry Firtin
Elihu Shelton
Richard Holdway
Alex. Hackett
John Lowe
Jacob Thashon
John Dowler
Alex. Berry
William Pelon
Eli Meron
Benjamin Lapecir
S B Benton
Samuel Isler
Rice Morgies senr
Alfred Read
S G Curgman
John Butler
John Stounce
W Edwards
John Moys
Geo Burrage
Alex Baller
Alex Bafford
John Minor
Isaac Fairfax
William H Foster
Kenneth MacLeod
Geo Lasalle
Wm McMillen
Donald Cameron
James Williams
James Alderton
Stephen While
Josiah Steth
James Althus
James Calener
W J Jones
Edward MaCaul
B A Benson
Joseph Bondy
J B Deseca
Wm Rechares
L Cadarett
Thomas Grondin
S Phillips
Joseph Dubois
John McDowall
John Delisle
John B Delisle jr
T Parent
E le Caddarett
Lewis Rabideau
W Reneau
Asa Wilson
David Bufford
Charles Patten
Washington Morris
Geo Leslie
Joseph Pelo
U Pelo
Charles Grondin
Louis Urgnet jun
Joseph Maloch
Joseph Dubois sen
Wm Hunt
John Gibb
Alex Bondy sen
Moses Bingo
David Therman
J H Wilkinson
Wm Stewart
T Hill
J L Murdoch
W Hennell
Geo Vollans
E D Robinson
John Weaver
Geo Cahala
James Don
John Dall
W D Baby
M O Brien
W Johnson
Ferdine Longlois
Henry Richard
Zebe Richard
Joseph Langlois
James Larks
Joseph Bondy
Joseph Dupre
Edward Dupee
Aguistain Burboo
Roline Borsley
Oliver Maloche
Peter Roucie
Hilare Bondy
John B Delisle jun
J B Delisle sen
M Bufore
Israel Bodin
J R Brush
David Bufore
Richard Green
Chas Palin
George Anderson
Warburton Mears
Louis Morgan
George Leslie
Joseph Bouns
Michael G Wigle
J. B Deana
Wm Richards
Wm McGee jr
P Calvell
P Cadarett
J W White
H Smith
J Richards
Thos. Landon
O Cadarett
Samuel Phillips
M G Dube
D Dube
Jos. Bufor
Jos. Dupo
P Dalisp
John McDowell
Wm Patridge
Thos. McKee
G A Bullock
Dumas St Louis
E Davis
Barney Odieu
Alex Green
Thos. Haley
T. N. Johnson
Wm Longland
Henry Knill
Alex Maisonville
James A Ford
Thomas Chatter
Thomas Taylor
Thomas Buckner
A Wilkinson
Bushrod Taylor
Philip Saugh
Thomas Walker
William Fisher
David Hourard
William Brown
Henry Atkins
Arch Atkins
Steven Fairfax
John Sheppard
Edmund Baldwin
Dudley Poston
Richard Hall
Wiley Chavers
Reuben Strawther
Jacob Atkins
John Quicksett
Patrick Warren
Luke Warren
John Colborne
John Buller
William Cloryman
S S Macdonell
Stephen Knight
Wm Newcombe
G Dacker
J Dadge
Thos Popplewell
John Meadows
Edward Hardman
G W Bampton
John Q armby
Archibald Brown
John Bowden
John Carry
W Clinton
James Forbo
R A Whyte
James Fisher
A C Sheley
Henry Bell
William Brown
H Kennedy
Wm Bampton
John Barry
Louis Boden
Joseph Chatlett
R Boisford
A Reneau
G R Brush
Robert Green
Geo Anderson
Louis Morgan
Thomas C Leslie
Peter Pelo
Louis Urguet sen
Joseph Bell
Josh Pusshett
U Denigan
Charles Dubois
Arthur Hunt
Ezra Bufford
M Brantford
G Johnston
Reuben Bingo
T Sloan
John Sexton
Edward Green
Thomas Jofeson
Abram Wishton
David Thirman
Bamford Tailor
Zolophead Brush
Abraham Curtis
Peter Brault
John McPherson
Samuel Droley
John Hill
Henry Prince
Thos B Leslie
Joseph Pelon
Peter Pelon
Louis Arguet sen
Chas Goudin
Joseph Bell
Louis Arguet jun
Joseph Pashill
Joseph Malott
Vital Planz
Joseph Duba sen
Chas Duba
Wm Hunt
James Bell
James Bartlett
James Beufor
Narcis Flamart
George Odett
John B Filion
Joseph Drouillard
Andrew Duncanson
Francis Lapier
William Sollick
Hector Vicollett
John Mahone
Lawrence Antoine
Moses Branford
Alex Thusman
Ambois Beniteau
Tuissant Martin
Charles Prince
Patrick Warren
Alex. Bodin
Moses Bingy
Louis Rubidau
Joseph Caderett
L Remiue
B Bourso
John Delisle
L Bufore
A Hunt
John Gibb
A Bufford
James Chalmers
J B Laughton
O Maisonville
Wm Brown
T W Campbell
C H St Louis
Wheeler Brash
Samuel Dowler
Thos Howe
Solomon Rice
Budrea Armstrong
James Johnston
A Ravan
S Jones
Alex Willis
John Thornton
W C Mickle
James Gott
Jacob Best
Gregoire Langlois
Paul Laseline
Clovise Maisonville
Umbrels Daney
Wm Brown
Charles Labadie
George Labadie
Teshlask Labadie
John B Grenier
Thomas Lastham
James Graham
George Grant
G Connelly
P Newman
N J Patchings
Robt Shorland
Alexander Campbell
Walter Shorland
John Webster
Hugh McLinden
Wm Wood
Ira Caron
Michael Nocktar
Patrick Ring
Arch Napier
Tom Pelley
W Henry
G W Glanville
Geo Duncan
J J Majewski
B J Bloomfield
Joseph Howson
W Slattery
John Francis
George Francombe
John Egan
George Orington
Isaac Askew
George Bell
Jas S Peacock
Alex Gray
Mark Richards
Alex Crooks
George Jones
Ben Marks
Henry Pipp
John Turk
P Hayes
Edward Ryan
Moles Langois
Wm Wade
M Robinson
George Baker
J Brown
J W Blackader
Wm Galpin
Thomas McCaw
James Hunt
Geo Gilkes
James A Ford
John Davis
Thos Knight
Robert Peacock
P H Bradt
H Rolf
Thos Chater
John Sparks
Robt Jenkins
S Jenkins
H Jenkins
W Jenkins
Nelson Jenkins
Thomas Jenkins
Thos Boyle
Wm Smith
Sir David Smith

REPLY

To THOMAS PAXTON, Esq.,

and upwards of One Thousand other Electors of the County.

GENTLEMEN,

Although it is much against my own inclination to enter into Public Life, I cannot refuse to comply with the request of so large and influential a body of Electors, that I should allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the Representation of this County.

At the outset, I frankly avow to you that I shall be prepared to support a liberal Conservative Government.

In the present lull in our political affairs, it is not difficult to perceive, that ere long, certain great measures, as yet indistinctly presenting themselves to our view, and of most vital importance to the future of our Country, such as the establishing of a permanent Seat of Government; the extension of the boundaries of Canada; the confederation of all the British North American Provinces; and a new organization of our Colonial Government: will exercise the Public mind. To any new Measures as they are brought forward, I shall give an earnest, liberal, and patriotic consideration.

There is one Question, however, that in my judgment, must immediately engage the attention of our Legislature, and which deeply concerns us—I mean the Question in regard to the Hudson's Bay Company. On that question I must unequivocally declare my opinion to be, that the great monopoly enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company, should be abolished, and that the vast territory under their sway, should be thrown open to Canada, and thrown open to colonization, and the benefits of civilization.

In regard to our Educational System, I shall be ready to advocate and support a General Law conferring equal rights, and making similar provisions in respect to Separate Schools, both for Upper and Lower Canada.

In Railway matters, I shall ever have regard to the welfare of the County at large. I am in favor of an independent line of Railway being constructed through the Peninsula, having a Terminus at Sandwich as well as at Amherstburg.

With the assurance that my best efforts will be given to promote the interests of the County, should I be elected as your Representative,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and faithful Servant

JOHN MACLEOD.

Sandwich, December 9th, 1857.

REPONSE.

A Monsieur Paxton et à plus de mille autres Electures du Comté d'Essex,

Messieurs,

Quoiqu'il soit contre mon inclination d'embrasser la vie publique, Je ne puis cependant me refuser de me rendre à la solicitation d'un si grand nombre d'Electeurs en permettant qu'on me mette en nomination comme candidat pour la representation de ce Comté

Premièrement promettez moi de vous avouer franchiment que Je suis prêt à supporter un Gouvernement Conservatif mais liberal.

Vu le calme de nos affaires politiques, il n'est pas difficile d'appercevoir qu'avant longtems certaines mesures qui ne se presentent encore que bien indistinctement à notre vue, mais de la plus haute importance pour l'avenir de notre pays; tel que l'establissment d'un siége permanent du Gouvernement, l'extention de limites du Canada, la confederation de toutes les Provinces de l'Amerique Britanique du Nord, et une nouvelle organizatson de notre Gouvernement Colonial, occuperont très vivement l'esprit public.

Je donnerai à toutes mesures nouvelles ma plus serieuse considération en même tems que libérale et patriotique.

Il y a une question cependant qui, selon moi, doit immédiatement occuper l'attention de notre Législature, et qui est d'un très grand intérêt pour nous tous. Je veux parler de la question de la Baie d'Hudson. Je vous déclare ici sans aucun équivoque, que le grand monopole dont a joui jusqu'à ce jour la compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson doit être aboli, et le vaste territoire qui se trouve sous son controle soit ajouté au Canada pour être ouvert à la colonization et à la civilization.

Pour ce qui a rapport à notre système d'éducation, je suis prêt à supporter acune loi générale, qui nous donnera des droits égaux pour les écoles séparées tans pour le Haut que le Bas-Canada.

Dans les s'aires de Chémins de fer je prendrai toujours en consideration le bien être du Comté en général. Je suis en faveur de la construction d'une ligne indépendente de chemin de fer à travers cette Péninsule, ayant son terminus à Sandwich aussi bien qu'à Arnherstburg.

Reçevez, Messieurs, l'assurance que si j'ai l'honneur d'être élu votre Representant Je ferai tout en moi pour promouvoir les interêts du Comté.

Je suis, Messieurs,

Votre fidèle et obéissant serviteur,

JOHN MACLEOD.

Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before NOON *on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 17, 1857.

In our Issue of Thursday we promised to notice the Extra put forth by the *Western Mercury*, on the 8th Instant, for the purpose of trying to injure Mr. MacLeod at the Mass Meeting held in Sandwich—although the results of that meeting undoubtedly proved that even in places where Mr. MacLeod is scarcely known, his cause at once becomes triumphant, when the contrast between his conduct and Mr. Rankin's, is shown by the inconteastable documents he produces. We have always been averse to enter into any discussion with such a paper as that which Mr. Rankin owns and wields (to the credit of the County, be it said), he has been obliged to send to a distance to find parties mean enough and disreputable enough to Ed it, at least, OSTENSIBLY. We feel sure however that, if time were allowed, the very course it pursues in order to support the cause of such a man as Rankin, must eventually do more hard than good. This fact was abundantly proved at the Election for Legislative Councillor; but now when every effort is strained on the part of the Ministry to give the people the shortest possible time to choose between the two Candidates (which is proved by their *keeping back the Writs for the County while all others are out*, knowing that that course will best serve Rankin—their nominee) it may be possible that the barbared falsehoods it issues will not have time to correct themselves—and therefore we must sacrifice our private feelings in order to give the public an opportunity of judging for themselves. The paper we allude to, commences with a very modest piece of information to the Electors as to the kind of person who should represent them—one who "should be possessed of the outward appearance of a gentleman." Of course, Mr. Rankin means to inform us, that he has a vast advantage over Mr. MacLeod in this respect! We are confident no one who compared the two candidates as they stood together on the table on Tuesday, would prefer the expression of Rankin's face to that of MacLeod's. Had Mr. Rankin been some poor wretch just sen enced for murder, the reporters would not have claimed for him "a gentlemanly appearance." However, we will leave that point as a matter of opinion, and content ourselves with claiming for Mr. MacLeod those attributes of a Gentleman which after all are the "guinea stamp"—namely, *Honesty in business dealings*, and a keen sense of Honor, and suavity of manners—qualities which have not built up Mr. R. as a "Monument" of gentlemanly appearance. While of Education is of any account, Mr. MacLeod is certainly his superior! The *Mercury* omits one qualification for a Member, which we think is of some account, and to which we will merely refer at this point namely a *property qualification, free of all Incumbrances!*

We are next informed, that there are certain kinds of businesses which unfit a man for representing this county.

"It is true that a man's occupation, may have something to do in shaping his mind, and even his morals. In old times butchers were excluded from the jury box, and men of acknowledged bad morals are not selected as the proper person for the church.

"A man's trade or calling will do more at times." It is seen even in his dress and gait.

"For instance, legal gentlemen are known by certain peculiarities. The son of St. Crispin, if he enters into a quarrel *owes* his subject to "the *last*, while the professional manufacturer of bad whiskey, and the dealer in distillery slop will partake of the coarseness of his calling, and his language and morals, will be as rotten as the staple article of his manufacture."

This paragraph names particularly Lawyers, Shoemakers, and Distillers, as being below par—men who should never aspire to Legislative honors, while it would exclude the unfortunate Butchers from exercising their rights as laymen. Now on this subject we will only say that neither McLeod, nor any other man of sense in this County, holds any such views as his Mightiness, Arthur Rankin, so it is unnecessary to combat an argument, which is only calculated to have weight with a few of the stamp of a certain gallant captain, whose military experience is at "the service of the Colonial Government," or with the Agricultural Major, who only blames himself with having been in too friendly a feeling, hitherto, with those low Amherstburg merchants. Our opinion is, that any *honest* calling is respectable, and that even in exhibiting Indians, there is nothing to disgrace a man, or even prevent his going to Parliament, provided they really were *what they were asserted to be*—but we can scarcely express our contempt for a poor Parliamentary Hack, whose trade is politics, and whose Stock in trade is Honor—one who can stand up and call God to witness, that he has no other interest, but that of his constituents to serve, when it has been clearly shown on his own testimony, that at that very time—nay for nearly a month before, he had sold his constituents for £12,000; for, as will be seen by the document given below, the balance was only to be paid if the road was *completed*. This brings us to that part of the precious document, which attempts to excuse Rankin's treacherous sale of that charter to Zimmerman.

"The proof is assumed to exist in the agreement made in July, 1856, with Mr. Zimmerman, in which £25,000 was to be secured to Mr. Rankin, under certain circumstances. We admit this agreement. We acknowledge the stipulated conditions. It is confined more."

Now let us see what the that agreement did contain.

"It is hereby agreed, by and between the undersigned, that they shall mutually exert themselves in endeavoring to effect amalgamation between the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, and the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, and that Arthur Rankin shall unite with Samuel Zimmerman in endeavoring to obtain the contract for building the Railway from St. Thomas to Amherstburg and Windsor, as provided by the charter of the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, with the understanding, and upon the condition that the said Rankin shall be entitled to, and receive one-fourth of the profits arising from such contract, over and above the said Zimmerman, either in his own name only, or associated with others, succeed in obtaining the same. The said Zimmerman however shall have the right at any time within twelve months (but not after the expiration of that period) from the date hereof, to acquire the interest of the said Rankin in the said contract, by paying him (said Rankin) the sum of twenty five thousand pounds in the following manner, that is to say; the sum of twelve thousand pounds down, and the remaining thirteen thousand pounds within one month after the day on which the Railway from the Thames to Amherstburg or Windsor, or any other point on the Detroit River is finished and open for traffic; Interest on the last mentioned thirteen thousand pounds shall be paid half yearly on the 1st January and 1st July, by the said Samuel Zimmerman, to the said Rankin, till the principal is paid as above stipulated.

Signed and sealed at the Clifton House, Falls of Niagara, this third day of July, 1856

(Signed,) SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, [Seal]
" ARTHUR RANKIN, [Seal]
JOSEPH A. WOODRUFF, Witness.

The following memorandum was given by Mr. Rankin, after Mr. Zimmerman's death:

MEMO. FOR MR. VANSITTART.

If Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Street (on behalf of Mr. Wythes) will bind themselves to carry out the arrangements entered into between Mr. Zimmerman and myself, with reference to the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway, and to *protect my interests to the full extent to which Mr. Zimmerman had agreed*, in writing over his own signature, and further, to protect the rights of all other parties, derived from the late Mr. Z., which have been refused in writing, I will sign and seal, and also *abandon all opposition* to their plans, and do my utmost to reconcile all conflicting interests.

A. R.

The above document speaks for itself and no remarks that we may make, can illustrate more forcibly Rankin's infamy than it does.

The next part of the statement is rather amusing, coming now as it does when so many people would be very anxious to find out Mr. Rankin's means:—

"He was to furnish a portion of the means required for the prosecution of the work, would have to share the loss which would occur from the sale of bond or other securities upon which money was to be raised."

The addition of Mr. Rankin's capital must have been of immense importance to Mr. Zimmerman in carrying out the undertaking—and the concluding portion of the paragraph which says "that it would be better that Mr. Rankin should spend the money among his neighbors, rather than that Mr. Zimmerman should spend the whole at the Falls, will meet with a hearty *amen*, from many interested in him!—What a contemptible apology for even Rankin, the man of many apologies to make! that he should defraud the public out of their money, in order that he might be able to go about in *style*—doing nothing, and looking down on them with contempt! This is the character who again and again offers himself as a candidate!

The *Mercury* then proceeds to charge John MacLeod with having sold himself along with some others for some there about £5,000 apiece—and says "they have the *agreement*, why not publish it?"—simply because what they call an agreement, is only the evidence given by Mr. Buchanan before the corruption committee, in which he states that he intended to give £25,000, to be be divided among several gentlemen, viz.—Mr. MacLeod, Park, Wallace, and as the *Mercury* says, "one or two others."—Now who could the reader imagine is the other! Mr Rankin did not tell the meeting at Morsea, but he was obliged to tell in Sandwich—*It was Arthur Rankin!*

Is this not the climax of audacity!—to attempt to inculpate MacLeod at meeting after meeting, by reading what he said, was an *agreement*, and within was only evidence of what Buchanan *intended* to do, at the same time suppressing his own *intention* to which being there, it was really an argument from him to be doubly a traitor!

We can well afford to pass over the remainder of the article to which we are referring—it contains a Letter from John MacLeod to F. B. Baldwin Amherstburg 24th Oct. 1857—which we published some time ago—and which expressed Mr. MacLeod's determination to have nothing, to do with Mr. Morton or *any one else* unless under guarantee that the Railroad should go to Amherstburg as well as Sandwich or Windsor. This document, having been published by Mr. MacLeod and altogether unassailable what does Mr. Rankin wish to make the public believe? Why, that neither Mr. Morton, Mr. Ball nor Mr. MacLeod had brains enough to dictate the Letter, that he was employed by them all three to *arrange* as he says, a *series of Letters*, which if it was really the case, was the most villainous transaction that has yet been disclosed; because the object must if Mr. MacLeod had no fortunately transferred Mr. McIlorge's stock as well as what was called the Buchanan Stock, have been the ruin of the Road and the deception of parties who had intrusted Mr. MacLeod with powers of attorney. We are rather disposed to believe that this is not the first time Mr. R. has helped on such infamous schemes. But in a case like this we would have thought he had quite enough to do in carrying out his own dirty work without boasting that he was at the call of any one requiring such depraved services; he must be convinced he can never make the County believe he is honest, and that his only course is to reduce Mr. MacLeod to his own level.

The article concludes with the Statement, that if one lie would secure Rankin's Election, neither he nor his Electors would tell it. The very next states that the Great Western Railway Ferry boat "Windsor" has been lent by the Co. to carry MacLeod's supporters to the late Meeting in Sandwich.

The lie is certainly there in this instance as well as in all others. We can not give however a better exhibition of all Rankin's Railway Rascalities than by copying the withering speech made by George Brown after the investigations before the committee of the House had taken place.

Mr. Brown—I have merely spoken of the Railway Rascalities that have been perpetrated in this country; and in going into it a little more fully I shall not deal in loose statements, I shall not even adopt the written evidence of the witnesses; I shall confine myself entirely strictly and exclusively to the hon. gentleman's own evidence, prepared and dictated with the greatest care and deliberation. The Committee will see that the Watrous job will appear that the Bill before the *House* is an independent scheme, framed to get quit of all the parties charged with corrupt practices But it is not the case. When the Amendment of this Bill who introduced it? who is the first member in this House to rise in its defence? Who, sir, but the hon. member for Essex! Surely there is this remarkable fact when connected with this Bill, that the man who thus promotes it, is the President at this moment of the very charter he asks us to repeal! We cannot look at this bill apart from the interested associations that are the unhappily attached to it; we cannot vote in favour of it without endorsing all its antecedents. A fierce battle has been waging for several days in our committee room—the eyes of our people have been steadily watching its progress—it is known that persons charged with the most corrupt proceedings have been trying to get control of the Amherstburg Road through this charter—and if we pass it assuredly we will be held, and justly held, to have endorsed all the past proceeding of those persons, and sent them back to society to repeat their operations. I do trust the House will never record a vote charged as it will be with inferences so unmistakable—and I do earnestly call upon the hon. gentleman to say one word while I lay before it a few points in the evidence of hon. member for Essex very certain am I that no such vote will be given. Mr. Rankin, Mr. Speaker, has acted as a witness on behalf of his own Bill; and he begins his evidence with this statement, that in 1855, HE introduced a bill to incorporate the company called the Woodstock and St. Thomas Railway Company, that during the same session a bill was introduced "authorizing the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company to make extensions southwardly to the Suspension Bridge, and westwardly to St. Thomas," and that power was given to amalgamate the two lines with the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Company. Now, Sir, the House will observe that here the proceeding commenced which have eventuated in the present struggle and the bill before the House. I need hardly say, Sir, that this bill, of 1855, Mr. Rankin duly installed himself a Corporator and Provisional Director, with confidants, far from opposed to the present interests of the hon. gentleman. Well, sir, what was the next step? "In February, 1856," says Mr. Rankin, "finding that the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Company had not yet made any progress in action whatever towards obtaining subscriptions"—"I introduced a bill to amend and extend the charter of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company by authorizing among other things, "the extension of the road to the Suspension Bridge, independent of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Line." Now, sir, he tells us this extension was not granted, and he had to fall back on the Woodstock and Lake Erie. His bill received the Royal assent on the 1st July, 1856, and on the 3rd, two days after, the hon. gentleman goes to work. Let me read from his evidence:—"I entered into a written agreement with Mr. Zimmerman, dated at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on the 3rd July, 1856, by which I agreed to unite with Mr. Zimmerman." Now, let us see the terms of their agreement—and here is the document itself—[Hear.]

"AGREEMENT BETWEEN S. ZIMMERMAN AND A. RANKIN.

This is no loose statement of the hon. gentleman's memory—we have a written paper, and this under his own hand and seal—(hear, hear) and we learn that this first step, though at that very moment a provisional director of the road, though at that very moment standing in a fiduciary capacity between the stock holders and future contractors was to make a secret agreement that a pecuniary benefit was to influence at the Board and in this House, should have the contract for the road; and for the exertion of that influence, he himself should have two hundred thousand dollars! (sensation.) Well, sir, the plot is laid, the treachery matured, developing it are arranged, let us mark its progress. "On the 5th July, 1856," Mr. Rankin proceeds, "a meeting of the Provisional Committee was held at Sandwich" at which "nine of the members of that Committee were present. *Mr. Zimmerman appeared at that meeting and proposed to the gentlemen present* as stated in the agreement "*of certain friends of his, for a sufficient amount of stock to form the company under the amended Act, on the following conditions*" to the House and Provisional Directors conditions:—"First, that the should be "permitted to deposit the amount of the first "call upon the stock, viz: ten per cent, to the Zimmerman fund"—in Mr. Zimmerman's own Bank—in the Bank of Mr. Rankin's secret partner—and secondly, "that after he, Mr. Zimmermah, had subscribed "the *requisite amount* he should *retain the bonds* and thereby secure the contract in the hands of Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Rankin! (Loud cries of hear, hear.) There were five gentlemen present at the meeting besides the member for Essex—three of them members of this House, Mr. Southwick, Mr. Larwill and Mr. Maybeth. These gentlemen were indigned by Mr. Rankin to do all this, they consented to give Mr. Zimmerman entire control of the road. Now, will any one of these gentlemen get up here now and state that Mr. Rankin then told them, or that they had the slightest suspicion that at that very moment Mr. Rankin had an agreement in his pocket from Mr. Zimmerman to share the profits of the contract their proceedings of that day were intended to secure him? (*Hear* hear.) No, sir; not one of them can deny that were kept in utter ignorance of this disgraceful fact. And yet, sir, the hon. member for Waterloo expects me to assist him in passing a Bill tainted with transaction had it all. But, sir, let us follow up the plot. The hon. gentleman's evidence goes on to narrate that he and his brother Directors called a public meeting of the shareholders to organize the Company, to be held at Amherstburg on the 7th August, and what happened at that meeting. Up to this time, Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Rankin had it all their own way; but now Mr. Buchanan came on the field, and by subscribing books at Amherstburg claimed, like Mr. Zimmerman, to have the control of the stock. Mr. Rankin goes on: "I met Mr. Greer in the street at Amherstburg—" Mr. Greer requested me to afford him a private interview and I accordingly met him at my adjoining office," where, IN A PRIVATE ROOM, Mr. Greer "communicated to me the fact, that he had "called upon me as agent for Mr. Buchanan, "and that Mr. Buchanan was particularly "anxious that I should join his party. Now, sir, will the *House* listen to what follows: "I at once resolved to adopt such a course "with Mr. Greer *as would lead him to suppose that for a consideration, I would consent to act with Mr. Buchanan !*" (Loud cries of, hear, hear.) Sir, I ask the *House* if they ever read anything more scandalous than this—deliberately to lead on a man to insult himself—decoy him on the offer of a bribe by the suggestion that he stood ready to betray the trust reposed in Mr. Rankin as that we are to entrust the negotiation and expenditure of nine millions of dollars? But mark what follows: "I gave Mr. Greer to understand that I shall confirm my intention of putting "myself in a position to make something "out of the Railway." And again: "Mr. "Greer left me under the impression that "there would be no difficulty in arranging "with me." And this man and his nominee must have this bill, in order to stamp with disapprobation the misconduct of the Woodstock Company—(hear, hear). Sir, if there is one thing more revolting than a person in a position of trust accepting a bribe, it is the spectacle of a man willing to be supposed capable of that baseness, painting himself as open to corruption, and tempting the tempter to assail his integrity, without the intent to consummate the deed! We may comprehend a man being led away by his avarices or his necessities to accept a bribe, but who can understand the working of that man's mind who puts himself in the position of a villain without the intent to pocket the reward of his baseness! (Sensation.)

(*The remainder will be given in our next.*)

RANKIN'S FALSEHOODS IN THE "*MERCURY.*"

If we ever, for one moment had any fears as to the result of the coming Election, in relation to the success of Mr. MacLeod, they have now all vanished. The palpable falsehoods, and contemptible machinations that are being resorted to, by Rankin in his *filthy sheet* the *Mercury*, are enough to convince any one, of ordinary perception that the cause must be desperate indeed, when it is attempted to keep up the tottering Monument, with such infamous and damnable untruths. It is impossible for us to parricipate, for there is one great falsehood from beginning to end, and not a word of truth in the whole issue of last week. We would direct the attention however of our readers to two or three of the most glaring and contemptible, and if convicted of these, we may be safe in saying that little credit will be given to the remainder of his filthy trash.

The first is in the *Mercury's* report of the Sandwich Meeting where they would attempt to make it appear that Mr. MacLeod in his address had said '*that as he had the right to speak first and as he intended to keep it, he should do so, by Jews.*"

This is a falsehood as black and contemptible as it is its author, for whoever could conceive such a *blasphemy*, must be a wretch only fitted to be ranked among the lowest and most depraved members in society. Alas! poor Rankin it is sad indeed, that you should be driven to such an extremity, that an imported hireling must be brought into the county, for the purpose of trying to reduce the character of Mr. MacLeod, to the same level as your own. When any man or set of men can sit down, and concoct such a barefaced tissue of falsehoods and then raise them to the public where they are known to be such, must be depraved in the extreme, for only those whose minds are polluted could descend themselves to such infamous and contemptible depths.

The most glaring of all the misstatements of the *truth-loving Mercury*, is that wherein it is asserted, that a resolution was passed at the *Sandwich Meeting* to the following effect: "That this meeting has no confidence in J. MacLeod, but that it has full and renewed confidence in Arthur Rankin." They have also the audacity to attach the signature of the chairman to it, when they knew that there was no such resolution adopted. The only one that was put to the meeting at all, *was one of confidence in Mr. MacLeod*, which was carried by a large majority upon a division, and declared to be so by the chairman. However, we can hardly wonder that such untruths are published where they are known to be such, after the many that have already been told so barefacedly.

But we had hoped that there yet remained a shade of truth and honesty in the *Mercury*, for the credit of the profession, that all sense of honor had not flown—but we fear that we are deceived, when such bold and unblushing untruths are published by a journalist when they are known to be such.

A STALE TRICK.—Mr. Rankin's friends have circulated an old Requisition, supposed to have been presented to him, when contesting the Counties of Essex and Kent, to try and make the French Canadians believe that it was now presented. They should have erased Kent and 1850.

ELECTORS
OF THE TOWN AND TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

For many years you have been pleased to place your confidence in me; you have chosen me as one of your Councillors and your Reave. It would ill become me, therefore, at this critical moment, to be silent on the subject of the coming election. You are now called upon to choose a man for your Representative in Parliament for a period of four years. Two candidates are in the field,—one of the two who solicits your votes has misrepresented you for three years. What has he done for you? His first step was to call you together to ask you for Fifty Thousand Pounds for the Southern Rail Road. Gentlemen, I met him with you and he was defeated. His next move, electors, was to get placed at every few rods a Custom House Officer, to take from your boat, your basket, or even your handkerchief, if they contained an ounce of snuff or a pound of tobacco, or tea, or candles, or a pair of boots for yourself, or wife, or child. That's what Arthur Rankin has done. *And those very men, contrary to Law*, are secretly working to keep him in power. Electors, as your friend I appeal to the whole county, as well as my own Township, and ask you if I have not always watched over your public interest? Then I say, trust to my judgement now, and do not vote for Arthur Rankin, whose only object is his own aggrandisement, and not your interest. John Mac Leod is an honest man, and will endeavor to sweep away that heavy burthen of Taxes with which you are now encumbered:—Electors, I have now discharged my duty.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE.

Qualification for Voters.

The only persons entitled to vote in Essex, at the Legislative Assembly Elections are as follows, under 18 Vic., chap. 16, section 2:—

1 Owners of real property worth £50, or worth yearly £5, who have their deeds six months before voting.

2 Lessees of real property of same value, whose lease (or a verbal or written) were originally for at least a year, and who have held their leases for six months before voting.

3 Occupants of real property of same value, who occupy, with the consent of the Crown or of the owner, and who have occupied for six months before voting, and who have a verbal or written lease from the owners, that is, under some agreement to purchase or acquire the property.

Several persons may vote on one property, if their shares be sufficient, except members, of a corporate body, who cannot—see 3.

Purchasers of Crown Lands, any of whose payments are overdue and unpaid, cannot vote.—section 5.

Voters must be 21 years old, and British subjects, either by Birth or naturalized.

The following persons may be naturalized on taking the oath of allegiance, which (by 12 Vic., chap 27, section 73,) may be taken before the returning officer.

1 Aliens resident in the Province before 10th February, 1841, *and their children.*—12 Vic., chap, 197, section 2.

2 Aliens who have for five years been resident in the Province—12 Vic., chapter 197, sec. 4; amended by 18 Vic., chap 6.

Of course all qualifications must be *bona fide*, and not obtained for the purpose of voting alone.

(From the Herald Extra.)

Windsor Meeting.

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR

MACLEOD!

THE END OF RANKIN'S POWER!

On Friday evening last, the friends of Mr. MacLeod had a large gathering in the Town Hall, Windsor, the meeting having been called for the purpose of addressing the non-residence and opposition of explaining his views to the Electors. The assembly consisted of upwards of 700 *men*, independent of a number of *boys* who had been invited to attend by the friends of Mr. Rankin.

Mr. S. S. MACDONNELL, Reeve of Windsor, was unanimously voted to the chair, and introduced Mr. MacLeod to the meeting. The chairman stated that Mr. MacLeod was not as well known in the Upper Townships as he was in those townships which fronted Lake Erie; but a requisition had been very numerously signed by the inhabitants of the County for Mr. MacLeod to address them, and this is the cause of the present meeting.

Mr. CHARLES ELLIOT, jun. asked "are you speaking for Mr. MacLeod?"

The chairman answered, this is a MacLeod meeting, and it has been called together by Mr. MacLeod and his friends with the understanding that he will explain himself as to the course he intends pursuing, if elected by us as a representative in Parliament. Many great questions now agitated the public mind. The Hudson's Bay monopoly was one of them, and also another question, perhaps of greater importance regarding the powers possessed by Members of Parliament to forward their own interest without regard to the rights of those whom they represented. A patient hearing was required for all; but they must be aware that the meeting had been called by the friends of Mr. MacLeod, and if any one felt indisposed to listen to that gentleman they could leave the assembly and give those who wished to hear him, a chance of doing so.

Mr. O'CONNOR having suggested that a given time should be awarded to each speaker, Mr. MacLeod, in coming forward said,

Mr. O'Connor's request was very absurd, as he (MacLeod) had not solicited the pleasure of coming out to address the people—he had been asked to do so by a very large body of the electors, and that was the only ground on which he claimed a right to express their attention. If called out to speak, he conceived he had full liberty to do so, if this was not allowed he might as well be under the dominion of an autocrat. He had been frustrated partly in Sandwich, although he had gained and given a fair hearing to his opponent—Mr. Rankin. He hoped that a like courtesy would be awarded to himself in the present instance, as he intended to speak calmly the truth.

Mr. MacLeod then alluded to the diffidence experienced by an unpractised public speaker in addressing an audience, and to the "congenial obscurity" he had enjoyed in Amhersburg, which had been referred to as his most fitting position. Upon emerging from that obscurity he felt himself strangely circumstanced. Rankin's paper designed him a Yankee Loafer, and also defined what constituted the gentleman. He had discovered, a few years ago, what really made a gentleman, and that was, if a man did not visit at Judge Elliot's *he was not a gentleman at all.* (Mr. MacLeod then showed that as a private individual he had, in the matter of the Railway stock, looked closely after the interests of the county, while Mr. Rankin had stuffed his own employment first. He (M. MacLeod) had simply done what any other person would do who had invested money in an undertaking which might result profitably; but charges had been recently made against him that would not have been made if he had not come forward for the suffrages of the Electors; his opponent stood in a different position, for no two or three occasions in times past he had failed to witness a vote which he had no interest to serve but that of his own friends, and on one memorable occasion at Amhersburg stated that he would "sooner be torn to pieces by wild horses" than betray the trust reposed in him. If, under the supposition that my own interests were to be sold at first, a private individual, I have to be condemned, to what position is Mr. Rankin placed, who while making the above statement had a bond in his pocket for £25,000 for which the whole constituency were to be sold!

[Mr. MacLeod then read extracts of the evidence from the report given of the proceedings before the "Committee on Railroads in relation to the Great Southern Railway."] This portion of the business being now familiar to all, it is unnecessary to repeat it; but the contrast was shown between the man who should enjoy his "congenial obscurity," and the man who had thrown himself prominently before the public as a representative of the County of Essex. It was evident by the arrangement, with Zimmerman that no guarantee existed where the road would terminate, as it had to go to Zimmerman pleased—either given into the hands of the Great Western or any other Company, which, perhaps, might leave the County of Essex out of the line altogether. Mr. Rankin now endeavors to show that he has full possession of the Road with means at hand to construct it; he can be shown to have no power to act in the matter, as £75,000 now remain in the Bank as stock subscribed for the Amhersburg and St. Thomas Railway, and this fact shows that he cannot exercise the power which he pretends to hold over its future destiny.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., denied the truth of the Speaker's statement, and created thereby a slight interruption of Mr. MacLeod's speech.

The chairman restored order by a few sensible remarks,—stating that every speaker was entitled to a hearing, and that all would be heard in turn—if what MacLeod had said could be controverted the same facility would be awarded to his opponent which was now given to himself.

MacLeod proceeded to say that the heavy incumbrances on the Southern Railway had acted most detrimentally in England, as those who were disposed to invest capital in an undertaking of this kind, were careful in ascertaining that it was not fettered,—as this road evidently was, with a weight of prior claims which would absorb at least one fourth of the means invested in the working operation.

The arrangement with Buchanan was then alluded to, and the new Board of Directors recently formed at London. Much secrecy had attended the proceedings—and it was evident a dodge was meant, as the Directors which Mr. MacLeod required for the purpose of forming his new Board were carefully collected from various parts of the County, and no information given to those who really were directors and held stock in the Southern Railway. One man—Mr. George Gott—was taken to London, and remained there several hours before he knew for what object he had been conveyed to that city; but at last he discovered that he was a Railway Director! The letters informing the original directors, residing in Amhersburg, of the intended meeting were mailed (according to the post-mark) in time to reach their destination after the meeting was over.

Proof was then given that in Rankin's statements at Mersea he had garbled the truth—leaving his own name out in all documentary reading, whenever he was implicated in any transaction relating to the road.

The speaker now sat down, and Albert Prince was loudly called for; upon which Alex. Bartlett desired to ask MacLeod to explain his political views to the meeting.

MacLeod answered by saying that he was both a full blooded Reformer, but he was a Reformer; he wished to see reform progress gradually. He was entirely opposed to the Hudson's Bay monopoly. In taxation, he did not conceive it necessary that fifteen per cent should be paid on all we eat, drink and wear,—he was for reciprocity in trade; he would abolish duties forth as upon Population (comparing Niagara with Essex —one a fraction—the other a community, and yet each bearing the same weight in the Legislative Assembly); with respect to schools, the present Act is voluminous in detail, and it is difficult to carry out all its provisions,—it requires amending; he was an advocate of freedom in religion, freedom in religious education—for equal rights independent of religious bias.

Mr. MacLeod then read a letter which he received from Wm. Bartlett a few days before, and which strongly condemned Rankin's past conduct,—holding him forth as utterly unworthy to represent the County again.

MacLeod's speech was heard with attention and he received many a hearty round of applause.

Mr. ALBERT PRINCE expressed the pleasure he experienced in being at full liberty to address his old friends, and at the same time acknowledged that he owed a debt of gratitude to all those who had complimented him by expressing a wish that he should become a candidate in the ensuing election. He was not a candidate, however, and he entertained no doubt as to the termination of the present contest. Wm. Bartlet's letter, which had just been read, was sufficient proof of the illumination in which Rankin was held, and he considered that the county would never subject itself to the disgrace which must entail upon it, if Arthur Rankin was again elected. Every word in that letter found an echo in his own heart, and he felt no doubt it was responded to by the great majority of those composing the meeting.

He, as an elector, supported J. MacLeod, because he knew that he was worthy of support; he did not give him his countenance on Railway matters alone, as he, like others had been asking for enlightenment on that intricate subject for some time —now they had more information on it than they wished to hear, but this has not been derived from Rankin voluntarily—but has been obtained by the oaths and affidavits of honest men, and wrung from our representative by evidence which had compelled him to make an open confession of his own disgrace. Essex by its late representative, now stood in a position which directed all eyes to its movements, and it was probable that the decision of this county might have an effect upon other constituencies. (He (Prince) might be sneered at by a few who were present for the remarks he made, or was about to make—those who thus acted were simply blinded by their affection for Rankin. If John MacLeod was elected—and of his election we had no doubt—it would be a proof that the people of Essex had awakened to their own interests and to the welfare of the country.

Mr. Prince then read certain passages from the journals of the House, corroborative of all that has been said by this paper, the Globe, the Leader and the Colonist, in reference to Rankin's connection with the road.

After which, Mr. Eliot denied that the bargain with Zimmerman for £25,000 as a railway contract had anything to do with Rankin's Parliamentary obligations as he was not b und to vote in accordance with the contract, it being merely a private transaction.

Albert Prince then asked Mr. Eliot to say whether he would have acted the part who Rankin had done in the Railway business, had he been a representative and not a private individual?

Mr. Eliot great discretion an answer was declined.

"Well," said Mr. Prince, "I am glad to know that there is still a love of truth left among my old associates; my old friend Mr. Eliot, (as silence gives consent), admits that he would not have done so." Had Rankin acted with honesty he would not the peculiarity of his position as an ex use for the course which he pursued—had he said that his necessities compelled him to seek first his own interest, and then the interest of th se whom he represented, it is probable that he might have been returned by a large majority, but he had not the nerve to come out in that position He entered the arena as a Hercules—a Jupiter—and resuscitated a "*Mercury*" in Sandwich to be the messenger of his dictates to all portions of the county; the Mercury, however, appears not to have quicksilver enough in the body to have given the same effect as the first upper works, and as a messenger it will now fail him. The paper slumbers while Parliament is sitting, and bursts into existence during an election—no one knows where it comes from—and no one cares to ask where it goes to—when the election is over; but those months which rottenness engenders, and fluids its vitality when the essential feed is ready to enable it to burst round and then die.

Mr. Prince then referred to the support which Rankin was likely to receive from the present Ministry in the approaching election as it was given the case of the arrangement made, and his vote might be useful at times. He came forth as the champion of the Southern Railway, but he had cut the ground from under his feet, and John MacLeod was prepared to occupy the ground of the Directors which Mr. Rankin required if he (Rankin) persisted in his course, but the question was not entirely between MacLeod and Rankin, it was a question who involved a principle; it was a question, the answer to which would tell whether railway jobbers and speculators were fit representatives in Parliament—it would tell whether the country of his adoption had to sink lower in the estimation of the nation of the earth, or take the position which nature had destined it to occupy. The principle now pars ed in connection with railways was degrading the country. He had no wish to speak deprecatingly of those who are gone, but one fact could not be lost sight of, and that was, that the policy introduced by Zimmerman was destroying the reputation of Canada in the eyes of the world.

He said Mr. Prince, "wish to view Canada in the same net et as Great Britain; I do not wish to see her retrograde—I wish her to keep pace with her parent. Old England preserves h r courts of justice pure and her Parliament free from intrigue and bribery—it should be our ambition to say the same—to equal if not to excel. Old England lately sent John Paul & Co. to Australia, and Canada sent a Cummings to the Penitentiary: What for? He simply misused the funds of the Bank by lending them to *friends*—Mr. Rankin has abused the confidence of those whom he ought to have an interference in political matters was forbidden to members of the Legislative Council. When the question was brought forward for decision at Sandwich that $50,000 of stock should be taken in the projected road, his father had opposed it, stating that the money thus set apart would never find its way to the road, but would certainly cling to the pockets of the road agitators.

He opposed his father then, as he believed that he had formed a wrong conception; but since then, time has shown that the old Colonel judged correctly; and whatever may be done in future, one thing should be carefully looked after, namely, that if the road has to be built, the means should be devoted to that purpose, and not find their way into the pockets of contractors. Mr. Prince then called their attention to the fact that John MacLeod had not only prevented fraud, but he had been the main instrument in discovering it and rendering it palpable to the public, and he (MacLeod) had in consequence set a stone rolling which was gathering weight with every instant of time, and its fall would crush those who had attempted to deceive them. Mr. Prince then made a reference to Alex. Bartlet's desire to have political information from the candidate: Mr. Bartlet was, no doubt, an *honest* man, but at the same time an *unfortunate* man, as he had got a set of opinions which, theoretically, were very beautiful, but unfortunately they were impracticable, and that was the only fault attached to them—at present they could not be carried out

Mr. Bartlet—They will be.

Mr. Prince—Well, it is probable they may—in time; but we can only deal with things as they are.

Mr. Bartlet—The country is now involved in debt—what is the cause of it?

Mr. Prince said: We are all in debt, in consequence of hard times; and what had caused the hard times? Our present difficulties had their origin in sending men like Rankin to Parliament, as it was to the Parliamentary railway speculating jobbers that we ought to attribute our present embarrassments.

Great disturbance now took place at the extreme end of the Hall, and demonstrations were made for getting up a comfortable fight. The authority of the chairman soon restored order, after which

Mr. Prince proceeded, stating that no fight apparently was intended,—it was merely a railway collision which had taken place—an occurrence not uncommon at the present time. Mr. MacLeod deserved their support, not only because he was in opposition to Rankin, but because his political principles were worthy of the approval of the electors. He was an active, energetic man, and would carry the same energy with him to Parliament which had characterized his business transactions. MacLeod would do his best to introduce gradual reforms, and it was only by this kind of progress that reforms could be rendered permanent—quick revolutions always leaving a country worse than it was before they were attempted. Mr. Prince then said that he had no belief in the arrangements made with Morton of Kingston, but Mr. Rankin's intentions in regard to it were clear to the most superficial observer. Could any one believe in the stability of the new Board of Directors? It comprised a heterogeneous mass of incapables; Mr. Paul Salter, one of the few honest Directors, was appointed because he was unfortunate enough to be a friend of Rankin's; but what does he know about railways? or what do any of the others know? The object was clear to all; it was gone into for the purpose of securing Rankin's election, and the Board had been laughed to scorn wherever the names had been recited in the Province. Mr. Prince concluded by saying that it was his intention to devote a week or two for the purpose of undeceiving the electors with regard to Rankin's intentions, and to assist, as far as his humble abilities would allow, in securing the return to Parliament of John MacLeod, of the honesty of whose motives he entertained no doubt.

Arthur Rankin, Esq., (our late Representative) then came forward and said that he hoped the wish of the chairman would be respected, and that he would receive a hearing with the same attention that had been awarded to his opponents He was pleased to see so large an assembly, as it was a proof that much enlightenment existed in the community, and a general wish exhibited to obtain correct information. He would not speak to the *fancy* of his auditors, neither would he endavor to play upon their *feelings*, as he wished to be judged by his acts more than by his words. The time was drawing near when he would have an opportunity of judging his conduct, as public opinion could only be fairly ascertained at the termination of the poll. He was glad that Albert Prince was present, as he was a gentleman, and in replying to him he was not under the necessity of descending as low as he had recently been compelled to do in addressing others. Mr. Prince had deprecated his (Rankin's) immorality and his imperfections as a representative; but could he be accused of the same immoral practices as the last speaker, he would be ashamed to address any assembly. (Hisses.) He could listen to hisses as long as the parties present choose to give them; he did not intend to make a long reply, as the speech just delivered had been given over and over again eighteen months ago.

MacLeod—The facts mentioned by Albert Prince in his speech were not known eighteen months ago.

Rankin continued, saying that Colonel Prince had opposed him in his attempt to get the Southern Railway Charter because he was solicitor to the Great Western; but in spite of his opposition the Southern line was carried. (Cries of "Where to P" "The Colonel was right!")

Mr. Rankin then contended that as a member of society he was at full liberty to take part in any legitimate enterprise. He had expressed his willingness to take it up and "put it through," as the Americans would say; men of activity and energy were potent to undertake such work, and was Albert Prince prepared to say that after a man had spent his time in Parliament and served the public, he should starve, when he had a chance of doing much better for himself without injuring his neighbor. He had made no secret of his intentions when the law was passed; he had freely told all that he intended to make something, and had he caused the expenditure of a million of pounds among his constituents, would he not have benefitted them as well as himself? The taking of a contract, however, was not always a safe business, as they sometimes ruine' the contractor. He had been accused of taking a bribe; he should like to know what was meant by a bribe? He would place his whole conduct before the public, and if unable to convince them that he had maintained his integrity, he would submit to whatever might be the result.

Mr. Rankin then entered into the usual detail of his Parliamentary career, which occupied considerable time; but no new facts were elicited.

After the speeches were concluded the assembly had dwindled to one half of its original proportions, and great impatience was manifested for a division. Too much confusion however prevailed to accomplish this. Three faint cheers were got up for Mr. Rankin, and were followed by a deafening burst of applause for MacLeod, which sufficiently showed the feeling of the meeting

MACLEOD'S Greatest Triumph!

MEETINGS AT ROCHELIEU'S AND BROOKER'S TAVERNS.

Mr. MacLeod held two meetings on Saturday—one at Mr. Rocheleau's Tavern in the Cunard Settlement, and the other at Brookers. Both of these were well attended, and almost unanimous in his favor; and from the support promised him, and cordial reception of him by the older and more respectable French Canadians in that neighborhood, (such as Mr. Antoine Semandre, Messrs. Rocheleau, Laframboise, the Drouillards and others,) there can be no doubt that his share of the French Canadian support will be large. It is as we have long predicted: the French are satisfied that Rankin is all promises and no performance; that no reliance can be placed on his word; and consequently they are determined not again to elect him, but in preference to give MacLeod a trial. Every where was heard the expression, "Let us see what MacLeod will do; he cannot do *worse* than Rankin."

The conduct of Mr. Rankin in regard to these meetings, was most despicable. He knew that the meeting at Rocheleau's was called at two o'clock, yet he purposely delayed his arrival at it, until 4 o'clock, P. M. MacLeod and his friends had left for Brooker's, and were actually out of sight. At Brooker's, after waiting an hour for him, he appeared; and after speaking a few words on a motion to adjourn to the verandah in front of the house, (the room being crowded almost to suffocation,) he seized the opportunity to escape from the explanation of his conduct, by declaring that he would not speak at all, unless allowed to speak in the room. Of course, this caused confusion, which was his object. It was in vain that the chairman, Mr. MacLeod, Mr. Albert Prince, and many others urged him to take the stand and make any explanation he could offer; he could not be prevailed upon to open his mouth; but sheltered himself under the miserable excuse that he was afraid of a row, (one of his friends having been hurt in the confusion created by himself in the room.) *He dare not face MacLeod*, because he knows that the falsehoods which he utters when nobody is by to contradict him, would be immediately exposed, if spoken in MacLeod's presence.

Let us all remember our good reasons for voting for MacLeod and against Rankin:

1. Rankin has deceived and betrayed the Roman Catholics, by promising to vote for their Separate School Bill, and then voting against it. To prove this, look at the Journals of the House of Assembly. Mr. William D. Baby has them, and will shew them to any one who enquires.

2. Rankin tried to make the County land to the Southern Railway £50,000, so that he might get it for himself; and the taxes would have been doubled to pay for the interest of this money, if Col. Prince, Mr. Woodbridge the Reeve, and the French Canadians of the Township of Sandwich had not gone and voted against it at Sandwich, and defeated the By-Law. To prove this, Mr. Thomas Woodbridge will shew the records. We all remember it.

3. Rankin has always made us large promises, and has never in any case performed them; but forgotten them as soon as the election was over, and by agreeing to sell his vote and interest in the Southern Railway to Mr. Zimmerman for £25,000 and to Mr. Buchanan for £50,000. He has shewn us that he goes to Parliament for his own interest and not for ours, and he has disgraced this county in the eyes of the whole Province. Mr. W. D. Baby has a copy of the agreement between Rankin, Zimmerman and Buchanan.

Let us all therefore unite in voting for MacLeod and rejecting Rankin; because Rankin has deceived and disgraced us, and will do it again. Let us give MacLeod a chance of proving that he is worthy of our confidence, and we who know him are satisfied that he will not betray that confidence. If we do not like him we can turn him out at the next election. At all events, no one can do worse than Rankin has done. We are certain MacLeod will do better. It is only fair to give him an opportunity.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Provided with these remedies, a person of the most delicate physique may brave any climate. They comprehend within the circle of their curative influence all internal diseases not organic and all the varieties of outward inflamation. Be careful not to be imposed upon by a spurious article palmed upon you for genuine. The latter are known by a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions accompanying each pot and box: This Water-mark consists of the words *'Holloways, New York and London,'* which ought to be seen in semi-transparent letters in the paper. Hold it up to the light.

PUGILISM.—An amusing scene transpired on board the Southern Michigan Railway cars, the other night. A decently dressed individual, whose appreciation of female character was rather obtuse, either from too free a use of beverages discountenanced by Father Matthew and Neal Dow, or from a defective education, reversed the seat in front of one occupied by a lady passenger, thus securing as he thought, a very desirable *vis a vis*. In his anxiety to secure an agreeable disposition of his limbs, the exact symetry of one of those originating at dexter his shoulder, assured a liberty of anything but agreeable to a lady of sensibility and spirit. The insulted fair one rose majestically from her seat, her dark eyes flashing in wrath, and with a commanding voice, bade the ungentlemanly intruder to change his seat to his former position. He obeyed with reluctance. When fairly seated, the indignant dame seized him by his luxuriant foretop, held his head firmly to the back of the seat, and pummelled him in a manner that would have won for her a prize champion belt—to her, and we may add to his credit be it recorded, he never attempted to resent the insult.—*Toledo Comiet.*

PROCLAMATION.

COUNTY OF ESSEX TO WIT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the Electors of the County of Essex, that in obedience to Her Majesty's Writ to me directed, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1857, I require the presence of the said ELECTORS at the square in front of the OLD BARRACKS in SANDWICH, in the County of Essex, on the Twenty fourth day of the month of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Legislative Assembly of this Province: and that in case a Poll shall be demanded and allowed in the manner by Law prescribed, such Poll will be opened on the Thirtieth day of the month of December last, in the Township of Anderdon, at the School House, in the 2nd concession, in the said Township. In the Town of Amherstburg, at the Town Hall, in the said Town. In the Township of Colchester, at the Town Hall, in the said Township. In the Township of Malden, at the house of John Moran, 4th concession, in the said Township. In the Township of Mersea, in the Union School House, in the said Township. In the township of Malden, in the School House 4th concession, in said Township. In the Township of Rochester, at the School House in the 2nd concession in the said Township. In the township of Sandwich, at the old Court House, in the said Town-hip. In the Village of Windsor, at the Town Hall in the said Village. In the township of West Tilbury, at the School House near Gracey's, in the said Township.

Of all which every person is hereby required to take notice, and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand this Fifteenth day of December, 1857.

JOHN McEWAN,
Returning Officer.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, the 23rd January next—for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on the per week each way between Chatham and Sandwich, on and from the 16th February next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback, or in a Drag, according to Season.

The distance between Chatham and Sandwich, is about 63 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than four miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do. To leave Chatham every Monday and Thursday—and Sandwich every Wednesday and Saturday; proceeding to Chatham and Sandwich respectively, direct;—serving the Post Offices each way, at Buxton—Tilbury East—Comber—Duckworth and Maidstone, at such hours as may be required.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded;—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chatham, Sandwich and Maidstone, and at this Office.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 2nd Dec. 1857.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday week last, between James Lockhart's and Robert Anderson's in the Township of Malden, a new POCKET BOOK, containing Seventy-two Dollars in Bills, and one dollar in specie, and two receipts for Hay from Thomas Salmoni.

Any person finding the same, will receive the above reward, on returning it to WILLIAM MICKLE, Malden Township.

JAMES LOCKHART.
Malden Township, December 16th, 1857

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the late LAWSON TOLLIVER, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned.

WILLIAM TOLLIVER.
Administrator of the late Lawson Tolliver
Sandwich, 12th December, 1857.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a first Class Certificate, requires a situation. Apply at this Office.
Sandwich, December 16th, 1857.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 30th Nov., 1857

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, and also under the provisions of 19th Vic., chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound, under penalty, to transmit to the Receiver-General a true return under oath of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of each Municipality, on 1st December next, in order to enable this Department to apportion equitably among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the monies belonging to the Upper Canada Municipalities' Fund, in proportion to the respective number of resident Rate payers; and notwithstanding that Forms, &c., have been sent by Mail from this Department to all the Municipalities, many of the Clerks have neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon these who have not already done so, to furnish the required return on or before the 31st December next, or as soon after as practicable.

(Signed) J. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General.

"MONTREAL WITNESS,"
COMMERCIAL REVIEW, & FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published Twice a Week, for Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

VOL. XIII.

THE *Montreal Witness* was commenced 12 years ago with a view to promote the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the people of Canada, and to oppose every form of error, injustice and vice. The *Witness* is divided into the following departments:—

CONTEMPORARY PRESS AND NEWS.—This department gives the essence of the News contained in the British, Canadian and American papers.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT contains, in addition to original articles, the regular and occasional correspondence of the *Witness*, and will be found to keep up with the events and topics of the day.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is felt to be of especial importance in a paper having a large circulation among traders and farmers, whose interests are affected by every change of prices or prospects. To this department is brought the experience of a lite rature commercial pursuing and an intimate knowledge both of the internal and foreign trade of Canada, together with opportunities of obtaining commercial and financial information which cannot be surpassed.

There are also departments for Mothers and children, for young Men, and for Farmers.

THE MISCELLANY consists of Poetry and Miscellaneous instructive and religious articles.

THE REVIEW is filled with reviews of, and extracts from, new books and periodicals.

THE MESSENGER DEPARTMENT contains the most interesting Missionary intelligence of the month, with religious articles, with anecdotes, stories, and biographical sketches

We earnestly ask the support and patronage of the fathers and mothers of Canada for the *Witness*, convinced that it will much more than repay its cost in the services which it will render to them and theirs.

Besides a good local paper, which is indispensable, each family needs a religious and general paper, to supply which want the *Witness* is offered.

Letters to be addressed, (post paid) to JOHN DOUGALL, *Witness Office*, Montreal Montreal, December 1st, 1857.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction, for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, at the hour of 13 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th of December; and at Amherstburg, at the same hour, on Thursday the thirty-first, for the purpose of examining Teachers, and granting certificates for the ensuing year.

As *certificates previously granted* by the Board will be cancelled at the end of the year, it will be necessary for *all Teachers*, who may be desirous of qualifying themselves to obtain a share of the Government School Grant, to attend one or other of the said Meetings.

By order,
PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Secretary Bd. Pub. Instruction.
Sandwich, 27th Nov., 1857.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

OF THE SANDWICH STREET PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

Passed 21st November A.D. 1857.

Whereas, according to the Provisions of an "Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the Construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," it is ordered that the Directors pass a By-Law, which shall regulate the manner of voting, the place, and hour of meeting.

Be it therefore enacted by the Board of Directors of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, assembled under the authority aforesaid, that the Election of Directors for the ensuing year take place at the Old Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on MONDAY the 11th day of December 1857, at the hour of Eleven o'Clock, A. M., and that the Election be by open vote; and that each share shall entitle the holder thereof to as many votes as he has shares.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE,
Chairman.

Sandwich, 25th November, 1857.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of Four Millions of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities.*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY
W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, 26th day of November inst, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the residence of the subscriber, on Lot No. 25, Gosfield, Western Road, the following property, viz:—

6 or 7 Horses, 5 or 6 Cows, some Young Cattle, and some Sheep

The above stock is all from good Breed.

TERMS.—All sums under Ten Dollars, cash; all above that sum, one year's credit, at 6 per cent. interest. Two good freehold securities required.

JACOB FOX, Sen.
Gosfield, 23rd November, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th Inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges

THOMAS JERMIN.
Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.
Malden, 25th November, 1857.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of Dec. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which, all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms. Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidou, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS.
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS, DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,
DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARNS
READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF ECOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUNKIN SHOES. (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE,
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES HAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SHEET IRON.
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Sizes—made to order.
ZINC, IN SHEETS.
SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES.

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC, ETC, ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY,

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John-W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt, Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Pedley.
Alexander Jones, John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Bovie, Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker, James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent; with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share,	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.
And for three years 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of soaring in the gentle at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.
Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE OUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.
Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALER IN
British, French and American
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Boots, Shoes,
COAL AND CORD WOOD.
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,
Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.
The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.
All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.
GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.
Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.
A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.
Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.
The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.
JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.
J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.
Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.
J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.
The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46: with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.
For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,
ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
on Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES
For Sale Cheap, by
F. A. LA FERTY
Amherstburg, 27th July 1857.

TO RENT!
THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The PRESBYTERIAN MANSE," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servant' Room.
For further particulars apply to
GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!
PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.
There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.
The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to
EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her from this date.
ANDREW JONES.
Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

CHINA!!
EFFECT of the MONEY CRISIS!
F. WETHORE & Co., 68 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT will sell their large and splendid stock of
Crockery, China,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated Ware
CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c.,
At greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH
To Parties wishing to purchase any thing in this line, a rare opportunity offers to make selections.
Call at our CHINA WAREROOMS,
68 WOODWARD AVENUE,
Five Doors from Jefferson.
DETROIT, MICH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.
ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.
The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:
Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 25, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "
The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:
Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con. of Maidstone (300 acres.)
This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.
Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.
The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.
GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S

POT TERY.
WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.
The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Epham Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.
Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.
Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.
Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.
Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!
750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:
STARBUCK'S, No. 19½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.
For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.
CALL AND SEE.
All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,
JONES & Co's Foundry.
Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.
A. C. ELLIS.
Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.
HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.
SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.
CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.
A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.
N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

INK. INK.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.
WILLIAM HOPE.
Pottersville, Colchester, Oct'r 15th, 1857.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

Holloway's Pills.
The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system,
Used throughout the World!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.
Alarming Disorders!
Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the blood, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.
General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!
When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.
Delicate Females!
All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible Aperients. No mother who guards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.
Scientific Endorsements!
The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 624 cents, and $1 each.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store
At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.
THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call
J. J. BENITEAU.
Detroit Dec. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.
DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.
ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq. F.R.A.S., &c.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PRESTON, Esq.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. Larocbe, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.
AGENT FOR WINDSOR—JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and vicinity

TAKE NOTICE.
$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at
Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.
Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Poulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.
Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C. W

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.
GOLD PENS.
I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.
ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.
I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.
WATCH REPAIRING
Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.
GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.
J. H. ALLISON,
No., 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.
JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.
JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.
All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.
Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE.
ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.
H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.
Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,
WM. HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, July, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.
This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the STATES.
I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a full and Mercantile Education
Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.
(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.
WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.
The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid therefor Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.
By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament
Capital £100,000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.
President. I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
John Howsutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.
Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.
ISAAC C. GILMOR, President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J. HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!
500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAMMILL

SUMMONS,
For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.
THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Willleave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays
These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequaled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.
For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*
For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.
Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Symons, Kinsman & Co., merchandise from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.
C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago
THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:
MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. M. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller.)
Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.
This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.
A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week, during the season, affording good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.
Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandise, via
New York & Erie Railroad
on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.
This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.
PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N. York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E.B WARD, Detroit.
" Ontonagon } A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } C. BANCROFT & Co., Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" } Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley— BIDWELL, BANTA & Co. Buffalo.
Buffalo, April, 1857

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.
Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to John A. Askin, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.
And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.
Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.
THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible. N. HAMMOND.
Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.
I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her.
Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts,
J. M. DEAUBIN.
Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.
Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.
Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing by PUBLIC DECLARATIONS, Esqs. Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.
Stoney Point, July 1857.

ROSE LODGE.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.
Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.
PART of Lot No. 3, on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.
For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.
J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.
Farmers
Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.
N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.
Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.
THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.
The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.
There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.
The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.
F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.
J. L. MCGEE,
BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.
Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.
The above Saloon is neat and commodiously fitted up. the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.
The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.
THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.
N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,
THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable promises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.
The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.
ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.
J. R. COCHRANE,
Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," have repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the
AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.
Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.
The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.
J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.
THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.
From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.
WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.
THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS *HALL*, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.
The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand
The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, and he will have every attention paid to their comfort.
The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.
GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.
WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will find all he wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.
A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.
Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well-known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.
The Saloons
attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.
The Table
will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.
There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.
☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856. THOMAS D. BABCOCK, Proprietor

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL
THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accommodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.
The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.
The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.
HENRY ASHLEY.
Belle River, Township of Rochester, May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.
13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 hrs 18 from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls; 40 minutes from Rochester;
Every way by Railroad.
THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.
With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.
Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.
SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York,
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS HOME.
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)
THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.
Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.
N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.
Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL.
At Maidstone Cross.
E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above Hotel and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.
He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.
P. S. His Stables are large and convenient Maidstone Cross. September 1st, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1857. NO. 44.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY J. H. WILKINSON,
SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,
CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 5s. 0d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ d
Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C.W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M. to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TOWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of horses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
D. F. DELISLE.
Sandwich, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.,
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,
MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Town ships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TOWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office ours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A.M., to 3 P.M.
A. LOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times
(in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store,
Amherstburg.

REQUISITION
TO
J. MACLEOD, Esq.

SIR:

Having been credibly informed that the Houses of Assembly is on the eve of Dissolution, and having the utmost confidence in your honesty and ability to serve the County of Essex as a Member of Parliament, we request that you will allow yourself to be put in Nomination as a Candidate for our next Representative in the Provincial Legislative Assembly; and we promise you our votes, and will use all honorable means in our power to secure your Election

REQUISITION
À MONSIEUR J. MACLEOD.

AYANT reçu la nouvelle que la Chambre D'Assemblee est sur le point d'être dissoute, ayant aussi la plus grande et entière confiance en votre honête é, et votre talent pour nous servir comme membre du Parlement pour la Comtée d'Essex nous vous prions de permettre que vous soyez mis en nomination comme Candidat pour nous representer dans la Chambre de l'Assemble Legislative; nous vous promettons nos voix et soyez certain que nous vous servirons de tous moyens honorable pour assurer votre élection.

Albert Prince, Wm Strautz
Thomas Paxton Thomas R Noble
John G Kofage James Finley
Thomas Salmoni James Donn
John W. Rilsdale Elijah Valentine
William Bugby Rylan L Reeves
John A Kane William Stephens
Theo. J Park William Mickle
James McIntosh John Bell
John Maloney sen. M Innes
Thomas A Wright Duncan Innes
D McCormick Geo A McDonell
Alex. Jeffrey John W Price
Horatio Nelson Dennis Denahy
Alex Menzies John B Girardin sen
William Hedley Noiele Girardin
Jos Carrier Abraham Smith
Thomas McGregor James Alexander
Levi Fox John Mickle
J R Cochrane Lenox Thomson
Geo. Wilson Peter Mahew
Francis Ray John Pattyprice jr.
Charles Goodrich John Coyle
J Manta Geo. Tolmie
James Revill Solomon White
John B Grotida Luke Warren
Betess Anard Simon Desilppe
William McGregor Malore Martain
John Stokes Peter Desilppe
william Driffill Jacque Sansack
Robert Horsley James Dunbar
David Bruce Edward Hulford
William Ridsdale John B Manville jr.
William G Taylor John Duncanson
William Roberts Thomas Oliver
C M Carpenter James Baker
Lavoie Gatis William Charrie
A Moffit Henry B Cox
Alex. Graveline William Archer
James Fleming James McVety
David Medley Joseph Patton
Edward Sanders John Gordon
Jacque Maloch Charles Bennett
William McGown Wm Sims
Samuel Harvey Thos F Park
James Cousins Simon Bertrand
Patrick Dawson R W Elliott
Alfred Jones John Bray
Fountain Bush Wm Cousins
Henry Turner Henry Mears
David H. Smith Magor Stephens
Luther Bush Thomas Hosman
John B Simms William Horsman
Joseph Reaume Henry G West
John Roberts Michael Bossé
John Gleeson G W Leggatt
Thomas Bradley F W Drake
Thos A Mears John Deshle Jr
Antoine Bernard Henry Brown
Thomas R Brush Peter Logan
Samuel Nutson Thomas Bertrand
H J Brown Robert Johnson
L D Babcock Alfred Degrand
James Whitson Charles Larvery
Wm Keefer John Hobley
Chas. H Baron John Gostage
J Jn Pincombe J Jn Smith
Michael Avis Andrew McKeny
R H B Elliott Joseph Odien
Thos. Thomlinson Spencer Jackson
Gilbert Brisbois James Hackett
Cornelius R Quick J B Bernard jr.
Mahoney Hart Wm Goit
Fredrick Trembley Samuel Hughes
Lawrence Coi Francis Comtier
Vital T Lemay Joseph Morin
Stephen Hubbard Ralph Dynes
Lewis Arner Benjamin Danuls
Daniel Gerard Fredrick Tombler sen
Alex. Reaume Joseph Barrett
Francis Primeau R T Reynolds
Israel Primeau H Bryant
Gregoire Buffard Jacque Bernard
Henry Grenier Thomas L Johnston
Louis Grondin Guilbert West
Oliver Grondin jr John Hancock
Joseph Ward W H Burnett
John B Rabideau Cyrile Mercier
Gilbert Primeau Louis Fromor
Henry Turner John Green
Peter Jackson John Sunderland
James Smith Henry Wright J.P.
James Malony Wm McGuire
F F Primeau John S Rilsdale
Jacques Laframbroise Joseph Dubey
Solomon Fairfax Mitchell Batrea
Thomas W Patterson J W Anderson
Samuel Taylor Jacque Reseau
Pierre Reneau Henry Middleditch

Antoine Graveline John Doll
Lawrence Beniteau Patrick Maldownley
James Wright Luke Gascon
Thomas Clark Daniel Banks
Edward Cadarat Samuel French
James Gordon Wesley Martin
James Manson William Morgan
James Davis Alex. Nicholson
Robert Jones William Morris
John Allen E. Mufford
James Hall Stroyter Tayler
Jonathan Thurmnand A J Luens
John Hunt Wm Darragh
James Mathews John Grant
Joseph Thurman Patrick Gorman
Lewis Leatherman James Lockman
Maachi Chavis Clabran Cobb
Charles Scott John Rose
Thomas Donley Geo Davenport
William Buttler Joseph Crawford
Amos Norrix Sylvanus Moth
Charles Tatlehaire John Lozzar
John Bailey Clinton Turner
John Drake Luther Morton
John Power William Lyons
James England Thomas Hopkins
Isaac Brooks E Clarkbrook
James Lawrence Daniel Fisher
Joseph Graham W Hawkins
Samuel Cambell E Loveface
Nelson Stephens Eli F Reaume
Edward Honore Peter Deneau
Henry Foster James Gibb
J B Cassarett William Bowler
Edward Bondy W R Lockhart
Francis Rager Gore Atki
James Caldwell Samuel Atkins
Patrice Barron J D G Sheply
James Barron James Lockhart
Alex Mckie Duncan Campbell
James McGee Robert Anderson
Patrick McQuaid John Anderson
Antony Pattyprice Anthony Sellers
E D Simpson Joseph Beadwen
Thomas Patterson John Anderson
Edward Horner Robert Collinson
Henry A Hooper Walter Atkins
Thomas Horner Robert Martin
Roswell Dorkins John H Abel
W Wilderspin David Isler
Geo. Johnston Peter Wright
Thomas Pattyprice John Brewster
Joseph Tufflemire John Brush
John Cook J Graveline
J B Deneau W P Cornwell
Lewis Deneau Simon Kemp
John McLean Jos J B M Shepley
Edward Shay Geo Helfrich
Geo. Hayers John Hetrich
William Solway Francis F Anstey
Louis Bodin Alex M Knapp
Geo Severgood Ebenezor Wright
Robert Dowler George Best
John McCormick Joseph Monger
M McCormick Edward Butler
Alex Quick John Richmond
James Waters John G Monger
Geo E Taylor Simply Senesack
Lewis Argnet Geo McLean
Thomas E Leslie C W Cornwell
Geo Leslie Edward Green
Gilbert Flint J B Simpson
Isaac Ferris John Pattpiece sen
Florence Mickle — Simpson
P ter Fox John Perry
John White J Wally
Henry Bush Francis Howis
Alex McCormick Alex McIntyre
Adam Fox Jones Cosby
Geo Wright Vincin Hardy
Andrew Ford Peter Jackson
Jno R Park Joshua Hunt
Peter Iler Jos Youngblood
Jno Beeman Alex Calhoun
Morgan Baldwin John McManny
Samuel White Cornelius Q Quick
Thomas Armitage Asa Wilcox
John Little Thomos Hawkins
James Howe Francis Wright
William Craig Richard Boyles
William Mickle William Huchins
Henry B Boring Dierre Langlois
Joseph Boring Eli Bondy
James M Knapp Leqerd Bentener
Minnie Wallad Moses Helfrich
Moses Tufflemire Charles Wright
Charles James D Braushegh
Peter Thrasher Samuel Iler
Stephen Taylor Philipp Terris
Doneal Drewar Jacob Fox
Joseph Pelon John Bratt
Peter Pelon Wm McLean
Charles Grondin John Fisher
William T Quick Geo. Fulmer
Dominic Reneau Nathan Powell
Geo. Richmond Wallace Powell
Josiah Best Amos Reder
Thomas A Quick Thomas Gibson
Alex Huffman G H Simpson
Thomas Goodhue Leri Brooks
William Griffin Thomas Baker
Chester Beeman Andrew Murray
Rudolf G Huffman Vincin Hardy jr
Mathew Adams Eldred Barrett
Thomas Duggan Harden Campbell
Solomon Fox Spencer King
Peter G Molott Geo Green
John Allen Robert Hardy
Jos St Austin W Duff jr
Jeremiah Sawyer Ed G Duff
John Isler Henry Harris
John Cheyne William Sanford
Walter Grubb Peter G McDonald
Edward Senesac Joseph Malott
Peter Knapp James Elliott
Daniel Snider Hugh Rathven
G W Scribner F A Ambridge
James Bishop John Nutson
Alex McDonald John Butler jun
Henry Wigle Henry P Malott
James Loveless John J Fox
Daniel Elliott Wiliam Bailey
Michael W Wigle Thomas Bailey
Charles Babcock Leonard Lee
Charles Brown R Fitzpatrick, senr
W A Haynes R Fitzpatrick, junr

A W Haynes William Wood
Wm Hartley John Clark
Samuel Harris John T Townsend
Peter S Malott William Hooper
Wm Fox William E Wagstaff
Charles Gilboe Thomas Wagstaff
John Gilboe John W Malott
Benjamin Rose Edwin Pulford
John Pierce George Pierce
Richard Brown Thomas Dawson
Stephen Brooker Wm H Tickner
William Cartney Geo. McLatchey
Alanson Elliott Michael G Fox
Doctor McDonald Ruben Bruner
Charles Elliott Windle Malott
M. French Charles Clark
John Arner James Cady
William Brooker John W Wigle
Preclenux Sanford Thomas Caldwell
Peter Sanford H B Parsons
Thomas Sanford John Dish
Alex Cascaden John McDonald
David McDonald, jr Geo R Bruner
John Noble Windle M Wigle
John Bailey, sen Leonard Scratch
Edward Caldwell Geo M Fox
Henry Ulch John Heatherington
ency Young Uriah Phillips
James Ford Geo Foster
Francis Pufford Adam Brunner
Adam Palmer John S Orton
William Drake Zenus Orton sen
Ebenezer Prosser John Osten
William Wigle Peter Bussey
William Woodbridge Alex Cortway
A Woodbridge Thomas Upcott
Geo R Nevill William Hickmuth
Stephen Thomas James Cotthrop
John Stockwell William Goodwin
C R Wigle Theo Orton
Henry Whaley Samuel Hickmuth
C M Quick John Upcott
T J Wilkinson Henry Bruner jr
Andrew Whitesell Joseph H Coon
Charles Royall James Cullen
Zenus Orton jr Joseph Crosley
Benjamin Whitesell John C Fox
William Brigham Henry S Fox
M Heatherington William McQueen
Thomas Malott Ruben Curtis
William Thatcher Henry Swarthman
Ezekiah Thatcher Andrew Stead
Michael M Wigle Jackson Reeves
Arch McIntire John Williams
James Rose Windle J Wigle
Geo H Mills William J Malott
Thomas J Fox Jacob Amer
Peter Loveless William Maynard
Nelson W Brown James Hatt
Jacob Wright Robert Spooner
William Scratch William Avery
Abel Cascadden Samuel Crow
Joseph Lamarah Richard Crow
James Wigle Samuel Pam
Jasper Golden Thomas Wiper jr
William Fox John Plant
Geo. J Fox Joseph Hickson
Hugh Malony Solomon Mifflin
Peter Stokes Geo Darbyshire
William Talbert Richard Darbyshire
Tousan Martin Geo Bell
Avroise Arpeel sen Francis Withal
James Maloshe Robert Dalgiash
Laurent Odette Joseph Eminson
Eli Reneau William Thompson
Samuel Rufford Isaac Dakes
Inbin Paquette Solomon Sheply
Dennis Paquette Isaac Dyson
— Rhemo John W Walden
Charles Reneau W J Smith
Charles Ingram Simin Clark
James Martin Geo Johnston
Geo Taylor J W Caldwell
John Grimm James Johnson
Isaac Poizer Charles W Fox
Leonard Wigle Henry Firlin
Ralph Foster Elihu Sheldon
William Irvin Richard Holdway
Geo. Loy Alex. Hackett
Geo. Middleton John Lowe
Richard Atkinson Jacob Thashon
Ruben Bentley John Dowler
Green Kirk Alex. Kersey
James Jones William Pelon
R J Hackett Eli Meron
William R Botsford Benjamin Lapeeir
Francis Boadwin S B Benton
James Lyons Samuel Bakea
Henry Foster Elex. Menzies senr
John Royde Alfred Read
James M Gamby S G Curgman
Thomas Lemay John Butler
William R Botsford John Stounce
Francis Boadwin W Edwards
Alfried Reid John Moys
Lewis Hudson Geo Burtrane
Robert McLane Amos Bailey
Gerry Murray Alex Bufford
Jeremiah Harris John Minor
Malachi Chavers Isaac Fralfax
Elijah Theman William H Foster
Walter Cowan Keneth MacLeod
Charles Robertson Geo Ainslie
Donald McLeod Wm McMillen
Robert Green Donald Cameron
Robert Stephenson James Williams
Charles Ryall James Allerton
James Johnston Stephen While
Peter Clemon Josiah Sieth
Elam Cameron James Malthus
Louis Whitner James Caloner
W J Rose Wm Reed
Francis Philips Edward MaCaul
Samuel Sackett B A Benson
J B Rabideau Joseph Bondy
M Jnabinville J B Deneau
Wm Rechares Wm McGee jr
Ps. Caddarett L. Cadarett
Pierre Desilippe A Smith
E Banse Thomas Grondin
J B Delisle jr S P Ilips
M Buffard Joseph Dubois
M G Dubois John McDowall
Joseph Bufford John Delisle
J W White John B Delisle jr
James Richard T Parent

E. Caldarett Louis Boden
Lewis Rabideau Joseph Chatlett
W Ramseau R Beraford
Asa Wilson G R Brush
David Bufford Robert Green
Charles Patten Geo Anderson
Washington Morris Louis Morgan
Geo Leslie Thomas C Leslie
Joseph Pelo Peter Pelo
U Pelo Louis Urguet sen
Charles Grondin Joseph Bell
Louis Urgnet jun Josh Pusshett
Joseph Maloch U Denigan
Joseph Dubois sen Charles Dubois
Wm Hunt Arthur Hunt
John Gibb Enos Bufford
Alex Bondy sen M Brantford
Moses Bingo G Johnston
David Thurman Reuben Bingo
J H Wilkinson T Sloan
Wm Stewart John Seaton
T Hill Edward Green
J L Murdoch Thomas Jefeson
W Heunell Abram Wishton
Geo Vollans David Thirman
E D Robinson Bamford Tailor
J hn Weaver Zelophead Bush
Geo Takins Abraham Curtis
James Don Peter Brault
John Dall John McPherson
W D Baby Samuel Droley
M O Brien John Hill
W Johnson Henry Prince
Ferdine Langlors Thos B Leslie
Henry Richard Joseph Pelon
Zebe Richard Peter Pelon
Joseph Sandford Louis Arguet sen
James Larks Chas Goudin
Joseph Bondy Joseph Bell
Joseph Dupee Louis Arguet jun
Edward Dupee Joseph Pushill
Agustain Burboe Joseph Malott
Reline Borsley Vital Planz
Oliver Maloche Joseph Duba sen
Peter Rouese Chas Duba
Hilare Bondy Wm Hunt
John B Delisle jun James Bell
J B Delisle sen James Bartlett
M Bufore James Benfor
Israel Bodin Narcis Flamart
Asa Wilcox Daniel Lemay
J B Bush Francis Bradlon
David Bufore George Odett
Richard Green John B Filion
Chas Palin Joseph Drouillard
George Anderson Andrew Duncanson
Warburton Mears Francis Lapier
Louis Morgan William Sedick
George Leslie Hector McCollett
J B Babcock John Mahone
Joseph Bouns Lawrence Antoine
Michael G Wigle Moses Branford
J. B Deana Alex Thusman
Wm Richards Ambois Bonteau
Wm McGee jr Tuissont Martin
P Calwell Charles Prince
P Caderett Patrick Warren
J W White Alex. Bodin
H Smith Moses Bingy
J Richards Louis Rubidau
Thos. Landon Joseph Caderett
O Caderett L Remieu
Samuel Philips E Bourse
M G Dube John Delisle
D Dube L Bufore
Jos. Bufor A Hunt
Jos. Dube John Gibb
P Deslipp A Buford
John McDowell James Chalmers
James Jessop J B Laughton
Thos. McKee O Maisonville
G A Bullock Wm Brown
Dumas St Louis T W Campbell
E Davis C H St Louis
Barney Odieu Wheeler Brush
Alex Green Samuel Dowler
Thos. Haley Thos Howe
T. N. Johnson Solomon Rice
Wm Longland Budrea Armstrong
Henry Knill James Johnston
Alex Maisonville A Ravan
James A Ford S Jones
Thomas Chatter Alex Willis
Thomas Taylor John Thornton
Thomas Lasher W G Mickle
A Wilkinson James Goit
Bushrod Taylor Jacob Best
Philip Saugh Gregoire Langlois
Thomas Walker Paul Lasaline
William Fisher Chorier Maisonville
David Hoard Umbreis Daney
William Brown Wm Brown
Henry Atkins Charles Labadie
Arch. Atkins George Labadie
Steven Farifex Teshlosk Labadie
John Sheppard John B Grenier
Edmund Galbraith Thomas Lasham
Dudley Foster James Graham
Richard Hall George Grant
Wiley Chavers G Connoly
Reuten Strawther F Newman
Jacob Atkins N J Patchings
John Quicksett Robt Shorland
Patrick Warren Alexander Campbell
Luke Warren Walter Shorland
John Colborne John Webster
John Buller Hugh McLinden
William Clirryman Wm Wood
S S Macdonell Fis Caron
Stephen Knight Michael Nocktar
Wm Newcombe Patrick Ring
G Duckar Arch Napier
J Hardee Tom Pinley
William Bagwell W Henry
John Meadows G W Glanville
Edward Hardman Geo Duncan
O W Bampton J J Majewski
John Quinn H J Bloomfield
Archibald Brown Joseph Howson
John Bowden W Slattery
John Curry John Francois
W Clinton Geo Francomme
James Forbo Louis Reaume
R A Whyte Francis Quesnet
James Fisher Louis Arsan
A G Sheley Joseph Reid
Henry Bell Jas S Peacock
William Brown Alex Gray
H Kenedy Mark Richards
Wm Bampton Alex Crooks
John Batty George Jones

Ben Marks John Davie
Henry Pipp Thos Knight
John Turk Robert Peacock
P Hayes P H Bradt
Edward Ryan H Rolf
Moise Langeois Thos Chater
Wm Wade John Sparks
M Robinson Robt Jenkins
George Baker S Jenkins
J Brown H Jenkins
J W Blackader W Jenkins
Wm Galpin Nelson Jenkins
Thomas McCaw Thomas Jenkins
James Hunt John McLeod
Geo Gilkes Wm Smith
James A Ford David Smith
George Bullock.

REPLY
To THOMAS PAXTON, Esq.,
and upwards of One Thousand other Electors of the County.

GENTLEMEN,

Although it is much against my own inclination to enter into Public Life, I cannot refuse to comply with the request of so large and influential a body of Electors, that I should allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the Representation of this County.

At the outset, I frankly avow to you that I shall be prepared to support a liberal Conservative Government.

In the present lull in our political affairs, it is not difficult to perceive, that ere long, certain great measures, as yet indistinctly presenting themselves to our view, and of most vital importance to the future of our Country such as the establishing of a permanent Seat of Government; the extension of the boundaries of Canada; the confederation of all the British North American Provinces; and a new organization of our Colonial Government: will exercise the Public mind. To any new Measures as they are brought forward, I shall give an earnest, liberal, and patriotic consideration.

There is one Question, however, that in my judgment, must immediately engage the attention of our Legislature, and which deeply concerns us—I mean the Question in regard to the Hudson's Bay Company. On that question I must unequivocally declare my opinion to be, that the great monopoly enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company, should be abolished, and that the vast territory under their sway, should be added to Canada, and thrown open to colonization, and the benefits of civilization.

In regard to our Educational System I shall be ready to advocate and support a General Law conferring equal rights, and making similar provisions in respect to Separate Schools, both for Upper and Lower Canada.

In Railway Matters, I shall ever have regard to the welfare of the County at large. I am in favor of an independent line of Railway being constructed through this Peninsula, having a Terminus at Sandwich as well as at Amherstburg.

With the assurance that my best efforts will be given to promote the interests of the County, should I be elected as your Representative,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful Servant
JOHN MACLEOD.
Sandwich, December 8th, 1857.

REPONSE.

A Monsieur Paxton et à plus de mille autres Electures du Comté d Essex,

Messieurs,

Quoiqu'est soit contre mon inclination d'embrasser la vie publique, Je ne puis cependant me refuser de m rendre à la solicitation d'un si grand nombre d'Electeurs en permettant qu'on me mette en no ination comme candidat pour la representation de ce Comté

Premiérement permettez moi de vous avouer franchement que Je suis près à supporter un Gouvernement Conservatif mais liberal.

Vu le calme de nos affaires politiques, il n'est pas difficile d'appercevoir qu'avant longtems certaines mesures qui ne se presentent encore que bien indistinctement à notre vue, mais de la plus haute importance pour l'avenir de notre pays; tel que Testablissement du siége permanent du Gouvernement, l'extention de bondées du Canada, la confederation de toutes les Provinces de l'Amerique Britanique du Nord, et une nouvelle organizatson de notre Gouvernement Colonial, occuperont très vivement l'esprit public.

Je donnerai à toutes mesures nouvelles ma plus serieuse considération en même tems que libérale et patriotique.

Il y a une question cependant qui, selon moi, doit immédiatement occuper l'attention de notre Législature, et qui est d'un très grand interet pour nous tous. Je veux parler de la question de la Baie d'Hudson. Je vous déclare ici sans aucun équivoque, que le grand monopole dont a jouis jusqu'a ce jour la compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson doit être aboli, et le vaste territoire qui se trouve sous son controle soit ajouté au Canada pour être ouvert à la colonization et à la civilization.

Pour ce qui a rapport à notre système d'éducation, je suis prêt à supporter acône la générale, qui nous donnera des droits égaux pour les Ecoles Séparées tans pour le Haut que le Bas-Canada.

Dans les affaires de Chémins de fer, je prendrai toujours en consideration le bien être du Comté en général. Je suis en faveur de la construction d'une ligne indépendente de chemin de fer à travers cette Péninsule, ayant son terminus à Sandwich aussi bien qu'à Amherstburg.

Recevez, Messieurs, l'assurance que si j'ai l'honneur d'être élu votre Representant Je ferai tout en moi pour promouvoir les interêts du Comté.

Je suis, Messieurs,
Votre fidèle et obéissant serviteur,
JOHN MACLEOD.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 24, 1857

☞ Read George Brown's Speech, in the fourth page. It will repay an attentive perusal.

RAILWAY EXPLANATIONS!

After the return of Mr. MacLeod from his tour in the Upper Townships, he intended, being much fatigued, to go on his way home, without holding another meeting.—But being desired by a few Towns-people to meet them, and give them a quiet and plain explanation of how railway matters really stood, in reference particularly to the Southern Railway, he kindly consented to do so, and met them at Tenkle's Hotel, on Friday (yesterday) at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Bullock moved, seconded by Mr. J. B. Gauthier, that Thomas Woodbridge, Esq., act as Chairman. Carried.

The chairman took his seat. It was then moved by J. H. Wilkinson, seconded by Mr. Davis, that William Johnson, Esq., act as Secretary. Carried.

Mr. Woodbridge opened the meeting by saying, that Mr. MacLeod came before them at the request of several of the Electors of Sandwich, to give them a quiet and truthful history of the Southern Railway agitation. It was not a political meeting and would be confined strictly to railway matters.

He begged to call upon Mr. MacLeod.—Mr. MacLeod rose and said that he now addressed them as one of the selves, as an Elector, and would not allude to Mr Rankin, except as a member of Parliament, in his connections with railway transactions.

He then went on to show, in what a different position he stood, to that of Mr. Rankin. Mr. MacLeod whenever he made an assertion, produced documents to prove their correctness, and convinced his hearers, most incontestibly, that the railway move, including *bogus Engineers*, &c., was only another political trap to deceive the Electors. Mr. MacLeod referred to the reports that had been so industriously circulated, to the effect, that he was linked to the Great Western Railway—He denied it most empathatically—he had always been opposed to the Great Western Railway, and would never rest, until that monopoly was done away with, and an independent line built. Should he go to Parliament, he was determined to unite himself with Col. Prince to obtain that desirable object.

A letter which we subjoin from Mr. James Zimmerman, who represents the estate of his late brother S. Zimmerman, was read, to the gaping astonishment of a certain legal gentleman, who has labored so severely to gloss over the rascalities of Mr. Rankin.

After the conclusion of Mr. MacLeod's remarks, the same limb of the law, wished to be allowed to say a few words—He said that he had not heard of this meeting, and that it was a hole and corner meeting—a political dodge! dodge!! dodge!!! He then got entangled in a maze of railway explanations—was several times caught in misstatements by Mr. Woodbridge,—and was at last fairly bowled out.

A vote of confidence was moved by Mr. George Bullock, and seconded by Mr. Overton, to the effect, that the meeting was quite satisfied with Mr. MacLeod's explanations, and placed the utmost confidence in him.—Carried.

It was most gratifying to see so many respectable Townspeople present, at an unpremeditated meeting, and we feel satisfied that the plain and straightforward explanations of Mr. MacLeod have gained him more votes than if he had dwelt for hours upon his *honor, honesty*, and *injured innocence*.

LETTER.

HAMILTON, 14th December, 1857.

To JOHN MACLEOD, Esq.,

Dear Sir,

I have been asked by a friend of yours if Mr. Rankin's statement to the Electors of Essex are correct, with reference to the Southern Railway, and have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Rankin has no control over the Southern Railway. I was present at the meeting referred to by Mr. Rankin, and wish you to understand distinctly that Mr. Rankin has no right to say so, or to state that he has secured the building of the head quarters and workshops on the Detroit River. This you can use if necessary, and understand, you have my best wishes.

Yours truly,

JAS. ZIMMERMAN.

The above was the hurried account we gave in our Extra of last week, of the very satisfactory meeting held by Mr. MacLeod at this place, and we left as soon as the chairman vacated the chair. We are informed, however, that Mr. O'Connor was not satisfied with having made himself supremely ridiculous, but must needs get another chairman elected, and continued his attempted counter explanations. He stated that the railway was about to be built immediately that the amalgamation had been effected and the deed drawn on—Mr. Woodbridge—"Do you say the deed is drawn out and signed?" well it is not exactly drawn out but the heads of it are, just as a Lawyer would arrange the preliminaries for a deed he was instructed to draw out—of course, this created much laughter and Mr. O'Connor found himself fairly caught in his own trap. He went on to say however that it would be signed on the 19th of January—a voice—"The Election would be all over then." The meeting had now dwindled down to about half a dozen, no one seemed inclined to listen any longer to Mr. O'Connor's rigmarole of a story. Mr. Paul Salter attempted to say something, but as there was no one to listen to him, (the people, what few there were left, having gone into the bar room,) and finding it of no use talking to empty walls, they very quietly left the house, seeming very much dissatisfied with the result.

To prove how utterly false are the statements put forth by Mr. Rankin and his organ, we copy the following from Mr Buchanan's speech:

MR BUCHANAN was then called upon. He considered it a very distressing thing, that any had shewn the conduct in its proper light.—hear, hear. There never was such a set of lies told as had been during the election, and especially that day. It was a lie of the basest kind to affirm that the workshops of the Great Southern Railway would be on the Detroit River. Why, the contractors could not fix the location of the workshops. The shareholders would settle that, 18 months hence. A voice—Why, certainly. If the Great Western built the road the shops would probably be in Hamilton.—hear, hear. If the road should be carried through by an independent Company, the shops would probably be in Hamilton."—hear, hear.

Now at the Windsor Meeting, Mr. Rankin unequivocally declared, that all the work-shops, &c., of the Great Southern myth, were to be located at or near Windsor.

At Trudell's, he stated that he had the contracts in his pocket, and the complete control of the Southern Railway—and that after after having assigned away all his stock, and swore that he had no interest in the matter whatever—Really the audacity of this desperate man is prodigious. We must however give Rankin credit for having well played his game. Unfortunately for him, the cards (a pack of lies) were such that he could not hold a winning hand. Satisfied are we now, that all the thinking community are with us, the contradictions and deceptions have been monstrous, but the people at last see through them—the veil is torn away, and Rankin stands exposed to the public gaze, in all his naked deformity. We have before us, several sheets of the *Mercury*; we will not, and cannot notice that paper without degradation to ourselves, and injury to our cause; its transparent lies and pregnant beastiality, must and will recoil on itself.

Rankin's Consistency on the School Question.

As Rankin has attempted to gain the support of the Roman Catholic portion of the Electors of Essex, by professing to have worked for their interests, wholly and entirely in the School Question, and, as he boasts, "has worked to the utmost of his ability for the Catholic interest," we now propose to prove to that portion of the community, that all his professions in this respect are as false as the generality of his assertions, and that many of his actions prove them to be so

The best proof that we can produce, is, his votes in the Legislature Assembly, when *Rankin voted side by side with George Brown* upon the School Question, and it is only necessary to mention Rankin's name in Committee with Brown's, to prove that he was not acting the part of a friend to the *Roman Catholic*, when he voted upon that question.

Rankin has tried his best to deceive the *Roman Catholics* and to ride into Parliament upon their backs. Will they allow themselves to be made the hobby-horse of such an individual as Rankin? We certainly think not.

We copy below from the Journals of the House, a report of the various votes upon the *Separate School Question* in which it will be seen, that Rankin on every occasion voted against the *Separate School Bill by the side of George Brown*, while he boasts and swears by all that's sacred, that he always has and always will work for them. His attempts to deceive them will be fruitless,—they must by this time have seen that Rankin only wishes to use them, while the Election lasts.

Read for yourselves.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cayley,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intitule., "An act to amend the Laws relating to Separate Schools in Upper Canada," be now read for the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be printed for the use of the members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cayley, that the Bill be read a second time tomorrow;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Hartman, That the words "Tomorrow" be left out, and the words "This day six months" inserted instead thereof;

And the question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:—And it passed in the negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

Nays—Aikins, Brown, Christie, Darche, Jean B. Dorion, Crawford, Fraser, Gamble, Hartman, Laughton, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Patrick, RANKIN, Ralph, Wright.—16.

Yeas—55.

A scribbler in the *Mercury*, has attempted to smooth over the riotous conduct of Rankin and his half dozen supporters at the Cross Meeting. The conduct of those few low-bred ruffians on that occasion, should be discountenanced by every respectable elector in the county. They are only fit to accompany their *patron*, the ex-member for Essex, who, by the way, appears most devotedly attached (and more especially at election times) to such disorderly and disreputable characters, as he then had with him.—They are certainly a most convenient set of people, for he has only to give them the *nod*, to prevent a speaker being heard when anything more *truthful* than *pleasant* is being told, which he does not wish to be heard. The only salvation now, for Rankin is, to stifle open discussion, and prevent the truth being told, and for this purpose a band of *rowdies* and *ruffians* were collected at the Cross Meeting, to prevent Mr. MacLeod from addressing the electors present. Such a *riot* was got up, that the Chairman, and the orderly and respectable portion of the meeting, left in utter disgust at the conduct of a few *drunken loafers*.

This conduct alone is sufficient to prevent all well-disposed persons from giving Rankin any support, for if he *dreads to hear the plain and simple truth*, he is certainly not the person to represent a large and enlightened county like Essex. Will the electors, we ask, vote for a man, (?) who is afraid to have his past public conduct canvassed, and would with a band of *loafers*, prevent the electors from having a *plain and undeniable* history of his Parliamentary career? we answer most empathatically, no! If such a man should become again the choice of Essex, a dark cloud will be cast over her, that will take years to disperse; it would be a disgrace, deep and lasting.

The following is the opinion of H. C. Baker, Esq., of Hamilton as expressed at a public meeting in Hamilton, a short time since, upon the subject of the Southern Railway. We find that it is not alone in Essex, that Mr. Rankin is regarded in his true colours. He is from one end of the Province to the other, held up as a subject of contempt, for his dishonesty and vile acts.

Let the Electors consider well before they send such a man to Parliament. It would be a disgrace to the County of Essex that would for long years cast a shadow over her fair fame. "But they were willing to investigate the Great Southern Railway project fully, for a more iniquitous scheme was never brought forward. Mr. Rae had stated a fact of the most damning character, *i. e.*, that Mr. Morton of Kingston, who was to take the place of the late Mr. Zimmerman on this continent, held a contract of the Southern line, in connection with the notorious Rankin. (Hear, hear.)—This fact if published throughout the country, would form one of the most damning facts connected with that nefarious scheme." (Cheers.)

☞ In the account given by Mr. Rankin's friends, of the Meeting at Trudell's, they state that, a resolution was passed, to the effect, that Mr. Rankin possessed the confidence of the Meeting—Mr. Todd, the Chairman, has taken our office, and authorized us to say, that such a resolution was never put.—As to the statement, that MacLeod ran away and left his supper unpaid for, we will let that go for what it may fetch. The effect this meeting at Trudell's had, is wonderful—a respected Magistrate of Rankin's creation, was actually carried off his legs by it, was biologized, and never came to himself until next morning, and found himself, where?—In a Stall, in a Stable, rolling amongst his congenial filth!

Rankin's Success on Sandwich Street.

Another meeting was called by the Ex-Member for Essex, on Monday last, at Bower's Tavern, on the Sandwich Street. He was there made to feel the weakness of his position in a most positive manner, for after attempting by mistatements to deceive the Electors, in a long and laboured discourse, which consisted of an extraordinary amount of praise of himself and abuse of Mr. MacLeod, which he supposed, no doubt, had the desired effect and had placed him high in their estimation. But when at the close of the meeting three Cheers were given for Mr. MacLeod, and one of the persons who was in Rankin's train, proposed a cheer for him, there was not a single individual to answer,—Rankin had not a single supporter at the meeting; not even one!!! Three *Groans* were then proposed to be given for the Ex Member, who had sold the interests of the county for the benefit of his own pocket. This was responded to, in right good earnest. Rankin was fairly *groaned* off the ground, and a more disconsolate and chop fallen individual than Arthur Rankin could not be found.

Messrs. Macdonell and Woodbridge followed the *Parliamentary Humbug*, and attended this Rankin meeting, and laid bare many of the inconsistency and dishonest transactions of the Ex-Member.

Mr. Thornton was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and at the close declared the assembly unanimously in favor of Mr. MacLeod.

This is only a begining of Rankin's unhappy career, for when he attempted the meeting at Leonard Wigle's, on the Town ship of Maidstone, on the same evening, he met with the same encouragement. He had not more than a dozen friends in a meeting of two hundred; every day his supporters are leaving him and pledging their votes to Mr. MacLeod who at least is an *honest man*, which is more than can be said of Arthur Rankin.

The reports from all parts of the Lower Townships are of the most encouraging description, MacLeod is gaining friends every day and Rankin losing them.

From the Northern Townships a friend reports that Rankin's great majorities there, are all *bosh*, that the Townships will be about equally devided.

Then we come to Sandwich where Rankin boasted of his 300 majority, we can just plainly tell him, that he will have no majority. The French Canadians are determined not to support the *man of all promises*. Each day of his career opens their eyes more to his treachery.

THE INGENUITY OF A FOX.—Mr. M. Butt Hewson, "Chief Engineer of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway," has addressed a letter to John Spencer, Esq., the President of the Road, stating "that has been, and what is intended to be done. The prospects, as may be expected, are very flattering. We quote a paragraph:—

"The reaction in the money market makes your board, I am quite aware, impartial to routine delay. But we must, after all, follow the formulary. Your the surveying gentleman in question so well deserves, would be freely bestowed on him. One word more and I have done—are you not the more astonished, when you find that the sympathies of this very Rev. Sir, are all enlisted on behalf of Mr. Rankin—a man so morally fallen, as to be looked down upon with contempt from all parts of the province? Verily this clergyman must have fallen in his own estimation, as he certainly has, in that of his parishioners.

VERITAS.

To the ELECTORS of Essex, and especially to those of the Town and Township of Sandwich:

GENTLEMEN,

Being a friend of the Great Southern Railway, and having had some experience in railway matters, I made a survey of the *works* now in progress in this town. I found that the Road was in rather a bad state and not likely to run well, as it is very *uneven*. I wish to call your attention to a few facts, which you all will admit are indisputable. Mr. Rankin was elected three years ago, to represent us in Parliament, on the Liberal Reform Ticket. That he has been *liberal* no one will deny; his first act was to increase his pay from four to six dollars per day! which is certainly a specimen of liberality; he next got the *famous* Railway charter, and after which, he comes *post haste* to Sandwich, calls the people together, and urges them to subscribe £50,000 towards building the road, which, if they did, they were all to become suddenly, rich. Fortunately for this Township, there was a certain old gentleman present, (who can see as far through a mill stone as most men,) who warned them, if they subscribed the money, that it would only find its way into the pockets of railway *sharpers*, instead of being used for the purpose for which it was intended. But, surely he was mistaken for the road is already in progress, and has reached Jessop's Hotel, where through the cunning of a certain individual, it is *raising a dust*, calculated to blind the electors. Again Rankin has dubbed the people of Sandwich a set of *niggers and Frenchmen who didn't know their own interest*; I will tell you when: Last Session of Parliament, a petition was sent up, signed by the most respectable and nearly all the inhabitants of Sandwich, praying that the Town might be incorporated, when he immediately opposed it, saying that they were so ignorant, that they could not write their own names!

Electors, will you support any person who will thus grossly insult you! do you think your interests can prosper under the hands of such a man! I think not. Let Mr. Rankin know, that you are not to be despised.

Vote for MacLeod.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM AMHERSTBURG.

Amherstburg, Dec. 23, 1857.

Mr. MacLeod very successful in Mersea at Rankin's own meeting on Monday night. Five hundred present, Five to one in MacLeod's favor. Tuesday night at School House, 8th Concession, two hundred present, resolution passed in favor of MacLeod, only three persons opposing.

WM. HEDLEY, sec.

HIP! HIP!! HURRAH!!!

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

Dear Sir,

A report has been industriously circulated, by Mr. Rankin and his party that the Great Western Company is assisting me in this election; my answer to this is, that it is an *unmitigated falsehood*, I never in my life, have spoken either directly or indirectly, nor even had any correspondence with Mr. Brydges the Managing Director of that Railway, nor with any of his employees and that I always have been opposed to the parties connected with it, as it was by the combination of Mr. Brydges Mr. Rankin and Mr. Zimmerman, that Mr. Rankin twice obstructed the building of the Southern Railway, after the contract had been let and the money paid in, and it is to this effect, that both Amhersburg and Sandwich are now without a Railway.

Mr. Rankin and those connected with him have so burthened the present charter with bribes and incumbrances, that no capitalists can be found to take hold of it. It is therefore my intention, if elected, to join with Colonel Prince in endeavoring to obtain a new charter, free from all such bribes and incumbrances.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. MACLEOD.

A Political Parson.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

DEAR SIR,

There is a certain Revd. gentleman, who seems to take the greatest interest in our political affairs; this may be seen by his attending all political meetings near by, and it is quite refreshing to observe the gleeful manner in which he rubs his, not over well-washed hands, or stamps his foot, when he thinks his pet candidate has made a hit.—Now, I for one, Mr. Editor, deprecate the interference of the clergy in secular matters, and think it most undignified to see a clergyman attending meetings that are always more or less riotous, and on the outskirts of which, profanity runs loose. I have often heard the Roman Catholic Priests accused of meddling with politics, and influencing their parishioner's votes! pray tell me what would be the consequence if Father Point were to walk into the Town Hall, or to a political meeting with his *soutane* on, or even in plain clothes, should he be known? why sir, there would be a hue and cry from one end of the Province to the other, no name could be too bad for him, and that of meddlesome priest, which the Rev. gen-

Sir,—Will you permit me, through the columns of the Herald, to place before your readers my opinion—called forth by the force of circumstances—that the present contest between the rival candidates in Essex seems to be in a strange jumble. One might suppose, from the effusions of the Rankin organ, that railroads are the only thing about which the electors of this county ought to think. From this sentiment, however, I must differ. While I appreciate Railways as a great boon to Canada, I must, as a business man, esteem the prosperity of Canadian industry as far greater. Railroads without industry would be a dead letter; for it is very clear that industry and the wealth it has created have made railroads, and not railroads industry. Therefore, I would calmly ask the Electors of Essex to consider, in the present strife—to decide for them selves, apart from the excitement created by the appeals about railroads. The question will then narrow itself into a point, viz., whether has Mr. MacLeod or Mr. Rankin taken the broadest view of the real interests of Canada? for we all may be perfectly sure that measures which will benefit the whole country will benefit Windsor. Its position will command it. Although Mr. MacLeod is striving to secure the building of the Southern Railway to have a terminus at Amherstburg, yet his views about the general interests of the county, and especially his earnest wish to encourage the industry of the country, as expressed in his speech in the Town Hall at Windsor, are so clear and so forcible that they deserve the serious consideration of every working man, and more, the warm support of every business man; and I believe he will be supported in these views by nine tenths of the business men in Canada.

You have, Mr. Editor, repeatedly called the attention of your readers to the importance of having a reform in the laws that govern our money, and find such a confirmation of your views in Mr. MacLeod's speech, that I think every man who wishes well to himself or country, must feel it a duty he owes to his children to support that gentleman. What Mr. Rankin's views about these matters are I cannot say, for he has never furnished the people with any. From his position, I should suppose he would be averse to any measure which would alter the present state of things, as it is likely he can best benefit himself as things are. I have been reading both the Herald and Mercury, and I cannot see any information that is to be obtained of Mr Rankin's principles, which I think every elector has a right to demand. We have plenty of personal abuse of Mr. MacLeod—in short, so much of it that it is only making the wavering decide in MacLeod's favor. The sensible part of the people look beyond railroad squabbles, and are anxious to hear men's views and principles enacted that will remedy unsteady business and make work for the industrious. It may be said that on this point it matters little which man you send to Parliament, as he will only be one in the House. No doubt this is very true; but one energetic man can do a great deal provided his views are sound and he has an earnest conviction of their truth. It is the way to make him work.—Of the two candidates MacLeod has the advantage every way. He is a first-rate business man, and mixed up with the people, and is earnest withal, while Rankin is no more a business man than banks and accounts will make him, and is isolated from the combinations and wants of the people. Again I ask you to think of this subject calmly—put the railroad away and look to the country, and you will do best for our prosperity. We want men of work and plenty of business, and then you will find there will be no want of Railways. Make the country rich in work and trade, and you will then be able to build your own Railways. If you throw away your prejudices and think calmly between the candidates, I am certain, for your own interests, you will vote for Mr. MacLeod.

JUSTICE.

The following Letter will convince the public that the individual who wrote it is destitute of every feeling of honor and principle; for a man who, after writing that letter can canvass for the person he abuses in it, must be unfit for the society of any honest man, and his support must damage any cause he is associated with.

WINDSOR, 23rd Nov., 1857

JOHN MACLEOD, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—In thinking over the chance of your successfully opposing Rankin at the forthcoming Election, I perhaps spoke too despondingly; In taking a second thought of Rankin's conduct, and the *disgrace* it would be to the County to re-Elect him, I think with a good active canvass you would succeed in ousting him. Politics or political principles in this county would avail nothing, neither have many of the Electors any more confidence in you than in him, but I think it altogether likely they might be more willing to trust you who are untried, and can only be accused on suspicion, *whereas Rankin has sold himself over and over again for pecuniary motives as a member of Parliament.*

The Railway, I think, cannot be used as a question for any advantage to you or Rankin; in fact, I think the state of the money market and the low price of Railroad Stocks and Bonds ought to be fully explained, by those whose politics are Railroads. I think if you are decided in coming forward, you must do so immediately, and not leave a stone unturned to secure your Election.

The Amherstburg Committee have always done wonders in Electioneering, and they surely cannot wish a *weaker opponent than Rankin, or a man more destitute of principle.*

I am sorry my circumstances will not allow me to canvass the County for you, (although I would like a full blooded Clear Grit better,) but I find myself unable to go round the County with you, for if people do not wait for me I cannot pay ten cents on the Dollar. I will see you on Friday if all's well, and will see you at Bow.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours Truly,

(Signed.) WM. BARTLET.

Information for the People.

PARTIES DISQUALIFIED FROM SERVING AS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

No person holding any office, commission or employment (officers of the army, navy or militia excepted, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the Crown, to which any salary, fee, allowance or emolument or profit of any kind, or amount whatever is attached. No person holding or enjoying directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any third party, any contract or agreement with her Majesty or with any public officer or department, with respect to the public service of the Province, or under which any public money of the Province is to be paid for any work, matter or thing.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS

Five hundred pounds sterling over and above all incumbrances.

PARTIES DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Queen's Bench and Chancery, Local Commissioners of Bankrupts, the official Principal of the Court of Probate and Surrogates, all Recorders of Cities, all officers of the Customs, all Clerks of the Peace, Registrars, Sheriffs, Deputy-Sheriffs, Deputy-Clerks of the Crown and agents for the sale of Crown Lands, and all persons employed in the collection of any duties payable to her Majesty in the nature of excise. Any such persons voting liable to a fine of £500. Nor any person owning any of the purchase money of his freehold to the Crown.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

In all cases voters must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and subject of her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

This class of voters must have been for six months before and at the time of tendering his vote the legal and *bona fide* owner, or freeholder, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value of £50, or yearly value of £5. No person to vote as a tenant unless the lease he holds at the time was origin lly for a term of not less than one year; "And that person voting by virtue of this Act, as tenant or occupants of real property shall vote in the ward or place on which such property shall lie; and no person shall be deemed he occupant of real property unless he shall occupy the same with the consent of the Crown, or of the owners of such property, and with the intent that he shall, on the performance of certain conditions, obtain the title to, and become the owner of such property."

Wherever two or more persons or partners, joint tenants, or tenants in common, each is entitled to vote in respect to such property if the actual or yearly value of his part or share to be sufficient to entitle a vote if he held such share respectively.

No person deemed the occupant of lands unless he occupy with the consent of the owner, and with the intent of becoming the owner or proprietor, on the performance of certain conditions.

No person to vote as owner, or tenant, or occupant, of lands on which any instalment, of purchase money, or any rent, or other sum of money is overdue to the Crown, and unpaid; or as owner, tenant or occupant of the property belonging to the Crown, without authority.

The electors shall vote at the polling place in the township or ward where the property shall lie upon which they claim the right of voting.

A person may vote if the lands lie partly within one county and partly within another. If lands lie partly within one polling place and partly within another, the voter may vote in either place at his discretion.

A voter may be called upon to declare the local situation of his land verbally, by mentioning range or concession, or the names of his neighbors.

No person to vote more than once at the same election.

Two consecutive days of polling in each township or ward. Voting to commence at nine o'clock, a. m., and finish at five p. m., on the same day.

Oath of Allegiance, without other formality, may be administered by the Deputy Returning Officer, where that is only necessary to naturalize a voter.

Interpreter may be appointed, and shall take an oath—"I swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully translate such oath, declaration, affirmation, questions and answers as the Deputy Returning Officer shall require me to translate at this election. So help me God."

Voters may be required to take oath or affirmation. No. 3, in addition to any other oath that he may be legally required to take such as, that he believes himself to be of the full age of 21 years, &c.

Deputy Returning Officer empowered to administer Oaths Nos. 1 and 2; but a voter taking oath of the said oaths or affirmations shall not be required to take any other oath.

Canada Directory.

Lovell's Canada Directory has been placed upon our table, and a more thorough and complete work of the kind has never been published; it contains statistical information of a most valuable description relating to every Village, Town and City, in the Province.

The work is of the largest size, containing 1544 pages; and is published by John Lovell, Esq., Montreal, at Five Dollars a vol.

The agent for this work is now travelling through this County and will supply them to subscribers.

VERY THICK BOOTS.—Frederic the Great was very fond of disputation; but as he generally terminated the discussion by collaring his antagonist and kicking his shins, few of his guests were disposed to enter into the arena against him. One day when he was more than usually disposed for an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did not venture to give his opinion on some particular question. "It is impossible, your majesty," was the reply, "to express an opinion before a sovereign who has such very strong convictions, and who *wears such very thick boots!*"

'It is very hard, my Lord,' said a convicted felon at the bar to Judge Burnet, 'to hang a poor man for stealing a horse.' You are not to be hanged sir,' answed the judge, for sterling a horse, but you are to be hanged that horses may not be stolen.

Birth.

At Amherstburg, on the 14th inst., Mrs. William Horsman of a daughter.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscribers to J. A. Ford's Raffle of Pictures are hereby informed that the same will take place at the Billiard Saloon, in Windsor, on Saturday evening 26th Dec. at 7 o'clock. A few tickets yet remain unsold, but as the Raffle will surely come off those desirous of trying their luck had better be in time. Tickets $1 00.

PROCLAMATION.

COUNTY OF ESSEX TO WIT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the Electors of the County of Essex, that in obedience to Her Majesty's *Writ* to me directed, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1857, I require the presence of the said ELECTORS at the square in front of the OLD BARRACKS in SANDWICH, in the County of Essex, on the Twenty fourth day of the month of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Legislative Assembly of this Province: and that in case a Poll shall be demanded and allowed in the manner the Law prescribed, such Poll will be opened on the Thirtieth day of the month of December inst., in the Township of Anderdon, at the School House, in the 2nd concession, in the said Township. In the Town of Amherstburg, at the Town Hall, in the said Town. In the Township of Colchester, at the Town Hall, in the said Township. In the Township of Maidstone, at the house of John Moran, 4th concession, in the said Township. In the Township of Mersea, in the Union School House, in the said Township. In the township of Malden, in the School House 4th concession, in said Township. In the Township of Rochester, at the School House in the 2nd concession, in the said Township. In the township of Sandwich, at the old Court House, in the said Township. In the Village of Windsor, at the Town Hall in the said Village. In the township of West Tilbury, at the School House near Gracey's, in the said township.

Of all which every person is hereby required to take notice, and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand this Fifteenth day of December, 1857.

JOHN McEWAN,
Returning Officer.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 23rd day, the 23rd January next—for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week each way between Chatham and Sandwich, on and from the 16th February next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback, or in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh. The computed distance between Chatham and Sandwich, is about 63 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than four miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do. To leave Chatham every Monday and Thursday —and Sandwich every Wednesday and Saturday, proceeding to Chatham and Sandwich respectively, direct;—serving the Post Offices each way, at Baston—Tilbury East—Comber—Edgeworth and Maidstone, at such hours as may be required.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded;—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chatham, Sandwich and Maidstone, and at this Office.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 2nd Dec. 1857.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday week last, between Lamed Lockhart's and Robert Anderson's in the Township of Malden, a new POCKET BOOK, containing Seventy-two Dollars in Bills, and one dollar in specie, and two receipts for Hay from Thomas Salmons.

Any person finding the same, will receive the above reward on returning it to WILLIAM MICKLE, Malden Township.

JAMES LOCKHART.
Malden Township, December 16th, 1857

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the late AWSON TOLLIVER, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned.

WILLIAM TOLLIVER,
Administrator of the late Lawson Tolliver
Sandwich, 12th December, 1857.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a first Class Certificate, requires a situation. Apply at this Office.
Sandwich, December 16th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 30th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19th Vic., chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound, under penalty, to transmit to the Receiver-General a true return, under oath, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of each Municipality, on 1st December next, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the monies belonging to the Upper Canada Municipalities' Fund, in proportion to the respective number of resident Rate-payers; and notwithstanding that Forms, &c., have been sent by Mail from this Department to all the Municipalities, many of the Clerks have neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required return on or before the 31st December next, or as soon after as practicable.

(Signed) J. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General.

"MONTREAL WITNESS,"

COMMERCIAL REVIEW, & FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published Twice a Week, for Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

VOL. XIII.

THE *Montreal Witness* was commenced 12 years ago with a view to promote the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the people of Canada, and to oppose every form of error, injustice and vice. The *Witness* is divided into the following departments:—

COMMERCIAL PRICES AND NEWS.—This department gives the essence of the News contained in the British, Canadian and American papers.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT contains, in addition to original articles, the regular and occasional correspondence of the *Witness*, and will be found to keep up with the events and topics of the day.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is felt to be of especial importance in a paper having a large circulation among traders and farmers, whose interests are affected by every change of prices or prospects. To this department is brought the experience of a life of active commercial pursuits, and an intimate knowledge both of the internal and foreign trade of Canada, together with opportunities of obtaining commercial and financial information which cannot be surpassed.

There are also departments for Mothers and children, for young Men, and for Farmers.

THE MISCELLANY consists of Poetry and Miscellaneous instructive and religious articles.

THE REVIEW is filled with reviews of, and extracts from, new books and periodicals.

THE MESSENGER DEPARTMENT contains the most interesting Missionary intelligence and the most powerful religious articles, with anecdotes, stories, and biographical sketches

We earnestly ask the support and patronage of the fathers and mothers of Canada for the *Witness*, convinced that it will much more than repay its cost in the services which it will render to them and theirs.

Besides a good local paper, which is indispensable, each family obviously needs a general paper, to supply which want the *Witness* is offered.

Letters to be addressed, [post paid] to JOHN DOUGALL, *Witness Office*, Montreal Montreal, December 1st, 1857.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction, for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th of December; and at Amherstburg, at the same hour, on Thursday the thirty-first, for the purpose of examining Teachers, and granting certificates for the ensuing year.

As certificates previously granted by the Board will be cancelled at the end of the year, it will be necessary for *all Teachers*, who may be desirous of qualifying themselves to obtain a share of the Government School Grant, to attend one or other of the said Meetings.

By order,
PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Secretary Bd. Pub. Instruction.
Sandwich, 27th Nov., 1857.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

OF THE SANDWICH STREET PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

Passed 21st November A.D. 1857.

Whereas, according to the Provisions of an "Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the Construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," it is ordered that the Directors pass a By-Law, which shall regulate the manner of voting, the place, and hour of meeting.

Be it therefore enacted by the Board of Directors of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, assembled under the authority aforesaid, that the Election of Directors for the ensuing year take place at the Old Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on MONDAY the 14th day of December 1857, at the hour of Eleven o'Clock, A. M., and that the Election be by open vote: and that each share shall entitle the holder thereof to as many votes as he has shares.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE,
Chairman.
Sandwich, 25th November, 1857.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of **Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy,** and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of **Four Millions** of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities.*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY
W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, 28th day of November inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the residence of the subscriber, on Lot No. 25, Gosfield, Western D., the following property, viz.—

6 or 7 Horses, 5 or 6 Cows, some Young Cattle, and some Sheep

The above stock is all from good Breed.

TERMS.—All sums under Ten Dollars, cash; all above that sum, one year's credit, at 6 per cent interest. Two good freehold securities required.

JACOB FOX, Sen.
Gosfield, 23rd November, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th Inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges

THOMAS JERMIN.
Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.
Malden, 25th November, 1857.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 5th day of Dec. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which, all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

Will be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will sell promptly attended to.

Sandwich. 4th November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, 23rd Oct, 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

If the work determined, that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Rosidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROSIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned.

A. DEGRAND, M. D,
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS, DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,

DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS. (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMENS CALF BOOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUNKIN SHOES, (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SEEET IRON.
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Size—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.
SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Sha
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Hedley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a limited nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $2.58.

For seven years at the same rate 2.85.
And for three years - 6.35.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, as with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON,
Sec. & Treasurer.
Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE OUSE & SHOP.

A DJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adey in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. The Shop and Bake House are now well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adey's Apothecary Hall.
Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRIST S,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those rom a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS S OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

THOMAS A. MEARS,

DEALER IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS GROCERIES, Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amhersburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

CARRIAGE AND WAGGON MAKER,

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46; with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
on Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg,
27th July 1857.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The PRESBYTERIAN MANSE," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, Kitchen and Servant Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the 5th Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.
Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

CHINA!!

EFFECT of the MONEY CRISIS!

F. WETMORE & Co., 68 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT will sell their large and splendid stock of

Crockery, China, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Ware

CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c.,

At greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH To Parties wishing to purchase any thing in this line, a rare opportunity offers to make selections.

Call at our CHINA WAREROOMS,

68 WOODWARD AVENUE,

Five Doors from Jefferson.

DETROIT, MICH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 25, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con. of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S

POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an Article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most up to date kind, got up in New York and Western styles viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.
Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE
Potterville, Colchester, Oct 15th, 1857.

Rankin Chastised!

His Railway Trickery Analized in Parliament by George Brown, M. P.

(From the Globe of June 9.)

Mr. Brown—I have merely spoken of the scheme the hon. gentlemen has before the country; and in going into it a little more fully I shall not deal in loose statements, I shall not even adopt the written evidence of other parties. I shall confine my comments strictly and exclusively to the hon. gentleman's own evidence, prepared and dictated with the greatest care and deliberation. The hon. member for Waterloo would have it appear that the Bill before the *House* is an independent scheme, framed to get quit of all the parties charged with corrupt practices But in this the case? Who was the framer of this Bill? who introduced it? who is the first member in this House to rise in its defence? Who, sir, but the hon. member for Essex? And there is this remarkable fact connected with this Bill, that the very party who thus promotes it, is the President at this moment of the very charter he asks us to repeal! We cannot look at this bill apart from the historical associations that are now unhappily attached to it; we cannot vote in favour of it without endorsing all its antecedents. A fierce battle has been waging for weeks past in our committee rooms—the eyes of our people have been steadily watching its progress—it is known that persons charged with the most corrupt proceedings are seeking to get control of the Southern Road through this charter—and if we pass it assuredly we will be held, and justly held, to have endorsed all the past proceeding of these persons, and sent them broad on society to repeat their operations. I do trust the House will never record a vote charged as it will be with inferences so lamentable—and if I can command its attention for a brief space while I lay before it a few points in the evidence of hon. member for Essex very certain am I that no such vote will be given. Mr. Rankin, Mr. Speaker, was called as a witness on behalf of his own Bill; and he begins his evidence with this statement, that in 1855, HE introduced a bill to incorporate a company called the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, that during the same session a bill was introduced "authorizing the Woodstock and Lake Erie *R*ailway and *H*arbour Campany to make extensions eastwardly to the Suspension Bridge, and westwardly to St. Thomas," and that power was given to amalgamate the said line with the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Company. Now, Sir, the House will observe that here the proceeding commenced which have eventuated in the present struggle and the bill before the House. I need hardly say, that in this bill, of 1855, Mr. Rankin duly installed himself a Corporator and Provisional Director, with coadjutors, far from opposed to the views and interests of the hon. gentleman. Well, sir, what was the next step? "In February, 1856," says Mr. Rankin, "finding that the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Company had not as yet made any exertion whatever towards obtaining subscriptions"—"I introduced a bill to amend and extend the charter of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company," by authorising among other things, "the extension of the road to the Suspension Bridge, independent of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Line.' Well, sir, he tells us this extension was not granted, and he had to fall back on the Woodstock and Lake Erie. His bill received the Royal assent on the 1st July, 1856, and on the 3rd, two days after, the hon. gentleman goes to work. Let me read from his evidence:—"I entered into a written agreement with Mr. Zimmerman, dated at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on the 3rd July, 1856, by which I agreed to unite with Mr. Zimmerman!" Now, let us see the terms of their agreement - and here is the document itself—[hear.]

"Agreement Between S. Zimmerman and A. Rankin.

"It is hereby agreed, by and between the undersigned, that they shall mutually exert themselves in endeavoring to effect amalgamation between the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, and the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, and that Arthur Rankin shall unite with Samuel Zimmerman in endeavoring to obtain the contract for building the Railway from St. Thomas to Amherstburg and Windsor, as provided by the charter of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, with the understanding, and upon the condition that the said Rankin shall be entitled to, and receive one-fourth of the profits arising from such contract; should the said Zimmerman, either in his own name only, or associated with others, succeed in obtaining the same. The said Zimmerman however, shall have the right at any time within twelve months (but not after the expiration of that period) from the date hereof, to acquire the interest of the said Rankin in the above mentioned contract, on paying him (said Rankin) the sum of twenty five thousand pounds in the following manner, that is to say: the sum of twelve thousand pounds down, and the remaining thirteen thousand pounds within one month after the day on which the Railway from St. Thomas to Amherstburg or Windsor, or any other point on the Detroit River is finished and open for traffic; Interest on the last mentioned thirteen thousand pounds shall be paid half yearly on the 1ts January and 1st July, by the said Samuel Zimmerman, to the said Rankin, till the principal is paid as above stipulated.

Signed and sealed at the Clifton House, Falls of Niagara, this third day of July, 1856

(Signed,) Samuel Zimmerman, [Seal]
" Arthur Rankin, [Seal]
Joseph A. Woodruff, Witness.

The following memorandum was given by Mr. Rankin, after Mr. Zimmerman's death:

MEMO. FOR MR. VANSITTART.

If Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Street (on behalf of Mr. Wythes) will bind themselves to carry out the arrangements entered into between Mr. Zimmerman and myself, with reference to the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway, and to *protect my interests to the full extent to which Mr. Zimmerman had agreed*, in writing over his own signature, and further, to protect the rights of all other parties, derived from the late Mr. Z., which have been reduced to writing and signed, I will at once *abandon all opposition* to their plans, and do my utmost to reconcile all conflicting interests. A. R.

This is no loose statement of the hon. gentleman's proceedings—we have every word of this under his own hand and seal—(hear, hear) and we learn that his first step, though at that very moment a provisional director of the road, though at that very moment standing in a fiduciary capacity between the stock holders and future contractors was to make a secret agreement that a certain party by his influence at the Board and in this House, should have the contract for the road; and for the exertion of that influence, he himself should have one hundred thousand dollars! (sensation.) Well, sir, the plot is laid, the plans for developing it are arranged, let us mark its progress. "On the 5th July, 1856," Mr Rankin goes on, "a meeting of the Provisional Committee was held at St. Thomas, at "which five of the members of that Com-"mittee were present. *Mr. Zimmerman* "*appeared at that meeting and proposed to* "*subscribe, in his own name, and in the names* "*of certain friends of his, for a sufficient* "*amount of stock to form the company under* "*the amended Act, on the following condi* "*tions*," and I pray the House to mark the conditions: "First, that he should be "permitted *to deposit the amount of the first* "*call upon the stock, viz: ten per cent, in the* "*Zimmerman Bank*"—in Mr. Zimmerman's own Bank—in the Bank of Mr. Rankin's secret partner—and secondly, "that after he, Mr. Zimmerman, had subscribed 'the *Provisional Committee should close the books*'" and thereby secure the contract in the hands of Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Rankin! (Loud cries of hear, hear.) There were five gentlemen present at the meeting besides the member for Essex—three of them members of this House, Mr. Southwick, Mr. Larwill and Mr. Macbeth. These gentlemen were induced by Mr. Rankin to do all this, they consented to give Mr. Zimmerman entire control of the road. Now, will any one of these gentlemen get up here now and state that Mr. Rankin then told them, or that they had the slightest suspicion that at that very moment Mr. Rankin had an agreement in his pocket from Mr. Zimmerman to share the profits of the contract, their proceedings of that day were intended to secure him? (hear hear.) No, sir; not one of them can deny they were kept in utter ignorance of this disgraceful fact. And yet, sir, the hon. member for Waterloo expects me to assist him in passing a Bill allied with transactions such as this! But, sir, let us follow up the plot. The hon. gentleman's evidence goes on to narrate that he and his brother Directors called a public meeting of the shareholders to organize the Company, to be held at Amherstburg on the 7th August, and what happened at that meeting. Up to this time, Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Rankin had it all their own way; but now Mr. Buchanan came on the field, and by subscribing books at Amherstburg claimed, like Mr. Zimmerman, to have the control of the stock. Mr. Rankin goes on: "I met Mr. Greer in the street at Amherstburg—"Mr. Greer requested me "to afford him a private interview" and I "accompanied him to an adjoining hotel, "where, IN A PRIVATE ROOM, Mr. Greer "communicated to me the fact that he had "called upon me as agent for Mr. Buchanan, "and that Mr. Buchanan was particularly "anxious that I should join his party. Now, "sir, will the *H*ouse listen to what follows: "I at once resolved to adopt such a course "with Mr. Greer *as would lead him to sup-* "*pose that for a consideration, I would con-* "*sent to act with Mr. Buchanan!*" (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Sir, I ask the *House* if they ever read anything more scandalous than this—deliberately to lead on a man to insult himself—decoy him on the offer of a bribe by the suggestion that he stood ready to be bribed? And is it to such men as this that we are to entrust the negotiation and expenditure of nine millions of dollars? But mark what follows: "I gave Mr. Greer to understand that I was desirous of putting "myself in a position to make something "out of the Railway." And again: "Mr. "Greer left me under the impression that "there would be no difficulty in arranging "with me." And this man and his nominees must have this bill, in order to stamp with disapprobation the misconduct of the Woodstock Company!—hear, hear. Sir, if there is one thing more revolting than a person in a position of trust accepting a bribe, it is the spectacle of a man willing to be supposed capable of that baseness, painting himself as open to corruption, leading on the tempter to assail his integrity, without the intent to consummate the deed! We may comprehend a man being led away by his avarice or his necessities, to accept a bribe, but who can understand the working of that man's mind who puts himself in the position of a villain without the intent to pocket the reward of his baseness! (Sensation.)

But I ask the *House* to pass with me to the next scene. "Mr. Greer again came from "*H*amilton to see me. He dwelt largely "upon the practical advantages that I might "expect to derive, and went more fully into "the pecuniary inducements, so expressing "himself without stating it in so many words, "as to lead me to suppose that *I might re-* "*alize at least* £30,000, *and that I could ob-* "*tain a cheque for* £5,000 *at once!*" Only think, Mr. Speaker, of a member of this house—a representative of the people of Canada, sitting composedly listening while a scoundrel tried to bribe him! Sir, do you comprehend the matter?—the man went there purposely to bribe a member of this house, and the *honourable* gentleman heard his proposals coolly! Nay, sir, listen to this: "I told Mr. Greer that there was an "unsettled dispute between the Great West-"ern Railway Company and myself, about "the value of a piece of property of mine, "occupied by them; *that if Mr. Buchanan*"—who had then the controul of the Great Western Railroad—*would induce the Com-* "*pany to consent to a new arbitration*, it "would remove the feeling of hostility from "my mind which rendered me averse to act-"ing with Mr. Buchanan!"—Will the house notice the infamy of this proposal. If Mr. Buchanan will defend the Great Western Railway Company, the honourable gentleman will sell him his influence over the Amherstburg Company!!—hear, hear. Was the hon. gentleman serious this time, or was he only "leading on" Greer to further attempts on his virtue? Did he mean to consummate the fraud on the Great Western, or was he only trying to satisfy Greer that he stood ready to descend to the very depths of baseness? Sir, if a member of this house can act this, and blazen it to the world with impunity—how shall we appear in the eyes of our constituents? Aye, sir, and how will we appear, if, in the face of all this, we were to forget our own and our country's honour, and to charter the very men who figure in these scenes, with new power to prey upon the public!—Cheers. But there is yet another scene. "I telegraphed to Mr. Greer" that "if he chose to come up, I would talk to him"—Mr. Greer did come up, and we had another *fruitless interview!*" Mark, Mr Speaker, the grief that this interview was "fruitless!" What sort of "fruit" did the hon. gentlemen expect?—Laughter. Was he now prepared to touch the cash, or was it only further offers or bribes, more insults he was in search of? Greer offered £30,000 last time—did he now want the offer of £50-000, without the remotest intention of accepting?—was it the height of his ambition to have the offer of a bribe, that he might boast he had refused it at future public meetings? And will the House keep this in mind, that all this while—during all these interviews, all these attempts at extracting a bribe from Mr. Buchanan to sell Mr. Zimmerman, the hon. gentleman had snugly in his pocket his secret treaty with Zimmerman for $100,000 to unite against Buchanan!—hear, hear.

But we are not done yet —let us follow the witness a little further:—"At length on the '6th of August, 1856, Mr. Buchanan him-"self, accompanied by a son of the hon. Mr. "Merritt called at my house, and after re-"maining for some time he and his friend "rose to take their departure. I accompanied "them to the door"—will the house observe the gusto with which the tale of infamy is narrated?—"I accompanied them to the door, "when Mr. Merritt walked to the road in "front of the house, and got into a coach "which was waiting, while Mr. Buchanan "lingered behind, and under the shade of "the trees in the lawn, commenced his busi-"ness proposals."—Yes, sir, under the shade of the trees Mr. Buchanan commenced to bribe the hon. member! And the hon. member sat under the shade of the trees that he might enjoy the luxury of being tampered with in the most fragrant and delightful manner that Asiatic fancy could depict!—(Laughter.) Mr. Buchanan stated—"that "he was now in a position to make me the "following distinct and positive proposals, "viz:—That if I would surrender the Stock "Book, recognise the legality of his position, "and act with him at Amherstburg on the "following day, and thus enable him to "defeat Mr. Zimmerman, he was in a posi-"tion to offer me a contract, or an interest "in a contract to be given to Mr. Vanvoor-"his and others, with a guaranteed profit to "me of £50,000" Only fancy such a picture! Mr. Buchanan, this honourable gentleman tells us, dared to come to him with the distinct intention of bribing him—dared to violate the sanctity of his roof—dared, on his own hearth floor, to offer him money to sell his trust—and the hon. member for Essex laid not violent hands on his insulter, expelled him not indignantly from his home—but led him under the fragrant shade of his vinetree, that he might fully enjoy the luxury! Was the hon member for Essex serious this time—did he mean to take the bribe, if the sum were ample and detection difficult? -or was he merely "leading on" Mr. Buchanan, like Mr. Greer, to believe him capable of any baseness? (hear hear.) Whatever the object, no bargain seems to have been struck at this interview; but we have this statement to wind up the horrid picture: —"Mr. Zimmerman, with whom I "had kept up a correspondence and invaria-"bly informed of the repeated advances "made to me," Think of that Sir!—inviting corrupt proposals, leading on the seducer, and running off to market with each new crop of "fruit!" Mr, Speaker, had not these scenes become matter of history—were they not historically connected with the Bill under discussion—believe me, I had not now dragged them into light, to the discredit of this house. But the scenes I am extracting from the evidence of the member for Essex are the consecutive events from the bill before us resulted.—hear hear.

The measure before us is the consumation of it all. But the plot proceeds. Mr. Zimmerman had one board of Directors, and contended that it was the only true Board. Mr. Buchanan had another Board, and he held it equally certain that his was alone legal. Both gentlemen sail for England to carry out their schemes on the English Exchange; both fail in their attempts; they compromise their differences—return to Canada, and lay their heads together to carry out one scheme! And what scheme was that? Why, the scheme of Mr. Buchanan—the Woodstock scheme—the scheme now in existence! (hear hear.) And what said the member for Essex to that? Why, Sir, he agreed to it; he accepted it, with all its corruption on its head; he went thoroughly with the confederation—he joined hands in the compact! (hear hear.) The hon. gentleman had his secret bond from Zimmerman in his pocket; he had one-fourth the profits, or $100,000 safely secured: and not a whisper of objection was heard from him! And what changed the picture? Let him tell it himself:—"I next "saw Mr. Zimmerman, on the morning of "the 12th March, the day on which he was "killed, when, to my surprise, he informed "me that new difficulties had arisen." Difficulties had arisen to prevent the carrying out of the scheme—*the very Woodstock scheme now so assailed*—and all Mr. Rankin's regret was that it could not be carried out quick enough! He wished to enjoy his $100,000 without an hour's delay; and the "new difficulties" filled him with alarm!—Aye, Sir, and we have indisputable evidence that, long after the commencement of the present session, the member for Essex and his friends were perfectly satisfied with the charter now in existence—with the *Woodstock* charter—that they found no fault with the route—that they were not shocked by the corrupt proceedings attached to it—but were on the contrary anxious for its success. On the 1st April, 1857, a notice was placed on our notice paper, and stood on it for weeks after, that a bill would be introduced "*to ratify and confirm the proceedings of the Provisional Directors of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Co., in certain instances, and for other purposes.*" This Bill, Sir, I am assured, was intended to legalize the arrangements for the settlement of all difficulties between the Zimmerman and Buchanan interests, and to place the *W*oodstock scheme in the best position before the public. And who Sir, think you, was the member who placed this notice on the paper—who was the member to introduce this Bill? No other, Sir, than Mr. Authur Rankin! (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Now, Sir, what turned the hon. gentleman's love into hatred? How came he, from an earnest advocate of the *Wood*stock scheme, to be the patriotic denunciator of its scandulous abuses, and the advocate of an opposition line to sweep it from existence? We have it here in the hon. gentleman's own words:—"Finding that "the executors of Mr. Zimmerman *were* "*negotiating with other parties without* "*consulting me, I at once felt relieved from* "*any obligation to them!*" (hear hear.) Yes, Sir, the executors of Mr. Zimmerman knowing nothing of the hon. gentleman's secret agreement—not believing it possible that the statutory Director and chairman of a public work could be base enough to hold a secret contract for executing that work—not believing that a representative of the people, a member of Parliament, could forget the commonest claims of integrity—proceeded to "negotiate with other parties," and forthwith the hon. member for Essex turned patriot; he "felt relieved from any obligation."

I have quoted not the loose statements of hostile parties, but the written evidence of the hon. member for Essex himself, deliberately submitted under the advice of the hon. member for Carleton. And there are the parties, forsooth, who now ask us to repeal the Woodstock Bill as so outrageously corrupt to remain another hour on the Statute Book! These are the parties who have dared to denounce hon. gentlemen as actuated by improper motives because they hesitate to repeal a charter they themselves urged upon us but a few days ago, and transfer all its powers to their pure hands! (hear, hear.) And these, too, are the men, and this the Bill, I am told by the hon. member for Waterloo, I must support with all its iniquity, because he and others are interested in its passage and we have acted together as political allies! Sir, rather than give such a vote—rather far rather, would I quit this House to-night, and never enter it again. (Loud cheers.) I read again from Mr. Rankin's evidence: "Mr Vansittart of Woodstock called upon me, and volunteered his services with a view to effecting a satisfactory arrangement between myself and the Buchanan party . . . . I at once saw through the real character of the man, and decided how to treat him. I accordingly began by telling him that before he could reasonably expect me to promise him any particular amount for his services," leading him too, on—more bribes wanted!"—"*desiring still further to draw him out*, I gave him the memorandum which he has since published, and by way of encouraging him to renewed exertions, **I told him if he could get the parties he was negociating with to pay me £50 000 for my interest in the contract, I would allow him £10,000 for his trouble."** (Cries of Shame.) Will the House observe that it was not Mr. Vansittart who made this proposal, but the hon gentleman himself, and that he sent Mr. Vansittart with a written proposition to get the other parties to agree to it. True, Sir, he may say again that he but wished to draw them out; that he did not make the proposal with any idea of pocketing the plunder. I care not on which horn of the dilemma the hon gentleman impales himself—sincere or insincere, his conduct was equally disgraceful. And we have the identical document which he gave to Mr. Vansittart, with his own signature attached to it:—"If Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Street (on behalf of Mr. Wythes,) will bind themselves to carry out the arrangements entered into between Mr. Zimmerman and myself, with reference to the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway, *AND TO PROTECT MY INTEREST TO THE FULL EXTENT OF WHICH MR ZIMMERMAN HAD AGREED IN WRITING OVER HIS OWN SIGNATURE*, and further to protect the rights of all other parties derived from the late Zimmerman, which have been reduced to writing and signed, I will at once abandon all opposition to their plans, and do my utmost to reconcile all conflicting interests. A. R." What were those plans to which the hon. gentleman was to abandon all opposition? The very Bill now in operation! The *W*oodstock scheme charged with all its corruption!—The very same charter that he now tells us must be swept away as putrid in the eyes of the public! But there is yet another scene put before us in this evidence. The next name mentioned as tampering with the integrity of this hon. gentleman, is the Receiver General of the Province. "The last of these offers" says Mr. Rankin, "was from the Receiver General, in a memorandum in his own writing." How did the hon. gentleman get possession of the document? It is true that he decoyed the Receiver General to his own private room? Is it true that he himself made the proposition for a settlement? Is it true that he obtained the paper under a pledge of confidence as between gentlemen? Are these things true, or are they not? The hon. Receiver General is here to answer, and I hope he will do so. But let us look to the document; here is one of its conditions: "*Mr. Rankin to have secured to him his share in the contract as agreed with Mr. Zimmerman in July*, 1856, *by Messrs. Wythes and Buchanan*." Now will the House mark that this transaction occurred but the other day—subsequent to the introduction of the Bill now before us—while the recent battle was being waged in our Committee rooms. And will any one believe that the hon. gentleman had no intention of perpetrating this fraud—that he received the Receiver General in his rooms, and cooly allowed him to offer him this bribe, without thought of accepting it, and simply to enjoy the luxury of being treated as a hireling? No one will believe it. And let me call the attention of the House to the conclusion of this evidence. The hon. gentleman was testifying to destroy the *Wood* stock scheme, and one of his strong points against it, was, that the future shareholders would be burthened with all the bribes and extravagances of its former management.—After stating the sums thus spent, he goes on, "The whole of the large sum would be drawn from the pockets of the shareholders in England, and expended as above, before a single spadeful of earth would be turned, or an hour's work done towards the building of the road." The hon. gentleman was then filled with compassion for the poor English shareholders—he could not think of their being burdened with the bribery money of the Woodstock jobbers. But how changed is he now! Both sides have made common cause against the public—they have agreed on a new division of the plunder—and they are here to-day asking us to pass this Bill, with all the bribery and corruption formally recognized and secured, that last week so excited the indignation of the hon. member for Essex! (Loud cries of hear, hear) Yes, Sir, at the very end of the fight, the very moment before bringing the Bill down here from the Railway Committee, clauses were stuck into his Bill providing for the payment of those very sums, the hon. gentleman when giving his evidence, was so fearful would be "drawn from the pockets of stockholders in England;" and he has now the assurance to ask us to accept and endorse all he condemned before the Railroad Committee as corrupt and disgraceful. (Hear hear.)

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Poulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

—o—

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c.. on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c.. and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs. will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, July. 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Office of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . I. C. Gilmor, Esq
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR.
President.

Robert Stanton,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

SUMMONS,

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8. adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,

Windsor, C. W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up. the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor

HENNELL HOUSE,
Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons
attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table
will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor
Amherstburg. June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.
Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

—ooo—

13 hours from New York or Albany; 2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, Agent.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY
HOTEL.
At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient
Maidstone Cross. September 1st, 1857.

MAPLE LEAF EXTRA.

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 28, 1857.

THE NOMINATION.

ANOTHER VICTORY GAINED.

MACLEOD TRIUMPHANT!

Over 400 Majority for MacLeod at the Nomination.

RANKIN DEMANDED A POLL!

HURRAH FOR MACLEOD!!!

On Thursday last, the day appointed for the Nomination, a large concourse of people from all parts of the County commenced to assemble at an early hour in Sandwich, to take part in the *Glorious Victory* that was to be achieved over *RANKIN, the Railway Speculator*. At about eleven o'clock a steamer load of Rankin's men landed at our dock, from Amherstburg, with some where in the neighborhood of three hundred and forty or fifty, (composed mostly of *Pensioners*—led by Major Donaldson—and *colored people*. They were met by perhaps an equal number from Sandwich and the back Townships. As the nomination was looked upon by *Rankin* as of the greatest importance, he had mustered all his forces from every part of the County, determined as he was, to gain the nomination at least, if he could not gain the election. In this, however, he was sorely disappointed, for the electors *fought shy* of the *speculating ex M. P. P.*

In half an hour after the arrival of the Rankin men, the steamers *Ploughboy* and *Windsor*, arrived from Amherstburg, crowded to their fullest capacity, and when they arrived at the dock, poured forth a living stream of respectable yeomen, the *bone* and *sinew* of the land—men who were not forced by a *stuck-up Mojor*, to attend the nomination—but men who came forward to exercise their rights as *British Freemen*. These are the supporters of John MacLe.d.

We should judge that at least twelve hundred persons landed from the MacLeod boats, and were met by nearly four hundred persons from the neighborhood of Sandwich and the back Townships. They all formed in procession, and made a most formidable display of the best men in the County of Essex

On their arrival at the stand erected for the purpose, and the Sheriff having gone through the necessary formula—

Mr. Henry McKenney, of Amherstburg, proposed ARTHUR RANKIN as a fit and proper person to represent the County of Essex in the next Parliament. Mr. McKenney, we must say, adopted a very *judicious* course, and said not a word beyond the mere form of proposition, for as he could not *conscientiously* say any thing in his favor, he deemed it advisable to say nothing at all. Thus it was that Rankin was proposed, without the proposer being able to mention one single redeeming quality in his favor. He was seconded by Messrs. Marentette and O'Connor. The former, regretted that his party would be beaten at the nomination—he at least had the honesty to admit the truth, &c., &c. The latter whose vanity had to be gratified, was permitted to reap the honor of being the other seconder. He felt proud of having the honor of seconding his *dearest friend Arthur* who was co-laborer with him in many a nice lot of *little jobs*, such as that of Ouellette's Farm, (upon which, by the way, *we are informed, Rankin intends to qualify, if elected*) A feeble attempt was then made to say something in favor of his *friend*, [now patronizing!] but it being all up-hill work, was found both severe to himself and tedious to the assembly. A few hats were thrown into the air, and a little screeching and yelling followed. Two or three of the pensioners, at a wink from their Major, stood upon their *heads*, from excessive enthusiasm in the cause. A few of Rankin's *colored friends* attempted a break down, when the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne" This scene was quite amusing, with black and white mixed up in general confusion.

Rankin, be it remembered has never dared to put forth an address to the electors, containing the principles which he intended to advocate,—this he could not do, as there is little principle left in him—nor was one word said by either his Mover or Seconders about what measures he intended to advocate if elected. This was no doubt a matter of policy, for he felt that the more he said, the nearer would the net be drawn upon him; he dared not speak upon upon the *School Question*, for he has already deceived the *French Canadians*,—having once broken faith with them, it would be a dangerous question to touch upon;—Representation according to Population, he dared not disturb, for he is bound neck and heels, to oppose it.—Upon the Seat of Government Question, his mind is quite composed,—Upon the Question of uniting the British North American Provinces into one, he once introduced a series of *high toned* resolutions into Parliament upon the subject, but his mind being too contracted to deal with a subject of such vast importance, they were left through a whole Session, without once being brought before the House, for if he had, his ignorance and lack of ability, would have made him supremely ridiculous. Thus for effect, he placed upon the *orders of the day*, a question, which he had not the ability to carry out.

The next Candidate proposed was John MacLeod, and Mr. Thomas Paxton in doing so, referred to the parliamentary career of the late Member, in an able and straightforward speech. He referred to the Railway Excitement which Mr. Rankin had got up for election purposes, and proved their many statements which had been made about the immediate construction of the road, were all else; that the money market at the present time was not in a position to admit of any great work being undertaken, and more particularly under the direction of Mr. Rankin.

In refering to Major Donaldson and his band of Pensioners, he said that it was the privilege of every British freeman to use the franchise with the utmost freedom, and they would not allow Mr. Rankin to take possession of the polls at the point of the bayonet We regret that we are not able to report his speech fully, as many points were touched upon that were particulary pertinent.

Mr. Caron then seconded the nomination in an eloquent speech in French. He appeared to touch the feelings of the French Canadians, in a particularly happy manner. He also referred to the two *imported sputterers* brought into the County by Rankin, to patch up his broken down cause, and to try and lead away, by all sorts of subterfuge, the honest Canadian—this, he said, should open their eyes to Rankin's misconduct, for if he had, while in Parliament, acted honestly, there would have been no necessity for Government Clerks being brought all the way from Toronto, to mislead them

There being no other Candidate to propose, the Sheriff called for a division, those in favor of Rankin, to stand on the left, and those for Mr. MacLeod, on the right. After the parties had divided, it was apparent to all that there was a very large majority for Mr. MacLeod, and the Sheriff accordingly declared him elected. Mr. Rankin then demanded a poll, which was granted, and the returning officer appointed the thirty-first day of December next, as the first day of polling, and the second day of January as the second day.

When the sheriff declared Mr. MacLeod Elected, there arose a cheer from the assembled multitude, that was quiet deafening, the whole mass of the MacLeod supporters who were at the least calculation; three-fourths of all those assembled, made the *welkin* ring again with their enthusiastic shouts, again and again was the cheer continued, by the fifteen hundred supporters of MacLeod who represent the inteligence, and respectibly of the County of Essex.

An attempt was then made to get up a cheer for Rankin, the Defeated Candidate but alas! what a farce; It was highly amusing to view the grim visages of his few supporters become suddenly elongated to beyond their usual length. They knew it was a bitter pill—but it had to be swallowed, and many a wry face could be seen in his *mixed* crowd of followers.

Mr. Rankin came forward to speak to the multitude, but there did not appear any disposition to listen to him.

Mr. MacLeod finding that no opportunity would be afforded the candidates to address the electors, left the stand, and was triumphantly carried to the Hennell House, followed by the immense crowd of his supporters; he then addressed them for over an hour in a truly eloquent speech.

Everything passed off quietly until late in the afternoon, when a few fights took place. Among the number we must not pass over two or three, that were of a most shameful nature, and are only in keeping with the majority of the Rankin followers, and cannot be surpassed in cowardice and brutality. A fight commenced between two or three parties, when Mr. Baptiste Gautier while down, was kicked just over the eye, by a ruffian, by the name of Finn, a Rankinite, and received a most severe injury, and we fear may affect the sight of one of his eyes.

Another was an assault made upon Mr. John McKee, a most respectable farmer of this Township; he had got into an altercation with some parties, when John O'CONNOR, the *seconder* of Authur Rankin stole up behind him, and without any provocation whatever, inflicted a severe wound upon McKee's head, with a heavy cane, This is certainly one of the most dastardly assaults that we ever heard of.—McKee's head was badly cut, though fortunately the wound was not serious.

The other was an assault made upon a person from one of the lower Townships, whose name we did not hear, was walking quietly along the street, when three or four Rankinites set upon him in a most ruffianly manner.

We have great satisfaction in saying that every fight that was got up, was through the disorderly conduct of some of the Rankin party.

Among the casualties of the day, we may as well here mention the fall of *Arthur Rankin*, late Member for Essex. He fell from his seat in Parliament, and appears to be greatly injured in person and character, and is, we regret to say, not likely to recover.

The Last Speech AND DYING CONFESSION OF ARTHUR RANKIN,

Late Member for Essex, the Railway Criminal and Traitor to his Constituents, who was tried by a Jury of the Electors of Essex, found Guilty and Politically Executed by the High-Sheriff, as Returning Officer, in front of the Old Barracks, in Sandwich, on the 24th day of December, 1857.

Great preparations were made, and the scene was enabled in thousands, to witness it's execution.

Mr. Rankin, with considerable reluctance, ascended the scaffold which had been erected, and begged that, before his just sentence was carried into effect, he might be allowed to say a few words to the people he had so cruelly wronged. Permission being granted, he began by saying, "While I was your member I always tried to define my position; but never succeeded till this moment, when my humiliation is patent to every one. I hope the people now listening to me will take warning by my sad fate In my youth I had no fixed principles, and when discharged from the volunteers, after the rebellion, instead of returning to the respectable profession of surveyor which I had partly learned, I turned showman and took to England a few half starved, painted Ojibbeway Indians and exhibited them at a shilling a sight. One thing connected with that affair weighs on my mind; and that is the treachery and deceit I practised on poor Mrs Cadotte. She was a fine, young, romantic English girl, and in going from my description that Cadotte (who was a brutal, drunken, half breed Indian) was really an Indian prince, she was persuaded to marry him. I per suited her in this, thinking she would add eclat to my show; but, when I discovered her pure English mind revolted at the idea of exhibiting herself I persecuted her. Many of you may remember that Blackwood's magazine gave me a severe castigation for my conduct, and gave me a name which has stuck to me ever since— *Rankin the showman*.' The poor girl came to this country with her miserable husband, and ultimately died of a broken heart, from illusage and neglect, while I, who had made money out of the transactions, never lent her a helping hand. The conduct of mine now weighs heavy upon my repentant soul, and I trust that their fathers and mothers who now listen to me, will pray for me. I need it much, but I fear they never will, as I only know I could have done the same to their daughters to serve my unworthy objects. The poor Indians had a great many presents made them, which I, of course, bought from them for a song. They were in my power, and what did they know about the value of these things! I bartered them for some jewelry and plates, silver ware, and when I returned to this country, I opened house and turned my parlor into a show room, and exhibited my wealth, in these trinkets, to the admiring gaze of the rustics of this county, and added vastly to my reputation as a rich man. That was my first false step, and it laid the foundation for the arrogance and self-conceit which has, as you all know, distinguished me ever since. I then got hold (by very unworthy means, as some of my supporters know) of some mining ground, on Lake Huron, an I started the Bruce Mines Company. I might have done well, but I cheated my partners in that concern, and after forcing the stock to a high price, I sold out and have caused the ruin of hundreds, and given thereby cause to widows and orphans to curse the day I was born. What cared I then? I made money, which was necessary to uphold my consequent importance. A certain place began to talk of me as a "smart man" and I basked loudly of "Honor," "Honesty," "Integrity of purpose," &c., which, as you all know, was humbug

"I next thought of getting into Parliament, and found it necessary to link myself with Dan O'Connor a petti-fogging attorney in Windsor, a person whose reputation and forbidding countenance is a true index to the qualities of his mind. I would have recoiled from association with such a man but I was led to believe he had some influence in the townships of Sandwich and Malden. That association has proved fatal to me, for he has an itching palm. He has led me into many disgraceful transactions and always secured the Lion's share.

"I had to leave for Detroit once, for being engaged in a conspiracy to cheat an honest farmer out of his farm, and at this moment a bill has been filed in chancery against both him and myself, for cheating and defrauding a respectable Canadian at Windsor, out of his farm. If that bill is followed up he will have the gown stripped off his back and a criminal action will be brought against us both. But one thing I must say for him —he has never refused to do anything I want him to, however unscrupulous.

With a high assumption of chivalry, high-mindedness, gentlemanly, conduct, &c., I succeeded in cajoling many honest farmers and tradesmen, who thought me a demi-god, and returned me to Parliament last election. That has proved my ruin, for I then gave way to my gambling propensities and evil motives, and betrayed the trust you reposed in me. Then you began to see through the thin veil I had drawn over your eyes, and that is the reason why I am now the contempt of every honest man. I thought I had discovered another Bruce Mine in the Southern Railway, and sold the interests of my constituents to one Zimmerman, for the enormous sum of *one hundred thousand dollars*. The fiend in the Evil One himself, in the person of one Buchanan, who offered me double that amount, which I would have taken and betrayed my first purchaser, but that it was not offered to me in the right shape, and I had been foolish enough to bind myself in writing to Zimmerman. Judas like, I was willing to sell every one; and, had I been in partnership with Judas, I would have sold both our master and him. You must all recollect the castigation I received in Parliament from George Brown—the worst any man ever got, and which nearly led to my being expelled from the House. Indeed, it would have done so but for one John A. Mcdonald (nearly as bad as myself, for birds of a feather flock together), who came to my rescue and called it a *grave mistake*. It was a grave mistake, for it nearly proved a political *grave*, at the time, to both him and me. Petitions were numerously signed and sent to Parliament by you to have me tried and I regretfully excluded: but I pulled them from the archives of Parliament, and now they cannot be found.

"Having failed to obtain those bribes, which would have made my fortune, I obtained the location of the Southern Bay Railway twice, although Buchanan, MacLeod and others who had $300,000 in the bank, had let the contract, and had actually commenced the works—because they would not pay me the $20,000, I demanded as a bribe.

"I stopped the works going on, by my influence as a member of Parliament, which was truly exposed before the Parliamentary committee by the evidence of the Receiver General. I feel sorry and repentant now, that I did not, for had I looked after your interests as much as I did my own, and had the cute old Yankee not after mammon not been possessed of the Southern Railway would have been built and I would have had the confidence, love and respect of the County of Essex, and the community at large, and would have been returned by you last fall to the Legislative Council; instead of which, I now stand in the ruined position of a gambler, and you now see me—the finger of scorn pointed at me, and my name a by-word in all the money marts of the world. Well did the Attorney General express it when he said my name would ruin any settlement I might be connected with. I still hoped against hope, and with the assistance of one McClenaghan, a political hack, reduced by dissipation, but who has still the gambling appetite, and who is of a kindred spirit to myself, concocted another scheme and got one Mattin, a distiller, of Kingston, to combine with us, and by one of those tricks known only to Rankin sharpers, we managed to appoint a new Board of Directors, and put in my own creatures to make you believe that I had now got possession of the Railway; but, like all other schemes conceived in treachery and fraud, the whole arrangement was illegal and we soon found it out. It was merely done as an Electioneering ruse, but it was woefully failed.

"I feel sorry for one friend of mine who, naturally, is an honest man. I was anxious to have one man of honesty to lean on, but as a general will not preserve faithful men, and will ill-off get spoiled by the contact, so in connection with friend Salter has not improved my, but injured him. I blame the gold watch I presented a member of his family for blinding his eyes. Oh! that golden calf! how it blinds people when held up before their eyes.

"My Railway dodge proved a complete failure and has made me the laughing stock of the whole county. I also hired a sort of 'Tom Carlyle' engineer, to write a letter in my "Mercury," which only made matters worse. It is unintelligible, even to the man who wrote it; but you can readily extract from it that the whole thing is a bubble and a farce.

"I give you credit for having seen through the unprincipled scheme which I invented to deceive you, and the plausible arguments I adduced. It is evident that a watchful Providence was protecting you, for I have not neglected your interests and sold myself for a consideration.

"The appropriation of £5,000 which I pretended to have got to build piers in Gosfield and Mersea, was another of my attempts at deceiving you. That money was all spent in clearing out the bar in front of one Pat Barwell, and the letters I have published lately for the purpose of securing my election, was the correspondence which took place in the spring, and was only intended as a blind.

"Although I was paid six dollars a day for my services, I have never done anything for your benefit, I did not oppose the insertion of the clause in the Great Western Railway Charter, although I was in my place in the House when it passed, and it injures the farmers along the Railway very much, for if their cattle stray within one mile, they are liable to be impounded; and if killed, their owners can get no compensation for them. I also voted sixteen millions of dollars to the Grad Trunk Railway, which has increased your taxes fifteen per cent, so that for every dollar you now spend, you only get as much as you used to get for eighty five cents."

"I voted against the Seat of Government being in Toronto, which was much against the interest of Upper Canada; and I have appointed a host of Custom House Officers along the shores of the County from Mersea to the River Thames, who receive from two hundred to five hundred dollars a year, which has to be paid out of your pockets, and who have nothing to do but go about with their hands in their pockets and help me at election time. Again, I went to Parliament pledged to support separate schools, and other measures to benefit the Catholics; but, as it suited my interest at the time, I joined George Brown in opposing these measures and voted against them a three different times, and it was only because the majority of the House was against me that they were carried; and, it almost makes me smile to see that, after all I have done, I can still get support from those I have so deceived.

"I have never scrupled to turn my coat to suit my interest. You all recollect how, when I ran as Candidate at Kent, I came out as a Clear Grit, and wrote a letter for political effect, saying, that I had discovered that the Tories in which I had been nurtured was all wrong, and that I had changed my politics. That change did not have the effect I expected, so I came back to you pretending to be a stifler Tory than ever.

"The Sheriff now warns me that the term of my political existence in this county is up. I must bid you all farewell, and I beg of you to take warning by my fate, eschew bad company, and pray that your end may not be like mine *Farewell!*"

The high-Sheriff here drew the bolt and the political remains of the late member for Essex were buried within the precints of the gaol yard, amid the sighs and sobbing of a few interested followers, headed by the political parson of Sandwich and Windsor, whose spectacles burst through excess of grief, and who chaunted the celebrated lament " All our expectations are gone,'—Ochone, oh hone!!!

Rankin's Consistency on the School Question.

As Rankin has attempted to gain the support of the Roman Catholic portion of the Electors of Essex, by professing to have worked for their interests, wholly and entirely in the School Question, and, as he has so, "has worked to the utmost of his ability for the Catholic interest," we now propose to prove to that portion of the community, that all his professions in this respect are as false as the generality of his assertions, and that many of his acts in prove them to be so

The best proof that we can produce, is, his votes in the Legislature Assembly, *when Rankin voted side by side with George Brown* upon the School Question, and it is only necessary to mention Rankin's name in Committee with Brown's, to prove that he was no acting the part of a friend to the *Roman Catholic*, when he voted upon that question.

Rankin has tried his best to deceive the *Roman Catholics* and to ride into Parliament upon their backs. Will they allow themselves to be made the hobby-horse of such an individual as Rankin? We certainly think not.

We copy below from the Journals of the House, a report of the various votes upon the *Separate School Question* in which it will be seen, that Rankin on every occasion voted against the *Separate School Bill by the side of George Brown*, while he boasts and swears by all that's sacred, that he always has and always will work for them. His attempts to deceive them will be fruitless,—they must by this time have seen that Rankin only wishes to use them, while the Election lasts.

Read for yourselves.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cayley,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intitule "An act to amend the Laws relating to Separate Schools in Upper Canada," be now read for the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be printed for the use of the members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr Cayley, that the Bill be read a second time tomorrow;

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the Question, second ed by Mr. Hartman, That the word "Tomorrow" be left out, and the words "this day six months" inserted instead thereof;

And the question being put on the Amendment; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

Yeas—Brown, Christie, Darche, Delong, Jean B, E. Dorion, Fozer, Gamble, Hartman, Lange-in, Lumsden, Macpherson, Merritt, Patrick, RANKIN, Ralph, Wright—17

Nays—61.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, that the Bill be read a second time To-morrow;

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the Question be postponed till Tuesday next, and that there be a call of the House for that day; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follows:—

Yeas—Aikins, Bellingham, Brown, Christie, Darche, Delong, De Witt, Jean B E Dorion, Antoine A.-Dorion, Fraser, Gamble, Hartman, Langevin, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Merritt, Papin, Patrick, RANKIN, Ralph, Wright,—21.

Nays—55.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow;

Mr. Rankin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Hartman, That the word "To-morrow" be left out, and the words "on Friday next" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:—And it passed in the negative.

Then the main Question being put: the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:

Nays—Aikins, Brown, Christie, Darche, Jean B. Dorion, Crawford, Fraser, Gamble, Hartman, Langevin, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Patrick, RANKIN, Ralph, Wright,—16.

Yeas—55.

Information for the People.

PARTIES DISQUALIFIED FROM SERVING AS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

No person holding any office, commission or employment (officers of the army, navy or militia excepted, permanent or temporary, a the nomination of the Crown, to which any salary, fee, allowance or emolument or profit of any kind, or amount whatever is attached. No person holding or enjoying directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any third party, any contract or agreement with her Majesty or with any public officer or department, with respect to the public service of the Province, or under which any public money of the Province is to be paid for any work, matter or thing.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS

Five hundred pounds sterling over and above all incumbrances.

PARTIES DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING.

The Chancellor and Vice Chancellor, the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Queen's Bench and County Court, all Commissioners of Bankrupts, the official Principal of the Court of Probate and Surrogates, all Registrars of the Courts, all officers of the Custom, all Clerks of the Peace, Registrars, Sheriffs Deputy Sheriffs, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and agents for the sale of Crown Lands, and all officers employed in the collection of any duties payable to her Majesty in the nature of excise. Any such persons voting liable to a fine of £200. Nor any person owning any of the purchase money of his freehold to the Crown.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

In all cases voters must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and subject of her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

This class of voters must have been for six months before and at the time of tendering his vote the legal and *bona fide* owner or freeholder, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value of £50, or yearly value of £5. No person to vote as a tenant unless the lease he holds at the time was originally for a term of not less than one year; "And that person voting by virtue of this Act, as tenants or occupants of real property shall occupy the same and which such property shall lie; and no person shall be deemed he occupant of real property unless he shall occupy the same with the consent of the Crown, or of the owners of such property, and with the intent that he shall, on the performance of certain conditions, become the owner of such property."

Wherever two or more persons or partners, join tenants, or tenants in common, each is entitled to vote in respect to such property if the actual or yearly value of his part or shares would be sufficient to entitle to a vote if he held such share respectively.

No person deemed the occupant of lands unless he occupy with the consent of the owner, and with the intent of becoming the owner or proprietor, on the performance of certain conditions.

No person to vote as owner, or tenant, or occupant, of lands on which any instalment of purchase money, or any rent, or other sum of money is overdue to the Crown, and unpaid; or as owner, tenant or occupant of the property belonging to the Crown, without authority.

The electors shall vote at the polling place in the township or ward where the property shall lie upon which they claim the right of voting.

A person may vote if the lands he partly within a county and partly within another.

If lands lie partly within one polling place and partly within another, the voter may vote in either place at his discretion.

A voter may be called upon to declare the local situation of his land verbally, by mentioning range concession, or the names of his neighbors.

No person to vote more than once at the same election.

Two deputies over days of polling in each township or ward. Voting to commence at nine o'clock, a. m. and finish at five p. m. on the same day.

Oath of Allegiance, without either formality, may be administered by the Deputy Returnin Officer, where that is only necessary to naturalize a voter.

Interpreter may be appointed, and shall take an oath—"I swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully translate such oaths, declarations, questions and answers as the Deputy Returning Officer shall require me to translate at this election. So help me God."

Voters may be required to take oath or affirmation No. 3, in addition to any other oath that he may be legally required to take such as, that he believes himself to be of the full age of 21 years, &c.

Deputy Returning Officer empowered to administer Oaths Nos. 1 and 2; but a voter taking oath of the said oaths or affirmations shall not be required to take any other oath

ALTERATION OF POLLING DAYS

PROCLAMATION.

COUNTY OF ESSEX TO WIT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the Electors of the County of Essex, that in obedience to Her Majesty's Writ to me directed, and bearing date the 28th day of November, inst, I require the presence of the said ELECTORS at the square in front of the OLD BARRACKS in SANDWICH, in the County of Essex, on the Twenty fourth day of the month of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Legislative Assembly of this Province: and that in case a Poll shall be demanded and allowed in the manner by Law prescribed, such Poll will be opened on the THIRTY FIRST day of the month of DECEMBER instant, and not on the FIRTIETH day of DECEMBER, as heretofore proclaimed, at the following places namely:

Camber inst.

In the Township of Anderdon, at the School House, in the 2nd concession, in the said Township. In the Town of Amherstburg, at the Town Hall, in the said Town. In the Township of Colchester, at the Town Hall, in the said Township. In the Township of Maidstone, at the house of John Moran, 4th concession, in the said Township. In the Township of Mersea, in the Union School House, in the said Township. In the township of Malden, in the School House 4th concession, in said Township. In the Township of Rochester, at the School House in the 2nd concession, in the said Township. In the township of Sandwich, at the old Court House, in the said Town hip. In the Village of Windsor, at the Town Hall in the said Village. In the township of West Tilbury, at the School House near Gracey's, in the said township.

Of all which every person is hereby required to take notice, and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand this 24th day of December, 1857.

JOHN McEWAN,
Returning Officer.

A CUNNING CAT.—One day the cook in a monastery, when he had laid the dinner, found one brother's meat missing. He supposed that he had miscalculated, made good the deficiency, and thought of it no more till the next day, when he had again too little at dinner time by one monk's commons. He suspected knavery and resolved to watch for the thief. On a third day he was quite sure that he had meat cut into the right number of portions, and was about to dish up, when he was called off by a ring at the outer gate. When he came back there was again a monk's allowance gone. Next day he again paid special heed to his calculations; and when he was on the point of dishing up again there was a ring at the gate to draw him from the kitchen. He went no further than the outside of the kitchen door, when he saw that the cat jumped in at the kitchen window, and was out again in an instant with a piece of meat. Another day's watching showed that it was the cat also, who, by leaping up at it, set the bell ringing with her paws; and thus having, as she supposed, put the cook out of his kitchen, had the coast clear for her own particular proceedings. The monks then settled it in conclave that the cat should be left thus to earn for the remainder of her days double rations, while they spread abroad the story of her cunning. So they obtained many visitors, who paid money for good dishes, and for which to see the little comedy; and they grew richer for the thief they had among them.—*Household Words.*

FRIENDS OF JOHN MACLEOD,

HASTE TO THE POLLS!!!

ON

THURSDAY,

THIRTY-FIRST Dec. INST.

AND

SATURDAY,

SECOND JANUARY 1858.

HURRAH FOR MACLEOD

AMHERSTBURG EXTRA.

AMHERSTBURG (CANADA WEST), DECMBER 30, 1857.

THE NOMINATION.

On Thursday last, according to proclamation, the electors of the county met in front of the Old Barracks, in Sandwich, for the purpose of nominating a Representative for this county.

It is always considered a matter of importance to gain the nomination; consequently every effort was made by the two candidates to get their supporters to the meeting. This was much easier done by Mr. Rankin than by Mr. MacLeod. Mr. R.'s supporters resided in the immediate vicinity of Sandwich, or along the line of the Great Western Railway, whereas, the southern townships, which will give MacLeod an overwhelming majority, were prevented from showing their strength, the roads being almost impassable, and, as it unfortunately happened, a gale of wind rendered it impossible for the steamer "Ploughboy" to take on board the hundreds who awaited her at Gosfield, Mersea, and Colchester. We therefore expected that if there was the least particle of truth in the assertions made by Rankin's friends, as to his strength in the northern townships, he would, under these circumstances, gain the nomination. There can be no doubt that every supporter Mr. Rankin had was at his post, and when we reached the place of meeting, we were agreeably surprised to find that we were, beyond all doubt, the strongest party; and when, shortly afterwards, a steamer arrived from Windsor with the friends of Mr. MacLeod from that place, the certainty of his election, by the largest majority ever known in the county, was at once established.

The Sheriff having read the writ, Mr. H. McKinney came forward and proposed Mr. Arthur Rankin as a fit and proper person to represent the county, and was seconded by P. Marrantette, and John O'Connor. Major Paxton then proposed John MacLeod as representative, which was seconded by Francois Caron, Esq., in a most eloquent speech; whereupon a division was called by the Returning officer, which was declared in Mr. McLeod's favor by a large majority, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers the Town of Sandwich ever heard. This victory is all the more creditable to our cause seeing that McLeod had only present on the ground men belonging to the county who had an interest in the election; whereas, it is a fact that Mr. Rankin had hired a band of colored men from Detroit who knew nothing about our interests and who only acted according to their instructions; and further, Major Donaldson, of Amherstburg, had the audacity to call out the Pensioners, aye even order the *guard* to leave their stations and go to support *Mr. Rankin*. This conduct ought to be strictly looked into and severely punished. A Government officer daring to interfere! and by the authority of his office to drag men who cannot well disobey orders (accustomed as they are to discipline), and who have no votes, who pay no taxes, and should not interfere. To drag them away from their homes to assist any Candidate, is disgraceful; and when we find a whole staff of officers of customs brought down to take part with the Government candidate, we can easily see that the interference of an unprincipled Government is active here as much as it was in Montreal where they actually attempted to buy off Darcy McGee. It is true, we can afford to laugh at all their paltry attempts. The people of Essex will no more allow themselves to be mislead now than they would at the election for the Legislative Council, when the same machinery was brought into play without effect. But we think it would be a grave mistake to pass unpunished such an insult to the electors of the county.

Before closing this article, we must allude to the manner in which Rankin's frauntic followers behaved themselves in Sandwich and Windsor after the nomination. Their rage knew no bounds, and whenever they could with safety attack any one who supported McLeod, they made a point of doing so. *Mr. John O'Connor* (remember he seconded Rankin's nomination) headed a band, and he himself committed a most dastardly assault on Mr. McKie, of Sandwich Township, striking him over the head with a stick. Thus leading a riot and exciting his infuriated followers to imitate his example. It was well for him and them that Mr. McLeod's friends were determined to conduct themselves with propriety, and it must now be apparent to the whole county that the infamous calumnies circulated in order to stamp McLeod's friends as rowdies are totally devoid of truth, and that Mr. Rankin has on his side few, except the offscourings of the county.

Rally to the Polls.

Friends of McLeod, remember the polling commences Thursday, the 31st. Come early.

MACLEOD'S TRIUMPHS!

AT

RANKIN'S MEETINGS.

Mr. Rankin having advertised to hold a series of meetings in Gosfield and Mersea, Mr. MacLeod resolved to attend those meetings for the purpose of giving the electors an opportunity of hearing Mr. R.'s explanations refuted in his presence; and, the result of those meetings has been everything Mr. MacLeod's warmest supporters could wish. Indeed, we heard one influential gentleman in Gosfield say, that if Rankin would only make one more tour, followed by MacLeod, there would not be a single vote left for our late Member.

The first of these meetings was held at Bower's, on Sandwich street, on Monday, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Thornton in the chair. Mr. MacLeod was unable to get there in time, but the meeting was addressed in his behalf by S. S. McDonell, Esq., Reeve of Windsor, Ex-Warden of the county, and by Thomas Woodbridge, Esq., Reeve of Sandwich.

It is, we presume, quite unnecessary to give Mr. Rankin's speech. It was just the same old whine about the Railway. He has nothing to say on the great leading questions of the day, and dares not refer to his conduct and votes since he went to Parliament. His speech made not the least impression on the audience. He was evidently not believed, and, at the conclusion of his speech, a vote of confidence in MacLeod, which was proposed by Mr. Woodbridge, was triumphantly carried.

The next meeting was held at Leonard Weigh's, in Mersea, on Monday evening.—There was about 500 present, and MacLeod brought such clear and convincing proofs of of the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Rankin, in the Railway transactions, and so thoroughly cleared himself from the bare-faced and malicious charges Rankin had circulated, that he carried the whole meeting with him. A resolution, in favor of MacLeod, proposed by Thomas Wyper, and seconded by F. A. Ambridge, Esq., was handed to the chairman *Charles Stewart*, an ardent supporter of Rankin, who refused to divide the meeting. The meeting, however, took the matter into their own hands and carried it by acclamation.

On Tuesday forenoon, a meeting of over 200 was held in the school house on the Eighth Concession, in Mersea, which was, if it could be possible, a greater triumph for MacLeod—only three hands were held up against the resolution in his favor.

On the same evening another meeting was held at Middleton's, with like results, (which was addressed by Mayor Paxton, and Thomas Woodbridge,) were unanimous in MacLeod's favor.

What object Rankin's miserable hireling, Wm. Bartlett, had for stating that Mersea would give a majority against MacLeod, we can scarcely conceive, as there can be no doubt that he will get as large a majority there, in proportion to the population, as in any of the southern townships.

The last meeting before the nomination took place, was in the Town Hall, in Kingsville, on Wednesday forenoon. The Hall was crowded to excess. Mr. Rankin spoke upwards of an hour, and did his best to retain the confidence of those who, in that township, have always supported him; but, when Mr. MacLeod, in a speech of an hour and a-half, exposed the whole schemes Mr. R. had been connected with, and produced the clear and incontestable proofs, Rankin's fate was sealed. When he attempted to reply, he was left to speak to bare walls, the audience having retired with MacLeod.

THE ELECTION TOUR.

The contrast between the parties who accompany Rankin in his tour, and the gentlemen who accompany Mr. MacLeod, is of itself enough to destroy all Rankin's chances of success. Only think—here is the list.—John O'Connor! Joe Mercer! Charles Eliot! Charles Askin! Marcon! William Bartlett!!! The first his lawyer, the second a lawyer's clerk, the third (Charles Eliot), is the foolish young man who, by his insolent language at the meeting at Brooker's, got the blow on the lip, which has been turned, as much as possible, into political capital, and whose *martyrdom* actually succeeded in causing a faint ray of hope to spring up in the heart of the desperate and despairing Rankin. We do feel sorry at the conduct of this young man. Since the commencement of this election, he has distinguished himself by the most contemptible conduct at every meeting, and ought to thank the man who stopped his shameful behavior, even if the means adopted was rather severe. No man of principle can hold him in estimation, who was at the Windsor meeting, and saw him stand by and hear Rankin make the mean, cowardly, brutal attack against the character of Mr. Albert Prince. Eliot, be it recollected, being Prince's partner, and always a welcome guest a Prince's fireside, to see him, we say, stand as he did, while that torrent of abuse was poured out against those to whom he is indebted for everything, without knocking down the vile calumniator—nay, actually applauding him—is of itself enough to deprive him of the respect of every honest, right thinking man: Mr. Eliot should remember that people who live in glass houses should never throw stones.

Wm. Bartlett, last on the list, is the man who wrote the letter to Mr. MacLeod, which is given elsewhere, and we cannot find words to express the contempt we feel for a character who would canvass for a man he had formed so correct an opinion of.

Is there one man among them who has any interest in the county, or who can influence a single vote in it? On the other hand, look who accompany Mr. MacLeod. S. S. McDonell, Reeve of Windsor and Ex-Warden of the county, Theodore Malotte, Reeve of Mersea for twelve years; Warden of the county; Thos. Woodbridge, Reeve of Sandwich, G. W. Leggett, Reeve of Amhertsburg, Major Paxton, Thomas Boyles, Esq., Thomas Wright, Esq., F. Caron, Esq., Albert Prince, J. G. Kolfage, Esq., and a host of others, all men of the first rank in the county, who have the interests of the county at heart, and who understand what is best for those interests.

ALARMING RIOT.

RANKIN DESPERATE.

Mr. Rankin took down to the meeting at the Town Hall, Colchester, yesterday a large force of ruffians for the purpose of attacking McLeod, and with the deliberate intention of breaking the peace. McLeod's friends were too strong for them in that township, so he contented himself with running off to Bisconnais Tavern, on the town line between Malden and Colchester, where he got every thing in readiness for a riot. His party were armed with pistols, knives and staves. Finding a strong party of McLeod's friends there and becoming desperate, he instigated an attack on them, and a fight took place. Rankin's party shot and stabbed several persons, but were driven off the ground and retreated to town where they again organized, procured additional weapons and marched to the outskirts of the town and attacked Mr. McLeod and his party as they were returning from the meeting. Knives and pistols were freely used and several parties severely injured. McLeod's party who had no arms of any kind, broke up fence-rails and used them with so much effect, that the ruffians were forced to retreat, and McLeod entered the town in triumph. Johnson, Wilson, Papps and another yellow man from Windsor led Rankin's party. Among the casualties we learn that George Gott had his head laid open by a blow aimed by Wilson at one of McLeod's party, and John Gostage was stabbed on the arm by Johnson; several others received flesh wounds from pistol shots.

This is the most daring outrage ever perpetrated in Canada, and should stamp for ever Rankin as an infamous cowardly scoundrel.

Electors, can you vote for such a man?

The Mercury.

The last number of Rankin's paper, the *Mercury*, (a paper without exception, the most blackguard ever printed in Canada) contains the greatest amount of abuse, and the greatest number of lies that could possibly be contained in the same space. Not content with lying in editorials, there are letters from various parties which are equally destitute of truth. We are not surprised to find John O'Connor, John A. Ray, M. Batt Hewson and William Bartlett lending their names to such articles. They are all known to be characters possessed of neither honor, principle, nor truth, and have earned for themselves unenviable distinction in transactions of the most discreditable kind; but we confess we were not prepared to find Paul John Salter descend from the respectability he has previously enjoyed to assist Rankin by publishing a statement he formerly made as to Mr. Kolfage having transfered his stock to Morton. Mr. Kolfage publicly, at the meeting in Sandwich, denied ever having said so. *Both Mr. Rankin and Mr. Salter know that it is not so*, that Mr. Kolfage never has transfered his stock to Morton, and, therefore, could not say so. And yet, in the face of all this, Mr. Salter, for the most contemptible purpose, repeats the statement. The very position of respectability he formerly enjoyed, only makes his present degradation the greater. He is now fitly associated with the gang of miserable hirelings employed by the most unprincipled politician Essex ever saw. We only hope that the *Mercury* has been sufficiently circulated, as it must assist McLeod's election.

Amhersturg Meeting.

In consequence of the exasperated feelings of the McLeod party at the assault committed upon them last night, the Reeve threw the responsibility of any meeting to-day upon Rankin, who did not proceed. McLeod addressed the electors and every thing passed off quietly.

A Talk about the Election.

Farmer A., (Colchester). Well, Mr. B., there's great excitement about this election, in our lower townships; what do the people in your quarter think of it? Who are you going to support?

Farmer B., (Maidstone). The folks out our way, don't take very great interest in the matter. In fact, they don't know much about the great dispute between Rankin and McLeod, on the Railway question. Neither do they know John McLeod. For my part, I am going to vote for Rankin; he gives me a very fine explanation of his conduct.

A. Have you got only his private explanation, or have you heard both sides, or examined for yourself the evidence before the Railway Committee?

B. I have only heard his own account.

A. If you have time I should like to show you that the statements he makes on the subject are false, and that not only on the Railway question, but on every other he has proved a traitor to the interests of Essex.

B. If you can do so, I will be glad to hear you. From all I have heard, McLeod is quite as much at fault on the Railway question as Rankin can be, and I never heard anything against Rankin on other subjects.

A. All the reports against McLeod are unsupported by proof; whereas, when we come to examine into his conduct, we will find good reason to believe that he has acted for the interests of the county—all the more reasonable ones seeing that his interests are the same. He has land all over the county and every improvement must benefit him; whereas, Rankin's whole interests are confined to one locality. Let us see what Rankin says for himself, in his evidence before the Corruption Committee. Here is the book (reads contract with Zimmerman). Now don't you see that Rankin has here sold himself to Zimmerman, and that without any guarantee that the road shall be built at all? The proof is that while he was to get £25,000, if the road was finished, yet, Zimmerman could get rid of this bond by paying him at any time £12,000 if it suited his purpose not to go on with it, or to carry it to some point of junction with the Great Western.

B. It does look something like it, I must confess; but then, Rankin says McLeod, Park and Wallace also sold themselves to Buchanan, and read it to me out of the book.

A. Ah! that is one of the contemptible things I find in Rankin. I have get that book also, and will show how he deceived you. He told you it was no agreement, did he not?

B. Yes.

A. Well, read for yourself. There, now don't you see that what he called an agreement was only Buchanan's evidence before the Woodstock and Lake Erie Committee, and is only what Mr. Buchanan *intended* to do. And, worse than that, you see Buchanan also meant to give Rankin himself an equal sum with the rest. Now, is that not most contemptible? We all know that Buchanan tried to cheat McLeod out of the Railway, and get back the money he had paid; and, when he entered a suit in Chancery against McLeod, would he not (if such a proof existed against McLeod) have produced it?

B. I would think so, certainly because it would have convinced every one that McLeod was selling our interests.

A. Well, if you are now convinced on that point, that is one of the charges against McLeod disposed of; and it is a sample of all the rest. Now read what the Receiver General says about Rankin obstructing the Railway.

"*Quss.* 80. When and under what circumstances did you become acquainted with the fact that Mr. Rankin claimed to be interested in the contract with the late Mr. Zimmerman; and what was the nature of such claim?—*Ans.* I think I first heard it from Mr. Rankin himself. The first knowledge I had of it, arose from my communicating to Mr. Rankin, that Mr. Buchanan, Mr. O'Keefy, representing the Municipalities, and Mr. Street, the representative of the English Contractors, all agreeing to amalgamate the three Boards of Directors, and agreeing to protect all interests of the Municipalities and the Zimmerman Estate, and the repayment of advances made on account of the Roads. Upon communicating this to Mr. Rankin, he informed me upon speaking of the contract entered into by the Amherstburgh Board and Mr. Wythes, and that the Zimmerman Estate had consented to give up their claim in that Contract, that he (Mr. Rankin) had an interest of one fourth in the Contract, but immediately wrote to the Trustees for a copy, if they had one, which I received by mail. I communicated this information to the parties concerned. The day after I received the copy, Mr. Vansittart, as the friend or Agent of Mr. Rankin, called upon me, as representing the Zimmerman Estate for the purpose, and did state the claim of Mr. Rankin, as being £50,000, which he required to be secured before any amalgamation or settlement should take place. I told Mr. Vansittart that I had a copy of the Contract, and it had a condition of only £25,000, which I would press upon the Executors and all concerned to have secured to Mr. Rankin, it being Mr. Zimmerman's agreement under his own hand. Mr. Vansittart said that Mr. Rankin claimed under some other arrangement, which would secure a further sum of $50,000 at least. I told Mr. Vansittart that it was totally out of the question. I had several other interviews with him. This claim so advanced was considered by all the parties so extravagant, that negotiations were broken off, and nothing more took place until Mr. Rankin gave notice of his Bill, which closed all chance of a settlement."

You see from that how rascally has been his course; and, further, how he tried to get Zimmerman's executors to give him £250,000 to withdraw his opposition.

There is surely enough shown you now to convince you that he has only been trying to benefit himself all through the matter, whereas McLeod, before he would allow Buchanan to have any thing to do with the road, compelled him to sign a bond pledging himself that it should be a provison, if he should even sell his interest, that whoever bought it should be bound to carry the road to Amherstburg as well as Sandwich. What more could McLeod do? Only one thing, and that he did, namely to give out the contract, and the works were actually commenced when *the member for Essex*, with the assistance of the Government, stepped in and stopped everything.

B. You show matters in a very different light from what I have before seen them, and as you show me documents for all you say, I believe you, and am now satisfied that Rankin has been false in the Railroad, and I cannot vote for him. But you said you could show me that every thing else he has done has been against our interests. If you can do that I will give my support to McLeod, provided he will go for such measures as will benefit the county.

A. I think I can satisfy you on every thing. Let us commence with his conduct on the School question. You may recollect that he pledged himself when he was last elected, to assist the Catholics in getting a law passed to allow them to have separate schools.

B. Yes, perfectly well. Indeed, it was on that ground he got the votes in our Township.

A. Well, see how he acted when the question came before the House. He joined George Brown (a Clear Grit, who is dead opposed to any favors being granted to Catholics; who would not even allow them to live in the country if he could help it) and actually voted three times against those schools. Fortunately, he and Brown were out-voted, otherwise the Catholics could not at present enjoy even the small measure of justice they have. That is the reason you find such influential Catholics as F. Caron, S. S. McDonell, and the Maisonvilles going dead against him; he broke a solemn promise and they will never trust him again.

B. This is something I never understood before, and I am glad you have pointed it out to me.

A. Well, take his next vote. When the question of where the seat of Government should be came before the House, he voted against its being in Toronto and supported its being in Quebec. Now, you must admit that he was doing as much as he could to injure not only Essex, but the whole Province of Upper Canada; and, surely, that was acting the part of a traitor to his constituents.

B. No doubt of it. I begin to think he is utterly destitute of principle.

A. The worst has yet to come. He voted for a grant of sixteen million dollars to the Grand Trunk Railway, which was just putting that amount in the hands of English contractors, who had engaged to build the Road for a certain sum, which was quite enough to build it, had the money subscribed been properly spent, and the consequence of that vote has been, that for every dollar you lay out for goods you only get eighty-five cents worth, the other fifteen cents goes to the interest on this sixteen millions we have been robbed of. Only think what immense good might have been done in this county in draining, road making, &c., if, instead of giving that to the Grand Trunk it had been divided among the counties.

B. Yes, that is true, we can scarcely make a living in our township on account of the want of drains, and have scarcely any roads.

A. Well, there is only one vote more I will show you, and that was when the Great Western Railway applied for an extension of their charter. He allowed them to insert a clause compelling farmers along its line to prevent their cattle going within one mile of the Road, under penalty of having them put in pound, and prevents any compensation being claimed from the Railway in case any cattle should be killed on the track. Now, is that not fine conduct on the part of our member? Does it not look as if he had taken a bribe from the Railway before he could possibly allow our interests to be so sacrificed?

B. Yes, it does, and the farmers out our way are very indignant at the law, but they don't know Rankin had any hand in it.

A. Well, you can tell them now.

B. I certainly will, and I think he will not get much support from them. At least, I will do what I can to prevent them.

A. Now, McLeod, in his address, distinctly promises to do what he can to secure equal rights for Catholics, as well as Protestants, which is all any true Catholic desires. Further, he will go for a reduction of taxes; he will endeavor to secure Government assistance to complete a line of Roads through our county,—especially to get the Road completed from Muidstone Cross to Amherstburg, which is very much wanted, and if Mr. Rankin had made the least effort, it could have been finished long ago; it is very much wanted.

B. Yes, I know that to my cost. I have to travel thirty miles instead of fourteen, and great inconvenience is felt by many of my neighbors who go in the summer to work in the Southern Townships.

A. On the seat of Government question, Mr. McLeod is strongly in favor of its being in Upper Canada, and he will do what he can to throw the Hudson's Bay Territory open for trade and emigration. These are the principles on which he asks our votes, and I for one will do all I can to get him elected.

B. You have thoroughly convinced me and I will go with you. It is a pity you could not go into our Township, you might convince a great many of the intelligent voters there. However, as the time is so short, I must do what I can. I was very nearly misled, but now my eyes are opened. *Three cheers for McLeod!*

What Rankin has Done for Esex

He sold the Southern Railway to Zimmerman.

He prevented McLeod from building the Railway, because he could not get £50,000 from Zimmerman's Executor.

He assisted Brydges and Zimmerman to write a letter to the English shareholders, describing the County of Essex as a swamp, and that the Railway should not go farther west than Chatham.

He voted with George Brown against equal rights being given to Catholics and Protestants, on the school question, which, had he succeeded, would have had the effect of preventing the Catholics from having schools in the Southern Townships, and the Protestants from having schools in the Northern Townships.

He supported the amendment to the Great Western Railway Charter, which prevents farmers along the line of that Railway having their cattle at large, under penalty of their being impounded.

He voted for the removal of the seat of Government to Quebec to the injury of the whole Province of Upper Canada.

He voted for a grant of sixteen millions of dollars to the grand Trunk Railway, which caused a duty of fifteen per cent. to be added on all imports.

He appointed a host of Custom House officers along the coast, at large salaries, which have to be paid out of the people's pockets.

He appointed a number of his most unprincipled supporters, magistrates, to the annoyance of the respectable portion of the community.

MACLEOD'S PRINCIPLES.

Liberal Conservatism.

Improvement of the County of Essex.

Confederation of the British Provinces.

Establishment of A Permanent Seat of Government.

Abolition of the Hudson Bay Monopoly.

Equal Rights to both Upper and Lower Canada in regard to Education.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

SIR—I observe in an Extra issued by you on Friday, an account of the manner in which Mc Leod was received at Maidstone Cross on Thursday, and where he was refused a hearing. I was present at that meeting and can corroborate the chairman's statement; but at the same time I wish to state that in my opinion the row was made by parties imported by Rankin for the purpose, headed by a few residents such as O'Conner, sen., Devlin, Lundy, McFarlane, Joe Miller from Sandwich, and last, but not least in rowdy notoriety Rankin's son "George," who you may recollect struck W. D. Baby at the meeting in Windsor, and I do not wish it to be supposed that the respectable inhabitants at the Cross in any way approved of the proceedings. Such men as the Halfords, the Cavanahs, the McCanns, were all on the side of order, and in several instances overawed the bullies Rankin had brought to the meeting. In fact, I believe that to their conduct must be attributed the fact that MacLeod and his party were not seriously injured, and that the threats made by old O'Connor the previous evening, were not carried out. Although Rankin made him a magistrate he could not make him either respectable or respected, and I feel sure that when Rankin made O'Connor, Devlin and McFarlane magistrates, he did himself a very great injury in that part of the County.

JUSTICE.

Letter from Theo. M. Kalchthaller.

AMHERSTBURG, Dec. 27, 1857.

To John McLeod, Esq.

SIR,—Having been at one time a supporter of Mr. Rankin, but having since chosen to support you, I deem it of importance to you to know that I have been called on to-day by the Grand Master of the Orange Lodge in Canada, from Toronto, who is here electioneering for Mr. Rankin. He came to me as I am still County Grand Master of the Orange Lodges in Essex, Kent and Lambton, and insisted as my superior in the order, that I should support and vote for Mr. Rankin. I refused to do so, and among other arguments he used, he said that the Governor General was an Orangeman, and the Premier, meaning Hon. J. A. McDonald, and others of the ministry were Orangemen, and as Mr. Rankin was an out and out supporter of them, that if I was a true hearted Orangeman, I ought to support and vote for Mr. Rankin. Now, I merely tell you this to show you the double game Rankin is playing. He has once played the Catholics false, and, no doubt, intends to do so again. Else, why fetch the Grand Master here all the way from Totonto? Treachery of this kind I do not like. I like an open enemy, but this kind of working I do not like, for he must either prove treacherous to the Orangemen or the Catholics. If this can do you any good, you may use it as I know you to be above any double dealing, and it is for that reason I support you.

Yours truly,

THEO. M. KALCHTHALLER.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857. NO. 45.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,

Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.

Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.

B. F. DELISLE.

Amherstburg, September 14th 1857.

MISS CRANEY,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND

CAPMAKING,

At Frisbie & Co's.,

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN D.B.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French),
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

REQUISITION

TO

J. MACLEOD, Esq.

SIR:

Having been credibly informed that the House of Assembly is on the eve of Dissolution, and having the utmost confidence in your honesty and ability to serve the County of Essex as a Member of Parliament, we request that you will allow yourself to be put in Nomination as a Candidate for our next Representative in the Provincial Legislative Assembly; and we promise you our votes, and will use all honorable means in our power to secure your Election

REQUISITION

A MONSIEUR J. MACLEOD.

AYANT reçu la nouvelle que la Chambre D'Assemblee est sur le point d'être dissoute, ayant aussi la plus grande et entière confiance en votre honêteté, et votre talent pour nous servir comme membre du Parlement pour la Comtée d'Essex, nous vous prions de permettre que vous soyez mis en nomination comme Candidat pour nous representer dans la Chambre de l'Assemble Legislative; nous vous promettons nos voix et soyez certain que nous vous servirons de tous moyens honorable pour assurer votre élection.

Albert Prince, Thomas Paxton, John G Kellogg, Thomas Salmoni, John W Ridsdale, William Bangy, John A Kane, Theo. J Park, James McIntosh, John Mahoney sen. Thomas A Wright, D McCormick, Alex. Jones, Horatio Nelson, Alex Menzies, William Hedley, Jos Carrier, Thomas McGregor, Levi Foster, J R Cochrane, Geo. Wilson, Francis Bay, Charles Goodrich, J Manta, James Kevill, John B Gronda, Beteas Menard, William McGregor, John Stokes, William Driffill, Robert Horsley, David Bruce, William Ridsdale, William G Taylor, William Roberts, C M Carpenter, Ladore Catis, A Morin, Alex. Graveline, James Fleming, David Medley, Edward Sanders, Jacque Maloch, William McGowni, Samuel Harvey, James Cousins, Patrick Mclenon, Alfred Jones, Fountain Bush, Henry Turner, David H. Smith, Luther Bush, John H Simms, Joseph Renaud, John Roberts, John Gleeson, Thomas Bradley, Thos A Mears, Antoine Bernard, Thomas H Brush, Samuel Nutson, H J Brown, L D Babcock, James Whitson, Wm Keefer, Chas. H Byron, John Pincombe, Michael Fox, R H B Elliott, Thos. Thomlinson, Gilbert Brisbois, Cornelius R Quick, Albamey Hart, Fredrick Trembley, Lawrence Coil, Vital T Lemay, Stephen Hubbard, Lewis Arbor, Daniel Gerard, Alex. Reaume, Francis Primeau, Israel Primeau, Gregoire Buffard, Henry Grenier, Francis Grondin, Oliver Grondin Jr, Joseph Ward, John B Rabideau, Gilbert Primeau, Henry Turner, Peter Jackson, James Smith, James Malony, C F Primeau, Jacques Laframboise, Solomon Fairfax, Thomas W Patterson, Samuel Taylor, Pierre Reneau, Wm Stroutz, Thomas R Noble, James Finley, James Donn, Elijah Valentine, Ryland L Reeves, William Stephens, William Mickle, John Bell, M Innes, Duncan Innes, Geo A McDonell, John W Price, Dennis Denahy, John B Girardin sen, Noiele Girardin, Abraham Smith, James Alexander, John Mickle, Lenox Thomson, Peter Mallew, John Pattyprice jr. John Coyle, Geo. Tolmie, Solomon White, Luke Warren, Simon Desilippe, Madore Martin, Peter Desilippe, Jacque Sanasack, James Dunbar, Edward Hulford, John B Manville jr. John Duncanson, Thomas Oliver, James Baker, William Charite, Henry B Cox, William Archer, James McVety, Joseph Patton, John Gordon, Charles Bennett, Wm Sims, Thos F Park, Simon Bertrand, R W Elliott, John Bray, Wm Cousins, Henry Mears, Mager Stephens, Thomas Horsman, William Horsman, Henry G West, Michael Bessel, G W Leggatt, F W Drake, John Deslile Jr, Henry Brown, Peter Logan, Thomas Bertrand, Robert Johnston, Alfred Degrand, Charles Larvery, John Hobley, John Gostage, John Smith, Andrew McKeny, Joseph Odien, Spencer Jackson, James Hackett, J B Bernard jr. Wm Gott, Samuel Hughes, Francis Cousier, Joseph Morin, Ralph Dyves, Benjamin Danuls, Fredrick Tembler sen, Joseph Charrett, R T Reynolds, H Bryant, Jacque Bernard, Thomas R Johnston, Guilbert West, John Handcock, W H Burnett, Cyriie Mercier, Louis Fromor, John Green, John Sunderland, Henry Wright J.P. Wm McGuire, John S. Ridsdale, Joseph Dubey, Mitchell Batries, J W Anderson, Jacque Reneau, Henry Middleditch, John Doll, Patrick Maldownley, Luke Gascon, Daniel Banks, Samuel French, Wesley Martin, William Morgan, Alex. Nicholson, William Morris, E. Mufford, Stroyler Taylor, John Louzar, Wm Darragh, John Grant, Patrick Gorman, James Lockman, Clabran Cobb, John Rose, Geo Davenport, Joseph Crawford, Sylvanus Moth, John Louzar, Clinton Turner, Luther Morton, William Lyons, Thomas Hopkins, E Clearbrook, Daniel Fisher, W Hawkins, E. Lovelace, Eli F Reaume, Peter Deneau, James Gibb, William Dowler, W R Lockhart, Geo Stakla, Samuel Atkins, J D G Sheply, James Lockhart, Duncan Campbell, Robert Anderson, John Anderson, Anthony Sellers, Joseph Boadwen, John Anderson, Robert Collinson, Walter Atkins, Robert Martin, John H Abel, David Isler, Peter Wright, John Brewster, John Brush, J Graveline, Wm Caswell, Simon Kemp, Jos. J B M Shepley, Geo. Helfrich, John Helfrich, Francis T. Anstey, Alex. Knapp, Ebenezor Wright, George Best, Joseph Monger, Edward Butler, John Richmond, John G Monger, Simply Sanasack, Geo McLean, C W Cornwall, Edward Green, J B Simpson, John Pattipiece sen — Simpson, John Perry, J Wally, Francis Bowis — McGroder, James Cosby, Vincin Hardy, Peter Jackson, Joshua Hunt, Jos Youngblood, Alex Callum, John McManny, Cornelius Q Quick, Asa Wilcox, Thomas Hawkins, Francis Wright, Richard Boyles, William Huchins, Dierre Langlois, Eli Bondy, Lenerd Bentener, Moses Helfrich, Charles Wright, D Brassbiegh, Samuel Isler, Phillip Terris, Jacob Fox, John Bratt, Wm McLean, John Fisher, Geo. Fulmer, Nathan Powell, Wallace Powell, Amos Rader, Thomas Gibson, G H Simpson, Levi Brooks, Thomas Baker, Andrew Murray, Vincin Hardy jr, Eldred Barrett, Harden Campbell, Spencer King, Jno Green, Robert Hardy, W Duff jr, Ed G Daff, Henry Harris, William Sanford, Peter E McDonald, Joseph Malott, James Elliott, Hugh Rothven, F A Ambridge, John Nutson, John Bailer jun, Henry P Malott, John J Fox, William Bailey, Thomas Bailey, Leonard Leo, R Fitzpatrick, senr, R Fitzpatrick, junr, A W Haynes, Wm Hartley, Samuel Harris, Peter S Malott, Wm Fox, Charles Gilboo, John Gilboo, Benjamin Rose, John Pierce, Richard Brown, Stephen Brooker, William Gariney, Alanson Elliott, Doctor McDonald, Charles Elliott, M. French, John Arner, William Brooker, Predeaux Sanford, Peter Sanford, Thomas Sanford, Alex Cascadden, David McDonald, jr, John Noble, John Bailey, sen, Edward Caldwell, Henry Ulch, Henry Young, James Ford, Francis Pulford, Adam Pulmer, William Drake, Ebenezer Prosser, William Wigle, William Woodbridge, A Woodbridge, Geo R Nevill, Stephen Thomas, John Stockwell, C R Wigle, Henry Whaley, C M Quick, T J Wilkinson, Andrew Whitesell, Charles Royall, Zenus Orton jr, Benjamin Whitesell, William Brigham, M Heatherington, Thomas Malott, William Thatcher, Ezekiah Thatcher, Michael M Wigle, Arch McIntire, James Rose, Geo H Mills, Thomas J Fox, Peter Loveless, Nelson W Brown, Jacob Wright, William Scratch, Abel Cascadden, Joseph Lamarsh, James Wigle, Jasper Golden, William Fox, Geo. J Fox, Hugh Maloney, Peter Stokes, William Talbert, Tousan Martau, Avroise Ammel sen, James Maloshe, Laurent Odette, Eli Reneau, Samuel Rufford, Inlam Paquette, Dennis Paquette — Rhene, Charles Reneau, Charles Ingram, James Martin, Geo Taylor, John Polzer, Isaac Poizer, Leonard Wigle, Ralph Foster, William Irvin, Geo. Ley, Geo. Middleton, Richard Atkinson, Ruben Bentley, Green Kirk, James Jones, R J Hackett, John Kelley, Francis Lyons, James Lyons, Henry Foster, John Royde, James M Gamby, Thomas Le'may, William R Botsford, Francis Bosdwin, Alfried Reid, Lewis Baldson, Robert McLane, Berry Murray, Jeremiah Harris, Mainchi Chavers, Elijah Theman, Walter Cowan, Charles Robertson, Donald McLeod, Robert Green, Robert Stephenson, Charles Ryall, James Johnston, Peter Benson, Elam Cameron, Louis Whitner, S B Runk, Francis Philips, Samuel Sackett, J B Rideaux, M Jusbinville, Wm Reebares, Pe. Caddarett, Pierre Deslippe, E Bause, J B Delisle jr, M Bafford, M G Dubois, Joseph Bufford, J W White, James Richard, T Parent, William Wood, John Clark, John T Townsend, William Hooper, William E Wagestaff, Thomas Wagestaff, John W Malott, Edwin Pulford, George Pierce, Thomas Dawson, Wm H Tickner, Geo. McLaskey, Michael G Fox, Ruben Bruner, Windle Malott, Charles Clark, James Cady, John W Wigle, Thomas Caldwell, H B Parsons, John Ulch, John McDonald, Geo R Bruner, Windle M Wigle, Leonard Scratch, Geo M Fox, John Heatherington, Uriah Philips, Geo Foster, William Hickmuth, James Cotthrop, William Goodwin, Theo Orton, Samuel Hickmuth, John Upper, Henry Bruner jr, Joseph H Coon, James Cullen, Joseph Crosley, John C Fox, Henry S Fox, William McQueen, Ruben Curtis, Henry Swarthman, Andrew Steel, Jackson Reeves, John Williams, Windle J Wigle, William J Malott, Jacob Amer, William Maynard, James Hatt, Robert Spencer, William Avery, Richard Crow, Samuel Pam, Thomas Wiper jr, John Plant, Joseph Hickson, Solomon Mifflin, Geo Darbyshire, Richard Darbyshire, Geo Bell, Francis Withal, Robert Dalglash, Joseph Emmison, William Thompson, Isaac Dakes, Solomon Sheply, Isaac Pyson, John W Walden, W J Smith, Simm Clark, Geo Johnston, J W Caldwell, James Wilkinson, Charles W Fox, Henry Fitzin, Elfin Shelon, Richard Holdway, Alex. Hackett, John Lowe, Jacob Thashon, John Dowler, Alex. Kersey, William Pelon, Eli Meron, Benjamin Lapecir, S B Benton, Samuel Bakea, Elex. Menzies senr, Alfred Read, S G Curgman, John Butler, John Stounce, W Edwards, John Mays, Geo Burtrane, Amos Bailey, Alex Bufford, John Minor, Isaac Fairfax, William H Foster, Kenedy McLeod, Luke Warren, John Colborne, John Buller, William Cirryman, S S Macdonell, Stephen Knight, Wm Newcombe, G Decker, J Harder, Thos Popplewell, John Meadows, Edward Hardman, O W Bannston, John Quramby, Archibald Brown, John Bowden, John Curry, W Clinton, James Forbe, R A Whyte, James Fisher, A C Sheley, Henry Bell, William Brown, H Kendy, Wm Bampton, John Barry, E'a Caddarett, Lewis Raindeau, W Reneau, Asa Wilson, David Bufford, Charles Patten, Washington Morris, Geo Leslie, Joseph Pelo, U Pelo, Charles Grondin, Louis Urgnet jun, Joseph Mahsh, Joseph Dubois sen, Wm Hunt, John Gibb, Alex Bondy sen, Moses Bingo, David Therman, J H Wilkinson, Wm Stewart, T Hill, J L Murdoch, W Hounell, Geo Vollans, E D Robinson, John Weaver, Geo Tackle, James Don, John Dall, W D Baby, M O Brien, W Johnson, Fordune Langlors, Henry Richard, Zebe Richard, Joseph Sandford, James Larks, Joseph Bondy, Joseph Dupee, Edward Dupee, Agustain Burboe, Roline Borsley, Oliver Malochie, Peter Rouele, Hilare Bondy, John B Delisle jun, J B Delisle sen, M Bufore, Israel Bodin, Asa Wilcox, J R Brush, David Bufore, Richard Veron, Chas Pafin, George Anderson, Warburton Mears, Louis Morgan, George Leslie, J B Babcock, Joseph Bouns, Michael G Wigle, J. B Deana, Wm Richards, Wm McGee jr, P Calwell, P Chevrett, J W White, H Smith, J Richards, Thos. Landon, O Caderett, Samuel Philips, M G Dube, D Dube, Jos. Bufor, Jos. Dupe, P Dislipp, John McDowell, Wm Patridge, Thos. McKee, G A Bullock, Dumas St. Louis, E Davis, Barney Odlen, Alex Green, Thos. Haley, T. N. Johnson, Wm Longland, Henry Knill, Alex Masonville, James A Ford, Thomas Chatter, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Buckner, A Wilkinson, Bushrod Taylor, Philip Stoppard, Thomas Walker, William Fisher, David Honard, William Brown, Henry Atkins, Arch. Atkins, Steven Farifex, John Sheppard, Edmund Galbraith, Dudley Poston, Richard Hall, Wiley Chavers, Reuten Strawther, Jacob Atkins, John Quickett, Patrick Warren, Luke Warren, John Colborne, John Buller, William Cirryman, S S Macdonell, Stephen Knight, Wm Newcombe, G Decker, J Harder, Thos Popplewell, John Meadows, Edward Hardman, O W Bannston, John Quramby, Archibald Brown, John Bowden, John Curry, W Clinton, James Forbe, R A Whyte, James Fisher, A C Sheley, Henry Bell, William Brown, H Kendy, Wm Bampton, John Barry, Louis Boden, Joseph Chatlett, R Botsford, G R Brush, Robert Green, Geo. Anderson, Louis Morgan, Thomas C Leslie, Peter Pelo, Louis Urguet sen, Josh Pussbett, U Denigan, Charles Dubois, Arthur Hunt, Knu Bufford, M Bradford, G Johnston, Reuben Bingo, T Sloan, John Sexton, Edward Green, Thomas Jofson, Abram Wishton, David Thirman, Bamford Tailor, Zelophead Brush, Abraham Curtis, Peter Brault, John McPherson, Samuel Droley, John Hill, Henry Prince, Thos B Leslie, Joseph Pelon, Peter Pelon, Louis Argnet sen, Chas Goudin, Joseph Bell, Louis Argnet jun, Joseph Pushill, Joseph Malott, Vital Planz, Joseph Duba sen, Chas Duba, *Wm Hunt*, James Bell, James Bartlett, James Beufor, Narcis Flamart, Daniel Lemay, Francis Bradion, George Odett, John B Fillon, Joseph Drouillard, Andrew Duncanson, Francis Lapier, *William Sellick*, Hector Vincelett, John Babcock, Lawrence Antoine, Moses Branford, Alex Thusman, Ambois Beniteau, Tuissant Martin, Charles Prince, Patrick *Warren*, Alex. Bodin, Moses Bingy, Louis Rubidau, Joseph Caderett, L Remine, E Bourse, John Delisle, L Bufore, A Hunt, John Gibb, A Buford, James Chalmers, J B Laughton, O Maisonville, Wm Brown, T W Campbell, C H St Louis, Wheeler Bush, Samuel Dowker, Thos Howe, Solomon Rice, Budrea Armstrong, James Johnston, A Ravan, S Jones, Alex Willis, John Thornton, W C Mickle, James Gott, Jacob Best, Gregoire Langlois, Paul Lasaline, Clovise Maisonville, Umbreis Daney, Wm Brown, Charles Labadie, George Labadie, Teshiak Labadie, John B Grenier, Thomas Lasham, James Graham, George Grant, G Connolly, F Newman, N J Patchings, Robt Shorland, Alexander Campbell, Walter Shorland, John Webster, Hugh McLaiden, Wm Wood, Frs Caron, Michael Nocktar, Patrick Ring, Arch Kepier, Tom Finley, W Henry, G W Glanville, Geo Duncan, J J Mojewski, B J Bloomfield, Joseph Howson, W Slattery, John Francois, George Francombe, John Egan, George Ovington, Isaac Askew, George Bell, Jas S Peacock, Alex Gray, Mark Richards, Alex Crooks, George Jones, Ben Marks, Henry Pipp, John Turk, P Hayes, Edward Ryan, Moise Langlois, Wm Wade, M Robinson, George Baker, J Brown, J W Blackader, Wm Galpin, Thomas McCaw, James Hunt, Geo Gilkes, James A Ford, John Davie, Thos Knight, Robert Peacock, P H Bradt, H Rolf, Thos Chater, John Sparks, Robt Jenkins, S Jenkins, *H* Jenkins, W Jenkins, Nelson Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, Thos Boyle, Wm Smith, David Smith, George Bullock.

REPLY

To THOMAS PAXTON, Esq.,

and upwards of One Thousand other Electors of the County.

GENTLEMEN,

Although it is much against my own inclination to enter into Public Life, I cannot refuse to comply with the request of so large and influential a body of Electors, that I should allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the Representation of this County.

At the outset, I frankly avow to you that I shall be prepared to support a liberal Conservative Government.

In the present lull in our political affairs, it is not difficult to perceive, that ere long, certain great measures, as yet indistinctly presenting themselves to our view, and of most vital importance to the future of our Country, such as the establishing of a permanent Seat of Government; the extension of the boundaries of Canada; the confederation of all the British North American Provinces; and a new organization of our Colonial Government it will exercise the Public mind. To any new Measures as they are brought forward, I shall give an earnest, liberal, and patriotic consideration.

There is one Question, however, that in my judgment, must immediately engage the attention of our Legislature, and which deeply concerns us—I mean the Question in regard to the Hudson's Bay Company. On that question I must unequivocally declare my opinion to be, that the great monopoly enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company, should be abolished, and that the vast territory under their sway, should be added to Canada, and thrown open to colonization, and the benefits of civilization.

In regard to our Educational System, I shall be ready to advocate and support a General Law conferring equal rights, and making similar provisions in respect to Separate Schools, both for Upper and Lower Canada.

In Railway Matters, I shall ever have regard to the welfare of the County at large. I am in favor of an independent line of Railway being constructed through this Peninsula, having a Terminus at Sandwich as well as at Amherstburg.

With the assurance that my best efforts will be given to promote the interests of the County, should I be elected as your Representative,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful Servant
JOHN MACLEOD.

Sandwich, December 8th, 1857.

REPONSE.

A Monsieur Paxton et à plus de mille autres Electures du Comté d'Essex,

Messieurs,

Quoi'qui soit contre mon inclination d'embrasser la vie publique, Je ne puis cependant me refuser à me rendre à la solicitation d'un si grand nombre d'Electeurs en permettant qu'on me mette en nomination comme candidat pour la representation de ce Comté

Premièrement promettez moi de vous avouer franchement que Je suis prêt à supporter un Gouvernement Conservatif mais liberal.

Vu le calme de nos affaires politiques, il n'est pas difficile d'appercevoir qu'avant longtems certaines mesures qui ne se presentent encore que bien indistinctement à notre vue, mais de la plus haute importance pour l'avenir de notre pays; tel que l'establissment d'un siége permanent du Gouvernement, l'extention de limites du Canada, la confederation de toutes les Provinces de l'Amerique Britannique du Nord, et une nouvelle organizatson de notre Gouvernement Colonial, occuperont très vivement l'esprit public.

Je donnerai à toutes mesures nouvelles ma plus serieuse considération en même tems que liberale et patriotique.

Il y a une question cependant qui, selon moi, doit immédiatement occuper l'attention de notre Législature, et qui est d'un très grand intérêt pour nous tous. Je veux parler de la question de la Baie d'Hudson. Je vous déclare ici sans aucun équivoque, que le grand monopole dont a joui jusqu'a ce jour la compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson doit être aboli, et le vaste territoire qui se trouve sous son controle soit ajouté au Canada pour être ouvert à la colonization et à la civilization.

Pour ce qui a rapport à notre système d'éducation, je suis prêt à supporter acune loi générale, qui nous donnera des droits égaux pour les écoles séparées tans pour le Haut que le Bas-Canada.

Dans les affaires de Chémins de fer je prendrai toujours en consideration le bien être du Comté en général. Je suis en faveur de la construction d'une ligne indépendente de chemin de fer à travers cette Péninsule, ayant son terminus à Sandwich aussi bien qu'à Amherstburg.

Recevez, Messieurs, l'assurance que si j'ai l'honneur d'être élu votre Representant Je ferai tout en moi pour promouvoir les interêts du Comté.

Je suis, Messieurs,
Votre fidèle et obéissant serviteur,
JOHN MACLEOD.

FRIENDS

OF

JOHN MACLEOD,

HASTE TO THE POLLS!!!

ON

THURSDAY,

THIRTY-FIRST Dec. INST.

AND

SATURDAY,

SECOND JANUARY 1858.

HURRAH FOR MACLEOD!

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 31, 1857.

THE NOMINATION.

ANOTHER VICTORY GAINED.

MACLEOD TRIUMPHANT!

Over 400 Majority for MacLeod at the Nomination.

RANKIN DEMANDED A POLL!

HURRAH FOR MACLEOD!!!

On Thursday last, the day appointed for the Nomination, a large concourse of people from all parts of the County commenced to assemble at an early hour in Sandwich, to take part in the *Glorious Victory* that was to be achieved over *RANKIN, the Railway Speculator*. At about eleven o'clock a steamer load of Rankin's men landed at our dock, from Amherstburg, with some where in the neighborhood of three hundred and forty or fifty, (composed mostly of *Pensioners*—led by Major Donaldson—and *colored people*. They were met by perhaps an equal number from Sandwich and the back Townships. As the nomination was looked upon by *Rankin* as of the greatest importance, he had mustered all his forces from every part of the County, determined as he was, to gain the nomination at least, if he could not gain the election. In this, however, he was sorely disappointed, for the electors *fought shy* of the *speculating ex M. P. P.*

In half an hour after the arrival of the Rankin men, the steamers *Ploughboy* and *Windsor*, arrived from Amherstburg, crowded to their fullest capacity, and when they arrived at the dock, poured forth a living stream of respectable yeomen, the *bone* and *sinews* of the land—men who were not forced by a *stuck up Major*, to attend the nomination—but men who came forward to exercise their rights as *British Freemen*. These are the supporters of John MacLeod.

We should judge that at least twelve hundred persons landed from the MacLeod boats, and were met by nearly four hundred persons from the neighborhood of Sandwich and the back Townships. They all formed in procession, and made a most formidable display of the best men in the County of Essex.

On their arrival at the stand erected for the purpose, and the Sheriff having gone through the necessary formula—

Mr. Henry McKenney, of Amherstburg, proposed ARTHUR RANKIN as a fit and proper person to represent the County of Essex in the next Parliament. Mr. McKenney, we must say, adopted a very *judicious* course, and said not a word beyond the mere form of proposition, for as he could not *conscientiously* say any thing in his favor, he deemed it advisable to say nothing at all. Thus it was that Rankin was proposed, without the proposer being able to mention one single redeeming quality in his favor. He was seconded by Messrs. Macintette and O'Connor. The former, regretted that his party would be beaten at the nomination—he at least had the honesty to admit the truth, &c. &c. The latter whose vanity had to be gratified, was permitted to reap the honor of being the other seconder. He felt proud of having the honor of seconding his *dearest friend Arthur* who was co-laborer with him in many a nice lot of *little jobs*, such as that of Ouellette's Farm, (upon which, by the way, *we are informed, Rankin intends to qualify, if elected.*) A feeble attempt was then made to say something in favor of his *friend*, [how patronizing!] but it being all up-hill work, was found both severe to himself and tedious to the assembly. A few hats were thrown into the air, and a little screeching and yelling followed. Two or three of the pensioners, at a wink from their Major, stood upon their *heads*, from excessive enthusiasm in the cause. A few of *Rankin's colored friends* attempted a break down, when the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne." The scene was quite amusing, with black and white mixed up in general confusion.

Rankin, be it remembered has never dared to put forth an address to the electors, containing the principles which he intended to advocate,—this he could not do, as there is little principle left in him—nor was one word said by either his Mover or Seconders about what measures he intended to advocate if elected. This was no doubt a matter of policy, for he felt that the more he said, the nearer would the net be drawn upon him; he dared not speak upon upon the *School Question*, for he has already deceived the *French Canadians*,—having once broken faith with them, it would be a dangerous question to touch upon;—Representation according to Population, he dared not disturb, for he is bound neck and heels, to oppose it.—Upon the Seat of Government Question, his mind is quite composed.—Upon the Question of uniting the British North American Provinces into one, he once introduced a series of *high-toned* resolutions into Parliament upon the subject, but his mind being too contracted to deal with a subject of such vast importance, they were left through a whole Session, without once being brought before the House, for if he had, his ignorance and lack of ability, would have made him supremely ridiculous. Thus for effect, he placed upon the *orders of the day*, a question, which he had not the ability to carry out.

The next Candidate proposed was John MacLeod, and Mr. Thomas Paxton in doing so, referred to the parliamentary career of the late Member, in an able and straightforward speech. He referred to the Railway Excitement which Mr. Rankin had got up for election purposes, and proved their many statements which had been made about the immediate construction of the road, were all false; that the money market at the present time was not in a position to admit of any great work being undertaken, and more particularly under the direction of Mr. Rankin.

In refering to Major Donaldson and his band of Pensioners, he said that it was the privilege of every British freeman to use the franchise with the utmost freedom, and they would not allow Mr. Rankin to take possession of the polls at the point of the bayonet. We regret that we are not able to report his speech fully, as many points were touched upon that were particulary pertinent.

Mr. Caron then seconded the nomination in an eloquent speech in French. He appeared to touch the feelings of the French Canadians, in a particularly happy manner. He also referred to the two *imported spouters* brought into the County, by Rankin, to patch up his broken down cause, and to try and lead away, by all sorts of subterfuge, the honest Canadian—this, he said, should open their eyes to Rankin's miss-conduct, for if he had, while in Parliament, acted honestly, there would have been no necessity for Government Clerks being brought all the way from Toronto, to mislead them.

There being no other Candidate to propose, the Sheriff called for a division, those in favor of Rankin, to stand on the left, and those for Mr. MacLeod, on the right. After the parties had divided, it was apparent to all that there was a very large majority for Mr. MacLeod, and the Sheriff accordingly declared him elected. Mr. Rankin then demanded a poll, which was granted, and the returning officer appointed the thirty-first day of December next, as the first day of polling, and the second day of January as the second day.

When the sheriff declared Mr. MacLeod Elected, there arose a cheer from the assembled multitude, that was quiet deafning. the whole mass of the MacLeod supporters, who were at the least calculation; three fourths of all those assembled, made the welkin ring again with their enthusiastic shouts, again and again was the cheer continued, by the fifteen hundred supporters of MacLeod who represent the intelligence, and respectibly of the County of Essex.

An attempt was then made to get up a cheer for Rankin, the Defeated Candidate but alas! what a failure; It was highly amusing to view the grim visages of his few supporters become suddenly elongated far beyond their usual length. They knew it was a bitter pill—but it had to be swallowed, and many a wry face could be seen in his *mixed* croud of followers.

Mr. Rankin came forward to speak to the multitude, but there did not appear any disposition to listen to him.

Mr. MacLeod finding that no opportunity would be afforded the candidates to address the electors, left the stand, and was triumphantly carried to the Hennell House, followed by the immense crowd of his supporters; he then addressed them for over an hour in a truly eloquent speech.

Everything passed off quietly until late in the afternoon, when a few fights took place. Among the number we must not pass over two or three, that were of a most shameful nature, and are only in keeping with the majority of the Rankin followers, and cannot be surpassed in cowardice and brutality. A fight commenced between two or three parties, when Mr. Baptiste Gauthier while down, was kicked just over the eye, by a ruffian, by the name of Finn, a Rankinite, and received a most severe injury, and we fear may affect the sight of one of his eyes.

Another was an assault made upon Mr. John McKee, a most respectable farmer of this Township; he had got into an altercation with some parties, when John O'CONNOR, the *accomplice* of Author Rankin stole up behind him, and without any provocation whatever, inflicted a severe wound upon McKee's head, with a heavy cane. This is certainly one of the most distinctly assaults that we ever heard of.—McKee's head was badly cut, though fortunately the wound was not serious.

The other was an assault made upon a person from one of the lower Townships, whose name we did not hear, was walking quietly along the street, when three or four Rankinites set upon him in a most ruffianly manner.

We have great satisfaction in saying that that every fight that was got up, was through the disorderly conduct of some of the Rankin party.

Among the casualties of the day, we may as well here mention the fall of *Arthur Rankin*, late Member for Essex. He fell from his seat in Parliament, and appears to be greatly injured in person and character, and is, we regret to say, not likely to recover.

The Autobiography of Arthur Rankin.

Converted Reform Candidate for Kent.

The following, which we put before our readers, will show them, the first of Mr. Rankin's political shifts; that he he been shifting ever since, is patent to every person who has not been too much disgusted to take the trouble of tracing his political career; that he will be shiftless after this Election is over, is by this time, we think pretty patent to himself. The article in question, which was copied by most of the leading journals of the day, is taken from the *Canada Oth*, and shews the opinion of the Press, about Mr. Rankin at that time.

To the Editor of the Kent Advertiser.

"DEAR SIR,—I have just read an article in the *Patriot*, for which I thank the writer, as it has induced me to do that which, perhaps, I ought to have done before, and which I have not done, only from an unwillingness to appear egotistical.

"Permit me, Mr. Editor, to give you a brief account of myself for the last fourteen years. When the rebellion broke out in 1837, I was a MERE BOY, only in my 20th year. I had been brought up in strict principles of loyalty, and without pausing one moment to reflect upon the justice of the demands of the discontented party, I volunteered my services in the support of my country; and from December, 1838 till May, 1843, I continued to serve in the Incorporated Militia of the Province. During the whole of that time (nearly six years), I, of course took no part in politics. My impression was that REFORM WAS ONLY ANOTHER WORD FOR REBELLION. From the period of the disbanding of the said Militia till the autumn of 1843, I was ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN PURSUITS WHICH LEFT ME HARDLY A MOMENTS LEISURE TO READ THE PAPERS, MUCH LESS TO STUDY POLITICS; and on the *only two* occasions in my life, viz. in 1844 and 1848, on which I have voted for a Conservative candidate; but for the last two years I have had more leisure to read, to inform myself on the political subjects than I ever had before, and have taken more pains to do so, and the consequence is, that I come to the conclusion that any man who has any real estate in the country, and who can divest himself of prejudice, must see that the PROGRESSIVE PARTY ARE THE REFORMERS; THE OBSTRUCTIVES ARE THE CONSERVATIVES. As to LOYALTY to my Sovereign, I have as much proof of that as it is in the power of man to give; but Canada is my native land, and I earnestly wish to see it prosper, and as I firmly believe (and I have come to the conclusion after much reflection,) that the views of the Reformers are better calculated to advance the interests of the country than those of the Tories, I am resolved in future to give my support to the former, and to oppose the latter. I have always been opposed to Church endowments, on religious grounds, Independent of politics altogether. I wish to see all on a perfect equality, and allowed it to stand on its own merits; and I am, and always have been, in favor of representation based on population. I wish it to be clearly understood, however, that I will never allow myself to become a partizan, merely to support a party, for what it may, of the party to which I belong; but I will give them a *uniform, steady and consistent* support on all the main questions of principle which divide the parties. Trusting you will be good enough to excuse its length, and give it a better place in your next paper, I remain, dear sir,"

Yours, very truly,
A. RANKIN.

Chatham, Sept. 16, 1851.

As this important work is not very voluminous, and as the copyright has not yet been secured, we have eagerly seized upon the opportunity of the privilege to publish it entire.

The world at large, as well as Mr. Rankin, may well thank the *Plane*, for having induced him to do that which, as he very properly observes, he ought to have done before—namely, publish his memoirs. It is really too bad that a man so eagerly sought after by individual should so long have been hidden from public ken. The excitement the work will cause in all circles, and the resentment and despair of leading publishers in London and New York, at finding the *Kent Advertiser* has stolen a march upon them by obtaining the original manuscript, may be more easily imagined than described.

We cannot but regret that the memoirs are not complete, but only reach back fourteen years; whereas, it would have been highly gratifying to learn the cradlography and childhood of this illustrious person—to watch the gradual developement of that mighty mind—the increasing and expanding corruscations of that transcendant genius.

It is also to be deplored that the memoirs are not more full; but this is owing to the author's extreme modesty, as may be readily proved by the Spartan brevity with which he dismisses all his brilliant campaigns and unexampled sufferings in the cause of his Queen: "As to loyalty to my Sovereign," he exclaims, with the lofty dignity of a Wellington, "I have given as much proof of that, *as it is in the power of man to give!*" Think how much is contained in those brief words. Men have ere now, cheerfully laid their heads on the block, without reward, amidst popular execrations, for their loyalty. A wounded gentleman has given his horse to a defeated king, and throwing himself among the pursuing foe, died rejoicing that he had helped, though but for a moment, his monarch's escape.—Think of such things, and then learn to appreciate the self sacrifice of Mr. Rankin, who has done equal, at least to all these, and yet forbears to recount his exploits!

But let us come to the principal points of Mr. Rankin's letter. His *excusing* himself for having been loyal in his younger days, is one of the most singular instances of perverted ideas we ever met with. What means he by "the justice of the demands of the discontented party! the gentleman has lately become a dealer in innuendos. Does he intend by this one that the revolt of 1837 was justifiable?

Nay, man, never hide your meaning in doubtful sentences. Look up, look up, and in the face of the world proclaim yourself what you are.

And has this new Coriolanus indeed gone over to the enemy? Have Papineau, Baby and Rankin met together—sedition and humbug kissed each other!

Oh holy Mackenzie! Father of rebels! graciously receive this penitent convert! Lount and Matthews! martyrs of treason! look benignly on your new worshipper! You unto him be imputed the crime of loyalty, but to the impressibility of extreme youth, and the errors of a perverted education.

Alas! for the fading glories of Canada loyalty!

"We've fallen upon gloomy days,
Star after star goes out."

One month we kiss Mr. Aimer O, Morton, and in the next Mr. Arthur Rankin!

Mr. Rankin says, that, up to his 26 year, he believed reform to be only another name for rebellion. Such sentiments held by a man of talent, show either enormous and wilful ignorance, or confirmed, hopeless bigotry. What could Mr. Rankin, at the age of 26, have supposed that all our laws were perfect, and would remain so through every change of circumstances, till the "crack of doom;" and that therefore no reform could be needed, and all attempts at it were rebellion! The educated man who could hold those principles, can be no loss to the party he deserts; no credit to that which may consent to enlist him.

But hear him further. From 1843 to 1848 he had not *a moment's* leisure to read the papers much less to study politics; so that it is inferred that he continued this state of mind for the whole of the abandonment, even to his thirty-first year. Were his statement consistent with fact, Mr. Rankin would be an object of pity. But even the plea of ignorance will not avail him. From the spring of 1845 to that of 1846, Mr. R *edited the Western Standard* newspaper published in Hamilton, and had no other occupation to fill his time. So much for his of "a moment's leisure to read the papers!"

As to his having always been opposed to church endowments, we are well assured that but a very short time ago he argued strongly in favor of them.

He would lead the men of Kent to believe that his conversion has been gradual since 1848. But *we know*, that not a month past, he expressed himself as a strong conservative.

Reformers of Kent, do you wish to be gulled once more? If so, elect Mr. Rankin, and we wish you joy of your new representative.

ORANGEISM!!

Amherstburg, 27. Dec. 1857.

TO JOHN MACLEOD, Esq.

SIR,—Having been at one time a supporter of Mr. Rankin, but having since chosen to support you, I deem it of importance to you to know that I have been called on to-day by the Grand Master of the Orange Lodge in Canada from Toronto, who is here electioneering for Mr. Rankin, he came to me as I am still County Grand Master of the Orange Lodges in Essex, Kent and Lambton, and insisted as my superior in the order, to give my full support and vote for Mr. Rankin. I refused to do so, and among other arguments he used, he said that the Governor General was an Orangeman, and the Premier, meaning Hon. J. A. McDonald, and others of the ministry were Orangemen, and as Mr. Rankin was an out and out supporter of them, that if I was a true hearted Orangeman, I ought to support and vote for Mr. Rankin. Now, I might tell you this to show you the double game Rankin is playing. He has once played the Catholics false and, no doubt, intends to do so again. Else, why fetch the Grand Master here all the way from Toronto? Treachery of this kind I do not like. I like an open enemy, but this kind of working I do not like, for he must either prove treacherous to the Orangemen or the Catholics. If this can do you any good, you may use it as I know you to be above any double dealing, and it is for that reason I support you.

Yours truly,
THEO. M. KALCHTHALER.

ORANGEISME!!!

Lettre de M. KALCHTHALLER, Président des Orangistes des Comtés d' Essex, Kent et Lambton.

AMHERSTBURG, le 27 Decr., 1857.

A Monsieur J. MACLEOD,

J'ai été, autrefois, supporteur de M. Rankin mais comme je me suis decidé après avoir reflechi de vous donner mon soutien, il me semble qu'il est d'importance de vous faire connaitre que j'ai reçu une visite aujourdhui du GRAND MAITRE des ORANGISTES de Canada, qui est venu de Toronto, exprès pour solliciter des voix pour Mr. Rankin. Il est venu me voir, puisque je suis encore Président des loges Orangistes des Comtés d'Essex, Kent et Lambton, et il a voulu, comme mon officier supérieur dans les rangs de l'orangisme, me faire donner ma voix et mon soutien à Mr. Rankin. J'ai refusé de faire cela. Puis, entr'autres raisonnemens dont il s'est servi, il a dit que le Gouverneur-General était Orangiste, que le chef, (Hon. J. A. McDonald,) et autres membres du Ministère étaient aussi Orangistes—et comme Mr. Rankin s'était decidé a les supporter à tort et a travers, il me fallait, comme bon Orangiste, donner ma voix et mon soutien à Rankin. Je ne vous dis ceci que pour vous faire voir la duplicité de Rankin. Il a déja trompé les Catholiques, et il est prêt à le faire le même jeu. Si ce n'était pas ainsi, pourquoi irait il chercher le GRAND MAITRE depuis Toronto? Je n'aime pas une trahison pareille Je n'ai pas peur d'un ennemi qui avance à découvert, mais je déteste de telles supercheries car il faut que Rankin se prouve frère ou ami des Orangistes ou aux Catholiques.

Si cette lettre vous pourra être utile, elle est à votre service. Je sais que vous êtes au dessus de toute duplicité, et c'est pour cela que je vous offre mon soutien.

THEO. M. KALCHTHALER.

Maintenant, Candidates, que pensez vous de la lettre Ci-dessus? N'est il pas evident que M. Rankin est un miserable outil dans les mains de vos ennemis. Je plus invétérés, dont on se sert pour vous tromper et completer votre ruine? Nouvrirez vous pas vos yeux à la lumière! Consentirez vous plus longtems à être ses dupes de même que ses victimes! La lettre ci-dessus vous fait voir assez clair que le jour que Rankin a toutes les sympathies des Orangistes, puisque le Grand Maitre de cette Association dans le Haut Canada, est aujourd'hui dans le Comté a cabaler en sa faveur.—Lisez cette lettre, méditez là sérieusement et certainement vous devez en conclure que Arthur Rankin est indigne de votre support de même que votre confiance. Un traitre, ne peut pas être l'homme qui vous convient.

The last Kick of a Dying Man.

Mr Rankin, through the columns of that *truth loving* paper, the *Mercury*, has attempted to lay the blame of his defeat, upon the Returning Officer; and in the audacity to state, that he acted with partiality, towards Mr. MacLeod at the division, when it was quite apparent to any *reasonable minded* man, that MacLeod had an overwhelming majority at the nomination. If there had been the least room for a doubt as to who in reality had the majority, Rankin then might have had some color to his assertion, but this, there was not; the majority for MacLeod was too apparent to admit of a doubt, and Rankin knows it right well.—But something must be said by this desperate man in excuse for his defeat, and this he supposed to be the only one which would receive credit abroad.

In making these assertions, the unfortunate Rankin party forget the speech of Mr. Marantette, the elaborate seconder of their nominee. Before the decision took place he said: "My friends, I see we are defeated in the nomination, but I hope we shall make up for it at the polls;"—and more than this, the irate O'Connor actually demanded a poll for Mr. Rankin, before the decision was given. Can any stronger evidence be required, that they acknowledged themselves beaten!—we think not.

A Few Words to the "Mercury."

Mr. Mercury,—I am at a loss to know from what source you have learned such a large amount of low, vulgar language—language that is not to be found, except in the lowest grades of society. You appear to be a stranger to all decency, both in word and deed; you have rendered your self so contemptible, that I would not have noticed you, had you not, in your last issue of the *Mercury*, alluded to me as a lick Spittle, who would do any dirty work *for a stipend*. Now, Sir, I hurl back the insinuation, as only applicable to yourself. You know you are a young sapling here, so I will tell you what happened before you came. Mr. Arthur Rankin, your present *master*, set up for a Member of Parliament. He (Rankin) took me round the County with him to canvass. We went in a double carriage, also a single one with friends. I had more spare cash then than I have now. So I, out of my own pocket, paid all the bills—partly to save the exposure of his treating, and partly for convenience. Of course, this cost a great deal of money; and had in a great measure to conduct the proceedings, and some [illegible] and messengers to carry bills, notify [illegible], &c. I trusted, as I hoped, to a man of honor, and advanced money to the parties, and furnished a good deal of my own story stock. Now, Sir, I assure can prove—altogether amounting to a heavy sum, which James Woodbridge, jun., the secretary of that committee, can prove; and not one shilling have I ever received, although asked by others as well as myself. *That's not half!* The very carriages that [illegible] and all his friends about the County, I with two others were sued for, and we had to pay that also. Mr. Albert Prince can prove this by the County Court records. A part of the last sum was repaid me afterwards, but the balance and all costs still remain unpaid. These matters caused hard feelings between Mr. Rankin and myself, and in order to get rid of my importunities for the large sums paid by me, there seemed to him only one way to do so, namely, to pick a quarrel with me, and get me dismissed from the Commission of the Peace; and now, because I won't support him, he says you, Mr. Mercury, to chastise me, but it will all fall on his own head, this side of Parliament. That is one stipend. I have one more left, which I will tell you, if you will stop lying for Rankin. But get your pay first.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE.

Sandwich, December 26th, 1857.

We have received this day by telegraph another proof of the cowardice and ruffianism of Rankin's party. Read this.

By *Telegraph*.—Rankin's Party went to the Meeting at Biscomay's last night, *armed*. A fight took place, and 5 or 6 were shot—none killed. Rankin fled, as usual. His party, in mistake, shot some of their own men.

Colchester, 29 Dec., 1857.

The Semi-Annual examination of the scholars of the Protestant Separate School, took place on Saturday last in the presence of the trustees, Messrs. Bullock, Teakle, Davis, and several other Ladies and Gentlemen. It would by no means be sufficient to say that the examination was most satisfactory, it was more than that. It was marvelous to see how the scholars had improved under Mr. Stewart's tuition, within the last four months. The lower classes of small children that a few months ago scarcely knew their letters, now read fluently and spell well, while the proficiency of the fifth class, composed of boys of the ages of from twelve to fourteen, in Ancient History, Geography, and Arithmetic, was quite surprising. Mr. Stewart deserves the greatest credit for his method of teaching, and has the thanks of the trustees for the admirable manner in which he has brought on the school.

Prizes awarded at the Examination.

READING.

1st Class—1st prize, Robert Teakle.
2nd Class—1st prize Lizzie Dobson. 2nd do. Robert Means.
3rd Class—1st prize, John Carolan. 2nd do. Ephraim Teakle.
4th Class—1st prize, Emma Woodthorp. 2nd do. Eleanor Forrest.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

5th Class—1st prize, Charles Gauthiers 2nd do. Jessie L. Bullock.

ARITHMETIC.

1st pr. to James B. Clark. 2nd do. Thomas. Smith.

WRITING.

1st Class—1st prize, Joseph Wells. 2nd do. Jessie L. Bullock, Seth Bullock and Arabella Westaway. 3rd do. Emma Woodthorp.
2nd Class—1st prize, Ephraim Teakle.

COMPOSITION.

1st prize, William Clark.

GEOGRAPAY

1st prize, Charles Gauthier. 2nd do, James Clark,

GRAMMAR

1st prize, James B. Clark. 2nd do., Jessie Bullock.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf,

Dear Sir,

On Thursday evening last, I attended a meeting at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in this place, for the purpose of hearing the Sunday School children recite their Christmas selections, consisting of pieces both Moral and Religious. It is with great pleasure that I state, that they were spoken in a manner deserving the greatest praise. Some of the elder children in particular, performed their pieces with a correctness, truly surprising, and which displayed, on the part of the Pastor and Teachers, an energy and zeal, which reflects the greatest credit upon them. Even the youngest children in the school, were not neglected, for they each had their separate task. It was on the whole instructive and amusing, and general pleasure and astonishment, was manifested by all present.

I am, Dear Sir,
A WELL-WISHER.

The Old Year to which we now bid farewell is about to take its rank amongst the past.—a year rife with bloodshed, bank failures and misery,—and with the New Year, come elections, and we hope a better state of affairs—In wishing our friends a happy new year, we pray God that the now brightening prospects may not be overclouded, but that the coming one may add to the happiness and prosperity of our country.

☞ We would advise those of our readers, who wish for a good education, either for themselves or their children, to read the advertisement, of the Fort Edward Institute, which will be found in another column.

Further by the Adriatic.

In both Houses of Parliament on Monday the 17th, a royal message was received from the Queen, recommending the bestowal of a pension of £1,000 a year upon Gen. Havelock, as a signal mark of favor and approbation for his brilliant services in India.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, Lord Ellenborough brought forward his movement for information in regard to the Arms act, and the restrictions placed upon the press in India, and after some debate, in which Lord Grenville objected the government of India from the attacks of Lord Ellenborough, the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere announced that the Government had determined to give a fair trial to the scheme for procuring guano from the Kooria Mooria Islands, and had sent a ship-of-war for that purpose.

Lord Palmerston, upon further information, modified his statement that the two English engineers imprisoned at Naples had nothing to complain of in their treatment, by stating that such was the case now, but that when they were first imprisoned their treatment was most disgraceful. He said that as the men were accused of violating Neapolitan law, they would have to undergo a public trial, for which the means of defence would be afforded them.

The Bank of England Indemnity bill was debated and read a second time.

On Tuesday the 8th, the pension of Sir H. Havelock was agreed to in both Houses after eulogistic speeches, and complaints by some members that the reward was not near large enough.

In the House of Commons a resolution was offered "that the unlimited liability of shareholders in joint stock Banks gives rise to a species of credit injurious to the interests of the public, and that the present law enforcing the adoption of this principle requires alteration." After some debate, in which Government opposed the resolution as being of too positive a nature, the motion was negatived.

The Bank Indemnity bill was ordered in Committee to be reported without amendment, and to be read a third time on the 9th inst.

The London Post, (Ministerial) understands that if the debate on the Bank Charter Committe should not be adjourned, there would be nothing to prevent Parliament from rising for the holidays on the 14th December, as it was believed to be the intention of Ministers not to entertain any business beyond that before the House.—When Parliament adjourned it would be till the period at which it usually meets.

A decision had been rendered in the Vice Chancellor's Court, which in effect will invalidate all marriages by British subjects with a deceased wife's sister, not only in Britain, but in all foreign States.

One of the parties implicated in the recent robbery in London of a trunk containing jewelry, &c., belonging to Lady Ellesmere, had made a confession. The trunk was boldly taken from the top of a cab as it was passing along the street, and its contents valued at about £15,000, disposed of for a few pounds among the receivers of stolen goods.

It is stated that Sir Gaspard le Marchant, at present Governor of Nova Scotia, is to succeed Sir W. R. Reed as Governor of Malta, and that Lord Mulgrave is to be appointed Governor of Nova Scotia.

The London *Sunday Times* says it is stated to be the intention of the Government to raise several regiments of Africans for service in India—the staff to be composed of non-commissioned officers of the West India Regiments.

The marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, is set down for the 25th of January.

The work of launching the "Leviathan" was progressing slowly but surely. She was moved a few feet forward every day. Operations were suspended on the 8th by a dense fog.

Among the matters of political importance may be mentioned the case of an American citizen, Mr. Maillard, whose property, purchased at public auction at a place called Moyne, in Queen's County, Ireland, was taken possession of and is still withheld from him by a lawless mob. Mr. Maillard, lately in command of a regiment in the British Government for the assistance of the civil power to enable him to obtain the cattle he had bought.

Having failed in this by the adroit use on the other side of superior personal influence and official circumlocution, he applied to the American Consul at Dublin (Mr. James Arrott), who, on inquiry into Mr. Maillard's complaint, was sufficiently satisfied that he had been treated with great injustice and oppression as to justify the application (in his official capacity as Consul to the Irish Executive) to obtain or rescue Mr. Maillard's property from the hands of the mob.

This application of the Consul was refused, as it is alleged, on the most shallow and insufficient pretexts. Mr. Maillard is therefore about to submit the history of this affair, together with the official correspondence of the Consul with the British Government, to Congress, and to petition both houses for an official enquiry into the whole of the circumstances of this affair and such relief and protection as Congress may think him entitled to.

Arrival of the Persia.

New York, Dec. 25.

The Persia arrived here to day. News not particularly important.

Breadstuffs had improved in prices, excepting corn, which was lower.

Liverpool, Saturday, 3 p.m.

India matters at Lucknow estimated 70,000 strong. Severe fighting and reported Outram wounded. No communication for a month, but believed would hold out.

Troops arriving out at 2,000 a week.

Hong Kong, Oct. 30th

Preparations making for the assault of Canton.

At Hamburg, by the latest despatch, crisis was reported as more alarming. A general break up imminent.

Gold flowing plentifully to the Bank of England.

Demand for money in London gradually diminishing. Rates in discount market lower. Bank funds buoyant.

STRAYED,

Came into the premises of the undersigned, on the Plank Road, one mile from the Cross, about one month ago, a Grey Mare, and a Bay Mare, each about 4 or 5 years old. No marks.

The owner or owners are requested to claim property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold as the law directs.

ANDREW McCANN.

10th Con. Sandwich South.
December 28th, 1857.

$32,50

PAYS for Board and Tuition in Common English, the Term of Twenty Weeks, commencing March 18, 1858, at the

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb brick buildings, beautifully located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting and French. Students received at any time, and charged only for the residue of the term. Diplomas awarded to ladies who graduate. Send for a Catalogue, with full particulars. Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal, Fort Edward.

Information for the People.

PARTIES DISQUALIFIED FROM SERVING AS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

No person holding any office, commission or employment (officers of the army, navy or militia excepted, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the Crown, to which any salary, fee, allowance or emolument or profit of any kind, or amount whatever is attached. No person holding or enjoying directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any third party, any contract or agreement, with her Majesty or with any public officer or department, with respect to the public service of the Province, or under which any public money of the Province is to be paid forany work, matter or thing.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Five hundred pounds sterling over and above all incumbrances.

PARTIES DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Queen's Bench and County Court, all Commissioners of Bankrupts, the official Principal of the Court of Probate and Surrogates, all Recorders of Cities, all officers of the Customs, all Clerks of the Peace, Registrars, Sheriffs, Deputy-Sheriffs, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and agents for the sale of Crown Lands, and all officers employed in the collection of any duties payable to her Majesty in the nature of excise. Any such persons voting liable to a fine of £500. Nor any person having any of the purchase money of his freehold to the Crown.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

In all cases voters must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and subject of her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

This class of voters must have been for six months before and at the time of tendering his vote the legal and *bona-fide* owner or freeholder, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value of £50, or yearly value of £5. No person to vote as a tenant unless he has held as at the time was originally for a term of not less than one year; "And that person voting by virtue of this Act, as tenants or occupants of real property shall vote in the ward or place on which such property shall lie; and no person shall be deemed the occupant of real property unless he shall occupy the same with the consent of the Crown, or of the owners of such property, and with the intent that he shall, on the performance of certain conditions, obtain the title to, and become the owner of such property."

Whenever two or more persons or partners, joint tenants, or tenants in common, each is entitled to vote in respect to such property if the actual or yearly value of his part or share would be sufficient to entitle to a vote if he held such share respectively.

No person deemed the occupant of lands unless he occupy with the consent of the owner, and with the intent of becoming the owner or proprietor, on the performance of certain conditions.

No person to vote as owner, or tenant, or occupant, of lands on which any instalment, of purchase money, or any rent, or other sum of money is overdue to the Crown, and unpaid; or as owner, tenant or occupant of the property belonging to the Crown, without authority.

The electors shall vote at the polling place in the township or ward where the property shall lie upon which they claim the right of voting.

A person may vote if the lands lie partly within one county and partly within another.

If lands lie partly within one polling place and partly within another, the voter may vote in either place at his discretion.

A voter may be called upon to declare the local situation of his land verbally, by mentioning range or concession, or the names of his neighbors.

No person to vote more than once at the same election.

Two consecutive days of polling in each township or ward. Voting to commence at nine o'clock, a. m., and finish at five p. m., on the same day.

Oath of Allegiance, without other formality, may be administered by the Deputy-Returnin. Officer, where that is only necessary to naturalize a voter.

Interpreter may be appointed, and shall take an oath—"I swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully translate such oaths, declarations, affirmations, questions and answers as the Deputy Returning Officer shall require me to translate at this election. So help me God."

Voters may be required to take oath or affirmation No. 3, in addition to any other oath that he may be legally r quired to take such as, that he believes himself to be of the full age of 21 years, &c.

Deputy Returning Officer empowered to administer Oaths Nos. 1 and 2; but a voter taking oath of the said oaths or affirmations shall not be required to take any other oath

---

A CUNNING CAT.—One day the cook in a monastery, when he laid the dinner, found one brother's meat missing. He supposed that he had miscalculated, made good the deficiency, and thought of it no more till the next day, when he had again too little at dinner time by one monk's commons. He suspected knavery and resolved to watch for the thief. On a third day he was quite sure that he had meat cut into the right number of portions, and was about to dish up, when he was called off by a ring at the outer gate. When he came back there was again a monk's allowance gone. Next day he again paid special heed to his calculations; and when he was on the point of dishing up again there was a ring at the gate to draw him from the kitchen. He went no further than the outside of the kitchen door, when he saw that the cat jumped in at the kitchen window, and was out again in an instant with a piece of meat. Another day's watching showed that it was the cat also, who, by leaping up at it, set the bell ringing with her paws; and thus having, as she supposed, put the cook out of the kitchen, made the coast clear for her own particular proceedings. The monks then settled it in conclave that the cat should be left thus to earn for the remainder of her days double rations, while they spread abroad the story of her cunning. So they obtained many visitors, who paid money for good places, from which to see the little comedy; and they grew richer for the thief they had among them.—*Household Words.*

ALTERATION OF POLLING DAYS

PROCLAMATION.

COUNTY OF ESSEX TO WIT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the Electors of the County of Essex, that in obedience to Her Majesty's *Writ* to me directed, and bearing date the 28th day of November last, I require the presence of the said ELECTORS at the square in front of the OLD BARRACKS in SANDWICH, in the County of Essex, on the Twenty-fourth day of the month of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Legislative Assembly of this Province: and that in case a Poll shall be demanded and allowed in the manner by Law prescribed, such Poll will be opened on the THIRTY-FIRST day of the month of DECEMBER instant, and not on the THIRTIETH day of DECEMBER, as heretofore proclaimed, at the following places namely:

In the Township of Anderdon, at the School House, in the 2nd concession, in the said Township. In the Town of Amherstburg, at the Town Hall, in the said Town. In the Township of Colchester, at the Town Hall, in the said Township. In the Township of Maidstone, at the house of John Mosier, 4th concession, in the said Township. In the Township of Mersea, in the Union School House, in the said Township. In the township of Malden, in the School House 4th concession, in said Township. In the Township of Rochester, at the School House in the 2nd concession, in the said Township. In the township of Sandwich, at the old Court House, in the said Township, In the Village of Windsor, at the Town Hall in the said Village. In the township of West Tilbury, at the School House near Grassy's, in the said Township.

Of all which every person is hereby required to take notice, and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand this 24th day of December, 1857.

JOHN McEWAN.
Returning Officer.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscribers to J. A. Ford's Raffle for Prizes are hereby informed that the same will take place at the Billiard Saloon, in Windsor, on Saturday evening 26th Dec. at 7 o'clock. A few tickets yet remain unsold, but as the Raffle will surely come off those desirous of trying their luck had better be in time. Tickets $1 00.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, the 23rd January next—for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week each way between Chatham and Sandwich, on and from the 16th February next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback, or in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh. The computed distance between Chatham and Sandwich, is about 63 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than four miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do. To leave Chatham every Monday and Thursday —and Sandwich every Wednesday and Saturday, proceeding to Chatham and Sandwich respectively, direct,—serving the Post Offices each way, at Boston—Tilbury East—Comber—Edgeworth and Maidstone, at such hours as may be required.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded,—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chatham, Sandwich and Maidstone, and at this Office.

GIL. BET GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 2nd Dec. 1857.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday week last, between James Lockhart's and Robert Anderson's in the Township of Malden, a new POCKET BOOK, containing Seventy-two Dollars in Bills, and one dollar in specie, and two receipts for *Hay* from Thomas Salmon.

Any person finding the same, will receive the above reward on returning it to WILLIAM MICKLE, Malden Township.

JAMES LOCKHART.
Malden Township, December 16th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the late AWSON TOLLIVER, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned.

WILLIAM TOLLIVER.
Administrator of the late Lawson Tolliver
Sandwich, 13th December, 1857.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a first Class Certificate, requires a situation. Apply at this Office.
Sandwich, December 16th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,

DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

TAX RECEIPTS.

MUNICIPALITIES will be supplied with TAX RECEIPTS at the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 30th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19th Vic., chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound, under penalty, to transmit to the Receiver-General a true return, under oath, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of each Municipality, on 1st December next, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the monies belonging to the Upper Canada Municipal Fund, in proportion to the respective number of resident Rate-payers; and notwithstanding that Forms, &c., have been sent by Mail from this Department to all the Municipalities, many of the Clerks have neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required return on or before the 31st December next, or as soon after as practicable,

(Signed) J. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General.

"MONTREAL WITNESS,"

COMMERCIAL REVIEW, & FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published Twice a Week, for Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

VOL. XIII.

THE *Montreal Witness* was commenced 12 years ago with a view to promote the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the people of Canada, and to oppose every form of error, injustice and vice. The *Witness* is divided into the following departments:—

CONTEMPORARY PRESS AND NEWS.—This department gives the essence of the News contained in the British, Canadian and American papers.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT contains, in addition to original articles, the regular and occasional correspondence of the *Witness*, and will be found to keep up with the events and topics of the day.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is felt to be of especial importance in a paper having a large circulation among traders and farmers, whose interests are affected by every change of prices or prospects. To this department is brought the experience of a life of active commercial pursuits, and an intimate knowledge both of the internal and foreign trade of Canada, together with opportunities of obtaining commercial and financial information which cannot be surpassed.

There are also departments for Mothers and children, for young Men, and for Farmers.

THE MISCELLANY consists of Poetry and Miscellaneous instructive and religious articles.

THE REVIEW is filled with reviews of, and extracts from, new books and periodicals.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT contains the most interesting Missionary intelligence and the most pointed religious articles, with anecdotes, stories, and biographical sketches

We request and ask the support and patronage of the fathers and mothers of Canada for the *Witness*, convinced that it will much more than repay its cost in the services which it will render to them and their heirs.

Besides a good local paper, which is indispensable, each family obviously needs a general paper, to supply which want the *Witness* is published.

Letters to be addressed, [post paid] to JOHN DOUGALL, *Witness Office*, Montreal
Montreal, December 1st, 1857.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction, for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th of December; and at Amherstburg, at the hour of 10, on Thursday the thirty-first, for the purpose of examining Teachers, and granting certificates for the ensuing year.

As certificates previously granted by the Board will be cancelled at the end of the year, it will be necessary for *all Teachers*, who may be desirous of qualifying themselves to obtain a share of the Government School Fund, to attend one or other of the said Meetings.

By order,
PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Secretary Bd. Pub. Instruction.
Sandwich, 27th Nov., 1857.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

OF THE SANDWICH STREET PLANK ROAD COMPANY,

Passed 21st November A.D. 1857.

Whereas, according to the Provisions of an Act passed and consolidating the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the Construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," it is ordered that the Directors pass a By-Law, which shall regulate the manner of voting, the place, and hour of meeting.

Be it therefore enacted by the Board of Directors of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, assembled under the authority aforesaid, that the Election of Directors for the ensuing year take place at the Old Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on MONDAY the 14th day of December 1857, at the hour of Eleven o'Cloc , A. M., and that the Election be by open vote: and that each share shall entitle the holder thereof to as many votes as he has shares.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE.
Chairman.
Sandwich, 25th November, 1857.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of Four Millions of persons have been benefitted by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The effected have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY
W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, 23rd day of November inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the residence of the subscriber, on Lot No. 29, Gosfield, Western D., the following property, viz.—

6 or 7 Horses, 5 or 6 Cows, some Young Cattle, and some Sheep

The above stock is all from good Breed.

TERMS.—All sums under Ten Dollars, cash; all above that sum, one year's credit, at 6 per cent interest. Two good freehold securities required.

JACOB FOX, Sen.
Gosfield, 23rd November, 1857.

PICKED UP.

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges.

THOMAS JERMIN.
Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife, ELIZA HOWELL, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.
Malden, 25th November, 1857.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which, all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and for further himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Approximate of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. Persons in want of goods will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to AGNES DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D,
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS,
DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,

DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, (Some very Heavy.)

PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BCOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUSKIN SHOES, (New Style)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT HORSE & SHOE NAILS
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SKEET IRON.
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY EVERY DESCRIPTION
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY

Established March 13th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Riddalle.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Bayley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Riddalle.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D Dibble.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a limited nature.

The Loans required in the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate Giltedge within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall cease at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members. The basis upon which it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:—

A sum of $200 is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share - - -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years -	96.
Total - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.
And for three years - - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.
Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.
Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LALIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL THER KINDSOF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

THOMAS A. MEARS,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg with every description of CABINET WARE at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to business as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, on the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 40; with Stable and all other buildings suitable for same; there is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid to,

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
on Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The PRESBYTERIAN MANSE," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, Kitchen and Servant' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE!!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For term of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES,
Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

Rankin Chastised!

His Railway Trickery Analized in Parliament by George Brown, M. P.

(From the Globe of June 9.)

Mr. Brown—I have merely spoken of the scheme the hon. gentlemen has before the country; and in going into it a little more fully I shall not deal in loose statements, I shall not even adopt the written evidence of other parties. I shall confine my comments strictly and exclusively to the hon. gentleman's own evidence, prepared and dictated with the greatest care and deliberation. The hon. member for Waterloo would have it appear that the Bill before the *House* is an independent scheme, framed to get quit of all the parties charged with corrupt practices But in this the case? Who was the framer of this Bill? who introduced it? who is the first member in this House to rise in its defence? Who, sir, but the hon. member for Essex? And there is this remarkable fact connected with this Bill, that the very party who thus promotes it, is the President at this moment of the very charter he asks us to repeal! We cannot look at this bill apart from the historical associations that are now unhappily attached to it; we cannot vote in favour of it without endorsing all its antecedents. A fierce battle has been waging for weeks past in our committee rooms—the eyes of our people have been steadily watching its progress—it is known that persons charged with the most corrupt proceedings are seeking to get control of the Southern Road through this charter—and if we pass it assuredly we will be held, and justly held, to have endorsed all the past proceeding of these persons, and sent them broad on society to repeat their operations. I do trust the House will never record a vote charged as it will be with inferences so lamentable—and if I can command its attention for a brief space while I lay before it a few points in the evidence of hon. member for Essex very certain am I that no such vote will be given. Mr. Rankin, Mr. Speaker, was called as a witness on behalf of his own Bill; and he begins his evidence with this statement, that in 1855, HE introduced a bill to incorporate a company called the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, that during the same session a bill was introduced "authorizing the Woodstock and Lake Erie *R*ailway and *H*arbour Campany to make extensions eastwardly to the Suspension Bridge, and westwardly to St. Thomas," and that power was given to amalgamate the said line with the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Company. Now, Sir, the House will observe that here the proceeding commenced which have eventuated in the present struggle and the bill before the House. I need hardly say, that in this bill, of 1855, Mr. Rankin duly installed himself a Corporator and Provisional Director, with coadjutors, far from opposed to the views and interests of the hon. gentleman. Well, sir, what was the next step? "In February, 1856," says Mr. Rankin, "finding that the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway Company had not as yet made any exertion whatever towards obtaining subscriptions"—"I introduced a bill to amend and extend the charter of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company," by authorising among other things, "the extension of the road to the Suspension Bridge, independent of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Line.' Well, sir, he tells us this extension was not granted, and he had to fall back on the Woodstock and Lake Erie. His bill received the Royal assent on the 1st July, 1856, and on the 3rd, two days after, the hon. gentleman goes to work. Let me read from his evidence:—"I entered into a written agreement with Mr. Zimmerman, dated at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on the 3rd July, 1856, by which I agreed to unite with Mr. Zimmerman!" Now, let us see the terms of their agreement—and here is the document itself—[hear.]

"Agreement Between S. Zimmerman and A. Rankin.

"It is hereby agreed, by and between the undersigned, that they shall mutually exert themselves in endeavoring to effect amalgamation between the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company, and the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, and that Arthur Rankin shall unite with Samuel Zimmerman in endeavoring to obtain the contract for building the Railway from St. Thomas to Amherstburg and Windsor, as provided by the charter of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Company, with the understanding, and upon the condition that the said Rankin shall be entitled to, and receive one-fourth of the profits arising from such contract; should the said Zimmerman, either in his own name only, or associated with others, succeed in obtaining the same. The said Zimmerman however, shall have the right at any time within twelve months (but not after the expiration of that period) from the date hereof, to acquire the interest of the said Rankin in the above mentioned contract, on paying him (said Rankin) the sum of twenty five thousand pounds in the following manner, that is to say: the sum of twelve thousand pounds down, and the remaining thirteen thousand pounds within one month after the day on which the Railway from St. Thomas to Amherstburg or Windsor, or any other point on the Detroit River is finished and open for traffic; Interest on the last mentioned thirteen thousand pounds shall be paid half yearly on the 1ts January and 1st July, by the said Samuel Zimmerman, to the said Rankin, till the principal is paid as above stipulated.

Signed and sealed at the Clifton House, Falls of Niagara, this third day of July, 1856

(Signed,) Samuel Zimmerman, [Seal]
" Arthur Rankin, [Seal]
Joseph A. Woodruff, Witness.

The following memorandum was given by Mr. Rankin, after Mr.Zimmerman's death:

MEMO. FOR MR. VANSITTART.

If Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Street (on behalf of Mr. Wythes) will bind themselves to carry out the arrangements entered into between Mr. Zimmerman and myself, with reference to the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway. and to *protect my interests to the full extent to which Mr. Zimmerman had agreed*, in writing over his own signature, and further, to protect the rights of all other parties, derived from the late Mr. Z., which have been reduced to writing and signed, I will at once *abandon all opposition* to their plans, and do my utmost to reconcile all conflicting interests. A. R.

This is no loose statement of the hon. gentleman's proceedings—we have every word of this under his own hand and seal—(hear, hear) and we learn that his first step, though at that very moment a provisional director of the road, though at that very moment standing in a fiduciary capacity between the stock holders and future contractors was to make a secret agreement that a certain party by his influence at the Board and in this House, should have the contract for the road; and for the exertion of that influence, he himself should have one hundred thousand dollars! (sensation.) Well, sir, the plot is laid, the plans for developing it are arranged, let us mark its progress. "On the 5th July, 1856," Mr Rankin goes on, "a meeting of the Provisional Committee was held at St. Thomas, at "which five of the members of that Com"mittee were present. *Mr. Zimmerman "appeared at that meeting and proposed to "subscribe, in his own name, and in the names "of certain friends of his, for a sufficient "amount of stock to form the company under "the amended Act, on the following condi "tions*," and I pray the House to mark the conditions: —"First, that he should be "permitted to *deposit the amount of the first "call upon the stock, viz: ten per cent, in the "Zimmerman Bank*"—in Mr. Zimmerman's own Bank—in the Bank of Mr. Rankin's secret partner—and secondly, "that after he, Mr. Zimmerman, had subscribed '*the Provisional Committee should close the books*'" and thereby secure the contract in the hands of Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Rankin! (Loud cries of hear, hear.) There were five gentlemen present at the meeting besides the member for Essex—three of them members of this House, Mr. Southwick, Mr. Larwill and Mr. Macbeth. These gentlemen were induced by Mr. Rankin to do all this, they consented to give Mr. Zimmerman entire control of the road. Now, will any one of these gentlemen get up here now and state that Mr. Rankin then told them, or that they had the slightest suspicion that at that very moment Mr. Rankin had an agreement in his pocket from Mr. Zimmerman to share the profits of the contract, their proceedings of that day were intended to secure him? (hear hear.) No, sir; not one of them can deny they were kept in utter ignorance of this disgraceful fact. And yet, sir, the hon. member for Waterloo expects me to assist him in passing a Bill allied with transactions such as this! But, sir, let us follow up the plot. The hon. gentleman's evidence goes on to narrate that he and his brother Directors called a public meeting of the shareholders to organize the Company, to be held at Amherstburg on the 7th August, and what happened at that meeting. Up to this time, Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Rankin had it all their own way; but now Mr. Buchanan came on the field, and by subscribing books at Amherstburg claimed, like Mr. Zimmerman, to have the control of the stock. Mr. Rankin goes on: "I met Mr. Greer in the street" at Amherstburg—"Mr. Greer requested me "to afford him a private interview" and I "accompanied him to an adjoining hotel, "where, IN A PRIVATE ROOM, Mr. Greer "communicated to me the fact that he had "called upon me as agent for Mr. Buchanan, "and that Mr. Buchanan was particularly "anxious that I should join his party. Now, "sir, will the *House* listen to what follows: "I at once resolved to adopt such a course "with Mr. Greer *as would lead him to sup"pose that for a consideration, I would con"sent to act with Mr. Buchanan!*" (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Sir, I ask the *House* if they ever read anything more scandalous than this—deliberately to lead on a man to insult himself—decoy him on the offer of a bribe by the suggestion that he stood ready to be bribed? And is it to such men as this that we are to entrust the negotiation and expenditure of nine millions of dollars? But mark what follows: "I gave Mr. Greer to understand that I was desirous of putting "myself in a position to make something "out of the Railway." And again: "Mr. "Greer left me under the impression that "there would be no difficulty in arranging "with me." And this man and his nominees must have this bill, in order to stamp with disapprobation the misconduct of the Woodstock Company!—hear, hear. Sir, if there is one thing more revolting than a person in a position of trust accepting a bribe, it is the spectacle of a man willing to be supposed capable of that baseness, painting himself as open to corruption, leading on the tempter to assail his integrity, without the intent to consummate the deed! We may comprehend a man being led away by his avarice or his necessities, to accept a bribe, but who can understand the working of that man's mind who puts himself in the position of a villain without the intent to pocket the reward of his baseness! (Sensation.)

But I ask the *House* to pass with me to the next scene. "Mr. Greer again came from "Hamilton to see me. He dwelt largely "upon the practical advantages that I might "expect to derive, and went more fully into "the pecuniary inducements, so expressing "himself without stating it in so many words, "as to lead me to suppose that *I might re"alize at least £30,000, and that I could ob"tain a cheque for £5,000 at once!*"—Only think, Mr. Speaker, of a member of this house—a representative of the people of Canada, sitting composedly listening while a scoundrel tried to bribe him! Sir, do you comprehend the matter?—the man went there purposely to bribe a member of this house, and the *honourable* gentleman heard his proposals coolly! Nay, sir. listen to this: "I told Mr. Greer that there was an "unsettled dispute between the Great West"ern Railway Company and myself, about "the value of a piece of property of mine, "occupied by them; *that if Mr. Buchanan*"—who had then the controul of the Great Western Railroad—*would induce the Com"pany to consent to a new arbitration*, it "would remove the feeling of hostility from "my mind which rendered me averse to act"ing with Mr. Buchanan!"—Will the house notice the infamy of this proposal. If Mr. Buchanan will defend the Great Western Railway Company, the honourable genleman will sell him his influence over the Amherstburg Company!!—hear, hear. Was the hon. gentleman serious this time, or was he only "leading on" Greer to further attempts on his virtue? Did he mean to consummate the fraud on the Great Western, or was he only trying to satisfy Greer that he stood ready to descend to the very depths of baseness? Sir, if a member of this house can act this, and blazen it to the world with impunity—how shall we appear in the eyes of our constituents? Aye, sir, and how will we appear, if, in the face of all this, we were to forget our own and our country's honour, and to charter the very men who figure in these scenes, with new power to prey upon the public!—Cheers. But there is yet another scene. "I telegraphed to Mr. Greer" that "if he chose to come up, I would talk to him"—Mr. Greer did come up, and we had another *fruitless interview!*" Mark, Mr Speaker, the grief that this interview was "fruitless!" What sort of "fruit" did the hon. gentlemen expect?—Laughter. Was he now prepared to touch the cash, or was it only further offers or bribes, more insults he was in search of? Greer offered £30,000 last time—did he now want the offer of £50-000, without the remotest intention of accepting?—was it the height of his ambition to have the offer of a bribe, that he might boast he had refused it at future public meetings? And will the House keep this in mind, that all this while—during all these interviews, all those attempts at extracting a bribe from Mr. Buchanan to sell Mr. Zimmerman, the hon. gentleman had snugly in his pocket his secret treaty with Zimmerman for $100,000 to unite against Buchanan!—hear, hear.

But we are not done yet—let us follow the witness a little further:—"At length on the "6th of August, 1856, Mr. Buchanan him"self, accompanied by a son of the hon. Mr. "Merritt called at my house, and after re"maining for some time he and his friend "rose to take their departure. I accompanied "them to the door"—will the house observe the gusto with which the tale of infamy is narrated?—"I accompanied them to the door, "when Mr. Merritt walked to the road in "front of the house, and got into a coach "which was waiting, while Mr. Buchanan "lingered behind, and under the shade of "the trees in the lawn, commenced his busi"ness proposals."—Yes, sir, under the shade of the trees Mr. Buchanan commenced to bribe the hon. member! And the hon. member sat under the shade of the trees that he might enjoy the luxury of being tampered with in the most fragrant and delightful manner that Asiatic fancy could depict!—(Laughter.) Mr. Buchanan stated—"that "he was now in a position to make me the "following distinct and positive proposals, "viz:—That if I would surrender the Stock "Book, recognise the legality of his position, "and act with him at Amherstburg on the "following day, and thus enable him to "defeat Mr. Zimmerman, he was in a posi"tion to offer me a contract, or an interest "in a contract to be given to Mr. Vanvoor"his and others, with a guaranteed profit to "me of £50,000." Only fancy such a picture! Mr. Buchanan, this honourable gentleman tells us, dared to come to him with the distinct intention of bribing him—dared to violate the sanctity of his roof—dared, on his own hearth floor, to offer him money to sell his trust—and the hon. member for Essex laid not violent hands on his insulter, expelled him not indignantly from his home—but led him under the fragrant shade of his vinetree, that he might fully enjoy the luxury! Was the hon. member for Essex serious this time—did he mean to take the bribe, if the sum were ample and detection difficult?—or was he merely "leading on" Mr. Buchanan, like Mr. Greer, to believe him capable of any baseness? (hear hear.) Whatever the object, no bargain seems to have been struck at this interview; but we have this statement to wind up the horrid picture:—"Mr. Zimmerman, with whom I "had kept up a correspondence and invaria"bly informed of the repeated advances "made to me," Think of that Sir!—inviting corrupt proposals, leading on the seducer, and running off to market with each new crop of "fruit!" Mr, Speaker, had not these scenes become matter of history—were they not historically connected with the Bill under discussion—believe me, I had not now dragged them into light, to the discredit of this house. But the scenes I am extracting from the evidence of the member for Essex are the consecutive events from the bill before us resulted.—hear hear.

The measure before us is the consumation of it all. But the plot proceeds. Mr. Zimmerman had one board of Directors, and contended that it was the only true Board. Mr. Buchanan had another Board, and he held it equally certain that his was alone legal. Both gentlemen sail for England to carry out their schemes on the English Exchange; both fail in their attempts; they compromise their differences—return to Canada, and lay their heads together to carry out one scheme! And what scheme was that? Why, the scheme of Mr. Buchanan—the Woodstock scheme—the scheme now in existence! (hear hear.) And what said the member for Essex to that? Why, Sir, he agreed to it; he accepted it, with all its corruption on its head; he went thoroughly with the confederation—he joined hands in the compact! (hear hear.) The hon. gentleman had his secret bond from Zimmerman in his pocket; he had one-fourth the profits, or $100,000 safely secured; and not a whisper of objection was heard from him! And what changed the picture? Let him tell it himself:—"I next "saw Mr. Zimmerman, on the morning of "the 12th March, the day on which he was "killed, when, to my surprise, he informed "me that new difficulties had arisen." Difficulties had arisen to prevent the carrying out of the scheme—*the very Woodstock scheme now so assailed*—and all Mr. Rankin's regret was that it could not be carried out quick enough! He wished to enjoy his $100,000 without an hour's delay; and the "new difficulties" filled him with alarm!—Aye, Sir, and we have indisputable evidence that, long after the commencement of the present session, the member for Essex and his friends were perfectly satisfied with the charter now in existence—with the Woodstock charter—that they found no fault with the route—that they were not shocked by the corrupt proceedings attached to it—but were on the contrary anxious for its success. On the 1st April, 1857, a notice was placed on our notice paper, and stood on it for weeks after, that a bill would be introduced "*to ratify and confirm the proceedings of the Provisional Directors of the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway Co., in certain instances, and for other purposes.*" This Bill, Sir, I am assured, was intended to legalize the arrangements for the settlement of all difficulties between the Zimmerman and Buchanan interests, and to place the Woodstock scheme in the best position before the public. And who Sir, think you, was the member who placed this notice on the paper—who was the member to introduce this Bill? No other, Sir, than Mr. Authur Rankin! (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Now, Sir, what turned the hon. gentleman's love into hatred? How came he, from an earnest advocate of the Woodstock scheme, to be the patriotic denunciator of its scandulous abuses, and the advocate of an opposition line to sweep it from existence? We have it here in the hon. gentleman's own words:—"Finding that "the executors of Mr. Zimmerman *were "negotiating with other parties without "consulting me, I at once felt relieved from "any obligation to them!*" (hear hear.) Yes, Sir, the executors of Mr. Zimmerman knowing nothing of the hon. gentleman's secret agreement—not believing it possible that the statutory Director and chairman of a public work could be base enough to hold a secret contract for executing that work—not believing that a representative of the people, a member of Parliament, could forget the commonest claims of integrity—proceeded to "negotiate with other parties," and forthwith the hon. member for Essex turned patriot; he "felt relieved from any obligation."

I have quoted, not the loose statements of hostile parties, but the written evidence of the hon. member for Essex himself, deliberately submitted under the advice of the hon. member for Carleton. And there are the parties, forsooth, who now ask us to repeal the Woodstock Bill as so outrageously corrupt to remain another hour on the Statute Book! These are the parties who have dared to denounce hon. gentlemen as actuated by improper motives because they hesitate to repeal a charter they themselves urged upon us but a few days ago, and transfer all its powers to their pure hands! (bear, hear.) And these, too, are the men, and this the Bill, I am told by the hon. member for Waterloo, I must support with all its iniquity, because he and others are interested in its passage and we have acted together as political allies! Sir, rather than give such a vote—rather far rather, would I quit this House to-night, and never enter it again. (Loud cheers.) I read again from Mr. Rankin's evidence: "Mr. Vansittant of Woodstock called upon me, and volunteered his services with a view to effecting a satisfactory arrangement between myself and the Buchanan party . . . . . I at once saw through the real character of the man, and decided how to treat him. I accordingly began by telling him that before he could reasonably expect me to promise him any particular amount for his services," leading him too, on—more bribes wanted!"—"*desiring still further to draw him out*, I gave him the memorandum which he has since published, and by way of encouraging him to renewed exertions, **I told him if he could get the parties he was negociating with to pay me £50.000 for my interest in the contract, I would allow him £10,000 for his trouble."** (Cries of Shame.) Will the House observe that it was not Mr. Vansittart who made this proposal, but the hon gentleman himself, and that he sent Mr. Vansittart with a written proposition to get the other parties to agree to it. True, Sir, he may say again that he but wished to draw them out; that he did not make the proposal with any idea of pocketing the plunder. I care not on which horn of the dilemma the hon. gentleman impales himself—sincere or insincere, his conduct was equally disgraceful. And we have the identical document which he gave to Mr, Vansittart, with his own signature attached to it:—"If Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Street (on behalf of Mr. Wythes,) will bind themselves to carry out the arrangements entered into between Mr. Zimmerman and myself, with reference to the Amherstburg and St. Thomas Railway, *AND TO PROTECT MY INTEREST TO THE FULL EXTENT OF WHICH MR ZIMMERMAN HAD AGREED IN WRITING OVER HIS OWN SIGNATURE*, and further to protect the rights of all other parties derived from the late Zimmerman, which have been reduced to writing and signed, I will at once abandon all opposition to their plans, and do my utmost to reconcile all conflicting interests. A. R." What were those plans to which the hon. gentleman was to abandon all opposition? The very Bill now in operation! The Woodstock scheme charged with all its corruption!—The very same charter that he now tells us must be swept away as putrid in the eyes of the public! But there is yet another scene put before us in this evidence. The next name mentioned as tampering with the integrity of this hon. gentleman, is the Receiver General of the Province. "The last of these offers" says Mr. Rankin, "was from the Receiver General, in a memorandum in his own writing." How did the hon. gentleman get possession of the document? It is true that he decoyed the Receiver General to his own private room? Is it true that he himself made the proposition for a settlement? Is it true that he obtained the paper under a pledge of confidence as between gentlemen? Are these things true, or are they not? The hon. Receiver General is here to answer, and I hope he will do so. But let us look to the document; here is one of its conditions: "*Mr. Rankin to have secured to him his share in the contract as agreed with Mr. Zimmerman in July*, 1856, *by Messrs. Wythes and Buchanan.*" Now will the House mark that this transaction occurred but the other day—subsequent to the introduction of the Bill now before us—while the recent battle was being waged in our Committee rooms. And will any one believe that the hon. gentleman had no intention of perpetrating this fraud—that he received the Receiver General in his rooms, and cooly allowed him to offer him this bribe, without thought of accepting it, and simply to enjoy the luxury of being treated as a hireling? No one will believe it. And let me call the attention of the House to the conclusion of this evidence. The hon. gentleman was testifying to destroy the *Wood*stock scheme, and one of his strong points against it, was, that the future shareholders would be burthened with all the bribes and extravagances of its former management.—After stating the sums thus spent, he goes on, "The whole of the large sum would be drawn from the pockets of the shareholders in England, and expended as above, before a single spadeful of earth would be turned, or an hour's work done towards the building of the road." The hon. gentleman was then filled with compassion for the poor English shareholders—he could not think of their being burdened with the bribery money of the Woodstock jobbers. But how changed is he now! Both sides have made common cause against the public—they have agreed on a new division of the plunder—and they are here to-day asking us to pass this Bill, with all the bribery and corruption formally recognized and secured, that last week so excited the indignation of the hon. member for Essex! (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Yes, Sir, at the very end of the fight, the very moment before bringing the Bill down here from the Railway Committee, clauses were stuck into his Bill providing for the payment of those very sums, the hon. gentleman when giving his evidence, was so fearful would be "drawn from the pockets of stockholders in England;" and he has now the assurance to ask us to accept and endorse all he condemned before the Railroad Committee as corrupt and disgraceful. (Hear hear.)

TAKE NOTICE.

$101 A YEAR pays for Board, Washing, Fuel, Room Rent, incidentals and common English, at

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Prof. Geo. R. Poulton, widely known as a superior teacher, composer and performer, has charge of the musical department. Winter term begins December 3rd, 1857. Send for a Circular, with full particulars.

Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal
Fort Edward, N. Y., Sept 20th, 1857.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted exce' lent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

—o—

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, July, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Windsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President .	I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President :	T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer :	R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor :	A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.
ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
Robert Stanton,
Secretary & Treasurer.
JOHN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

SUMMONS,

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3; on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Propriet o

HENNELL HOUSE,
Late Free Mason's Tavern,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.
Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE. JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.
Belle River, Township of Rochester, May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.
—ooo—

13 hours from New York or Albany; 2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, Agent.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL.
At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain, the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient
Maidstone Cross. September 1st, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1858. NO. 46

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY J. H. WILKINSON,
SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,
CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 74 "
Advertisements over ten lines, 1d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE.
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, S, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunk, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
B. F. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.,
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,
MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS,
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

MAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.,
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Select Poetry.

The Old North Wind.

BY G. W. B. MASSINGER.

List to the sound of the old North Wind,
Singing his song so free,
With a cheerful tone, and a glad some shout,
Listen what tales tells he.
He sings of the North, of the stormy North,
Where the ice-king ever reigns,
'Tis then that he issues his mandates forth;
That fetters the earth in chains.

A gay old chap is this same North Wind,
A frolicsome fellow is he—
He scatters the leaves of the forest wind,
As he passes in fun and glee.
He brightens the flush on the maiden's cheek,
And kisses her lips as he goes,
But this same old wind, his breath is so cold,
That in kissing, he freezes her nose.

But the midnight hour is the chosen time,
For his frolics and revelings gay,
As madly he dashes o'er mountain and dale,
As he speeds on his airy way;
When his revels are over, away—away,
To the realms of the ice-king once more—
To repose, 'mid the frost-diamonds, sparkling so bright,
For his frolicsome journey is o'er.

Marion Lee.

Marion Lee was a fairy sprite
As ever trod our earth;
Her blue eyes had a roguish glance
So full of careless mirth

Dancing hither and thither; like
Some unwinged seraph child;
Her floating curls of golden hue,
Toss'd by the breezes wild.

Her flute like voice oft humming o'er,
Some quaint, sweet ballad old,
Her wee small hands of lilly white,
Her feet of fairy mould.

Such was the Marion Lee I knew
In years long passed away;
She's fairer to me now than then;
Though her hair is tinged with grey.

Her form is not so fairy like,
He lip was not so full,
Her cheek has lost its rich peach bloom,
To me she's beautiful.

We played together on the green,
She [illegible]
Together since we're over been
Together we'll be above

Di Ashly's Wager.

BY CARRY STANLEY.

CHAPTER I.

'I tell you, cousin Jack, that it's all nonsense. Talk about simplicity in dress, and beauty unadorned, and intelligence and amiability always being appreciated, and the dozen other flippant, stereotyped phrases, which you gentlemen always have ready to quote to the benefit of our sex; I say tals about them as much as you please, but *I know* that of two girls of the same merit and beauty, the best-dressed one would be courted, and the other unnoticed.'

Di Ashly had commenced this long sentence calmly enough; but her eyes were flashing, and her cheeks flushed, as she ended it, almost breathless.

'Women who despise all this finery make the best wives,' do they?' she continued, as she turned from the mirror, before which she had been adjusting a wreath of pond lilies

The paper knife, with which Jack Summers had been cutting a review, during all this tirade, suddenly stopped, as he looked up and said.

'Yes, Di, I tell you a man marries a woman for what heaven, and not what the milliner, makes her. It's heart and intellect, and not silk and crinoline, that a fellow wants in a wife. We sensible men despise the walking advertisement of a dry-goods store; a waltzing, polking figure, that the dress-makers used for the benefit of their pockets.'

'We sensible men' despise them, do you?' asked Diana Ashly, starting from her seat, and tossing on a table the wreath, that had already suffered under her impatient fingers, as she listened to her cousin. 'I'll tell you, John Summers, what kind of sensible men' despise them; those who have no eyes for either color or form, but see more beauty in a metaphysical disquisite, that will benefit no one, than in a volume of Shakspeare or Milton. And, cousin John, I'm quoted the girl, you mocking his chair, 'I've always noticed that venerable Methusehs, who are too old to waltz, or stumbling young gentlemen who are too awkward, are exceedingly rigid in their notions of propriety. What a pity, cousin John, that other people's morals should so much upon our own deficiencies! There's a point in metaphysics for you. And the women, too, who are the most rabidly virtuous, and encase themselves like mummies, you may be sure have neck and arms like lobsters. I'm an observer of human nature, and know that it's true,' she said, as she glanced at the reflection of her own beautiful neck in the mirror.

Diana's thrust about "awkward young gentlemen" had gone home; and John Summers sat uncomfortably enough, under the consciousness that he had repeatedly taken private dancing lessons, which had been of no use, except to make his awkwardness more palpable to himself.

His cousin walked about the parlor, absently, fingering the elegant knick-knacks, for a new train of thought had been suddenly started. She had a warm heart and highly cultivated mind, and she wanted to be loved and appreciated. Wealth was carrying her on the tide of life through pleasant, sun-shiny places, and she had never before stopped to think whether any one of those who were now accompanying her, would extend a helping hand or sheltering heart if the clouds should gather around and storms broke over her. She went from one pretty toy to another, shifting vases and statuettes, till she startled her cousin, who was again reading, by exclaiming, "I have it, Jack, I have it!"

'Have what? a fit of insanity?' asked the bewildered student, looking up.

'No, no, an idea!'

'Keep it, Di, it is something new for you,' was the answer.

'Pshaw! don't try to be witty, but do listen. I'm going to put your theory to a test, sapient cousin, and of course will help me to demonstrate a pet principle of your own.'

'I am your 'servant to command,' except to marry you. I don't want bales of silk and tons of crinoline.'

'Marry *me!* Good gracious, I would as soon ask one of Agassiz' fossils to do me that honor, as you,' replied Diana, as she threw herself on a sofa opposite her cousin.

'Well, but your idea?'

'Oh! it is so good. When I go home with you, I'll ignore crinoline and waltzing, wear my last year's dresses, and a bonnet that covers my head instead of my neck.—Won't it be fun? Shan't I have all the *sensible men,'* of your acquaintance, cousin Jack,' she spoke ironically, 'at my feet before the end of a fortnight? Ah! for myself alone! Only think of it! for I am to be neither rich nor fashionable.'

Mr. Summers looked grave for some time. In fact, he was very fond of theorizing about abstract beauty, and railing at the fashionable belles of the day; felt he was very proud of his lovely cousin, and not at all prepared to part with the *eclat* which would accrue to himself, from the relationship and chaperonship of so stylish and elegant a girl. He was forced to acknowledge, mentally, that dress *might* make a difference that 'one's eye got so accustomed to certain things.'

'It will not do,' he said at last. 'Elise has announced to all her friends that Di Ashly, the belle and heiress, is going to make her a visit, and promised gay times. Your name will never succeed.'

'Bosh! and contemptible!' Diana, clapping her hands gaily. 'I'll demonstrate the theory of John Summers, versus the theory of Di Ashley. Come on, try cousin against the belle. I'll be sensible and well-bred, but unfashionable, for two weeks; to be flouted by ladies, unnoticed or stumbled over by beaux in white kids, and occasionally *patronized* by bald-headed, imbecile aged, sensible gentlemen. Shan't I have sport! Then, Queen of Hearts, have mercy! Goddard's saloon shall have miniature dimensions compared with my crinoline. My bonnet shall only be a thought, a dream of blonde and flowers; I will dazzle with the magnificence of my jewels and the whiteness of my neck! I will waltz till my partner is dizzy, and the rest of the gentlemen are expiring of envy;—and before the end of another fortnight my toilet table will be covered with bouquets and billet-doux, and I shall have had the opportunity of refusing some of the most sensible men of your acquaintance.' 'Eh! cousin Jack.'

Jack Summers was beginning to enter into the spirit of his cousin's plot. He was willing to endure the ignominy of gallanting a 'country cousin' for two weeks, determining to indemnify himself in her after career.

'Write to Elsie,' said he, 'and prepare her for the plot. Tell her to announce a visit from a cousin of the same name residing in the country, (as you do in summer time, you know) and that Di Ashley will be there a few weeks later.'

'Good! We shall see how much attention the former will receive. I will leave it to uncle Cyrus to decide, by my experience, whether your theory is correct; and cousin Jack, I wager a dozen of Jouvin's best kids against a Watteau fan, that the verdict will be against you.'

CHAPTER II.

Elsie Summers watched the unpacking of Diana Ashly's trunk, with a most dissatisfied look; and said,

'I declare, you are going to make yourself a perfect fright, Di. I do wish you had tried your Quixotic experiments some where else. Dresses grow out two old, and only second rate at that! I suppose I shall see you twisting your thumbs, the next thing if any one speaks to you.'

Her cousin gave a gay laugh, as she answered,

'That's not my plan at all, Elsie. I am to be as agreeable as possible; and no matter about this little trunk, for that immense one in the corner contains the latest styles.'

One, two, three days of Di Ashly's visit elapsed. Every morning at the breakfast table she would count up the attentions which she *had not* received. How Tom Curtis, who was fat, had passed her with a stare, after making a profound bow to Elsie. How Harry Smith had fondled his mustache with his lavender kids, when he joined them on the street, and 'truthpoled' Di's position already destined her. How sons Mr. Di Scott profoundly observed that she must notice a great difference between the atmosphere of the city and country. How elegant ladies only bent their swan-like necks in acknowledgment of her presence. In short, how sure she was of winning her wager.

There was a brilliant party at Mr. Sumers'. Diana herself was almost sorry for the part she had taken, the temptation was so great to array herself in airy tulle and pearls, instead of in a plain white organdy and natural flowers. And then the music! Her impatient feet would keep time to the waving measure of the *Varsovienne* and the gliding step of the *Esmeralda*, as she sat unnoticed in the gay throng. Unconsciously to herself, her figure was swaying to and fro in time with the waltzers, as her eyes followed couple after couple around the room.

Suddenly, her glance was arrested by the figure of a gentleman leaning against the mantle piece. An amused smile was playing over his features as he watched her.—Diana's face colored, for a moment, as she flushed on him a haughty, surprised look; and then, in spite of herself, she broke into a gay laugh.

'I must have looked like a fool,' she soliloquised, 'my body swaying about like a conductor's baton. He's very handsome,—I wonder who he is.'

But by the time she had extricated her dress from under the feet of a fat dowager, and looked again in the same direction, the gentleman had disappeared. Di, strange to say, no longer felt the same interest in the waltzers. Her eyes were wandering around the room, in search of the missing cavalier.

A tap on her shoulder from Jack Summers made her start.

'Mr. Howard, Miss Ashly,' he said, introducing the gentleman who had so attracted her attention. 'A very sensible man, Di,' he whispered, as he left her.

She glanced up, and saw that the remark had been overheard. Di Ashley was a girl who always plunged through awkward places, as the quickest way of getting out of them.

'My cousin says you are a sensible man, Mr. Howard; pray prove it by beginning the conversation without telling me that it has been a fine day.'

A quick light flashed from the gray eyes of the gentleman Michael Howard thought the country girl a *rara avis.*

'Pon my word, you are a most charming and original young lady,' was the answer.

'I am convinced that you are sensible of my attractions. Further the deponent saith not,' was the reply.

'I assure you that I am more than sensible—I'm a genius, for I've discovered a star of the 3 magnitude.'

'Astronomer and astronomer Diana, clapping her hands gaily. 'I'll demonstrate the theory of John Summers, versus the theory of Di Ashley. Come on try cousin against the belle. I'll be sensible and well-bred, but unfashionable, for two weeks; to be flouted by ladies, unnoticed or stumbled over by beaux in white kids, and occasionally *patronized* by bald-headed, imbecile aged, sensible gentlemen. Shan't I have sport! Then, Queen of Hearts, have mercy! Goddard's saloon shall have miniature dimensions compared with my crinoline. My bonnet shall only be a thought, a dream of blonde and flowers; I will dazzle with the magnificence of my jewels and the whiteness of my neck! I will waltz till my partner is dizzy, and the rest of the gentlemen are expiring of envy;—and before the end of another fortnight my toilet table will be covered with bouquets and billet-doux, and I shall have had the opportunity of refusing some of the most sensible men of your acquaintance.' 'Eh! cousin Jack.'

Jack Summers was beginning to enter into the spirit of his cousin's plot. He was willing to endure the ignominy of gallanting a 'country cousin' for two weeks, determining to indemnify himself in her after career.

'Write to Elsie,' said he, 'and prepare her for the plot. Tell her to announce a visit from a cousin of the same name residing in the country, (as you do in summer time, you know) and that Di Ashley will be there a few weeks later.'

'Good! We shall see how much attention the former will receive. I will leave it to uncle Cyrus to decide, by my experience, whether your theory is correct; and cousin Jack, I wager a dozen of Jouvin's best kids against a Watteau fan, that the verdict will be against you.'

CHAPTER II.

Elsie Summers watched the unpacking of Diana Ashly's trunk, with a most dissatisfied look; and said,

'I declare, you are going to make yourself a perfect fright, Di. I do wish you had tried your Quixotic experiments some where else. Dresses grow out two old, and only second rate at that! I suppose I shall see you twisting your thumbs, the next thing if any one speaks to you.'

Her cousin gave a gay laugh, as she answered,

'That's not my plan at all, Elsie. I am to be as agreeable as possible; and no matter about this little trunk, for that immense one in the corner contains the latest styles.'

One, two, three days of Di Ashly's visit elapsed. Every morning at the breakfast table she would count up the attentions which she *had not* received. How Tom Curtis, who was fat, had passed her with a stare, after making a profound bow to Elsie. How Harry Smith had fondled his mustache with his lavender kids, when he joined them on the street, and 'truthpoled' Di's position already destined her. How sons Mr. Di Scott profoundly observed that she must notice a great difference between the atmosphere of the city and country. How elegant ladies only bent their swan-like necks in acknowledgment of her presence. In short, how sure she was of winning her wager.

There was a brilliant party at Mr. Sumers'. Diana herself was almost sorry for the part she had taken, the temptation was so great to array herself in airy tulle and pearls, instead of in a plain white organdy and natural flowers. And then the music! Her impatient feet would keep time to the waving measure of the *Varsovienne* and the gliding step of the *Esmeralda*, as she sat unnoticed in the gay throng. Unconsciously to herself, her figure was swaying to and fro in time with the waltzers, as her eyes followed couple after couple around the room.

Suddenly, her glance was arrested by the figure of a gentleman leaning against the mantle piece. An amused smile was playing over his features as he watched her.—Diana's face colored, for a moment, as she flushed on him a haughty, surprised look; and then, in spite of herself, she broke into a gay laugh.

'I must have looked like a fool,' she soliloquised, 'my body swaying about like a conductor's baton. He's very handsome,—I wonder who he is.'

But by the time she had extricated her dress from under the feet of a fat dowager, and looked again in the same direction, the gentleman had disappeared. Di, strange to say, no longer felt the same interest in the waltzers. Her eyes were wandering around the room, in search of the missing cavalier.

A tap on her shoulder from Jack Summers made her start.

'Mr. Howard, Miss Ashly,' he said, introducing the gentleman who had so attracted her attention. "A very sensible man, Di," he whispered, as he left her.

She glanced up, and saw that the remark had been overheard. Di Ashley was a girl who always plunged through awkward places, as the quickest way of getting out of them.

'My cousin says you are a sensible man, Mr. Howard; pray prove it by beginning the conversation without telling me that it has been a fine day.'

A quick light flashed from the gray eyes of the gentleman Michael Howard thought the country girl a *rara avis.*

'Pon my word, you are a most charming and original young lady,' was the answer.

'I am convinced that you are sensible of my attractions. Further the deponent saith not,' was the reply.

'I assure you that I am more than sensible—I'm a genius, for I've discovered a star of the 3 magnitude.'

'Astronomer and astronomer Diana, clapping her hands gaily. 'I'll demonstrate the theory of John Summers, versus the theory of Di Ashley. Come on try cousin against the belle. I'll be sensible and well-bred, but unfashionable, for two weeks; to be flouted by ladies, unnoticed or stumbled over by beaux in white kids, and occasionally *patronized* by bald-headed, imbecile aged, sensible gentlemen. Shan't I have sport! Then, Queen of Hearts, have mercy! Goddard's saloon shall have miniature dimensions compared with my crinoline. My bonnet shall only be a thought, a dream of blonde and flowers; I will dazzle with the magnificence of my jewels and the whiteness of my neck! I will waltz till my partner is dizzy, and the rest of the gentlemen are expiring of envy;—and before the end of another fortnight my toilet table will be covered with bouquets and billet-doux, and I shall have had the opportunity of refusing some of the most sensible men of your acquaintance.' 'Eh! cousin Jack.'

Jack Summers was beginning to enter into the spirit of his cousin's plot. He was willing to endure the ignominy of gallanting a 'country cousin' for two weeks, determining to indemnify himself in her after career.

'Write to Elsie,' said he, 'and prepare her for the plot. Tell her to announce a visit from a cousin of the same name residing in the country, (as you do in summer time, you know) and that Di Ashley will be there a few weeks later.'

'Good! We shall see how much attention the former will receive. I will leave it to uncle Cyrus to decide, by my experience, whether your theory is correct; and cousin Jack, I wager a dozen of Jouvin's best kids against a Watteau fan, that the verdict will be against you.'

CHAPTER III.

'Do you know, Howard, that my unsophisticated country cousin has left?' asked Jack Summers, as he met his friend on the street, one night at the end of a fortnight.

'Left!' was the surprised answer. 'Why she said nothing about it to me, last evening, when I saw her.'

'It was rather sudden. She did not expect to go herself,' said Jack. 'But no matter, old fellow. Though you seem rather sweet on her, and she is a fine girl, I will show you one more stylish and fascinating, in a day or two.'

'I don't particularly admire stylish and fascinating women,' was the reply.

'This is a new relation to Miss Ashley—to Di Ashly, one of the belles of B——. She is coming to make Elsie a visit.'

Mr. Howard bowed himself off, mentally resolving that he would not seek the lady's acquaintance, any that he would find an excuse for following Miss Ashley to her country home.

'A dozen of Jouvin's best kids, if you please, my conquered cousin,' exclaimed Jack Summers, as he entered the parlor one evening. 'That sensible man' Michael Howard, is undistinguishable among the throng where. A sudden passion for potatoes and cabbage, Di! Won't he look rather astonished when he goes to 'The Cedars,' and finds instead of a homely, comfortable, well-stocked farm, as he expects, a splendid country seat with all its appurtenances. Hurrah, Di! 'A dozen of Jouvin's best kids against a Watteau fan;' and the decision will be in your favor, will it?'

'I will willingly pay the dozen Jouvin's kids, Jack, in order to have the character of your sex redeemed, said the cousin, still you have not won them yet: my trial has not been finished. Seven just men did not save Sodom, and one sensible one will not disprove my theory.'

Di Ashly, the belle and heiress, had been introduced into society. A few who had observed her at all, as the country cousin, saw a striking likeness to the young lady who had recently visited Elsie; but this girl had so much more style,' and was so brilliant and self-possessed, with some of the *nonchalance haute* of a person that had been mingled in society, that although many were puzzled at the likeness for the first few days, they never suspected that the gay young lady who appeared in the latest styles and most elegant of wardrobes, could be capable of so insulting Japonicalism.

As Diana had predicted, bouquets and billet-doux were numerous on her table. Her hand was the first to be asked for the waltz; her company was in constant demand for the opera. At last, through Jack, who had enjoyed the whole thing immensely, Di's *ruse* began to be whispered abroad. The few, who had condescended to notice her at all, plumed themselves on their disinterestedness or knowledge of character, whilst the rest avowed they liked a girl of such spirit and originality, and were more attentive than ever. Japonicalism is not easily abashed!

Di Ashley was now dressing and waltzing and flirting as usual, but there was a larger experience, and a greater contempt, for human nature in her heart than heretofore.

Miss Ashley was on the top of the wave of fashionable favor, when Michael Howard came back. He lounged into the opera on the evening of his return, and to judge from the expression of his face, he was not entirely satisfied with his 'ruscicating.' During his survey of the boxes, his eyes fell upon the Summers party. Di was leaning forward perfectly absorbed in the gipsey song in 'Trovatore,' unconscious of the interest which she was being watched. In spite of the French coiffure, in spite of the magnificent dress and jewels, Howard at once knew that elegant face. The box was crowded, and he could not approach her, but he was rewarded by a bright smile, and gay nod of the head, when Di spied him.

A few months after this, Miss Ashley was drawing on her travelling gloves, for she was going home, and Mr. Howard was to accompany her.

'A dozen of Jouvin's best kids, Di,' exclaimed Jack, as he caught sight of one of her gloves which had fallen on the floor.

'A Watteau fan, Jack,' said his cousin.—'I intend to rest satisfied with my conquest

'Of Michael Howard,' put in Jack.

'Pshaw! no, I mean my victory in argument,' replied Di. Uncle Cyrus, you know about our wager, and you were to decide. It was on general facts, and not on an isolated one.

Uncle Cyrus' eyes twinkled behind his glasses. 'Yes, yes,' said he, 'I have heard the argument on both sides, and decide that John Summers pay a fine of one Watteau fan, but that Diana Ashley, spinster, pay for the fun of the thing, Michael Howard.'

And so Di Ashley won both a husband and her wager.

Miscellany.

The Boston *Journal* tells of a gentleman who was badly sold a few days since. He was sitting in the parlor with his friends and family, when the bell called him to the door. He there found a child in a basket with a note, charging him with being its father, and imploring him to take care of it. A rich scene ensued between the injured wife and indignant husband, the latter utterly denying all knowledge of the little one and asserting his innocence. The friends interfered, and at last the wife was induced to forgive the husband, although he stood to it that Tom that he had always been a faithful husband. Finally the lady very roguishly told her husband that it was strange that he should not know his own child, for it was their mutual offspring, which had just been taken from its cradle up stairs by the nurse, for the purpose of playing the joke.

A LESSON IN GRAMMAR.—"Jake did you ever study grammar?" "I did, Sir." "What case is Mr. I——?" "He's an object case." "How so?" "Because he objected to paying his subscription that's been owing for three years and a half." "Right." "What is a noun?" "Don't know, but I know what rennets is." "Well, what's it?" "Running off without paying the printer, and getting the blues lest you're arrested." "Good, what is a conjunction?" "A method of collecting outstanding subscriptions in conjunction with the constable—never employed by printers until the last extremity." "That's right! Go to your seat, and quit shooting paper wads at the girls."

LAWYERS.—When Peter the Great was in England, he expressed a desire to visit the Old Bailey, and witness a criminal trial. Seeing a large number of gentlemen with powdered wigs and silk gowns, the Czar asked his interpreter who they were. 'Lawyers,' was the reply. 'Lawyers?' My God! I have only two in all my dominions, and I intend to hang one of them as soon as I get home.'

How to Grow Rich.—The only way by which capital can increase is by saving. If you spend as much as you get, you will never be richer than you are. It is as hard a man gets, but what he saves, that constitutes his wealth. Go learn the first two rules of arithmetic; learn addition and subtraction. Add to your present capital any amount you please, substract the sum which you need, and tell us if the best amount will not be the same as the first. Every merchant should, in every year of his life, make some addition to his capital. You say you get but little—never mind, spend less than little; and the next year you will get more, for you will have the profit upon the sum you save. There is no royal road to wealth any more than to geometry. The man who goes on spending all he gets, and expects that by some lucky hit he shall be raised to wealth, will most likely sink into poverty; for in case of adverse fortune, he has then no resource; whereas, by economy he may lay by a stock that may serve as a provision in care of adversity. You may say that the times are bad, the seasons are bad, the seasons are bad, the laws are bad. Be it so; but were the case reversed, it would make no difference to you. Look at home; you spend more than you get. How then, can you be otherwise than poor? How many a respectable family has fallen from a high station, which they worthily and honorably filled merely because neither the gentleman nor the lady had been familiar with the first four rules of arithmetic.

VERY LIKELY.—An Indiana paper says that during a trial in a Lawrence county, a lad who was called as a witness was asked if he knew where he would go if he told a lie. He said he supposed he should go where all the lawyers went.

A KNOWING BEGGAR.—A beggar posted himself at the door of the Chancery Court, and kept saying, 'A penny, please, Sir! Only one penny, sir, before you go in!' 'And why, my man?' inquired an old country gentleman; 'Because, sir, the chances are, you will not have one when you come out,' was the beggar's reply.'

A RUSSIAN INVENTION.—At Moscow lately great curiosity was excited by an experiment being made with a new description of locomotive running along the streets, and so constructed as to cause the wheels to lay down a sort of wooden rails as they advanced. The locomotive dragged after it a number of carts, heavily laden. The experiment, though the first made, had perfectly succeded. The author of the invention is a trader of Moscow named [illegible]

SOER LOOKS.—A certain old lady, who had been famed for sour looks, and not very sweet words, touching the accidents of life, was observed to have become very amiable. 'What a happy change has come over you,' said a neighbor. 'Why,' said the transformed, 'to tell you the truth, I have been all my life striving for a contented mind, and have finally concluded to sit down contented without it.'

AN END TO KISSING.—A short while since the affectionate public was astonished by the story of a young lady whose neck was dislocated in consequence of the ill-advised resistance which she offered to the amiable salute of an admirer more ardent than discreet. Our last exchanges from Europe now match this tale with another of an inquest held at Leeds on the body of a young man of 21, who fell down stairs and killed himself in the course of an attempt to snatch a kiss from the unwilling lips of a girl of fifteen. Some of our contemporaries deduced from the first of these occurences the wholesome moral that young ladies should never oppose advances of their admirers. In common fairness we are now bound to infer from the second accident that no man should ever attempt to take a kiss until it is offered to him.—Between the two lessons there is reason to fear that an ancient and not altogether disagreeable custom may be summarily abolished.

HUMAN NATURE.—Whoever wrote the following had read the page of the book of the human heart to some purpose:—There is after all, something in those trifles that freely bestow upon each other which is an infallible indication of the place the giver holds in the affections. I would believe that one who preserves lock of hair, a samples flower, or any trifle of my bestowing, loved me, though no show was made of it; while all the protestions in the world would not sell my confidence in one who set no value on such little things. Trifles they may be but it is by such that the character and disposition are oftnest revealed.'

The individual who perperated the following choice stanza was a genius and a man of observation. He grew up some distance off towards the setting sun,—Hear him:

Men scorn to kiss among themselves,
And scarce will kiss a brother;
Women ort want a kiss so bad,
They kiss and smack each other.

'Pa,' simpered a young hoarling school piece of eedish, "Pa, are you going to have a coat of arms painted on the panne's of our new carriage?' 'Yes, my child,' replied the sober-minded—"a saw and a saw-buck; for with that I earned my first money." The under-chopper of the young aspirant miss fell, as she muttered to herself—'La me, what a boor!'

'What, my friends, is money?' asked a preacher, in a sermon lately. 'Two per cent, a month,' said a State Street broker, suddenly awaking from a doze.

A lady was requested to ride behind a buck who was somewhat advanced in years, to take a seat on his lap while in a covered sleigh.—'No thank you,' said she, 'I'm afraid such an old seat would break down with me.'—Old bachelor looked funny.

The Mutinies in India.

Dispatch from General Havelock at Lucknow.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVELOCK TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF TO THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF, RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH FROM CAWNPORE.

Lucknow Residency, Sept. 30, 1857.

Major General Sir James Outram having with characteristic generosity of feeling, declared that the command of the force should remain in my hands, and that he would accompany it as Civil Commissioner I hold a junction could be effected with the gallant and enduring garrison of this place. I have to request that you will inform his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that this purpose was effected on the evening of the 25th instant. But I must first refer to antecedent events. I crossed the Sye on the 22nd instant, the bridge at Bunnee not having been broken. On the 23rd I found myself in the presence of the enemy, who had taken a strong position, his left posted in the inclosure of the Alum Bagh, and his centre and right on low heights.

The head of my column at first suffered from the fire of his guns, as it was compelled to pass along the Trunk road, between morasses; but as soon as my regiment could be deployed along his front, and his right enveloped by my left, victory decided for us, and we captured five guns. Sir J. Outram, with his accustomed gallantry, pressed both advance close down to the canal; but as the enemy fired with his artillery and with guns from the city, it was not possible to maintain this or a less advanced position for a time, but to become necessary to throw our right in the Alum Bagh, and restore our left, and even there we were incessantly cannonaded through the 24 hours, and the cavalry, 1,500 strong, swept round through lofty cultivation, and the sudden interruption upon our baggage massed in our rear *(sic in orig.)*

The soldiers of the 90th Regiment, forming baggage guard, received the charge with gallantry, and lost some brave officers and men, shooting down, however, 25 of the troops, and putting the whole body to flight.

They were finally driven off by two guns of Capt. Olpharts' battery. The troops had been marching three days under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages it was thought necessary to pitch tents, and permit them to halt on the 24th. The assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. On that morning our baggage and tents were deposited in the Alum Bagh, under an escort, and we advanced. The First Brigade, under Sir J. Outram's personal leading, drove the enemy from a succession of gardens and walled inclosures, supported by the two brigades which I accompanied. Both Brigades were established on the canal, at the bridge of the Char Bagh. From this point the direct road to the Residency is a little less than two miles, but it was known to have been cut by trenches, and crossed by palisades at short intervals, the houses also being all loop holed. Progress in this direction was opposed, so the united column pushed and fought along the narrow road which skirts the left bank of the canal, which was not seriously interrupted until it came opposite the King's Palace, or Kaisrah Bagh, where two guns and a body of mercenary troops were entrenched. From this entrenchment a fire of grape and musketry was poured, under which nothing could live. The artillery and troops had to pass a bridge partially under its influence, but were then shrouded by the buildings adjacent to the palace of Fhureed Bukish.

Darkness was coming, and it was proposed to halt within the court of this Mehal for the night; but I esteemed it to be of such importance, not to leave this beleaguered garrison, knowing that succour was at hand that I ordered the main body of the 78th Highland and a regiment of Berozepore to advance.

The word was passed, and the latter being wounded soldiers, and, I regret to say, have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe—amount to 464 officers and men. Brigadier General Neill, commanding 1st Brigade; Major ——, commanding Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Bazely, a volunteer with the force, are killed. Colonel Campbell, commanding 90th Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Tytler; my Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and Lieutenant Havelock, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, are severely, but not dangerously, wounded.

Sir James Outram received a flesh wound in the early part of the action, near Char Bagh, but nothing would subdue his spirit; and though faint from loss of blood, he continued to the end of the operation to sit on his horse, which he only dismounted at the gate of the Residency. As he has now assumed the command, I leave to him the narrative of all events subsequent to the 25th instant.

H. HAVELOCK, Brigadier Gen.

* Note made at Calcutta: "Query I—It became necessary to throw our right, &c., and retire our left."

† Havelock.

Thrilling Account of the Relief of Lucknow.

From Le Puys of Paris.)

Calcutta, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1857

I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party. On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days; as she said, she rather should return from the plowing" She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and apparent ly breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of li tening. A look of intense delight broke over countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, "Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay I'm no dreamin,' it's the slogan o' the Highladers! We're saved, we're saved! Then flinging herself on her knees she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utter ly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving, but she started to the batteries, and I hear her cry incessantly to the men. "Courage! courage; hark to the slogan—to the Magregor, the grandest of them a.' Here's help at last!"

To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there crose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the Colonel shook his head.— Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonising hope, and Jessie who had sank on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—"Will ye no believe it now? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! Do ye hear, d've hear?" At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, unceasing, ceaseless sound, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the Residency of Lucknow bowed itself before God. All were filled with one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to the blood pibroch. To our cheer of "God save the Queen," they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot, &c." After that nothing made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed, how I was pressed to the heart of his wife, entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched around the table playing once more the familiar air of "Auld lang syne."

Interesting from China.

Lord Elgin is here, and it is probable he will not leave the place till the results of the demonstration against Canton are known.

We understand as soon as the whole force of Marines arrive operations will commence. The first detachment arrived on the 28th inst., in the steamer *Imperador*.

The dispatch gunboat *Cormorant* and *Banterer* arrived from Manilla yesterday.

An expedition under Commodore Elliot, consisting of the gunboats *Starling*, *Opposum* and *Scourge*, with some ship's boats left Tiger Island on the 14th instant. After a cruise of several days they came out near the junction of the great west and north rivers, and arrived at Macao on the 19th inst. During the cruise several Mandarin junks and some fishing boats were taken, the private property was not interfered with.— The people of the towns which were passed, willingly assisted in pointing out the Mandarin boats, understanding, apparently, the object of the expedition.

The British ship *Cathaya* which left this on the 14th inst., for Foochow, was lost on the Prata shoal on the 20th inst. The captain and crew arrived here in the ships boats, and brought with them about $10,000 worth of the treasure which was on the ship.

At Hong Kong all remains quiet. There is little change to notice in imports, the market being almost clear of stocks.

Shanghae, Oct. 23, Cor. of the *Times*. The American has come over the policy of the authorities in the South. The French Ambassador has arrived in the mouth of the Canton River. The projected northern voyage is definitely abandoned. It is report ed that the order has gone forth that Canton shall be taken, and I must return to my post of observation.

When we have settled our differences with the Cantonese, the scene of action will be remo ed to these northern ports.

Hong Kong, Oct. 38, Cor. *London News*.

The Imperial Government is using extraordinary exertions to raise contributions both of money and rice. Many of the Chinese rice shops in Shanghae have been close in consequence of the oppressive tax on rice levied on them by the authorities. Heavy money taxes are being imposed everywhere. The court of Pekin cannot feel itself secure. For months back every nerve has been strained to gather supplies from all the provinces to Pekin. It reminds one of the old story of dame Alice Kiteler, the Kilkenny witch, sweeping all the dirt of "Kilkenny Town" to the house of William her son. Whether the Pekin Admin stration are trying to gather stores and treasure to appease a hungry, distressed, discontented and dangerous city mob, and to stave off the insurgents they are badly fed and worse paid. The complaint is universal of arrears of pay and scarcity of provisions. It is true that some treasure has been sent to Canton for anti-barbarian purposes, but that was specially raised, and is only a drop in the ocean of the Canton expenditure. Every quarter (through our servants and employees, and the tradespeople here), are paying by far the greater portion of Yey's expenses. There is not a catty of food consumed by us that does not pay its contribution to keep us away from Canton. Such is the condition in which the Imperial Government is.

What prospects can the future hold out to the unhappy Hien Fung! A hitherto successful and still flourishing insurrection in the heart of his dominions; a deficient treasure; distress and scarcity of food in the provinces; isolated rebellions in almost every quarter; organized bands of robbers spreading terrors through his metripolian province; a discontented and disaffected city mob; Russia insulted; France only waiting to pick a quarrel, and England in open arms against that city and district which is the very concentrated essence of China, whether you take it politically, physically or etymologically—truly if these be not the shadows of coming events I know not what are. And all that the effete Manchurian dynasty can accomplish to meet these threatenings of futurity is to keep from month to month decreeing new honors and titles to some deceased ancestors whom they imagine to be powerful in driving away locusts or vanquishing their enemies.

It is said that the letter sent by the Russian Ambassador to the Court of Pekin contained an offer on the part of the Emperor of Russia to put down the Chinese rebellion "in consideration" of the seaboard province of Kirin, and the inland province of Helung Kiang or Tsitsihar, between Kirin and the now eastern frontier of the Russians, being ceded by China to Russia. Did the Russians succeed in this, it would only add eleven degrees to their coast line on the east of Asia; and if the statement be true, we have reason to congratulate them on this instance of Chinese bigotry.

Fighting in Kansas

(Cor. of Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 19, 1857.

Dr. Little, known as one of the most ra dical and dangerous Pro Slavery leaders, in company with G. W. Clark, was arrested this morning by a party of Barber, residents of Fort Scott, have been doing all in their power to annoy the Free State citizens in that vicinity. Dr. Little has been acting as Deputy U. S. Marshall, and with a posse would sally out to collect claims, but his demands were not complied with promptly, he would distrain property and sell it to Missourians from the adjoining Missouri counties for a mere trifle. They had made arrests under the rebellion act, now repealed by the late Legislature. In attempting to make arrests at the Little Osage River, 16 miles from Fort Scott, they were resisted. They then re-raced their posse to 100, and surrounded the Free State men, numbering 35, who confined themselves in a log cabin. On refusing to surrender, Dr. Little said, "if you do not surrender, we will burn you to hell." "Blow away," replied Captain Abbott, which was answered by a volley of bullets. Capt. Abbott returned the fire, killing three Missourians and wounding Dr. Little.— Both parties then sent for reinforcements. This occurred at three o'clo k Wednesday last day last. Gen. Lane had ordered Captain Abbott to maintain his position at all hazards. The Missourians have seve al prisoners. Among them is Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Wakarusa, well known as the "fighting parson" Small companies from most of the free states towns have gone to the relief of their friends. A company of riflemen, with a brass howitzer, will leave this place to morrow morning at 3 o'clock. General Lane will accompany them. Acting Governor Stanton has sent a company of 100 Dragoons as a *posse comitatus*. General Whitman left this morning for Lawrence, to demand of Governor Stanton the arms—of which there are over 200 stand—taken by Governor Geary from emigrants. General W. acts as agent of the National Kansas Committee. The coolest, wisest, richest, as well as the poorest men in the Territory, see no hope for peace, if they cannot have it till the usurpers are out of the way.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30th, 1857.

Kansas advices of the 24th instant, just received by the Democrat, say that civil war is raging in Bourbon county. Several conflicts have taken place between free state and pro slavery parties, and a number of prisoners been taken on both sides. The United States Marshal, with a force of 80 men, demanded the surrender of a free state party, and the demand was answered by a volley of musket balls. The fire was returned, and the fight lasted an hour, when the pro slavery men retreated with loss of one man killed and two mortally wounded. The United States Marshal was dangerously wounded.

General Lane was entrenched at Sugar Mound, and determined to fight the slaveocrats if they should molest him. A battle was regarded as inevitable.

The election returns come in slowly.— Johnson county gives 2,000 majority for slavery. Thirteen hundred votes were cast at Oxford. Wyandotte gives 14 majority against slavery.

Governor Denver had given up the Territorial arms to the militia.

Various rumors were in circulation relative to affairs at Fort Scott, but none of them are of an authoritative character.

Outrages by the Mormons--Shocking sights.

Mr. D. C. Hall, who went to California from Ozark, Ark., last Summer, writes a letter to the Little Rock *Democrat*, describing his journey, and the outrage to which he and his party were subjected by the Mormons. We make the following extracts:—

On reaching Salt Lake City, we found them the most restless and excited beings on earth. Women would run after emigrant waggons, and endeavor to purchase guns and ammunition. On leaving the city, and passing through their village, they treated us as though we were highway robbers or murderers. They threatened our lives with the Indians. True to their threats, the Indians did indeed come upon us—some twenty-five in number, together with eight or ten Mormons. The Indians attempted to drive off our stock; the Mormons at the same time cursing, and telling us "to give up some of our fat cattle, or some of our cattle would murder us." We then succeeded in driving them back, but they followed on in pursuit of us. Near the City Rock they came upon another train, and at night stole eighteen head of cattle, and shot one of the guards through the head.

On the following day the emigrants trailed the cattle seven or eight miles into mountains. As they were ascending a narrow pass, all of a sudden the Indians and Mormons commenced firing upon them. The allies—Indians and Mormons—numbered about 50—the emigrants 8. The latter retreated.

Jackson Nicholas was mortally wounded, and died in a few days. A young man from Texas, named McCarley, was wounded and probably killed. The last that was seen of him six or eight Indians were running him into the City Rock. Young Daniel Abbott was shot through the thigh. We then sorrowfully wended our way to the Humboldt near the upper canon. There we were shocked by the lifeless bodies of three unfortunate emigrants, murdered by the savages and halfdeserving followers of Joe Smith. Near Grave's ford we found six more in one grave; buried by other emigrants. Their blood and hair were strewed around the spot that marked their destruction.

Mr. Woods and his wife were just ahea l of their train, riding in a two horse carriage. The allies came upon them. Woods put whip to his mules; one of his carriage wheels came off; he then cut off the harness of his team, put his wife and child upon one of the mules, and took the other himself. The wife, child and mules were all cap tured and massacred. Mr. W. got his arm broken, yet succeeded in making his escape.

We found graves daily, and sometimes the brains of persons who had just been murdered. On reaching Carson River, we met some two hundred waggons and flies of hundred Mormons on their way to the New Jerusalem. Brigham Young has ordered them all home, to assist in fighting the United States Army that they are constantly expecting.

During my stay in Salt Lake City, one of the resident officers was very desirous to ascertain what I knew concerning Col. Harney, and the movement of our government in relation to them. I expressed myself so emphatically in favor of the saints, that he hesitated not to reveal to me all their plans, and I discern by all their strength and power. He then exhibited to me their batteries, and informed me that they had three or four Indian tribes in readiness to attack Colonel Harney as he came into their country, through the deep, narrow ravines of the mountains. He also said that if Harney did persist in attacking them, that they should hoist the British flag, and that would so stimulate their English resident brethren, that they would only yield in death. He farther stated that the English Government —with whom they were in constant secret communication—had confidently assured them that she would come to their rescue if she could find any possible avenue

Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JANUARY 7, 1857.

THE CONTEST AND THE TRIUMPH!!!

A victory has been won for Essex which will for years to come resound to her praise —a victory which can only be, appreciated by a true Briton and a Loyalist. This victory has been won in the face of bribery, and corruption, and violence of a most dastardly kind, and such as would only be used by a man of Arthur Rankin's standing —a man who is lost to all feelings of honor and respect for himself. Essex has proved herself true to her interests and honor, by casting a large majority for John MacLeod, the People's Candidate.

Truth, and the Right will prevail; and Arthur Rankin has even now retired into *obscurity*, from whence he will never again rise, to misrepresent the good old county of Essex. It will never be again said that Essex has sent a man to disgrace her in the Legislative halls of the country, in the person of Arthur Rankin.

On Thursday, (to day,) being the day appointed for the declaration, a large number were expected in Town, and particularly as Rankin has boasted that if the Sheriff dared to declare John MacLeod Elected, he would have an armed band upon the ground who would, as on former occasions at the polls, drive every thing before them; that he would slaughter the Sheriff and every person else with his fierce band. At an early hour, it might have been supposed that he intended to carry out his threats, as large bands of men, screeching and yelling like beasts of the forest, came into town armed with clubs and other weapons; these ruffians later in the day made an attack upon the Sheriff in the Court House, with the intention of securing the poll books to destroy them, and if possible to prevent the declaration of John MacLeod as the Member for Essex. The Sheriff was surrounded in his office, and fierce and brutal threats were made to him—AND RANKIN MIGHT BE SEEN URGING ON THE MOB TO VIOLENCE, AND LIKE A DEMON, THROWING FIRE BRANDS AMONG HIS IMPS, TO EXCITE THEM TO FURY. The mob at this time was ready for any violence, and it is impossible to say what would have been the result—had it not been for the timely arrival of Mr. MacLeod in the steamer *Windsor*, with about eight hundred picked men. This formidable band marched up from the steamer, like a wall of Iron and spread dismay through the before violent and riotous followers of Rankin.

We are glad to be able to record, that not a single *blow* was struck during the whole day; although in the morning, one might have supposed that all creation would have been ground to atoms, by the *arch-demon Rankin;* but, poor fellow, he was made to lick the very soil that he had prepared for his opponent.

Mr. W. D. Baby, the authorized Election Clerk of the Returning Officer, DECLARED JOHN MacLEOD DULY ELECTED to represent the County of Essex in Parliament, by a MAJORITY of TWO HUNDRED and TWENTY-TWO OVER ARTHUR RANKIN, the late Member for Essex.

This announcement cannot be made without spreading joy throughout the County of Essex, and many a prayer will be offered up to God in thanks living for his interposition in saving Essex again from the baneful influence of such a man as Rankin. We say that there is every reason to thank God for his interference in our behalf.

We believe we are safe in saying that there is not on record an election that has been attended with such disgraceful consequences, as the one that has just passed. Rankin has resorted to every foul means that the most degraded mind could conceive, in order to effect his purpose, and would no doubt have even done so at the sacrifice of life and property, if it could not be obtained by any other means; his every action has proved it, and the fact of his inducing by false statements, a large number of the back settlers to come into town on the day of declaration arm ed, puts it beyond all doubt—For we feel confident that if the most despicable falsehoods had not been circulated, many of those that came into Town armed, would never have done so.— But Rankin is mean enough to resort to any expedient in order to gain his ends.

We hope that to day's proceedings at the Court House, will be sufficient to convince the most ardent of the Rankin supporters that they have put their trust in a *broken reed;* that he has deceived them again and proved himself a traitor to good order.

We cannot close this article without saying something in regard to the disgraceful conduct of Rankin and his hirelings at some of the polling places.

The most disgraceful and scandalous conduct of all, was in the township of Maidstone at the polls, where the agents and scrutineers of Mr. MacLeod were driven from their posts by a band of low drunken rowdies; they cannot be called by any milder term, for when people professing to live in a civilized community, resort to such despicable means to gain their purpose, they prove themselves to be by their conduct little removed from the wild savage. Revolvers, and clubs were used most freely, in order to give their brute arguments more weight, and to prevent the supporters of Mr. MacLeod from recording their votes. This is no idle tale, as many are prepared to come forward to prove the correctness of the above statement. Even the Returning Officer himself, it is said, stood guard over the polls with a revolver, to prevent the friends of MacLeod from exercising their rights as freemen and British subjects. Such have been the means resorted to by Rankin to gain his unholy purposes, but thank heaven, all his hellish designs have been frustrated, all his cunning, violence, rowdyism, and drunken brutalities, have availed him nothing. The true British Lion has been roused, and the miserable desperado has been made to quail before the right. No one but a consummate villain would sacrifice his character, as the late member for Essex has done to again misrepresent this constituency by bribery and corruption. Again in the Township of Sandwich, did he with a band of armed ruffians, attempt to take possession of the polls, and by threats to drive from the hustings the respectable voters, who wished to rid the County of Essex of a foul disgrace—who wished to prove to the world that Rankin the Railway gambler should never again disgrace the Legislative halls of this country with his presence.— And had it not been for the promptness and energy of our worthy sheriff, the same disgraceful scenes would have been enacted in the Township of Sandwich, that were in Maidstone. As it was, Rankin headed a band of ruffianly bullies, armed for the occasion, made an attack upon the more respectable electors to drive them from the stand. The scrutineers of Mr. MacLeod and his check clerk were attacked with clubs and severely beaten. This conduct should brand Rankin forever as a villain of the blackest dye.

All Rankin's foul and dastardly attempts have been defeated—and John MacLeod has been Elected by a large majority, we can therefore congratulate the Electors upon their success.

COUNCILLORS for 1858.

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

Thomas Woodbridge Joseph Mercer
A. C. Ellis Pierre Marentette.
Edward Boismier.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

Laurent Reaume, Joseph St. Louis,
Jerome Demouchelle James Halford,
Richard Jeniac.

TOWN OF WINDSOR.

S. S. Macdonnell William Hirons
Geo. Shipley James Dougall
Mark Richards Jno. Turk
Joseph Langlois Bellone Marantette
Francis Caron.

TILBURY WEST.

Peter Desjardins J. B. Tremblay
James Parent Peter Trudell
Francis Chovin.

TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG.

G. W. Leggatt Thos. Mears.
J. B. Grenier. T. McGuire.
Thomas Salmoni.

TOWNSHIP OF ANDERDON.

Thomas Paxton. John Ridsdale.
Alfred Bailey. M. Dupee.
William Brooker.

Members Returned.

UPPER CANADA.

	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Independ't.
Kingston—John A Macdonald	1	0	0
Frontenac—Henry Smith - - - -	1	0	0
Hamilton—Isaac Buchanan - - -	1	0	0
Simco North—Angus Morrison -	1	0	0
London—Wm. Carling - - - - -	1	0	0
Wellington South—D Stirton - -	0	1	0
Northumberland West—S Smith	0	1	0
Brockville—Geo Sherwood - - -	1	0	0
Ottawa—R W Scott - - - - - -	1	0	0
Wentworth North—W Notman -	0	1	0
Oxford North—Geo Brown - - -	0	1	0
Halton—John White - - - - - -	0	1	0
Peel—J C Aikins - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Toronto—Geo Brown - - - - - -	0	1	0
" J B Robinson - - - - -	1	0	0
Elgin West—G Macbeth - - - -	1	0	0
Northumberland East—J R Clark	0	1	0
Durham East—F W Barton - - -	1	0	0
York East—A Wright - - - - -	0	1	0
Peterboro'—T Short - - - - - -	0	1	0
Carleton—W P Powell - - - - -	1	0	0
Elgin East—L Burwell - - - - -	0	1	0
Simcoe South - T R Ferguson -	0	0	1
Hastings South—L O Wallbridge	0	1	0
Wellington North—Charles Allan	0	1	0
Lennox and Addington—D Robin	1	0	0
Lanark North—R Bell - - - - -	0	1	0
Huron and Bruce—[illegible] -	1	0	0
Lanark—M Cameron - - - - - -	0	1	0
Hastings North—Geo Benjamin -	1	0	0
Durham West—H Munro - - - -	0	1	0
Russell—G B Lyons - - - - - -	1	0	0
Middlesex East—M Talbot - - -	1	0	0
Kent—A McKellar - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Prescott and Glengarry—[illegible]	1	0	0
Lennox and Addington—D Robin	1	0	0
Lanark North—R Bell - - - - -	0	1	0
Huron and Bruce—[illegible] -	1	0	0
Lanark—M Cameron - - - - - -	0	1	0
Hastings North—Geo Benjamin -	1	0	0
Durham West—H Munro - - - -	0	1	0
Russell—G B Lyons - - - - - -	1	0	0
Middlesex East—M Talbot - - -	1	0	0
Kent—A McKellar - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Brant East—Christie - - - - -	0	1	0
Lambton—W McCann - - - - - -	1	0	0
Welland—G McMicken - - - - -	1	0	0
Lanark South—J Playfair - - - -	0	1	0
Middlesex West—J Scatchard -	0	1	0
Niagara—J Simpson - - - - - -	1	0	0
Ontario North—A Gould - - - -	0	1	0
Peel—T M Daly - - - - - - - -	1	0	0
Waterloo North—M H Foley - -	0	1	0
Ontario South—Oliver Mowat -	0	1	0
York West—W P Howland - - -	0	1	0
Cornwall—John S Macdonald -	0	1	0
York North—J Hartman - - - -	0	1	0
Prince Edward—David Ford - -	0	1	0
Leeds & Grenville—Dr. Church	1	0	0
Grenville—Wm. Patrick - - - -	0	1	0
Wentworth South—J Rymal - - -	0	1	0
Dundas—Mr. Cook - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Oxford South—Dr. Connor - - -	0	1	0
Essex—J. MACLEOD - - - - -	1	0	0
Russell—David Mungall - - - -	0	0	1
Grey—J S Hogan - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Norfolk—W Powell - - - - - -	0	1	0
Lincoln—W H Merritt - - - - -	0	1	0
	21	34	3

LOWER CANADA.

St. Hyacinthe	L V Sicotte
Sherbrooke	A T Galt
Terrebonne	L S Morin
Montreal	A A Dorion
Do	D'Arcy McGee
Do	John Rose
Vercheres	G E Cartier
Jacques Cartier	Dr. Tasse
Two Mountains	J B Daoust
Laprairie	T J J Loranger
Huntingdon	Mr. Laporte
St. Johns	Mr. Bourassa
Shefford	L T Drummond
Montcalm	Mr. Dufresne
Drome	J M Poupore
Berthier	Mr. Labelle
Richelieu	Mr. Sincennes
Yamaska	Mr. Gill
Nicolet	Mr. Gaudet
Missiquoi	H H Whitney
St. Maurice	Dr. Desaulnier
Champlain	Mr. Chapais
Bellechasse	Mr. Fortier
Compton	Mr. J H Pope
Levi	Mr. Lemieux
Rouville	Major Campbell
Argenteuil	Mr. Abbott
Bagot	Mr. Dufraimboise
Quebec	C Alleyn
Do	G Simard
Do	H Dubord
Beauharnois	J Pache
Napierville	J O Bureau
L'Islet	Mr. Caron
Soulanges	Mr. Coutlee
Richmond and Wolfe	W Webb

MONTREAL—The Quebec *Mercury* says all the papers we have seen from that city, save and except the New Era of course, concur in the opinion that 'the head of the salt water navigation' has made no great bargain of it in returning that jewel, Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The Pilot says that his access is no doubt, a disgrace to that community,' and that 'the event' is to be regarded as 'a mischievous joke.' The Montrealers had better take care not to repeat such jokes too often, or they might be the last to run them. A joke may be a joke; but to return Thomas D'Arcy McGee to Parliament may yet turn out to be no joke.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1858.

Flour, best warranted, - - - - - -	$4 50
" 2nd quality, - - - - - -	4 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs, - - - -	1 00
Rye Flour, 100lbs, - - - - - -	$0 00 to 1 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel, - - - -	4 00
Clover " - - - - - -	8 00
Corn Meal, 100lbs, - - - - - -	$0 00 to 2 00
Corn, bushel of 56lbs, - - - - -	0 43
Oats, " - - - - - -	0 25
Wheat, bushel of 60lbs - - - - -	$0 00 to 1 00
Barley, 48lbs, - - - - - - - -	$0 75
Hay, per ton, - - - - - - - -	8 00
Straw, per load, - - - - - - -	1 00
Potatoes, per bushel, - - - - - -	0 31
Pork, per 100lbs, - - - - - - -	5 00
Beef, do - - - - - -	$4 00 to 5 00
Butter, per lb., - - - - - - -	0 18

Flour—There is nothing doing. Retail lots for the home trade are held at $3 75.

Wheat—Receipts by teams light, amounting to only about 150 bu, for which 73 a 78c was paid. 300 bu, taken from stores at 80c.

Corn—No change. Old held at 60c from store. New is selling from wagons at 33 a 35c.

Oats—Selling at 25 a 26c from wagons.

Barley—A good article continues to command $1 a 1 12½ pr cwt.

Provision no change.

Dressed Hogs—Holders are rather more disposed to accede to views of buyers. We note the following sales;—35, averaging 240, at $5; 60 in two lots, averaging 230, at $5; 8 averaging 300, at $5,12½; 32, averaging 215, at $5; and 21, averaging 225, at the same figure. For several of the lots selling at $5, the holders yesterday asked $5,12½, and in one or two instances a still higher figure.

Butter—The supply is very large, and the market continues heavy at 14c for firkin, and 15c for good roll.

Eggs—Demand light at 13a14c.

Poultry—Supply fully equal to the demand. 32a33c is paid for best.

Dried Apples—Dull at $1,12½a1,25.

Dried Peaches—Scarce and in good demand at 13a4c per lb.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

Flour—Market more active, and 5 cents better. Sales 14,000 bbls at $4,80a4 35 for superfine state; $4,55a4 75 for extra state; $4,30a4 40 for superfine western; $4,14a4,15 for common to medium extra western.— Canadian firm Sales 700 bbls at $4,35a 4 45 for superfine; $5,65a6 for extra.

Wheat—Market continues quiet and unchanged.

Rye—Held at 72a74c.

Corn—Nothing doing in old, and prices nominal. New is in good demand for export and home consumption at 58a64c.

Barley—Nominal.

Oats—Dull at 42a44c for state; 45a46 for western.

Pork—Lower Sales 1100 brls at $14, 85a14 00 for mess; $12,40 a 12 50 for prime.

Beef—Steady; sales moderate.

Dressed Hogs—Active at 6¼a6½c.

Lard—Dull at 8¾a9.

Butter—Steady at 11a17c for Ohio, 14 a 21c for state.

Cheese—Steady at 6¼a8c.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED:

DETROIT, Mich, No. 70 Woodward avenue
CLEVELAND, O., corner Superior & Seneca streets.
BUFFALO, N. Y., corner Main and Seneca streets,
ALBANY, N. Y., 446 and 448 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill., 48 Clark street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

H. B. BRYANT. H. D. STRATTON.
J. H. GOLDSMITH.

DIRECTORS

Hon K S Bingham — Jas. Ward, Esq.
Hon. Z Chandler. — Geo S. Frost, Esq.
Hon. Ira Mayhew — R. N. Rice. Esq.
H. P. Baldwin, Esq. — C A Trowbridge Esq
Moses W Field, Esq. — G V N Lothrop, Esq
C. H. Buhl, Esq. — E. C. Walker, Esq.

The Faculty of this Institution is composed entirely of practical business men, who have no superior in their profession. Mr. E. BARRETT, Teacher of the "Spencerian system of Penmanship," has charge of the Writing Department.

A Mercantile Journal from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and Chicago and vice versa.

Scholarship for full mercantile course, including Penmanship, time unlimited, - $40

Penmanship alone, 20 lessons, $5; 1 yr 10

Room open from 8 to 12, A. M.; 1½ to 5, P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

Pupils can enter at any time.

For further information please call at College Room, or send for circular of 68 pages. Address,

BRYANT & STRATTON,
Detroit, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland or Chicago.

v246

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, on the Plank Road, one mile west of the Cross, about one month ago, a Grey Mare, and a Bay Mare, each about 4 or 5 years old. No marks.

The owner or owners are requested to claim property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold as the law directs.

ANDREW McCANN.

10th Con. Sandwich St.
December 28th, 1857.

$32,50 PAYS for Board and Tuition in Common English, the Term of Fourteen weeks, commencing March 18, 1858, at the

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb brick buildings, beautifully located on the Hudson, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting and French. Students received at any time, and charged only for the residue of the term. Diplomas awarded to Ladies who graduate. Send for a Catalogue, with full particulars. Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal, Fort Edward.

Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax, Jan. 2, 1858.

The Steamship *Niagara*, captain Wickham from Liverpool on Saturday the 19th ult, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, *en route* for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Sunday afternoon.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New York on the 5th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

The News by this arrival, except in the commercial way, is of little importance.

There is nothing later from India.

The Bank of France had reduced its rates to the uniform figure of 6 per cent.

The commercial crisis continued very severe in the north of Europe, but at Hamburg affairs had begun to improve. Powell & Son, of London and Manchester, warehousemen, had failed; their liabilities are heavy. The English money market, however, is gradually getting easier, particularly among the discount houses. The applications at the Bank were light. Financial difficulties had arisen amongst the woolen manufacturers. Cheesborough & Sons, one of the largest firms in that line in Yorkshire, had suspended, and many others were reported to be involved.

The French Government has imposed a duty on foreign bandies.

Further attempts had been made to launch the *Leviathan*, but without success.

The American Submarine Company has abandoned the attempt to raise the sunken ships at Sebastopol.

ENGLAND.—In the 1st, there was a further dendent tendency towards relaxation in the London money market.

The failures were announced of E. Smith woolstapler, of London, with large liabilities and Sanfield Brothers wollen manufacturers, of Leeds; liabilities £200,000.

On the 17th, confidence was more apparent, influenced by *Atlantic's* news and specie.

Besides the failure of Cheeselvorough & Son, of Bradford, that of the Dartmouth and Gravesend Bank was announced.

The launch of the *Leviathan* has been postponed *sine die*.

A memorial, very influentially signed, had been presented to Lord Palmerston, in favor of representation in Parliament of the educated classes.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that a general amnesty for newspaper offences, would be proclaimed on New Year's Day, and that the decrees of exile against General Bedeau and Chagranier are to be repealed.

BELGIUM.—The Secret Chamber had passed a resolution in favor of a repeal of the usury law.

SPAIN.—An amnesty for political offences in the Transatlantic possessions of Spain has been proclaimed.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that diplomatic relations will soon be resumed between Prussia and Switzerland.

RUSSIA.—An important victory over the Circassians is announced. A great number of them were killed, and many of their villages burned.

SWEDEN.—A number of new and important failures are announced.

Government proposed to borrow 12,000, 000 thalers to assist the merchants.

Latest.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Times* City article notes an advance of 1 per cent in the funds.

Bank returns show an increase in bullion of £1,381,366.

In Stock Exchange the supply of money is abundant, and in the discount market the best paper can be negotiated at 3½ to 10 per cent.

A reduction of the medium rate at the Bank seems probable before Thursday next.

At Hamburg the crisis seems partial, subsiding. The rate of discount for short paper having fallen to 6 x per cent.

Yesterday the bills were returned to Dray & Co, engineers and agricultural implement makers.

The brokers circular reports the sales of the week as 28,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on speculation, and 1,200 for export. Price were ¼d per lb lower on all qualities, and particularly for new crop, holders of which were pressing on the market.

McHenry not Townsend!

(From the London Prototype.)

In October last, Mr. Rose, of this office, wrote to the Sons of Temperance, in Sierra county, California, for the purpose of ascertaining if the documents published by McHenry's friends were really authentic, considerable doubt having been expressed by the Sons here with regard to one of them. Yesterday the following reply was received:

SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL,
Sierra Division, No. 78 S. of T.
Sierra Co. Cal., Nov. 27th, 1857.

GEO. MACLEAN ROSE, Esq,
WORTHY BRO.,

Your letter, bearing date October 19th enclosing copies of affidavits and certificate signed by citizens and Sons of Temperance of Chips Flat, Sierra Co., Cal. came duly to hand, 21st instant. You ask if the documents produced are genuine. They undoubtedly are genuine, and if necessary a hundred others can be forwarded by prominent citizens, who knew Robert McHenry to be a resident of Chipp's Flat, Sierra Co., Cal., during the fall of 1853 and spring of 1855. Robert McHenry's letter to this division was directed to James Anderson, Recording Scribe, at the time he (McHenry) was a member, and Anderson being absent at the time, the contents of the letter were not known to the division until August 30th, and they were immediately acted upon.—Learning that Messrs. Hugh Aikin, (our W. A.) and Thomas Waters, were soon to leave for the States, we hastened their departure, in order that they should be in time, not doubting but their arrival would set every thing right.

The writer of this was a partner of Robert McHenry in the fall of 1854, worked together in getting timbers for our tunnel, known as the Oregon. By referring to our records, we find Robert McHenry was admitted a member of Sierra Division No. 78, S. of T., on the 8th day of December, 1854, and was a member in good and regular standing up to the time of leaving the Flat, which took place some time in February or March following. The parties whose names appear signed to the affidavits and certificate are all well known here a prominent business men, and knew McHenry well, from having done business with him on the Flat. S. B. Davidson's description of McHenry answers well, and I am satisfied the Robert McHenry now confined in Cayuga Jail is the same Robert McHenry who was on Chips Flat in the Fall of 1854.—Let us hear from you on receipt of this.

Fraternally yours in L. P. F.,
(SEAL) JONAS C. YOUNG, R. S.

UTAH NEWS.—From late advices from Utah, intelligence is received with regard to reverses met with by two companies of the 5th infantry, and the threatened attack on Fort Lamarie came *unofficial* y by an express messenger some days ago. Gen. Harney, whilst considering it within range of probability did not place very great reliance upon it. Fort Lamarie was but slightly guarded. The troops would not attempt to enter Salt Lake before Spring, it was affirmed, but would go into quarters some forty miles beyond Fort Bidger, if they succeeded in getting so far. Large numbers of the animals had perished and they were under the necessity of sending back and doubling teams to make any progress at all with their trains.

We learn from the St. Mary's Argus that a woman in man's attire committed suicide by poisoning herself at McKay's Island, in that village, on Tuesday evening last. She was arrested the same evening on the information of a Mr. Woods, for horse stealing, S.on after her arrest she was observed to put her handkerchief to her face—for the purpose, it was thought at the time, of hiding her emotion but really for the purpose of swallowing a portion of strychnine and chloroform which she had prepared, and concealed for that or some other purpose in a vial. She was instantly seized with spasms and a physician was immediately sent for. Dr. Smith arrived about half an hour after the poor victim had swallowed the poison, but found it impossible from the extreme rigidity of the dying woman to administer the proper antidotes, and she soon after expired. Dr. Coleman held an inquest upon the body. Her name was Margaret Cook, and she is said to have been respectably connected in the Town of Woodstock, where some of her friends live.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN A. MACDONALD.—We regret to learn that the wife of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, died on Monday at Kingston. Mr. Macdonald, who was suddenly called away to the sick beds of his wife, mother and only child, was present on the said occasion.

TAKE NOTICE:

THE subscribers to J. A. Ford's Raffle of Pictures are hereby informed that the same will take place at the Billiard Saloon, in Windsor, on Saturday evening 26th Dec. at 7 o'clock. A few tickets yet remain unsold, but as the Raffle will surely come off those desirous of trying their luck had better be in time. Tickets $1 00.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-master-General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, the 23rd January next—for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week each way between Chatham and Sandwich, on and from the 16th February next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback, or in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh. The computed distance between Chatham and Sandwich, is about 63 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than four miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to right of the Post Master-General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do. To leave Chatham every Monday and Thursday—and Sandwich every Wednesday and Saturday, proceeding to Chatham and Sandwich respectively, directly serving the Way Offices each way, at Baxton—Tilbury East—Comber—Edgeworth and Maidstone, at such hours as may be required.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded:—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Two-five hundred dollars for the due performance of the Service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chatham, Sandwich and Maidstone, and at the Office.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 2nd Dec. 1857.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday week last, between Sandwich Lockhart's and Robert Anderson's in the Township of Maiden, a new POCKET BOOK, containing Seventy-two Dollars in Bills, and one dollar in specie, and two receipts for *Hay* from Thomas Salmon.

Any person finding the same, will receive the above reward on returning it to WILLIAM MICKLE, Maiden Township.

JAMES LOCKHART.
Malden Township, December 16th, 1857

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the late LAWSON TOLLIVER, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned.

WILLIAM TOLLIVER.
Administrator of the late Lawson Tolliver
Sandwich, 17th December, 1857.

SITUATION WANTED.

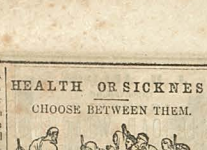
A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a first Class Certificate, requires a situation. Apply at this Office.
Sandwich, December 16th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,

DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

HEALTH OR SICKNES

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, nothing as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Ne vous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own nor her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endosements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma
Bowel Complaints
Coughs,
Colt's,
Chest Diseases,
Contractions,
Dyspepsia,
Diarrhœa
Dropsy,
Debility,
Fever and Ague,
Female Complaints,
Headaches,
Indigestion
Influenza,
Inflammation,
Inward Weakness
Liver Complaints,
Lowness of Spirits
Piles.
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Venereal Affections,
Worms of all kinds,

** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compny

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—OFFICE, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocke, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA—JAMES BONNIS, Charles F Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
A gent for Windsor and vicinity

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of **Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy,** or **Eruptions** of the **Skin, Fever** and **Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy,** and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of **Four Millions** of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The effected have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY
W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.
And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, 28th day of November inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the residence of the subscriber, on Lot No. 25, Gosfield, Western D., the following property, viz.—

6 or 7 Horses, 5 or 6 Cows, some Young Cattle, and some Sheep

The above stock is all from good breed.

TERMS.—All sums under Ten Dollars, cash; all above that sum, one year's credit, at 6 per cent interest. Two good freehold securities required.

JACOB FOX, Sen.
Gosfield, 23rd November, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges

THOMAS JERMIN.
Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.
Malden, 25th November, 1857.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given, that a Court
of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of Dec. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which, all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich. 4th November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hockey, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is improperly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 8th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 12, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS, DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,

DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS. (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP AND FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BOOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUNKIN SHOES, (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SHEET IRON.
AXES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—
MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC., ETC. ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY

Established March 19th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenney.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS

G. W. Leggatt, Henry McKenney.
James Lindsay, William Tooley.
Alexander Jones, John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Bovio, Dennis D. Dellale.
James Baker, James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of the kind hitherto.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionally divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share	$200.
Six per cent thereon for 8 years	96.
Total	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38,
And for three years 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the dissolution of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.
Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.
Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament, and all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those rom a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

ANDALT & BROTHERS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

THOMAS A. MEARS,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, C. FRUITS, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provision for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favour him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets,
Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than any other in the country. Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his above trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT D. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 40, with stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid to,

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
Co. Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Presbyterian Manse" pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servant' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title to the same is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.
Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

Solitude.

BY R. BENNETT.

In shady nook, by rippling brook,
Alone, alone I dwell:
Full well I love the leafy grove
And every forest dell.
In cavern deep I love to sleep,
Or brood o'er moss and ten,
Or hover o'er the wild sea shore,
Far from the haunts of men.

In distant lands, on burning sands,
Or 'mid storms snowy,
Where all around is calm profound,
I find a sure repose.
In darkling mine, where jewels shine,
Beyond the glare of day,
Or 'neath the wave, in coral cave,
I lurk where sea nymphs play.

Ere time began, or mortal man
In Eden first drew breath,
I held alone my solemn throne,
And all was hushed as death.
But though I fly from every eye,
To each I'll come at last;
For I dwell with all, both great and small,
When life's brief hour is past.

A Runaway Couple.

A runaway couple, true "lovyers," of the fervent Yankee stamp, arrived at a small inn near Boston and wanted the Landlord to send for a minister to splice them, and to be 'quick about it.'

The landlord complied, and the licensed minister came.

'Be you the minister,' asked the bridegroom.

'I am,' replied he.

'O, ye be, eh! What's your name?'

'Stiggins.'

'Wall neow, Stiggins,' said the yankee, 'du it up brown, and your money is ready'; and 'twixt the Reverend gentleman commenced:—

'You will please join hands.'

The Yankee stood up with lady-love, and seized her fervently by the hand.

'You promise Mr. A——,' said the parson, to take the woman,—'

'Yaas,' said the bridegroom.

'To be your lawful and wedded wife.'

'Yaas, yaas.'

'That you will love and honour her in all things?'

'Sartin yaas I tell ye!'

'That you will cling to her, and her only as long as you both shall live?'

'Yaas indeed, nothin else!' continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner.

But here the reverend gentleman stopped, much to the surprise of all present, and to the special annoyance and discomfort of the ardent bridegroom.

'One moment, my friend,' responded the mitister, slowly; for it occurred to him that the laws of the State did not permit this performance without the 'publishment' of the 'bands' for a certain length of time.

'What—what—what in tune is the matter? Don't stop here! Put her thru! What's split parson? Anything gin out?'

'Just at this moment, my friend, I have remembered that you cannot be married in Massachusetts as the law—'

'Can't do, in natur—is the reason, I like her—she likes me—what's to hender?'

'You have not been published, Sir, I suspect.'

'That's a fact; ain't a-goin to be nother. that's the reason why we crossed over into your little Rhody (the scene was on the border of Rhode Island) 'on the sly, ye see parson.'

'I—really—Sir'—said the minister.

'R-e-a-l-l-y I—wal, never mind, go ahead.

'Taint fair. Don't you see it ain't? You've married me and haint teched her! Now don't stop here! Taint the fair thing; by gracious 'taint, now, and yoou know it.

'I will consult,' said the minister hesitatingly.

'No you won't, no, you d n't! You don't consult nothin or nobody, until this ere business is concluded!' And with this he turned the key, and put it (amidst the tittering of the witnesses whom the landlord had called in) in his pocket.

Seizing the hand of his trembling bride he said:

'Go on now from where you left off, put us through and no dodging. It'll be all right; if it ain't right, we'd make it right in the morning, as the saying is.'

After reflecting for a moment, the parson concluded to run the risk of the informality; so he continued:

'You promise, Madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?'

'Yaas,' said the Yankee as the lady bowed.

'That you will love, honour and obey him?'

'Them's 'em,' said Jonathan, as the lady bowed again.

'And that you will cling to him so long as you both shall live.

'That's the talk!—stick to one an other allers,'—and the lady said yes again.

'Then, in the presence of these witnesses I pronounce you man and wife.'

'Hoorah!' shouted Jonathan, leaping half way to the ceiling with joy.

'And what God has joined together let no man put asunder.'

'Hoorah!' continued Jonathan.—'What's the price?' (The parson seemed to hesitate.) How much? spit it out!—Don't be afeered. You did it like a book. Here's a V. Never mind the change—Send for a hack, Landlord give us your bill. I've got her! Hail Conlumby!'

The poor fellow semed to be entirely unable to control his joy; and ten minutes afterward he was on his way to the railway station with his wife, 'the happiest man out of jail,' said the eye witnesses who describe the scence.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle says that two rough men of that place were courting the same lady, when one of them proposed to the other to give or take five hundred dollars for his pretensions. The gentleman to whom the proposition was made paid the money and the rival withdrew. Here is an idea for some young bucks up this way, not a few of whom, we imagine, would sell at a low figure.

A Warning to Young Ladies.—Miss Hester A Burgess sued N. F. Woon in Kenawha county, Va., last week, for damages for breach of promise. It was proved in evidence, says the *Tully Star*, that the young lady was a flirt, and the jury accordingly awarded her *one cent* damages.

Saying and Doing.

THE ENERGY OF A HUMANITARIAN.

It was remarked of Pope Alexander that he never *did* what he *said*, and of his successor Borgia that he never *said* what he *did*—Professor Holloway, the great physician and philanthropist, reverses both these maxims. He *does* what he *says*, and in order that all the sick may know what his remedies will accomplish, he tells them through the press what they have already *done*. This, it appears to us, is a course that every friend of humanity must approve. The physician who makes a grand discovery in his art—who in fact fathoms the very sources of disease, and draws from nature the means of its extermination—is morally bound to extend the blessed boon to the utmost of his ability. So believing, Professor Holloway has availed himself of every channel of information and intercourse that could facilitate the diffusion of his Pills and Ointment in all quarters of the globe. His energy and enterprise, stimulated by a noble desire to heal and save and stre gthen the martyrs of disease in every land, have carried these hygeian preparations over shore and sea to the ends of the earth. There is no motive so powerful in the heart of a genuine philanthropist, as the wish to ameiorate suffering, and better the condition of mankind.—What impediments will it not overcome! It nerves the heart of the patriot to save his country, it lights the lamp of the philosopher to amend man, it invigorates if it does not inspire the Christian physician in his combats with the destroying angel. Success, great reform and universal has crowned the efforts of this great humanitarian. In all climates his medicines have curtailed the census of mortality. The attention of governments, institutions, men of science, the press, the masses, has everywhere been attracted to them. And this is but the beginning of the end. Should their sale and dissemination continue to increase for ten years more in the ratio of the last five years, there will not probably be a square league on the accessible portion of the globe unincluded in the area of their usefulness. Onward, ever onward! is the motto of their indefatigable inventor, as he directs the vast system of transit and correspondence, whose centre is in it is city, and whose ramifications extend to the utmost limits of the circle of trade.—*London "Mark Lane Express."*

An exchange says that a man who would systememetically and willfully set about cheating a printer, would commit a highway robbery on a crying baby and rob it of its ginger bread—rob a church of its counterfeit pennies—lick the butter off a blind nigger's last 'frter'—pawn his grandmother's specks for a drink of whiskey—steals acorns from a blind pig—and take cloths from a scarecrow, that he may make a respectable appearance in society.

Free Lovers in Trouble Again.—In the break up of the Free Love Association at Berlin it was agreed that their organs, *The Social Revolutionist* should be discontinued. The agreement was disregarded, another number was printed, and while printing conveyed to the office, the edition was seized by the ladies of Berlin and made a public bonfire of. Barry, the scamp who had charge of the *Revolutionist*, escaped lynching by flight.

"Couldn't Stand That."—A young gentleman of our acquaintance, who has been paying his devoirs (as Mrs. Partington would say) to a young lady for some time, suddenly left her. We asked him the reason, and he told us in the following words:—"I had been with her, you know, a good while, and noticed that she was rather cool in her remarks, and thinks that she would rather go home alone than have me with her; but I didn't mind that you know. Well, one night when we got to the door, says she—Mr. ——, I do not wish your company any longer, and I'll thank you to keep in your place, and away from me.' That was a little too hard, and I wouldn't stand it. *I sacked her that very night.*"—*Lynn News.*

Studies on Poisons.—M. Bernard always endeavours to discover the mechanism by which the various poisons produce death. Indeed, his point of view is always physiological—he studies poisons in their effects on the organs, or rather on the system. Among his explanations, there is one of the impunity with which certain poisons may be taken internally, which if breathed, or injected into the arteries, cause certain death. It is this—a poison admitted into the stomach is still *outside* the organism, as much as if it were lying on the hand, and can only penetrate inside by means of the absorbent vessels. Once absorbed, it will be carried by the veins through the lungs, and there it will be eliminated; whereas, if it enters the organism through the arteries, no elimination is possible, and the tissues are attacked.—*Saturday Review.*

Unpleasant.—There is a good joke of an old Doctor, that, being on a visit to a village where he had spent the earlier part of his life in practice, he one morning before breakfast went into a churchyard near the house where he was stopping. Breakfast being placed upon the table, the doctor was inquired for. "I believe," said the servant, who had seen where he went, "that he has gone to pay a visit to some of his old patients."

"Cape Cod is a 'place.' Has plenty of sand, the prettiest girls, plenty of fish, and regular preaching three times every Sunday. Besides, not a lawyer, constable or jail in the town. Are all fishing—out of the way—during the summer, leaving calico to preside!

"Dear pa, what relation to you is the lit tle baby that was left on the steps of our door?" "He is my *step*-son, child."

When Alexander Gunn was dismissed from the Customs of Edinburg, the entry made against his name in the book was "A. Gunn, discharged for making a false report."

"Did you ever go to a military ball?" inquired a lively girl of an old soldier. "No my dear, replied the old warrior; "in my days the military balls always came to us."

CHINA!!

EFFECT of the MONEY CRISIS!

F. WETMORE & Co., 68 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT will sell their large and splendid stock of

Crockery, China, GLASSWARE, and Silver-Plated Ware

CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c.,

At greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH. To Parties wishing to purchase any thing in this line, a rare opportunity offers to make selections.

Call at our CHINA WAREROOMS,

68 WOODWARD AVENUE,
Five Doors from Jefferson.
DETROIT, MICH.

AUCTION SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 25, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above), and will take place at the Secretry-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S

POT TERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr. McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amhersburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS,

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford Street, where he will be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.



INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE
Potterville, Colchester, Oct'r 15th, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running regularly upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Thursdays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesday & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and with all points east of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*.

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should ask particularly for the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, " —
(New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over Five Thousand Tons Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transportation of Property.

PROPRIETORS.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. Walker & Co., Buffalo.
C. V. Clark & Co., Peru, N. York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LIN N LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit.
" Ontonagon } A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } C. Bancroft & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. Bancroft & Co.,
" } Milwaukie.
" Globe—J. Mason, Buffalo.
" Wabash Valley—Boswell, Banta & Co. Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD and Joseph Noonan, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them with all delay to John A. Assin, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant certificates for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my Agents at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.
Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have payable to me as they have been transferred (obtained) by her.

Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.
Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

PARTIES desirous of purchasing HORSES and CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. Which every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by Pierre Desjardins, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July, 1857.

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; those Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sdogreen, sending plain statements of Lots, concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.
Amherstburg, July, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the West.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education.

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON,
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(Canada Branch)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company*, has been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged, are requested to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: I. C. Gilmor, Esq
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor: J. McMicken, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howgutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., and James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

Robert Stanton,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

SUMMONS,

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fisett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to produce the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to envy their money to Detroit, for which they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot Store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

P. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. D. HOGEBOOM

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 20th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of the choicest Liquors, Wines &c., will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel business as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the country.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH

North American

HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair throughout and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. RAYCOCK, Proprietor.
Amherstburg, C. W., Feb. 29th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the traveling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River, }
Township of Reebester, }
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls; 40 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate three Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations for the public, efforts to render it more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to for guests to and from the Depot at the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New York, Agent.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors, and by strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REDDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from New York, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient
Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1858. NO. 47.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,

EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns,
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER

MANUFACTURED BY

TROWSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Baggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,

Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.

Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.

B. F. DELISLE.

Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND

CAPMAKING,

At Frisbie & Co's.,

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.,
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor.
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOYSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French) on the various branches of his profession,
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KAPE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Select Poetry.

Meditation on a Railroad Bond.

It is a very pretty thing,
And charmingly engraved;
As neatly gotten up a cheat
As ever broker shaved,
And I have quite a lot of them
All safe and snug at home,
Enough to make a picture book
As large as Gibbon's Rome.

I know I bought them very cheap,
At only eighty-three—
Indeed, we higgled quite a time
Before we could agree;
What! eighty-three for ten per cent,
Dear sir, you must be crazed—
Yes, I shall have to let them go,
For money must be raised."

Before that very week was out
I thought I smelt a rat;
For I was told that I could buy
For even less than that.
My neighbor bought at seventy-six,
I never liked him how;
But I am very glad to learn
That he has got them now.

Those thousand dollar promises
Are printed by the ream!
And being secured by mortgages,
How very safe they seem.
Moreover, I reserved the right
To change them into shares,
Whose income by and by would be
A fortune for my heirs.

The Coupons—these delicious things!
How tomptingly they look,
As beautifully lithographed
As Cluny or Copp Book.
Yes, there they are—not one cut off—
The ranks are perfect yet,
And like to be, for all that I
For them shall ever get.

The boy that shows for half a dime
Six rat-less kakes alive,
The other day was urging me
To view his precious hive,
"I say, sir—want to see the snakes?
One of 'em's eat a toad;
I'll let you see 'em for a bond
Of that 'ere western road!"

Ah, well—the dream is over now,
And so I sit and sigh,
And curse the day when oily tongues
Persuaded me to buy;
I spend my time with tearful eyes,
Or their delusive shams,
In singing and lugubrious hymns,
And penitential rhyme.

The Champagne Cork.

BY E. W. DEWERS.

A half a dozen young men sat chatting over their champagne, after a lively supper, with Harry Beaumont, at his mother's country-seat, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. As the hour grew late, and the guests re luctantly ordered departure, the young host called on them to drink one more glass to the lovers of their hearts' at parting.

'And especially,' added Frank Treverton, the gayest of the party, 'especially to your mother's charming guests, Grace and Mary Bloomwood!' And he bowed to Harry.

'Why do you omit their cousin Blanche?' asked Harry. 'She is worth both the beauties put together. For any man who could put up with the plain setting, she's a jewel!'

'Is she?' returned Frank, carelessly. 'Well, I've thought so once or twice myself. But it's a pity, for she's confoundedly plain, and will never get a husband unless by chance.'

'The more fools they that overlook her,' retured Harry.

'Why the mischief don't you appropriate her yourself then?' asked two or three voices.

'I? Oh! I'm in love with a beauty myself, and could not think of such a thing—but that only proves I'm a fool like the rest of you.'

'I declare Harry, you almost persuade me to take her,' cried Frank. 'At all events I'd be willing to run the risk of having happiness 'thrust upon me.' Besides it's a shame such a fine girl should not have one chance for a husband. What say you, boys? Suppose we agree that the fellow that is hit by the cork Harry is going to let fly, shall offer himself to Miss Blanche, and thus be made happy for life in spite of himself?'

'Agreed,' cried some voices. Others, however, demurred. At last, after some debate, the resolution was carried, with the proviso that a prior engagement should be an exemption from the decree.

Harry cut the wire, and the cork, after vaulting almost to the ceiling, descended plump on the head of the originator of the proposal.

'Disloyal!' by thunder,' cried that luckless hero, indignantly, when he felt the fatal tap on his crown; while roars of laughter from his unsympathizing companions attested their enjoyment of the humor and justice of the fiat, as well perhaps their sense of personal relief at their own escape.

'Well, I'm in for it,' cried Frank, after a great gasp. 'I'll stand by my bargain. I'll offer myself, as per agreement, and trust to my lucky stars for a refusal.'

A desperate cer, and the universal exclamation, 'No hopes of that—no hopes of that!' damped his rising spirits at view of this mode of escape

'Why not?' he asked, rather faintly.

'She, plain and poor—you, handsome and rich,' returned one of the party, laconically.

Frank sighed; he felt the force of circumstances.

And now, reader, it is time for me to let you into a secret. The whole of the strange conversation I have described, was overheard by the person most int rested in it—namely, Blanche Bloomwood herself.

For, with the other young ladies, Grace and Mary, she had gone into the conservatory adjoining the dining-room, and there, in consequence of the raised voices of the young men at their supper, had recognized her name. The result added one more confirmation to the truth of the everlastingly true proverb, about 'listeners hearing no good of themselves.'

It is needless to say that Blanche's feelings of mortification and annoyance, on this occasion, were severely painful. The reader may well imagin that as the conversation progressed she blushed—she hid her face—she tried to stop her ears, and being prevented from making her escape by her companions, who regularly held her still, fearing any movement might betray them, she finally sat, pale, and quiet, while tears of real agony rolled down her cheeks.

But what of that? What if another, and yet keener pang, mingled with the mortification she felt at hearing her name so disrespectfully mentioned! What if, like a silly, susceptible girl as she was, she had been foolish enough to look too often and too kindly on Frank Treverton's open face, till a warm and tender feeling for him had almost unconsciously sprung up in her too prudent heart? We are not going to accord her any sympathy on that account—she had no business to look—no business to feel. She was plain as a pike staff; and what business have plain women to do looking about, and feeling, especially as nobody is likely to look at, or feel anything for them? No, it was most reprehensible, in our hero ine, and she has got to take the consequences—to receive her punishment, which is coming.

On the following day, Frank, who was one of those persons who like to remove the pressure of a disgreeable impending duty by instantly performing it, called on Blanche to get through the task his folly had imposed on him. Besides, he shrewdly calculated that by making his offer suddenly, without any preliminary advances, he greatly increased his chances of a refusal.

As for poor Blanche, she had passed a sleepless night. She had been harassed by distressing thoughts. Surely hers was a trial of a peculiar kind. She felt that she loved Frank—and felt as plainly that he had never even given her a thought. Yet, by a strange chance, she saw him about to put himself in her power. She had but to accept his offer, and honor would bind him to her. Afterward—to the tempter whispered she—what was his heart—she would then have opportunity which was now denied her; and if, after all, she found this hope vain, she could then release him, and be no worse off than she was now. But opposed to this special pleading came her woman's pride—her woman's delicacy, which forbade her to accept a feigned suit, or to force herself on any man.

It was some relief to her, after such a disturbed night, during which every distressing thought visited her with exaggerated horrors, to find that by broad daylight she could scarcely regard the agreement of the night before as any thing but a jest. Notwithstanding this conviction, however, she dressed herself with particular care, (for a plain woman is more regardful of such things than a pretty one) and the silly child could not help thinking of possibilities.

Therefore, when Frank was announced, as he was shortly, she went down to the drawing-room, perfectly sure of his errand, and perfectly sure, too, of her answer.

Frank, the elegant, and perhaps too confident man of the world, was evidently not himself on this occasion. He was manifestly confused and embarrassed. He spoke hurriedly of a thousand things, passing abruptly from one subject to another. The composure of his companion gradually restored his tranquility, in a measure; but his agitation returned as often as he thought of offending her dignity by the blow he meditated. There was something, too, of sensibility and tenderness in her face, which made him shrink from wounding her feelings.—He procrastinated, and the longer he delayed, the more impossible seemed his task; for the more he conversed with Blanche, the higher she was obliged to estimate her character. More than once, charmed by the brilliancy of her conversation, and the grace of her manner, he half determined to defer his offer till he knew her better, feeling that it might possibly, one day, be made in a very different spirit.

The morning was already far spent, ere he called up resolution to say,

'Miss Blanche, I have called here to-day on a most disagreeable—I mean—most agreeable, though—extraordinary—errand —'

A warm blush rushed to Blanche's face; she trembled visibly. Frank went on with forced bravery.

'Miss Blanche, I am here to offer you my hand——' He stopped abruptly, at a loss how to finish his periods.

Poor Blanche's heart palpitated so that she could not speak. During the silence which followed, Frank recovered from his embarrassment enough to notice and wonder at hers; but Blanche soon composed herself.

'Mr. Treverton,' she said, in a low, distinct voice, 'I shall not ask what has impelled you to make your strange offer. It is enough for me to be sure that you do not love me, and poor and plain though I am, I cannot forgo affection in a husband. I feel, too, that it was not kind in you to——' She could get no farther. The coming flood of tears threatened to wash away all her dignity. She made for the door.

Frank, well nigh melted to tears himself, at the sight of her impassioned sorrow, followed her, and caught her hand at the door to detain her.

There was something within the hand he seized, which she left within his as she escaped from him, just managing to say, with a convulsive smile.

'A keepsake.'

Frank clenched his hand upon the trifle, without thinking to look at it till after he had taken two or three returns up and down the room, during which he heartily berated himself for his folly and unkindness, and as heartily pitied poor Blanche. When he unclosed his hand, he saw something carefully wrapped in a silver paper. He unfolded it, and found—a champagne cork.

It would be a difficult matter to describe Frank's feelings as he left the house and walked homeward. He had made his escape; met with the refusal he hoped for, yet he did not seem the light hearted fellow one might have expected. In fact, Blanche's intelligence, gentleness and refinement of manners, still more, her dignified rejection of his suit, had made a deep impression on him. Perhaps, too, with man's ready intuition on such points, he divined the state of her feelings toward him; for men are vain creatures, and quick enough to see, or if necessary to imagine, what flatters them.

At all events, her keepsake proved that she was cognizant of the motives which induced him to make his unlucky offer; and her feelings under such singular circumstances offered a curious subject for his speculations, especially if his surmise as to her states of mind was correct.

He felt himself called upon, if as a mere matter of curiosity, to investigate the latter point.

Philosophic investigations, however well intended, are dangerous under certain circumstances. This truth Frank discovered long before his course of study was complete. He fell so deeply in love as even to satisfy the requirements of a plain woman on that point.

Some superficial observers may think that this is not saying much. I tell them it is saying a great deal—since in addition to the love which would satisfy a handsome woman, a plain one demands as much more as shall quiet her doubts of her own personal attractions.

But, as I have said, poor Frank's infatuation was complete. He was even heard to say, that the happiest moment of his life was that in which Blanche confessed to him, that, though she did not choose that her fate for life should be decided by the popping of a champagne cork, she had loved him then and ever since.

MISS CRANEY,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

AND

CAPMAKING,

At Frisbie & Co's.,

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

Asiatic Cunning and Treachery.

It is only in Thuggee, as revealed before Indian judges and magistrates, that we can find a counterpart of the insidiousness and treachery exhibited by the sepoys. Colonel Sleeman who has long been a resident in Oude, recounts the history of a Mogul officer, who in travelling from the Punjaub to Oude, by way of Meerut and Bareilly, accompanied by his personal servant and groom, was accosted by six respectable men, who saluted him most respectfully, wishing to enter conversation. The officer supposing Thuggee, laid his hand on his sword and warned the fellows off. The next day he met the same number of men dressed as Musulmans. They spoke of the dangers of the road, and claimed the officer's protection. But the wily old man, brandishing his sabre, bade them be off. The fellows disappeared like those of the previous day. Towards evening of the same day, the wayfarer's servants met a third party of travellers, six in number, and entered into conversation with them. But the Mogul officer ordered the travellers to fall into the rear, and requested his servants to have no conversation with them. On the third day, the officer continuing his journey, arrived on a desert plain. His servants were some way behind, when all at once he found himself in the presence of six poor Musulmans, who were weeping over the body of their comrade, who had, they said, died on the roadside. The men described themselves as soldiers of Lahore, returning after a long absence to their wives and children. Their fellow-soldier, they alleged, with seeming sorrow, had sunk under the fatigue of the journey, and they were then about to deposit him in the newly-made grave freshly dug with their own hands. But alas! poor and penniless as they were, there was not one of them capable of reading the prayers of the Koran. Would the Mogul officer eternally oblige them by so doing, and perform a beneficent act, for which he would be rewarded in this world, and in the world that was to come? He, distrustful hitherto, could not resist the appeal made to his religious feelings, and dismounted from his noble steed. The body, meanwhile, had been already placed in the grave after the manner prescribed in the Koran, with the head turned toward Mecca. A carpet was immediately spread before the Mogul officer. He disburdened himself of all his arms—of his sword and of his pisto's, which were laid aside. Having washed his face and hands to purify himself, the officer commenced, on bended knees, the prayers, which were for a moment sobbingly followed by two of the friends of the supposed deceased. Meanwhile the four others, on a signal, attacked the officer, cutting him down at a stroke. The two servants were easily mastered, tied to their master's dead body, and buried alive in the grave which had been prepared for the purpose. It is needless to say that the six travellers of the three days were identical—were one and the same men. They all belonged to a band of Thugs, of the kingdom of Oude. Finding it impossible to gain the confidence of the wary traveller by honied speech, they appealed to his religious feelings, having prepared the corpse for the purpose. By this stratagem they obtained money, jewels, and valuable arms, and under guise of religion, accomplished their diabolical purpose with a refinement of cunning and treachery known only in the East. Such are the vile, degraded and hypocritical races, false to the core—with whom the Europeans have to deal in the East.—*Morning Post.*

A Jolly Temperance Family.

Joe Harris was a whole-souled merry fellow, and very fond of a glass After living in New Orleans many years, he came to the conclusion of visiting an uncle in Massachusetts whom he had not seen for many years. Now, there is a difference between New Orleans and Massachusetts, in regard to the use of ardent spirits, and when Joe arrived he found the people running mad about temperance; he felt bad, thinking with the old song that keeping the spirits up, by pouring spirits down, was one of the best ways to make time pass, and began to fear that he was in a pickle. But on the morning after his arrival, the old lady came to him and said:

"Joe, you have been living at the south, and no doubt are in the habit of taking some thing to drink about eleven o'clock. Now, I keep some for medical purposes, but let no one know it, as my husband wishes to set the boys a good example."

Joe promised, and thinking he would not get any more that day, took as he expressed, 'a buster.'

After he had walked out to the stable, who should he meet but his uncle.

'Well, Joe,' says he 'I expect you are accustomed to drinking in New Orleans, but you find us temperance men here, and for the sake of my sons, I don't let them know I have any brandy; but I keep a little for my rheumatism; will you accept some?'

Joe signified his consent and took another good horn. Then continuing his walk, he came to where their boys were hauling rails. After conversing a time, one of his cousin's said:

'Joe, I expect you would like to have something to drink, and as our folks are down on liquor, we keep some here to help us on with our work.'

Out came the bottle and down they sat, and he said by the time he got home to dinner, he was as tight as he could be, and all from visiting a temperance family.'

Miscellany.

A MACCLESFIELD HERO.—A soldier of the 64th at Cawnpore, named Samuel Shaw, a mill lad only four years since, but now one of the band of Havelock's heroes, though not yet twenty years old, when in Macclesfield was rather of a restless disposition, not liking the restraint of factory hours. The embodiment of the militia and general enlistment for the war, were attractions he could not resist. After six months drill and attention to school, he volunteered for the Crimea, and his regiment was engaged in the attack on the Redan, but he escaped unscathed. At the termination of the war, he volunteered for India, and his regiment was among those chosen to engage in the Persian war, and he shared in the several battles in Persia. No sooner was this war ended than the 64th returned to India, and became part of Havelock's division on the breaking out of the sepoy mutiny. He has been in all in twelve battles, and when he wrote to his mother, he had not received a scratch, and was sharing in the preparation to march to the relief of Lucknow. To his credit it may be added, that he has repeatedly sent his mother (a poor woman), money; telling her, if she wants more, not to be backward, for he has plenty, and adds, that after the last battle he became possessed of a valuable diamond ring from the mutineers.

MINISTERS MUST NOT PLAY AT TEN-PINS.—Two Methodist Ministers in North Carolina, Messrs. Edwards and Rosser, have been "disciplined" for indulgence in the game of ten-pins at the Virginia Springs last summer. They pleaded guilty, expressed regret for the act, stated that they were not conscious of intention to do wrong, and promised not to do so any more. The Conference which tried them, in session at Hillsborough City, accepted the acknowledgment, and permitted them to continue their functions.

CHRISTMAS SUPPER TO THE PRINTERS AT MESSRS. LOVELL AND GIBSON'S.—On New Year's eve, according to annual custom, the hands engaged in the printing establishment of Messrs. Lovell and Gibson, of Yonge street, in this city, were entertained at supper in the private residence of Mr. James Lovell in Bond street. Upwards of 40 sat down to the table, which was abundantly supplied with all the delicacies peculiar to this festive season, and was of the most *recherche* description. Mr. Lovell occupied the chair, and other worthy veterans of the establishment—Mr. James Hamilton—the vice chair. The usual loyal, patriotic, and complimentary toasts were given and responded to, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The party broke up shortly after 12 o'clock, each one being highly delighted at the kindness they had experienced at the hands of their respected employers on this and on many other previous occasions.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mishter! Mishter! what have you done?' said a little news-boy with protruding eyes to a greenhorn who had just tied his horse, as he supposed, to a spruce pole on Broadway. 'Done!' said the fellow, 'what do you mean? I hain't been doin' nothin' as I known on.' 'Why yeth you have, thir; you have been and hitched you both to a Magnetic Telegraph, and you'll be in Boston in leth than two mineth if you don't look out.' The man untied his horse with nervous anxiety, and jumping into his wagon, drove hastily down the street.

The Right Reverend Benjamin Cronyn, Bishop of Huron, arrived in London on Thursday evening, after an absence in England for the past few months. He was welcomed to the city by a merry peal from the bells of St. Paul's Church.

A report is in circulation that Mr. Scott Russell, the builder of the *Leviathan*, offered to launch her for £50,000. This was thought extravagant, and Mr. Brunel undertook to perform the task for £10,000. It is said that the unsuccessful efforts to set her afloat have already cost upwards of £70,000.—*Literary Gazette.*

Some laborers boring an artesian well in the yard of the United States Marine Hospital in San Francisco, when the auger had penetrated to a depth of 275 feet, struck an auriferous stratum, which was found to be pretty rich in precious metal Some dirt brought up by the auger was washed out and found to contain about five cents worth of gold.

Quebec papers notice the progress of direct trade between that city and the Far West. A few days since a hundred barrels of flour were received direct from Ottawa, Ill., having gone over a distance of 2,000 miles by railroad. The route was as follows: via Rock Island Railroad, Central Michigan, Great Western, and the Grand Trunk to Point Levi.

The Picton Gazette says, that shop-lifting and forgery are committed there with impunity, and states the last case of forgery as that of a young man, whose name is not mentioned, who forged the name of Mr. P. G. Yarwood, to an order for $50 worth of clothes, which being accepted, the youth decamped with the plunder. He was subsequently arrested, and is said to have been considered respectable.

LAYING TELEGRAPH CABLE.—A gentleman of this city, Mr. William C. Davidson, has discovered a plan for laying telegraph cable and wire, to any depth of water, at any time, and with perfect success. He has applied for a patent for his discovery, and has caveatted it. He starts for New York this afternoon, to lay his plan before the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Association. We hope he and his plan will be entirely successful.—*Buffalo Republic.*

The Missouri *Democrat* has news from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, that the corn is rotting to a disastrous extent, and that which is on the stalks and in the cribs.—This, says the Democrat, is a matter of grave importance.

CHANG AND ENG.—The Siamese twins were taken down to Louisville, the other day, to be shown there. The showman who had charge of them gave the conductor one ticket for the two persons. He replied they had never bought more than one. Conductor must have another. Said the showman, 'I bought the ticket for Eng, Chang can take care of himself; you can put him off the cars.' As Chang could not go off without Eng, whose ticket was paid for, the conductor submitted with as good grace as he could.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE SWELL MOB OF THE LONDON OMNIBUS.—An American gentleman having seated himself in a London omnibus, saw and heard what a little amused him. A man, bearing no peculiar marks of authority, looked in at the door, took a professional view of the passengers, and called out to the driver, without any pretence at modest concealment, 'You can't go on, there's two of the swell mob in here.' The coach waited till at length, a pursy, well looking old man rose and stepped out, saying as he did so, 'I've too much money to ride with pickpockets.' In a moment more a spruce young person said, as he decamped, 'I'll follow that old gentleman's lead.' 'Go on now,' said the detective policeman 'the swells have got out, and all's right.'

SMALL POX PATIENTS IN PRUSSIA.—A curious lawsuit is going on just now in Berlin. A rich banker of that city, who is ill of the small pox, has had two actions brought against him, one by his barber and the other by his upholsterer, who claim damages because he communicated the malady to them. They demand compensation for the doctor's expenses and the time they have lost. According to the Prussian law, the banker was bound to hang up outside his door a notice with the words "There is a person here ill of the small pox."

A very deplorable affair occurred in Clark Co., Indiana, recently. A Miss Prather was married to a cousin at her father's residence. Some of the young men, acquaintances of the bride and bridegroom, came to the bride's house for the purpose of charivaring the parties. The fathers of the parties asked them to desist, and they complied with this request. But shortly after they returned, and the bride being on horseback for the purpose of going to the home of the bridegroom, the animal became frightened, threw the bride off, and she had her neck broken, causing instant death.

Registration of Voters.

Adverting to the wholesale manufacture of votes which has distinguished more than one constituency, in both sections of the Province, the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* remarks:—

"One great step towards the prevention of the wholesale manufacture of votes which has characterised several of the late elections is the passage of a Law for the Registration of Voters. In the heat and excitement of an election, where the Deputy Returning Officers are almost necessarily partizans of one candidate or the other, there are wanting both the time for investigating, and the impartiality necessary to decide correctly upon the qualifications of the electors presenting themselves at the Polls. The ordinary rules of honesty which regulate the actions of the majority of men on other occasions, appear to be considered in *interregnum* at an election, and persons who at other times would scorn a dishonorable act, do not hesitate to palm themselves off as legal voters—or to take other equally disgraceful and illegal means to swell the list of the candidate they favor. If every voter were required to have his position defined and all disqualifications removed, a certain time before the issue of the writ of election, while men's minds were yet cool and unbiased; the number of unqualified, and even totally fictitious votes which disgrace our poll books would never appear there; and the greater part of the temptation to violence and disorder would be removed."

On the same subject, the Montreal *Herald* some days ago said:—

"It is a misfortune that there should be any doubt of the genuineness of the votes by which those who are to govern the country have been placed in that position. The means for ascertaining the truth ought therefore, to be as simple as possible; and the mere fact that one candidate has succeeded in foisting on to the poll book a sufficient number of names to constitute a majority in his favor, should not be allowed to give him a seat in the Legislature, for a longer space than is absolutely required to go through some formal homo ogation of a report which has been previously made by *ex officio* and impartial judges. The Bill of Mr. McKenzie, which passed the House last session, was intended to give a greater speed to the scrutiny of votes, in order that the whole might be effected after each election before the meeting of Parliament. But the scrutiny could be and ought to be, facilitated by the right of each person being ascertained before hand. The only question then would be one of identity, and this would render the business of taking the votes at the polls, and of scrutinizing them afterwards an extremely simple one. We hope that Messrs. Dorion and Rose will set themselves fairly to work in carrying out their very laudable design. There can be no difficulty in ascertaining who are the authorized voters, and of thus putting an end to frauds effected by personation, double voting, and so forth."

We can conceive of nothing more simple than the system suggested, and certainly no single thing could be more efficacious in securing the presence at the polling booth only of persons legally entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise. It would be a reform well calculated to work wonders in the direction of honest voting.—Such a system has long prevailed in England, and is carried on easily—involving no expensive machinery, and perilling no man's electoral rights. In one country after another, it is in operation in several of the neighboring States; and in others, there is at the present moment a strong demand for its adoption.

We join our cotemporaries in urging this reform all the more earnestly, because none can justly claim for it exclusively party affinities. It has been advocated at different periods by men of different parties; and now that experience has demonstrated the need of it, we trust the best men from all sides will be found ready to perfect a measure that will have the effect of preventing a repetition of the disgraceful frauds that have been perpetrated in many places during the contest now drawing to a close.

Purity of election must be obtained, if possible, at any cost of means and trouble. A judicious scheme for the registration of voters appears to us of all means most likely to operate advantageously. Else where, we know it is effectual; it perils no rights, involves no essential wrongs; and there cannot be any difficulty in adapting it to the peculiarities and exigencies of this Province.—*Colonist.*

Much Truth in a Small Compass.

We are a free people, a great people, an enterprising people; but it must be admitted, also, that we are also a dyspeptic people. Our stomachs are by no means as sound as our political constitution; and many of us, if addressed in the language of Macbeth—

"Let *good digestion* wait on appetite,

And health on both"

would assuredly require by what means the wish could be realized. That question, thanks to THOMAS HOLLOWAY, can be triumphantly answered. The unequalled stomachic, known throughout the world as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS is a specific for the complaint. Imperfect digestion results from a diminished solution of the gastric juice—the fluid which dissolves the food in the stomach, and fits it for application to the purposes of life, in the form of blood. If the organ which secretes this solvent is in a state of morbid irritation, the fluid will be deficient in quality and quantity, and the appointed office in the internal economy of the system will be inefficiently performed. The stomach being disordered the whole vital machinery to which it furnishes sustenance and strength will be weakened, and the animal spirits, sympathizing with the bodily debility, will become greatly depressed. This is DYSPEPSIA; and its victims, when it has assumed the chronic form, are the most miserable of mankind.—It is generally accompanied by loss of appetite, attenuation, oppression after eating, irregularity of the bowels, low nervous fever, great debility, palpitation of the heart, broken sleep, pain in the right side and between the shoulders, and profound melancholy. All these symptoms, and every other variety in the manifestations of this distressing malady, are rapidly removed by a course of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Putting the testimony of others out of the question, we have full warrant from personal observation for this broad and positive statement.

It is not to be marvelled at, then, that Dr. Holloway has acquired such universal fame. Very seldom do the crowned heads of Europe condescend to invite private citizens to their palaces, but there is scarcely a regal palace in Europe where the Doctor is not a welcome visitor, and whose sovereign has not honored him with some rich present as a testimonial of his esteem. Nor does his renown rest here. He is as well known in China and Hindostan, in Cairo and in Sydney, as he is in London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Madrid, Berlin, Vienna or New York; and in each of these cities he is honored; and in some instances revered as a benefactor. If he had appeared in a former age of the world, his success would have been attributed to magic. We have even heard that the ignorant peasantry of England and Germany, at the present day, endow him, in their imaginations, with supernatural gifts.

In these remarks upon a man who is distinguished from all physicians whatsoever by the speed, simplicity, and certainty, of his cures, we wish to discharge a duty which we owed, or thought we owed, to the public. It is for them to act upon our suggestion as they think fit.—*N. Y. "Sunday Mercury."*

MURDERS IN NEW YORK FOR 1857.—The National *Police Gazette* publishes a list of sixty murders which have been committed in New York since January 1st, 1857. But one execution has taken place, that of the colored man Dorsey. Three persons convicted of capital crimes are now under sentence of death—Michael Canceni for the murder of policeman Anderson; James Rogers, for the murder of John Swansen; and James Shepherd, for arson in the first degree. A remarkable feature in this appalling list of crime is the fact, that in a large majority of cases no circumstances have pointed with certainty to the criminal. Suspicions have, indeed, rested upon parties in most cases; but these have been in some instances unfounded, and in others too vague to warrant the finding of an indictment, and up to the present moment there is a long catalogue shrouded in mystery.—Another and most alarming feature in these cases is the apparent absence of any motive for assassinations. Many murders have seemingly been committed for the mere love of killing. Thus a colored man, named Francis Salters, was deliberately shot in Thomas Street, without the slightest provocation or any motive of cupidity. The assassins, upon committing the deed, jumped into their carriage and drove off, probably without even knowing the name of their victim.

STREET OUTRAGES IN QUEBEC.—We regret to record that Saturday evening furnished no exception to the daily list of street outrages that we were compelled to mention last week. Mr. S. J. Shaw, hard ware merchant, of the Lower Town, was driving along St. Paul street, just at the Queen's Wood Yard, when he was assailed by several French Canadians with heavy sticks. Mr. Shaw stooped as low as he could in the sleigh, and thus escaped the blows, some of which actually broke the back of the carriole. The carter who drove him put his horse to a gallop, and soon escaped from the ruffians. An hour or two later, one of the employees of the *Mercury* office—being the second that has suffered at the hands of the rowdies—was proceeding homeward, when he was attacked near the site of Prince John's Ward. Poll No. 1. It appears that he was unexpectedly accosted by two Irish men, saying "here's one of them," when he was struck two or three violent blows with sticks. Having in vain endeavored to defend himself, he at last took to his heels, when he received a parting blow on the foot, which has disabled him more than any of the others.—*Quebec Mercury.*

STRENGTH OF DELHI.—In reference to the fall of Delhi, the *Harkaru* observes: "That to judge from the accounts of the siege, during a year, we be able to form a position of the enemy, and our want of appliances and means—the overwhelming numbers and inexhaustible resources on the one side, and the small meagre battalions which melted away almost as fast as they were reinforced on the other, we be also to form an opinion, not Delhi was so long in being taken, but that it was ever taken at all. Large as it is, it required only 20,000 men to defend it, the rebels had double that number to do the work; and so far from having wanted ammunition our contemporary has the best authority for stating that after the siege was at an end, the victors found lace at caps, barrels of gunpowder without end, shot and shell enough to last for two years' siege, and a city as well supplied with grain as Calcutta—nor had money become scarce, for every Sepoy was found with coin upon him.

THE QUEENS OF FRANCE.—The Dublin *University Magazine*, commenting upon the lives of the royal and imperial wives of France, states that there are but thirteen out of sixty-seven on whose memory there is no dark stain of sorrow or of sin. A contemporary in summing up the statement says:—"Of the others, seven were divorced; two died by the executioner; nine died very young; seven were soon widowed; three were cruelly traduced; three were exiles; three were bad in different degrees of evil; the prisoners and the heart broken made up the remainder. Twenty who were buried at St. Denis since the time of Charlemagne, were denied even rest in the grave. Their remains were dragged from the tomb, exposed to the insults of the revolutionary populace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quick lime."

LOSSES BY FIRE IN THE UNITED STATES.—A tabular statement of the fires in the United States, where the value of the property destroyed exceeded $20,000,000, shows that up to the 25th of December there had been 230 of these fires, and the aggregate loss was $15,792,000. In 1856 there were 227 fires, aggregate loss $23,139,000. The loss in December thus far has been much less than in any month, namely, $435,000. Add to the above the amount of property destroyed by fires where in each instance the loss was less than twenty thousand dollars, and the aggregate would be increased to probably twenty seven millions in 1856 and to twenty millions in 1857. The number of lives lost in these fires was 158 in 1857 and 183 in 1856.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JANUARY 14, 1857.

COUNCILLORS for 1858.

TOWN OF SANDWICH.

Thomas Woodbridge	Joseph Mercer
A. C. Ellis	Pierre Marentette.
	Edward Bolsmier.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

Laurent Reaume,	Joseph St. Louis,
Jerome Donouchelle	James Halford,
	Richard Jeniac.

TOWN OF WINDSOR.

S. S. Macdonall	William Hirons
Geo. Shipley	James Dougall
Mark Richards	Jno. Turk
Joseph Langlois	Bellone Marantette
	Francis Caron.

TILBURY WEST.

Peter Desjardins	J. B. Trembly
James Parent	Peter Trudell
	Francis Chovin.

TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG.

G. W. Leggatt	Thos. Mears.
J. B. Grenier.	T. McGuire.
	Thomas Salmoni.

TOWNSHIP OF ANDERDON.

Thomas Paxton.	John Ridsdale.
Alfred Bailey.	M. Dupee.
	William Brooker.

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER.

Wm. Flanagan.	Geo. Hobbs.
Mr. Pound	Alexander Ray.
	John Reno.

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

Andrew Petillo.	Robert McEwen.
Thomas Bell.	John O'Connor.
	Hugh McFarlin.

Members Returned.

UPPER CANADA.

	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Independ't.
Kingston—John A Macdonald	1	0	0
Frontenac—Henry Smith	1	0	0
Hamilton—Isaac Buchanan	1	0	0
Simcoe—Angus Morrison	1	0	0
London—Wm. Carling	1	0	0
Wellington South—D Sturton	0	1	0
Northumberland West—S Smith	0	1	0
Brockville—Geo Sherwood	1	0	0
Ottawa—R W Scott	1	0	0
Wentworth Nor.h—W Notman	0	1	0
Oxford North—Geo Brown	0	1	0
Halton—John White	0	1	0
Peel—J C Aikins	0	1	0
Toronto—Geo Brown	0	1	0
" J B Robinson	1	0	0
Elgin West—G Macbeth	1	0	0
Northumberland East—R Clark	0	1	0
Durham East—F W Burton	1	0	0
York East—A Wright	0	1	0
Peterboro'—T Short	0	1	0
Carleton—W F Powell	1	0	0
Elgin East—L Burwell	0	1	0
Simcoe South—T B Ferguson	0	1	0
Hastings South—L O Wallbridge	0	1	0
Wellington North—Charles Allan	0	1	0
Lennox and Addington—D Robiin	1	0	0
Lanark North—R Bell	0	1	0
Huron and Bruce—John Holmes	0	1	0
Lambto—M Cameron	0	1	0
Hastings North—Geo Benjamin	1	0	0
Durham West—H Munro	0	1	0
Russell—G B Fellows	1	0	0
Middlesex East—M Talbot	1	0	0
Kent—A McKellar	0	1	0
Brant East—D Christie	0	1	0
Prescott—H W McCann	1	0	0
Welland—G McMicken	1	0	0
Lanark South—J Playfair	0	1	0
Middlesex West—J Scatchard	0	1	0
Niagara—J Simpson	1	0	0
Ontario North—J Gould	0	1	0
Perth—T M Daly	1	0	0
Waterloo North—M H Foley	0	1	0
Ontario South—Oliver Mowat	0	1	0
York West—W P Howland	0	1	0
Cornwall—John S Macdonald	0	1	0
York North—J Hartman	0	1	0
Prince Edward—Dr. Dorland	0	1	0
Leeds & Grenville—Dr. Church	1	0	0
Grenville—Wm. Patrick	0	1	0
Wentworth South—J Rymal	0	1	0
Dundas—Mr. Cook	0	1	0
Oxford South—Dr. Connor	0	1	0
Essex—J. MACLEOD	1	0	0
Russell—J McDougall	0	0	1
Grey—J S Hogan	0	1	0
Norfolk—W Powell	0	1	0
Lincoln—W H Merritt	0	1	0
Stanstead—T L Terrill	0	1	0
Renfrew—D L McDougall	1	0	0
Beauharnois—G D Cuinet	1	0	0
Chateauguay—H Stanss	0	1	0
Three Rivers—W McD Dawson	1	0	0
L'Assomption—L Archambault	1	0	0
Drummond and Arthabaska—C Dunkin	0	1	0
Ottawa County—Papineau	0	1	0
Shefford—H Bigger	0	1	0
Iberville—Laberge	0	1	0
	—	—	—
St. Hyacinthe	L V Sicotte		
Sherbrooke	A T Galt		
Terrebonne	L S Morin		
Montreal	A A Dorion		
Do	D'Arcy McGee		
Do	John Rose		
Vercheres	G E Cartier		
Jacques Cartier	Dr. Tasse		
Two Mountains	J B Daoust		
Laprairie	T J J Loranger		
Hochelaga	Mr. Lajorte		
St. Johns	Mr. Bourassa		
Shefford	L T Drummond		
Montcalm	Mr. Dufresne		
Brome	J M Ferres		
Laval	Mr. Labelle		
Richelieu	Mr. Sincennes		
Yamaska	Mr. Gill		
Nicolet	Mr. Gaudet		
Missisquoi	H H Whitney		
St. Maurice	Dr. Desaulnier		
Kamouraska	Mr. Chapais		
Bellechasse	Mr. Fortier		
Compton	Mr. J H Pope		
Levi	Mr. Lemieux		
Rouville	Major Campbell		
Argenteuil	Mr. Abbott		
Bagot	Mr. Laframboise		
Quebec	C Alleyn		
Do	G Simard		
Do	H Dubord		
Berthier	J Picho		
Napierville	J O Bureau		
L'Islet	Mr. Caron		
South Leeds	B Tett		
Montmorency	J Cauchon		
Portneuf	J E Thibaudeau		
Montmagny	Dr. Beaubien		
Rimouski	W M Baby		
Bonaventure	J Meagher		
Dorchester	— Langevin		
Haldimand	W L Mackenzie		
Victoria	J Cameron		
Stormont	W Mattice		
Temiscouta	B Dionne		
Soulanges	Mr. Coutlee		
Richmond and Wolfe	W Webb		
Lotbiniere	O'Farrell		
South Waterloo	W Scott		
Huntingdon	R B Summerville		
Megantic	Hibert		
Maskinonge	Dr Gauvreau		
Chambly	L Lacoste		
Quebec (County)	C Panet		
Ministerial	80		
Opposition	38		
Independ't	3		

RANKIN is dead politically, and we hope also buried decently, so that the carcass of the giant may not, as was feared by the Lilliputians, create a plague. Nothing about the dead, is the ancient saying, unless good —yet a few words about the past election, may not be amiss, and if Mr. Rankin's name is mentioned, it will only be through necessity. The Cameleon like hues, the papers have taken during the different phases of this contest, have been most amusing—here we have one day that pious firebrand, the *Catholic Citizen* claiming for the good Catholic (because he sends his sons to a jesuit College, and tickles the palms of the priests,) Rankin, a victory, and ridiculing the *Globe*—the *Globe* retorts, and as justly, claiming MacLeod as a Clear Grit. When all is settled, and it is positively ascertained that MacLeod is elected, out comes the oily Ministerial paper, the *Colonist*, softly telling us that MacLeod is in their ranks. We should be sorry to see him oppose the Ministry when right, as sorry to seehim support them when wrong; but God forbid he should be a Clear Crit. The different influences which have been brought to bear at this election, are most marvelous, and when, and how Rankin obtained the power to bring them into a tion, is beyond our ken; for though cunning and unscrupulous, he has little real talent, and generally, as in this instance, overreaches himself. Plausibility of manner, Mr. Rankin possesses to a degree rarely excelled, and this must we suppose, have been the secret of his success with strangers. The description of his speeches is most aptly described in four lines of Swift's

"Of loud unmeaning sounds, a rapid flood
Rolls from his mouth, in pienteous streams of mud;
With these, the Town and country round he plies,
Made up of noise, and impudence, and lies."

But to return, here we have Mr. Allen, Grand Master of the Orange Lodge, lending himself to further Mr. Rankin's interests, luckily without effect. Shame on him, we say.—Then the Bishop's mandate; next the bogus engineers; and lastly, the villainous looking, editor of the most rascally, violent, rebel and seditious paper in the Provi ce—the *Catholic Citizen*. Oh Monstrous! Heaven forfend that Essex should again be sullied with another such election. Did the Premier assist Mr. Rankin in this election? It looks like it very much—nevertheless we feel convinced that he chuckles at having got rid of such an excretion.

On Tuesday last, the distribution of the prizes awarded to the several children of the P. S. School, took place—Messrs. Teakle and Davis, trustees, were present. Mr Davis addressed she children as follows:—

"CHILDREN.—The purpose for which we have met here to-day, is a most gratifying one. The object of our calling you together is, to reward merit and diligence, in those of you who have obtained prizes, and I trust, also, not to excite envy, but a good and wholesome emulation in those of you who have not been as successful as your fellow schoolmates. You must remember, that, although credit is due to those who by their application, have obtained the prizes about to be distributed, yet no disgrace is attached to those who receive none, for at school, as in after life, prizes do not fall to the share of all. Be not, therefore, any of you, deterred from diligently pursuing your studies, —make the best use of the present time—seek knowledge for itself, for it will elevate your minds and morals—and in the struggle of life which awaits you all, more or less, you will find it a powerful auxiliary to your advancement, and what is still better, a happy and contented mind."

The children then dispersed, with faces beaming with joy.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Number three, of this grateful visitor, has arrived, and brings with it a rare feast of intellectual reading.

The "Atlantic" may be truly styled the Prince of Monthlies, and while its articles are solid and instructive, they are also written in a manner that is particularly pleasing and interesting.

Published by Phillips, Simpson & Co. Boston, and Trubner & Co, London.

☞ The Annual Meeting, for the election of School Trustees, takes place on Monday, the eighteenth January.

The Echo has commenced a new volume and has been greatly enlarged, and otherwise improved, so that it will now bear comparison with any other weekly in the Province.

As a journal devoted to religious evangelica teaching, according to the Church of England, it has no equal; its articles are pure and charitable, and display a christian feeling, that is truly refreshing. Nothing is said, that can give offence to any other creed, yet it is firm and unflinching in its duty.

As a family newspaper, we can heartily recommend it to all.

☞ In another column will be found an advertisement of the meeting of the Agricultural Society, of the County of Essex. Let all who take an interest in this association attend, on the day named. We hope to see a large attendance from the back Townships.

☞ Mr. O. A. Gould, has set up for our Office, a lamp of extraordinary simplicity, in which is used a fluid, called "Silver Oil." The light is a mellow light, and is particularly pleasant, having no disagreeable smell issuing from the lamp, as in most cases of the new patent.

We feel safe in recommending this lamp both for the parlour, as well as for the counting house; it has given entire satisfaction since we have used it.

☞ We wish it to be distinctly understood, that hereafter, no communication whatever, will be inserted in the *Maple Leaf*, unless the author sends us his name therewith.

We have always given room in our columns to correspondents, and will do so still, upon the above condition, provided there is nothing improper therein.

We are therefore not responsible for any opinions that may be entertained by correspondents; if any person is aggrieved by what may appear in a communication, our columns are open for his repy.

ESSEX.

The following appears to be the true state of the Poll, as declared by the Returning Officer:—

	McLEOD	RANKIN
Amherstburg	365	42
Anderdon	118	73
Colchester	431	91
Gosfield	216	78
Maidstone	60	329
Malden	191	21
Mersea	185	100
Rochester	59	148
Sandwich	179	663
Tilbury West	77	119
Windsor	96	102
	1988	1766

Majority for MacLeod, 222.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

SIR,

Our annual Township Meeting came off on Monday, the 4th instant, much to the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, very few of whom were present, on account of the Meeting being held at one corner of the Township, instead of being held at the centre, where we have a comfortable Town Hall. As it is well known and much to be regretted, our Township has made very little progress, as regards public improvement, until the last two years, when by the influence and indefatigable perseverence of one of our late councillors, Joseph Mark, a man of good abilities and sound principles, and a man highly respected by all classes. But because he would not sell his opinions and influence over to the cause of Mr. Rankin and his hirelings, Messrs. Trembly and Desjardins, (two of Mr. Rankin's tools,) raised the cry of "turn him out," and as there was scarcely any there, but a few French, they succeeded in an unguarded moment to turn some of Mr. Mark's best supporters against him; and much do they now regret the step they have taken, as expectation run high, that he would be elected as Reeve of this Township, and I believe him to be the best qualified person in the Township, as he is very prudent, honest and persevering, often to his own disadvantage. But we are again under the controlling power of a French Council, as we have been before, until the last two years, and must expect to droop again, as some of them are as ignorant as the horses they ride, and not on the heavy side of the scale of honesty. But such as they are, we must put up with for the present, hoping that we may do better for time to come. We have been taught by bitter experience before, but the prosperity of the last two years has banished that from our minds, and we must go to school again.

I might have mentioned, that had Mr. Mark been on the ground at the time of Election, I firmly believe, that not one of the French would have voted against him, notwithstanding all that Messrs. Trembly and Desjardins could have said against him as he was highly respected by that people. But from family affliction he was unable to attend.

LIBERTY.

Tilbury West, Jan. 7th, 1858.

Look out for bills on the "New England Bank of Maine," at Fairmount; E. J. Rittenhouse, President; N. A. H. Martin, Cashier. They are worthless.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to fit out the Niagara with all convenient dispatch, to be ready to sail for England early in March, to assist in laying the Atlantic cable.

International Copyright.

The New York Daily *Times* says that there is some prospect of an International Copyright arrangement being come to between the United States and Great Britain upon a basis proposed by Mr. Goderich, as follows:—

1. An Author, being a citizen of Great Britain, shall have copyright in the United States for a period not exceeding fourteen years, on the following conditions:—

2. He shall give due notice in the United States of his intention to secure his copyright in this country three months before the publication of his book, and this shall be issued in the United States within thirty days after its publication in Great Britain.

3. His work shall be published by an American citizen, who shall lodge a certificate in the office of the Clerk of the Court of the district where he resides, stating in whose behalf the copyright is taken, and this shall be printed on the back of the title-page.

4. The work shall be printed on American paper, and the binding shall be wholly executed in the United States.

5. This privilege shall be extended only to books, and not to periodicals.

6. The arrangement thus made in behalf or the British authors in America to be extended to American authors in Great Britain, and upon similar conditions.

Arrival of the African.

New York, Jan. 11.

The Africa arrived at this port this morning, with Three days later advices from Europe.

There is highly important news from India.

Our Commercial Intelligence is brief, owing to no business being done during Christmas holidays.

London money market much easier. Bank of England had reduced its rate of interest to 8 per cent. Consols closed on the 24th at 93¾, a slight advance on previous quotations.

The failures of M. C. Haig, Woolen trader of Brandford; Hands, Marsher & Co., Dry merchants of Hill. Stevenson, Vernuche in & Scott, of Newcastle is reported.

The flour and Pressure was much lighter in Hamburg, and had stated in Austria, Sweeden and Norway, while Warsaw was still suffering from its influence.

The news from India is dated at Bombay on the 4th of December.

The English garrison in Lucknow was released by the troops under Commander Sir Colin Campbell on the 19th of November. The sick and wounded and women and children were sent in safety to Cownpore. The British Commander in Chief reached the Alumbagh on the 12th of November and engaged the Sepoy army next in rising.

The rebel forces fought with such energy and determination that the conflicts or series lasted for six days when the mutineers were routed, and General Havelock with his command saved.

During these engagements Sir Colin Campbell was wounded slightly, and had four of his officers killed and forty others wounded.

It was stated that Sir Collin Campbell had 22,000 men under his command, with which force he went march to the conquest of Oude.

English reinforcements were pouring in daily. The Sepoys had been disposed at Masserabad, Mehidpun, Maiwa and Tobel amel. Twenty four members of the Royal family of Delhi, with a powerful rebel chief, had been executed near Delhi.

The Punjab was quiet, but there was a slight rising in the Southern Mahratta country. The rebellion however was considered ended.

The political intelligence from the Continent of Europe, by this arrival, is unimportant.

The ship Wallace from Quebec for Glasgow, was lost at sea. The crew remained on the waterlogged ship for eleven days with nothing but the body of a dog to subsist upon. Three of them died.

THE COAL FIELDS OF NORTH AMERICA.—According to a statement made by Professor Rogers, the number of coal seams in Nova Scotia is about fifty, though only five of them are of workable thickness, being equivalent to about twenty feet of coal. The great anthracite basin of Pennsylvania, that of the Schuylkill, contains also about fifty coal seams, and twenty five of these have a thickness each of more than three feet, and are available for mining. Further west, the great Appalachian, or the Pennsylvania coal field, contains about twenty beds in all, ten of which are thick enough to be mined. Still further onward, the broad basin of Indiana and Illinois shows apparently not more than ten to twelve beds, and it is believed that only seven of these are thick enough and near enough to the surface for mining. Northward, in the Michigan coal field, there are only two or three layers, and these lie so low that the expense of draining mines by pumping will long forbid successful, coal mining in that locality. Still further westward, the coal field of Iowa and Missouri contains, it is believed, but three or four beds of profitable size, and the total number, thick and thin, does not exceed six or seven. A similar gradation characterizes the general size of the individual coal seams, by far the thickest being in the anthracite basin of Eastern Pennsylvania.

HIGHLAND DEPOPULATION.—The depopulation of a Highland glen, within the bounds of a neighboring country, is surprising. About fifty years ago, it contained, it upwards of thirty six families, all of whom lived free and happy, and were then sending many men, who, as officers and privates, shone conspicuous in the foremost line of battle, shedding their blood for the security of our throne and the happiness of our land. There are now, within the same limits, if we are not mistaken, only six! *Elgin Courant*

The *San Francisco Herald* has a very remarkable article expressing its expectations of a Mormon war: "From the Mormon war great advantages will be reaped by the people of this State. It will take much more money than is now lying in the Treasury to subdue the Mormons. If Brigham Young should gain even the most trifling successes over the troops sent out against him in the commencement, a *ten years's war* at least is before us."

A WAIF FROM THE SEA.—A note of which the following is a copy, was found in a sealed bottle, which was picked up a few days since on Scoutieut Neck beach, in this vicinity, by Mr. Allen Durfee:

Ship Ian Brown, }
Off coast of Africa, July 20, 1849. }

"Every man sick except three. Blew very hard last night. Provisions all given out, and water also. Three feet of water in the hold.

PETER RUSH."

The bottle was a Bigalow ale bottle, entirely covered with sea moss, its "ancient fish-like appearance" well attesting the authenticity, at least, of the date of the note. The paper on which the note is penned is much worn, evidently from chafing against the sides of the bottle, and the ink is much faded. When, and under what circumstances it commenced its evidently protracted voyage, and how it came into our waters, we leave for those better versed than ourselves in maritime affairs.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

The Oswego *Palladium* says:—A case which has passed through all the lower courts, has just been decided by the U. S. Circuit Court at Detroit. It was a simple case of assault and battery. The offence was plainly proved, but being committed on board a boat while lying at the dock on the Canada side, the jurisdiction of the American Courts was denied. The Court found the defendant guilty and fined him ten dollars, holding the offence having been perpetrated on American bottom, the jurisdiction was good.

The *Albany Transcript* thinks that Commodore Paulding showed such decision and determination in arresting Walker and his filibuster, that he is entitled to the gratitude of the nation, and that he is the best man they could find for President, The *Transcript* says: "We want an Andrew Jackson in the chair once more, and turn to Commodore Paulding, who was bold enough to act without instructions from his superiors, when he found the honor of his country at stake."

It appears that one Englishman at Delhi, having been captured by the mutineers let them impress him as assistance in artillery man, to save his life. Four others also, at Moradab, turned Mussulmans for the same purpose. But when we reflect that out of 5,000 Christians, exposed to death and still more horrible tortures, only five yielded their faith to their foes, we cannot but rejoice in unswerving fidelity to religious faith not exceled even in the more noisy era of the crusaders.—*Colonist.*

DISCOURAGING.—The steamer *Atlantic*, which arrived at New York on Wednesday only landed 22 passengers. Our American cousins boasted so much of their vessels in the outset, that many of the fools they were destined to run the stanch old Cunarders off the trick; but a little experience has proved them far inferior to the English ships; and the result is that they can get no passengers. We are sorry they are so poor by reward; but we presume the New Yorkers will hereafter be content to learn from older and more experience persons.—*Hamilton Times.*

This forenoon, says the Albany *Advertiser* of the 30th, five convicts attempted to break out of the prison at the State Prison, under a desperate attempt to escape. Keeping their eyes upon the waggon gate on the north west corner, they waited until a waggon was passing out and then made a grand rush; ran swiftly by the keeper in charge of the gate, and, reckless. Their fate was not known at the several entries, nor took after and captured them without much trouble, and returned them to him to their quarters. The whole affair, from their return, did not occupy over thirty minutes.

The Virginia Legislature have passed the following resolution:—That the recent armed invasion of the territory of Nicaragua and subsequent seizure of Gen. Wm. Walker and the forces under his command, by Commodore Paulding, of the United States Navy, was an assumption of authority not warranted by the laws of the United States, in contravention of the principles of international laws, an insult to the independent republic of Nicaragua, and a flagrant outrage upon the character of the American Government. That the said acts of usurpation and outrage, by Commodore Paulding should receive prompt rebuke and exemplary punishment from the Government of the United States."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier* says:—The treasury continues loaded with orders of Congress can get no money. The Secretary appropriated a fund of $80,000 for the Senate and $140,000 for the House, at the beginning of the session, which was equal to the amount usually disbursed for mileage, and the members pay in addition. Two weeks ago the joint resolution was passed relative to the nine months back pay, calling for $675-000, and on this amount a dividend of only $50,000 was declared at the close of last week, in dribbets of $200 to each of the most needy members. The whole treasury order this band of account is half a million of dollars.

The cattle trade of New York city is immense. The value of beeves that arrived during the past year is upon calculation found to reach about $11,000,000. New York has, it is estimated, paid the country for animals slaughtered in the city, a sum but little short of $17,000,000.

The Quebec *Chronicle* of yesterday says: "We are sorry to perceive in the latest list of casualties among the officers of the army, the name of Lieutenant Edmund Henry Jolly, H. M. 32nd Regiment, son of C. Jolly, Esq., of Quebec. This brave young officer was in our city on leave of absence, about a year ago, and, on hearing of the revolt of the Sepoys, hastened to join his corps. He has fallen, we believe, of wounds received at the relief of Lucknow. Lieut. Jolly is second native of Quebec who has fallen in service of his country since the outbreak of this mutiny.

A Post Office has been established at Montrose, on the D. & M. Railway—Byron Robinson Postmaster.

Married,

At St Paul's Church, on the 7th instant, by the Rt ht Rev. Bishop McCoskry, Capt. J. Fraser of this city, to Mrs. A. D. Mac-Donell of Smith's Park, Sandwich, C. W.

Died.

At Sandwich on the 12th instant, Malinda second daughter, of A. C. Ellis Esq. age 1 year, 11 months, and 9 days.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

Maple Leaf Office, Jan. 13, 1858	
Flour, best warranted, - - -	$4 00
" 2nd quality, - - - - -	3 75
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs, - - -	1 00
Rye Flour, 100lbs, - - - -	00 00 to 1 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel, - - -	2 00
Clover " - - - -	8 00
Corn Meal, 100lbs, - - -	00 00 to 2 00
Corn, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 50
Oats, " - - - - -	0 25
Wheat, bushel of 60lbs -	00 00 to 1 00
Barley, 48lbs, - - - - -	00 75
Hay, per ton, - - - - -	9 00
Straw, per load, - - - - -	1 00
Potatoes, per bushel, - - - -	0 34
Pork, per 100lbs, - - - - -	5 00
Beef, do - - - -	$4 00 to 5 00
Butter, per lb., - - - - -	0 18

DETROIT, Jan. 13, 1858.

Flour—There is nothing doing. Retail lots for the home trade are held at $3 75.

Wheat—Receipts by teams light, amounting to only about 1,00 bu, for which 70 a 72c was paid. 300 bu, taken from stores at 80c.

Corn—No change. Old held at 60c from store. New is selling from wagons at 33 a 35c.

Oats—Selling at 30 a 32c from wagons.

Barley—A good article continues to command $1 a 1 12½ per cwt.

Provision no change.

Dressed Hogs—Holders are rather more disposed to accede to views of buyers. We note the following sales;—33, averaging 240, at $5; 60 in two lots, averaging 230, at $5; 8 averaging 300, at $5,12½; 3., averaging 215, at $5; and 21, averaging 225, at the same figure. For several of the lots selling at $5, the holders yesterday asked $5,12½, and in one or two instances a still higher figure.

Butter.—In supply is very large, and the market continues heavy at 14c for firkin, and 15c for good roll.

Eggs—Demand light at 13a14c.

Potatoes—Supply fully equal to the demand. 32a33c is paid for best.

Dried Apples—Dull at $1,12½1,25.

Dried Peaches—Scarce and in good demand at 1½c per lb.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1858.

Flour—Market more active, and 5 cents better. Sales 14,000 bbls at $4,45a4 50 for superfine state; $4,50a4 75 for extra state; $4,30a4 40 for superfine western; $4,14a5, 15 for common to medium extra western.—Canadian firm. Sales 700 bls at $4,35 a 4,45 for superfine; $5,05a6 for extra.

Wheat.—Market continues quiet and unchanged.

Rye—Held at 80c.

Corn—Nothing doing in of any consequence nominal. New is in good demand for export and home consumption at 80a84c.

Barley—Nominal.

Oats—Dull at 42a44c for state; 45a46 for western.

Pork—Lower. Sales 1100 bls at $14 85a15 00 for mess; $12,40 a 12 50 for prime.

Beef—Steady at 11a13c for Ohio, 14 a 21c for state.

Cheese—Steady at 7a8c.

COUNTY OF ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Court House Sandwich, on Thursday 21st January for the election of Officers&c for the ensuing year. Other business connected with the Society under the New Act will also be brought before the meeting. A large attendance is particularly requested.

ALEX. LARTLET,
Secretary.

Sandwich, 12th January, 1858.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED:

Detroit, Mich, No. 70 Woodward avenue
Cleveland, O., corner Superior & Seneca streets.
Buffalo, N. Y., corner Main and Seneca streets,
Albany, N. Y., 446 and 448 Broadway.
Chicago, Ill, 48 Clark street.

PRINCIPALS:

H. B. BRYANT. H. D STRATTON.
J. H. GOLDSMITH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon K S Bingham E. B. Ward, Esq.
Hon. Z Chandler. Geo S. Frost, Esq.
Hon. Ira Mayhew R. N. Rice. Esq.
H. P. Baldwin, Esq C A Trowbridge Esq
Moses W Field, Esq G V N Lothrop, Esq
C. H. Buhl Esq E. C. Walker, Esq.

The Faculty of this Institution is composed entirely of practical business men, who have no superiors in their profession. M. E. BARRETT, Teacher of the "Spencerian system of Penmanship," has charge of the Writing Department.

A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and Chicago and vice versa.

Scholarship for full mercantile course, including Penmanship, time unlimited, - - - - $ 40

Penmanship alone, 20 lessons, $5; 1 hr 10

Room open from 8 to 12, A. M; 1½ to 5, P. M., and from 7 to 9½ P. M.

Pupils can enter at any time.

For further information please call at College Room, or send for circular of 68 pages. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON,
Detroit, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland or Chicago.
v240

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of Thomas Woodbridge, Esqr., Sandwich, until the 23rd instant, at noon, to build a Bridge on the Town Line between Sandwich and Anderdon, where the old bridge now crosses the Canard River.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Saimont House, Amherstburg, and at the office of Thomas Woodbridge, Esquire, Sandwich.

Terms of Payment:—$400 will be paid so soon as all the Materials are upon the Ground, and the balance when the work is completed.

Two good and sufficent sureties must be named in the Tender.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE
Rcve Sandwich
H. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Rcve Anderdon

Sandwich, 7th January, 1858.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, on the Plank Road, one mile from the Cross, about one month ago, a Grey Mare, and a Bay Mare, each about 4 or 5 years old. No marks.

The owner or owners are requested to claim property pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold as the law directs.

ANDREW McCANN.

10th Con. Sandwich St. }
December 28th, 1857. }

$32,50 DAYS for Board and Tuition in Common English, the Term of Fourteen weeks, commencing March 18, 1858, a the

Fort Edward Institute N. Y.

Superb brick buildings, beautifully located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs Superior facilities for Music, Painting and French. Students received at any time, and charged only for the residue of the term. Diplomas awarded to Ladies who graduate. Send for a Catalogue, with full particulars. Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M, Principal, Fort Edward.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscribers to J. A. Ford's Raffle of Pictures are hereby informed that the same will take place at the Billiard Saloon, in Windsor, on Saturday evening 26th Dec. at 7 o'clock. A few tickets yet remain unsold, but as the Raffle will surely come off those desirous of trying their luck had better be in time. Tickets $1 00.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, the 23rd January next—for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week each way between Chatham and Sandwich on and from the 16th February next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback, or in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh. The computed distance between Chatham and Sandwich, is about 63 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than four miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do. To leave Chatham every Monday and Thursday —and Sandwich every Wednesday and Saturday, proceeding to Chatham and Sandwich respectively, direct;—serving the Post Offices each way, at Baxton—Tilbury East—Comber—Edgeworth and Maidstone, at such hours as may be required.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses in this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded:—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Chatham, Sandwich and Maidstone, and at this Office.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office, }
London, 2nd Dec. 1857. }

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate belonged to the late LAWSON TOLLIVER, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned.

WILLIAM TOLLIVER,
Administrator of the late Lawson Tolliver
Sandwich, 14th Dec mber, 1857.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a first Class Certificate, requires a situation. Apply at this Office.

Sandwich, December 16th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

BLANK BOOKS.

RULED Blank Books with Headings, for public offices, got up in the very best styles, and at the most reasonable rates, at this office.

Orders received by post, with patterns and directions, will be promptly attended to.

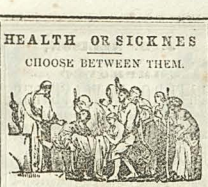
SUBPŒNAS

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS and MEMORIALS, With or without Dower. For Sale at this Office.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health in every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endosements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review" and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Constipation,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maid-n Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v1n43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 550 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENIFEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Henry Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq, F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Pothecngham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. Talfourd, Esq. A. T. Gait, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
A gent for Windsor and vicinity

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of Four Millions of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE and *tired from all impurities*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The offitted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY

W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, 28th day of November inst, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the residence of the subscriber, on Lot No. 25, Gosfield, Western Dn, the following property, viz.—

6 or 7 Horses, 5 or 6 Cows, some Young Cattle, and some Sheep

The above stock is all from good Breed.

TERMS.—Sums under Ten Dollars, cash; all above that sum, one year's credit, at 6 per cent interest. Two good freehold securities required.

JACOB FOX, Sen.

Gosfield, 23rd November, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th Inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges.

THOMAS JERMIN.

Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife Rachael Bowman, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.

Malden, 25th November, 1857.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

County of Essex, } NOTICE is hereby to wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of Dec. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which, all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes and Clothes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewere, as he is positive the public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidoux, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to Alfred DeGrand, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDOUX.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D,
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS, DOESKINS AND TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,

DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS. (Some very Heavy.)

PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP AND FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BOOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUNKIN SHOES, (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SEEET IRON.
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Size—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

DAL E R KINDSOF GRAIN

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President,	Henry McKenney.
Vice-President,	John W. Ridsdale.
DIRECTORS.	
G. W. Leggatt.	Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar,	William Dealey.
Alexander Jones.	John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle.	Dennis D Delisle.
James Baker.	James Noble.
	James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate situate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $230 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share - -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years	96.
Total - - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3.08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.

And for three years - - - 6.25.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1.00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec. & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those rom a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALERS IN
British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

Physician & Surgeon, Licentiate from France,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town —TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied assortment of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46; with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.

6t. Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Presbyterian Manse," pleasantly situated on Dark Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servant' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.

Pattie Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

WOOD WANTED

---

or of lizards at La R y.

He Comes not Yet.

BY SYLVIA SPRAY.

He comes not yet—and still I wait;
Plague take the man, he's always late—
I soon shall have him quite;
He said he'd come at half past seven,
No doubt it will be near eleven—
'Twas so the other night.

I'm in a rage he trents me so,
He cares no t if I'm pa-sed on no,
'Tis all the same to him;
Oh! if he knew how sad am I,
As each lone hour is passing by,
My eyes with tears grow dim.

I will not love him any more—
Ah! what was that—he's at the door—
Oh! how my heart does beat;
I'll scold him well when he comes in:
No, 'tis not he, 'twas but a din
I heard upon the street.

O lagging hours, where are your wings?
Fly swiftly till the hour that brings
My husband to his wife;
Ah! there he is at last, and I
With joy upon his breast could die—
I love him more than life.

Mirth and Wit.

'Madam,' said a very polite traveller to a testy old landlady, 'if I see proper to help myself to this milk, is there any impropriety in it?'

'I don't know what you mean; but if you mean to insinuate that there is anything in that milk, I'll give you to under stand that you have struck the wrong house! Thar is not the first har in it, for as soon as Darthy Ann had told me that the cat was drowned in the milk, I went right straight and strained it over!'

The young man fainted.

Mr. Kidwell was preaching to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced for his text, 'In my father's house there are many mansions.' He has hardly read the words when an old man looked up and said, 'I tell you folks, that's a lie! I know his father well. He lives about fifteen miles from Lexington, in an old cabin, and there ain't but one room in the house.' The meeting adjourned.

ALMOST A GAL ON OF PUNS.—A chap was asked what kind of a 'gal' he preferred for a wife. He replied. 'One that is not a *prodi*-gal, but a *fru* gal and *tru* gal, and one that suited his *comp*-gal taste.' He's right.

Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scottish lady who had hotch potch for dinner. After the doctor had tasted it, she asked him if it was good? 'It is good for hogs, ma'am,' said the doctor. 'Then pray,' said the lady, 'let me help you to some more.' Served him right.

WHAT IS WANTED.—We remember being at a conference meeting once, in the Yankee land, when one of the deacons came around asking the people if they wanted salvation.

Near us sat a butcher's boy, nineteen years old, about as amenable to salvation as a lamb in the hands would be to mercy.

"Don't you want salvation?" asked the deacon, looking into his brutal face.

"No darn yer—I want Sal Skinner, and the sexton won't let me take her out till the meetin's over."

TWO-LIPS.—' Wonderful things are done now-a-days,' said Mr. Timmins; 'the doctor has given Flack's boy a new lip from his cheek.'

'Ah,' said the lady, 'many's the time I have known a pair taken from mine, and no very painful operation either.'

NICKING NAMES.—The facetious Mr. Peacroft told his friend Mr Vansittart, 'Your name is such a long one, I shall drop the 'sittart and call you *Van* for the future.'

'With all my heart,' said he, 'but, by the same rule, I shall drop the croft,' and call you *Bear*.'

An editor who was very short of travelling funds, sat upon a saw horse for an imaginary journey in the country, and wrote letters home for his paper.

A celebrated physician, boasting at dinner that he cured his own hams, one of his guests observed, 'Doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient.'

A particular form of test, that succeeds perfectly well in one instance, may not do at all in others. We must be careful not to fall into mistakes as the simple country girl, who, having seen a laundress spit upon a flat iron to ascertain if it was hot, spit in her smoking porrge to see if it would burn her mouth.

Which can travel the fastest—heat or cold!—Why heat, you dunce! can't *anybody* catch cold!

A man was lately sent to Worcester Lunatic Asylum, for persisting in planting horse chesnuts in expectation of raising sorrel colts.

If a cigar makes a man ill, will a cheroot make a Man-ila? This is a very serious question

TECHNICAL.—Articles commonly known as bowie knives, we see styled in an Arkansas paper, 'protective cutlery.'

At a recent exhibition of a menagerie, an elephant was seen to pick the loose hay with his trunk, when an Irishman exclaimed, 'An what sort of bast is that sittin' hay with his tail?'

'Borrowed horses and your own spurs make short miles,' is a Danish rendering of a rather universal practice.

The man who would 'take no note of time short of three per cent, a month,' lately asked for an extension.

In these hard times men should be especially careful in their selection of their wives. It is much better to choose one of small *waste*, than of small *waist*.

Associate yourselves only with men of good quality, if you esteem your reputation, for it is better to be alone in bad company.

"MONTREAL WITNESS,"
COMMERCIAL REVIEW, & FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published Twice a Week, for Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

VOL. XXIII.

The *Montreal Witness* was commenced 12 years ago with a view to promote the interests spiritual and temporal, of the people of Canada, and to oppose every form of error, injustice and vice. The *Witness* is divided in to the following departments:—

CONTEMPORARY PRESS AND NEWS.—This department gives the essence of the News contained in the British, Canadian and American papers.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT contains, in addition to original articles, the regular and occasional correspondence of the *Witness*, and will be found to keep up with the events and topics of the day.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is felt to be of especial importance in a paper having a large circulation among traders and farmers, whose interests are affected by every change of prices or prospects. To this department is brought the experience of a life of active commercial pursuits, and the ultimate knowledge both of the internal and foreign trade of Canada, together with opportunities of obtaining commercial and financial information which cannot be surpassed.

There are also departments for Mothers and children, for young Men, and for Farmers.

THE MISCELLANY consists of Poetry and Miscellaneous instructive and religious articles.

THE REVIEW is filled with reviews of, and extracts from, new books and periodicals.

THE MESSENGER DEPARTMENT contains the most interesting Missionary intelligence and the most pointed religious articles, with anecdotes, stories, and biographical sketches

We earnestly ask the support and patronage of the fathers and mothers of Canada for the *Witness*, convinced that it will much more than repay its cost in the services which it will render to them and theirs.

Besides a good local paper, which is indispensible, each family obviously needs a general paper, to supply which want the *Witness* is offered.

Letters to be addressed, (post paid) to JOHN DOUGALL, *Witness Office*, Montreal

Montreal, December 1st, 1857.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction, for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th of December; and at Amherstburg, at the same hour, on Thursday the thirty-first, for the purpose of examining Teachers, and granting certificates for the ensuing year.

As *certificates previously granted* by the Board will be cancelled at the end of the year, it will be necessary for *all Teachers*, who may be desirous of qualifying themselves to obtain a share of the Government School Grant, to attend one or other of the said Meetings.

By order,
PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Secretary Bd. Pub. Instruction.
Sandwich, 27th Nov., 1857.

ADVERTISEMENT.
A BY-LAW,
OF THE SANDWICH STREET PLANK ROAD COMPANY,
Passed 21st November A.D. 1857.

Whereas, according to the Provisions of an "Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the Construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," It is ordered that the Director pass a By-Law, which shall regulate the manner of voting, the place, and hour of meeting.

Be it therefore enacted by the Board of Directors of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, assembled under the authority aforesaid, that the Election of Directors for the ensuing year take place at the Old Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on MONDAY the 14th day of December 1857, at the hour of Eleven o'Cloc , A. M., and that the Election be by open vote: and that each share shall entitle the holder thereof to as many votes as he has shares.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE.
Chairman.
Sandwich, 25th November, 1857.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
TORONTO, 30th Nov., 1857

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19th Vic., chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound, under penalty, to transmit to the Inspector General a number of resident Rate-payers; and notwithstanding that Forms, &c., have been sent by Mail from this Department to all the Municipalities, many of the Clerks have neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required return on or before the 31st December next, or as soon after as practicable,

(signed) J. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.
According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

TAX RECEIPTS,
MUNICIPALITIES will be supplied with TAX RECEIPTS at the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

$10 REWARD.
LOST, on Monday week last, between James Leeckart's and Robert Anderson's in the Township of Malden, a new POCKET BOOK, containing Seventy-two Dollars in Bills, and one dollar in specie, and two receipts for *Hay* from Thomas Salmon.

Any person finding the same, will receive the above reward, on returning it to WILLIAM HICKLE, Malden Township.

JAMES LOCKHART.
Malden Township, December 16th, 1857

CHINA!!
EFFECT OF the MONEY CRISIS!

F. WETMORE & Co., 68 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT will sell their large and splendid stock of

Crockery, China, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Ware

CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c,

At greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH. To Parties wishing to purchase any thing in this line, a rare opportunity offers to make selections.

Call at our CHINA WAREROOMS,

68 WOODWARD AVENUE,
Five Doors from Jefferson.
DETROIT, MICH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 23, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required;

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above), and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.
The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S

POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to for ish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephrum Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most up to date kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONGS, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JAMES FORBES & Co's Foundry.
Amhersburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS,

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE
Pottersville, Colchester, Octr 15th, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats
DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander*.
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander*.
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander*.
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequaled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*.

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SAYBOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.
Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1857.
Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Thomas Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Kathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, "
(New Propeller.)

With daily, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports, as may offer.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Lindson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and New YORK THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad
on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE APPLY TO
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & Co., Peerl st. N. York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit.
" Ontonagon } A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co. Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 185

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estate of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, to whom they will be duly satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.
THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.
Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.
I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others trusting or giving credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amount of any promissory note which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her.

Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.
Amhersburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.
Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESARLAIS, Esq., Rives of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July, 1857

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES
Cased in beautiful styles warranted exact lent time-keepers; do. Swiss full jewaled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,
SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FINE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING
Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED
at 50 cents all sizes. *Orders* sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

HIDES WANTED.
ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddlery Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.
JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE.
ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sandwich stating plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Meloche, deceased, all persons settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.
Amhersburg, July, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars, much lower rate than one can be purchased at the Institution. This will warrant a first-best Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.
(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, L. C. Gilmor, Esq
Vice-President: T. Haworth, Esq
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.
ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
J. KN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!
500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

SUMMONS.
For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P.M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.
PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Verrais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to cross the money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers
Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the B. of and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's work of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 16, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.
THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 11 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

Possession will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 10th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGREGOR,
BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Cigars always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,
Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.
JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having shared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOUSE,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in thorough repair, and the Proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately ceased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good Old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.
J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly 8 Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE,
Proprietor

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.
Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased these large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to open it up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired, and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.
Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.
WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons
attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table
will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor
Amhersburg, *June 5th*, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.
THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every requisite for man and horse which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY
Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 *in no from Buffalo and*
Niagara Falls; 40 min-
utes from Rochester;
Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" is refurbished and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and extensive accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(*Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.*)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that by keeping the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY
HOTEL,
At Maidstone Cross.

E. REDDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1858. NO. 48.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "
Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c., EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON, Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office, Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent, Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel," Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY, Physician and Surgeon Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE, Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN, DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS.

The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,

Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.

P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER MANUFACTURED BY

TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP, CARPENTER & JOINER,

WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.

Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.

JOSEPH MILLER.

BELISLE & KOLFAGE,

Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.

Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Belisle and Kolfage.

B. F. DELISLE.

Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY, DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS, AND

CAPMAKING, *At Frisbie & Co's.,*

167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS, HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.

Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Legal Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.

TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN, Sandwich Brewery.

August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN., Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c. Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON, NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT *Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY, Windsor, Canada West. Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE, Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor, Insurance and General Agent. Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY, Provincial Land Surveyor, &c., Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS, Provincial Land Surveyors, CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c

CROSBIE BRADY, } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS, } Sandwich.

All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE, AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST BY THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES, AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS, Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY, FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT, ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R. Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT, AMHERSTBURG.

Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. *Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.*

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best

TAILORING WORK,

at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles

Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER, GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)

on the various branches of his profession.

OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Select Poetry.

The Bride's Farewell.

BY E. P. JAYCOX.

Nay, chide me not because I weep,
My husband loved and kind;
For O these things are dear to me,
That now I leave behind:
My childhood's bright and happy home,
Where sorrows never did dwell;
Now, none can ever speak the pain
I feel to say "Farewell."

Happy my future home will be,
With Henry's smile I know;
Yet memory oft will linger here,
Wherever I may go.
My Henry's smile—here let me pause,
And here a truth proclaim,
A woman's soul it seeks but this,
Since heaven manied her name.

It is her all of happiness,
Almost her only pride;
To love and then be loved again,
And a cherished bride.
But now you willows meet my gaze—
Again I breathe a sigh:
To think that I must leave them all,
And breathe a sad good-bye.

O, there I've wandered many an hour,
Beneath these great shade trees;
It's there my Henry first I saw,
There first he saw Louise!
And there beneath yon sloping hill,
A rippling stream doth glide by—
Bright flowers oft I've gathered there,
Often wandered by its side

O yes, this is a hallowed spot,
No wonder I should weep;
To say "Farewell" that rashly now
Through all my heart-strings sweep.
These flowers that I have reared with care,
Perhaps they'll be forgot;
And other hands will cultivate
My own forget-me-not.

And now the last but not the least,
I leave a Father's care,
A Mother's love I also leave,
But not a Mother's prayer!
For that I know will follow me,
Wherever I may go;
And daily rise to His bright throne,
To shield her child from woe!

Then do not chide me because I weep,
But thou my form as one,
And fold this heart in thine embrace,
On which these sorrows press,
For it would gladly leave them all,
If throbs alone for thee:
It loves and seeks no other joy,
Than thine own bride to be.

A Drama in Real Life.

The London *Morning Post* supplies us with a narrative, curious and true, of circumstances elicited in one of the English law courts, which shows some of the workings of the matrimonial system in the old country, and really reads more like the plot of an amusing comedy than a chapter in real life. A gentleman of limited means applies to a Matrimonial Agency office, entered his name, paid his fee, stated his desire—to obtain "a wife with money"—was shown a number of ladies' portraits, and, after minute inquiries, presented himself received with one, the original of which had $30,000 in her own right—he was told. A correspondence between the parties was the result—unfortunately the letters have not been published—and at last, on paying $75 to $100 more to the hymeneal go between, the agent for persons if not hearts, the wife-seeker, whose name is Allen, obtained an interview with the lady. As Allen had simply described himself as only "wanting a woman with money," it may be imagined that the wag not likely to be dissatisfied with *any* circulined possessor of $30,000. However, the lady whom he saw actually had youth, it not good looks, and Mr. Allen, considered himself very fortunate, pressed his suit like an ardent (money-hunting) lover, as he was, and was duly and tenderly accepted. Here ends Act I. of this life drama.

Sharp as he was (or ought to be, for he was a bill broker by profession) Mr. Allen was so completely taken in by the appearance of the demoiselle, that he omitted to satisfy himself whether or not her reputed fortune was notes of the Bank of England or the Plank of Allegiance. Dazzled by the diamond flash of her bright eyes, our hero omitted to ascertain whether or not the lady had jewels of a more earthly kind. Yet he did not take anything for granted. He learned that she resided at Cheltenham, a fashionable watering place, and further he betook himself. There he actually saw that lady riding in a private carriage, which he naturally assumed to be her own, and he came satisfied that she also possessed the luxury of a lady's maid. The course of true love never yet ran smooth, and the fair one confessed that she had made a sort of pre-contract to marry another swain; that she would surrender him for the sake of darling Mr. Allen; that it would be necessary, however, to steal a march on this to be dreaded rival, and that therefore, as she dreaded to excite suspicion by ordering the usual matrimonial *trousseau*, she must start on her bridal tour *minus* the silks and muslins, laces and feathers, velvets and moires antique, usual, we believe, on these extremely interesting occasions. Every man, we are persuaded, has some vanity in his composition—sometimes to a much larger extent than much abused womankind possesses—and what could be more flattering to Mr. Allen's *amour propre* than the assurance, gently confessed with half a sigh and half a smile, that the lady had fancied another, but was now willing to devote herself to himself alone!

Allen was properly tickled, no doubt, and agreed to marry the lady, even though she did not appear at the altar in white silk, a limseels veil, and a gossamer bonnet, trimmed with a flitting array of orange blossoms. He married her, and here let the curtain decorously drop on Act II., as we think.

Having made such a good hit, as he thought, Mr. Charles John Allen determined to pass the honeymoon, like a man of spirit and means, at Paris. Unfortunately, though not deficient in brass, which is part of the stock in trade of a regular bill-shaver, he wanted what is familiarly called tin. He was not making much gear by his business—as he had contrived to spend somewhat more, was certainly not very well off. However, his wife's $30,000 would set all right, and, on the strength of his being about to make such a good match, an opulent friend was so kind as to lend him $1,250. Now, of all places in the world, there is none where a "happy couple" can spend their time and their money more agreeably and rapidly than Paris, with its theatres, balls, dinners, restaurants, and above all, tempting jewelry stores on the Palais Royal, and the fascinating sublinery shops in the Boulevards. Reckoning these in their account, and stating that they were nearly five weeks in Paris the money lasted a long time. When they reached the house of Mr. Allen's mother, in London, the $1,250 had dwindled down to $20. Here, with a domestic tableau of reception, closes Act III.

Mothers are much keener than young husbands, just emerging from a honeymoon. The day after the arrival of Mr. Allen and his bride, while the fortunate and happy husband was sipping his wine and cracking his filberts after dinner, in stalked, like Mrs. Siddons as lady Macbeth, Mrs. Allen sen.—in a red turban and a tremendous passion; perturbed, in fact, as well as perturbated.—Without a moment's pause or note of preparation, she pounces down upon her unsuspicious son. "Charles John," she cried, in a deep voice, "you 've been took in. Instead o' marrying a lady, you have married a lady's maid." Starting up, Charles John exclaimed, in a melodramatic manner, "Impossible! My dear Sophiar ne er could deceive me!" How the dowager, Mrs. Allen, made the discovery is not mentioned, but she was right. The individual whom the cockney husband called "Sophiar" *was* a lady's maid, and was *not* a lady." She protested that the dowager was mistaken—that Lie was known to all her friends as an innocent people—that if she told her husband a story about the $30,000 (which was invested, not in funds, but on the security of a splendid chateau de Espagne, or of the Isle of Skye,) he had also tricked her, by declaring himself worth $5,000 a year, and that he "Kept a brougham." Finally, it appeared that she had only hired the carriage at Cheltenham, to ride a few times, while Allen was in that Town, and that he attended a waiting maid—the *soubrette* of this little drama, was a quick witted Abigail, a fellow servant believed, who had lent her self to pass off "Sophiar," as a lady of fortune, and thus anchor her, safely and happily, in the haven of matrimony.

Worse than this monstrous cheating, Mr. Allen found his bride behaving so improperly, after the fictitious nature of her fortune had been ascertained, that in five or six days after their return from Paris, she left his house in company with another man, against whom he brought an action for *crim. con.*, and received $500 damages, which were not paid. So closes act IV.

Misfortune comes in battalions. Poor Mr. Allen found it so. That the $30,000 should be a myth was bad enough. This was not all. The faithless "Sophiar" had contrived, before marriage, to get into debt to the tune of $3,000 and Mr. Allen had to pay it. Wanting pecuniary means to do this, he had to retain what he had borrowed, on the strength of his lady's fortune to cut a dash with in Paris. Nor is this all. Naturally enough, he desires to break the matrimonial fetters. But marriage is a tie exclusively (especially in England) not easily to be loosed. Just when he was deliberating what to do, and how to do it—sitting in a brown study in his office—in walks "Sophiar." She, it seems, had commenced a suit against him for alimony, and actually had the effrontery to "tender herself," in legal form, to be "taken back to bosom, and there nourished and cherished, as his lawful wife, in default of his taking her back, her action for separate maintenance would lie. No doubt, also, that she would *lie*—to prove her case. Here, with the hero sued for his wife's debts, for common law and put into the receptacle set apart for sinners, a mildly tragic *finale* is arrived at. The audience, acting as jury, will give a verdict of "served him right," and the curtain drops.

Caught the Panic.

A talk, lack, Jerusalem sort of a fellow, pretty well under the influence of Mr. Alcohol, was observed swinging to a lamp post on fifth street, last night. He was taking to the aforesaid post, which a guardian of the night supposed his friend, for support.

"Come, Sir, you are making too much noise," said the watchman.

"Noisa I who's that said noise?" asked the postholder, as he showed his head and endeavored in vain to give the intruder a sober look.

"It was me," replied the watchman, as he exposed his silver numbers to full view.

"You? and who the d—l are you? It taint me that's makin' of the noise. No, sir. It's the banks that's making all the noise.—They are a breaking, a smashin' and a smashin' of things to an incredible amount. Noise? It's the bankers that are a makin' of the noise. They are a cussin', a rippin,' and a stavin' all round. It's the brokers that are a makin' of the noise. They are a hollerin' and a yelpin' and a screechin,' like wild injuns, over the times, that workers everything but themselves. No, sir, it aint me that's a makin of the noise."

"You are as tight as a brick in a new wall," said the officer, amused at the good nature of the individual.

"Me tight! who said I'm tight? No, Sir, you are mistaken. It's not me that's tight. It's money that's tight. Go down on third street and they'll tell you there that money is tight. Read the newspapers an' you'll find that it's money that's tight. Go into the workshops, an' you'll find money is tight.—*Me* tight! I've got nary a red but Kamehawa, an' I think I could get tight on that. No, Sir, I'm not tight."

"Then you are drunk."

"Drunk? Stranger, yer out of it again. The world's drunk. The hull community is a staggerin' round, puttin' their heads again stone walls and a skinnin' of their noses on the cobstone of adversity. Yes, Sir, we're all drunk—it at is, everybody's but me. I'm sober—sober as a police judge on a rainy day. I *ain't* drunk; no, sir, stranger, I ain't drunk."

"What are you making such a fool of yourself for then?"

"Fool! Sir, I'm no fool. I'm distressed. I've catched the contagion. I'm afflicted.'

"Are you sick?

"Exactly.'

"What's the matter with you?

"*I've got the panics.*'

"The what?

"The panics, sir; it's a going to carry off this town. I tried to escape by hard drink, but its no use. The panics have got me, sure."

The watchman, more amused than ever, tendered his sympathy, and what was more, his aid, to the panic-stricken individual. In the course of half an hour he had the pleasure of putting him into the door of his boarding house, and pointing out to him the best remedy—a soft bed and long slumber.—*Cin. Times.*

One of Anderson's Stories.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

A great Queen once reigned, in whose garden bloomed the loveliest flowers from all parts of the world; at every season of the year. But above all other flowers she loved roses; and therefore she possessed the greatest variety of these, from the wild hedgerose, with green apple scented leaves, to the beautiful roses of Provence. They grew on the castle walls, twined round the pillars and over the casement of the corridors and saloons, and the roses varied in scent, form and color.

But care and sadness dwelt in that palace; the Queen lay on her sick bed, and the physicians said she must die. "There is, however, a remedy for her," said the wisest among them. "Bring to her the fairest rose in the world,—the one that is the expression of the highest and purest love—if that comes before her eyes ere they close, she will live still."

And young and old came from all lands with roses, the loveliest that bloomed in every garden, but none was the right one. The flower must be brought from the garden of love; but what rose could be the expression of the highest and purest love? Is it?

And the poets sang of the fairest rose in the world,—each one named his own. And messengers were sent through all the countries round, to every heart that beat with love—to every rank and every age.

"No one has yet named the flower," said the wise man. "No one has shown the place from which rose it springs in its beauty.—It is one of the roses from the bier of Romeo and Juliet, or from Wallbugh's grave, though these flowers will ever bloom in legends and songs. It is not one of the roses that bloomed forth from Winfred's blood-stained lance,—from the holy blood which flowed in death from the breast of the hero for the fatherland, though no death is sweet or, no rose is redder, than the blood which then flows. It is, also, not that wonderful flower for cultivation of which man gives his fresh life away in years and days,—the magic rose of knowledge."

"I know where it blooms!" said a happy mother who came to the Queen's couch with her tender babe; "I know where the fairest rose in the world is to be found—the rose that is the expression of the highest mother love. It blooms on the blushing cheek of my sweet child, when it opens its eyes refreshed by slumber, and smiles at me with its whole love."

"Lovely is that rose, but there is yet a fairer one," said the wise man.

"Yes, a much fairer one," said one of the women. "I have seen it,—a holier rose blooms not. But it was pale, like the petals of the tea rose. I saw it on the cheek of the Queen; she had laid aside her loyal crown, and was nursing her sick child in the long, sad night. She wept and kissed it, and prayed to God for it, as a mother prays in the hour of anguish."

"Holy and wonderful is the white rose of sadness in its power; but it is not the one sought for."

"No, I saw the fairest rose in the world before the altar of the Lord," said the good old Bishop, "I saw it shine as though an angel's face had shown itself. The young maiden went to the altar of the Lord, having renewed the vow of her baptism, and roses came and went on her fresh cheeks.—The young maiden knelt there, she looked up to God with her whole soul full of purity and love. That was the expression of the purest, highest love."

"Blessed is it," said the wise man; but no one has yet named the fairest rose in the world.

Then stepped a child into the chamber, the little son of the Queen. Tears stood in his eyes, and in his delicate cheeks. He carried a large closed book, bound in velvet, with large silver clasps. "Mother!" said the little one, "oh hear what I have read."

And the child seated itself on the bed, and read out of the book of Him who gave Himself to die on the Cross, in order to save men, and even unborn generations. Greater love is there not!

And a rose-blush spread over the Queen's cheeks; her eyes became so bright, for she saw the fairest rose spring forth from the leaves of the book—the likeness of the one which bloomed from the blood of Christ on the Cross.

"I see it!" said she. "They never die who look on this rose—the fairest in the world."

The Future of Canada.

Dreamy existence is this living at spa in the summer. Perhaps my meditations on the political destinies of the region around me may be as unsubstantial; but I will nevertheless throw them. Hitherto in connection with most of my countrymen, I have thought Canada, or rather British America, a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detachable from the parent State, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, may right soon, to be "taken on" by the Federal Union, without materially changing its own condition or development. I have dropped the opinion as a national conceit. I see in British North America, extending, as it does, across the continent from the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland to the Pacific, and occupying a considerable belt of the temperate zone, traversed equally with the United States by the Lakes, and enjoying the magnificent shores of the St. Lawrence, with its thousands of islands in the river and gulf, a region grand enough for a powerful empire. In its wheat fields in the West, its broad ranges for the chase, in the North, its inexhaustible lumber lands—the most extensive now remaining on the globe—its invaluable fisheries and its yet undisturbed mineral deposits, I see the elements of wealth. I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic, perfected by the Protestant Religion and British Constitutional Liberty. I find them jealous of the United States and Great Britain, as they ought to be; and therefore when I look at their extent and resources, I know they can neither be conquered by the former nor permanently held by the latter. They will be independent, as they are already self-maintaining. Having happily escaped the curse of slavery, they will never submit themselves to the dominion of slaveholders, which prevails in, and determines the character of the United States, which to them will be France and England. But they will be a Russia civilized and Protestant, and that will be a very different Russia from that which fills all of southern Europe with terror, and by reason of that superiority they will be the more terrible to the Czar in Southern latitudes.

The policy of the United States is to precipitate and secure the alliance of Canada, while it is yet young and incurious of its future. But on the other hand, the policy the United States actually pursues, is the infantile one of rejecting and spurning vigorous, perennial and ever growing Canada, while seeking to establish feeble States out of decaying Spanish provinces on the coast and in the Islands of the Gulf of Mexico.

I shall not live to see it, but the man is already born who shall see the United States moan over this stupendous folly, which is only preparing the way for ultimate danger and downfall. All Southern political statesmen set, though many times they rise again with an unblushed splendor. But those that illuminate the Pole remain forever shining, every increasing in splendor.—*Seward.*

Miscellany.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—General Pichert, a member of the French Institute, has made a discovery, by which the explosion of gunpowder in magazines may be prevented. It consists simply in mixing the gunpowder with coal dust. When the gunpowder is required for use, it is only necessary to sift it; the coal dust falls through the sieve, and the gunpowder resumes its original qualities. The experiment has been tried on a large scale with complete success. A magazine filled with gunpowder so mixed was set on fire. "No explosion took place," says the *Moniteur de l' Armee*. The gunpowder burned like other combustible matters, such as pitch or tar, and then it was extinguished with common pumps."

GOOD HUMORED BUT DESERVEN REBUKE.—A certain good natured old farmer preserved his constant good nature let what would turn up. One day, while the black tongue prevailed, one of his men came in, bringing the news that one of his red oxen was dead. "Is he?" said the old man; "well, he always was a bioverky cuss. Take off his hide and carry it down to Fletcher's, it will bring the cash." An hour or two afterwards, the man came back with the news that "the buck" and his mate were both dead. "Are they?" said the old man; "well, I took them from Bill—to save a bad debt that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it ain't the bindles. Take the bides down to Fletcher's, they will bring the cash." After the lapse of an hour, the man came back again to inform him that the nigh brindle was dead, "is he?" said the old man, "well, he was a very old ox. Take off his hide, and take it to Fletcher's it is worth more than any of the two others." He upon, his wife, who was a very pious soul, taking upon herself the office of Elijah, reprimanded her husband severely, and asked him if he was not aware that his loss was a judgment from Heaven for his wickedness. "Is it?" said the old fellow; well, if they take judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay them."

A VISIT WASTED.—A lady went a considerable distance to visit an intimate friend, who had been taken suddenly and seriously ill; the alarming symptoms had, however, subsided before the humane visitor had arrived. "Oh! my dear Mrs. C., how are you?" she inquired, with the deepest sympathy depicted on her countenance. Oh! I'm quite well now, thank you," said Mrs. C. "Well," said her visitor, with the look of an injured woman, "and here am I come ten miles to see you."

DELICACY ON THE SCAFFOLD.—A woman who had been sentenced to death in France, for poisoning the children of her husband by a former wife on arriving at the scaffold, firmly ascended to the platform, and said to the executioner, "Do not, I pray you, unconcern my bosom for I am not an immodest woman;" and then allowed herself to be quietly strapped to the plank.

CASTE IN INDIA EXEMPLIFIED.—I was much amused at a story Mrs. C. related to me of one of her uncles, a civilian, who was extremely particular about high-caste servants, and, who treated them magnificently, dressed them in English broadcloth, &c. This pearl of masters once gave a supper party, and the dinner being delayed long after the guests were assembled, he proceeded at once to the kitchen to discover the reason. There he found his servants all standing in a row, each man proving his orthodoxy by solemnly spitting on a fine ham which was about to be served up to the company.—*Mackenzie.*

Judging from present appearances, we shall have a short winter, the present weather appears more like mild, ethereal spring, than stern Old Winter; the canal being open, and almost fit for navigation. The present genial and pleasant weather is well adapted to meet the exigencies of the poor, whom hard times and the monetary crisis, has prevented from laying in the requisite stock of fuel, food, &c. Not for some years have we had such beautiful weather as this present season, and we sincerely trust it may continue, and be the means of imparting a healthy appearance to business in general.—*St. Catharine's Post.*

A LONG-NAMED INDIAN.—From the sublime to the ridiculous! In the Madras papers we find a copy of a letter addressed to His Highness Sree Pulmanabha Dausa Nanee Bala Martanda Varmah Koola Shekara Perreia Pathee Bazhidhi Rami Rajah Bhuttee Chandra Sumsher Jah Bahadur Rajah Shumsheer Rajah of Travancore, and signed "Harris." His Highness Sree Itulmabha, &c., of Travancore, has, we are glad to see, subscribed 5,000 rupees to the relief fund, with his good wishes and fervent prayers for peace and tranquility. This contribution is announced in a letter, the signature of which is omitted, probably from want of room, and is acknowledged in that address and signature which we have above recorded.—*Bombay Courier.*

HABITS OF THE RHINOCEROS.—Wherever the foot-prints of the rhinoceros are seen, there are also marks of the animal having ploughed up the ground and bushes with his horns. This has been supposed to indicate that he is subject to "fits of ungovernable rage;" but when seen, he appears to be rather rejoicing in his strength. He acts as a bull sometimes does when he gores the earth with his horns. The rhinoceros, in addition to this, stands on a clump of bushes; bends his back down, and scrapes the ground with his feet, throwing it out backwards, as if to stretch and clean his toes, in the same way that a dog may be seen to do on a little grass; this is certainly not rage.—*Dr. Livingston.*

HOW TO PUT OUT A CHIMNEY ON FIRE.—Continue to sprinkle water on the fire with the hand freely, or pour water through a small tin steamer; by this means, the *steam* produced will gradually extinguish the burning soot. Keep the doors and windows shut while sprinkling the water on the fire.

The Cuban women have a trait of character so noble that Madame Le Vert declares the equal of which from sketching its—"They never refrain from attending to each other, but always find some palliation for the errors of their own sex." This is a tacit admission that such charity is almost peculiar to the fair and beautiful Havanese.

THE PROFESSION OF MONARCH.—The King of Wurtemburg was stopping at the Baths of Boritz, and was obliged to enter his name (an assumed one) in the books. The attendant asked him as follows:—

"What is your name?" "Count de Teck." "Whence coming?" "Wirtemburg." "Motive for Travelling?" "Health and pleasure." "What profession?" "King."

They had a shower of lizards at Le Roy, N. Y., recently.

Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, January 14.

The steamship *North American* arrived at 8 p. m, with Liverpool dates to the 30th December.

The *American* arrived out on the 28th.

The transatlantic steamer *Jason* was chartered to convey troops to India.

On Monday the 28th the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 8 per cent.

Funds are very buoyant, prices advancing nearly 1 per cent. Demand at the bank moderately active, but bullion steadily increasing.

On the 29th, money continued to grow easier, with every prospect of a further reduction in bank rates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Court Circular reiterates its story that the King of Holland intends to demand the hand of the Princess Alice for the young Prince of Orange, although nothing official has yet transpired.

Earl Spencer is dead.

Lord Althorp has succeeded to the Peerage.

Lord Harrowby has resigned the office of Privy Seal on account of ill health, Lord Clanricarde succeeds him.

The Australia ship *Suffolk*, with Melbourne dates to October 5th, and 145,000 ounces of gold, had arrived in the English Channel.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of December 4th had reached England. Calcutta mails of the 25th November arrived at Trieste and were expected in London the day after the steamer sailed.

The news of the relief of Lucknow is confirmed. The enemy fought desperately. The rebels had not evacuated Lucknow.

Sir Colin Campbell asks for reinforcements, although his force is computed at 12,000 men.

The women, children, and sick were conveyed safely to Cawnpore.

The fighting before Lucknow was very severe. On the 16th the enemy suffered enormously. The fight that day was one of the severest ever witnessed. On the 19th, the enemy were flying in great numbers from Lucknow, and firing had nearly ceased. After the fight of the 16th, the bodies of 1000 Sepoys were counted in one place.

Accounts are not very intelligible.

Two telegraph clerks had been murdered near Alumbagh, the news being thereby stopped.

When Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore, on the 11th, he advanced 40 miles on a stretch. In his engagements he relied on his artillery as much as possible, thereby avoiding unnecessary loss of men.

Nena Sahib, with all his men and baggage, was said to have joined the rebels at Gwalior.

The Gwalior contingent was still at Calpa Divided Councils were said to be the cause of their inaction.

It was reported that the King of Delhi's son and two of his nephews had been tried by the Military Commission and shot.

The steamer Khiconee had arrived at Madras leaking.

The Bombay correspondent of the Daily News says that the Oude rebels have placed a boy on the throne, and keep him in state, at Fyzebad, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, defended by a large fort with a well and ditch, round towers, and new entrenchments, and here the last grand stand may be expected.

Three companies of the Madras Native Infantry had mutinied at Chettegong, and marched to Dacca. 100 Europeans were sent to intercept them.

The Jaunpore territory was threatened by a large force from Oude.

Serious disorders were anticipated in Rajpoohana.

European troops were urgently wanted.

Calcutta markets almost unchanged; money market improved.

FRANCE.

The senate is convoked for January 18th

The Times correspondent is assured that all exiled generals have had permission given them to return to France, without conditions of any kind.

NAPLES.

Official reports on the recent earthquake say it was confined to two provinces. 12 villages had nearly disappeared—400 dead at Castillo, and 300 at Polla. Sicily had escaped altogether. Fresh shocks were felt at Naples on the 19th and 20th, but no accidents.

The Times Vienna correspondent says another important reduction is to be made in the Austrian army in 1858.

RUSSIA.

The Navigation of the Sea of Azoff is closed for the season.

The Circassian chief had sent a petition to the great European Powers, praying that the Treaty of Paris which forbids hostilities in the Black Sea and opens the commerce of Circassian ports, may be enforced against Russia.

CHINA.

Hong Kong dates are to the 15th of November.

The American Commissioner had arrived in the *Minnesota*.

The fleet was about to move on to the Canton river. The French fleet would cooperate with the English. Operations were expected to commence immediately.

The Russian Commissioner was at Hong Kong.

It was rumoured that Lord Canning would—as soon as transports could be procured—send 2,400 troops from India to China.

At Shanghai business was moderate in imports. Exports dull. Silk declined $10 to $15.

Latest by telegraph from London to Liverpool, December 30.

The *Daily News* city article says:—The funds to-day are affected by the failures of yesterday. The market is for the moment quite deranged by the event, the extent of which is supposed to be over a million. At the bank the demand for money continued very moderate, owing to the fact that good bills are readily discounted in the open market at 7 to 7½.

BURNING OF THE SARAH SANDS.

The steamer *Sarah Sands*, while carrying troops into India, took fire on the 11th November, and burned for fifteen hours. All the afterpart of the vessel was destroyed. She put into the Mauritius for repairs. The troops showed perfect discipline.

A letter from Captain Castle, Commander of the *Sarah Sands*, is published, describing the painful occurrence of the 11th. On the escape of the troops and crew. The fire was discovered at 3.45 p.m; about 9 p.m, a fearful explosion took place in the port magazine. By this time, says Captain Castle, the ship was one body of flames from the stern to the main rigging, and thinking it scarcely possible to extinguish it, called Major Pratt, in command of the troops, forward, and told him my opinion, requesting him to keep order among the troops till the last; but at the same time to use every exertion to check the fire. No person can describe the manner in which the men worked to keep the fire back. One party were below keeping the bulkheads cool, and several of them were dragged up senseless, and fresh volunteers took their places, but were soon in the same state. At 11 p.m., the maintopsail yard took fire. Mr. Welsh, the Quarter master, and four or five soldiers went aloft with wet blankets, and succeeded in extinguishing it, but not until the yard and mast were nearly burnt; though, about midnight, we appeared to have made some impression on the fire, and after that drove it back inch by inch until daylight, when it was completely got under. The ship now appeared to be in a fearful plight, merely the shell remaining. The port quarter was blown out by the explosion; 15 feet of water in the hold, and the ship rolling too heavily, and taking in large quantities of water aft.

India.

The following intelligence from Oude has been supplied by the government of India to the press of Calcutta:—

From Cawnpore, 14th Nov., 3 P.M.

From General Windham to the Governor-General.

News from the Commander in Chief's Camp at Alumbagh, 9 a. m., of the 13th; after several skirmishes in the day, ending in the capture of two guns, the fort of Jallabad was taken and blown up. The Commander in Chief has communicated with Sir James Outram.

From Cawnpore, 16th Nov., 11 A.M.

From Captain Bruce, by order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to the Governor-General.

The Commander in Chief occupied the Dilkhoosah and the Martiniere, after a running fight of two hours yesterday at noon. The enemy came forward to attack at 3 p.m. After a struggle of an hour he was beaten back, repulsed heavily. An advanced picquet having cleared some villages across the canal, we took post there for the night. Our loss was trifling; lieutenant Mayne, Horse Artillery, Quarter Master General's Department, and Lieutenant Wheatcroft, carbineers, killed.

From Alumbagh, 17th Nov., 9 A.M.

From Major Sipley to the Secretary to Government.

The Commander in Chief in Lucknow; heavy cannonade in the direction of the palaces. Dilkhoosah and Martiniere occupied by our troops.

Many of our readers may not understand the purport of the above despatch from Government about the cannonading in the direction of the palaces; the object of the cannonading may in consequence be quite unintelligible to them. Being, however, well acquainted with Lucknow, we (*Hurkara*) are enabled to explain that the palaces consist of a group of buildings called the Mahals, or the residences of Wajid Ali Shah's 300 wives. These palaces stand between the Dil Khoosa (Heart's Delight) and the Martiniere, at present in the occupation of Sir Colin Campbell, and the Ballyguard or Residency, in the occupation of Sir James Outram, is thus placed between two fires, and has to be driven from the Mahals, after which the force under Sir Colin Campbell will join that under Sir J. Outram. Though these palaces are an extensive structure of brick walls and houses, they would soon crumble under a cannonade of shell and round shot.

From Mathieran, from Lord Elphinstone.

Tuesday, Dec. 1, 9 35 a.m.

The following message was received this morning from Lord Harris at Madras, dated Nov. 30:

Alma arrived yesterday from Calcutta. Severe fighting from 15th to 19th November. Sir Colin Campbell has taken most of the important fortified posts in the town. Great slaughter of the rebels, but they had not yet been entirely beaten. Sir Colin Campben slightly wounded. The British forces were united. The women and children from the Residency were en route to Cawnpore.

The 93rd Highlanders and the Naval Brigade had suffered severely.

Gwalior Mutineers at Calpee, and Gen. Windam supposed to have left Cawnpore to attack them.

J. J. St. Clair,
Inspector in Charge

Poona Signal Office,
Dec. 1, 1857, 11.50 a. m.

From Allahabad, Nov. 20, Friday, 12 10 pm

From Brigadier Campbell to the Private Secretary to the Governor General.

Head Quarters, Secunderbagh, Lucknow, Nov. 18, 1857.

On the 16th the Commander-in-chief advanced across the Canal straight on Secunderbagh, which was carried after a severe struggle, the enemy suffering enormously. These positions having been occupied, the Sumuch was attacked with heavy artillery for three hours. It was carried at dusk, after one of the severest fights ever witnessed. Early on the 17th communications were opened to the left rear of the barracks, towards the canal. A cannonade having been kept up all the morning in the Mess house, that very strong post on was carried by assault, at 5 p.m. The troops pushed rapidly on after carrying the Mess House, and were able to seize the Motee Mahal before dark. Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock then came out to meet the Commander in chief. The Commander-in-Chief's wound is very slight, and does not interfere with his duty

The Toronto *Times* is about to be suspended for a few weeks, "pending some f n r arrangements."

Practical Chivalry.

PLACE AUX DAMES.

We admire the silent chivalry which seeks to protect the fragile physique of woman from the attacks of disease, and to shield her from its consequences, much more than the boisterous bravery of the duellist who is proud to fight in her behalf. Hence we consider Professor HOLLOWAY, the great medical discoverer, whose remedies have been of such incalculable service to the sex, entitled to their warmest gratitude. It is beyond question that in all the variant and complicated forms of disease to which they are subject, Holloway's Pills may not only be administered with safety, but with a full assurance of favorable results. The murderous mineral preparations of the day, disastrous as they are to men, are still more fatal to women. Calomel and blue pill cut off in early womanhood, and in the prime of life, the fairest flowers of many a household. We say to every wife, mother and daughter, avoid them as you would a violent poison; for, although slower in their operation, they are not less deadly in the end. Holloway's Pills, on the other hand, gently stimulate the enfeebled vital organs, brace the relaxed nerves, invigorate the digestive powers, purify the blood, and regulate every internal function. There is no period in the life of the sex, from childhood to old age, no disorder, special or general, to which they are subject, that does not come within the curative scope of Holloway's specifics. If ulcers, eruptions, or exfoliations disfigure the dainty envelope on whose purity, smoothness and transparency feminine beauty so much depends, the Ointment will banish them as surely as the summer shower washes the dust from the blossoms; while the Pills, acting at once as an antiseptic and invigorant, will relieve the internal depths of every morbid taint, and give a new and healthful impulse to the living laboratory which eliminates them, and the wonderful machinery which propels, distributes and adapts them. Provided with Holloway's Pills and Ointment, the sex may discard their cosmetics, and secure the permanent enjoyment of their natural comeliness, by securing the health of which a clear complexion and sparkling eyes are the visible tokens.—*N. Y. Examiner*,

The Crown Jewels.

We find the following in a letter from Hanover, of Dec. 19:—

"The heads of the King and Royal Family of this country have been much rejoiced by intelligence which has just reached them through the Hanoverian Minister at the Court of St. James, that the long dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England respecting the right of certain jewels of enormous value, in the possession of the Sovereign of England, and forming no inconsiderable portion of what have been hitherto called the British Crown jewels, have been decided in favor of Hanover. Many of your readers are no doubt aware that when the kingdom of Hanover was severed from the United Kingdom by the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, a claim was made by the late King of Hanover, formerly the Duke of Cumberland, to have the whole of the jewels usually worn on state occasions by the English Sovereign, on the ground that part of them, which had been taken over to England by George I. belonged inalienably to the Crown of Hanover; and that the remainder had been purchased by George III. out of his privy purse, and had been left by him and his Queen Charlotte to the Royal Family of Hanover.

"As the jewels thus claimed are supposed to be worth considerably more than £10,000,000 a single stone having cost nearly £100,000, the matter was not to be trifled with. Three commissioners were appointed, and I am assured that every possible expedient was resorted to in England to baffle the claimant. Ultimately, in the lifetime of the late King, the importunity of the Hanoverian Minister in London drove the English Ministry of the day to consent to the rights of the case being referred, should be submitted to a commission composed of three English Judges; but the proceedings of the Commission were so ingeniously protracted that all the Commissioners died without arriving at any decision; and until Lord Clarendon received the Seals of the British Foreign Office all the efforts of the Court of Hanover to obtain a fresh Commission were vain. Lord Clarendon, however, seems to have perceived that such attempts to stifle inquiry were unworthy of his country, for he consented that a fresh Commission should be issued. Three Judges of the highest eminence, who, after investigation, found the Hanoverian claim to be indisputably just, and reported in its favor. The Court here consequently is in high glee this Christmas at the prospect of removing the Crown and regalia, so jealously guarded in the Tower of London, almost bodily to Hanover."

The President on Filibustering!

What a change the late European peace has wrought in the opinion of some Americans! Read the following concerning filibustering! The signer of the Ostend Manifesto of 1854, sends a Christian anti-piratical message in 1858. Commodore Paulding, who it seems sympathised with Walker in 1855, arrests and returns him in 1858. The President says Commodore Paulding has committed "a grave error," but acted from "pure and patriotic motives." Naval officers should not exceed their instructions. Then comes a denunciation of filibustering and enunciation of the truisms of international good faith which will probably call forth praises from the European press. Yet the attention of the message, and warning us that all is not gold that glitters:—

It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and that at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their own course. The tide of emigration will flow to the south, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective Governments, and liberty under the restraint of law will preserve domestic peace, while the different transit routes across the Isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested, will have assured protection.

What our rule is would be a somewhat difficult question to an ethnologist. The President continues:—

"Had one half of the number of Americ an citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of General Walker settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been in a great degree accomplished. These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion.'

THE SENATE ON THE SAME.

The President meets with much opposition among the southern and northern democratic senators. Senator Douglas, the new favorite of the 'friends of human freedom,' condemns the message on account of its anti filibustering spirit. The republicans begin to lose hope of Douglas, and warn him that they will never accept of him as their leader if he does not renounce his filibustering views.

Senator Brown of Mississippi expresses himself thus of Paulding:—

"Secondly, Commodore Paulding appeared, a man of ripe years, doing what every one knew he has done, and which it was unnecessary to recapitulate, and writing just such a letter as ought to affix the seal of eternal disgrace upon him. It was a disgrace to the very epaulettes on his shoulders.'

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JANUARY 21, 1858.

The Town Council of Sandwich held its first meeting in the Court Room, on Monday last, the 18th, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and Reeve for the ensuing year. Present: Messrs. Boismier, Mercer, Elis, Woodbridge and Marentette; the Sheriff presiding, as directed by the Act of Incorporation.

On motion of Mr. Marentette, seconded by Mr. Ellis, EDWARD BOISMER was elected to the office of Mayor; the yeas being Messrs. Marentette, Ellis, Mercer, and Boismier; the nay, Mr. Woodbridge.

The Mayor elect then having taken the oath of office, took his chair, as Chief Magistrate of the Town of Sandwich.

This is a position of some importance to the interests of our Town, insofar as this is the first time that it has been our privilege to act as an independent municipality, it was therefore all the more necessary that a proper selection of officers should have taken place. Whether that has been done in this instance, time will of course prove. It is not our disposition at present, to say any thing that will tend to throw discredit upon our municipality, for it behooves all who feel an interest in our welfare, to assist those in power—if they are so disposed—to effect the greatest amount of good.—This, we hope, will be the object of the present council.

Mr. MERCER, on motion of Mr. Ellis, seconded by Mr. Marentette, was elected Reeve.

Mr. James Woodbridge, Jun., was then elected as the Clerk for the present year.

In looking back upon the past, we cannot but feel that our Town has now been placed in a position far superior to what it has heretofore occupied; and it now requires energy and perseverance on behalf of the Council, to sustain that position, and to give character to their proceedings.

We hope to see our Mayor sustain his position with that dignity which is becoming, in the high and responsible position to which he has been raised, and with that liberality which should distinguish the Chief Magistrate of the County Town; and more particularly as he is the first who has had the privilege of occupying that position

We hope that the Reeve will use his best endeavors in the County Council, to promote the interests of his municipality, and we have no doubt that he will do so.—Mr. Mercer possesses the qualifications that render him fitted for the place he now occupies.

Messrs. Demouchelle and Reaume have been elected Reeve and Deputy Reeve for the Township of Sandwich.

We are happy to learn that S. S. Macdonell, Esq., has been elected the first Mayor of Windsor; and, in our opinion, a better selection could not have been made. Mr. Macdonell has for many years past been identified with municipal affairs in this County, and will be able to afford that assistance to his municipality, which a new hand at the helm would be unable to do.—Besides, he will be able to occupy his position with credit to the municipality and to himself. Our sister town has certainly placed the right man in the right place.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.—On Monday last the election of School Trustees for the Town of Sandwich came off, when the following gentlemen were elected:—

H. C. Guillot,	J. H. Wilkinson.
Thomas Hill.	Charles Baby.
C. F. Labadie.	P. H. Morin.

NEW YORK STATE ARMORY.—The Albany *Morning Express* says the architect of the new armory is Mr. William Hodgins, who aided in building the Dudley Observatory. Work on the armory, we understand will be commenced in April. It is to cost $25,000. They should give us a very fine building. Mr. Hodgins was formerly City Engineer of Hamilton, C. W.

We copy from the *Windsor Herald*, an item of interesting news, in which the *ex-Member* for Essex, Mr. Rankin, plays a somewhat prominent part.

Times have wonderfully changed indeed, when an ex-Member of Parliament turns midnight assassin, and would dash out the brains of one of his late constituents.

General Walker would find in this individual a fit and proper co-laborer in his career of filibustering, and should certainly secure his services without delay:

"There is one more case to mention—Mr. Rankin has been served with a summons under very peculiar circumstances. On Friday night last, or rather between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, he in an unlawful manner entered the bed room of Mr. Gilkes, who had some time before retired to rest, and had closed his door with a latch as usual, and was then in a profound sleep. Mr. Gilkes was suddenly disturbed in his slumber, and an apparition in the form of Rankin stood before him—a club in one hand and a paper in the other—the apparition (Rankin) demanded that the sleeper (Gilkes) should arise and sign the document which was presented. The spectre which King Priam of old saw, when his curtains were drawn, could not have alarmed the King more than poor Mr. Gilkes was alarmed. Mr. Gilkes on recovering his senses somewhat, demanded by what right Mr. Rankin intruded himself into his bed-room? The reply given by Mr. Rankin was, that if Mr. Gilkes did not sign the paper laid before him he would dash his brains out, holding a club over him in a threatening attitude. Mr. Gilkes signed the paper, but he knows nothing of its contents. The paper was signed by a scared, half-sleeping man, with a club and bushy-whiskered man, somewhat like Dirk Hatterick, staring him in the face!

This act has been performed in free Canada, and if such acts meet with impunity, a good many other people, who otherwise might do so, will not settle in this region. If it is shown that a man who conceives that another has done him a wrong, cannot fairly meet him in broad day—in the street, or in a court of justice,—can enter his bed room in the manner described above, the liberty of the subject is gone.

Mr. Rankin Las received a summons to answer the charge, but has since started for Toronto."

☞ The ministerial papers have taken notice of the interference of certain officials of the county of Brant—the Register and a Portmaster of Brantford—in the election for Member of Parliament for that County. We wonder if any notice will be taken of the official interference in the late contest in this County, where a number of Government Officers were out canvassing for Mr. Rankin, and even acted as Scrutineers for the Ex member.

We certainly think these gentlemen should be attended to as well as the others.

The Canadian Steamship Co., has made arrangements with the Great Western Railway, to carry freight from Liverpool to Windsor, and intermediate ports along the line of Railway, upon through bills of lading, for a single rate of charge.

From the report of the Kingston Chief of Police, it appears that during the year 1857 thirteen hundred and thirty-seven person were arrested. Of these, 163 were English; 953 Irish; 70 Scotch; 183 Canadians; 55 Americans; 13 miscellaneous. 529 could read, and write; 508 could neither read nor write. 593 were Protestants of all denominations, and 744 were Roman Catholics. 1043 were males, and 294 were females. 907 were single, and 439 were married.

THE ICE BRIDGE AT QUEBEC.—From our exchanges we learn that the ice has taken across the mouth of the Chaudiere, and here, in Kingston, the Bay and River channels are again as open and unobstructed as in the month of July.

The Hamilton *Times* says that the Messrs. Rae, of that city, intend to send out a barge early in spring with a load of produce to Europe. There are also two vessels building in Liverpool for the same traffic.

The Montreal *Herald* of Tuesday says the weather for the past few days has been of the most variable nature alternately freezing and then rising almost to spring temperature. Monday it began to thaw, at an early hour in the morning, and during the day the atmosphere partook more of the mildness of spring than usual rigor of mild winter.

The Montreal *Gazette* of the 12th says:—On Friday evening last, an inmate, representing the infant Jesus, was stolen out of the St. Ann's Church Griffintown, by a crazy woman, who took it from the alter and made off with it to her brother's house in the Tannery village. The brother immediately suspected that she had stolen it and brought it to the Seminary, where it was recognized as belonging to St. Ann's Church.

GREAT LOSS ON COTTON.—Senator GARLINGTON, of South Carolina, estimates the loss sustained by the South from the depressing of the market for cotton, in consequence of the late commercial crisis, at more than $70,000,000.

John B. Robertson, a bank officer of Rochester, is now on trial, charged with attempting to kill his wife by poison. He made great efforts to induce a physician to undertake the dreadful task, but did not succeed. The affair is creating considerable excitement.

RAILWAY SHARES.—The London *Daily News* of the 10th December states that Canadian and other railway shares were in active speculative demand, in many cases at considerably advanced rates. This arose from the expected fall in the value of money. Perhaps the Grand Trunk Directors might be able to take advantage of the occasion, which would relieve the Canadian Government from no little embarrassment.

A Lost Husband Turned Up!

HIS INTERVIEW WITH HIS SUCCESSOR.

The following is a counterpart to one of the principal incidents in Reade's story of 'White Lies:'

In May, 1855, a man named R. M Mellen, engaged in keeping a news depot in Chicago, left home after ten in apparent health, and no trace of him could afterwards be found. All sorts of rumors were afloat as to what had become of him. It was supposed he had met with foul play, and the river was dragged for his body. Next, (rumor originated the story,) it was supposed he wandered off insane, and was concealed in the woods near Belvidere, and hundreds of men turned out for the purpose of capturing him. Then a dead body was found near Rock River, which many of his friends identified as his, although on this point there was considerable difference of opinion. At all events, no clue of him could be found after giving the parties an infinite deal of trouble. A year and a half or two children, and about three weeks ago, Mrs. Mellen, having mourned her husband's loss for three years, laid aside her weeds and got married to a Mr. William H. Austin, a printer. Of a sudden she received a letter from Mellen, informing her of his intention to return home, and that upon his heels on Wednesday last he followed. He says he wandered away in a fit of insanity; went to Memphis, thence to New Orleans, and at last to California, where he engaged in various occupations. The Chicago Tribune, of Thursday morning, concludes an account of the matter as follows:

'Mellen visited his wife, or rather Mrs. Austin, yesterday, and also Mr. Austin.—The latter refuses point blank to give Mrs. A. up. What the upshot of the affair will be, is not easily guessed. If both insist upon having possession of the lady, a very interesting law suit would doubtless be the result. Mrs. Mellen, or Austin, did not obtain a divorce before her marriage with Austin.

'What the real motive was which induced Mellen to absent himself for so long a time, he has not made public. If it be true, as he states, that he was insane when he left, why did he not, when he recovered from his insanity, either write to his wife informing her of his whereabouts, or return home immediately?'

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. THOMAS.—About three o'clock on Friday morning, a destructive fire broke out in the wooden buildings opposite to Mansion House in this town, occupied by the following parties:—G. Dunn, barber; James Palmer, grocer; Alex. Henderson, saloon; J. Slater, provision store; Gibbons saddlery; H. H. Hurd, tinsmith; Geo. Louis, barber; Miss McCracken, millinery; McCarthy and Corbett, shoemakers; H. Borbridge, saddler; and a vacant building. No insurance, except on Alex. Henderson's, which was insured for £75. The parties who owned all the houses consumed were, Jonathan Slater, Henry Borbridge, Henry Fitzgerald, and Robert Neil, all of St. Thomas, and John C. Doyle, of Philadelphia, U. S. Fourteen tenements were consumed in all. The fire had nearly extended to the Mansion House and Thompson's Hotel. The Telegraph Office was much injured, and several other buildings were gutted of their contents. On the whole, the value of the property consumed amounted to upwards of $12,000. Most of the sufferers were men of limited means.—*St. Thomas Dispatch*

BOLD SURGICAL OPERATION.—On the 8th of December, at noon, there was no small amount of excitement exhibited in the surgical ward and operation theatre of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, resulting from the expectation of a very formidable surgical operation taking place that morning. At twelve o'clock the room was crowded to excess, and numbers of medical men from all parts assembled to witness it. The patient had for a long time suffered from cancer of the tongue, and Professor Syme had resolved upon removing the organ bodily. Shortly after 12 o'clock the man was led into the theatre, placed upon the table, and quickly rendered powerless through the potent influence of the chloroform which was administered to him. Professor Syme commenced by making a vertical incision through the integument covering the chin, and then sawed through the lower jaw at the symphasis. The division being made, he next proceeded to cut away the tongue at the very root, close to the hyoid bone. The arteries were quickly tied, the hemorrhage was comparatively little, the man having lost only a few ounces of blood. The jaw was again placed together, and the integument sewed up. The man was actually able to walk out of the room. At the close of the operation Prof. Syme remarked that the removal of the tongue bodily had been successfully preformed in Italy, but the *modus operandi* was of a different nature, the incisions having been made entirely in the throat; but he (Prof. Syme) considered that that mode was attended with more danger than the one he had chosen to adopt. This operation has never yet been performed in Great Britain, and should the patient recover, which is earnestly hoped and believed, the highest praise will be due to Professor Syme for having so skillfully undertaken that which no surgeon of this country had formerly ventured upon.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*. The *Scotsman* adds: The patient walked out of the theatre speechless, but grateful, and has continued well ever since, being fed with a tube. At one time, however, swallow, and yesterday he spoke, or rather breathed out the word 'Milk.' He is cheerful, and gives every hope of thorough recovery.

A GENTLEMAN IN A 'PECULIARLY PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.'—On Monday evening, a gentleman of this city, was, like the man in the play, put into a 'peculiarly perplexing predicament.' He had just crossed the ferry from Covington, when, on coming up hill from the river he was applied to by a young woman with a small babe in her arms to hold the child while the woman got some things in a bundle, a part of which had fallen to the ground. Gallantry forbade a refusal, and he accordingly accepted the charge willingly. In his efforts to keep the child quiet, he paid little attention to the woman but after a few minutes, on looking around, she was so s hare to be seen. The unpleasantness of his position may be imagined. A crying babe in his arms, with no means at hand to coax it into silence it was not strange that many harsh expressions should have been thought of if they were not uttered. After waiting a reasonable time for the return of the mother, the gentleman sought the aid of the policeman on that beat, and Messrs. Handselman and Riggs set to work to investigate the matter, and relieve the depository of the weighty a 'responsibility.' After a search of an hour or two they came across mother of the child in the block known as, 'Spring Heel Row,' between Walnut and Main streets, and although she strongly objected to taking back the little waif so unceremoniously thrown upon the kind offices of a stranger, she was finally compelled to do so, and the gentleman was relieved from his unpleasant predicament. During the absence of the mother, who is quite a young girl, she had got pretty thoroughly intoxicated, and was hardly in a fit condition to have charge of the child.—*Cin Gazette*.

BUSINESS OF THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—During the last year the Cunard Line of Steamers from Jersey City has brought to New York 22,660 tons of freight, most of it being the most valuable goods for this market. In the same time 2,761 passengers have been brought from, and 2,669 taken to Liverpool. The total of specie taken out amounts to the large sum of $21,022,114,94. Their outward cargoes have been generally large, but equal to the cargoes of last year. —*N. Y. Paper.*

CHARITABLE CALICO DRESS BALL IN NEW YORK.—On the 4th of next month a Charitable Ball is to come off in New York, which is expected to realize five or six thousand dollars. The proceeds of the ball are to be applied to strengthen the funds of some six or eight of the most praiseworthy charitable institutions, male and female, in the city. To this will be added the dresses of the ladies, which are to be given to the poor. It is expected altogether to be a grand affair and will be attended by all the beauty, gallantry, elegance, blood and fashion of the city. Sufficient time is given for the ladies to prepare their pretty dresses, their crinoline, their sweetest smiles, and their charitable feelings.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1857.—The following table embraces the number of steamboat accidents which have occurred on the rivers, lakes and bays of that country, which were attended with loss of life and injury to persons during the years 1857 and 1856, together with the number of killed and wounded:

	Accidents	Killed	Wounded
1857 - - -	30	322	87
1856 - - -	29	858	127

The following table shows the number of accidents, together with the number of killed and wounded, which occurred on the various railroads in the United States during the year 1857, and also in 1856. No accident has been recorded which was not attended with loss of life or injury to person; neither does the table embrace the great number of persons who have been killed and maimed by jumping from moving trains, attempting to get on cars while they were in motion, being run over, etc.:—

	Accidents	Killed	Wounded
1857 - - -	125	130	530
1856 - - -	143	195	629

In 1857 the amount of travel by steamboats was much less than in 1856, which no doubt in part accounts for the decrease in the loss of life. The travel by rail, however, has been rapidly increasing every year, while trains are being run with greater caution, and with less sacrifice of life by accidents.

The baptism of the young Prince of the Asturias, which took place recently in Madrid, seems to have caused more than ordinary stir in the capital. The multiplicity of names given to the child is amusing—Francisco de Assis, Juan, Marino de la Conc pcion, Fernando, Pio, Juanie and Pascual. The Papal Nuncio celebrated the service according to the rubric, and as representative of the Pope, who was Godfather, named the Prince. The poor infant cried lustily during the ceremony. The Spanish residents in London are delighted at the event, and have voted an address to the Queen of Spain, felicitating her on the birth of a male heir to the crown.

The *United Service Gazette* says that an unpleasant affair has occurred at the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury. As far as we have been able to gather the facts of the case, some non-commissioned officers, forgetful of the distinctions of rank which it is considered so important to preserve, invited a non commissioned officer to their table, which having come to the knowledge of the commandant, has caused their being placed under arrest.

There are many conflicting rumors respecting the intentions of the Mormons One day it is reported that they are going to abandon their settlements upon the advance of the U. S. troops and the next that they are preparing vigorously for war, and will oppose the military forces of the Government to the very last of their power. The Wax Department think the latter course the most likely, have determined upon reinforcing the army in Utah as soon practicable, and have issued orders to the headquarters of the army in New York, requiring 1,300 recruits by the 15th of March next.

TURKISH MODE OF MAKING COFFEE.—The Turkish way of making coffee produces a very different result from that to which we are accustomed. A small conical pan, with a long handle, and sufficient to hold two table spoonfuls of water, is the instrument used. The fresh roasted berry is then nearly filled with water and thrust among the embers; a few seconds suffice to make it boil, and the operation, pounds and all, is poured out into a small cup much like the which fits into a saucer, and holding the cup as one of an acorn, and holding the cup as that does the acorn itself. The Turks seem to drink this decoction boiling, and swallow the grounds with the liquid. It is taken plain—sugar or cream would be thought to spoil it. Europeans after a little practice, are said to prefer it to the clear infusion made in France. In every but you will see these coffee-boilers suspended and it is a means for pounding the roasted berries will be found at hand.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR WHO has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Consumption—free of charge his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with two stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his *advice prescription*, with directions for preparing the medicines, &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes *No Charge*. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can before he dies. *He* feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, Box 3531, P. O. New York

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Flour, best warranted,	$4 00
" 2nd quality,	3 75
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs,	1 00
Rye Flour, 100lbs,	$0 00 to 1 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel,	4 00
Clover " "	8 00
Corn Meal, 100lbs,	$0 00 to 2 00
Corn, bushel of 56lbs,	0 50
Oats, " "	0 25
Wheat, bushel of 60lbs	$0 90 to 1 00
Barley, 48lbs,	$0 75
Hay, per ton,	9 00
Straw, per load,	1 00
Potatoes, per bushel,	0 34
Pork, per 100lbs,	5 00
Beef, do	$4 00 to 5 00
Butter, per lb,	0 18

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

BREADSTUFFS—Our market very dull and heavy; sales 4000 bbl, at $4 25 a $4 30 for superfine State; $4 40 a $4 65 for extra do; $4 25 a $4 35 for superfine Western; $4 50 a $5 00 for common to medium extra Western. Canadian flour quiet and unchanged; sales 300 bbls, at $4 25 a $4 35 for superfine, and $4 60 a $6 00 for extra. Rye flour at $3 90 a $4 00. Wheat quiet and very firm; 1000 bushels white Kentucky sold at $1 30. Rye nominal at 72c a 73c. Barley heavy at 70c a 78c. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed Western nom nal at 73c a 74c Oats dull at 43c a 44c for State; 45c a 46c for Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer for mess; sales 200 bbls, at $14 75 a $14 90 for mess, and $14 50 a $12 00 for prime. Beef steady, with a fair business. Dressed hogs lower and dull at 6c a 6¾. Lard steady; sales 200 bbls, at 8¾ a 9¼c. Butter more active at 11c a 15c for Ohio, and 12½ a 20c for State. Cheese selling at 6c a 8c.

SELLING OFF.

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO., during the month of February, and the remainder of the present month, will sell the whole of their remaining Stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of FANCY PLAIDS, in great variety, PLAIN and FANCY FRENCH MERINOS, COBOURGS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, &c., &c., at a reduction from 10 to 20 per cent.

FOR CASH ONLY!

Ladies will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Amherstburg, 18th January, 1857.

NOTICE.

MR. T. C. WOOLTHER,

SIR,—I request you to come and take your Wife from my place. I cannot be troubled thus, as I am no burthen to any body.

Yours, &c.,

THEO. M. KALCHTHALER.

Amherstburg, Jan. 12, 1858.

COUNTY OF ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Court House Sandwich, on Thursday 21st January for the election of Officebearers for the ensuing year. Other business connected with the Society under the New Act will also be brought before the meeting. A large attendance is particularly requested.

ALEX. BARTLET,
Secretary.

Sandwich, 12th January, 1858.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED:

DETROIT, Mich, No. 70 Woodward avenue
CLEVELAND, O., corner Superior & Seneca streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y., corner Main and Seneca streets,
ALBANY, N. Y., 446 and 448 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill., 48 Clark street.

PRINCIPALS:

H. B. BRYANT. H. D. STRATTON.
J. H. GOLDSMITH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon K S Bingham	E. B. Ward, Esq.
Hon. Z Chandler.	Geo S Frost, Esq.
Hon. Ira Mayhew	R. N. Rice. Esq.
H. P. Baldwin, Esq.	C A Trowbridge Esq
Moses W Field, Esq	G V N Lothrop, Esq
C. H. Buhl, Esq.	E. C. Walker, Esq.

The Faculty of this Institution is composed entirely of practical business men, who have no superiors in their profession. M. E. BARRETT, Teacher of the "Spencerian system of Penmanship," has charge of the Writing Department.

A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College may be good in Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and Chicago and vice versa.

Scholarship for full mercantile course, including Penmanship, time unlimited, - - - - - - - $40

Penmanship alone, 20 lessons, $5; 1 yr 10

Room open from 8 to 12, A. M.; 1½ to 5, P. M., and from 7 to 9½ P. M.

Pupils can enter at any time.

For further information please call at College Room, or send for circular of 68 pages. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON,
Detroit, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland or Chicago.

v2i6

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of Thomas Woodbridge, Esqr., Sandwich, until the 23rd instant, at noon, to build a Bridge on the Town Line between Sandwich and Anderdon, where the old bridge now crosses the Canard River.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Salmon House, Amherstburg, and at the office of Thomas Woodridge, Esquire, Sandwich.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:—$400 will be paid as soon as all the Materials are upon the Ground, and the balance when the work is completed.

Two good and sufficent sureties must be named in the Tender.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE
Reeve Sandwich
H. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Reeve Anderdon

Sandwich, 7th January, 1858.

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, on the Plank Road, one mile from the Cross, about one month ago, a Grey Mare, and a Bay Mare, each about 4 or 5 years old. No marks.

The owner or owners are requested to claim property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold as the law directs.

ANDREW McCANN.

10th Con. Sandwich St.
December 28th, 1857.

$32,50 PAYS for Board and Tuition in Common English, the Term of Fourteen weeks, commencing March 18, 1858, at the

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb brick buildings, beautifully located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs Superior facilities for Music, Painting and French. Students received at any time, and charged only for the residue of the term. Diplomas awarded to Ladies who graduate. Send for a Catalogue, with full particulars. Address JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal, Fort Edward.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscribers to J. A. Ford's Raffle of Pictures are hereby informed that the same will take place at the Billiard Saloon, in Windsor, on Saturday evening 20th Dec. at 7 o'clock. A few tickets yet remain unsold, but as the Raffle will surely come off these desirous of trying their luck had better be in time. Tickets $1 00.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, the 23rd January next—for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way between Chatham and Sandwich, on and from the 16th February next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback, or in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh. The computed distance between Chatham and Sandwich, is about 63 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than four miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to right of the Post Master General to alter the same should he consider it advisable so to do. To leave Chatham every Monday and Thursday and Sandwich every Wednesday and Saturday, proceeding to Chatham and Sandwich respectively, there serving the Post Offices each way, at Baxton—Tilbury East—Comber—Edgeworth and Maidstone, at such hours as may be required.

The contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to term nate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded:—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chatham, Sandwich and Maidstone, and at this Office.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 2nd Dec. 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the late LAWSON TOLLIVER, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned.

WILLIAM TOLLIVER.

Administrator of the late Lawson Tolliver

Sandwich, 14th December, 1857.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a first Class Certificate, requires a situation. Apply at this Office.

Sandwich, December 16th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges.

BLANK BOOKS.

RULED Blank Books with Headings, for public offices, got up in the very best styles, and at the most reasonable rates, at this office.

Orders received by post, with patterns and directions, will be promptly attended to.

SUBPŒNAS

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS and MEMORIALS, With or without Dower. For Sale at this Office.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting, as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endosements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles.
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each box. v1n43

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ALEX. WILKINSON,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Crawford, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Patheringhan, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. *Hart*, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
A gent for Windsor and vicinity

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

MOFFATT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of Four Millions of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities*.—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY
W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK CITY.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, 28th day of November inst, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the residence of the subscriber, on Lot No. 23, Sandwich, Western Dt., the following property, viz.—

6 or 7 Horses, 5 or 6 Cows, some Young Cattle, and some Sheep

The above stock is all from good Breed.

TERMS.—All sums under Ten Dollars, cash; all above that sum, one year's credit, at 6 per cent interest. Two good freehold securities required.

JACOB FOX, Sen.

Gosfield, 23rd November, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges.

THOMAS JERMIN.

Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.

Malden, 25th November, 1857.

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a Court
of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace,
and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden in the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 8th day of Dec. next, 1857, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which, all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 4th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the Subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robideau, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDEAU.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned.

A. DEGRAND, M. D,

Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS,
DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,

DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BOOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENTS FRENCH CALF BUNKIN SHOES, (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SEECH IRON
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—al Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE. OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established March 18th, 1857.

SHARES, $200 00.

Monthly Subscription, $1 00 per Share
Transfer Fee, 50 cts. per Share.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

President, Henry McKenner.
Vice-President, John W. Ridsdale.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Leggatt. Henry McKenney.
James Dunbar, William Dolley.
Alexander Jones. John W. Ridsdale.
Thomas Boyle. Dennis D. Delisle.
James Baker. James Noble.
James Gott.

THIS SOCIETY has been organized upon principles different from, and superior to most societies of a kindred nature.

The Laws regulating the disposal of funds are as follows, viz.

Real Estate ultimate within the County of Essex will be required for security on monies advanced.

The Society shall close at the expiration of eight years, when the accumulated funds will be proportionately divided among members, which division it is estimated will amount to $200 per share.

Sums of $200 each will be disposed of monthly, by competition to members only, at an upset price of 6 per cent, with the privilege of repaying by monthly instalments till the expiration of the society or within a lesser period if desired.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A sum of $200, is loaned for eight years at 6 per cent per annum.

Amount of share -	$200.
Six per cent interest for 8 years -	96.
Total - - -	$296

Which sum divided into 96 equal instalments makes the monthly payment $3 08.

For seven years at the same rate 3.38.

And for three years - 6.55.

Members purchasing sums, still retain right of sharing in the profits at the cessation of the society, alike with other members by paying $1 00 per month extra, as instalment on each share.

The mode of disposition and repayment of the funds as above shown, secures the final closing and settlement of the society in a period of eight years.

EDMUND ANDERSON.
Sec., & Treasurer.

Amherstburg, 20th August, 1857.

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, duly attested, to the Executor, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those rom a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN.

WOOD WANTED

THOMAS A. MEARS,
DEALER IN
British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Crockery,
WINES AND LIQUORS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Sandwich, Colchester and Mersea.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON,

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &C. &C.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, PEPPER, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of their patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46; with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid to,

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE,
6t. Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg,
27th July 1857.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Presbyterian Manse," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, Kitchen and Servants' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE!!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title to the property is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Mary Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her from this date.

ANDREW JONES.

Pelee Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

What is Love?

What is love?—'tis the source of pain
Of an aching heart and a maddened brain;
It is the dream of a troubled sleep,
Where the light and darkness together creep
It is but another word for tears,
For withered hopes and tumultuous fears;
'Tis a fragile bark on a stormy sea,
To be wrecked by its own intensity.

What is love?—'tis a woman's dream,
Asleep or awake; but never one theme;
But turn to her it serves as a bell
To ring o'er her hopes a funeral knell;
And all that is brightest, fairest, and best,
Takes a shadowy hue from the soul's unrest,
'Till she finds that her wasted love of years,
Comes rushing back on a flood of tears.

Our Day Dreams.

They come like the changeful starts
Of the sunbeam o'er the wave,
Raising, depressing our throbbing hearts
From the cradle to the grave,
They raise us from dark despair
To the height of joy's refrain,
Then bursting in bubbles light as air,
Cast our bark on the waves again.

Yet they bring us sweeter hours
Than life's dull cynics know;
They spring from the weeds like opening flowers,
As memory's spring tides flow.
Then do not call them folly,
They shine like heavenly beams
Amidst this worldly chaos,
Our pleasant light day dreams.

Mirth and Wit

'You've no wife, I believe,' said Mr. Blank to his neighbor.

'No Sir,' was the reply, 'I never was married.'

'Ah,' said,' Mr. Blank, 'you are a happy dog!'

A short time after, Mr. Blank, in addressing a married man said,

'You have a wife, Sir.'

'Yes, Sir,—a wife, and three children.'

'Indeed,' said Mr. Blank, 'you are a happy man!'

'Why, Mr. Blank,' said one of the company,' your remarks to the married and unmarried seem to conflict somewhat.'

'Not at all,' said he, 'for there is a difference in my statement. Please be more observing, Sir. I said the man who had no wife was a 'happy dog' and the man who had a wife was a 'happy man.' Nothing conflicting, Sir—nothing at all. I know what I say, sir!'

We have suggested, says a recent writer, a new kind of telegraph tunnel, to place a line of women at a distance of fifty paces from each other, and then commit to the first the news to be transmitted, as a profound secret.

'Reading makes a man full,' says Bacon; and Fashion makes a full woman—according to Punch, who says, 'certainly a woman as she is dressed in the present fashion could not well be made much fuller.'

'George, what has happened!' 'The most delightful thing. I caught my Jenny, this morning, *without hoops*; and I got the first kiss I've had since whalebone skirts came into fashion.'

Hint on Externals.—A countryman is called Raw, chiefly for the reason that he is not well dressed.

Unhappy the woman who allows her waist to be moulded by her milliner The seeds of consumption are frequently found set in the mould of fashion.

Advance or Union.—An Eglishman was invited to a fancy ball in a foreign Court. Like a bold Brition, he went in the attire of a Parish Beadle. The effect was immence.

A Pretty Conceit.—Transported with egotism and yearning for sympathy, a youth exclaimed: 'I like the man who treats other people with contempt, and myself with respect.

A Whiskey Tester.—'Jake,' said an old farmer, one day, to one of his mowers, 'do you know how many horns there are in a dilemma?' 'No,' replied Jake, 'but I know how many horns there are in a quart of whiskey.'

Irish Humor.—A joke to an Irishman, even when nearly famished, is a necessary of life. One of the 'finest pisantry,' recently imported into Edinburg, was overheard a few days ago, addressing the following query to a lantern-jawed companion:—'Barney, wouldn't you be the better of a twopenny loaf to blow the wrinkles out of your mouth?'

'Young man, do you believe in a future state?'

'In course I does; and what's more, I intend to enter it as soon as Betsey gets her things ready.'

'Go to, young man, you are incorrigible—go to.'

'Go you! If it was not for the law against bigamy, whip me if I wouldn't get a dozen. But who supposed, Deacon, that a man of your age would give such advice to a young man just starting in life?'

A Conundrum for the Day.—A New York paper, in reference to the late money panic, hazards this witticism:—Why was Pharaoh's daughter like a broker? Because she got a little *prophet* from the *rushes* on the banks.

Extravagance.—Cleopatra was the first to fling away jewels in the piggish manner condemned by the proverb. She was in the habit of throwing pearls to Antony's (s) wine.

The young lady who was 'lost in thought,' has been found. She was hugging an idea; it looked like a man.

It's never too late *to do right*; a gentleman began to study grammar after he had written for the press ten years. It's never too late to get married; Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, took her first husband at the age of five hundred and eight. It is sometimes too late to 'pop the question;' as a man once did so to a 'charming widow,' just as she had reached the house after burying her first husband. 'You are too late!' was the reply.

"MONTREAL WITNESS,"

COMMERCIAL REVIEW, & FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published Twice a-Week, for Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

VOL. XVIII.

The *Montreal Witness* was commenced 12 years ago with a view to promote the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the people of Canada, and to expose every form of error, injustice and vice. The *Witness* is divided into the following departments:—

Commercial Press and News.—This department gives the essence of the News contained in the British, Canadian and American papers.

The Editorial Department contains, in addition to original articles, the regular and occasional correspondence of the *Witness*, and will be found to keep up with the events and topics of the day.

The Commercial Department is felt to be of especial importance in a paper having a large circulation among traders and farmers, whose interests are affected by every change of a few cents. To this department is brought the experience of a life of active commercial pursuits, and an intimate knowledge b th of the internal and foreign trade of Canada, together with opportunities of obtaining commercial and financial information which cannot be surpassed.

There are also departments for Mothers and children, for young Men, and for Farmers.

The Miscellany consists of Poetry and Miscellaneous instructive and religious articles.

The Review is filled with reviews of, and extracts from, new books and periodicals.

The Messenger Department contains the most interesting Missionary intelligence and the most pointed religious articles, with anecdotes, stories, and biographical sketches

We earnestly ask the support and patronage of the fathers and mothers of Canada for the *Witness*, convinced that it will much more than repay its cost in the services which it will render to them and theirs.

Besides a good family paper, which is indispensible, each family obviously needs a general paper, to supply which want the *Witness* is offered.

Letters to be addressed, [post paid] to JOHN DOUGALL, *Witness Office*, Montreal

Montreal, December 1st, 1857.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Essex, will be held in Sandwich, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th of December, and at Amherstburg, at the same hour, on Thursday the thirty-first, for the purpose of examining Teachers, and granting certificates for the ensuing year.

No certificate previously granted by the Board will be cancelled at the end of the year, it will be necessary for *all Teachers*, who may be desirous of qualifying themselves to obtain a share of the Government School Grant, to attend one or other of the said Meetings.

By order,
PAUL JOHN SALTER.
Secretary Bd. Pub. Instruction.

Sandwich, 27th Nov., 1857.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BY-LAW,

Of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company,

Passed 21st November A.D. 1857.

Whereas, according to the Provisions of an Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the Construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," It is ordered that the Directors pass a By-Law, which shall regulate the manner of voting, the place, and hour of meeting.

Be it therefore enacted by the Board of Directors of the Sandwich Street Plank Road Company, assembled under the authority aforesaid, that the Election of Directors for the ensuing year take place at the Old Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on MONDAY the 11th day of December 1857, at the hour of Eleven O'Cloc , A. M., and that the Election be by open vote; and that each share shall entitle the holder thereof to as many votes as he has shares.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE.
Chairman.

Sandwich, 25th November, 1857.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 30th Nov., 1857

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Municipality of each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township in Upper Canada, that whereas under the provisions of 19th Vic., chap. 16, the Clerks of these several Municipalities are bound, under penalty, to transmit to the Receiver-General a true return, under oath, of the number of Rate-payers appearing on the Assessment Roll of each Municipality, on 1st December next, in order to enable this Department to apportion equally among the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, the monies belonging to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of resident Rate-payers; and notwithstanding that Forms, &c., have been sent by Mail from this Department to all the Municipalities, many of the Clerks have neglected to transmit the necessary returns; the undersigned hereby calls upon those who have not already done so, to furnish the required return on or before the 31st December next, or as soon after as practicable,

(Signed) J. C. MORRISON,
Receiver General.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

TAX RECEIPTS.

Municipalities will be supplied with Tax Receipts at the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday week last, between James Lockhart's and Robert Anderson's in the Township of Maiden, a new POCKET BOOK, containing Seventy-two Dollars in Bills, and other papers of no value to any one but the owner. The finder on leaving the same at the Office of the Subscriber in Amherstburg, or at the residence of the Subscriber in Maiden, will receive the above reward.

JAMES LOCKHART.

Maiden Township, December 16th, 1857

CHINA!!

EFFECT of the MONEY CRISIS!

F. WETMORE, & Co., 68 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT will sell their large and splendid stock of

Crockery, China, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Ware

CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c.,

At greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH To Parties wishing to purchase any thing in this line, a rare opportunity offers to make Selections.

Call at our CHINA WAREROOMS,

68 WOODWARD AVENUE,

Five Doors from Jefferson.

DETROIT, MICH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMillan, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 25, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required;

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, at the East of Maidstone (200 acres)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S



WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices. At his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephram Corsey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Moulds are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 194 or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 98.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

SAND AND SCRAPERS.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at, JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS,

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Good Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.



INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE

Potterville, Colchester, Octr 15th, 1857.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form the first line of the season, and commences running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are among the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequaled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties in Detroit and Buffalo, and all intermediate points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise to greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shipper of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of John Hosmer, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGDEN, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,
(New Propeller,)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of the Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the cheapest and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

NEW YORK & ERIE Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over Five Thousand Tons Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandize for the transport of Property.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V. CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N. York

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LIN S LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit.
" Ontonagon } A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" } C. BACKUS & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" } Milwaukie,
" Globe— } MAW, &L, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley— } BIDWELL, BANTA & Co. Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are required to forward the same, duly attested to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment of the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving me Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myse'f responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas H. Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive any debts due me.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by Pinnar Desjardins, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July, 1857

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted exce' lent time keepers; do. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring Licenses and clearances for staves, timber, logs, will apply to the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the Institution. This will warrant a first-hel Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Albion Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums and future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid Receipts for Assurers. Such Assurers as are of the above Mutual Fire Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By Order of the Managers,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Insurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.

In Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President: J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: Thos. Hawkett, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., Wm. Hamilton, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Head Office, Toronto, or at Windsor Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

Robert Stanton,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. EN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

SUMMONS.

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON.
Apply for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours in regard to material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article, cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The House is in the very best repair, The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is roomy and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the house, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb, 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Amherst, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment

J. R. COCHRANE,
Proprietor

HENNELL HOUSE,

Late Free Mason's Tavern,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

Sandwich Canada West.

THE Subscriber having leased these large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MESS'RS. JESSOP, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and well afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Tavern will have his wants attended to in regard to good cheer as his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

H. D. BROOCK, Proprietor

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the market affords.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY

Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N.Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls 90 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS HOTEL, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon is now more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthinspiring resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, Agent.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Aylmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the House at all hours, and by attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found there.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient

Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMAN AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1858. NO. 49.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY J. H. WILKINSON,
SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,
CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
—
LAW
—
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs at his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich.

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
Office Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Baggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
B. F. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.,
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,
MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS,
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office Hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS.
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb, 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times
(in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Select Poetry.

Unkind Words.

O breathe them not in passion's hour;
Let silence chain thy tongue—
Lost, by that cold unfeelingness,
Some gentle hearts to wrong.
Speak kindly—let no word of thine,
Distress another's heart:
'Tis easier far to make the wound,
Than to withdraw the dart.

Speak kindly to thy mother, child;
She needs thy kindness now:
The light hath faded from her eye,
The beauty from her brow.
Speak kind to her—he strong to guide,
Her bark o'er life's dark wave:—
Beyond for not her need go down,
In sorrow to the grave.

Speak kindly to thy father now;
His years with age are dim:
He needeth now thy utmost care—
Speak kindly unto him.
He watched o'er thee when thou wert weak,
He is all weakness now—
Speak kindly: let no words or deeds,
Bring sadness to his brow.

Speak kindly, sweetly, to thy wife,
Whoever thou mayest be;
Remember that she left her home,
Her happy home, for thee;
Remember that she left her friends,
With thee alone to dwell:
She gave her heart's best love to thee,
O guard it, guard it well.
What if her eye has lost its light,
And her fair cheek its bloom!
What if her brow, so radiant once,
Now blossoms for the tomb!
May she not love thee now, as much,
As on her bridle morn?
Then speak not coldly to her now.
Because her youth is gone
The rose may wither on the cheek,
The smile of joy depart;
But love dies not—it ever holds
A blossom in its heart.

Speak kindly to thy husband, wife—
Speak kindly to him now;
Chase now the shadows from thy heart,
The sadness from his brow;
Thou knowest not of many cares
That on his pathway throng,
Help him to battle on through life;
O help him to be strong.

Speak ever kindly to thy *friends*,
Speak kindly to thy *foes*;
Three thou may'st win with gentleness,
With kindness fetter those.
Speak kindly to the erring one;
Let not thy heart forget,
Its own deceit:—Speak kindly to him,
And thou may'st win him yet.

Speak kindly to thy brother man,
Help thou to bear his grief;
Remember, one kind word from thee,
May yield him much relief.
Bear then his burdens part by with him,
And, when he smiles, rejoiced,
Speak kindly—much of happiness,
Dwells in a kindly voice.

Be kind to all, be kind to all—
To sisters, brothers, friends;
Much, more of thine own happiness,
On kindness depends.
We are like kindred blossoms, wreathed
Around our parent stem;
Our Father is so kind to us,
Let us be kind to them.

A Band of French Robbers.

Some months ago accounts were given of the arrest of a man named Lemaire for murder and other crimes committed in the department at the Aisne, and of his having more than once effected his escape from prison under most extraordinary circumstances and been re-captured. A man named Huguet was captured about the same time as his accomplice in the murders, and from the investigation made by the authorities it turned out that they formed part of a band which had for a long time been in the habit of committing robberies and other crimes in the departments of the Somme and Aisne. After a while the rest of the band, twelve in number, were taken into custody. Yesterday the trial of these fourteen persons commenced before the Court of Assizes of the Aisne, and excited extraordinary interest. It is expected to last several days, as the offence of which the prisoners accused are numerous, and as not fewer than 135 witnesses have been summoned to give evidence. The indictment, which is of very great length, begins by giving a brief description of the different prisoners. One Lemaire, the chief of it is said that, though only 23 years of age, he is a most desperate criminal, and took real pleasure in the perpetration of crimes which were attended with danger; he thought nothing of murder, and declared that "he would murder a thousand people without caring a straw!" Huguet was described as a most dangerous malefactor, possessing great skill in cutting holes through walls, and the peculiar faculty of seeing in the dark as well as in the light; he had no hesitation, it was added, in committing murder when it would facilitate robbery. The third prisoner, a man named Bayle, 48 years of age, was represented to have passed not fewer than 30 years in prison. The fourth, the real chief, of the band since it was he who planned the execution of the most of the crimes, was a public house keeper named Villet, who in early life served in the Royal Guard at the Restoration, and was employed in the stables of Marshal Marmont. He was described as of considerable intelligence, with great cunning, and as of a very pompous style of speech, one of his most frequent expressions being—"I defy all the seven sages of Greece and all the magicians of Egypt to prove me guilty!" and another being:—"Huguet is a murderer, his head belongs to Jupiter!" With Villet were associated his wife, daughter, son, and a cousin named Jean, all of whom he was alleged to have drawn into crime. The other prisoners, who are the wife of Huguet, a carpenter named Pilot, a brick-maker named Labache, a weaver named Provost, a dealer in rabbit skins named Caron, and a tradesman named Popin, are stated to be of indifferent character. The indictment goes on to detail the various crimes alleged to have been committed by the precise band, and share each had in them. On the 27th of June, 1852, Huguet and Prosper Villet committed a burglary in the house of a farmer named Brouse, of Vrely. In September of the same year, two incendiary fires occurred at Vrely, Wiemeon, and it was alleged that they were occasioned by Villet and his son; their reasons being to defraud insurance companies, either for their own direct profit, or for the benefit of persons who owed them money, and by whom they hoped to be paid. The next crime was the murder on the 30th of November, 1852, of one Cretien, at Vrely, and it was alleged to have been committed by Villet and his cousin—their object being to possess themselves of a considerable sum of money the victim had. The indictment then detailed a long series of robberies and burglaries at Parvilleres, Ligniere, Mailly-Raineval, Beancourt, Marbonnieres, Thory, Monididier, and no fewer than 29 other villages, the booty consisting of oxen, clothing, linen, tools, agricultural implements, various sums in notes and gold, &c. In each of these crimes one or other of the prisoners participated, either as perpetrators or as receivers of the booty. The next crime in chronological order was the murder at Berancourt, on the 5th of December, 1856, of a farmer named Blesseling, because he would not sell them, about 6 o'clock, to a cafe, in the outskirts of the town, and after drinking with him for about half an hour went out. He never returned, and on being sought for was not found. The next morning he was discovered in a sheep pen at a short distance from the house; he had, it appeared, been suddenly felled to the ground by a tremendous blow on the back of the head, and had been stamped on until his skull was little more than a mass of jelly. The murder in this case was alleged committed by Bourse, Lemaire, Hugot, and it was added that Villet and his wife had been privy to it, and had received part of the stolen money. Robberies at Laboissere, Lihons, Arvillers, and Bouchoir, asserted to have been committed by Lemaire, Hugot, Villet, and Pillot, were detailed. The last crime mentioned in the indictment was the murder of a couple named Thory, of Les Folles, on the 7th April, 1856. They were found lying dead with their skull smashed in a most frightful manner, the drawers and closets in their house had been ransacked, and their more valuable contents had been taken away, but bills and other securities to the amount of 19,935 fr. had, though they had evidently been examined by the murderers, been left, no doubt because an attempt to put them into circulation might have led to detection. This murder and robbery turned out on investigation to have been committed by Hugot and Lemaire. The indictment concluded by summing up the crimes alleged to have been committed by each of the accused:—Lemaire, 2 murders and 42 robberies or burglaries; Hugot 2 murders and 51 robberies or burglaries; Drouse, 1 murder and 1 robbery; Villet, 1 murder 2 incendiary fires, 29 robberies; Prosper Villet, 3 incendiary fires and 1 robbery; Jean Villet, 1 murder and robbery; the other accused, various robberies or receiving stolen goods. After the indictment was read the court adjourned for the interrogatory of the prisoners.

Hire a Clerk.

A tall, rough-shod, shaggy-aged, good-natured individual arrived in our city a few days ago, from the mountains, and put up at what might be called Millers—one of our third-rate houses. The rules were like those of most other establishments of the kind, boarders being taken by the day, week, or meal. Jim Lock, (We have the name from the register) had 'gone in' by the week with the understanding with the landlord that he should be credited for what he called 'lost time,' at the usual rate. There was nothing very unusual in this arrangement, though it did not turn out altogether to the landlord's satisfaction.

At the end of the second day, it occurred to Jim that he had not seen Sacramento for upwards of a year, and, as a thought with him was almost a deed, he, without saying a word to the landlord, disappeared. He spent the remainder of the week at Sacramento, and reached his boarding house here just in time to find the proprietor calculating that Jim Lock was in debt for one week's board. It didn't take Jim long to prove that he had been out of town four days, and the bill against him was cut down accordingly.

'See yere, old feller,' broke out Jim, as the bill was being altered, 'of it's all one to yeou, I'll take a squint at them ar books.'

'There's your account, sir,' said the landlord, pretending not to notice Jim's last remark. 'Two day's board—$6 00.'

Jim took the bill, and eyeing the puzzled landlord as though he suspected some 'shenanigan' he broke out—

'I want to see them ere books!'

The landlord told him he was asking too much—that no outsider was permitted to examine his books.

Jim was satisfied now that all was not exactly right, and resolved to see the end of it.

'Give me pen, ink and paper,' said he. 'I want to show you how to keep books.'

He took the pen, and after having added up various small sums, made out and handed to the amazed landlord the following account.

Jim Lock to Landlord—Datter
too dais bord $2 00
Landlord to Jim Lock—Detter
4 dais lost time $5 20

'Thar she is!' said Jim, as he passed the slip of paper across the counter.—'Cordin' to your way of keepin' books, a fellow ain't allowed nothin' for lost time.'

The landlord said nothing, but gazed with astonishment.

'You see,' continued Jim, anxious to establish the correctness of his bill, 'I tuk board by the week, you know.'

'Yes,' muttered the half-choked landlord.

'And the bargain was that you was to credit me for lost time at the usual rate you know.'

'Yes.'

'Well, I boarded with you two days, you know.'

'Yes.'

'And you owe me for that.'

The landlord took a long breath, brushed the perspiration from his face, and casting his eyes vacantly about the ceiling, slowly ejaculated:

'Oh, yes.'

'Now, I ain't going to be hard on you,' said Jim; 'you feed very well—and as I am goin' up country to-morrow, we'll spend that little balance for champagne to-night. But I'll tell you one thing, landlord,' he added, after a pause, 'you would make money if you would hire a clerk.'

We are inclined to think it would have taken a number of clerks to make Jim believe that the landlord did not owe him for four day's board.

Mr. Lovell's Canada Directory.

We have much pleasure in copying from the Glasgow *Argus* the following, we will not say flattering, but justly appreciative notice of what may without hyperbole be called Mr. Lovell's *magnum opus*—a work the intrinsic and local value of which, however great, is far from being its only merit; but to which, the people of Canada as our Scottish contemporary's article proves, must be largely indebted for affording their fellow-subjects in the British Isles a correct means of estimating the vastness of our country's resources and the greatness already achieved by their successful and well-directed enterprise, industry and perseverance in the profitable development of those natural advantages. Our Glasgow contemporary says:—

On our desk lies the Canada Directory, a suprising work. In the spring of the year we took some notice of the prospectus, but we had no idea that the prospectus shadowed such a book as that now before us. Canada was always believed to be a great progressive country, destined at some distant day to hold a prominent place among the nations of the earth. But our conceptions of that progress has not by a long way come up to that which she has attained. Not a great many years ago, Canada, as a mercantile community, was nowhere,—buried in the forests, surrounded by frozen seas,—a country to be visited only by hardy and venturesome men a few months in the year, for the purposes of her timber and furs. But what do we find now? Her commerce setting forth to the world, in no mean style, a book of upwards of 1500 pages, telling us of her 1300 cities, towns and villages, with her business men in each; of her ships and steamboats on her inland seas and rivers; of her produce from those rivers and those seas; of the yield of her mighty forests and broad fields; of her traffic with other nations; of her banks which we see by late papers have stood firm and sure through the panic; of her 1000 miles of railway; of her canal, and her harbors, and wharfs; of her cities and buildings; of her churches and schools; of her benevolent and literary institutions; of her 2000 clergymen. And then we have also an account of her millions of acres of land, waiting for the axe and the plow of the emigrant; of her vast mineral treasures, waiting the pick and the shovel of the capitalist; of her unbounded water-power, almost ready for the spindle and the loom of the manufacturer. This Directory, or rather Gazetteer, decides all this, and a great deal more, gives us some information relative to the government of Canada—her laws, her tariffs, and her military. Yes, Canada from this work, is a far greater country than she gets credit for. Speeches and pamphlets, and papers have not told us one half of what this country is, of what she is doing, can do, and must do. Only ten days' sail from us lies this young and vigorous country. Her steamers and her ships came weekly to our shores. Our Queen is her Queen, our flag is her flag, our language her language. Our sons guide her commerce, our brothers till the soil, our daughters preside over her forest homes. You who want to see a picture of a young colony stepping forth with manly bearing, worthy of the country from which she had sprung, get a copy of this Directory. The information it gives is invaluable; besides, there is a Map of the Province, by the first engineers of the country, in which every new village, up to September last is laid down. The type and the paper is of Canadian manufacture and will not be surpassed by any country. The work has been got up with great care, and may be faithfully relied upon. The expense of the undertaking required an outlay of £12,000. We hope the enterprising publisher in Montreal will reap a handsome reward, not only in Canada but in this country also, and be encouraged in the future years to tell us of the progress of the 'brightest gem in Victoria's crown.'

Miscellany.

A MIRACLE.—The mention of almsgiving recalls a somewhat ludicrous story of modern date, where a most inopportune miracle was wrought. The well known French missionary, Father Bridaine, was always poor, for the simple reason that he gave away everything he had. One evening he asked for a night's lodging of the curate of a village through which he passed, and the worthy man having only one bed shared it with him. At daybreak Father Bridaine rose, according to custom, and went to say his prayers at the neighboring church. Returning from his sacred duty he met a beggar, who asked him alms. "Alas, my friend, I have nothing!" said the good priest, mechanically patting his hand in his breeches pocket, where, to his astonishment, he found something hard wrapped up in paper, which he knew he had not left there. He hastily opened the paper, and seeing four crowns in it cried out that it was a miracle! He gave the money to the beggar, and hastened into the church to return thanks to God. The curate soon after arrived there, and Father Bridaine related the miracle with the greatest unction; the curate turned pale, put his hand in his pocket, and in an instant perceived that Father Bridaine, in getting up in the dark, had taken the wrong pair of breeches; he had performed a miracle with the curate's crowns.

AN AFRICAN BEAUTY.—One morning a very handsome Felatah girl was brought to me by her mother, who espoused very early to answer all my questions. When I wished to examine the girl's tongue, her mother seemed very reluctant; and when I attempted to feel her pulse, she was highly indignant. The girl herself was very willing, but the old lady thought I should have recourse to charms, it being the custom of the Mallams to write something on a piece of paper, and then washing the ink off with water, to give the draught to the patient. She had no idea of my touching her daughter, and told the interpreter, that she was afraid if I came in contact with the girl, she would never recover, since I was an unbeliever! The invalid was one of the finest girls I have seen in the country, and her mother had some reason for her solicitude about her. Her colour was a light brown, her features regularly formed, beautiful black eyes, Grecian nose, a small mouth, with teeth as white as ivory. There was nothing denoting the thick lips or flat nose of the negro: in fact, the contrary was the case. Her arms and legs were encircled with bands of copper.—*Dr. Livingston.*

PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE.—It is a question, whether a physician holds his hand out to a patient when he comes with half so much pleasure when he goes. The man in armour fancies you are staring at him, whereas he is inside the armour, and you cannot well see him. The truth is, you are looking at the armour outside the man. A bell is a handy hint, when a bore will not take any other hint to go.

Chicago is said to be a poor place for a Yankee. The climate gives him the ague fever. The water brings on diarrhœa. The food, as cooked by the "suckers," produces dyspepsia. The whisky, tinctured with strychnine, makes him crazy, while three per cent. a month is sure to bring on the blues.

The depths of the Central American forests will probably yield some new articles of commerce. In the Olanch there is found hanging from the trees a sort of sack some two feet in depth, which is the nest of a species of silkworm. The silk is woven over the inside of this sack. In 1844 six pounds were sent to England, where it was made into handkerchiefs of excellent quality. A profitable trade of this article might, perhaps, be established, as this material can be gathered in any required quantity. An old Mexican author speaks of wild silk as abundant in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and states that the natives were accustomed to gather it for exportation.

PAPER FROM A NEW MATERIAL.—We were yesterday shown a specimen of remarkably clear and tough paper, made from beetroot. Also a portion of pulp produced from beet root, that was very clear and white, and intended for the manufacture of the finest writing papers. We are told that when mixed with other pulps, it saves a loss which regularly occurs, as by its albuminous character it prevents the escape of the finer parts of the pulps, though the wire-bloth of the Fourdrinier machine. The inventor of beet root paper is Dr. Coltyer, and his discovery is in operation in England and France. He has likewise obtained a patent in the United States.—*Phila. Press.*

MUSK.—This well known scent is imported from China, Bengal, and Russia. It has a butterish and somewhat acid taste, and in color resembles dried blood. This scent is obtained from the musk deer, and possesses a most penetrating and diffusive order, rather agreeable when feeble, but when concentrated it is decidedly offensive; so diffusive is its power that a few grains will scent a room for years, and it never seems to fade in strength. Tonquin musk is the most esteemed. Pod musk is the natural bag containing the musk, and each one weighs about six drachms having in each about eight scruples of pure musk. It is generally more or less adulterated, but the adulterations are easily detected under the microscope or by analysis.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—A short time since, we announced the suicide of Mr. P. Pinney, of this city, he having taken his life by cutting his throat with a razor. It is now stated that his cousin, residing in Sonora, California, committed the same deed on the same day, and, allowing for the difference in the calculation of time, at the same hour.—*Jackson Patriot.*

From want of sufficient evidence to implicate the two prisoners Julian and Lemieux, in late Quebec riot, they were discharged from custody.

LIME TREES.—There is now at Ivory, a gigantic lime, or linden tree, which is 100 feet high; the circle covered by its branches measures 245 feet, and these branches commence at a height of ten feet from the ground. The circumference of the trunk near the soil is forty-six feet. It is perhaps an unique instance of this species of tree attaining such magnitude.

In 1752 an English ship stranded near Rochelle. Such has been the changes in the sea that the wreck now lies in the midst of a cultivated field, thirteen feet above the sea, and around it are two thousand acres of cultivated land.

To give vessels a greater hold on the water, and thereby enable them to go more readily to windward, it is proposed to increase the width of the keel, so that a channel or recess will be formed on each side of the keel, between the lower edge and the garboard streak or bottom of the vessel, by attaching to the vertical sides of the keel angular pieces of iron or timber, in vertical cross sections, which will present a right-angled triangle or nearly so.

The year 1858 began on Friday and ends on Friday. January, April, July, October and December, have five Fridays, and January and October begin on Friday. There are 53 Fridays in the year.

BREWERS AND BAKERS.—In the reign of Edward the Third, all the brewers and bakers were women; and when men first began to engage in these occupations, it was thought so strange, that they were called *men* brewers, and *men* bakers.

Mirth and Wit

REVOLTING ANECDOTE.—A wretch of a husband, coming home at one in the morning, found his angel wife sitting up reading an old novel. With a composure almost amounting to ferocity, he took the book from her hand, and placed before her a pair of her child's socks, which happened to have holes in them, disgustingly observing, "If you *will* fatigue yourself, my love, with any work at such hours, I would suggest it is never too late to Mend."—*Punch.*

"GENTLEMEN," said an engineer, by way of settling a dispute as to relative speed of engines, the last time I run the Lightwind from Syracuse, we went so fast that the telegraph poles on the track *looked like a fine-tooth comb!*"

A BABY'S NAME.—"My dear, what shall we name our baby?" said Mr. Smith to Mrs. Smith, the other day, "Why, my dear, I've settled on Peter." "Peter! I never knew a man with the simple name of Peter who could earn his salt—" Well, then, we will call him Salt Peter."

"Thou rain'st in this bosom,' as the chap said when a bason of water was thrown over him by the lady he was serenading.

To secure the ingratitude of a *mean* man, assist him in time of need; do him various acts of kindness. This receipt never fails.

Dr. Smith says, 'the tale-bearer and the tale-bearer should be hanged up together the former by the tongue, the latter by the ear.'

A COIFFEUR'S DISCOVERY.—No wonder that we hear of curling smoke, when it has the fire-irons applied to it so repeatedly!

SWEETLY PRETTY.—Matrimony should be a stereoscope, in which two hearts, though they may slightly differ, appear to the observer as one.

A MARRIAGE QUESTION.—If a man addicted to smoking marries a widow, does it follow that he must lie down his pipe because she gives up her weeds?

AN Irish servant observing her mistress feeding a pet female canary, asked 'How long it took them craters to hatch?' "Three weeks," was the reply. 'Oh! shure that's the same as any other fowel, except a pig.'

A lunatic once informed his physician, who was classifying cases of insanity, that he had lost his wits by watching a politician, whose course was so crooked that it turned his brain.

Arrival of the Europa.

New York, Jan. 25.

The steamship Europa, with Liverpool advices of the 9th instant, arrived yesterday.

There was nothing heard of the Vandelia steamship Ariel, which left Southampton for New York on the 31st December, at the time of the departure of the Europa.

Later advices from India had been telegraphed to London.

General Havelock died at Lucknow on the 25th of December, of dysentery, induced by general anxiety and exposure.

General Wyndham, with his division, consisting of little over 2,000 men, attacked a party of Gwalior mutineers numbering 8,000 men, on the 27th November. The rebels were marching from Calfa towards Cawnpore, and fought desperately, causing the English troops to retreat with a loss of nearly the whole of the 64th Regiment. Sir Colin Campbell, however, completely routed this body of mutineers on the 7th of December, destroying all their ammunition, bullocks and grain, and capturing 16 of their guns.

The London Money Market was easy, and the Bank Directory had reduced the rates of interest to 6 per cent. About $300,000 in gold was on its way from Australia to England. The last returns of the Bank of England show an increase in bullion of £1,188,232.

Failures.—Glasgow—J. & W. Wallace, Seward, muslin manufacturers, £250,000. Mitchell, Miller & Ogilvie, Findly & Co., merchants, Jno. Oman, of Dundee, manufacturers, £50,000, and A. N. Whitfield & Co., London, West India merchants £50,000

Mlle. Rachel, Marshal Radetzky and Reschid Pacha were dead.

The Madrid journals state that no redress will be given to our government for the outrage on the steamship El Dorado, and that the mention of the purchase of the island of Cuba would be a national insult.

Active preparations for a combined attack on Canton continued to be made at Hong Kong.

Some reports were to the effect that the French would not take part in the operations.

The launch of the Leviathan was proceeding satisfactorily, the vessel being moved 8 or 10 feet daily.

Lord Chesterville is spoken of for the first Minister for India, under the new arrangement.

The Bank of Belgium has returned its discount rate to 4½ per cent. The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rates to 5½.

The U. S. Steam Frigate Powhattan, which took over Ex-President Pierce and family, was at Madeira Sept. 23th.

Sugar had advanced, with an active demand in London. Flour declined from 6d. to 1s. per bbl. on Friday, 8th.

Later advices from India had been telegraphed from Suez to London, but the exact dates are not given.

From Australia we have news dated at Sydney on the 11th, and Melbourne on 17th November. Trade at Melbourne continued depressed. Bills for the construction of railways from Melbourne to Mount Alexander, Bendigo, and the Murray, and from Geelong to Ballarat, passed the legislature. Estimated expenses a million pounds sterling.

R. Spence & Co's. Circular, Liverpool 8th, says:—

At to-day's market the attendance of buyers was very small, and business done in all descriptions of breadstuffs quite limited. Wheat lost the advance of Tuesday, and was slow of sale at the reduction.

Flour also receded 6d. to 1s. per bbl, and was almost neglected.

Indian Corn dull, and 6d. per quarter cheaper.

We quote Wheat—Red, 6s. 3d. a 6s 8d. for western; choice southern, rom scarcity, 7s. 6d. a 7s. 7d.; White 7s. 6d. a 8s. per 70 lbs.

Flour.—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s. a 25s. Extra Ohio, 26s. 6d. for Northern 28s., in retail for New Orleans, of choice quality western, 23s. a 24s. 6d., per bbl. Indian corn, mixed and yellow, 32s. a 33s.; white 37s. a 38s. per quarter. Pork without change.

How the Indian Revolt Began.

From Smith & Elder's Homeward Mail.

The following translation of an Urdu paper, found in the house of a vakil of the Sadir Court, may interest our readers. The original was sent to us by a valued correspondent, and is thought by many to give a clue to the origin of the revolt:—

Extract from the *Lukhnow* newspaper, printed on the 25th of March, 1857, under the superintendence of Ali Khan, residing at Malgulzan, in the district of Ismailgarh.

In these days a novel piece of intelligence is spread far and near—viz., that in the countries of Arabia and Turkistan, and Turkey the Muslims, who are religious and zealous for the faith, are making preparations, each after his own fashion, for a religious war. And every noble and poor man, by the advice and exhortation of the ulemas of the faith and spiritual guides of the true law, are prepared for the war. Each one is intent on this thought morn and eve, how he can unite to his life in the cause of God, and feels that this is the right course. All are busy with the tumultuous excitement of this holy contest, and their resolve is to put to flight, however, best it may be done, the army of the infidels, and to set up in the place of strangers the standard of the faith. Moreover, many warriors have arrived in Iran with the view of encountering the contumacious infidels, and have besought permission to do so from the Shah of the curved cap, and are hopeful of his favor. And all have unanimously said, in the presence of the Shah, protected by angels, this, too—that the Russians also are enemies of the faith, and misguided infidels, and that it is altogether wrong to ask aid or assistance of them. It is not right to associate infidels in the cause of religion. All we Muslims are obedient to your commands; whenever these are issued we are ready to devote our lives.—There is no want of warlike stores, &c. We ask not the slightest proffer of support in this respect from your Majesty. We have stored up for ourselves cannon balls, gunpowder, and such like. Thousands of battalions of Ghazis and rank-breaking veterans have been assembled by us. If God wills we will shortly get the victory over the enemies of the faith and adversaries of our creed. We will show the innate qualities of Isfal and Khurasanis in the field of battle. This excellent plan, too, has been decided on, and this admirable arrangement, that the women shall sew clothes, grind flour, and make bread for the warriors of the faith; and the men, from the boy of twelve years old to the old man of forty, shall play the part of valiant men in the field of battle, and not give way in this contest, which has reference to all future world. Meanwhile, the infirm and feeble old persons shall busy themselves in preparing stores, that the brave soldiers may suffer no distress in the struggles of the impending war, but assisted by these means may engage in the holy contest, intent simply on the commands of the Shah, and hopeful of his favors.

The news writers write that the righteous Maulavis and lofty teachers have shown this busy wish for a holy war in the hearts of the people. Everywhere congregations of people are to be seen to their advice and exhortation. All have heard the excellencies of this war against the infidels, and are ready to devote themselves for their God. It is probable, too, that the people of Afghanistan will join them, and not swerve from the cause of the faith.

A Formidable Event.—A correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, writing from Oude on the 6th ultimo, makes the following report of a strange affair in which our troops had been concerned:—"The troops, however, encountered a much more formidable and enterprising enemy on their way back to camp, and I am ashamed to say the 9th Lancers turned tail; both officers and men fled in utter confusion, while the Artillery drivers abandoned their guns, and bolted like mad, but without avail, for the enemy pursued them to camp, which friend and foe entered at the same time, the latter getting among the tents and having the audacity to attack the whole force, which had turned out in great numbers to cover its flight. The Lancers and the others when they were seen running in such wild despair! The eldest Highlanders did not on this occasion display the courage for which they are famed, for, if anything, the 93rd sought shelter from the attacks of the victorious enemy with more agility than their breeches-ed comrades, though I confess that being less protected they suffer more. The sailors of the Naval Brigade also, strange to say, showed the white feather, and 'topped their booms' with the rest, uttering naughty nautical ejaculations in the extremity of their terror. There is no mistake about it, our fellows were utterly routed, and the enemy continued to hover round the camp for some time, without our daring to molest them, and ultimately they retired in good order, and with very trifling loss."—Don't be alarmed or indignant, good reader; imagine what you would yourself have done if attacked by a swarm of bees!—While the force was returning from the Alumbagh to camp one of the Lancers was tempted to poke his spear into a bees' nest and the result is above described.—*Bombay Gazette, Dec. 4.*

Scenes at Cawnpore.—One of the survivors, in referring to the massacre at Cawnpore, relates the following: "A poor woman, of the name of White, was walking along the trenches with her husband, and nursing her child (twins) in her arms. Some fiend fired at them, killed the man, and broke both the poor woman's arms. The children fell to the ground, one of them wounded. Then followed a scene which can only be imagined. Fancy the poor woman throwing herself down beside her husband, and not being able to assist them on account of the wounds she had received. Another woman, who was in a wretched state bordering on starvation, was seen to go out of the protection of the trenches with a child in each hand, and stand where the fire was heaviest, hoping that some ball would relieve her and her little ones from the troubles they were enduring. But she was brought back, poor thing, to die a more tedious death than she had intended for herself. Here you saw poor Mrs. W. hit by a ball in the face, just by the nostril, passing through the upper jaw, and coming out inside its exit by the jaw; and by her side you saw her daughter, who, although she was badly wounded in her shoulder, was doing all she could to alleviate the sufferings of her unfortunate mother. Poor creatures, they both died of their wounds. Then you saw an unfortunate native woman, who had remained faithful to her mistress, and was nursing her infant under the protection of the walls of the barrack, as she imagined; but all of a sudden you saw her knocked over, and the child buried out of her arms, and, on examination, you found both her legs cut clean off by a round shot, but the child was picked up uninjured."

Meeting of Parliament.

Province of } Canada. } EDMUND HEAD.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith; &c. &c. &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Toronto, on the Eighteenth day of the month of February next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Provincial Parliament stands prorogated to the Eighteenth day of the month of February next, Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations. We Have Thought Fit further to prorogue the same to THURSDAY the TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, so that neither you nor any of you on the said Eighteenth day of February next, at Our City of Toronto, to appear are to be held and constrained; for We Do Will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, Commanding and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month of FEBRUARY now next ensuing, at Our City of Toronto aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Provincial Parliament, by the Common Council of our said Province, may by the favor of God be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, one of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c., At Our Government House, in Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this Twenty-First day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and in the Twenty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JANUARY 28, 1858.

THE RAILWAY BUBBLE.

Just before the election, it will be remembered that a tremendous bluster was got up by the then member for Essex (but now, by the way, *the Ex-Member,*) about the Great Southern Railway.

This excitement was no doubt got up very cunningly, to favour his election, but having already lost all confidence in the minds of the Electors, any *manœuvers* that he might attempt, was certain to fall fruitless in its effect and this one must now, that the elect on is over, be a further proof of his guilt.

The assertion made by Rankin and his paid Emissaries, that the Amalgamation of the two boards of directors, would take place in Toronto on the 19th day of January now past, has turned out to be false, and the poor misguided directors, who were so silly as to allow their names to be used in furtherance of Rankin's election schemes, are now put off by some trivial excuse, either that the day of amalgamation has been further postponed, or that, in consequence of hard times, the works must be delayed;" they are therefore left *to grin and bear,* with their disappointment as best they may, while Rankin laughs at them for being so green, as to suppose that he had any idea, of the possibility of the Southern Railway being built under such arrangements, as he had concocted.

But certain persons in certain localities had to be flattered before the election, and therefore, the best way that he could accomplish his purpose was to get up a bogus railway meeting, and take a number of unsuspecting persons to London, and have their names paraded through the *press* as *Directors* of the Great Southern Railway. Having accomplished this, it was necessary to hold out some bright prospect for the future. An amalgamation was to be effected with the Woodstock and Lake Erie Road, at which the newly made directors were to take an active part. This was to be done immediately, only the prospect of an election began to loom up in the distance, at sight of which Rankin felt wonderfully uneasy; and this being the case, the new directors were put off with the hope that on the 19th (now past) they would have the honor of handing to posterity the fact of their being the directors, and of having accomplished the much desired arrangements, which should place the road in a fair prospect of being built. But, alas! the 19th came, and no amalgamation was made.—The election is past, and Rankin smiles at their folly.

The moral is easily recorded—Rankin had no other intention in forming the new Board than to make for himself a platform upon which he could ride into Parliament at the expense of the folly of a few, who were unfortunate enough to be misled by a railway gambler.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday last, when the following Reeves handed in their certificates of appointment: John Brush, Esq., Colchester; Gordon W. Leggatt, Esq., Amherstburg; Michael Maloney, Esq., Malden; Sylvanus Mott, Esq., Anderdon; Joseph Mercer, Esq., Town of Sandwich; W. B. Hirons, Esq., Town of Windsor; Laurent Beaume, Esq., Reeve, Jerome Demouchelle, Esq., Deputy Reeve, Sandwich; Solomon Wigle, Esq., Gosfield; Theodore Malott, Esq., Mersea; Hugh McPharlin, Esq., Maidstone; Wm. Flanagan, Esq., Rochester; Peter Desjardins, Esq., Tilbury West.

Joseph Mercer, Esq., was elected Warden, and D. A. McMullin, County Clerk.

We propose in our next week's issue to give the entire proceedings, and will only remark at present that we regret to see the feeling that has been exhibited and attempted to be carried out, prompted by ignorance and a blind submission to one of the greatest scoundrels of which the County of Essex is possessed.

It is only necessary to hold up to public view, the characters who have made themselves conspicuous during this session, to convince them, that the most respectable and enlightened portion of the Council has been arrayed against ignorance and bigotry

We will refer again to this subject next week.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

At a meeting of the above Society, in the old Court Room for the election of Officers for the current year:

Thomas Woodbridge, Esq., President, in the chair.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer were severally read to the meeting and adopted.

After which the following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year:

President,	Josiah Strong,
1 Vice do.	John Ridsdale,
2 " do.	John G. Buchanan
Secretary,	Alex. Bartlett
Treasurer,	J. W. Blackader

DIRECTORS:

Henry Wright,	Luc Montrieul
John G. Kolfage,	John G. Arner
Leonard Wigle,	Joseph Berthelot.
	John Gracey

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

Sir,

I was much struck with the proceedings in your Court House on Friday last, wherein a Mr. Rankin was held to bail for an alleged assault upon a Mr. Gilkes. I say I was surprised, because the party accused, as well as many of the bystanders, appeared to think the charge a mere assault, and of a trifling nature, and even pressed the worthy and learned Magistrate to deal with it in a summary way, and to inflict a small fine upon the accused. This the magistrate very properly refused to do; for, as he expressed himself, the case was far too serious to be disposed of, and could not be legally disposed of in that way. I clearly saw by the conduct of the presiding magistrate, that he considered the case as one embracing *felony,* as well as an assault, and that on that account he could not, and would not, dispose of it by inflicting a mere fine, and so dismissing the party charged.

What are the facts as presented to the Court? That Mr. Rankin, having taken offence at something which Mr. Gilkes had said of him, (but what it was did not appear,) went, in the dead of the night, to Gilkes's bed-room at the Windsor Castle Hotel, and, unlatching the door, awoke Gilkes from sleep, and holding a heavy bludgeon over his head, threatened in the most violent language, to knock his brains out and murder him, unless he signed a paper which he, (Rankin,) presented to him, and that then Gilkes did sign it, under the fear of being murdered! What the contents of the paper were are not known, at least they did not transpire; but Rankin said, openly, in court, that they were intended to convict Gilkes, over his own signature, of being a villain, and an infamous scoundrel, and so forth. The statement, as presented to the Court was, in substance, admitted by Rankin, except as to the bludgeon, which he said Gilkes could not prove him to have used. Comment upon such a proceeding is unnecessary for me to indulge in. I deal merely with the law, and as a lawyer. The law considers that every man's house is his castle, as well for defence against injury and violence, as for repose; and to invade it at the dead of night, when sleep has disarmed the owner and rendered his castle defenceless, is a very high and a very serious crime. To violate this security is deemed a crime of so atrocious a nature, that the party alarmed, whether he be the *owner or a mere inmate,* is, by Statute 24, H. 8, c. 5, expressly permitted to repel the violence by killing his assailants on the spot. Now, it is clearly laid down in the English Criminal Law Books, (see Hale, P. C., and Hawke, P. C.; East, P. C., and other high authorities,) that the forcible entry, at night, into a *chamber* in any house, such chamber being occupied by a person, *with the consent of the owner of the house,* and such entry having been made with an intent to commit a felony, or other crime, is a *Burglary,* and that the *unlatching the door* of such chamber, is a forcible entry.—It has also been held that violently *threatening* a person while under duress and fear of his life, with dreadful consequences, unless he signed a release of a bond, which the party threatening had executed to him and that, under such fear, he did sign it and release the bond, for the purpose of obtaining his liberty, is a *Felony* at Common Law, and the threatener was convicted, under an indictment for that offence, and transported beyond the seas! How far the above cases apply to what was witnessed in your Court House on Friday last, does not appear, to me, at least, very difficult to determine.

GAMALIEL.

Registration of Letters.—Persons transmitting letters and other articles should pass through the Post Office as "Registered Letters," must observe that no record is taken of any letter unless specially handed in for registration at the time of posting. Upon all such letters, with the exception of those addressed to the United States, 1d must be prepaid, as a Registration charge. If addressed to the United States, the ordinary postage rate on the letter to that country *must be prepaid,* and in addition a Registration charge of 3d per letter. The Registry thus affected in Canada will be carried on by the United States Post Office, until the letter arrives at its destination.

In like manner, letters addressed to Canada may be Registered at the places of posting in the United States and the registry made there will accompany the letter to the place of delivery in Canada.

A certificate of Registration will be given by a Post Master, if required.

It must be distinctly understood by parties who avail themselves of the privilege of registration, that such registration, with the certificate and receipt, are merely intended to afford the means of tracing the course of such letters through the Post, and of ascertaining their delivery at destination, and will not be held to imply any liability, on the part of the postal department to make good any loss, or alleged loss, arising upon the miscarriage of any such letter or its contents.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

From Herapath's Journal.

Notice has been given that the interest on the Preference Bonds and on the Debentures of the Company, will be payable, as usual, on the presentation of the coupons at the bankers of the Company, on and after the 1st.

Notice has also been given that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the consolidated stock of the company for the half year ending 31st December, will be paid to the proprietors of such stock in the 7 per cent. debentures of the company having fifteen years to run, and bearing interest from the 1st January, 1858.

In case the interest due to any proprietor shall be less than £100, a scrip certificate for the amount will be issued, payable half yearly, at the same rate as the debentures.

These debentures and certificates will be forwarded to each proprietor on the 15th of January, 1858.

Subsequently, on presentation to Sir C. P. Roney, the Secretary, of a sufficient number of certificates to represent £100 at 7 per cent. debentures of the company for that amount will be given in exchange.

Canadian Decimal Coinage.—From a conviction of the great importance of having at once a Canadian Decimal Coinage to represent the new mode of accounting, we have taken pains to inquire how soon and in what form we are likely to have it; and we are now enabled, on the best authority, to state, that Mr. Wyon, Medallist to the Royal Mint, has prepared the designs for the following pieces:—

In Silver,—20 cents,
" " 10 "
" " 5 "

In Bronze,—1 cent.

The government soon expects to receive specimens of the new coins. The 20 cent piece is intended to be equivalent to 5.066 grains of English standard gold, and will be coined of 71.75 grains of English standard silver. The cent piece will be of the weight of the one hundredth part of the pound avoirdupois. The coinage we have already stated will represent the head of Her Majesty on one side; on the other will be seen a figure emblematic of the commencement of the decimation of the piece. For the last eight years a Canadian Decimal Coinage has been at times talked of —since Mr. Hincks's abortive attempt of 1850 to establish a Mint in Canada. We believe the public may now be positively assured they are about to receive it at last. —*Montreal Gazette.*

Frightful Death of a Boy.—On Saturday, the 16th, two boys were playing near a lime kiln, at Broughton Low Houses, in the neighborhood of Cockermouth. The material kiln was on a level with the edge, and was emitting dense volumes of smoke. One of the boys, Alexander Mavior, about seven years of age, probably misled by the smoke, stepped upon the surface of the burning mass. He instantly sank into the mass. The opening made by his body allowed a large mass of flame, which prevented the approach of the workmen to extricate the agonized sufferer. As soon as the flames abated, the boy was seen to be several yards from the top. It was still impossible to relieve him, and they watched the effects of the fire, which they actually observed the poor boy's skull burst asunder. Nothing but his bones were recovered.—When his mother was told of the accident, she rushed to the kiln, and would have precipitated herself into it, if the bystanders had not held her.

The Chatham *Planet* says:—"Not only have parsnies been seen in full bloom in this town during the present month, but Mr. R. K. Payne informed us that on the 14th instant strawberry vines were in blossom in the open air in his garden. Up to the time we write we have no snow and very little frost."

A Montreal paper notices a rumor that the Clear Grits have proposed an alliance with the Lower Canada majority, on the understanding that the question of representation, based on population should be dropped for a period of four years, that is to say, during the probable existence of the present Parliament. The position assumed by the Hamilton *Times* on the question gives a force of probability to the rumor. It is true the Clear Grit organ in question has gone the length of denying that the journal in question is an organ of that party, or had any authority from them to propound the sentiments which it put forth on that question. The convenience and even the necessity of the case, however; but its accuracy is not the less questionable on that account. Nobody who knows them doubts that the Clear Grits will take any course which would be likely to conduct them to the Treasury benches. They will find, however, that their day has not yet come—that that all the means and unscrupulous devices by which they resorted in the late election have left them in a helpless minority.—*Leader.*

☞From the Montreal *Advertiser* we learn that the water again rose and flooded Griffintown on Wednesday, the inundation arising in this instance from back water through the St. Pierre River. The water fell on the following day. At Laprairie a considerable flood also took place, the water rising many feet above its ordinary level, and attaining a greater altitude than has been known for many years. Much damage was done to the store of Mr. Thompson, and to numbers of other houses in the lower portion of the village, where the inhabitants had to take refuge on the roofs of the houses. In the dwelling of Dr. Alexander the water was seven feet deep. A great deal of the flat country in the neighborhood of Laprairie was submerged and rendered impassable.

Stocking and Fatal Accident.—On Thursday afternoon, the little daughter of Mr. Andrew Graham, a tailor of Waukegan, having stepped on her way from school at the planing mill of Porter, Brother, with a school mate, for the purpose, as is supposed, of playing, had her clothes caught by some of the shafting of the establishment, and was drawn round with great violence for several minutes, mangling her in a most shocking manner. The workmen, who were in an adjoining room, noticed the jar of the machinery, but supposed it was occasioned by the disarrangement of some of the belting. They soon discovered the true cause, however, and every man flew to relieve her as soon as possible. The unfortunate little girl lived only a short time after she was brought home.—*Waukegan Gaz,*

A Wagon Road to California.—The War Department have received advices to the 18th of October from Lieut. Beale, in charge of the wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado river, in which he announces his arrival in California. The expedition has met with the most complete success and a fine wagon road from New Mexico to California has been established. An important part of the operation has been effected by the camels, which were subjected to trials that no other animal could possibly have endured. Lieut. Beale terminated his labors not only without the loss of a single camel, but they are admitted by those who have seen them in Texas to be in as good condition as when they left San Antonio.

Marriage Act.—A bill to prevent runaway matches was reported to the Assembly, in Frankfort, Kentucky, lately, by Mr. Houston. It commends itself to the prayerful consideration of all young men ambitious of paying for some youngster's board and hooped skirts a-cost. Its main provisions are: 1st. Fine and imprisonment for running away with a young lady under 18 years of age and marrying her. 2nd. If he does marry her he cannot get any of her property until she becomes of age, &c. It was made the special order for Wednesday. Young spoonies who cannot live without "dear Julia Ann," had better notify the "being" and hurry up their cakes before Mr. Houston's bill becomes a law. It is the fashion now for the old folks to refuse their consent to all would-be sons in law. This is not because they have any objection to "Chawls," but because they are too stingy to give a wedding party.

Brutal Prize Fight.—The Boston Herald gives an account of a brutal prize fight between James Lynch and John Humphries of Brooklyn, for $100 a side, in a barn situated in a town ten miles from Boston, on Monday morning. During the fight Lynch, who was getting worsted attempted to bite off the nose of his antagonist, which brought about a general melee. Pistols and knives were used with great freedom, and several persons were hurt. Two men were stabbed, and bled profusely. Several others were wounded with clubs, and a large amount of fistic bruising was done.

Western Invention.—In the list of patents for the week ending December 29, we notice the following inventions:—

Machine for Binding Grain.—It consists of a reeching platform in combination with a rake and apron for the purpose of gathering the grain and carrying it to the binding receiver. There are also grooved arms and a slotted lever for the purpose of carrying and crimping the band and compressing the stalks into proper shape for binding. The apron is supplied with straps and pins, which are so combined with the box as to feed the binding clams with bands taken from the mass of the straw placed in the box. The inventor is Reuber D. Phillips, of this city, is the inventor.

Machine for Squaring Logs.—This invention consists in the employment or use of a square, properly graduated, each arm being provided with a graduated slide, and these parts are so arranged that the log or stick of timber may be at once marked on five sides of its surface without any further adjustment of the squares, after fitting them to the log. It is the invention of Jacob Hoke, of Grand Detour, Ill.—*Chicago Press, 12th.*

If the description given by a correspondent of the *Advertiser,* of the new treasury notes, issued by the U. S. Government, be anything like correct, they must be surpassing specimens of American art. Here it is: "The $500 notes have a portrait of Secretary Cobb on the left hand side, on the right an eagle perched on the national shield, and surrounded by emblems of Peace and Commerce. The notes of $1000 have an outspread eagle on an exggerated scale, holding olive branches in his talons, but with a very belligerent aspect. On the left side is Justice holding a balance with only one scale in one hand and a drawn sword in the other. The Goddess is sitting on the lid of a strong box, representing the sub treasury, showing that nothing can possibly be got out but by removing justice from the gate of the temple. Old Buck sits on the opposite side with one eye significantly directed toward Justice and the eagle, as if apprehensive of any impending difference between them, and suspicious that the bird would be, in the event of a difficulty, too many for the lady."—*Globe.*

A Singular Case—A woman Living over Eighteen Months without Eating or Drinking.—Relative to the case of the woman Mrs. Hayes, of the town of Day, Warren County, of whom it is said that she has lived now nineteen months without eating a morsel of food, and whose death was recently announced in one of the papers of Albany, the Sandy Hill *Herald* has the following:

Mrs. Hayes is not dead, but remains in the condition in which she has been for many months past.

Incredulous as it may seem, there is little, if any doubt, but that this woman has lived more than eighteen months without eating or drinking. We have no other key to the case before for the reason of its apparent incredulity; but scientific gentlemen together with hundreds of others, after the closest scrutiny, have become convinced that there is no deception practised, and that the woman actually subsists without food or water.

In order to test the matter, a gentleman took the woman to his residence, and parties watched her day and night for one month, who say that she neither ate nor drank during that time, and that on food being introduced into the room concealed in the pockets of disinterested persons, the woman would immediately go into horrible convulsions. The same effect was produced by persons taking tobacco, or any kind of ardent spirits where she was.

We are aware there are instances on record somewhat akin to this, which turn out to be frauds, but if this is a deception, it has been so adroitly practised that every one who has examined it, has been deceived. Besides, there is no motive for the deception; and it is quite incredible that any person would suffer to the extent that this woman has, for the sole purpose of playing upon the credulity of the public.

Viewed in any light, the subject is worthy of the attention of the scientific and curious

A Rat Adventure.—A New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says:—"Sometime since a lady in this city, while dressing for church, thought that she felt something moving between her dress and skirt, but after walking them paid no more attention to the circumstance, until seated in her pew at church, when out fell a rat upon the floor, much to the consternation of several other ladies in the pew. It commenced running from one end of the pew to the other, and at last was lost sight of—they presuming it had escaped into the aisle. The first named lady upon arriving home, was in the act of changing her dress for another, when upon shaking it out, out fell the rat, having made the trip to church and back in safety."

The Area of Utah.—It may be a matter of some interest to our readers to know something of the comparative extent of the territory of Utah. According to Colton, the area of Utah is 260,170 square miles. To engineers and a few others this will give a just idea of its vast extent, but the majority of people will form a better estimate by being told that it is as large as the whole of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. Or to compare it with European countries, it is equa in extent to Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, Prussia and Denmark, with the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Man, and the Ionian Islands added.

Exchange.

Cost of the Utah Expedition.—The probable expense of the Utah expedition may be judged of by the estimate which was on Thursday submitted to Congress for subsistence stores of the Utah expedition for eight months. This item is over a million and a quarter. The estimate referred to is based on the movement of the 11th of January, and provides for eight thousand in the expedition, about five thousand six hundred of which will be troops.—*Del, Tribune.*

Ice.—A Buffalo contemporary refers to the fears that are expressed that ice-dealers will be unable to lay an their supply for next summer. Mournful predictions as to lake-warm water and tepid cobblers are freely uttered, but if February and March fail to give us abundant ice, people may as well prepare for the Millenium. Weather predictions are not the most reliable of prophecies, but we expect to see the lakes plentifully covered by ice before winter closes.

Sickness at Sea.—Owing to the continued heavy western winds which have prevailed for the past two months, vessels bound westward from European ports, are making uncommonly long passages. With those carrying passengers at this season of the year, a long passage proves very injurious and destructive to health and life. We have received a letter dated early during the past week at quarantine, having had twenty deaths on the passage, and about the same number sick on board upon arrival, with the same disease. There are many vessels now at sea, that have been out some fifty, some sixty, and some even seventy old days. It is feared that a sad number must die from want and disease.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

The "Canadian" Steamship.—The Quebec *Gazette* is informed that the *Canadian* is lying in her original position, in a state of the most perfect preservation, being completely surrounded by a barrier of ice, which it is anticipated will withstand all the violence of our winter storms, and keep her from injury until the spring weather afford opportunities for floating her off.

Paris and New York.—The annual expenses of the city of Paris are about one fourth more than those of New York, while the population of the former city is nearly twice as great as that of the latter. The following are the estimates of Paris for 1858: Ordinary expenditure 41,020,000 francs—extraordinary 40,000,000 francs—in all about twelve millions of dollars. Of this sum, sixteen millions of francs are required to pay the interest on the city debt.

The passengers by the steamship *North American* last voyage, before stopping on Sunday, held a meeting at which they passed their earnest thanks to Wm. Grange, Esq., the commander, for the courtesy and vigilance he had manifested during the voyage. This is at least the third time the conduct of Captain Grange has elicited the marked approval of the passengers by his vessel.

The Future of India.—It is currently reported that a modified representative system is to be established, the representatives to form a lower house and a supreme council. A governor general will be appointed as at present. The seat of government for the three presidencies is to be at Calcutta, as at present. With respect to the reorganization of the Bengal army, it is understood that 60,000 Europeans will be the maximum allowed for the army of India. The remainder of the army is to be composed of Rajpoots, Afghans, Sikhs, Goorkhas, and the natives of India proper. The armies of the three presidencies will be consolidated, and the troops, instead of being confined to one district, will be obliged, as in the case with the British army, to serve in all. Caste will be very wisely discouraged, and each regiment will contain an admixture of Hindoos. Enlisting for the new Indian cavalry brigade began on the 26th ult.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, January 22.

John G. Barr, of Alabama, is appointed Consul to Melbourne, Australia, vice Farleton.

The British Post Office Department have made complaints that large numbers of newspapers containing writing, are discovered in the mails received from the United States, and according to the requirement made to our Post Office Department, the latter has directed the attention of Postmasters throughout the country to the necessity of enforcing the laws and regulations upon that subject. The British Post Office Department have also been requested to return to this country all newspapers, etc., illegally forwarded from the United States at printed rates, with the view to prosecute the senders.

Lieutenant General Scott, although not long since opposed to a movement from the Pacific side against the Mormons, is now anxious to organize a force in that quarter. He has not yet, however, received orders to do so.

The Senate's Committee on foreign relations will make a report on the President's Central American Message, on Monday.—Several Senators are preparing themselves for the occasion and a warm debate is anticipated.

UTICA, January 23.

The leather store of S. A. Gilbert was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $35,000. Insurance, $20,000.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

The tornado spent its great force on the shore of Lake Borgne, but no serious disaster is reported.

Advices from Sisal, of the 6th instant, report the blockade of that port to have been raised on the 3d, in consequence of the appearance of a Spanish ship of war.

Don Francisco Perez had been elected Governor.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

The dispatches received at the War Department from Colonel Johnston, dated November 30, confirm the previous reports of excessive suffering, and great loss of animals by snow storms, cold and starvation.—A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, had been saved to supply part rations in six days of the week, and there was on hand enough bacon for one day of the same period for seven months—also, flour and small rations. The storm dealt roughly with Col. Cook's command; he lost half of his horses, besides a number of mules. Further advance toward Salt Lake cannot be made without a new supply of such animals, to procure which Capt. Marcy had been dispatched to New Mexico for their use early in spring, when the army, with a volunteer force 2,000 strong, will resume its march as soon as supplied with horses and mules. At present the grass on the mountains is sufficient to maintain them. Two volunteer companies had been mustered into the service for nine months and it was expected that, in a few days, two more will be mustered in. The troops have borne the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness. They are in fine health, though some of the regiments are still suffering from frost-bites. Another letter from an officer in the army says that the Mormons are afraid of the mounted men. They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers. They fear not their leaders, and those who have no claim in the valley, will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may be benefit to the army.

The United States have but 57 ocean steamers, measuring 94,595 tons, while Great Britain has 1670, with 666,380 aggregate tons. The United States have twenty-two steamers, of 45,000 tons, engaged in the foreign and domestic mail service, while Great Britain has one hundred and twenty-one, of 436,488 aggregate tonnage, engaged in the foreign mail service almost exclusively. The United States have thirty seven steamers engaged in the coasting trade, while Great Britain has 1548 similary employed.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Jan. 27, 1858.

FLOUR, best warranted, - - -	$4 25
" 2nd quality, - - - -	4 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	1 00
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	$0 00 to 1 50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " " - - -	8 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, - - -	$0 80 to 0 90
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - -	0 50
OATS, " " - - -	0 25
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs -	$0 90 to 1 00
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - - -	$0 75
HAY, per ton, - - - - -	9 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - - - -	0 34
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - - -	4 75
BEEF, do - - - -	$4 00 to 5 00
BUTTER, per lb, - - - - - -	0 18

Toronto, January, 26.

The supplies of produce have been increasing throughout the week, and the market presents an animated appearance. Prices for a time were very firm, but recently, under increasing supplies, have begun to recede.

WHEAT.—Up to Saturday the market for wheat was buoyant, and deliveries to the extent of 2,000 bushels per day changed hands at 80c to 90c (4s to 4s 6d) per bushel To day, however there was not such a good feeling evident, and with a sluggish demand and an absence of competition, prices were lower, and the outside figure realized was 87½c (4s 4d) while a greater part of the best wheat sold at 86c to 85c (4s to 4s 3d) per bushel. Inferior wheat for distillery purposes sells at 65c to 70c (3s 3d to 3s 6d) per bushel.

FLOUR.—By wholesale there is but little doing in flour. The demand, if any, is of a purely speculative character, and nothing is sold but at a sacrifice. The current quotations are $3 50 for superfine, $3 60 to $3 75 for fancy, and $4 for extra. Very choice brands of the latter grade might realize $4 25 per brl.

Farmers' flour sells on the market at $3 50 to $4 per brl. in bags.

SPRING WHEAT not plentiful, and worth 3s 6d to 3s 8d per pushel.

BARLEY comes in very freely, and the supply amounted to 1000 bushels. It sells at all prices between 2s and 2s 9d.

New York, January, 26.

FLOUR marked dull and demands limited; sales 4,000 barrels at $4 25 @ $4 30 for superfine State; $4 45 @ $4 60 for extra State; $4 25 @ $4 25 for superfine Western; $4 45 @ $5 for common to medium extra do. Canadian flour steady; sales 300 barrels at $4 50 @ $4 40 for superfine and $4 60 @ $6 for extra. Rye flour dull at $3 @ $4.

WHEAT market quiet and firm at $1 @ $1 2 for Chicago spring; $1 6 for Milwaukee club. Rye dull at 70c @ 72c. Barley nominal at 70c @ 75c. Corn quiet at 71c @ 72c for mixed Western. Oats dull at 42c @ 45c for State; 45c @ 46c for Western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firmer; sales 100 barrels at $14 80 @ $15 for mess; and $11 75 @ $12 for prime. Beef firmer and unchanged. Dressed hogs $6¼ @ $6¾. Bacon in demand at full prices. Lard better; sales 300 barrels at $8¾ @ $9¼.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a TEACHER, to take charge of Colchester School No. 3, in the Town of Sandwich. A female teacher preferred. Application to be made to the Board of Common School Trustees of the Town of Sandwich immediately.

Applications to state terms, &c.

By order of the Board.

Sandwich, 26th January, 1857.

SOIREE.

And Sale of Fancy Articles,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WINDSOR,

Will take place at the Town Hall, Windsor, on Thursday evening, January 28th, at half-past 6 p. m.

D. LANGLOIS,
Jan. 26th, 1857. Secretary.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR WHO has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—CONSUMPTION—FREE OF CHARGE; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with two stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his *advice prescription*, with directions for preparing the medicines, &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes *No Charge*. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address DOCT. UNCAS BRANT,
Box 3531, P. O. New York

SELLING OFF.

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO., during the month of February, and the remainder of the present month, will sell the whole of their remaining Stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of FANCY PLAIDS, in great variety, PLAIN and FANCY FRENCH MERINOS, COBOURGS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, &c., &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent,

FOR CASH ONLY!

Ladies will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Amherstburg, 18th January, 1857.

NOTICE.

MR. T. C. WOUGHTER,

SIR,—I request you to come and take your Wife from my place. I cannot be troubled thus, as I am no burthen to any body.

Yours, &c.,
THEO. M. KALCHTHALER.
Amherstburg, Jan. 12, 1858.

COUNTY OF ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Court House Sandwich, on Thursday 21st January for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. Other business connected with the Society under the New Act will also be brought before the meeting. A large attendance is particularly requested.

ALEX. BARTLET,
Secretary.

Sandwich, 12th January, 1858.



LOCATED:

DETROIT, Mich, No. 70 Woodward avenue
CLEVELAND, O., corner Superior & Seneca streets.
BUFFALO, N. Y., corner Main and Seneca streets,
ALBANY, N. Y., 446 and 448 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill, 48 Clark street.

PRINCIPALS:

H. B. BRYANT. H. D. STRATTON.
J. H. GOLDSMITH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon K S Bingham	E. B. Ward, Esq.
Hon. Z Chandler	Geo S. Frost, Esq.
Hon. Ira Mayhew	R. N. Rice, Esq.
H. P. Baldwin, Esq.	C A Trowbridge Esq
Moses W Field, Esq	G V N Lothrop, Esq
C. H. Buhl, Esq.	E. C. Walker, Esq.

The Faculty of this Institution is composed entirely of practical business men, who have no interest in their profession. M. E. BARRETT, Teacher of the "Spencerian system of Penmanship," has charge of the Penmanship Department.

A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and Chicago, and vice versa. Scholarship for full mercantile course, including Penmanship, time unlimited, - - - - - $40

Penmanship alone, 20 lessons, $5; 1 yr 10

Room open from 8 to 12, A. M.; 1½ to 5, P. M., and from 7 to 9½ P. M.

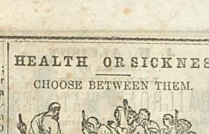
Pupils can enter at any time.

For further information please call at College Rooms, or send for circular of 68 pages. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON,
Detroit, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland or Chicago.
v246

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other portion of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endosements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review" and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflamation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fevers and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Wounds of all kinds.

, Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to that profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 359 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Fotheringham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PROVINCES,
Charles F Tilstone.
JOHN MACRAE,
A gent for Windsor and vicinity

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light and Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.
Amherstburg 5th Feb, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Defriand and Robidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned,

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.
Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

$32.50 PAYS for Board and Tuition in Common English, the Term of Fourteen weeks, commencing March 18, 1858, at the

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb brick buildings, beautifully located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting and French. Students received at any time and charged only for the residue of the term. Diplomas awarded to Ladies who graduate. Send for a Catalogue, with full particulars. Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal, Fort Edward.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscribers to J. A. Ford's Raffle of Pictures are hereby informed that the same will take place at the Billiard Saloon, in Windsor, on Saturday evening 26th Dec. at 7 o'clock. A few tickets yet remain unsold, but as the Raffle will surely come off those desirous of trying their luck had better be in time. Tickets $1 00.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, the 23rd January next—for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week each way between Chatham and Sandwich, on and from the 16th February next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback, or in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh. The computed distance between Chatham and Sandwich, is about 63 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than four miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do. To leave Chatham every Monday and Thursday —and Sandwich every Wednesday and Saturday, proceeding to Chatham and Sandwich respectively, direct—serving the Post Offices each way, at Buxton—Tilbury East—Comber—Edgeworth and Maidstone, at such hours as may be fixed.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded:—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices in Chatham, Sandwich and Maidstone, and at this Office.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.
P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 2nd Dec. 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the late LAWSON TOLLIVER, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned.

WILLIAM TOLLIVER.
Administrator of the late Lawson Tolliver
Sandwich, 13th December, 1857.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a first Class Certificate, requires a situation. Apply at this Office.

Sandwich, December 16th, 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.
Malden, 25th November, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE,

1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.
PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS, DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,
DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BCOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUNKIN SHOES, (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.
KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SEEET IRON.
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINER'S SHOVELS.
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, SALT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

MOFFATT'S

LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of Four Millions of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted here in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY

W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,

PROPRIETOR,

NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, on the Plank Road, one mile from the Cross, about one month ago, a Grey Mare, and a Bay Mare, each about 4 or 5 years old. No marks.

The owner or owners are requested to claim property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold as the law directs.

ANDREW McCANN.
10th Con. Sandwich St.
December 28th, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges.

THOMAS JERMIN.
Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and his charges are moderate, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH

STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

THOMAS A. MEARS,

DEALERS IN

British, French and American

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Boots, Shoes,

COAL AND CORD WOOD.

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

GEORGE GOTT,

Agent for the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the Town of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Malden, Colchester and Morpeth.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

DR. A. DEGRAND,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LICENTIATE FROM FRANCE,

Has lately removed from Montreal, where he has had a great deal of experience, to Amherstburg, where he intends practising in his profession.

CHARLES H. BYRON.

The Carriage and Waggon maker's shop of the subscriber is now supplied with every requisite, for the manufacture of Waggons, Carriages, Sleighs &c., and no pains will be spared to render work executed by him durable and serviceable.

All work requiring a better finish will be got up in the very best of style by the best of workmen.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

JOHN STOKES.

GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. &c.

Having established himself in the above business is determined that he will not be undersold in any of the numerous articles in the trade by any other Merchant in the town.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, FRUITS, FLOUR and every description of provisions for family use of the very best quality always kept in store and supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Beef and Pork kept constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will always find a ready purchaser for cash or in exchange for goods.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs first rate workmen and uses the very best kinds of leather, those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(*Successors to the late Peter Menzies.*)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &C.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a disire to serve his customers, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 6th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46; with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
or, Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, 27th July 1857.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The Missionary House," pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, Kitchen and Servant' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.
Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

Agriculture and Science.

Planting Potatoes.

It appears to be a mooted question among farmers as to the quantity of seed it is proper to put in a hill, and the size of the seed used. Upon the last point I have never experimented, but give it as my opinion that full-grown sound seed is the only proper kind to be used. It is true that a good harvest may be obtained from planting small potatoes, but it will not do to make a practice of choosing small potatoes year after year, or ere long small potatoes will be the result. In 1855 a neighbour was speaking highly of a kind of potato he had got from Ohio, and in exchange for some seeds I had he let me have four about the size of a goose egg. I had only a small garden, so I cut the potatoes so as to leave but one eye on each piece. I supposed I should have enough pieces to plant one row across my garden by putting three pieces in a hill. I planted about half way cross and found I should have too many for one row, and then put two pieces in a hill till I filled that row and another nearly; when, running nearly out, I put one piece in a hill until the two rows were completed. When they came up these hills that had one piece looked naked enough, and those that they thinned out, and by the time they blossomed no difference could be perceived on the top of the ground, and the yield was the greatest I ever had. I believe from six to eight hills would make a bushel. Last season I cut the seed end from some Mercers, and planted one piece in a hill and had as great a yield as the year before. From the result of these two experiments, I am satisfied that loss seed than is generally used by farmers is sufficient. I did not have so many potatoes, but they were very large.

Milking.

It is no easy matter to teach an old man or woman how to milk a cow. The art should be taught to all the children while they are capable of learning. They should learn in the first place to treat the cow with kindness, for we know of but few cows that will be forced to part with all their milk.

But when treated with kindness they are pleased to be relieved of a flood in a distended bag, and will never object to be stripped when a known friend approaches. It is quite important to milk cows with regularity. Let no one be permitted to sit and talk to a friend while drawing out the milk. Let the operator know that no talking is to be permitted in the cowyard, for talking and talking are two distinct operations and must never be united.

The milk must all be drawn out with regularity or a portion of the best of it is lost. In half a minute after commencing the process of drawing out the milk, there is a rapid flow which must not be checked. If the cow is left for a minute or two when half the milk is drawn, the natural flow is checked, the milk returns back into the ducts, and you must wait for a part of it till the next milking time.

But by a repetition of this careless mode of milking, the quantity is gradually diminished, till in a short time the cow is dry. Whereas, by attention to the milking with rapidity, and drawing all from the udder, the cow will yield her milk freely for two months after her time of calving. And we hold that all cows ought to go dry for two months before having another calf.—*Plowman.*

CAUSE AND EFFECTS OF POOR MILK.—The milk of cows kept stabled, or where the phosphate of lime becomes exhausted is putrified; and when examined through a microscope contains globules of corrupted matter, which is eaten because generally unknown to exist. The effects of on infants and children who use it for daily food, is weakness, sickness and premature death. A child might as well be put to a nurse in the last stage of consumption as to be fed on such milk. So great has this evil become that in some cities where cows are kept wholly on slops, without access to the ground, the sale of their milk has been prohibited by law. But how great must have been the evil—how many thousand helpless infants must have been sent to an untimely grave before the attention of legislators was called to the subject, and the worst of all is, the helpless infant, who has neither power or knowledge to choose, is the sufferer. A handful of bone and meal put into the food of each cow, two or three times a week, would partially remedy the evil.—*Exchange.*

Interesting Chemical Discovery.

It is notorious that horses, more especially racers and hunters, are subject to inflammatory diseases, and it is observed that grooms are short lived. This has been ascribed to the air of unventilated stables being strongly impregnated with ammonia, an alkali that may be classed amongst the most powerful stimulants, the constant respiration of which predisposes to affections of the lungs. Various means have been tried, with a view to the absorption of this subtle poison, but hitherto without attaining the desired result. During the last year, one of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a paper was presented to the Council by Mr. H. Reese, descriptive of a plan for purifying the air of stables, by a mixture of gypsum or sawdust with sulphuric acid. This mode is said to be at once safe, simple and efficacious. Mr. Reese made some experiments in the extensive stables of Mr. Evans, of Enstone, the results of which are stated to be quite satisfactory. The stables were, in the first instance, strewn with gypsum (crystallized sulphate of lime) coarsely powdered; but though the ammonia was received with the wetted straw, no trace of it was visible after two days' exposure, when examined with slaked lime. The stables were then strewn with the gypsum, moistened with sulphuric acid, and when examined next morning, every portion was found to have absorbed sufficient ammonia to emit its peculiar pungent odor when brought in contact with slaked lime. The stables had lost their close unhealthy smell, and, to use the words of the grooms, appeared to be quite sweetened. As it was evident the gypsum acted merely mechanically, affording a convenient absorbent surface for the acid, some further experiments were made, substituting sawdust for gypsum, which were attended by still more favorable results. The prepared mixture should be laid upon trays, as the acid is considered likely to injure the horses' feet. One part of sawdust will readily absorb three times its weight of acid solution, which should be mixed in the proportion by measure, of one part of sulphuric acid to fifteen of distilled water. The ammonical salt makes an excellent manure, but it should not be mixed with the straw until after removal from the stable.

A NEW "TOBACCO QUESTION."—The important question of the possibility of poisoning by cigars impregnated with arsenic has been raised by the recent death in Fe nce of a priest, named Battaro, supposed to have been poisoned by another priest. An investigation has been undertaken to ascertain whether it be possible or probable that arsenicated cigars can cause death by the inspiration of their smoke impregnated with volatilized arsenic; or by its admission into the saliva without such change.—And very important are the conclusions arrived at. "If there are four ways," remarked the investigator, "in which the introduction of arsenic into the animal economy may be effected through the medium of cigars; by impregnation with a powerful solution of the poison, by its introduction into the carudescent end, so that it may reach and mix with the salt a during smoking, or, finally, in larger quantity hidden in the central part of the cigar. Poisoning is hardly possible in the first or second cases. In the third instance it is inconceivable. It might occur by a combination of two or three methods. The question of the formation of arsenuretted hydrogen is not settled."—In reading this report, we seem to be transported to the days of the Borgias, when the poisoned taper, falsely bearing the motto, "*Allis inserviendo consumor,*" destroyed other existences in sacrificing its own: and when the flowers in the ball room were scented with alien and lethal perfumes. It is well to be assured that these fabled horrors are also impossibilities. The mere suggestion of this most "deleterious sophistication" of tobacco must carry alarm and disconsolation to the soul of any rich male in the habit of smoking his favorite nephew's cigars; while for our modern blowers of anti-blasts tobacco it furnishes a patent and effective insinuation. This report, however, practically negatives the possibility of such a crime being successfully perpetrated; since it is only in those cases where the impalpable powder is made to mix with the saliva—in other words, where detection is almost inevitable—that this detestable expedient could be effectively employed.—*Lancet.*

CARE OF THE EYES.—Crawford, the celebrated sculptor, had an inveterate habit of reading in a reclining position; one eye was then taken out in consequence of a cancerous tumor forming behind it, and his life has paid the forfeit, after years of suffering, and the expenditure of a large amount of money.

Prescott, the historian, in consequence of a disorder of a nerve, by which the eyes were rendered useless for all writing purposes could not use a pen, as he was unable to see when it failed to make a mark, for want of ink; nor could he distinguish the lines or edges of his paper; yet, with these disadvantages, he wrote all his histories, using an agate stylus on carbonated paper, being guided as to the lines or edges, by brass wires drawn through a wooden frame; but, with all these hindrances, he has made himself one of the most readable of modern historians, and earned a fortune besides.

To avoid these, and similar calamities, we urge upon the young, especially, never to use the eyes by any artificial light, where nicety of sight is required, nor to use them in any strained position, or while riding in rail cars or carriages.

We urge upon all parents, in view of the many incurable eye diseases, to caution their children against reading by twilight, that is, not before sunrise nor after sunset. It would be greatly better not to allow them to read or sew by any artificial light; but if that is unavoidable, let it be imperative that they cease by nine o'clock at night in summer, and by ten at farthest in the winter. It is a most inexcusable folly, and will, sooner or later, bring its punishment, to read or sew by gas or lamp, or candle light, and then rise by the early daylight next morning, as a habit. To persons of all ages it is a most injurious practice.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

TO MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER.—This following is a simple mode of rendering water almost as cold as ice: Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water, be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point.—In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this is common.

GINGER BREAD SPICED.—Take three quarters of a pound of treacle, one egg, four ounces of moist sugar, an ounce each of mace, cloves, allspice and nutmeg powdered, a pound of oiled butter, and sufficient flour to make a stiff paste; mix well, and make into thick pieces, which should be brushed over the top with the white of an egg, and baked for an hour in a moderate oven.

CUSTARD PUDDING, BAKED.—Boil a pint of cream, with three blades of mace, or a stick of cinnamon; when cold, take four yolks of eggs, sugar to taste, beat them well, and stir into the cream, pour into cups, and bake in a quick oven.

SCALDING MILK.—The Devonshire mode of managing milk, whether intended for the churn or other uses, is to scald it immediately as it is strained from the cow. After this operation, it does not sour so soon, even in summer; and if it is intended for butter making, you have sweet milk for family use, after the cream is taken off. In winter the cream that is taken from scalded milk will not require more than fifteen minutes to bring to butter.

COLD POTATOES SCOLLOPED.—Bruise cold potatoes in a mortar or potato bowl.—Beat well the yolk of an egg, and mix it with warm milk, with some salt, and a small lump of butter, rub the potatoes perfectly smooth, and incorporate the mixture with them: put it into a scollop shell, score it over the surface, and put on it some small bits of butter; brown it in a Dutch oven or with a salamander.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday week last, between Mr. James Lockhart's and Robert Anderson's in the Township of Malden, a new POCKET BOOK, containing Seventy-two Dollars in Bills, and one dollar in specie, and two receipts for *Hay* from Thomas Stinson.

Any person finding the same, will receive the above reward, on returning it to WILLIAM MICKLE, Malden Township.

JAMES LOCKHART.

Malden Township, December 16th, 1857

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake *House*, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake *House* are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary *Hall.*

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 25, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required;

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S



WILLIAM HOPE.
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephram Corsey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.



THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE

Pottersville, Colchester, Octr 15th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,
DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, "
(New Propeller,)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller will leave and leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. Ward & Co., Buffalo,
C. V Clark & Co., Pearl st. N. York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LIN N LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, J. B Ward, Detroit.
" Onfongon & A. T. Spencer & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Adriatic, } C. Bancroft & Co, Det.
" } E. Bancroft & Co.,
" Globe—J. Maxwell, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—Boswell, Banta & Co. Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. MACDONALD, Esq., of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promisory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her.

Thomas *Hicks* is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST GREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July, 1857

J. H. ALLISON,
IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time-keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President: T. Dalworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer: R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor: A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.,
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.,
James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Marine Risks Taken.
ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

SUMMONS,

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

ROSE LODGE.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B. — Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST,
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOTEL,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME.

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels.—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and will be completed will not be surpassed by any in the country.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends to call with their same encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders or travelling families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to food and lodging, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comfort of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in this establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY

Belle River, Township of Rochester, } Mch 19th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

—ooo—

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and Niagara Falls: 40 minutes from Rochester.

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accommodate one Hundred or more, and affords accomodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER IRIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Sydmer, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor hopes that, by keeping the choicest Liquors and a good table, and attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found there.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,
At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S. His Stables are large and convenient

Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKINSON.

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1858. NO. 50.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY J. H. WILKINSON,
SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,
CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch,
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
LAW
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street,
Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
(Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Baggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.

A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
B. F. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.,
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,
MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS.
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY, } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

Dr. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA,
has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANN'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

Select Poetry.

Love and Sorrow.

Whenever under bowers of myrtle
Love, summer tressed and vernal-eyed,
At morn or eve is seen to wander,
A dark-eyed girl is at his side.

No eye beholds the Virgin gliding
Unsandled through the thickest glooms;
Yet some have marked her shadow moving
Like twilight o'er the whiter blooms.

A golden bow the Brother carries,
A silver flute the sister bears;
And ever at the fatal moment
The notes and arrows fly in pairs

She rests her flute upon her bosom,
While up to heaven his bow he rears,
And as her kisses make it tremble
That flute is moistened by her tears.

The lovely twain were born together,
And in the same shell cradle laid,
And in the bosom of one mother
Together slept, and sleeping played.

With hands into each other's woven,
And whispering lips that speak the same to teach
Each other in their rosy motion
What still their favorites learn from each

Proud of her boy, the mother showed him
To mortal and immortal eye,
But hid, (because she loved her dearer,)
The deeper, sweeter Mystery.

Accept them both, or hope for neither,
Oh loveliest youth, or maid lovelorn,
For Grief has come when Love is welcome,
And Love will comfort those who mourn.

To-Day.

Who hath not dreamed a happy dream,
Revealed thro' memory's light,
And fondly watched Hope's gladd'ning beam,
Arrayed in promise bright?
We muse and mourn o'er days of old,
While fast they flee away;
We would we could their life's behold
To-day, my friend, to-day.

We view the place where oft in sport
We, children laughing, played,
The flowery path where first the thought
Of love its presence made.
There stands the cot where kindred blest
Our mirthful roundelay;
'Tis like a bird's forsaken nest,
To-day, my friend, to-day.

Why should we sigh for scenes long flown.
And leave to-day unscan'd?
Full many a joy aside is thrown,
By those who sigh the past to find,
The sun to all a smile imparts,
And cheers each wanderer's way;
Let's hold its warmth within our hearts
To-day, my friend, to-day.

J. MARTIN LUCK.

A Thrilling Adventure.

We question whether in the history of 'hair-breadth' escapes, a parallel to the following can easily be found. The story was told us by an old and valued friend, now residing in the country near this city, but whose early days were spent near the tragic adventure here recorded,

We give the story as related to us, in the words of the hero:

"It was about the year 1805 that I settled in Virginia near the falls of Kanawha. The country at that time was but an unbroken wilderness. But few settlements had been made there by the whites, and they were so far apart as to render vain all hopes of assistance in case of an attack from hostile Indians—numbers of whom still infested the white neighborhood.

I lived there alone with my wife for several months unmolested, and, by dint of perseverance, being then young and hardy, had succeeded in making quite a large clearing in the forest, which I had planted with corn, and which promised an abundant yield.

One morning after we had dispatched our humble meal, and I had just prepared to venture forth upon my regular routine of labor, my attention was arrested by the tinkling of a cowbell in the cornfield.

'There,' said my wife, 'the cow is in the cornfield.'

But the ear of the backwoodsman becomes, by education, very acute, especially so from the fact that his safety often depends upon the nice cultivation of that sense. I was not so easily deceived. That said I, in reply to the remark of my wife, 'was not the tinkle of a bell upon the neck of a cow. It is a decoy from some Indian who desires to draw me into ambush.

Believing this to be the case, I took down my old musket, (I had no rifle,) and seeing that it was properly loaded, I stole cautiously around the field toward the point from which the sound seemed to proceed. As I had suspected there, in a cluster of bushes, crouched an Indian, waiting for me to appear in answer to his decoy bell, that he might send the fatal bullet to my heart. I approached without discovering myself to him until within shooting distance, then raised my piece and fired. The bullet sped true to its mark, and the Indian fell dead.

Not knowing but he might be accompanied by others. I returned with all speed to the cabin, and having firmly barricaded the door, watched all day from the port holes in anticipation of an attack from the companions of the Indian I had killed. To add to the danger and seeming hopelessness of my situation, I discovered I had but one charge of powder left. I could not make but one shot, and then, if attacked by numbers, I should be entirely in their power.—Determined to do the best with what I had, I poured out the last charge of powder and put it into my musket, and then awaited for the approach of night, feeling confident of an attack. Night came at last. A beautiful moonlight night it was too, and this favored me greatly, as I would thereby be able to observe the movements of the enemy as they approached my cabin. It was some two hours after nightfall, and as yet I had neither heard or seen a sign of the Indians, when suddenly I was startled by the baying of my dog at the stable. I knew that the Indians were coming. The stable stood a little to the west of the cabin, and between the two was a patch of cleared ground, upon which the light of the full moon fell unobstructed. Judging from the noise at the stable that they would advance from that direction, I posted myself at the port hole on that side of the cabin.

I had previously placed my wife on the cross-pole in the chimney, so that in case our enemies effected an entrance into the cabin, she might climb out through the low chimney and effect her escape. For myself, I entertained no hope, but, determined not to be taken alive, I resolved to sell my life dearly.

With breathless anxiety, I watched at the port-hole. At length, I saw them emerge from the shadow of the stable and advance across the vacant ground towards my cabin. One—two—three—great heaven! six stalwart Indians, armed to the teeth, and urged on by the hope of revenge, and I alone to oppose them, with but one charge of powder. My case was desperate indeed. With quick, yet stealthy step, in close single file, they approached, and were already within a few yards of the house, when a slight change in the movement of the forward Indian changed the position of the entire six, so that a portion of the left side of each was left uncovered. They were in a range—one aim would cover all. Quick as thought I aimed and fired. As the smoke cleared away, I could hardly credit what my senses showed me as the result of my shot. The fifteen slugs with which I had loaded my musket, had done their work well; five of the six Indians lay upon the ground, and the sixth had disappeared.

Although no enemy was in sight, I did not venture forth till morning. There lay the bodies of five Indians undisturbed, together with the rifle of the other. Securing the arms and ammunition of the fallen Indians, I followed up the trail of the missing one, until it reached the river, beyond which point I could discover no trace whatever.

From the amount of blood which marked the trail, together with the unmistakable evidence that he had picked his way with difficulty, I was led to believe that he was mortally wounded, and in order to prevent his body from falling into the hands of his white foe, he had groped his way to the river, and had thrown himself into the current which had borne him away.

The Indians are a revengeful race, and that, you may be assured, was no trifling loss, yet in my gratitude for my escape from the merciless savages, I would have been utterly willing to have made greater sacrifice. I was well provided, by means of arms and ammunition taken from the six Indians, in case of a second attack, but fortunately, I proved to be my last adventure with the savages. Not one of the band had escaped to tell the tale and entice his brethren to avenge the death of their other comrades."

"Ah!" exclaimed the old man, while the tears gushed from his eyes at the memory of that eventful night, "that was a glorious shot—the best I ever made."

The hero of this adventure lived to see the rude wilderness where had pitched his lonely cabin, transformed into smiling fields and peopled by hardy and enterprising pale faces, among whom his days were passed in peace and plenty, undisturbed by the presence of his old time foes.

How Tom Corwin rid his Sister of an Obnoxious Lover.

BY A WESTERN MAN.

Every one has heard of the eloquent, patriotic and humorous stump orator of Ohio. He was pronounced by Mr. Clay (a most competent authority) to be the finest stump speaker he had ever heard; and in his opinion I most heartily coincide, after having heard Clay, Crittenden, Jones of Tennessee, Polk, Benjamin Soule, Randall, Hunt, Tom Marshall, Gen. Lamar, Bates, Douglas, and a host of others.

Well, this great orator carried his love of fun into every department of life. In the private circle, where he knew every person and understood himself fully, he was the most delightful and genial conversationalist I ever listened to. I do not know that he now, as age and infirmity are creeping on, indulges his proclivity to humor so much as he used to do. But some twenty years ago he used to tell, with great gusto, the following story:

'In early life—so early that I cannot remember the removal—my father pulled up stakes, and carrying with him the household goods, went from Bourbon Co., Kentucky, where I was born, to Ohio. Not withstanding a rough and tumble struggle with the world, he had a hard time to get on, owing to a numerous and rapidly increasing family. Well, family matters had not much improved when I had reached my thirteenth or fourteenth year.

'At this time there lived in the neighborhood a young man named Pickering.—He had inherited a well stocked farm, was good-looking, and made strong profession of religion. This latter qualification caused him to find peculiar favor in the eyes of my father, who always was blinded by profession of extra piety.

'This fellow had a strong hankering after one of my sisters, who was a very pretty girl. To her he was peculiarly distasteful She seemed always excessively annoyed at his presence. Yet he was ever at her side. She dared not dismiss him entirely, for fear of paternal anger.—Things went on in this way for a year or two, and as I partook largely of my sister's hatred of him, I resolved to get rid of him in some way. I must about for a plan for some time, but nothing occurred that gave me the slightest hope of success.

'At last returning home late one summer night from the mill, I found the family at their nightly devotions. Passing by the window of the room in which they were assembled, I saw that Pickering was there, and pretty soon I discovered that he was nodding and pretty soon his head dropped. Now was my opportunity. I stole softly into the Hall, and reaching the hall door which was slightly ajar, and close by where Pickering was, 'on bending knees' I reached in and quickly pulled his chair from under him; he rolled heavily, as a sound sleeper would, upon the floor. The noise alarmed all. The old gentleman stopped in the midst of his almost interminable prayer, and saw the position of Pickering. All the family laughed outright; even my mother smiled.

'Pickering endeavoured to pick himself up as rapidly as possible, but he had touched the old man on the tenderest point. It was evident, from his rubbing his eyes, that he had slept under the old gentleman's ministrations; and had not my father a reputation far and wide for the fervency of his ministrations, and was not Pickering his professing brother? It would not do. Slowly yet most dignifiedly did the old man approach him. "Be gone hypocrite!" he cried in thunder tones, 'never enter my house again.'

'Pickering was thunderstruck. He felt that he could make no apology which would not add to the insult. He had no suspicion of the exterior force which had aided him in his fall. He at once found his hat, took up his line of march, and completely crestfallen, passed by me as I stood grinning in the shadow of the door.

'At a suitable time I entered, got my supper, was told by a brother, in hurried whispers, what had happened, and then I stole off to bed, affecting ignorance and laughing most heartily, as I ensconced myself in the sheets, at the complete success of my plan.

'Next day I cautiously imparted my secret to my interested sister. She was in her own room at the time, and she threw herself upon the bed and rolled in agonies and convulsions of laughter. She had been emancipated forever from the attentions of an obnoxious lover. The old gentleman did not hear the real state of the facts for full twenty years afterwards; but when he did, he laughed heartily.'

The East India Company.

We have glanced at the history of the Company up to the year 1708, when its charter was settled. We would now trace this till the present day. The capital stock of the Company amounted to £3,200,000 in 1708. This was from time to time increased, until, in the year 1837, it amounted to £6,000,000 formally, but as later purchases were made above par, to £7,248,000 in reality. The machinery of management has hitherto consisted of the Court of Proprietors, the Court of Directors, and the Board of control. The business of the Court of Proprietors used to be to elect the Directors, make by-laws for these gentlemen, and to declare the dividends; while the duty of the Directors was, to appoint the Governor General, the Lieutenant Governors, and all other offices. They had also the right to recal any body who became peculiarly offensive. From 1708 to 1784 the Directors were sovereign. At that date, however, a great change was effected by William Pitt, whose famous India Bill created the Board of Control. This body is chosen by the Crown, and its duty is to superintend the territorial or political concerns of the Company, to read all letters or despatches sent to the Directors, to alter or cancel all despatches sent by the Directors, and, if needful, to ignore the existence of the Directors altogether, and send out orders without, or in opposition to, their wishes.—It will be seen that Mr. Pitt thus took India virtually out of the hands of the Company more than seventy years ago, and that during all that period India has been, in reality, ruled by the Home Government through its nominee, the President of this Board.—The Directors still hold power through the form of electing the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors, and still retain the right of recall; but the appointment of these officers is made by the Ministry of the day, and the Directors have, so far, as we remember, been only once used during this century, in the case of Lord Ellenborough. Thus, in all matters political and territorial, the East India Company has for seventy-four years been the mouth piece and little more, of the British Government. It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that the Company is in the same position now that it occupied seventy four years ago. Again and again have their privileges been further curtailed. In 1813, their monopoly of the Indian trade was put an end to, the China trade was left with them for twenty years longer; and at the same time it was enacted that the Directors should lay a statement of their receipts and expenditures before both Houses of Parliament in the month of May every year. Thus was the Company still further brought under the power of Britain. In 1833, the China trade was thrown open to all British subjects, and the last monopoly of any moment was at an end. At this time the charter was once more renewed for twenty years; that is, till 1853. What happened then will be fresh in the memory of all men.—The existence of the Company was continued, but the management of it was more than ever placed in the hands of the British Government, inasmuch as the number of Directors was reduced from twenty-four to eighteen, and the appointment of one-third of these taken out of the hands of the proprietors, and lodged in those of the President of the Board of Control. We should have stated further that in 1833, when the Company ceased to be a trading body, its commercial assets were transferred to the nation, subject to the fixed dividend payable on the capital stock; and that from that date, the East India Company has, in reality merely indicated "the holders of a certain species of public stock," whose chief duty has been, and now is, to advise with the President of the Board of Control, and to carry out his orders. This is the state of matters at the present moment. The Company has still the appointment of a portion of the cadets going out from England; but its accounts are in the hands of Parliament; its despatches are prepared, and its responsible officers named by Lord Palmerston; in short, India is governed by the First Minister of the Crown. So much is this the fact that Lord Ellenborough has publicly said, "while President of the Board of Control, I governed India;" and Sir John Cam Hobhouse, now Lord Broughton, who once occupied the same post, has said—"I made the Afghan war." We are still further told that the present Cabinet, when the Persian war was resolved on, actually ordered the Company's troops on that expedition without asking, or at any rate, obtaining their assent.

In stating these historical facts, we are neither arguing in favour of, nor against, any proposed future change. That changes are necessary is plain enough; that radical changes are likely soon to be made is as plain; that these will conduce to centralization, is certain; that the form and ceremony of having a Court of Directors who shall consult with the British Cabinet, will be done away with, seems very probable. On this matter, however, we do not now insist. The whole question will be better considered at a later day. All that we would now argue is the fact, that at the present moment, and for more than seventy years, India has been under the control of the British House of Commons, and that many err in imagining that the East India Company is any longer the ruling power in Hindostan. It turns the crank and no more. Probably even this task will ere long pass into other hands.

Miscellany.

WEATHERCOCKS.—The vane, or weathercock, must have been of very early origin. Virtuvius calls it *triton*, probably from its having the form of a triton. The usual form on towers, castles and secular buildings was that of a banner; but on ecclesiastical edifices it generally was a *weathercock*. There was a symbolical reason for the adoption of a figure of a cock. The cross surmounted a ball to signify the redemption of the world by the cross of Christ; and the cock was placed upon the cross in allusion to the repentance of St. Peter, and to remind us of the important duties of repentance and Christian vigilence. Apart from symbolism, the large tail of the cock was well adapted to turn with the wind, and for a similiar reason the arrow and the fox might be chosen, though the hare and greyhound, are less favorable. On the church of St Laurence, in Norwich, the vane is formed like a gridiron, with the lady martyr extended upon the bars.—*Notes and Queries.*

The following advertisment appeared in one of the St. Petersburg papers:—"To be sold, the portraits of Iman Schamyl, the Indian Chief, the slayer of the English, at 15 copecks each, the proceeds for the relief of the sufferers in the Crimea."

The number of Coroner's inquests held within the City and County of New York during the past year, is stated to have been 1,905, of which 13 were cases of murder, 56 of homicide, 63 of suicide, 389 of organic disease, and 1,402 of accident.

SPARE MOMENTS.—As all bonnets take, it is admitted, *five minutes* to put on, and as in practice it is found that most of them require considerable more than that time, "husbands in waiting" will do well to follow the example of the Chinese for D'Aguisseau, who finding that his wife always kept him waiting a quarter of an hour after the dinner bell had rung resolved to devote the time to writing a book on Jurisprudence, and putting the project in execution, in course of time produced a work of four quarto volumes.—*Notes and Queries.*

The Mormons who recently left San Bernardino, Cal, for Salt Lake, made enormous sacrifices in selling their estates. One of them sold his farm and vineyards, which are but ten years assessed at $10,000, for $1000. Another sold property consisting of extensive orchards, a distillery which cost $17,000, a flour mill, saw mill, &c., costing altogether not less than $75,000 for $8000! The fanaticism which prompts to such sacrifices as these must be powerful indeed!

The Indian Revolt.

The country was startled through its length and breadth on the morning of Thursday last by the telegraphic announcement of the death of General Havelock who expired a few days after the relief Lucknow, of dysentery, brought on by exure and anxiety,—of the defeat of Windham by the Gwalior Contingent which the 64th Regiment is reported to have been mostly cut up, and the fate of the regiments, the 64th, the 82nd, burnt by the enemy,—of the subsequent overthrow of this same Gwalior Contingent by Sir Colin Campbell, who captured 16 of their guns, 26 carriages of different kinds, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, grain, bullocks, and the baggage of the force, with the loss on the part of the British of only one officer, Lieutenant Salmon—and of the arrival of numerous reinforcements at Calcutta.

Such is the substance of the last telegram from the East. We are told, indeed, that, "the contents of the present mail are only what might have been expected." But the English public hardly expected, judging from the past, that two battles would have been fought with the Gwalior Contingent, in one of which the enemy had the advantage, although in the other we appear to have used up the enemy. The Gwalior Contingent, we now find, was a complete army, "containing infantry, cavalry, and a strong artillery, disciplined by our own officers, and accustomed to act together. It numbered more than 8,000 men, seems to have advanced from Calpee in the direction of Cawnpore, and to have been attacked by General Windham. He had the 64th, 82d, and 88th Regiments—in all, about 2,000 men. It would seem that the Commander in Chief, learning of this disaster, at once left Lucknow, and marched back to Cawnpore. On the 7th of December he came up with the Gwalior Contingent, and seems to have totally crushed it. The destruction of this body, which was the great obstacle to tranquility in Central India is certainly a happy event. Its existence as an armed force, supplied with guns and ammunition, and possessed of an excellent military organization, might have been a strong temptation to the Oude Sepoys to try their fortune in the south-west. The scene of war is now entirely shut off from Central India, and now that the Gwalior Contingent has lost its guns and baggage, we hope nothing is to be feared in the British rear. But it is quite possible that, owing to deficiencies of transport, the Commander in Chief may not be able to strike the effective blow for some weeks to come. Plenty of troops seem to have arrived at Calcutta during the fortnight; three regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, together with a battalion of Rifles and a detachment of Artillery. We must express our satisfaction that the women and children have been sent from Cawnpore to Allahabad, so as to be remote from any possibility of danger.

This is certainly not a very encouraging account of the state of things, but it is the best which can be given; and we hope that the next accounts will revive the hopes which the present telegram has depressed. When Lord Dalhousie so unceremoniously annexed Oude to the British possessions, he never calculated, of course, on the terrible retribution which that step would produce. The melancholy feeling produced by the murderous deeds and death of the undaunted Havelock has rarely been exceeded within living memory. The authority we have quoted says: "He did not live to hear of the high value which his country set upon his deeds, or to receive the honors conferred upon him by the Crown. His family he leaves to his country, and his death shows how just were the forebodings of those who demanded that the pension accorded to him should be continued to his son." Nothing would have relaced his brave soul more keenly than, if he had been spared, to enjoy the recognition of his country's gratitude for the deeds of this intrepid commander will compare favorably with any which British valor has performed on Indian soil. Amidst unparalleled difficulties, confronted by vastly superior numbers, surrounded by the foes of opposing influences, and the powers of his body and mind taxed to the utmost, this great and clear-headed soldier sustained the honor of this country in a manner and with a success which have shrined the world's admiration; and now to crown the labors of his untimely end before he had enjoyed the well earned influence of a nation's gratitude is a lamentable incident in the fortunes of war. But his name shall long survive this wretched Indian mutiny, and shall be enshrined in the purest memory with the other brave and distinguished men whom this rebellion has brought prominently before the public ear.

Not the least gratifying set-off to the more cheerless portion of the news is the fact that reinforcements were daily arriving from this country in India. Sir Colin Campbell will require them all. We have no doubt that Oude will be re-conquered, but the operation will evidently require both time and men,—more men than the Commander-in-Chief has at present at his disposal. Hitherto, in the parts of India where our arms have been measured with those of the Sepoys, the non-military portion of the population have been passive spectators of the conflict. They either did not share the spirit of the mutineers, or, if they did, would not risk their lives in the contest.—This is not so in Oude. Here the people are all warlike, and every man's hand shall be against us. We have not merely to

thrash the Sepoys, but to subjugate the country, for the patriotic spirit of the native population has been sorely outraged by our recent policy, in the deposition of the native princes.—*Liverpool Times.*

THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.

Major General Havelock C. B., was born at Bishopwearmouth in 1795, and educated at the Charter House. About 1813, in consequence of adverse fortune, he quitted Park, his father's property in Kent, was sold to Government, and Havelock was entered of the Middle Temple, and attended to the lectures of Chitty, the eminent special pleader where his most intimate associate was the late Sir Thomas Talfourd, the author of "Ion." An elder brother had distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo; and Henry, yielding to the military propensities of his family, endeavoured to obtain a commission. A month after Waterloo he was appointed second lieutenant in the rifle brigade (the 95th), where his military training was assisted by Gurwood (afterwards Sir) Harry Smith, the victor of Aliwal. Havelock served for eight years in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and having at length exchanged into the 13th light infantry, embarked for India in 1823. Next year the first Burmese war broke out, and Havelock was appointed deputy assistant-adjutant general, and was present at the the sea of Napadee, Patanagoh, and Paghan, to the close of the war he was associated with Captain Lumsden and Dr. Knok on a mission to the court of Ava, and had an audience of the "Golden Foot," when a treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1827 he published the "History of the Ava Campaign," and in that year he was appointed adjutant of the military depot formed at Chinsurah by Lord Combermere. The Chinsurah establishment having been broken up, Havelock returned to his regiment, and subsequently visited Calcutta, and having passed in the languages at the college, was appointed adjutant of his corps by Lord William Bentinck. In 1838 he was promoted to a company, after having served twenty three years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Afghanistan, and Havelock accompanied it on the staff of Sir Willoughby Cotton. He went through the first Afghan campaign, was present at the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir Willoughby Cotton. Having obtained leave to visit the Presidency he prepared a "Memoir of the Afghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjaub in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone, a Persian interpreter. When the Eastern Ghilzies having risen blockaded Cabul, Havelock was sent to join Sir Robert Sale, then marching back to India, and was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In the final attack on Mahomed Akbar, in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a brevet majority, and was made a Companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian interpreter to General Pollock, and was present at the action of Mamoo Keil, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir John McCaskill's force into the Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff. Next year he was promoted to a regimental majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Gough At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army to Gwalior, and was engaged in the battle of Maharajore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet. In 1845 he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkhee, Ferozshah and Subraon. At Moodkhee he had two horses shot under him; at Subraon a third horse was smitten down by a cannon shot, which passed through his saddle-cloth. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign he was appointed deputy adjutant-general of the Queen's troops at Bombay. The second Sikh war now broke out, and his elder brother, Colonel William Havelock, was killed at Ramnugger. His own regiment, the 53rd having been ordered into the field, he quitted his staff appointment at Bombay in order to join it, and had proceeded as far as Indore when his further progress was countermanded, and he returned to his post. Twenty-five years of incessant and laborious service now began to tell on his constitution, and his medical adviser, in 1840, sent him to Europe for two years for the restoration of his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, and was soon after made brevet Colonel, and appointed, through the kindness of Lord Hardinge, by whose side he had fought in the three battles of the Sutlej, Quartermaster General, and then Adjutant General of the Queen's troops in India On the dispatch of the expedition to Persia he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah, the glory of which action was, however, reserved for the naval force. On the conclusion of peace he returned to Bombay, but declined to go in the Erin for Calcutta, in which vessel he was wrecked, in 1857, off the coast of Ceylon. Five days after he obtained a passage in the Fire Queen, and on reaching Calcutta was immediately sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier General, to command the moveable column.

His subsequent career has been so recent by the subject of public admiration, that we need do no more than recapitulate the leading incidents. With the greater portion of the 64th and 78th regiments he first attacked the mutineers at Futtypore, on the 12th of July, and on the 15th, at Aoung and at Pandoo Nuddee; on the 16th, at Cawnpore, he had a horse shot under him, and the enemy lost 23 guns. Advancing from Cawnpore on the 29th, he captured Oonss, Bussrut Gunge, and 12 guns.—This position he was obliged to give up, but retook it on the 5th of August, inflicting great slaughter. On the 15th August he again defeated the mutineers, and on the 16th attacked them at Bithoor. Eventually receiving reinforcements under Sir James Outram, he entered Lucknow on the 25th of September, and held his ground there until the garrison was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell on the 17th November.

Arrival of the Canada.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF NAPOLEON.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* Captain Lang, has arrived. The news by this arrival is three days later, and is important.

An attempt had been made upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon, but it failed, though a projectile pierced his hat.

The *Leviathan* had been pushed nearly to the end of the launching ways. Little else would be done till the high tides of January float her.

The London money market was easier. The Bank of England had reduced its rate to five per cent. Messrs. C. J. Gray & Sons, in the Canadian trade, have suspended.

The American barque *Adirntic*, which we confiscated by the Court of Aix for coming in collision with the steamship *Lyonnais*, has escaped from Marseilles.

A new Spanish Ministry had been organized.

News from India, one week later, had been received; but there was nothing further than Cawnpore, owing to the interception of mails between Bombay and Calcutta.

FRANCE.

An attempt on the life of the Emperor was made on the evening of the 4th inst., on his arrival at the opera house. Three explosions, coming from hollow projectiles, were heard. Sixty persons were wounded, and three killed. The Emperor's hat was pierced, and his aide de camp slightly wounded. Two females were also wounded, and one of the horses attached to the carriage killed. The conspirators were Italians, and many arrests were made. After the opera, the Emperor was enthusiastically hailed by the populace.

INDIA.

Bombay dates are received to the 24th of December.

The garrison of Futtepore was pressed by insurgents, and had abandoned part of their entrenchments to take up a more secure position.

A body of insurgents had been defeated at Genewer, and 150 killed. Three British officers were killed.

The insurgents in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore were attacked on the 29th November without decisive result. Reinforcements were marching there.

Several executions of native chiefs had taken place.

The Punjaub, Scinde, and Bombay were quiet.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—Four Italians, including Counts Orsine and Pierra had been arrested. Many other arrests have been made; five persons are dead.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—It appears that the police of Paris were notified by the Belgium police of an intended attempt at assassination of the Emperor. Sixty were wounded, eleven dangerously.

The British Ministry were expected to assemble on the 14th instant.

It is said that the question of the Danubian principalities is now so complicated that no day can be fixed for the meeting of the Paris Conference.

The commercial advices from the French departments state that the buyers that present themselves are very difficult in their purchases; nevertheless, some sales in cotton goods were effected at Rouen on better terms than might have been expected under existing circumstances. The wool trade was dull, prices low and would continue so till trade revived in the other manufacturing towns. The Paris flour market was completely inactive. The bakers showed no desire to buy, and there were consequently more offers than demands. The corn market was also dull; the few farmers that attended during the week asked higher prices than buyers were willing to give, and few sales took place.

With regard to the fraudion the Australian Joint Stock Bank at Sydney, Australia, it is stated that the swindler, Miranda, had drawn only £2 400 on his pretended letter of credit from Barings for £20,000.

Continued Success in Launching the Leviathan.

The London *Times*, of Jan. 11, says:—

"The launching was continued as usual throughout Saturday, and resulted in a further advance of ten feet fore and aft. The fore part of the vessel seldom moved until all the forward hydraulic presses were worked up to the full power, which they are now allowed to attain—namely 30 cwt. on the circular inch. The aftermost cradle, on the contrary, was, as usual, much inclined to sink, and generally started when the pressure of the rams on the end had reached 20 cwt, or 23 cwt. on the inch. The fore part on Saturday, therefore, gained considerable on the stern, for the compression of the wood forward being very great under the heavy strain, when the pressure did slip, its recoil was naturally forced her down a greater distance in the ways than at the afterpart, where the effect of the pressure was lost in the moment of an inch or so. The distance yet to be accomplished is between fifty and sixty feet, so that, making every reasonable allowance for the few slips laps that can be expected, there is no doubt that the whole will be completed by Saturday next, at latest. There will not, however, be sufficient water to float the *Leviathan* till the 31st of this month"

The *Times* of the 12th says:—

"The operations at Millwall yesterday were attended with unusual success, an average advance of 20 feet having been made in the course of the day. The monster seemed to yield each time to a comparatively low rate of pressure, the gauges on the hydralic presses seldom indicating more than 26 cwt. per circular inch at each slip, and such time, therefore the vibratory motion was proportionately diminished. No slip, however, was longer than three inches, but they took place so constantly as to effect in the course of the day the advance we have mentioned."

The progress made in the *Leviathan's* launch on the 12th, was 16 feet aft and 15 feet and one inch forward.

Yesterday nearly twenty feet was accomplished in an almost continuous movement of short slips of one and two inches at a time. After dinner further progress was advanced till to-day, when the remaining feet to the bottom of the launching ways is expected to be accomplished. It is expected that she will be moved down the rest of the ways to-day in about an hour, and finally she will be hauled off into the river by Trolmans's anchor.

The King of Delhi's mode of Execution.

The following has been communicated to the Poonah *Observer:*

"It appears from a journal of a European traveller that a new and fearful mode of execution had been adopted by the King of Delhi. The instrument and process are thus described:

"A box, each side of which is 15 feet square, is constructed of timber 18 inches thick, dove-tailed together, and braced with iron rods. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron, one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate, several hundred tons. A machine is erected after the ordinary manner of a pile driver, but of course on an enormous scale, and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised by powerful machinery, cast in Birmingham for the express purpose though it is to be presumed that the machinist by whom the work was furnished, had no idea of the horrid purpose for which it was to be applied. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface, buried in the earth immediately beneath the enormous mass, and covered with a plate of iron. At a signal given by the vicramadack, the executioner touches a spring, the mass falls, and the victim, crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a sheet of pasteboard. The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn and dried in the sun! When completely prepared, it is hung over the wall of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, FEBRUARY 4, 1858.

The Celebrated Forgery Cases.

These cases, which have been the subject of so much glee to certain of the Rankinites, keep unfolding their coil, though at so slow a rate, that it is almost impossible to discover the object or design of the gentleman of *all Law*, who is conducting the prosecution for the ex-Member. Witnesses have been examined upon all imaginable subjects which have no conceivable bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the parties; but yet this mountain of knowledge thinks, no doubt, that he perceives a *speck* in the horizon of his imagination, and can, by the system of circumlocution adopted, within a very indefinite space of time, arrive within reach of it. That indefinite time, however, appears as far away at this moment as it did at the commencement of the prosecution; and we are inclined to think, much farther. Something has to be said or done in order to bolster up a desperately bad cause, and unless the late Member can get up some show by which he can work upon, his only chance is gone, and he will be compelled to retire silently into his congenial obscurity, to chew the end of disappointment which his own dishonesty had made for him.

The two subjects of the prosecution, as all know, are Dr. Hawkins and Mr. Murray, than whom two more respectable gentlemen could not be found in the county, and who are less likely to commit a crime of so grave a nature as that laid to their charge, than even Rankin himself, or any other member of the community. But such is the desperation to which the ex Member has been reduced since his defeat, that he has resorted to every foul expedient, in order that he may smooth down the *chagrin* of his supporters; and with that intention he has attempted, by all sorts of extortions and contortions, to bring home to them, some sort of crime, (they do not appear particular as to the description,) upon which these gentlemen may be bound over to take their trial at the next assizes. Although they have now been under examination for two weeks, and no less than twenty-five or thirty witnesses have been examined, not a particle of evidence has been adduced that would warrant the magistrate in handing the cases over to the assizes; but still to the great inconvenience and annoyance of those gentlemen, they are remanded from day to day, to satisfy the craving and vicious disposition of a defeated candidate, and the insolence of an ignorant booby, who is the *legal* (!) adviser on all occasions where the dirty jobs of the ex-Member have to be dealt with. We do not wish to accuse the magistrate of partiality, but we are strongly of the opinion that his duty would be performed to the entire satisfaction of all parties, (with the exception, perhaps, of Rankin and his tool,) if he had insisted upon the evidence being at once closed or the parties discharged. The witnesses all live within fifteen miles of Sandwich, and there can be no possible excuse that evidence cannot be produced. In the minds of all unbiassed persons, there can be no doubt but that the causes should have been disposed of in one or two days at furthest. If one single shadow of proof had been brought forward to show that the gentlemen charged were in any way guilty, then the magistrate might, under very extraordinary circumstances, (where witnesses were living out of the country,) remand a prisoner for a week: but in the present case, there was no such necessity—witnesses enough were examined, if there had been cause, to convict half the county.

We hope that the magistrate will not allow this conduct to proceed further, but will take a bold and independent stand, and will either force the complainants to bring forward their testimony at once, or discharge the accused.

We believe there is not a case on record where the same time has been allowed to a complainant to make out a case against an accused person, as in the present. If the legal gentleman is at a loss how to proceed, we would advise him to obtain assistance, in order to extricate himself from the complicated net that he has wound about him, and which appears to be the great stumbling block in the way of proceeding with these cases.

The complainants appear to be in a fair way of getting themselves into a mess that will require more than the wisdom and impudence of their legal adviser to extricate them from.

We copy below from the *Globe*, an article in relation to the election of North Durham. His Honor Judge Clark, it appears, has acted strictly in accordance with the law, and with the advice of Attorney General Macdonald. Mr. Burton is the Ministerial candidate, and has the good will of the Government on his side, and we have no doubt but that Judge Clark has acted as the law directs:

"We learn that Mr. Burton, after evading a personal service of the notice of protest, by running away from Port Hope, concealing his wife, dismissing his servants, and locking up his house for fourteen days—the time within which the service must be made—appears before the County Judge and contends that he ought not to take any evidence in the case, because the notice was not served personally.

"He admits that he received the notice for he answers it, but denies its sufficiency, because it was not given in a way which he, by his own act, rendered impossible! The Judge, we understand,—George M. Clarke, Esq.,—has decided not to take any evidence although it was sworn that a copy of the notice had been nailed to Mr. Burton's door, and another addressed to him through the post office, within the legal period."

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

This question has at length been settled, by the choice of the City of OTTAWA as the permanent seat of Government of Canada. The matter having been referred to the Imperial Government for settlement, a position that was as nearly as possible upon the line between Upper and Lower Canada, was almost certain to be selected. We certainly would have preferred Kingston to Ottawa; but the appointment of the latter place is far preferable to the perambulating system that has been carried on for a few years past. We hope that the funds will be voted at an early day for the erection of permanent and substantial buildings, that will be in keeping with the times, and a credit to our rapidly improving country.

On the night of the 1st February, the capture was effected of Dr. McGhie, supposed to have poisoned, or assisted to poison, Mr. William Ripley of south Crosby; Ripley's wife being the accomplice. Sheriff McEwan heard that a person of his appearance was lurking about Maidstone Cross, and promptly had him arrested by his efficient Bailiff Mr. Bratt, and another constable. We believe Dr. McGhie has not denied his identity. It was thought he had escaped to the States.

The following are some of the particulars taken from the Kingston *Whig:*

"In the month of May last, Mrs. Riply complained of poor health, and Dr. McGhie was called to visit her, and made his home in the house, having no settled place of residence. Mrs. Riply's sickness continued for quite a length of time, and it was deemed necessary that Mr. Riply should sleep up stairs in a distant part of the house, while the Dr. and Mrs. Riply slept in the same room below stairs. It appears Mrs. Riply recovered her health and a very interesting friendship took place between her and the doctor, which did not escape the notice of the female inmates of the house, as one of them, on the inquest swore that she observed indecent familiarities between the doctor and Mrs. Riply before and after Mr. Riply's death.

"One morning the tea was said to be all poisoned, and all who partook of it at breakfast vomited violently, and were sick all the day, but without any further injury. This occurrence spread great alarm through out the neighborhood. It was said that the Chinese had poisoned the tea, but it is now considered this was only a prelude to prepare the public mind for the disaster which was shortly to take place.

"On Sunday the 10th of May, Mr Riply, the deceased, drove from Crosby to Bastard, taking with him in his buggy a young woman who had for some time resided at his house, and who was under Dr. McGhie's care. Mr. Riply returned the same evening, and after taking tea, discovered a peculiar sensation in his throat. McGhie and Mrs. Ripley applied toasted potatoes to the part. Next day, Monday, Mr. Riply complained a little of his throat, but was able to take dinner as usual.

"Towards evening it was proposed to give Mr. R. some medicine, but he said he would take none of McG's medicines. Salts were then brought, which the doctor gave Mr. R., and which put him in great distress; after vomiting violently, he was somewhat better, Mrs. R. advised her husband to take a little gruel, which she gave him—(Mr. R. all this time, was not confined to bed). After taking the gruel, he made a sudden spring from the lounge, where he sat; he then fell back, and his lower extremities stiffened; his arms became extended and rigid; his head drawn back; his eyes open and pupils dilated. In this state he died.

"Mrs. R. and the doctor then continued their intimacy up to last week, when a report was spread that the doctor and Mrs. R had got married, although his former wife is still living near Kingston. Such reports were harrassing to the feelings of the father of the deceased Wm. R. It was concluded by the friends of both families, that is, the Riply's and Stevens, that a requisition should be presented to Dr. Miller, the Coroner, calling on him to exhume the body and hold an inquest, which was done, and after a careful investigation of the case by a highly intelligent and respectable jury, who sat for three days and almost three nights, the following verdict was returned:

"It is the opinion of the jury, from the testimony brought before us, that the said Wm. Riply came to his death by some unnatural means, have cause to believe by the testimony that said poison was administered by Benjamin T. McGhie and Mary Ophelia Riply, widow of the late Wm. Riply, with intent to kill, and that the parties implicated be put on their trial."

"Dr. McGhie is a native of the north of Ireland, about 40 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 5 feet 11 inches high; has a long nose, and light blue, almost grey, eyes, inclined to baldness in front, with a low forehead, rising as it recedes; speaks fast and coarse.

"Mr. H. was a healthy active young man kind and amiable in his disposition. When he died, he was a councillor of South Crosby. He was mild and passive in his manner; a little more quickness of foresight might have saved his own life and his wife's degradation.

Mrs. Riply is now in gaol at Brockville awaiting her trial.

Legislative Council Election.

In accordance with the provision of the Elective Legislative Council Act, elections take place in twelve divisions in September, 1858, and already there are many Gentlemen pursuing an active canvass of the voters. Six are to be chosen in Upper Canada, in the following divisions:

Tecumseth Division.—The counties of Huron and Bruce.

Gore Division.—The South Riding of Waterloo and the North Riding of Oxford.

Erie Division.—The East and West Riding of Brant and the county of Haldimand.

York Division.—The city of Toronto and the township of York.

Cataraque Division.—The counties of Addington and Frontenac and the city of Kingston.

St. Lawrence.—The town of Brockville and township of Elizabethtown, the south riding of Grenville, the north riding of Leeds and Grenville, and the county of Dundas.

In Lower Canada the six are as follows:

Gulf.—The counties of Gaspe, Bonaventure, Rimouski.

La Salle.—Part of the county of Quebec, the county of Portneuf, and all that part of the Banlieu of Quebec which lies within the parishes of Notre Dame Quebec.

Sorel.—The counties of Richelieu and Bagot, and part of the county of St. Hyacinthe.

Repentigny.—The counties of L'Assomption and Montcalm, and part of Joliette.

Mille Isles.—The counties of Vercheres, Chambly, and Laprairie.

Alma.—The parishes of Long Point, Pointe aux Trembles, River des Prairies, Sault aux Recollects, in the county of Hochelaga, and that part of the parish of Montreal which lies to the east of the prolongation of St. Denis street, the county of Laval, that part of the city of Montreal which lies to the east of Bonsecours and St. Denis streets, and their prolongation.

Contested Elections.

The first session of the new Parliament promises to be fruitful in election contests. There are no less than 27 or 28 members returned whose elections have not been entered. In Lower Canada there are 16 and in Upper Canada 12. The following list shows the members wose seats are contested, as well as the candidates who would, if the sitting members were displaced, and where a second election would be necessary, become members elect:—

	Members Declared Elected.	By Whom Opposed.
Ottawa City	Scott	Bell
Toronto	Brown, Robinson	Boulten
Durham East	Burton	J. S. Smith
Petersborough	Short	Conger
Wellington, North	Allen	Webster
Russell	Fellowes	Loux
Perth	Daly	Macdougall
Oxford, South	Dr. Connor	Bell
Grey	Hogan	Dr. Hamilton
Essex	McLeod	Rankin
Renfrew	McDougall	Supple
Quebec, City	Alleyn, Simard, Dubord	Plamondon, Evanturel, Huot
Quebec County	Panet	Evanturel
Lothiniere	D'Farrell	Noel
L'Islet	Caron	Fourner
Temiscouata	Dionne	Pouliot
Montmorency	Cauchon	Bernier
Beauce	Ross	Chasse
Trois Rivieres	Dawson	McDougal
Drummond and Arthabaska	Dunkin	Dorion
Montreal	Ross, McGee	Holton, Scates
Vercheres	Cartier	Prefontaine
Soulanges	Coutlee	Guindon
Assomption	Archambaus	Pasin

A certain proportion only of these pro'ests have been made in good faith, and with the intention of prosecuting them. Others have been made in the heat of disappointment, and as a convenient method of explaining a defeat.—*Leader.*

ORDINATION.—The Bishop of Toronto held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James on Monday, January 25th, (being the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul) when the following persons were ordained:—

PRIEST—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, B. A., Cantab Travelling Missionary, in the County of Wellington.

DEACON—Mr. Henry William Stewart, B. A., Senior Moderator, Trinity College, Dublin, appointed Assistant Curate to Guelph and parts adjacent.

The Panic!

The intelligence brought by the Canada that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent, justifies the conclusion, that the financial crisis in England is over. The process of recovery has been unusually rapid. No one would have supposed a month ago, that in the face of unfavorable news from India, the Bank of England would, in so short a time, be enabled to lower its rate of discount one-half from the figure at which it then stood. There were not wanting gloomy prophets who predicted that the United States would not recover from the effects of the crisis in less than three years. The events which have since occurred leave no doubt of the falsity of this prediction.

Amid all the wreck and disaster of the crisis through which the commercial world in Europe and America has just passed, much good will be found. A mania of speculation, checked by no reason and confined within no manageable limits, had become epidemic, as well in Europe as in America. In France, the *Credit Mobilier* had encouraged every species of speculation. England was expected to find capital to carry out every species of enterprise, sound and unsound, in every part of the world. In the United States and Canada, speculation had inflated prices to an enormous extent. The effect of the commercial crisis has been to bring down prices to something approaching a rational standard. To produce this result, a commercial crisis was alone adequate.

Canada has passed through the crisis with great credit to herself. In the United States a general suspension of specie payments was resorted to by the banks, and while the English Government found it necessary to advise the infraction of the Bank of England charter, Canada was not under the necessity of resorting to any extreme or unusual expedient. That she felt severely the pressure of the times, and that she still feels it to some extent, it would be folly to deny. Our banks, however, have been able to maintain specie payments. The question of suspension was never at any time generally entertained, and when it was mooted by the Quebec Board of Trade, the proposal was at once negatived by the unanimous opinion of the whole Province. Our banks never, for a single day, suffered a loss of public confidence. The mercantile community was well satisfied to have its wants moderately supplied; and fortunately our banks were not called upon to provide for the fears of a panic stricken populace. We do not claim as any proof of the perfection of our banking system, that these institutions have been enabled to withstand the storm, while the thousand banks of the neighbouring country were laid prostrate. One advantage they had on their side was that the possession of large capital and resources enabled them to sustain reverses which would have proved fatal to weaker institutions. A loss that would have sufficed to close a small Buffalo bank, would produce no sensible effect upon the large resources and more ample means of a Canadian bank.

The fact that the crisis has past will render unnecessary any immediate legislation on the currency question. Thus events have postponed the practical consideration of a question which it would have been dangerous to approach in a period of commercial crisis. The present time is not unfavorable to that preliminary discussion which must precede the legislative handling of so intricate and difficult a question. With money at 5 per cent. in England, our banks will be able to make a profitable use of their English credits. Six and seven per cent. first class railroad bonds, which could not be flatted so long as the Bank of England's rate of discount was 9 or 10 per cent., will now become marketable securities. New industrial enterprises, which promise a fair return for the capital necessary to be invested in them, but which have had to be postponed in consequence of the scarcity of money, will now stand a chance of being set successfully afloat. Through these means, it is reasonable to suppose we shall soon feel the advantages of a new influx of foreign capital. Some time must elapse, however, before the effects of the crisis will cease to be felt. We have realized only to a very moderate extent upon the produce of last year's industry; a very large proportion of the produce of the harvest remaining undisposed of in the farmers' barns. The farmers have, in some cases, been holding off for sleighing, which has not yet come during the whole of this winter, and in others for higher prices, which stubbornly refused to arrive. Until the produce of last year's harvest shall have been chiefly disposed of, money matters need not be expected to be very easy in Canada. The great reduction which has recently taken place in the value of money will render available an investment which was at one time entirely unattainable for selling the produce of last year's harvest afloat.—*Leader.*

Detroit, Milwaukee and Great Western Railway.

We understand the long pending negotiations of this Company for the means to complete the Line to Lake Michigan, and thus open to our beautiful city a new and shorter route to the Great Northwest which centres at Milwaukee, were completed yesterday. The Board of Directors were re-organized in accordance with the terms of the negotiation, and now consists of the following gentlemen, viz:

Robert Gill, Esq., London England.
William Gowan, Esq., Glasgow, Scotland
Chas. J. Brydges, Esq., } Hamilton, c. w.
Thomas Reynolds, Esq., }
John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., London, c.w.
H. C. R. Becher, Esq.,
Henry N. Walker, Esq.,
N. T. Stewart, Esq., } Detroit.
E. A. Brus, Esq., }

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Charles J. Brydges Esq., was elected President, Thomas Reynolds, Esq., Vice President, and C. C. Trowbridge, Esq., Secretary.

We are informed that the work on the line will be speedily resumed, and it is expected the road will be opened to Grand Rapids by the 1st of April, and to Lake Michigan early in the summer. We may not but congratulate the people living along the line of this important thoroughfare, upon the certain completion of road. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the late Board, who have, for four years, pushed forward this work against all obstacles. The building of this Railway has added many millions to this State. It is by far the most important, opening as it does the fertile valleys of the Shiawassee, Maple, Lookinglass, and Grand Rivers. In due time, under the management of the present Board, we hope to see such encouragement given to the various works contemplated for opening the northern portion of our State as to secure to Michigan the best system of railways of any State in the Union.

It will be seen that a majority of the present Board are the gentlemen who have so ably and successfully managed the Great Western Railway of Canada—a road which is now and always has been a favorite with the citizens of Detroit and Michigan.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.—The Chicago *Press*, of the 15th instant, speaking of the above undertaking, says:

"Let the Georgian Bay Canal be built, and the second city upon the Lakes will be Toronto, and the foreign commerce of the vast fertile regions around and west of the great lakes must concentrate at Montreal. To this same our attention has been turned to this subject, it has always appeared amazing that there should be any doubt of this proposition, either in Toronto or Montreal, or that both these cities should not cordially unite their influence and their energies to carry forward this great enterprise. Stranger still does it appear that the citizens of Toronto should put to a man be alive to its importance. If Toronto and Montreal had no regard to the trade of the Western States, the development of their own vast and fertile territories north and west of Lake Superior should alone direct their attention to this route as of prime necessity and importance."

In reference to the survey of this work, which the *Press* expresses an anxiety to see completed, we are glad to say, that the plans are all ready, and that the report will also be completed in the early part of next week. We are confident that the work will quite justify the labor and expense of the survey.—*Colonist.*

DISTINGUISHED GALLANTRY.—The following extract from a letter of Colonel Campbell, 52nd regiment, will be read with interest. The gallant and lamented young officer to whom Colonel Campbell refers, and whose daring achievements cost him his life, was the son of J. F. Bradshaw, Esq., of Quebec:

"Hearing that a gun was placed in a position bearing down the street, upon arriving at a point from which the gun could be seen, I detached a party to get to its rear through a bye street, but, before this party arrived at its point, the gun was taken with a rush without loss, except Lieut. Bradshaw, who, regardless of danger, received a discharge which killed him on the spot."

The weather continues exceedingly mild. Many of the farmers westward are plowing, and out door labor continues. From England we learn that at Christmas ripe Raspberries were gathered in the gardens, that nests of young birds were frequently met with, and the valleys were full of song.—Even with us, in Barrie, a large moth butterfly was caught flitting about our Town on Monday last, and was placed in safe lodgings at Fraser's Hotel.—*Barrie Ad.*

HONORABLE PRESENTATION.—The *Mercury* informs us that on Friday last, in the presence of the Royal Artillery, the 17th and 30th Regiments, Private Richard Beswick of the latter corps was presented by Major General Trollope with the new decoration for long service and good conduct. The Major General commanding the division himself presented the medal, (instead of transmitting it to Col. Munro,) as a mark of his appreciation of the good conduct of the regiment during the period it had been under his command in Quebec.

THE NEW YORK *Tribune* says that private advices, received by the New Orleans *Picayune* from the city of Mexico to the 13th instant, announce the bombardment of the capital by President Comonfort's opponents. A desperate conflict for several days terminated by a truce for forty eight hour, which was on the point of expiring when the steamship Tennessee, which brought the news, sailed. Over one hundred lives had already been lost.

LUDICROUS SCENE IN A COURT ROOM.—Among the prisoners awaiting sentence in the Brooklyn Police Court, last Monday, says the New York *Express*, was an Irishman upon whose face the small pox was found to be just breaking out with great violence. A general stampede took place, the officer turned hastily white and made a somerset out of the window, and the judge, thinking the building was falling, went after the clerk in a most undignified manner, while the Deputy-Sheriff and other officers climbed the posts and took refuge among the rafters. The poor Irishman was forced out of the door and bidden to go home away and never to return; and as no one would venture back, the court was pronounced to stand adjourned.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.—The London papers contain very ample details of the Christmas festivities. In all workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums, and in suburbs the poor were regaled in the customary style of the season; but we are glad to learn that the number of paupers was comparatively small, and the cost of their entertainment less than on some former occasions. The returns from seventeen parishes in the metropolis have diminished since last year 3145; and in twelve other parishes the increase has been 1820, being a diminution of 1326.—Between 30,000 and 40,000 persons were supplied with a Christmas dinner in the London workhouses.

THE CIRCASSIAN MEMORIAL.—We have at length received the appeal of the Circassian chiefs asserts—what is indeed sufficiently well known—they never sanctioned the right of the Porte to cede their country to Russia. On the contrary, as far as they could, by every means available to a primitive people, the Circassians have protested against and resisted the treaty of Adrianople, and resisted the treaty of Adrianople, and resisted to them. The memorials pray that the European powers will restore to them the line of east wrested from them by Russia, and pledge themselves to assist the commercial development of the country along the Eastern coast of the Black Sea.

Municipal.

Before any alteration can be made in the limits of a school section, notice must be given to the parties interested in the proposed alterations before the passing of the By-Law authorizing the same.—(*Griffiths, v. Municipality of Grantham, 6 U. C. C. P. 274.*)

The Magistrates in Quarter Sessions have no power to order furniture for the Court House, and the County Council are not liable for furniture so supplied. The fact that the Court House was also used as a shire hall for the sittings of the Council, and the furniture made use of by them could make no difference.—(*Coombs v. Municipal Council Co. of Middlesex.*)

A person gave his bond to a municipality to put up a mill on his own land, and being sued upon it pleaded performances, which at the trial he failed to prove, and a verdict was rendered against him for £12 10s.

The Court refused to interfere, but it was stated that if the objection had been taken in time no action could be maintained by the municipality on such a bond without showing on the record something to warrant them in taking it, *the control being one wholly without the scope of their charter.*—(*Township of Kinloss v. Stouffer.*)

At the close of the poll the returning officer declared A duly elected, but afterwards revised an affidavit from one B. that his vote had been entered by mistake for A., on which he altered this vote on the poll-book, and the numbers being then equal for A. and B., he added his own casting vote as returning officer for B., and returned that he was duly elected.

The Court held that the returning officer had no power to alter the poll-book after the close of the poll; that B.'s election was illegal; and that A. should be seated.—(*Reg. ex rel Acheson v. Donoghue* (Councillor) *and Bennet* (Returning Officer).—*Barrie Advance.*

POISONED BY TOBACCO.—The Prairie du Chien *Leader* says that a man at Patch Grove cut his finger last week, with a knife which he was cutting tobacco with. It was a slight cut, but his hand and arm soon began to swell, and in a few days he died from the effects of it.

NEW CANADIAN REGIMENT.—Saturday's Quebec Military Gazette talks with confidence as to the intended immediate formation of a new Canadian Regiment of troops.

Yesterday morning the editor of the *Daily News* was shown a sprig of violets, plucked from the garden of Mr A. Thibeau, this morning, having one full blown flower and two buds just bursting into maturity.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.
MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Feb. 3, 1858

FLOUR, best warranted, - - - -	$4 25
" 2nd quality, - - - -	4 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	1 00
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - - -	$0 00 to 1 50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER, " - - - -	8 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, " - -	$0 80 to 0 90
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 50
OATS, " - - - -	0 25
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs - -	$0 90 to 1 00
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - - -	0 75
HAY, per ton, - - - - -	9 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - - - -	0 34
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - - -	4 75
BEEF, do - - - - -	$4 00 to 5 00
BUTTER, per lb., - - - - -	0 18

TORONTO, Feb. 2, 1857.

The supply of marketable commodities offered this morning was large, though perhaps scarcely equal to the usual quantity. The demand was brisk, but no alteration in rates is quotable.

Wheat—Very little offered in market to day. The quantity on the market scarcely exceeds 250 bushels. Sold to small purchasers at 4s to 4s 6d (80c to 90c) per bushel.

Flour continues dull, and we still quote prices at $3 40 to $3 50 for No. 1 Superfine; $3 70 to $3 75 for Fancy; and $4 for Extra.

Spring Wheat comes forward very slowly. It brings 70c to 75c per bushel.

Barley—Some 3 or 4 loads offered, and were brought up at 40c to 55c per bushel.

Rye remains with at much enquiry, and none offers.

Oats are only moderately supplied and sell at 30c to 35c per bushel.

Peas are rather scarce, and command 45 to 49c.

Butter was in good supply, and was much enquired for. The prevailing rates are 21c to 25c, per lb.

NEW YORK, Feb 1, 1858.

Flour—Rye flour dull at $4 a 5 75
Wheat—Nothing doing. Market heavy
Rye—Dull at 70 a 72c
Barley—Firm at 73 a 78c.
Corn—Market heavy. Nothing doing in old. Small sales of new southern at 65 a 70c.
Oats—Dull; sales at 42 a 46c for state.
Pork—Firmer. Sales 200 bbls at $15 25 a 15 30 for mess, and $12 00 a 12 25 for prime.
Beef—No change.
Dressed Hogs—Selling at 6¼ a 6¾c
Lard—Dull at 9 a 9¾c
Butter—Steady at 11 a 15c for Ohio; 13 a 21c for state.
Cheese—Dull at 6 a 8c.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR WHO has made his fortune and retired from business will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease CONSUMPTION—FREE OF CHARGE; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with two stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the postage letter, in which he will return them his *advice prescription*, with directions for preparing the medicines, &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes *No Charge*. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of con-sumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, *Box 2531, P. O. New York.*

Moore's Rural New Yorker.

THE LEADING AND LARGEST CIRCULATED *Agricultural, Literary, and Family Newspaper.*

VOLUME IX. FOR 1858.

"EXCELSIOR" IS OUR GLORIOUS MOTTO, and "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT" its leading Objects. The RURAL NEW-YORKER continuously *excels in Merit* and has decided *progress* in both CIRCULATION AND USEFULNESS. For evidence that it is unquestionably *the Standard in its sphere*, please examine the paper—compare it in both contents and appearance, with any other extant—and you will coincide with its Patrons and the Press in pronouncing it, of its class.

The Best Weekly in America

As an Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper, combined, the RURAL has long been unequalled. It employs *the best talent*, and is illustrated with numerous *CORRECT and APPROPRIATE ENGRAVINGS* embracing in one a greater number of important, Useful and Timely Topics than *several* ordinary journals—including Rural Affairs, Science, Mechanic Arts, Education History, Biography, Moral Essays and Tales Poetry and Music, Reading for youth, News of the Day, Market Reports, &c.,—it is emphatically and economically

A PAPER FOR THE TIMES!

Every Family can afford the Rural, for such an eminently Instructive and Entertaining paper is not a luxury, but a necessity. Indeed all who desire a high-toned, Progressive and eminently Practical and Useful *FIRM and FIRESIDE JOURNAL*—one which ignores trash, humbug and deception, and seeks to enhance the *best Interests* and promote the *Home happiness* of its tens of thousands of readers, at various occupations, in both Town and Country—are invited to try the RURAL.

THE NINTH VOLUME FOR 1858.

Will be printed on clear New Type, and superior paper, *solely* by proper effort or expense so much desired to make the RURAL consistently worthy the immense circulation it is attaining among all classes and throughout the whole country. Next to your local paper the RURAL is indispensable.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER is published Weekly, each number containing Eight large Double Quarto Pages [Forty Columns] printed and illustrated in superior style. TERMS—Only $2 a year; Three copies for $5; Six for $10; Ten for $15—in advance.

OVER $3,000 IN PREMIUMS!

☞ Our List of Premiums for obtaining subscribers to the RURAL for 1858 is unequalled in both liberality and promptness—the best ever offered! It has *no banks*, but rewards every person who forms a club of six or more! The list is just issued, and will be sent free [with Specimens, Show-Bills, &c.], to all applicants. Now is the time to do good and benefit yourself by canvassing for the model RURAL and FAMILY WEEKLY

Address D. D. T. MOORE,
Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a TEACHER, to take charge of Colored School No. 3, in the Town of Sandwich. A female teacher preferred. Application to be made to the Board of Common School Trustees of the Town of Sandwich immediately.

Applications to state terms, &c.

By order of the Board.

Sandwich, 26th January, 1857.

SELLING OFF.

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO., during the month of February, and the remainder of the present month, will sell the whole of their remaining Stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of FANCY PLAIDS, in great variety, PLAIN and FANCY FRENCH MERINOS, COBOURGS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, &c., at a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent.

FOR CASH ONLY!

Ladies will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Amherstburg, 18th January, 1857.

COUNTY OF ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Court House Sandwich, on Thursday 21st January for the election of Officebearers for the ensuing year. Other business connected with the Society under the New Act will also be brought before the meeting. A large attendance is particularly requested.

ALEX. BARTLET,
Secretary.

Sandwich, 12th January, 1858.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED:

DETROIT, Mich, No. 70 Woodward avenue
CLEVELAND, O., corner Superior & Seneca streets.
BUFFALO, N. Y., corner Main and Seneca streets.
ALBANY, N. Y., 440 and 448 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill, 48 Clark street.

PRINCIPALS:

H. B. BRYANT. H. D. STRATTON.
J. H. GOLDSMITH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon K. S. Bingham E. B. Ward, Esq.
Hon. Z Chandler. Geo S. Frost, Esq.
Hon. Ira Mayhew R. N. Rice. Esq.
H. P. Baldwin, Esq. C A Trowbridge Esq
Moses W Field, Esq G V N Lothrop, Esq
C. H. Buhl, Esq. E. C. Walker, Esq.

The Faculty of this Institution is composed chiefly of practical business men, who have no superiors in their profession. M. E. BARRETT, Teacher of the "Spencerian system of Penmanship," has charge of the Writing Department.

A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and Chicago and vice versa.

Scholarship for full mercantile course, including Penmanship, time unlimited, - - - - - $ 40

Penmanship alone, 20 lessons, $5; 1 hr 10

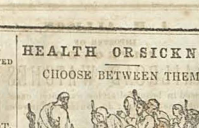
Room open from 8 to 12, A. M.; 1 to 5, P. M., and from 7 to 9½ P. M.

Pupils can enter at any time.

For further information please call at College Room or send for circular of 68 pages. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON,
Detroit, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland or Chicago

HEALTH OR SICKNES
CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, theliver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system,

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endosements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maid-n Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1m43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call.

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Soward, Esq.
Clement Tudor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

SECRETARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS OF MONTREAL.—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J. Fotheringham, Esq. E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRoche, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Thomson.—Office, 17,
JOHN MACRAE,
A gent for Windsor and vicinity

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, 23rd Oct, 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D.

Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

$32,50

PAYS for Board and Tuition in Common English, the Term of Fourteen weeks, commencing March 18, 1858, at the

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb brick buildings, beautifully located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs Superior facilities for Music, Painting and French. Students received at any time, and charged only for the residue of the term. Diplomas awarded to Ladies who graduate. Send for a Catalogue, with full particulars. Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal, Fort Edward.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscribers to J. A. Ford's Raffle of Pictures are hereby informed that the same will take place at the Billiard Saloon, in Windsor, on Saturday evening 26th Dec. at 7 o'clock. A few tickets yet remain unsold, but as the Raffle will surely come off those desirous of trying their luck had better be in time. Tickets $1 00.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, the 23rd January next—for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week each way between Chatham and Sandwich, on and from the 16th February next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback, or in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh. The computed distance between Chatham and Sandwich, is about 63 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than four miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do. To leave Chatham every Monday and Thursday—and Sandwich every Wednesday and Saturday, proceeding to Chatham and Sandwich respectively, direct—serving the Post Offices each way, at Buxton—Tilbury East—Comber—Edgeworth and Maidstone, at such hours as may be required.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded s—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chatham, Sandwich and Maidstone, and at the Office,

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 2nd Dec. 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the late LAWSON TOLLIVER, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned.

WILLIAM TOLLIVER.

Administrator of the late Lawson Tolliver
Sandwich, 12th December, 1857.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a first Class Certificate, requires a situation. Apply at this Office.

Sandwich, December 16th, 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.

Malden, 25th November, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS, DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,

DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BCOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUNKIN SHOES, (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SEEET IRON.
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINER'S SHOVELS.
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC, ETC, ETC.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now before the Public, for the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last 25 years upwards of **Four Millions** of persons have been benefited by the use of these Medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE *and freed from all impurities*—The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly affect.

PREPARED BY

W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, on the Plank Road, one mile from the Cross, about one month ago, a Grey Mare, and a Bay Mare, each about 4 or 5 years old. No marks.

The owner or owners are requested to claim property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold as the law directs.

ANDREW McCANN.

10th Con. Sandwich St.
December 28th, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th Inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges.

THOMAS JERMIN.

Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Agreements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those rom a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

THOMAS A. M[illigan]
DEALER IN
British, French and [American]
STAPLE & FANCY
GROCERI[ES]
Hardware and [Crockery]
WINES AND [LIQUORS]
Boots, Sh[oes]
COAL AND CORD [WOOD]
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA

GEORGE GOTT,
Agent for the Niagara District M[utual] Insurance Company, for the Township of Amherstburg, and the Townships of Colchester and Mersea.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb.

DR. A. DEGR[AND]
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
FRANC[E]
Has lately removed from [Windsor] where he has had a great deal [of practice] in Amherstburg, where he intends [to continue] in his profession.

CHARL[ES]
The Carriage and Waggon [Manufactory] of the subscriber is now in full [operation]
Carriage [Painting] spared to Beaume, [Windsor] able and accurate.
All work requiring [to be] got up in the vicinity of workmen.
Am[herstburg] second.

JOHN Law,
GENERAL [Importer and dealer in] PROVISIONS, the 4th [door]
Having [purchased the] business [of the] undersigned [would solicit a] share of the [public] patronage.
A large [and well assorted stock] constantly on [hand].
Farmer's [produce will be] purchased for [cash or in exchange].
The Subscriber also [intends] to announce, [that] he has lately commenced [business] as an EMIGRANT FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENT, and would respectfully [solicit a] share of the BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS, and the [manufacture] of leather, those persons who may [favor] him with their patronage may rest assured [that] every attention and [despatch] in obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.
Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.
FANCY GOODS &C.
Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE all of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is larger and better selected than at any other in the place. Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of Furniture, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 60 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46; with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid to,

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE,
Or, Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg,
27th July 1857.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The PRESBYTERIAN MANSE," pleasantly situated Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servant' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.

Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

Mirth and Wit

thrash it

"An old lady walked into the office of a proctor—of Probate—and asked: 'Are you recent policy? Probate? I am Judge of princes.—*Lucy*—all, that's it,' said the old lady. ather did detested, and h

THE LATE fidels, and I want to be their

Major Gene at Bishop weeagining to read becomes delight at the Chartersvaper, because he reads the consequence ngs which are familiar, and will Park, his father accordingly. A newspaper to Governme t worth a quarter's schooling to of the Middle

lectures of Cr DAY OF THE WORLD.—'I beg of where his ge dustand, sir,' said a philosophic late Sir "lon," that though I am using for a himself in am not least in want of it.' The loo; an stantly given.

propensityAVAGANCE OF THE MOST ABOMINA obtain a n.—A man who is blind in one eye, Waterloo he sandles to read the newspaper, ant in the rifle

his military trair as the girl said when her (afterwards Sir ne had beautiful hair.

Aliwal. Havelock ur handkerchief in your in England, Scot if you do.—you take a wi ing at length bosom.

Infantry ambs. ear the first Baby.—You may take your Havelock was ap shop once too often, until the plant general, and

the as of Napadee, Pata House is Untidy.—

to be close of the war neath the pillows upon the turned Lumsden a in the drawing mission to the court of A and concealed audience of the "Golden Foot," ages, or treaty of Yandaboo was signed he published the "History ntidy one. Campaign," and in that ELS.—There is a pictorial adjutant of the reg it's a pity if up, Havelock returned to Sensible girl, that subsequently visited C passed in the languages closely.)—My son, appointed adjutant of his fo school of William Benbrick. In 1838—To get the moted to a company, after hav twenty three years as a subaltern. was now collected for the inv for this Afghanistan, and Havelock accom six black on the staff of Sir Willoughby Co Sir, went through the first Afghan c how was present at the storming of t black and the occupation of Cabul, and turned to India with Sir Willoughby. The scholar Having obtained leave to visit self,

he prepared a "Memoir of Campaign," which was soon chimneypiece in London. He returned the whole house in charge of a detachment with the morning on the staff of Brushed the master and Persian interpreter bolling water on the Ghilzies having don't you put the fire out, Jack—and sure I can't Sure.' Why, you fool from the water upon it.' Sure it is hot water, Surr.'

A young lady returning late from the opera, as it was raining, ordered the coachman to drive close to the sidewalk, but was still unable to keep under the gutter. 'I can lift you over it,' said coachy. 'Oh no,' said the sweet Miss, 'I am too heavy.' 'Lor, Miss,' replied John, 'I am used to lifting barrels of sugar.'

A young physician, descanting upon the loveliness of a female perceated with, 'Wouldn't she make a magnificent subject—how I would like to dissect her!' That's what you might call professional enthusiasm.

A Buffalo broker being inquired of the other day in regard to the health of his sick child, answered in tears:—

'Very ill—wouldn't give two per cent, for his life!'

'You are from the country, are you not sir?' asked a city clerk of a Quaker who had just arrived. 'Yes' there is an essay on rearing of calves.' 'That,' said Ammadab as he turned to go, 'does had better present to thy mother.'

'At a dinner lately, this question was put to the guests—'Which is the stronger, lie or truth?' After a moment's consideration, Mr. Joseph Proctor answered—'Truth, for you may re-fy on it.'

"MONTREAL WITNESS,"

COMMERCIAL REVIEW, & FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published Twice a Week, for Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

VOL. XVIII.

THE *Montreal Witness* was commenced 12 years ago with a view to promote the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the people of Canada, and to oppose every form of error, injustice and vice. The *Witness* is divided into the following departments:—

COTEMPORARY PRESS AND NEWS.—This department gives the essence of the News contained in the British, Canadian and American papers.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT contains, in addition to original articles, the regular and occasional correspondence of the *Witness*, and will be found to keep up with the events and topics of the day.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is felt to be of especial importance in a paper having a large circulation among traders and farmers, whose interests are affected by every change of prices or prospects. To this department is brought the experience of a life of active commercial pursuits, and an intimate knowledge both of the internal and foreign trade of Canada, together with opportunities of obtaining commercial and financial information which cannot be surpassed.

There are also departments for Mothers and children, for young Men, and for Farmers.

THE MISCELLANY consists of Poetry and Miscellaneous instructive and religious articles.

THE REVIEW is filled with reviews of, and extracts from, new books and periodicals.

THE MESSENGER DEPARTMENT contains the most interesting Missionary intelligence and the most prized religious articles, with anecdotes, stories, and biographical sketches

We earnestly ask the support and patronage of the fathers and mothers of Canada for the *Witness*, convinced that it will much more than repay its cost in the services which it will render to them and theirs.

Besides a good local paper, which is indispensable in each family, obviously needs a general paper, to supply which want the *Witness* is offered.

Letters to be addressed, [post paid] to JOHN DOUGALL, *Witness Office*, Montreal

Montreal, December 1st, 1857.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the heat when rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influences

Skin Diseases & Glandular Swellings!

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY EBURTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., to die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world prove its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores & Tumours!

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns & scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises Burns, Scalds. Rheumatism Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and universally recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony!

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gunshot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be usep in the following cases.

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds,

* * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, & 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Dreyschock, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musicians Guide will be ready this month. On perusing a copy of some of the most important plates in the course of its delay, it is a large quarto of 55 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a descriptive index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of his work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and we will PAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

☞ You will probably get a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address without delay to

RUSSELL & RICARDSON,

Musical Publishers of Boston.

To EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisement (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

TAX RECEIPTS.

MUNICIPALITIES will be supplied with TAX RECEIPTS on the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges

BLANK BOOKS.

RULED Blank Books with *Headings*, for the publisher, got up in the very best styles, and at the most reasonable rates, at this office.

Orders received by post, with patterns and directions, will be promptly attended to.

SUBPŒNAS

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday week last, between James Lockhart's and Robert Anderson's in the Township of Malden, a new POCKET BOOK, containing twenty-two Dollars in Bills, and one dollar in specie, and two receipts for *Hay* from Thomas Salmoni.

Any person finding the same, will receive the above reward on returning it to WILLIAM MICKLE, Malden Township.

JAMES LOCKHART.

Malden Township, December 16th, 1857

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake *House*, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for more particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:—

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 25, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required;

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S

POTTERY,

WILLIAM HOPE.

COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer he is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on the business enable him to furnish one at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephram Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

"Draining Tile of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will cheerfully testify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his Ware.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most approved kind, got up in New York and Boston styles viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 19½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 28.
J. LONG'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at.

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable style.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.



THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE

Pottersville, Colchester, Octr 15th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,

DALHOUSIE STREET,

Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.

North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line for the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered first class and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Boston, and all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandise from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Edmonds, Buffalo, and consignees from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Jesse Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, (New Propeller,)	

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Albany, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an agreement with the Fire Proof TOWN BUILDING, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.

E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. H. CLARKE & Co., Pearl st. N. York.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LIN N LAKES.

Propeller Montgomery, E B WARD, Detroit,
" Ontonagon, { A. T. SPENCER & Co.
" Ogontz, { Chicago.
" J C. BANCROFT & Co, Det.
" Adriatic, { E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co. Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES MCDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, to whom they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to adjust the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and make purchases of Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her.

Thomas *H.* Brush is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. McDAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES CATTLE and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. Which every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given, to persons desirous of purchasing, by DUNAN DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July, 1857

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted exce' lent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fairs, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail, accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Sandwich, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland, Ohio.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.

in Shares of £10 each.

HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President . I. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., GeorgeMichie, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq., M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., James Beaty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, or Wellington Street, opposite Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J HN McCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

SUMMONS.

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3, on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of J. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. ATKINSON.

Atty for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighbouring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 200 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 14 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

Terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. McGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Gro ceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL

BILLIARD

SALOON,

Windsor, C.W., opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOUSE,

BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

THE COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment

J. R. COCHRANE,

Proprietor

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL.

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS *HALL*, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished and every accommodation to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Traveller will have his wants attended to in regard to good liquors, and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Stabling is ample for the accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of feed will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY

Belle River, Township of Rochester, } May 16th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

—on—

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls, 40 to 60 minutes from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" recently enlarged, can accomodate one Hundred or more, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail Road Depot, Post-office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and numerous interesting recommendations our Hotels afford, Avon grows more and more attractive as a fashionable and health-imparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,

Late of New-York, AGENT.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME.

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly of Sydner, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the most neat and most comfortable style, the Proprietor begs to inform the public that the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,

Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Meidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened the above "Hotel" and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal, which are selling, positively at Detroit prices.

P. S.—His Stables are large and convenient.

Maidstone Cross, September 1st, 1857.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H. WILKI

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1858.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY J. H. WILKINSON,

SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,

CANADA WEST.

Terms:

If paid in Advance, - - - 8s. 9d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 6d. "

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½ "

Advertisements over ten lines, 1d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c., EXECUTED

With Neatness and Despatch.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

LAW

and Division Court Blank Forms

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN. M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's House,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair d at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
(Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.

N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.

N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the Store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
H. P. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.,
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,
MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS,
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN MCCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TROWSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA
AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN MCCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyer, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY, } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS, } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.

WILLIAM DRIFFILD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen, so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles.
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

DR. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at Amherstburg Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French)
on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

OF THE

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SANDWICH, 25th January, A.D. 1858.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act 12th Victoria, Chap. 81. The Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the several Municipalities comprising the County of Essex, met at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of January, A.D. 1858.

The following gentlemen put in and filed their Certificates of having been Elected, and having taken the oath of qualification and office according to the Provisions of the 35th Section, as amended of 12 Victoria, Chap. 81.

Gordon Watts Leggatt, Esq., Amherstburgh,
Sylvester Mott, Esq., Anderdon,
John Brush, Esq., Colchester,
Solomon Wigle Esq., Gosfield,
Hugh McPharlin, Esq., Maidstone,
Michael Maloney, Esq., Malden,
Theodore Malott, Esq., Mersea,
William Flanagan, Esq., Rochester,
Joseph Mercer, Esq., Sandwich Town,
Laurent Reaume, Esq., Sandwich,
Jerome Demouchelle, Esq., Deputy-Reeve, Sandwich,
Peter Desjardins, Esq., Tilbury West,
W. B. Hirons, Esq., Windsor.

Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Hirons, that Joseph Mercer, Esq., be appointed Warden for the present year.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Mott, that Gordon W. Leggatt, Esq., be appointed Warden for the present year.

Moved in further amendment by Mr. Maloney, seconded by Mr. Leggatt, that William Flanagan, Esq., be elected Warden for the present year.

Upon the vote being taken upon the last amendment, the vote stood thus:—

YEAS,—Messrs. Brush, Mott, Leggatt, Maloney and Malott.—5.
NAYS.—Messrs. Wigle, Hirons, Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, McPharlin, Flanagan and Mercer, 8.
Lost.

On the vote being taken upon Mr. Brush's amendment, the yeas were, Messrs Brush, Mott, Leggatt, Maloney, Wigle, and Malott.—6.
NAYS.—Hirons, Reaume, Demouchelle, Flanagan, McPharlin, Desjardins, and Mercer, 7.
Lost.

The original motion was then put and carried.

YEAS,—Hirons, Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, Flanagan, McPharlin and Mercer.—8.
NAYS.—Brush, Leggatt, Malott, Wigle, Mott, and Maloney,—6.

Mr. Mercer having taken his seat as Warden, it was
Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the Council do adjourn to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Carried.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.
A quorum being present.
The County Clerk informed the Council that the Warden elect, had filed his oath of office.
The Warden then addressed the Council.
Moved by Mr. McPharlin, seconded by Mr. Desjardins, that D. A. McMullin, Esq., be elected County Clerk.
Upon the vote being taken, the YEAS were, Messrs. Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, Flanagan, McPharlin, and Hirons, 6.
NAYS.—Messrs. Brush, Leggatt, Maloney, Wigle, Mott, and Malott, 6.
There being an equal number of votes, the Warden voted with the yeas.
The motion was thereupon declared carried.
The Clerk then filed his oath of office.
Notices of motions were put in.
Moved by Mr. Malott, seconded by Mr. Leggatt, that the Council adjourn until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.
Carried.

D. A. McMULLIN, County Clerk. JOSEPH MERCER, Warden.

SECOND DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
26th January, A. D. 1858.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.
Present; Joseph Mercer, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Malott, Wigle, Leggatt, Maloney, Mott, Brush, Reaume, Demouchelle, Flangan, McPharlin, and Hirons.
The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.
The Treasurer handed in his Report which was referred to Committee on Finance.—[See Appendix A.]
Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Demouchelle, that the Warden, Mr. Brush, and Mr McPharlin, be a Committee to investigate into the responsibility of the County Treasurer's sureties, and also the solvency of Treasurer.
Moved in amendment by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Mott, that the following be a Committee to investigate the accounts, &c. of the Treasurer of the County, and to report thereon to this Council at the next session in July.
The vote being taken upon the amendment, and the names called, the vote stood thus.
YEAS.—Messrs. Malott, Wigle, Leggatt, Mott, Maloney, and Brush, 6.
NAYS.—Messrs. Reaume, Demouchelle, Flanagan, McPharlin, and Hirons, 5.
Amendment carried.
Moved by Mr. W. B. Hirons, seconded by Mr. Flanagan, that Dr. Dewson, and John O'Connor, Esq., be appointed Trustees for the Windsor County Grammar School.
Carried.
Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Malott, that the following gentlemen be appointed Local Superintendents of Schools.

Malden,	James Baker, Esq.,
Anderdon,	William Gatfield, Esq.,
Gosfield,	James King, Esq.,
Colchester,	Rev. Gore Elliot,
Sandwich,	Dr. Casgrain,
Rochester,	Francis Graham, Esq.,
West Tilbury,	Alexander Gregg, Esq.,
Maidstone,	James Devlin, Esq.,
Mersea,	Jonathan Wigfield, Esq.

Carried.
The Warden exercised his privilege of appointing an Auditor, by naming Paul John Salter, Esq., as one of the Auditors for the year 1858.
Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Malott, that Paul John Salter, and P. H. Morin, Esqrs. be appointed County Auditors for the current year.
Carried.
The Petition of John Allen and others, praying a grant of money to aid in opening out the old Malden Road, was read and referred to the committee upon Roads and Bridges.—[See Appendix B.]
Upon motion, the Petition of Thomas McLane, and others, praying that a sum of money be appropriated towards opening the Township Line between the Townships of Colchester and Gosfield, was referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.—[See Appendix C.]
Mr. Malott's notice of a By-Law to repeal By-Law No. 20, passed 4th December 1855, was, by permission of the Council, permitted to remain over until the afternoon.
Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Leggatt, that whereas it is deemed expedient to form a non-resident land fund, and with a view to forming a more correct basis, having for its object the opening of roads for settlement through the non-resident Lands lying within the several Municipalities in the county of Essex: That the County Treasurer make out a detailed statement of the non-resident Tax, showing the amount received in detail on each lot, or parcel of land, with each Municipality, and the amount paid to each for the year 1857, and also for a detailed statement of those lands sold by the Sheriff, and the amount received from him.
Carried.
Upon motion Mr. Reaume's, notice of a By-Law to confirm the appointment of Mr. Duncan A. McMullin, County Clerk, was permitted to be laid over until afternoon.
The Petition of the County Council of the County of Essex to the Assembly of the State of New-York, praying that Honorable Body to rescind that clause in the International Bridge Act, passed by that Honorable House which requires the construction of a Ship Canal around the Fort Erie Rapids, was read and adopted, and the Warden requested to sign and affix the Seal of the Council thereto.
Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the following gentlemen be named as a Finance Committee for the present year viz: Messrs. Theodore Malott, John Brush, & Mott, and the mover.
YEAS,—Messrs. Malott, Wigle, Maloney, Leggatt, Mott and Brush, 6.
NAYS,—Messrs. Reaume, Demouchelle, Flanagan, McPharlin and Hirons, 5.
Carried.
Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the following gentlemen be members of the following Committees respectively, namely:
ON EDUCATION.—Messrs. Flanagan, Demouchelle and Reaume.
Moved in amendment by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Malott, that the Warden, and Messrs. Hirons and Leggatt, be a Committee on Education.
Amendment carried.
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Messrs. Brush, McPharlin and Flanagan.
TO INSPECT GOAL.—Messrs. Maloney, Mott, and Hirons.
ON PAUPERS.—Messrs. Brush, Malott, and Leggatt.
Moved in amendment by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Reaume, that Messrs. Brush, McPharlin and Hirons, be a Committee on Printing.
Upon the vote being taken upon the amendment, it was carried.
Mr. Brush introduced a By-Law, to extend the time allowed collectors to return their collection rolls, which was read a first time.
Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Mott, that G. W. Leggatt and James Keville, Esqrs. be reappointed Grammar School Trustees, for the Town of Amhurstburg, for the year 1858.
Carried.
Moved by Mr. Hirons, seconded by Mr. Flanagan, that the Warden and Messrs. McPharlin and Leggatt, be a committee to revise the rules of this Council.
Carried.
Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. Hirons, that the Council adjourn until 3 o'clock, P. M.
Carried.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment,
A quorum being present.
Mr. Malott introduced a By-Law, to repeal By-Law number 20, entitled a By-Law, to enable the Municipal Council, of the County of Essex, to raise by way of loan, the sum of £3000, for opening Town Lines, and improving the County Roads within the County of Essex, and passed 4th December, A. D. 1855, which was read a first time. Second reading to-morrow.
Mr. Reaume introduced a By-Law, to confirm the appointment of Duncan A. McMullin Esq., as County Clerk, and which was read a first time.
Moved by Mr. Reaume, seconded by Mr. Demouchelle, that the By-Law just read, be read a second time to-morrow.
Carried.
Mr. Brush moved the second reading of a By-Law to appoint the time within which Collector's of 1857 are to return their Collection Rolls of 1857.
Whereupon the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Malott in the chair.
Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the said By-Law be read a second time.
Carried.
The By-Law was then read clause by clause, and adopted.
The Council resumed, and the By-Law was then read a third time.
Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Desjardins, that the resolution of this Council passed this morning relative to an investigation of the Treasurer's Accounts, and other matters relating hereto, be rescinded, and that the subject be at once renewed by this Council.
YEAS.—Messrs. Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, Flanagan, Hirons, McPharlin, and Wigle, 7.
NAYS.—Messrs. Malott, Maloney, Leggatt, Mott, and Brush, 5.
Carried.
Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Treasurer be instructed to furnish Bonds before this Council adjourn, according to the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the Treasurer's Bonds at the last July session.
Carried.
Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. McPharlin, that the Warden, and Messrs. Brush, and Wigle, with the mover and seconder, be a Committee to investigate the Treasurer's Accounts.
Moved in amendment by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Warden, and Messrs. Brush, Leggatt, and McPharlin, be a Committee to investigate the Treasurer's Accounts.
Notices of motions were put in.
Moved by Mr. Brush, seconded by Mr. Hirons, that the Council adjourn until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.
Moved in amendment, by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Council do not adjourn.
The amendment was put and lost.
The Council thereupon adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.
D. A. McMULLIN, County Clerk. JOSEPH MERCER, Warden.

THIRD DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SANDWICH, 27th January, 1858.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.
The Roll was called.
Present: Joseph Mercer, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Brush, Mott, Leggatt, Maloney, Wigle, Malott, Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, Flanagan, McPharlin, and Hirons.
Moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. McPharlin, that the Warden, and Messrs. Brush, and Wigle, with the mover and seconder, be a Committee to investigate the Treasurer's Accounts.
Moved in amendment by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the Warden and Messrs. Brush, Leggatt, and McPharlin, be a Committee to investigate the Treasurer's Accounts.
Moved in amendment, to the amendment, by Mr. Hirons, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that the Warden and Messrs. Brush and Leggatt, be a Committee to investigate the Treasurer's accounts, and to report thereon at the next meeting of this Council.
Moved in further amendment, to the amendment, by Mr. McPharlin, seconded by Mr. Reaume, that the Clerk do forthwith produce the Treasurer's Books to the Council, for consideration, and inquire into his solvency by examining the Records of Council, of this County, and the Registry Office thereof, and do adjourn for one hour, to enable the Clerk to do

Upon the vote being taken upon the last names
YEAS, were, Messrs. Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, McPharlin 5.
NAYS.—Messrs. Hirons, Malott, Wigle, Maloney, Leggatt, Brush, 7.
Lost.
Mr. Hiron's amendment was then put, and carried.
Mr. Wigle introduced a By-Law, to repeal By-Law No. 20, passed 4th December, 1855, entitled a By-Law, to assume the Road commonly known as the Town Line Road, being a continuation of the Town Line between Anderdon, to Sandwich Street," passed 29th January, A. D. 1857, which was read a first time.
Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Reaume, that the By-Law just read, be read a second time, this afternoon.
Carried.
The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Maloney in the chair.
Mr. Malott moved, seconded by Mr. Wigle, the second reading of a By-Law, to repeal By-Law No. 20, "entitled a By-Law, to authorize the Municipal Council, of the county of Essex, to raise by way of loan, the sum of £10,000, for opening Town Lines and improving the County Roads within the County of Essex," and passed on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1855, and passed on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1855,
Carried.
The By-Law was then read, clause by clause.
Moved by Mr. Reaume, seconded by Mr. McPharlin, that the Warden be requested to appoint a County Clerk, and for other purposes, and that the By-Law be read a second time.
Carried.
The By-Law was then read, clause by clause and adopted.
Upon the first clause being read, it was moved by Mr. Reaume, seconded by Mr. Brush, that the supply of Bread to be struck out, and that of James H. Wattly on hand.
Upon the vote being taken upon the amendment, the Farmer's Produce will sell
YEAS, were, Messrs. Brush, Leggatt, Wigle, Fraser for cash or in exchange
NAYS.—Messrs. Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, Hirons, Wigle and Mercer, 8.
Amendment Lost.
Subscriber also begs to announce that he has lately commenced the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employs the best workmen and uses the very best material, he trusts, from his long experience in the trade, that those persons who may favor him with their patronage may rest assured of getting a good article.
The vote being taken upon the above clause, JOHN STOKES.
The fourth and fifth clauses of the By-Law were adopted.
The Council resumed, and the corner of Murray and Richmond streets
Moved by Mr. Malott, seconded by WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.
repeal By-Law No. 20, and passed (successors to the late Peter Menzies.)
read a third time.
Carried.
DEALERS IN
The report of the special Committee, appointed to examine the GROCERIES, HARD-
Treasurer's accounts, to ascertain how the discretionary WARE,
the Receiver General's accounts and the County Treasurer's CLOTHS & SHOES,
the administration of justice for the year 1856, was read.
Committee on Finance. See Appendix D.
The Report of the Committee on Finance was read and adopted. Murray streets,
Appendix E.
Moved by Mr. Malott, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that Warrant and
furnished by this Council to the different municipalities of this
in accordance with the new Currency Act, which requires that all
accounts be kept in dollars and cents, and to be accounted for by
Municipalities to the County.
Carried.
Moved by Mr. Malott, seconded by Mr. Wigle, that printed instructions be furnished to each assessor in the county, with the Assessment Book, for the purpose of assisting him in the discharge of his duties.
Carried.
It was then moved and seconded that the Council adjourn until 3 o'clock P. M.
Carried.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.
A quorum being present.
The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Malott in the chair.
Moved by Mr. Wigle, seconded by Mr. Maloney, that the By-Law to repeal By-Law No. 20, passed 29th January, A. D. 1857, be read a second time,
Carried
The By-Law was then read clause by clause, and adopted.
The House having resumed,
Mr. Wigle moved, seconded by Mr. Reaume, that the By-Law be now read a third time,
Carried.
The Warden read the names of the sureties submitted by George Bullock, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Essex, and which were as follows.

George Bullock, in the sum of		£3000
Colonel Prince,	do	750
S. S. Macdonell,	do	750
J. H. Wilkinson,	do	750
John Clark,	do	750

Moved by Mr. Reaume, seconded by Mr. Flanagan, that the names of the sureties be not received at present, and that the Warden and Councillor Mott, be authorized to examine the Records of the Registry Office so as to ascertain whether the names shall be received as sureties or not.
Moved in amendment by Mr Leggatt, seconded by Mr Malott, that the names, with the addition of J. B. Laughton and James Finley, mentioned by the Warden as sureties for the Treasurer are sufficient, and that this Council accept them as sureties for the Treasurer.
Moved in amendment to the amendment by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Desjardins, that no offer of Sureties be accepted until the Committee first examine at the Registry Office, if there be any incumbarance upon the property of the persons submitted as sureties.
YEAS.—Messrs. Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, Flanagan, and McPharlin, 5.
NAYS.—Messrs. Hirons, Brush, Mott, Leggatt, Maloney, Wigle, and Malott, 7.
Lost.
The vote being taken upon Mr. Leggatt's amendment, the Yeas were: Messrs. Hirons, Brush, Mott, Leggatt, Maloney, Wigle, and Malott, 7.
NAYS.—Messrs. Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, Flanagan, and McPharlin, 5.
Carried.
Mr. Reaume gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a By-Law of Weights and Measures for the County of Essex, to appoint two Inspectors for the year 1858.
Moved by Mr. Leggatt, seconded by Mr. McPharlin, that the Council adjourn until to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Carried.
D. A. McMULLIN, County Clerk. JOSEPH MERCER, Warden.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER AUNT.—A correspondent of the *Puritan Recorder* gives the following reminiscence of a visit to the house of the Rev. Dr. Raffles: "After tea he took us into his study, and showed us his library of 15,000 autograph letters. We saw a letter of Calvin, Mary Queen of Scots, of Cromwell, letters of every sovereign of Europe from Henry VII. to Victoria, a sweet little note, dated "Windsor Castle, 1839," addressed "to my dear aunt on her birthday," wishing her many returns of this anniversary, and begging to "lay at her feet the accompanying bracelet and portrait of myself," concluding with a petition for the richest blessings, and "so prays your affectionate niece, VICTORIA R."

...bbardment of Mexico.

...u will remember that a telegraphic ...ulated in this city to the effect ...d had been bombarded by a ... which was subsequently ...n to a "bombardment" of ... by the enemies of Commun... ...ews was brought to New ...mship *Tennessee*. We ... New Orleans *Picayune* ... last, which announces on ...ival of the *Tennessee* from ... 21st ult., and adds, as ...news:

...is quiet in the city and state. ...ent national guards and garri... ...ain their antagonistic position in ... the revolutionary proceedings ..., but seem indisposed to take ...es of bloodshed there being ...

...r page of the same we find ...e following narrative of news ...ht by the same steamer.

...15th inst., the govern... ...orward to the vicinity ...rowas at once opened ...ed with a will. This ...d the alarm now be... ...oughout the city and the ... Two cannon shots were ...ressa up through the Calle ...alle Puente del Espiritu ...ower of the Professa, ...e directed up San ...was to be heard in ...itadel, the custom ...e in fact, pretty ...r. Balls were hissing ...very direction. The ...k, and forty-eight ...lost in the vicinity of ...—nineteen government ...ne pronunciados. The ...essful in taking the Hotel ...and other points contiguous ...dislodge the pronunciados ...after a hard fight from ...

...not renewed the next ..., till about 1 P. M. ...Extraordinary, in ...p and the custom ...tion extended to ...a Church and soon ...fleces were blazing ...Profesa and ...

...os is the ...o was re... ...from the ...Uists in ...return... ...turned ...other. Other ...ht-past ...direct... ...fter of ...not re... ...ins ...ts ...ain Fran...

...s were erected ...rl heavy cannon ...on Sunday morning, ...at any movement that ...y the pronunciados in the ...

...f different nations were waving ...ces of their representatives during ...g of Friday and Saturday.

...Extraordinary has jotted down a ...f incidents during the week, which ...arrange in the order of their date:

Tuesday our printing office was for a great part of the day closed, by order of the guard stationed in the *calle de la Independencia*. This order, coupled with the firing of shots against the windows, proved enough to leave our paper half-pica when on the eve of going to press.

Wednesday President Comonfort entered in person the different quarters of the city, occupied by the faithful troops of the Government. He was everywhere received with the warmest demonstrations of friendship and devotion. The troops remaining faithful are believed to be reliable.

Troops for the Government have arrived in the city from Toluca and Peuabla. The number of these troops we do not exactly know. Gov. Arteaga, of Queretaro, had arrived at and passed Arroyo-seco with the vanguard of troops from the interior. This numbers 25000 men.

It is reported that President Comonfort purposes asking the foreigners to form a legion for the protection of foreign property in the event of affairs becoming more desperate.

Thursday, Osollo entered the city with a small force. His arrival was announced by a general jubilee of the bells, he at once arranged himself under the banners of the pronunciados.

Same day the pronunciados closed all kinds of business in the Calle San Augustin. Among other noble feats of valor they broke up the printing office of our worthy contemporary, the *Heraldo*. The types were scattered, the form broken up, and books, manuscripts, &c., scattered and destroyed.

Perhaps the following, however, which is the winding up of the Extraordinary's "jotting down of incidents," throws some light upon the real character of this terrible battle and bombardment:—

On Friday morning, Mr. Torres, editor of the *Monitor*, was passing near the convent of San Augustin, he was fired upon three times. We are informed that he gallantly returned the fire with a Colt's revolver. No harm was done on either side.

An attempt was made on Friday to enter the house of a foreigner by a detachment of one of the commanding forces. The foreigner resisted, and successfully carried his point by threatening to fire on them if they did not desist.

The unbounded sight to our minds is the deplorable apathy that pervades the great bulk of the native Mexican inhabitants of this capital. During the heat of the firing on Friday the shops, cafes, the protected balconies, and the shady sides of the streets, were crowded with well dressed and gentlemanly looking men, who whiffed their cigarrets and dealt in such topics of conversation as were most interesting. But few manifested any great interest except what might be prompted by fear or curiosity. The number of genteel looking people who appeared to take any real interest in what was transpiring was really very small.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A Fight in the House !!

ASTONISHING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON !

When our last report from Washington closed, on Thursday night, the House had not adjourned, but was discussing the reference of the President's message to a committee, —the anti-Lecomptonists wishing to send it to a select committee, while the other side wished it to go to the committee on Territories. From later reports it seems it lasted all night, and Saturday morning adjourned over to this (Monday) morning, without coming to a vote.

About half-past one o'clock Saturday morning one of the most disgraceful scenes occurred, that has ever marred the reputation of an American Congress. The member from South Carolina—we will not say his honorable member—Mr. Keitt, made a bullying, cowardly, personal attack, upon Mr. Grow, of Penn., and an altercation ensued, which engaged a dozen or more members,—in short, it was a fist fight on the floor of our National Congress! The telegraph informs us of the nature of the provocation. If that information is correct, Mr Grow stood more than most men would from a loafer and a bully, before he knocks him down.

That the affair should engage other members, is quite natural; what part they acted, it depends on facts, whether they were justified.—We said it was a disgraceful row. Perhaps it was not so much so, as we would at first naturally think, especially on the defensive. That it was disgraceful in the fellow Keitt, to make such an attack, there can be no question. That it was disgraceful for Mr. Grow to defend his person against such a loferish attack, no one will pretend.

Keitt, doubtless, supposed he was debating with one of his plantation niggers, when he took Grow by the throat, but we are glad to find that the Southern bully members are beginning to find they have *free-men* to deal with, when they attempt coercion and force, and that blows can be given for blows. Let them once let it be understood that that is their game, and they can soon be made satisfied to quit, although it is not the interest or breeding of Northern members to become contaminated with such characters, as they prefer the association and good will of gentlemen, but will not allow even black guards and loafers to trample upon them.

As such attacks heretofore have too frequently come from Southern members, it casts a stain upon many from that section of our Union, who are truly gentlemen, and would not lower themselves to such base practices, among gentlemen. If Kiett is as clearly in the wrong as the telegraph reports him, we do not see how the House can suffer him to retain his seat. He most certainly should be promptly expelled—he is disgrace to all already.

It certainly is a glaring shame upon the State of South Carolina, to have her members so conspicuous as mere bullies—champions of the ring—only second editions of the Tom Hyers and Bill Sullivans—and poor editions at that, and without the manliness or courage. Keitt will be remembered as the faithful body guard of the gallant Brooks, of the same State, who performed the valiant feat of sneaking up behind Senator Sumner, while engaged in writing at his desk, and unmanly killing him by a beastly and cowardly attack with a cane—*par nobile fratum*—two fit representatives of *South Carolina*.

That our readers may have Keitt's portrait to look at as they read this, we subjoin it, as drawn by the correspondent of the *Evening Post* several weeks since:

Another man excites considerable curiosity among northern people here. It is the Hon Mr. Keitt of South Carolina. His great exploit, that of acting as the body guard to the deceased Brooks when he struck down Senator Sumner, would alone make him (Keitt) while he stays in Congress, a man of note there. It is not difficult to single him out. Once seen, he is never forgotten. He is probably one of the vainest men in the House; he keeps his seat but a few moments at a time, and his every look and gestures as any monkey in the London Zoological Gardens. Is there a pretty lady in the gallery? Be sure that Mr Keitt is looking at her, and pleasantly stroking his whiskers. Wait a few minutes, and if he knows it he will see him at her side. When taking his daily exercise on the floor, he has a gait peculiarly his own—like that of a spavined mare. He throws up his chain, brings a heavy scowl upon his face, and covers the open space in front of the Speaker's chair. This is the member who represents the fire-eaters in the House—the disunionist—*par excellence*.—When he speaks he generally acquits himself well If he would dispense with his grimaces, he would make a fine orator.

ECKEL DISCHARGED.—The case of John Eckel, accused of participation in the murder of Dr. Rudolph Cramer, lying in the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday, when Mr. Graham, counsel for Mr. Eckel, suggested that inasmuch as Mrs. Cunningham, who was accused of having been principal in the crime, had been acquitted by a jury of her countrymen, the prosecution should move a *nolle prosequi*. Mr. Eckel since the acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham, had been permitted to go at large on his own recognizances until the October term, but no action had been taken at that time through inadvertance. Mr. Sedgwick then moved it, and the Court discharged the accused. This is probably the last act in the drama which absorbed public attention so long, and the murderer, whoever he or she may be, will probably remain, except in the conjectures of individual minds, unexposed, as it will probably not be convicted. The discharge of Mr. Eckel, under a motion of *nolle prosequi* does not bar any future indictment for the same offence, as the case has really not been tried.

Arrival of the Arabia.

New York, Feb 8

The Arabia arrived last evening. The Persia arrived out at 3 p m, on Saturday 16th, and the Arago at Southampton p m, on the 21st ult.

INDIA—Telegraphic advices reached London on the 22nd, of the arrival of the Calcutta mail at Alexandria with dates to the 24th Dec, and from Bombay to 29th Dec. There is no further intelligence from Oude The Faruhabad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed after two engagements; their guns were all captured Communication by post between Bombay and Calcutta had been re-established. Exchange at Calcutta 212s, at Bombay 212s.

CHINA.—The island of Doran, opposite Canton, was occupied by the English and French forces without resistance. The French admiral had proclaimed the blockade of Canton river on the part of France. Lord Elgin's *ultimatum* had been sent in, and the Chinese allowed ten days to accept or reject it.

Exchange at Hong Kong 4s 11d; at Shanghae 4s 4½d a 4s 6d.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The festivities in honor of the approaching nuptials of the Princess Royal were the dominant topic in England

A great many distinguished visitors from the continent, including the King of Belgium, and numerous Prussian Princes, &c., were the guests at the British Court State balls and banquets, &c, followed each other in rapid succession

The Duke of Devonshire died suddenly on the 18th January, of Paralysis

The Court of Directors of the East India Company had drawn up a lengthy petition to Parliament against the transfer of the Government of India to the British Crown.

The dignity of a Baronet has been conferred upon the son of General Havelock, and his (the General's) widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honours which she would have enjoyed had her husband survived.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, FEBRUARY 11, 1858.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The last election has proved to any reasonable minded man the urgent necessity that exists for the adoption of a system of registration of voters, which will hereafter prevent the recurrence of the abominable system of fraud, of which we have so often occasion to make mention, in other counties as well as our own; and which are growing into such large proportions that all fair dealing in many municipalities has been wholly laid aside; and not a few contemptible hirelings of old political hacks, have exercised these unlawful and disreputable means to force into Parliament, men whom the intelligence and respectability of the country have discarded and cast from them as they would the very filth of the earth.

There is hardly a journal that we have taken up since the last general election, that professed at all to respectability, but has touched upon this very important subject, and recommenced the registrative system; and we hope the cry will resound from one end of the province to the other, until the matter shall have been taken up and brot to a proper termination: and this can only be accomplished by the united action of all honest and upright members, and more particularly by those against whom these foul and dastardly means have been used to effect their exclusion from Parliament.—The member for Essex, we hope, will use his utmost endeavors to bring about a system which will hereafter remove the power from the few hirelings which had well nigh, in the last contest, caused his defeat, although a large majority of the honest and enlightened voters of the County of Essex were in his favor.

The time has now come when it becomes the duty of all honest men, to uphold the greatest bulwark of the people's liberties, namely, the freedom of our elections. If the purity of the election is allowed to be interfered with, we may bid adieu to our long boasted freedom and liberal institutions. When the time comes, that members are elected to our Parliament through violence and brute force, and when the honest and respectable elector is driven from the polls by bands of low and ignorant ruffians, then it will be too late to speak of a remedy; the evil will then have grown to such magnitude that it will be impossible to remove it. It is now, after the first attempt to carry the elections by force and violence, as in the County of Essex, and also in other counties, that the remedy should be applied, and that with a power that will be fully felt; and no more effectual means can be adopted, in our opinion, to check the growing evil, than the adoption of a system of Registration of Voters, somewhat similar to that in use in the old country.

Popular institutions become a curse, instead of a blessing to a people, if they have not the power or the inclination to carry them out by the forces of reason; for so soon as brute force shall have taken the place which should be occupied by argument and common sense, we might just as well live under the rule of a despot, and far better, for no despotism is worse than that which is engendered by the fury of an unrestrained mob.

In writing upon this subject, the *Oswego Times* says:

"The first result of the late Canadian election is a general outcry in both the Provinces for a general Registry Law, as the only means of preventing illegal voting at the elections. The absolute necessity of such an enactment is equally felt on both sides of our lakes, and we hope the greatest complicity between us will be in the endeavor which of us will first obtain it."

A somewhat extraordinary case has been brought before our notice, in which a certain Majistrate has assumed the duties of Judge and Jury, in a manner that will surprise the ordinary plain thinking run of mortals, who inhabit this section of Her Majesty's Dominions. The facts of the case as far as we can learn, are these; two young men were brought before the aforesaid J. P. for stealing some half dozen bunches of corn, which by the way the culprit were caught in redhanded from whence they had first taken it, their conscience having smote them for having taken what did not belong to them, when he with a due regard, no doubt, for the Law of the Land, and a proper respect for the protection of his neighbour's property fined the aforesaid culprits each the sum of $10 and costs, and last but not least, sentenced them each to seven years transportation in foreign lands. Only yesterday, ye Juvenile sinners, what fate may await you, at any moment, if this terror to evil doers, should only have the opportunity of sitting in Judgment upon you. We would advise all who are addicted to pilfering and stealing, to mend their ways hereafter, lest they may be transported also.

If possible, we will report the case fully upon another occasion, and will send it to be reported in the Law Journals for the guidance of the Judges; it will be valuable as a precedent, if nothing else.

The Forgery Cases.

These cases have at length been disposed of, or rather the parties have been bound over to take their trials at the next assizes; the evidence upon which they were committed certainly did not tend to prove them guilty, but on the contrary, established the fact that they could not be in any way implicated in the alleged charge; and for a proof of our assertion, we have only to take the words of the *Mercury*, where they are forced to admit in last week's issue that "it was clearly established that forgery was committed *but by whom is not so clear*" Now when we find that the *Mercury* is so generous in its admission, we clearly are of opinion, that it may safely be taken for granted that nothing at all was proved, to lay the charge of forgery against them:

But the fact of the matter is, a certain amount of bluster must be got up, and capital had to be made out of something that Rankin might not die politically without a struggle.

If his purpose was as pure, as he would strive to lead the public to believe, why does he not have up certain officials in Maidstone, where it is certain that the rankest and most desperate frauds were committed, in order to swell the list of voters for Rankin where some two hundred names mysteriously got upon the poll book, between the close of the first day's polling and half past seven o'clock of the second day. These are things which, of course, the pure and honest Rankin knew nothing of. Oh! no. It was all right in Maidstone, for the rascality was in his favor; and his keen perception of *right* could detect no wrong, where he was personally benefited.

Rankin should be the last person to talk of frauds and forgery, when his whole election was conducted in fraud and dishonesty. He has no idea perhaps, that it is known to others beside himself, of the *four dollar* men, who voted so purely out of love for Rankin, and had no other motive whatever

These and a few other *trifling matters* will be brought to light at the proper time, and in a manner that will show up things in their true colors, when the public will have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

☞ The appointment of Mr Sidney Smith, of West Northumberland, as Post Master General, and the Hon. John Ross, as Receiver General, will again place the McDonald Ministry upon their legs. There can be little doubt at present, we are inclined to think, but that the ministry will be sustained. The opposition will no doubt strive, with energy, to displace them, but at present, without success; although before the session closes, subjects will be brought up which will severely try their strength.

A CANADIAN MORMON.—From the *Christian Guardian* we derive the subjoined most startling item of matrimonial indoctrination:—"By the Rev C Silvester, at the residence of the bride's mother, Dec 30th, Mr Robert Winfield, to Miss Catherine Ann Tribe, both of Pilkington." Brigham Young may now hide his diminished head, and that *quam primum*. He cannot hold a candle to Mr Robert of Pilkington. The Mormon polygamist can only boast of some dozen, or so of wives, whilst Mr Robert has led to the altar an entire tribe.—*Streetsville Review.*

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd February, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Honorable John Ross, to be a Member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable John Ross to be Receiver General of the Province of Canada, in the room of the Honorable Joseph C. Morrison resigned.

Sydney Smith, Esquire, to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Sydney Smith, to be Postmaster General of the Province of Canada, in the room of the Honorable Robert Spence, resigned.

The Buffalo *Express*, of January 30th, contains the following:—The Emigrant Agent at this point complains that large numbers of destitute emigrants are continually calling upon him for aid, and that he cannot relieve them. Will the charitable societies look to this? No emigrant should be allowed to die for want of the necessaries of life; besides, he can *vote* next fall—so cherish him!

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf

Sandwich, Feb. 5, 1858.

SIR,—Having heard an account of the death and inquest of the deceased WILLIAM RILEY, I think it my duty to inform you of the whole details, in order that the public may form a true and impartial account of the whole matter—of his death—and the cause of the Coroner's inquest nearly nine months after his burial.

When he was taken sick, I was not within some miles of him. On the morning of the 25th of May, he was brought to the back home at once of life (by marriage) which had been one of his home, so as to be convenient to medical aid. She had been there for several weeks, and returned home convalescent. While at the house of his brother-in-law Stephen Stevens, he was suddenly taken ill without any apparent cause, and went to bed and stayed some hours; got up, and came home some time in the evening. He was not in his house when he arrived, but came some time before ten: he took a hearty tea. A man named Israel Stewart, residing upon a farm he had recently bought, called upon him to see some sheep he had purchased had upon the farm. He got up, apparently well, lit his pipe, and went out with him. This was about seven o'clock in the evening. In about one hour, the former quarters he returned, complaining much of his throat. He got up, to go to bed up stairs, when his wife insisted he should remain in the room below stairs, where one of his children was sick. He said if he stayed below, the child would keep him awake. He went up stairs, and about eleven or twelve o'clock he came down again, much put to for want of breath. When his wife heard him, she immediately got up out of bed in the next room, where she was sleeping with the servant girl, and asked him what was the matter. He said, Not much; only he feared he was going to be bad, as he had been eight years before, with a sore throat, and that was the disease that for Dr. Chamberlain, who attended him. If he was going to be so bad, he would rather die. His wife wanted him to do something for it. He said it was no use for the medicine he would get do something for it. He insisted that his wife should go to bed, which she did about two o'clock in the morning, after covering him up. He then went upon his face, and remained in that position till morning, when his wife came in, asking the writer of these lines how William was. I said he had rested well; that he had not moved from the left him, except at intervals, by his deep breathing, which was the only disturbance, for he had not complained after she went to bed. She retired to finish her toilet. After she left the room, he turned himself in the bed, and said to the Doctor that he had not slept all night. The answer of the Doctor was, that he was foolish not to do something for himself, as at the same time what that was necessary—apply a blister, or some fomentation, to the neck. He said that the Doctor, who had attended him before, had done the very thing, and he thought that was what made him suffer so much, and he did want to doctor any more. Nothing more was said. He came to breakfast, but took only one mouthful of tea. I took notice of what I had done when my own throat was sore—apply some roasted potatoes to it, if she had a mind. Then I went to the village to see a gentleman, returned about an hour and a half-past. Dinner was announced. I asked him to come to dinner. He sat down to table, but eat nothing; got up, and went back into the room he was first shown to, and told him she would make him some toast, which she did, and took it into the the room to him; he did not eat it, but gave it to the dog. He complained of wishing to be alone, rather than have any company—even his wife, to whom he was much attached, and used to him. I never heard one evil word pass between them. In the afternoon his brother Stephen came to see him, and remonstrated with him about having something done for his throat. He came to town on Tuesday, he would have the doctor do something; he hated to doctor, and his spring's work all upon his hands, and having no family sick at the time, he might as well give up doing any thing, as he had money to raise, and was heavily indebted to the Doctor for borrowed money, besides his doctor's bill, which he would have to give security but his word, but if he lived till Saturday, he would give the Doctor a mortgage on the farm he had bought. The doctor for the first time asked to see his throat: he opened his mouth, and the doctor called his brother to look at his throat, saying at the same time, that he never beheld any sore throat like it, and that he would not have if it was a regular sore throat; his father had been told by Dr. Ainsworth to apply loaf sugar and saltpetre, or something in that manner, to the throat, which he told his brother, and once by himself. He said he would do it no more; about three he said he felt worse; his brother left about four. *He* wanted nothing, but to be left alone: none in the house, he sent his son to his father or brother's for some. The father of deceased came with the child, and brought the salts, which were given in the room asked for. Some cold water was fetched by the little boy, and the salts were mixed in a teacup. The doctor was called to the kitchen, as a man wanted him to go to see a sick person. When he came back into the room, he saw the deceased lay the teacup on the table; he then laid down upon the lounge upon his face. The salts seemed to sicken him, as is commonly the case; he threw them off immediately, and felt much relieved. Said he never felt so much relief in so short a time; that was about five in the evening; he remained so for an hour or more. Some gruel was directed to be made at his request; some time elapsed before it was ready. I was informed by a Mrs Wilson, and other women in the house at the time; when made, they were directed to cool it. When fetched in, the doctor tasted it, and told them it was too fat, and too coarse; he then asked for and strain it; and they took it into the kitchen and made some fresh. Before the coming of the second gruel, he rose and stood, himself with his back to the fire. Doctor sprung forward, and shouted for some one to get behind him; he would blow the horn for his people to come, which was quicker done than told. They came, and he died in about three quarters of an hour after, without any apparent distress, and he breathing easy. His wife never gave the gruel as mentioned. If any evil has play can be attributed, it must be in some other source than his wife administering anything to him. From the foregoing correct statement, the public can judge for themselves, as through all of his sickness—as the deceased stated to his brother—that he had never, at any time, taken any medicine from the doctor, nor inwardly cleared him from any participation in the death of the deceased William Riley. Neither can it be attributed to his wife in any way whatever.

Mr. Editor, as your columns are for the truth, I thought it a duty incumbent upon me to give you a correct account, which defies contradiction. I was present, and so ill, no time was lost. A second doctor was sent for in haste, with orders not to spare man or horse, so he would find a man who was well acquainted with all the ills of the family, and famed for his honest candid opinion, who had attended him upon his former sickness, Dr. Chamberlain, of Smith's Mills. When he came, Mr. Riply was dead

Dr. C. asked McGhie what was the matter. He told him in what way he complained, and also told Dr. C. that he would take no medicine from him, nor from the solicitations of his wife and his brother, who insisted upon him, but all was of no avail, and told him all the transaction from beginning to end. McGhie said he was not aware in the truth what was the matter with deceased. Then some of his friends suggested to have him opened, which was done with the consent of deceased's father and brother. When opened, the doctor was sent for by the standers what he supposed to be in truth the real cause of his death, dwelling some time upon diseases of the liver and kidneys, and connected reflux of the blood to and from, and it became diseased to such an extent, that death must occur.—After all had been over, funeral and all, the next day the father of deceased wanted to take the property from the widow and the orphans, and when he could not obtain it without censure, he left the matter alone for the space of eight or nine months. McGhie had made a large debt against the deceased, frustrated his designs against the widow for that length of time, when commenced the disgraceful tragedy spoken of in your columns, backed up by some principled doctors, who got no call in their profession, whilst McGhie was about; the Coroner and the Doctor in question has been calumniating them and their classic allusions long gone by, they give him no chance of defending himself. The Coroner first issued a warrant; then quashed it, afraid some light would be thrown upon the case in question; that the witness would go on at the direction of the Coroner, who showed all the malignity of his nature to sour the mind of the jurors; for he was afraid of McGhie's failing him, so he issued a subpœna, telling the jury and the bystanders, that McGhie showed guilt and run away. When McGhie was forthcoming, he called upon him as a witness, who requested to do so by all the respectable men of the jury; he said there was no necessity. When it was made known to the Doctor that the Coroner would have him implicated whether or no, McGhie left, stating at the time of his departure, that he would be forthcoming on the day of trial; but left his sub-stance, fearing his doings were, he quietly submitting himself to be taken, and is now in Sandwich Gaol, anxious to return to Brockville. Although kindly and generously treated by the principal of the Gaol. Please give this an insertion, that the public may get the truth. Most of the jury can attest to the accuracy of this epistle

BENJAMIN T. MCGHIE.

To the Editor of the Windsor Herald.

SANDWICH, JANUARY 27, 1857.

SIR,—Our little hamlet has been quite in a state of excitement for the last few days, giving it an unusually lively appearance, for here the Grand Council of the whole of the body the County Council have met together to discuss the affairs of the nation. Trials also are going on—persons are brought up for forgery, others are discharged from the Council. Alas, that easy propensities should stick so to a man. Rankin the showman still clings to his Punch and Judy box, and his puppets move accordingly. To give you an account of all these wonderful doings is, dear Editor, my object, and if I in aught exaggerate, pray set it down as not in malice. Let me begin with the Council, the members of which met on Monday and elected their Warden—Mr. Joseph Mercer. I beg his pardon, J. Mercer, Esq. Before his election, however, the Hon. Mr Allen (Mr. Theodore Maloit), in a manly and straightforward speech, begged "that politics should be excluded from the Council Chamber." He would have had deep regret on his way to town that the intention was to keep up the bitter feeling that had existed during the election, and that whatever a Masleod man proposed a Rankin man would oppose. He trusted, nevertheless, that such would not be the case, but now and then they work harmoniously and for the good of the County, at large if such a feeling existed?" Alas! all this falls unheeded on unwilling ears. The wire-puller is at work, and the puppets dare not disobey. Who are the members of the Council? Mr. Biron, Mr. Reaume, Mr. Demouchelle, Mr. Desjardins, Mr. Finigan, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Mercer—all Rankin men. Opposed to them are Mr. Maloit, Mr. Brush, Mr. Maloy, Mr. Leggatt and Mr. Wigle—the last named also a supporter of Mr. Rankin, but who, thank God! to the credit of the Council be it said, will not be made an automaton of. Thus we find seven arrayed against six; those seven bound together by the closest fetter which binds a man, and forgetting, cast out their party feelings, at the expense of honesty, justice, and every other feeling that ought to animate every straightforward man. The first motion made after the election of Warden was by Mr. Finigan, to the effect that Mr. Wilkinson should be dismissed from the Council for his boorish conduct—a motion it seemed to be for that illustrious Councilman to commit it to writing; however, I can attest that he can put pen to paper. No charge was brought against Mr. Wilkinson more could be. McFarlane, indeed, attempted it in a manner that neither himself nor any one else could understand, but it fell to the ground. This notorious motion was put, and I watched with breathless anxiety to hear the ayes and noes recorded. Bitterly was I disappointed, Mr. Editor, for I expected that some slight Brutus would feel a feeling of faint pity kindled in the breast of old Berkshire, and was not quite dead in the carcass of the jackall Warden. Hopeless hope! The ensting vote was given by the Warden himself. Mr. Wilkinson, a friend of many years' standing, to make room for whom? A man notorious—not for his honesty; a man of the first water—a man of bluff—for Mr. D. A. McMullin. Thank goodness he was not made treasurer. I must, however, do Mr. Brush the justice to say that he looked ashamed when he gave his vote. He said "he had no reason to give; indeed, was not obliged to give any, and should therefore not do so." The next move was to been an attempt to oust our worthy Treasurer, Mr Bullock. During the absence of Mr. Desjardin, who is one of the illiterate, perfectly unable to read or write, it was proposed that Messrs. Malony, Leggatt and Brush should be a committee to look into the Treasurer's books. That motion, passed in a manner that would disgrace a pothouse row. Many were the manœuvres, and, at last, we have the original motion with the addition of the Warden, perhaps a competent man, but one who, if he chooses to be honest (!)—Frightfully dismayed at this intelligence must Mr. Rankin have been, for after all machinations Mr. Bullock retains his lease of life for some years to come. You will see, doubtless, by whom the treasurer is to be supplanted. My dear sir, by no less a man than Mr. Moynahan, the late deputy sheriff, who so fearfully betrayed his trust, a man without principle, honor or truth; who took advantage of his position to abstract the poll books at the late election, and who has done and said everything to injure—nay, ruin the character of his late master and benefactor. Retribution, I trust, is in store for him.

One thing, however, Mr. Editor, we may congratulate ourselves on—we have an excellent committee on education—one that cannot fail to give satisfaction, composed of men of talent, energy and education—Messrs. Reaume, Demouchelle and McFarlane. I think they can read. Let me drop the subject here, and say with *Hamlet*—"Pah, how it smells!"

"Two!" Clerks have been brought up here to be tried (would you believe it?) for forgery!—men of stainless reputation—Messrs. Hawkins and Murray. The parties conduct in those cases, on the part of the presiding Magistrate (Mr. Salter), has been to unprejudiced minds perfectly revolting. Not a tittle of evidence can be elicited against these gentlemen, yet they are remanded from time to time, and obliged to find almost unheard of bail, viz. $4,000. The plea in one case was the absence of a witness—Mr. McKinney. Now I, for one, know that for some men was about town all day until just when the prosecutors pretended to want him. When, oh, when, Mr. Editor, will this County be purged of such a foul stain? When shall we be able to walk the streets, or lie in our beds in safety? Surely not as long as lynch-law stalks abroad unmolested and trials are a farce.

Vale. VIATOR.

To the Editor of the Herald.

As it appears, Mr. Editor, to be the unquestioned prerogative of yourself and the *Herald* really brilliant staff of correspondents, whose graceful classic effusions always grace its columns, and to which I think you have in a great measure indebted for the *enviable position* which your paper now occupies among Canadian Journalism, I say as it appears to be the witness would go on at the direction of the Coroner, who showed all the malignity of his nature to sour the mind of the jurors; for he was afraid of McGhie's failing him, so he issued a subpœna, telling the jury and the bystanders, that McGhie showed guilt and run away. When McGhie was forthcoming, he called upon him as a witness, who requested to do so by all the respectable men of the jury; he said there was no necessity. When it was made known to the Doctor that the Coroner would have him implicated whether or no, McGhie left, stating at the time of his departure, that he would be forthcoming on the day of trial; but left his sub-stance, fearing his doings were, he quietly submitting himself to be taken, and is now in Sandwich Gaol, anxious to return to Brockville. Although kindly and generously treated by the principal of the Gaol. Please give this an insertion, that the public may get the truth. Most of the jury can attest to the accuracy of this epistle

BENJAMIN T. MCGHIE.

To the Editor of the Windsor Herald.

SANDWICH, JANUARY 27, 1857.

SIR,—Our little hamlet has been quite in a state of excitement for the last few days, giving it an unusually lively appearance, for here the Grand Council of the whole of the body the County Council have met together to discuss the affairs of the nation. Trials also are going on—persons are brought up for forgery, others are discharged from the Council. Alas, that easy propensities should stick so to a man. Rankin the showman still clings to his Punch and Judy box, and his puppets move accordingly. To give you an account of all these wonderful doings is, dear Editor, my object, and if I in aught exaggerate, pray set it down as not in malice. Let me begin with the Council, the members of which met on Monday and elected their Warden—Mr. Joseph Mercer. I beg his pardon, J. Mercer, Esq. Before his election, however, the Hon. Mr Allen (Mr. Theodore Maloit), in a manly and straightforward speech, begged "that politics should be excluded from the Council Chamber." He would have had deep regret on his way to town that the intention was to keep up the bitter feeling that had existed during the election, and that whatever a Masleod man proposed a Rankin man would oppose. He trusted, nevertheless, that such would not be the case, but now and then they work harmoniously and for the good of the County, at large if such a feeling existed?" Alas! all this falls unheeded on unwilling ears. The wire-puller is at work, and the puppets dare not disobey. Who are the members of the Council? Mr. Biron, Mr. Reaume, Mr. Demouchelle, Mr. Desjardins, Mr. Finigan, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Mercer—all Rankin men. Opposed to them are Mr. Maloit, Mr. Brush, Mr. Maloy, Mr. Leggatt and Mr. Wigle—the last named also a supporter of Mr. Rankin, but who, thank God! to the credit of the Council be it said, will not be made an automaton of. Thus we find seven arrayed against six; those seven bound together by the closest fetter which binds a man, and forgetting, cast out their party feelings, at the expense of honesty, justice, and every other feeling that ought to animate every straightforward man. The first motion made after the election of Warden was by Mr. Finigan, to the effect that Mr. Wilkinson should be dismissed from the Council for his boorish conduct—a motion it seemed to be for that illustrious Councilman to commit it to writing; however, I can attest that he can put pen to paper. No charge was brought against Mr. Wilkinson more could be. McFarlane, indeed, attempted it in a manner that neither himself nor any one else could understand, but it fell to the ground. This notorious motion was put, and I watched with breathless anxiety to hear the ayes and noes recorded. Bitterly was I disappointed, Mr. Editor, for I expected that some slight Brutus would feel a feeling of faint pity kindled in the breast of old Berkshire, and was not quite dead in the carcass of the jackall Warden. Hopeless hope! The ensting vote was given by the Warden himself. Mr. Wilkinson, a friend of many years' standing, to make room for whom? A man notorious—not for his honesty; a man of the first water—a man of bluff—for Mr. D. A. McMullin. Thank goodness he was not made treasurer. I must, however, do Mr. Brush the justice to say that he looked ashamed when he gave his vote. He said "he had no reason to give; indeed, was not obliged to give any, and should therefore not do so." The next move was to been an attempt to oust our worthy Treasurer, Mr Bullock. During the absence of Mr. Desjardin, who is one of the illiterate, perfectly unable to read or write, it was proposed that Messrs. Malony, Leggatt and Brush should be a committee to look into the Treasurer's books. That motion, passed in a manner that would disgrace a pothouse row. Many were the manœuvres, and, at last, we have the original motion with the addition of the Warden, perhaps a competent man, but one who, if he chooses to be honest (!)—Frightfully dismayed at this intelligence must Mr. Rankin have been, for after all machinations Mr. Bullock retains his lease of life for some years to come. You will see, doubtless, by whom the treasurer is to be supplanted. My dear sir, by no less a man than Mr. Moynahan, the late deputy sheriff, who so fearfully betrayed his trust, a man without principle, honor or truth; who took advantage of his position to abstract the poll books at the late election, and who has done and said everything to injure—nay, ruin the character of his late master and benefactor. Retribution, I trust, is in store for him.

One thing, however, Mr. Editor, we may congratulate ourselves on—we have an excellent committee on education—one that cannot fail to give satisfaction, composed of

D. A. McMULLIN.

Sandwich, 1st Feby., A.D., 1858.

A CARD.—If the individual styling himself "Viator," and who in the Herald of last week thought proper to make a dastardly attack upon my personal character, will emerge from his shell of obscurity and accompany me to the proper tribunal that which he was *inaginationnes enough* to do over a fictitious one; and if he can show that he has the *scintilla* of a claim to be regarded in any other light than the authorship of such a production necessarily places him in, I will make an future unmitigated unprincipled blackguard. I beg to assure him that upon his doing so, he shall receive from me *all the consideration* he is entitled to.

D. A. McMULLIN.

Sandwich, Feb. 1, '58.

To the Editor of the Windsor Herald.

SIR—The contemptible creature who through the public Press assails the private character of an individual, such as "Viator," and who in the last issue of your paper attempts to assail and traduce mine, only deserves the silent contempt with which he is and has been treated, for years past among the community where he resides.

Knowing his insignificant and miserable position, and knowing him to be the coward and assassin in the dark, endeavors to injure one to whom he is indebted for many, many favors — one, indeed, who has upon many occasions furnished him with the necessaries wherewith to eke out his poor miserable existence.

I shall be glad at all times, when my conduct in public life is deserving of censure, to reply to any person who thinks proper, through the press, to chide me for it; providing always that such person writes over his own signature, and has some slight regard for truth, honesty and common decency, which, most assuredly, "Viator" has not.

Yours, &c.,

D. MOYNAHAN,

Sandwich, 3rd Feb. '58.

THE DEAD OF FOUR CITIES.—The annual report of mortality in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Chicago, for 1857, shows that the general health has been better than in 1856, in all the cities except New York and Chicago, where there is an increase in the number of interments. The aggregate mortality in the five cities in 1856 and 1857 was as follows:

	1856.	1857.	
Philadelphia,	12,090	10,950	Decrease, 1,140
New York,	21,496	23,370	Increase, 1,874
Baltimore,	5 677	5,524	Decrease 153
Boston,	4,170	4,005	Decrease, 165
Chicago,	1,895	2,169	Increase, 274
Total,	45,328	48,018	Increase, 690

The Montreal *Transcript* says:—By the English papers we learn that a company has been started in Hull, (Eng.) to promote organized emigration, to found a village in Canada, and enable the shareholders to obtain a grant of land of 100 acres, similar to those offered by the Government to actual settlers." The shares are advertised at £1 each. This will be doubtless a very successful scheme.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The *Herald's* correspondent says:—"It is reported to me, on good authority, that Mr. Buchanan contemplates withdrawing the troops from Utah. Mr. Bernheisnel, the Mormon delegate, has submitted propositions to the administration, indicating the willingness of the Mormons to vacate Utah, and colonise on some of the islands of the sea, outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, provided the government will purchase, at a fair valuation, the Salt Lake City improvements. Mr. Bernheisnel asks that commissioners be sent out to arrange terms and details. The administration confidently expect that Kansas will be admitted as a state, with the Lecompton constitution, and that there will be less opposition from northern and western democratic members than is generally supposed."

The London *Gazette* of the 8th January, contains the appointment of Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. A. V. Kirkland, to be Lieut. Colonel of the 5th Foot, having raised a battalion of 1,000 rank and file. Colonel Kirkland served with the Guards in Canada. The same *Gazette* notifies the promotion, by purchase, of Ensign Alexander James Badgley, formerly of Toronto, to be Lieutenant in the 1st Royal Regiment, now serving in India.

RUMOURS.—The art of spreading rumours is compared to the art of pin making. There is usually some truth, which is the wire: so this passes hand to hand, one gives it a polish, another a point—another makes and put on a head, another pushes it into circulation—others make and put on a head—and at last the pin (or the rumour) is completed.

Birth,

At Sandwich, on the 10th Inst., the wife of W. Johnson, Esq., of a son.

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1858

FLOUR, best warranted, - - -	$4 25
" 2nd quality, - - - -	4 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 100lbs, - -	3 00
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - -	00 00 to 1 50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " - - - -	8 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, " - - -	$0 80 to 0 90
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 50
OATS, " " " - - -	0 25
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs - $0 90 to 1 00	
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - - - -	$0 75
HAY, per ton, - - - - - - -	9 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - - - -	0 34
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - - -	4 75
BEEF, " " - - - -	$4 00 to 6 00
BUTTER, per lb., - - - - -	0 18

Spring Circuit, 1858.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several counties of that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, after the present term, will be held as follows:—

Eastern Circuit.

The Hon. Mr. Justice BURNS.

Cornwall,	Tuesday, 6th April
Brockville,	Wednesday, 14th April
Perth,	Thursday, 22nd April
Ottawa,	Thursday, 29th April
L'Orignal,	Monday, 10th May

The Midland Circuit.

The Hon. Chief Justice DRAPER.

Belleville,	Monday, 8th March
Kingston,	Wednesday 24th March
Picton,	Wednesday, 7th April
Cobourg,	Tuesday, 13th April
Peterborough,	Tuesday, 27th April
Whitby,	Monday, 4th May

Home District.

The Hon. Mr. Justice MCLEAN.

Niagara,	Tuesday, 16th March
Merrittsville,	Tuesday, 23rd March
Hamilton,	Tuesday, 30th March
Milton,	Tuesday, 20th April
Barrie,	Tuesday, 27th April
Owen Sound,	Tuesday, 4th May

Oxford Circuit.

The Hon. Mr. Justice HAGARTY.

Brantford,	Monday, 8th March
Woodstock,	Wednesday, 17th March
Guelph,	Friday, 26th March
Berlin,	Monday, 6th April
Stratford,	Monday, 12th April
Cayuga,	Tuesday, 20th April
Simcoe,	Tuesday, 27th April

Western Circuit.

The Hon. Sir JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Bart, Chief Justice.

London,	Tuesday, 16th March
St. Thomas,	Tuesday, 6th April
Chatham,	Tuesday, 13th April
Sandwich,	Friday, 23rd April
Sarnia,	Tuesday, 4th May
Goderich,	Tuesday, 11th May

Home Sittings.

The Hon. Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

Toronto,	Monday, 12th April

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR WHO has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—CONSUMPTION—FREE OF CHARGE; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with two stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his *advice prescription*, with directions for preparing the medicines, &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes *No Charge*. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, Box 3531, P. O. New York

Moore's Rural New Yorker.

THE LEADING AND LARGEST CIRCULATED *Agricultural, Literary, and Family Newspaper.*

VOLUME IX. FOR 1858.

"EXCELSIOR" ITS GLORIOUS MOTTO, and "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT" its laudable Objects, the RURAL NEW-YORKER continuously *excels in Merit* and reports decided *progress* in both CIRCULATION AND USEFULNESS. For evidence that it is unquestionably *the Standard in its sphere*, please examine the paper—compare it in both contents and appearance, with any other extant—and you will coincide with its Patrons and the Press in pronouncing it, of its class,

The Best Weekly in America

As an Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper, combined, the RURAL has long been unequalled. It employs *the best talent*, and is illustrated with numerous *COSTLY and APPROPRIATE ENGRAVINGS* embracing in one a greater number of important, Useful and Timely Topics than *several* ordinary journals—including Rural Affairs, Science, Mechanic Arts, Education, History, Biography, Moral Essays and Tales, Poetry and Music, Reading for you Folks, News of the Day, Market Reports, &c.,—it is emphatically and economically

A PAPER FOR THE TIMES!

Every Family can afford the Rural, for such an eminently Instructive and Entertaining paper is not a luxury, but a necessity. Indeed all who desire a high-toned, Progressive and eminently Practical and Useful *FARM and FIRESIDE JOURNAL*—one which ignores trash, humbug and deception, and seeks to enhance the *best Interests* and promote the *Home happiness* of its tens of thousands of readers, in various occupations, in both Town and Country—are invited to try the RURAL.

THE NINTH VOLUME FOR 1858.

Will be printed on *clear New Type* and superior paper. While no proper effort or expense will be spared to make the RURAL continuously worthy the immense circulation it is attaining among all classes and throughout the whole country. Next to your local paper the RURAL is indispensable.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is published Weekly, each number containing Eight large Double Quarto Pages (Forty Columns) printed and illustrated in superior style.

TERMS—Only $2 a year; Three copies for $5; Six for $10; Ten for $15—in advance.

OVER $3,000 IN PREMIUMS!

☞ Our List of Premiums for obtaining subscribers to the RURAL for 1858 is unequalled in both liberality and fairness—the best ever offered! It has *no banks*, but rewards every person who forms a club of six or more! The list is just issued, and will be sent free (with Specimens, Show-Bills, &c.), to all applicants. Now is the time to do good and benefit yourself by canvassing for the model RURAL and FAMILY WEEKLY

Address D. D. T. MOORE.
Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a TEACHER, to take charge of Colored School No. 3, in the Town of Sandwich. A female teacher preferred. Application to be made to the Board of Common School trustees of the Town of Sandwich immediately.

Applications to state terms, &c.

By order of the Board.

Sandwich, 26th January, 1857.

SELLING OFF.

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO., during the month of February, and the remainder of the present month, will sell the whole of their remaining Stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of FANCY PLAIDS, in great variety, PLAIN and FANCY FRENCH MERINOS, COBOURGS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, &c., at a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent,

FOR CASH ONLY!

Ladies will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

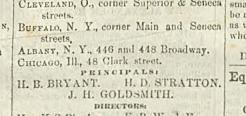
Amherstburg, 18th January, 1857.

COUNTY OF ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Court House Sandwich, on Thursday 21st January for the election of Officebearers for the ensuing year. Other business connected with the Society under the New Act will also be brought before the meeting. A large attendance is particularly requested.

ALEX. BARTLET,
Secretary.

Sandwich, 12th January, 1858.



LOCATED:

DETROIT, Mich, No. 70 Woodward avenue
CLEVELAND, O., corner Superior & Seneca streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y., corner Main and Seneca streets,
ALBANY, N. Y., 446 and 448 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill., 48 Clark street.

PRINCIPALS:

H. B. BRYANT. H. D. STRATTON.
J. H. GOLDSMITH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon K S Bingham E. B. Ward, Esq.
Hon. Z Chandler, Hon S. Frost, Esq.
Hon. Ira Mayhew R. N. Rice, Esq.
H. P. Baldwin, Esq. C A Trowbridge Esq
Moses W Field, Esq G V N Lothrop, Esq
C. H. Buhl, Esq. E. C. Walker, Esq.

The Faculty of this Institution is composed entirely of practical business men, who have no superiors in their profession. As E. BARRETT, Teacher of the "Spencerian system of Penmanship," has charge of the Writing Department.

A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and Chicago and vice versa.

Scholarship for full mercantile course, including Penmanship, time unlimited. - - - $40

Penmanship alone, 20 lessons, $5, 1 yr. 10

Room open from 8 to 12, A. M.; 1½ to 5, P. M., and from 7 to 9½ P. M.

Pupils can enter at any time.

For further information please call at College Room, or send for circular of 68 pages. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON,
Detroit, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland or Chicago.

v246

HEALTH OR SICKNESS

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endosements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma
Bowel Complaints
Coughs,
Colds,
Chest Diseases,
Costiveness,
Dyspepsia,
Diarrhœa
Dropsy,
Debility,
Fever and Ague,
Female Complaints,
Worms of all kinds,
Headaches,
Indigestion
Influenza,
Inflammation,
Inward Weakness
Liver Complaints,
Lowness of Spirits
Piles.
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Venereal Affections,
Worms of all kinds,

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, 244 Strand, London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vinge, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. F. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Wolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Pothier ngham, Esq E. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocbe, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT B.N.A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tibbitts.

JOHN MACRAE,
A gent for Windsor and vicinity

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DeGrand and Robidon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES ROBIDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned

A. DEGRAND, M. D,

Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

$32.50 PAYS for Board and Tuition in Common English, the Term of Fourteen weeks, commencing March 18, 1858, at the

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb brick buildings, beautifully located on the Saratoga Springs Railroad. Superior facilities for Music, Painting and French. Students received at any time, and charged only for the residue of the term. Diplomas awarded to Ladies who graduate. Send for a Catalogue, with full particulars. Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal, Fort Edward.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscribers to J. A. Ford's Raffle of Pictures are hereby informed that the same will take place at the Billiard Saloon, in Windsor, on Saturday evening 26th Dec. at 7 o'clock. A few tickets yet remain unsold, but as the Raffle will surely come off those desirous of trying their luck had better be in time. Tickets $1 00.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, the 23rd January next—for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way between Chatham and Sandwich, on and from the 16th February next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback, or in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh. The computed distance between Chatham and Sandwich, is about 63 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than four miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do. To leave Chatham every Monday and Thursday —and Sandwich every Wednesday and Saturday, proceeding to Chatham and Sandwich respectively, direct—serving the Post Offices each way, at Bouisseau—Pilsbury East—Comber—Edgeworth and Maidstone, at such hours as may be required.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded—tendering also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chatham, Sandwich and Maidstone, and at this Office.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
London, 2nd Dec. 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the late LAWSON TOLLIVER, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned.

WILLIAM TOLLIVER.

Administrator of the late Lawson Tolliver

Sandwich, 12th December, 1857.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a first Class Certificate, requires a situation.

Apply at this Office.

Sandwich, December 16th, 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.

Malden, 25th November, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES
PIECES EXCELLENT FLANNETTS,
DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED WHITE, BLUE PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS
DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP and FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BCOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUNKIN SHOES, (New Style)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS.

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT, HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING, CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SHEET IRON,
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—
MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPES—all Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE, OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDSOF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

MOFFAT'S LIFE P AND PHŒNIX P

THE BEST FAM now before the Pu Scrofula, Ulcers, Sct tions of the Skin, Fev, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, a all diseases soon yield to th perties.

It has been computed tha last 25 years upwards of For of persons have been benefited of these Medicines; a fact which umes in favor of their curative pro, a single trial will place them beyon reach of competition in the estimat every patient. By their use the BLO IS RESTORED TO A HEALTH STATE *and freed from all impurities* The system is not reduced during th operation, but invigorated, and they requ no restraint from business or pleasure.

The effected have in these medicine remedy that will do for them all that me cine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY

W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

STRAYED.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, on the Plank Road, one mile from the Cross, about one month ago, a Grey Mare, and a Bay Mare, each about 4 or 5 years old. No marks.

The owner or owners are requested to claim property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold as the law directs.

ANDREW McCANN.

10th Con. Sandwich St.
December 28th, 1857.

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on the 4th Inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, sloop rigged, without sails, about four tons burthen, painted blue, which the owner can have by paying charges

THOMAS JERMIN.

Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him on commission, will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN A. B. LA LIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor

Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommo ate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those rom a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

The Carriage
the subscriber is no
requisite, for the ma
Carriages, Sleighs &
spared to render wo
able and serviceable
All work requiring
got up in the ver
of workmen.

And

JOHN
GENERAL DEALER
PROVISIONS, HARDWA
Having establish
business is deter
undersold in ar
the trade by s
—TEAS, SU
FLOUR and s
for family use o
kept in store and s
sonable terms.

A large supply of S constantly on hand.

Farmer's Produce will a
purchaser for cash or in exch

The Subscriber also begs to anno
he has lately commenced the BOOT
SHOE BUSINESS, and as he employ
rate workmen and uses the very best
of leather, those persons who may fave
with their patronage may rest assure
obtaining a good article.

JOHN STOKES.

Corner of Murray and Richmond streets

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO.

(Successors to the late Peter Menzies.)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY GOODS &c.

Corner of Dalhousie and Murray streets, Amherstburg, C. W.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

J. W. BORROWMAN has at his shop and will hereafter continue to keep a large and varied supply of STOVES, STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE of the very best manufacture, and customers will find it to their advantage to purchase from him before going elsewhere as his stock is large and better selected than of any other in the place.

Country Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg; with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.

Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Colchester, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 80 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46, with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid to

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
on Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, 27th July 1857.

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as "The PRESBYTERIAN MANSE," pleasantly situated on Dark Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen, and Servant' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sep., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an Encumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be deducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise is indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN,
Colchester

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.

Pointe Coupe, Nov. 7th, 1857.

mbardment of Mexico.

will remember that a telegraphic
nounced in this city to the effect
y had been bombarded by a
, which was subsequently
to a "tremendous bombardment" of the
y the enemies of Commonwealth
news was brought to New
ship *Tennessee*. We
to New Orleans *Picayune*
of last, which announces on
val of the *Tennessee* from
21st ult., and adds, as
news:

is quiet in the city and state.
ent national guards and garri-
their antagonistic position in
the revolutionary proceedings
but soon indulged to take
es of bloodshed there being

r page of the same we find
following narrative of news
ht by the same steamer.

15th inst., the governor
orward to the vicinity
ire was at once opened
ed with a will. This
d the alarm now be-
oughout the city and the
Two cannon shots were
ress up through the Calle
alle Puente del Espiritu
ower of the Profesan's
o directed
was to be
ed behind
ndle thought,
ou besought
Walk with you,
ded the dew,
e you'd be in,
ll under her chin!
Thought.

and other, envious veil,
disdainful sight,
modestly to steal
te of Night!

obstrusive wrongs
keen
only longs
ta
and Obey.

ow'ry woman thinks
dge, not a task
take my heart
this is all I ask.

s, if thou will live
Truth and purity:
Ve seen thy worthiness,
earnest chosen but honor thee.

boy! when I have fully learned,
Each want and wish to mortersand,
I'll learn the wisdom to obey:
If thou hast wisdom to command.

So if I fail to live with thee
In duty, love, and lowliness,
'Tis Nature's fault, not mine, or both;
The greater must control the less.

Miscellany.

"A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to man. Kites rise against, and not with the wind. Even a dead calm is better than horse. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let me not want but plenty therefore, because of opposition: opposition is what we want, and must have, to be good for my thing. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self reliance. He that can not abide the storm without flinching or quarreling strips himself to the sunshine, and lies down by the way side to be overlooked and forgotten. He who but braces himself to the struggle when the winds blow, gives up when they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness that follows."

A new illustrated paper is about to be started in London, on the plan of the *Illustrated London News*. A large capital is guaranteed for the new paper, which will bear the title of the *Illustrated News of London*. Some prominent literary Newyorkers are to contribute.

COLLARS.—Ladies with expansive hoops who will ride in omnibuses, should be particularly careful in getting out and in. Riding up in the Black Rock bus yesterday morning, we saw an interesting young lady, after making strenuous efforts to effect an egress under a passage, and finally coming with two yards or less brass hooping trailing after her. The gentleman on board, we are happy to say for our sex, by their silence showed their deep sympathy for the unfortunate, but the ladies not one of whom probably could restrain a less expansive feeling, expressed their clearly by audible snickers and winks. We never felt more disposed in our life to rejoice at the disposition of the nature of our sex, than we did on this occasion

'THAT WILL DO.'—"That will do' makes your sloven and your slatterns. A man who adopts this motto with regard to address does not mind being seen with a dirty shirt, and a beard of two days growth; while the same fatal device allows a woman to go about the house with curl papers and slip shod. 'That will do,' to the household matters, is equally bad, and more annoying to friends than when applying to dress. You may expect ill cooked dinners in any house where the maxim is kept this maxim, to say nothing of the shabby carpets, want of paint, dirty muslins curtains, &c. 'That will do' has sunke many a ship, caused the downfall of scaffolding holding hundreds of human beings, occasions at least half the fires that take place, and is the cause of most rotary disasters."

SAD MISTAKE.—Major Beale, the chivalrous Vermonter, has just returned from his European tour, but his fellow townsmen are astonished and horrified at his altered appearance. While in Paris he challenged a French Colonel, and the weapons being swords, at the first stroke the Major's nose was severed close to his face. Hastily picking up and replacing the organ, he tied his handkerchief over it. After leaving on the bandage for eleven days, he removed it when to his consternation he found that he had joined it wrong side up, and it was now healed. Although it looks ugly, he finds it very convenient for taking snuff.—*Augustus Constitutionalist.*

SERITY IN THE WEST.—Found pasted on his son:

A Penny.—Yes, New York in the ASTONISHING year of our Lord, 1857, has not a penny, and has lately

When our last hundred and fifty thousand
closed, on Thursd expect you to do as well
not adjourned, by with honesty and industry,
ference of the Pr why you should not, in a
mittee, —the anti- few thousand dollars.
sed it to a select
ing man says the Living-
side wished it to ge, entered a fancy store in
Territories, and would just like to have some
lasted all night, the lady proprietor was
journed over to of pertinency. She inquir-
without coming, put in his drawers. After an
About half the article he told the young
morning one c did not wear drawers, and
occurred, they know if it wouldn't do to wear
of an American pantaloon's.
from South
honorable
lying, Good Reasons.—Cattle relates of
Grow Henderson, a famous student of an
with neighboring college, proud of his logical ac-
in argument, was solicitous of a private dis-
putation with him, and they were introduced
by mutual friends. They conversed for
some time with equal candor and moderation; but at length Henderson's antagonist perceiving his confutation inevitable, in the height of passion threw a full glass of wine in the face of John, who without altering his features then coolly replied, 'This sir is the digression; now for the argument.

"MONTREAL WITNESS,"

COMMERCIAL REVIEW, & FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published Twice a Week, for Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

VOL. XIII.

THE *Montreal Witness* was commenced 12 years ago with a view to promote the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the people of Canada, and to oppose every form of error, injustice and vice. The *Witness* is now divided into the following departments:—

CONTEMPORARY PRESS AND NEWS.—This department gives the essence of the News contained in the British, Canadian and American papers.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT contains, in addition to original articles, the regular and occasional correspondence of the *Witness*, and will be found to keep up with the events and topics of the day.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is felt to be of especial importance in a paper having a large circulation among traders and farmers, whose interests are affected by every change of prices or prospects. To this department is brought the experience of a life of active commercial pursuits, and an intimate knowledge both of the internal and foreign trade of Canada, together with opportunities of obtaining commercial and financial information which cannot be surpassed.

There are also departments for Mothers and children, for young Men, and for Farmers.

THE MISCELLANY consists of Poetry and Miscellaneous instructive and religious articles.

THE REVIEW is filled with reviews of, and extracts from, new books and periodicals.

THE MESSENGER DEPARTMENT contains the most interesting Missionary intelligence and the most pointed religious articles, with anecdotes, stories, and biographical sketches

We earnestly ask the support and patronage of the fathers and mothers of Canada for the *Witness*, convinced that it will much more than repay its cost in the services which it will render to them and theirs.

Besides a good local paper, which is indispensable, our family obviously needs a general paper, to supply which want the *Witness* is offered.

Letters to be addressed, (post paid) to JOHN DOUGALL, *Witness Office*, Montreal Montreal, December 1st, 1857.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICARDSON have in
hand
THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Thalberg, Osborne, Mack, Jewell, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musician's Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 96 pages, containing the most interesting and popular pieces, and an index to the ideas of over 600 different composers of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and readers.

In order to secure a rapid introduction of his work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to persons interested in music, and we will PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

N. B.—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

Any person sending their address to us, (post paid) will be carefully got a copy FREE of all EXPENSES, by sending your name and address without delay to

RUSSELL & RICARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

To EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage paid, if you will give the above advertisement (including this offer,) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

TAX RECEIPTS.

MUNICIPALITIES will be supplied with TAX RECEIPTS at the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges

BLANK BOOKS.

RULED Blank Books with *Headings*, for Public offices, got up in the very best styles, and at the most reasonable rates, at this office.

Orders received by post, with patterns and directions, will be promptly attended to.

SUBPŒNAS

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday week last, between James Lockhart's and Robert Anderson's in the Township of Malden, a new POCKET BOOK, containing Seventy-two Dollars in Bills, and one dollar in specie, and two receipts for *Hay* from Thomas Salmon.

Any person finding the same, will receive the above reward, on returning it to WILLIAM MICKLE, Malden Township.

JAMES LOCKHART.

Malden Township, December 16th, 1857

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

A DJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, a complete Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in a certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 29, West of Bedford Street
" 28, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required:

Lot 18, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres.)

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S

POTTERY.

WILLIAM HOPE,
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY AND PLAIN POTTERY WARE.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. His facilities for carrying on his business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices. As his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Cursey's Sulphur Springs, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufacture before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has, been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most up kind, got up in New York and Boston style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 23.
J. LEWIS'S, &c. &c.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at,

JONES & Co's Foundry,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS,

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage hitherto conferred upon him, has opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY CARRIAGE HARNESS, made in the most fashionable styles.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.



INK. INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE
Pottersville, Colchester, Octr 15th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,

DALHOUSIE STREET,
Opposite Mears' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" " Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.
WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Wednesdays & Saturdays
" " Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays
MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" " Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being about two thousand tons each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They have been selected for the express convenience of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties at each end of the line, and also at all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandise with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or attained.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs Seymour, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers

MONTGOMERY,	Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE,	" Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON,	" A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC,	" S. S. Jadtrop
OGONTZ,	" W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY,	"
(New Propeller,)	"

While sailing in the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affordings a good class of boats to any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West will find this the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as favorable terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, showing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND TONS BURTHEN, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandise for the transport of Property.

PROPRIETORS:
NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL BOATS.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo,
C. V CLARK & Co., Pearl st. N, York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LIN N LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E. B. WARD, Detroit.
" Onionagon } A. T. STEWART & Co.
" Ogontz, } Chicago.
" Globe } C. BANCROFT & Co., Det.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co.,
" Wabash Valley— } Milwaukie,
" Globe—I. MAXWELL, Buffalo,
" Wabash Valley— HOWELL, BANTA & Co., Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Yeoman, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them within *six* days to JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Esquire, of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required to call and close their accounts forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are particularly requested to have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 29, '57.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her.

Information will be given to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July, 1857

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED
RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers: do. Swiss full jeweled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received
A SILVER MEDAL
At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

PINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order.

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &c.
FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING
Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and can supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whose staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Menzies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate are to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection.

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July, 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE, A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to one *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in FOLSOM'S COLLEGE, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thoroughly practical accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty-Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a finished Mercantile Education

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON,
Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH.)
TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

Winsor, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the Times & Beacon Company and no receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid therefor for Assurers. Such Assurers are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance
COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President, J. C. Gilmor, Esq.
Vice-President, T. Hanvey, Esq.
Secretary & Treasurer, R. Stanton, Esq.
Solicitor, A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howatt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.,
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq.

Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, or Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. EN MCCRAE, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

SUMMONS.

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3 on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good Store thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to
J. H. WILKINSON,
Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S
GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion of the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.— Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 13, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 10 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL,
Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

J. L. MCGREGOR,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Maidstone Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD
SALOON,

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.
Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOUSE,
BY CYRUS DOBSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in firstrate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,
BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately leased the above comfortable premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Hot Water will always be found at the Bar, with all other choice Liquors.

The COTTAGE INN has good and comfortable Stables attached.

ALEXANDER REAUME.
Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS, and a man will be in attendance, to take charge of Horses left in care of the Exchange.

J. R. COCHRANE.
Proprietor

HENNELL HOUSE,
LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN,
Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Gravel Road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class Hotels. Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Attendance.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,
SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased these large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and when completed will not be surpassed by any in the neighborhood.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite the old friends to give him the same encouragement which he received at his old stand.

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who may favor the house with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN.

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Canard Bridge, where the Travelling Community will be attended to in regard to good liquors and his friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 29th, 1856.

BRITISH
North American
HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above well known Hotel, has had it put in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at his post, ready to attend to the wants and comforts of the travelling public. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors, and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

L. D. BABCOCK, Proprietor
Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accomodate the travelling community upon the Middle Road, in the Township of Rochester, and will endeavour to give experience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the very best that the times will afford.

The Sable Stables will be found accomodation of a large number of horses, and a plentiful supply of food will always be kept on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY
Belle River,
Township of Rochester,
May 18th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HO EL,
AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany;
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and Niagara Falls; 40 miles from Rochester;
Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can accomodate one Hundred and fifty guests, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. It is convenient to the Rail-Road Depot, Post-Office, and all the public establishments in the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of our waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations of the Hotel—we hope, by growing more and more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests to and from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, AGENT.
AMOS DANN, Proprietor.
Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME,
T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR,
(Formerly of Alpiner, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable style, the Proprietor begs to intimate that the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive hostlers and well supplied table will always be found here.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,
At Maidstone Cross.

E. REDDY, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has repaired the above Hotel, and is now prepared, to receive the Travelling Community. His Bar will always contain the choicest brands of Liquors, and he intends to study comfort at all times to the comfort of his guests, to merit their patronage and support.

He has received a large, and varied stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from Montreal which are selling, positively at Retail price.

N.B. His Stables are large and convenient

Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

Maple Leaf

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY] "PROGRESS." [BY J. H

VOL. II. SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG, C. W., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1858.

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY J. H. WILKINSON,
SANDWICH AND AMHERSTBURG,
CANADA WEST.

Terms:
If paid in Advance, - - - 5s. 0d. Cy.
At the end of the Year, - - 10s. 0d. "

Rates of Advertising.
Advertisements, of Ten lines or under, first insertion, - - - - 5s. 0d cy
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 7½
Advertisements over ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.
Advertisements sent in for insertion without written directions, will be continued till forbid and the usual rates charged.

Book and Job Printing,
CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, &c.,
EXECUTED
With Neatness and Despatch.
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
ALSO
and Division Court Blank Forms
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sandwich Directory.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Sandwich, C. W.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

MR. JOHN ADLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bedford Street, Sandwich, Canada West.

P. MARANTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns.
Every description of Fire-arms repair'd at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

GEORGE HANN,
DEALER IN FURS AND SKINS,
The highest price paid for Shipping Furs his Fur Store in the Town of Sandwich

SANDWICH POST OFFICE,
(Hours, 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.; on Sundays, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.
P. H. MORIN, Post Master.

SANDWICH BREWERY.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER
MANUFACTURED BY
TROWNSELL, LEECH AND O'CALLAGHAN.
N.B.—CASH PAID FOR BARLEY.

JAMES JESSOP,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
WILL always be on hand to attend to the erection of Building, and every description of Carpenter and Joiner work upon the shortest notice.

PAINT SHOP.

FRANCOIS PAYETTE having opened a Paint Shop in the Town of Sandwich, next door to L. P. St. Amour's Store, will be happy to attend to the painting of houses, Graining, Glazing, Varnishing, and, in fact, every description of work in his line of business with despatch, and at moderate charges.
N.B.—Buggies and Carriages painted and varnished upon reasonable terms.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber Keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,
at his old stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell, at a small advance upon cost, for Cash.
A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand.
Produce and Cord Wood bought and sold.
JOSEPH MILLER.

DELISLE & KOLFAGE,
Dealers and Manufacturers of Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Trunks, Lasts, Findings, Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.
Buggies trimmed in the Neatest Styles.

SEGAR STORE.

TOBACCO of every kind and quality, Snuff Segars, and every other article in the Trade kept constantly on hand, at the store opposite the Shoe Store of Delisle and Kolfage.
B. E. DELISLE.
Amherstburg, September 14th, 1857.

MISS CRANEY,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
AND
CAPMAKING,
At Frisbie & Co's.
167 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit,
MICHIGAN.

WILLIAM SIMS.
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
Will devote himself hereafter to his business, and gentlemen who are desirous of being well shaved and having their hair well dressed, will always, find him at their service.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

NIAGARA
MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN McCRAE, Local Agent for the Townships of Sandwich, Malden, Rochester and Tilbury West; also the Village of Windsor. Address, Windsor Post Office.

Sandwich Lumber Yard.

THE Subscribers having opened a LUMBER YARD at the BREWERY, will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of the best PINE LUMBER, which they will sell at the lowest terms for cash.
TROWNSELL, LEECH & O'CALLAGHAN,
Sandwich Brewery.
August 14th, 1856.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Windsor, C. W.

MR. S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT
Sandwich & Windsor, Canada West.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY,
Windsor, Canada West.
Office hours, 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

PHILIP S. DONELLY,
Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.,
Moore, County of Lambton.

WILKINSON, BRADY & DAVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyors,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND AGENTS &c
CROSBIE BRADY } Chatham.
WILKINSON & DAVIS } Sandwich.
All orders promptly attended to. Office at the Old Jail Buildings, Sandwich.

AMHERSTBURG DIRECTORY.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
THOMAS SALMONI.

LAFFERTY AND JONES,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
Amherstburg, Canada West.

DR. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
May be consulted at all hours upon subjects pertaining to his profession.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb. 1857.

HENRY MCKENNEY,
FORWARDER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
ALSO, A COMMISSIONER IN B.R.
Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg.

SECOND DIVISION COURT,
AMHERSTBURG.
Office on West side of Ramsay Street, two doors South of Gore Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
A. BOTSFORD, CLERK.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Dunbar Block, Amherstburg.
WILLIAM DRIFFIELD,
Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now prepared to perform the very best
TAILORING WORK,
at his shop in Amherstburg, and will always keep the first workmen; so that his Customers may always depend upon having their garments made up in the newest styles
Amherstburg, May, 1857.

DR. CARRIER,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of CANADA, has located himself at AMHERSTBURG Canada West, where he can be consulted at all times (in English or French) on the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE, MR. JOHN A. KANE'S Drug Store, Amherstburg.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Continued from last week.

FOURTH DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
SANDWICH, 28th January, 1858. }

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.
The Roll was called.
Present: Joseph Mercer, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Brush, Mott, Wigle, Leggatt, Maloney, Malott, Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, Flanagan, McPharlin, and Hirons.
The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.
Upon motion, Mr. Reaume was granted leave to withdraw his notice of a By-Law to appoint Inspectors of Weights and Measures for the County of Essex, for the year 1858.
Mr Brush handed in the report of the Committee on Roads and Bridges and moved its adoption.
Motion lost. [See Appendix F.]
The Report of the Committee on Gaol, was read and adopted. [See Appendix G.]
The report of the Committee on Printing was handed in and read, and upon motion adopted. [See Appendix H.]
Moved by Mr Reaume, seconded by Mr Desjardins, that the Committee appointed to investigate the Treasurer's accounts be authorized to call in the assistance of the Auditors, and if necessary to employ one or more competent accountants to assist in the investigation, and that as soon as such investigation is concluded the Warden, is requested, should he deem it necessary, to call a special meeting of this Council.
YEAS.—Messrs Reaume, Demouchelle, Desjardins, Flanagan, and McPharlin, 5.
NAYS.—Messrs Brush, Hirons, Mott, Leggatt, Maloney, Wigle, and Malott, 7.
Lost.
Moved by Mr Leggatt, seconded by Mr Wigle, that the Clerk of this Council occupy any vacant Room in the old Gaol Buildings for an office.
Carried.
Moved by Mr Reaume, seconded by Mr Desjardins, that Mr. W. D. Baby be requested to give up to the County Clerk, the Room now occupied by him as an office in the old Gaol Building.
Carried.
Moved by Mr McPharlin, seconded by Mr Flanagan, that the Clerk be instructed to procure the necessary Furniture for his office.
Carried.
Moved by Mr Leggatt, seconded by Mr Brush, that the Common School Trustees of Sandwich, be allowed to occupy the Rooms in the old Gaol Buildings, set aside for the use of the Grammar School, with permission to pull down the partition.
Carried.
Moved by Mr Wigle, seconded by Mr Maloney, that the Council do now adjourn to meet again on the last Monday in June to equalize the Assessment Rolls, and for other purposes.
Carried.

D. A. McMULLIN, JOSEPH MERCER,
County Clerk. Warden.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A.

To the Warden and Reeves of the County of Essex, in Council assembled:

The County Treasurer begs leave to report:

That with respect to the discrepancy which appears in the accounts of last year, between the amount credited, and the amount allowed by Government towards the administration of Criminal Justice, I have to state:

That the Government pay these amounts half-yearly, viz.: 1st January and 1st July.

In making up my accounts in March last, not having a copy of the public accounts in Book form at hand, I credited the amounts from the vouchers received from Government, and by mistake credited the half year ending 1st January 1857, in the accounts of 1856, and the half-year ending 1st January 1856, in the accounts of 1857, thus giving credit in the former year for a less amount than was actually due, and in the latter year, 1857, for a greater, but when both years are put together they will be found substantially correct.

With respect to the accounts, I can only say that they are posted up to the present time as usual, but as few Municipalities have settled up, and as the Financial year does not close till 31st March next, of course I cannot close them, nevertheless they are always ready for Inspection.

With respect to the Report of a Committee appointed last year to examine into the Treasurer's Bonds, I beg to say, that if my present bonds are not satisfactory I am prepared to make them so, and also to give satisfaction before a committee as to my own solvency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE BULLOCK,
County Treasurer.

County Treasurer's Office, }
26th January, 1857. }

APPENDIX D.

REPORT of the Special Committee, appointed to enquire into the Treasurer's Accounts, to ascertain how the discrepancy occurs between the statement of the Receiver General's account and the Treasurer's, in regard to the Administration of Justice for the year 1856.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have compared the statement of the Administration of Justice Account, as contained in the printed Official Roll of Public Accounts for the year 1856, with the general account book of the Treasurer, and they find that in the Receiver General's statement, the item debited the County of Essex for administration of justice to June 30th, 1856, to be £734 14s 8d, whereas in the Treasurer's statement, the item for administration of justice in 1856, is £659.

Your committee have found that the error has arisen by the Treasurer giving credit for the two half years, to December 1856, instead of the two half years to June 1856.

The item for the last half year of 1855 will appear in the Receiver General's account of 1857.

Your committee are informed that hereafter the public accounts will be made up to the end of December of each year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THEODORE MALOTT,
S. S. MACDONELL.

Sandwich, December 28th, 1857.

APPENDIX E.

To the Warden and Reeves of the Municipal Council of the County of Essex.

Your finance committee beg to report, for the information of your honorable body,

That they have examined the Treasurer's Report, as well as the Report of Messrs. Mabitt and Macdonell, the committee appointed at the last Session of the County Council, to examine into the discrepancy which apparently existed between the Inspector General's accounts and the Treasurer's; and find that the discrepancy alluded to is accounted for and explained both by the Treasurer and the committee. Your committee also find that it is impossible for the Treasurer to render an account at present for the reason assigned by him in his report; in fact, he can not be expected to do so till the end of the financial year, which expires on the 31st March.

Your committee would suggest that the Treasurer be required to renew his bonds, in accordance with the Report of the committee adopted by this Council in July last.

All of which is humbly submitted.

THEODORE MALOTT,
Chairman.

Committee Room, }
Sandwich, 26th January, 1858. }

APPENDIX G.

To the Warden and Reeves of the County of Essex, in Council assembled:

The Committee on Roads and Bridges, beg to report, that they have the Petitions of John Allen, and others, requesting a grant or sum of money, in aid of opening the "Old Malden Road" through the Township of Colchester, as the said Road is in many place totally impassible, and also the Petition of Thomas McLane, and others, respectfully requesting the Town Line between Gosfield and Colchester to be surveyed and defined before them, and consider it unnecessary to take action on the Petition of John Allen and others, asking aid for opening the Old Malden Road, as the By-Law assuming it, is repealed.

The Petition of Thomas McLane, and others, your Committee would recommend its being surveyed and defined, all of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BRUSH,
Chairman.

Committee Room, }
28th January, 1858. }

Spicy Correspondence—A True Wife.

We are assured by a friend, who is personally cognizant of what he states, that the following piquant correspondence is genuine. A gentleman, whose business calls him a good deal from home, is accustomed to give the custody of his correspondence to his wife, an intelligent lady, who, in obedience to his instructions, opens all letters that come in her husband's absence; answers such of them as she can, like a confidential clerk, and forwards the rest to her hege lord, at such places as he may have designated at his departure. During a recent absence of her husband the lady received a letter, of which the following (omitting names, dates and places,) is a true copy:

"My dear ——I saw a fine picture of you yesterday and fell in love with you as I did with the original in W—— last winter, when I saw you more than an hour, though I suppose you did not see me among so many. I fear you will think me forward in thus addressing you; but I trust you are as noble and unsuspecting as you are handsome and brilliant. Perhaps you would like to know something about me—your ardent admirer! Well, I am not very good at description, but I will say I am not married (though you are, I am told). My friends tell me I have not a pretty face, but only a good figure. I am rather *petite*, have black eyes, black hair and a dark complexion—that is, I am what is called a "brunette." I am stopping for a few weeks with my brother-in-law and sister in this town, and I dearly wish you would meet me there before I return to W——. At any rate, do not fail to write to me at least a few words to tell me whether I shall ever see you again, and know you more intimately. Forgive my boldness and believe me,
Your friend,
——"

To this letter, the wife, who, by the bye, has not the least knowledge of the person to whom she was writing, made the following answer:

"Mademoiselle—Your letter of the——inst. addressed to Mr.—— was duly received. "Mr.——," who is my husband, directed me, when he left home, some days ago, to open all his letters and to answer any of them that I conveniently could. As you seem to be rather impertinent, I will answer your letter myself. I do not think your description of yours If will please Mr.——, I happen to know that he dislikes black eyes and hair, brunettes most decidedly. It is quite true (as you seem to suppose) that he judges of women as he does of horses; but I do not think your inventory of your "points" is complete enough to be satisfactory to him. You omit to mention your height, weight, wind, speed, and [here the word is illegible.] Taking your charms at your own estimate, I doubt whether they will prove sufficiently attractive to draw him so far as B——, merely for the satisfaction of comparing them with the schedule. You say you trust my husband is 'unsuspecting.' I think that is his nature, but yet he is used to drawing inferences which are sometimes as unkind as suspicious. You say that you are unmarried. My advice to you is that you marry somebody as soon as possible. In most cases I would not recommend haste; but in yours, I am convinced there is truth in the proverb which speaks of the danger of delay.—Should you be so fortunate as to get a husband, (which may God mercifully grant!) my opinion is you will consider any woman who should write him such a letter as this of yours, impertinent, and, perhaps, immodest.

I will deliver your note to Mr.—— when he returns, and also a copy of my reply which I am sure he will approve.

I am, with much respect, as you permit,
Mrs.——."

This was the end of the correspondence.

MORAL.—Young ladies who write affectionate letters to married men, should be careful that the precious missives do not fall into the hands of their spouses, or the amorous writers may chance to get "more cuffs than kisses."

Painting Once too Often.

"We may faint once too often," repeated Miss Lillywhite, and she sighed; and then her customary smile beamed about her. "Of this dearly-truth I am a sad example.'

"You, Miss Lillywhite!" said Angelina.

"Listen,' said the old maid. "'Tis a short story—but worth your hearing. When I was nineteen, I was about to be married. About, did I say! Why, the day was fixed; the ring—the wedding ring at the very tip of my finger, when——"

"Mercy me!" cried Angelina, "what happened!"

"I fainted!" said Miss Lillywhite, and she shook her head, and a wan smile played about her lips.

"And you were not married because you fainted!' said Angelina, much awkened to the subject.

"As I have confessed, it was my weakness to faint upon all occasions. I enjoyed the interest that, as I thought, fainting cast about me. My lover often looked coolly, suspiciously; but love conquered his doubts, and led him triumphantly before the parson. Well, the marriage service was begun, and—and—'

"Do go on!' cried Angelina.

"And in a few minutes I should have been a wife, when I thought I must faint. It would seem very bold of me in such a situation not to faint. I who had fainted on so many occasions, not to swoon at the altar would have been a want of sentiment—of proper feeling on so awful an occasion. With this thought, I felt myself fainting rapidly, and just as the bridegroom had touched my finger with the ring—I went off, yes, my dear, swooned with all the honors.'

"Do go on,' again cried Angelina.

"As I swooned, the ring slipped from the bridegroom's fingers, fell upon the stove, and was rolling—rolling—to drop through the aperture of the stove, that, from below, admitted h
though swooning.—I somehow saw the dang
forth my—'

"Well!' exclaimed Angelina.

"Too late—the ring rolled on—disappe
stove, and then I fainted with the greatest
volatile came to my aid. I was restored,
hopless to seek for it. Half a dozen oth
it would be an evil omen—there would
wedded with my own ring. Well,
we were late at church to begin wi
the church clock struck twelve.'

"Well, really!" exclaimed the fai

"Well!' sighed Miss Lillywhite, t
"It is just the canonical hour; the
they must come again to-morrow.'

"Dreadful! exclaimed Angelina

"We returned home, my lover upbra
shocking quarrel, and—he left the house
In a week, he was on his voyage to India;
married an Indian lady, as rich as an id
am still Caroline Lillywhite, spinster.'

Instinct of the E

The favorite elephant of the grand vizier u
hero of a noble feat. This great naboob was ab
sion of a mighty hunt in the neighborhood of L
was rather plentiful. The preparations being
Indian nobility assembled, the procession of
for the field. After passing through a ra
entered a meadow which was covered w
exposed to get the benefit of the pure
distributed as to obstruct the cou
Dowlah was intent upon feeding h
mangling of the miserable creature
huge animals to trample them un
his own beast, and the naboob ord
went at a quick pace, but when
people, though in a trot, the sig
first invalid. The vizier curse
naboob cried, 'stick him in the
human than his superior, the c
his better feeling. At seeing th
move themselves out of the way
laid him gently down again out o
second and third, and so on, until
the retinue could pass without injury

A CHINESE TALE.—In the reign of Shu
castle found a man lying in a field who appeared
been murdered. At a little distance they found t
they took into custody as the probable murderers. As
deceased had but one wound which consequently gave cause
but one perpetrator, the question arose which of the two had
deed. Neither of the brothers would accuse the other, each of
claring that he and not his brother was the assassin. The
brought before the King. 'To grant life to both,' said the King
be to show mercy to the murderer; to have both executed wil
one can be guilty, would be cruel and against the law. Well
the mother of these men be called, an I let her opinion decide th
for she will know her children best.' So said, so done. The
was informed of the king's command. 'If,' said the poor woman
ing into a flood of tears, 'if I am, then, compelled to choose
eldest life!' The king expressed his great surprise that the
should not have chosen the younger, for the younger children ar
ally cherished the most by mothers. 'Yes,' said she, 'he whose lif
save is not the offspring of my own body, but a son of my late h
by his first marriage. I have solemnly promised his father, alwa
treat him as my own child, and until now I have always kept my w
I should now break that promise, were I, from maternal tenderness,
save the life of my youngest son, to the detriment of the elder. I feel
what this sacrifice costs my heart.' Cries and sobs here choked her
utterance. The king pardoned them both.

INSECT LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.—In truth this country seems the favorite home of insect life; insects here are endless in numbers and form.—Many are most singular and beautiful, others are most disgusting. Centipedes and the Scorpions are a terrific nuisance. The bite of all these is severe and venomous. There is a *red* spider, too, whose bite is said to be deadly; but the ants are most numerous, next to the flies. They cover the whole surface of the ground, I might almost say of the whole colony—of all colours and sizes, and almost every variety of them sting keenly. Nor is it the ground only on which they swarm; there is not a log lying on the ground, nor a tree standing in the forest, up and down which they are not creeping in myriads. Trains of them are constantly ascending to the topmost twigs of the loftiest gum trees, two hundred and fifty feet high, and other trains descending. They appear to be the main cause of the prevalent hollowness of the trees, as they pierce to the centre of the youngest ones, and cut out and make their nests in their bearis. They eat the wood of the boughs, so that immense arms fall off, with a sudden snap, just as if they had been cut asunder by an axe. The other day we cut down a stringy bark tree, and split it to make some fences, and the heart of it was all eaten out, and occupied by ants. These insects, many of them an inch long, fiercely contested the ground with us when we are pitching our tents in any fresh place, and their sting is as severe as that of a wasp.

A FORTUNE CHASING A PRETTY WOMAN BY TELEGRAPH.—Some two weeks ago there arrived in our city a beautiful young widow of 25 (a Hungarian by birth) on her way to New Orleans, *en route*, to Havana, where she intended to engage in her profession as a female physician. She was also on an exit from Hungary, where her husband had lived and died a patriot. Feeling now that the 'fatherland,' in its subjugated condition, had little left of promise for her future, she, with a true woman's heroic resolution, betook herself to travel in search of a new and more genial home in another hemisphere. Reaching New York, she took the inland route to New Orleans, making Louisville a point. After tarrying a day here, she continued her journey, and on one of the good packet steamers reached New Orleans a few days ago.

On Friday last an agent from the house of Rothschilds, the great bankers, also reached our city in search of the beautiful young self reliant widow, who is intent upon her journey to Havana. He had been dispatched from Europe to seek out the wanderer and bear to her the glad tidings that she had recently come into immense possessions at home and to invite her to retrace her trip. While the aid of the telegraph he learned that she had arrived safely in New Orleans, and was stopping at the St. Louis Hotel. A second dispatch, urging her to await his arrival, was forwarded, and on he hastened to bear to her the information that she has a fortune of eleven millions at home awaiting her disposal. Think of this child of fortune trying to escape the wealth she all unconsciously possessed, and how it chased her to the New World, and by the aid of faithful agents, quick travel, and telegraphic wire, she at length leains the story of her wealth.—*Louisville Democrat.*

READERS.—Those who read may be divided into four classes:—1st Sponges, who absorb all they read, and return it nearly in the same state, only a very little dirtied.—2nd. Stand Glasses—who retain nothing and are contented to get through a book for the sake of getting through the time. 3d. Strainbags—who retain merely the dregs of what they read. 4th. Mogul Diamonds—equally rare and valuable—who profit by what they read, and enable others to profit by it also.

to proceed thence to Agra. Col. Seaton's column re-occupied Mynpoore on the 27th December, after defeating the rebels and taking 6 guns. Brigadier General Chamberlain proceeds with a column to Rohilcund and afterwards joins Sir Colin Campbell at Agra.

The Decca mutineers had entered the Assam country, and Her Majesty's 54th foot were in pursuit of them.

The conduct of the 91st native infantry had excited suspicion.

The population of Indore have been disarmed and tranquility restored.

New depredations by the Khandorsp rebels are reported, and Seinth and Hassi rebels have been severely handled.

A grand entertainment has been given by native Generals of Bombay to all European troops in garrison at that place.

CHINA.

The correspondent of the Times writing from Canton river, under date Dec. 16th, says that Yeh has returned an insolent reply to the ultimatum of the English and French plenipotentiaries, and that the two forces would in a few days attack Canton. Lord Elgin's demand was of the most temperate character. He asked no more than that the treaty should be carried out; that Canton should be put upon the same footing as other treaty ports—its gates to be open to commerce, compensation to be given for damage to British merchants; and cessation of the Island of Honam to be acquiesced in as guarantee until all matters are settled. Yeh's answer to Lord Elgin is said to be couched in a sarcastic vein. He tells his Lordship that the question of the treatment of strangers at Canton has been settled by the Emperor's decree that Sir George Brougham was made a baronet for respecting that decree, and recommends Lord Elgin to follow his example, and as for compensation Yeh had demanded this of the British Government for loss and suffer age by China a few days before this answer was received.

Mr. Reid, the American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city, and Yeh replied that he would meet him outside of the city, but that no barbarians should put foot within the limits of Canton.

The Paris *Pays* publishes accounts from Cochin China. The persecution of Christians continued with unparalleled violence. The country was in a state of the greatest confusion.

GREAT BRITAIN

Parliament assembles on the 4th of February.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia had received the Order of the Garter.

The steamship Leviathan had been pushed 20 feet off the ends of launching ways, and her cradles were being removed. She had over 17 feet of water under her and it was expected that she would float on the 30th or 31st.

Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The reduction had little effect on the money market or Stock Exchange.

FRANCE

The addresses from some of the regiments to the Emperor are worked sostrongly as to attract much attention.

The Zouaves regretted that they had no opportunity to manifest their zeal in a striking manner; and the addresses of the 82nd Regiment contains the following sentence:

If your Majesty wants soldiers to reach those men even in their hearts we humbly pray you to designate the 82d Regiment as part of the advance guard of this army.'

The Pays has adressed an autograph letter of congratulation to Napoleon. It is stated that Orsini was at Slutte Garat when the Emperor was there last year; but that he and two or three other Italians were expelled.

A Brussells paper affirms that the French Foreign Minister had addressed a note to British, Belgium, Swiss and Sardinian Government demanding certain measures which may prevent renewed attempts at assassination.

ITALY

A plot against the life of the King of Naples had been discovered, Ten persons all Frenchmen are said to have been landed at Naples to carry out the design. A conspiracy had also been discovered.

An insurrection movement at Rome was said to have been planned for the 15th of January. But the police frustrated it.

AUSTRIA

A Vienna journal says that the National Bank contains a greater amount of specie by 300,000 florins than ever before.

RUSSIA

It is said that Russia intends to restore all marine stations on the Circassian const, but on a new system which will erade the treaty of Paris. A new Sebastopol is also in contemplation.

TURKEY

Serious disturbances were said to have broken out in Bosnia. A force of 3,000 men had been sent to suppress them.

VERY LATEST

London, Jan. 30th.

On stock Exchange loans are obtained at 1¾ a 2 per cent. Nearly £200,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

AUSTRALIA

The mail steamer has arrived at Suez with advices from Melbourne to December 16th and Sidney to the 11th. Trade at Melbourne had commenced being dull. Several failures are reported. There was little gold leaving for England.

MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was decidedly easier. Consols closed on Friday at 93¾ a 95¾ for money, and from accounts the bullion in the Bank of England had increased £922,000.

POLITICAL BUBBERY IN THE STATES.—For some time past a committee appointed by the House of Representatives has been sitting in Washington, to take evidence in reference to wholesale system of bribery which is said to prevail. In that Elysium of political corruptionists the purchase of members with easy consciences is carried on, on a scale of imposing grandeur, to which our little 'cultivator' and 'collector' ship' bribes are by comparison contemptible. Private members and Foreign Government appear as principals in these disgraceful transactions; the extent of which, however, may possibly be best comprehended from the following extract, embodying the result of evidence very unwillingly tendered upon oath:—

Williamson, one of the principal culprits, says on affirmation, that if he had been permitted he would have testified that European manufacturers and the British Government had authorized Sir Henry Bulwer and others to expend two millions of dollars to effect our tariff and to establish a free policy. More than $700 000 had actually been expended to buy the members of Congress, or to defeat their elections when they could not be bought. Williamson also intimates that he could disclose corrupt or disputable transactions of United States Government, in connection with the negotiation of recent treaty with New Granada. He particularly implicates Mr Buchanan and Mr. Cass. He also claims to have been secret Commercial Agent of the Barings and other English and mercantile and manufacturing houses from 1841 to 1850.

☞ *Advertisements must be sent in for insertion before Noon on Wednesday in each week.*

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, FEBRUARY 18, 1858.

The recent attempt of the *Mercury*, to throw discredit upon the Treasurer, is only in keeping with the many other dirty jobs, which that paper has been engaged in; the great object of the over anxiety, however, which they entertain for the public money, has, through the excessive interest taken by them, been made apparent. There can now be now doubt whatever, but that these over pious and honest individuals connected with the *Mercury*, among whom we wish to include the *ex-Member*, (for his finances appear somewhat low,) were striving with the very *laudable* (!) purpose of displacing Mr. Bullock, in order to get into the office of Treasurer, one of the *honest* (!) and *disinterested* (?) followers of Rankin. What a splendid time they would have had among them, had they succeeded: Warden, Clerk and Treasurer, with the ex-Member in the back ground, giving directions for the disposal of the funds! Only imagine, gentle reader, with what facilities another election contest might be carried on. Only imagine the delightful time they would have had among them; the whole force having a quiet little game for the *pile*. (If we have not used the exact sporting term, our readers must forgive our want of knowledge in that respect.) But they did not succeed; which of course made them all the more rabid, and through their mouth-piece, the *Mercury*, a very simple and chuilish attempt is made to show their *disinteredness* in the premises, and their great desire for the public good. If they had said at once, that the cause of their rage was the itching to handle the public funds, many more would have believed in their sincerity, and would at least have given them credit for honesty; as it is, they have only made their disappointment the more apparent.

It certainly showed a bad and despicable spirit, to write upon the subject, when a committee has been already appointed to examine into the Treasurer's books, to see that all is right; and before this committee has reported, or even had time to report, to harp upon a subject that all are pretty well convinced by this time, has been a source of dire disappointment to them, with all their boasted *disinteredness*. They might, at least, have had the decency to wait until the committee had reported, and that unfavorably, before they commenced their foul and mean attack upon the present Treasurer.

If any thing was wrong with the Treasurer, it was the duty of the Auditors to discover it, and report to the council. This is a portion of their duty; but they have never reported unfavorably, but on the contrary, have always shown that the Treasurer's books and accounts were kept correctly.—Again, it is duty of the Finance Committee is to examine the Treasurer's books, and report to the council. This they have done again and again, but they have not discovered the tremendous wrongs of which the *Mercury* speaks. And again, a special Committee was appointed, and reported at the last session of the council; and that committee found nothing wrong. It therefore must be, as we before stated, disappointment at not being able to finger the public funds, that has made the *Mercury so disinterested*.

The next, is an attempt to show that the Treasurer's sureties are not sufficient. This is one of the most dishonest and cowardly tricks that has yet been attempted. 'A false statement is made, and which must be known to be so, in order to lead the public into the belief that the Treasurer has not given sufficient sureties, when six of the best names in the county are given as his bondsmen, and were approved of by the County Council. As this subject will be brought up in a different manner, we need not at present go into the subject further, but will only state, that if this system of interfering with private affairs is continued, it may become the duty of those interested, to retaliate, when many that are now making a wonderful flourish, particularly among those who are the greatest admirers of the *Mercury*, about solvency, &c., would, if their affairs were looked into, shew an interesting table—one that might open the eyes of the public a little, and cause no little discomfiture in the camp. We do not wish to lend our columns to such a system of argument, but if it is commenced on one side, it is only fair and just that the other side should be seen also.

The evidence that follows, was given in a prosecution brought against DEVLIN, the Deputy Returning Officer for Maidstone, and gives a pretty fair idea of the honesty of Rankin's friends in the contest.

Read, and you will be quite satisfied as to the claims of the respective candidates to a seat in the Legislative Halls of the Province, for the County of Essex.

The Deputy returning Officer with a *pistol*, and his father, as a constable, guarding the polls, to keep off MacLeod's supporters, is altogether a new feature in the freedom of elections, of which we were ignorant heretofore. We propose giving the remainder of the evidence; also that taken in a suit brought against Devlin, for perjury, next week, with our remarks thereon.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
to wit:

The several informations and complaints of Duncan Grant, John Martindale, John Murray, and Andrew Patillo, all of the Township of Maidstone, in the said County of Essex, Yeomen, taken this 29th day of January, 1858, before the undersigned JOHN PRINCE, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, who severally say as followeth:

The said Duncan Grant saith that on the 2nd day of January, 1858, Mr. Patillo and myself went to the Poll at Maidstone, *at 8 o'clock, A. M., and found the Returning Officer, James Devlin, and the Poll Clerk there, recording Votes*, and about thirty other persons that had voted since the last day of polling. I told them that they had opened before the time. Mr. Murray, the check clerk for Mr. MacLeod, arrived, and took his seat at the table. He was told by the Returning Officer, that he would not allow any check book in the house, and if he (Murray) opened it he would burn it, and told him to leave the place. At the same time a constable came, and took the chair from under him, and threw it with violence towards the door. I asked the Returning Officer to allow me to look at the poll book. He told me he would not, and covered the names with a newspaper. I told him I would hold him answerable for such conduct, and he (the Returning Officer) then *presented a pistol at me*, and said he would drive me to the door if I interfered. Mr. MacLeod's voters were not allowed to come to the poll, and were driven away without voting, about forty yards from the house, by Mr. Rankin's party. Mr. Patillo and myself concluded we had better leave, as Mr. Rankin's party were getting drunk, and we were afraid of our lives, and were not allowed to check or scrutinize the votes.—At this time, all MacLeod's voters left together, with the special constables sent there by the sheriff. Mr. Patillo and myself were authorized agents for Mr. MacLeod. I believe that after the poll had closed on the first day, and before the poll had opened on the second day, *about one hundred and eighteen fictitious votes were added to the poll book.*

(Signed) DUNCAN GRANT

Sworn before me the 29th day of January, 1858, at Sandwich.

(Signed) JOHN PRINCE, J. P.

JOHN MARTINDALE saith: That he went to the polling place in the Township of Maidstone, on the 31st day of December last. I tried to go in by the front door, which was the proper way, but could not. A number of Rankin's supporters got in by the back door. I then went round by the back door and got in, and was put out of the front door by Develin the constable, who held an axe handle in one hand, and pushed me with the other. I not being allowed to vote at that time. I then again went round to the back door, and got in and voted. As soon as I had voted, the cry was, 'Put him out!' Develin, the constable, then took hold of me, and pushed me out of the door. I then went home. I was afraid to stay any longer. This happended on the first day of polling. On Saturday the 2nd day of January, I went to the polling place, but did not go into the house, but stood on the road. I did not like to go in, seeing there was trouble going on. I saw Develin the constable *drive my brother Matthew Martindale, and Mitchel Damur, who had gone in for the purpose of voting*, away from the poll, and drive them over the fence into the field on the house where the poll was held. I saw a great many others driven away, whose names I do not remember. Develin then came up to the fence, flourishing an axe handle, and said to us, "Clear away from there." *My brother and a great many went away, and were prevented from voting, being in fear of their lives.* I also left, and went home.

(Signed) JOHN MARTINDALE.

Sworn before me at Sandwich, 29th January, 1858.

(Signed) JOHN PRINCE, J. P.

JOHN MURRAY saith: On the first day of polling the 31st December last, I went to the polling *about half past 8 o'clock a.m.* and found they had recorded several votes. I commenced recording as check clerk for Mr. MacLeod, but it seemed impossible to keep a correct list of the votes given, as the poll clerk Patrick McGuire, kept on recording names, while the Returning Officer was asking questions of the persons who came to vote, and took down more names than actually voted. When the polling got a little slack, I requested him to compare his Poll Book with my Check Book, to ascertain whether I had a correct list of the votes, but he refused and told me to keep his book shut up. On the 2nd day of January 1858, I went to the polling place about 8 *o'clock a.m.* and found they had recorded a great number of votes, *Mr. Devlin the Returning Officer said the poll had been opened about an hour*, and that a party from Detroit had recorded their votes, and gone. I opened my check book and commenced checking votes, when Mr. Devlin the Returning Officer ordered me to be gone, that his was the only necessary book to be there. I continued to sit still, when old Devlin, the constable, made a snatch at the check book. I prevented him from taking it, but he tore the cover a little, he then took hold of my waistcoat, gave me a pull with one hand, and with the other took the chair from under me and threw it towards the door, I asked if I had done anything amiss *when Devlin, the returning officer ordered me to go out, as no check book would be allowed there*, I then left the room and went north (the opposite way from home) about two miles and a half, when two special constables, who were at the door before I left, overtook me and made me prisoner and brought me back to the polling place where I was compelled to remain until about 2 o'clock P. M., of the same day with two or more constables guarding me, when I got back to the polling place I asked Devlin, upon whose authority I had been made prisoner, Devlin the returning officer said on his authority—when detained as *prisoner. I observed the MacLeod voters were ill treated and driven from the polling place*, but very few had an opportunity of giving their vote. I perceived that a great number of MacLeod's voters were not allowed to come near the voting place *and went away without being able to record their votes* in consequence of the threats and violence used. I believed after the poll had closed on the first day and before the poll opened on the second day *about* 118 *fictitious votes had been added to the poll book.*

(Signed) JOHN MURRAY.

Sworn before me at Sandwich, this 29th January, 1858.

(Signed) JOHN PRINCE, J. P.

MR. PATILLO saith as follows: I went to the polling place in the Township of Maidstone, on the 31st Dec. last, to act as Mr. MacLeod's agent. All of my objections were not taken down, nor any notice taken of what I said. I was continually jostled about by the supporters of Arthur Rankin. On the morning of the second day of voting, being the 2nd day of January inst., Mr. Grant and myself went to the polling place in the Township of Maidstone, *before Eight o'clock, A. M., and there found Returning Officer James Devlin, recording votes*, and about thirty other persons were there who had voted the first day. I then asked Develin, the Returning Officer, if he had been recording votes. He said he had, and that there had been a number from Detroit, who recorded their votes, and had gone away. I saw no one there but those who had voted on the first day of polling. The poll clerk had the book before him, with a newspaper covering the names recorded. I lifted the newspaper, and asked him where he got all those names. Develin (the Returning Officer) told me, that if I troubled that book, *he would put me to the door.* Mr. Murray, the check clerk for Mr. MacLeod, took his seat, and opened his book upon the table. *Devlin, the Returning Officer, said, if Mr. Murray opened that book, he would burn it*, and ordered Mr. Murray out, and said he had no business there. The father of the Returning Officer, James Develin, (a special constable), took the chair from under Mr. Murray, and threw it violently towards the door. The Returning Officer James Devlin, and his father the constable, ordered Mr. Murray to go out immediately. *If I or Grant asked any questions of the voters, they were told not to answer them.* When Murray was ordered out, he went out. I was then informed that MacLeod's friends could not get in to vote. I then went out, and saw a number of them on the road. I asked them to come in and record their votes. *They said they were not permitted to come in*, as they had been driven out into the road. I said, "Come in, and record your votes. I will see that you are not driven out." I then asked Devlin, the constable, if they would be allowed to come in. He said, "Yes; let them come." I then called Mitchell Damur to come in and vote. When he came to the door, he was *stopped by the Constable Devlin*, and others with sticks in their hands, and driven over the fence into the road. I then call'd Matthew Martindale *who was likewise stopped and driven away* by the same party, I then complained to the Returning Officer and asked him to come to the door, and see how his Father the Constable was driving parties away and not permitting MacLeod's friends to vote. *He said he had given his constables their instructions, and that they knew their duty*, and it was not his business to go to the door. I then consulted with Capt. Grant, and protested against the election before the Returning Officer, James Devlin, and said I should leave, and record for my self. I believe that after the close of the first day's polling, and before the opening of the poll on the second day, 118 *fictitious votes were added to the poll book.*

(Signed) ANDREW PATILLO

Sworn before me at Sandwich, 29th January, 1858.

(Signed) J. PRINCE, J. P.

The Atlantic Monthly.

We would direct the attention of our subscribers to the prospectus of the above journal, which will be found below. In recommending it, we do so from the full conviction of its merits, having, since its commencement, had an opportunity of judging.

As it has always been our desire to make the *Maple Leaf* as interesting and useful as possible, we propose now to give our patrons an opportunity of receiving one of the best literary monthlies published upon the continent, at an exceedingly low rate, in connection with this paper.

We have therefore made arrangements with the publishers, by which we will furnish the *Atlantic Monthly* to our subscribers at *Two Dollars* a year, being one dollar ess than the publishers themselves furnish the work for.

So that any one sending us 83 75, will be entitled to the *Maple Leaf* and *Atlantic Monthly* for one year.

PROSPECTUS OF THE 'ATLANTIC MONTHLY.'

Published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. A new Magazine, devoted to Literature, Art and Politics.

ITS AIM WILL BE—FIRST: In Literature, to leave no province unrepresented, so that while each number will contain articles of an abstract and permanent value, it will also be found that the healthy appetite of the mind for entertainment will find various pabulum of Narrative, Wit and Humor, will not go uncared for. The publishers wish to say also, that while native writers will receive the most solid encouragement, and will be mainly relied on to fill the pages of the ATLANTIC, they will not hesitate to draw from the foreign sources at their command, as occasion may require, relying rather on the competency of an author to treat a particular subject, than on any other claim whatever. In this way they hope to make their Periodical welcome wherever the English tongue is spoken or read.

SECOND: In the term ART they intend to include the whole domain of æsthetics, and hope gradually to make this critical department a true and fearless representative of Art, in all its various branches, without any regard to prejudice, whether personal or national, or to private considerations of what kind soever.

THIRD: In Politics, the ATLANTIC will be the organ of no party or clique, but will honestly endeavor to be the exponent of what the conductors believe to be the American idea. It will deal frankly with persons and with parties, endeavoring always to keep in view that moral element which transcends all persons and parties, and which alone makes the basis of a true and lasting national prosperity. It will not rank itself with any sect of *antics*, but with that body of men which is in favor of Freedom, National Progress and Honor, whether public or private.

The Publishers will aim to have each number of the magazine ready in time for distribution and sale, in the more remote parts of the country, on or before the first day of the month for which it is intended.

TERMS.—The *Atlantic Monthly* can be had of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty five cents a number.

Subscribers remitting three dollars in advance, to the publishers, will receive the work for one year, *post paid*, in any part of the United States.

Agents are wanted in every part of the country. Liberal terms will be also made to postmasters, clergymen, and others who act as agents. Great inducements will be made to parties forming clubs. Specimen copies will be forwarded, with the terms, on receipt of twenty-five cents in money or postage stamps.

☞ Dr. McGhie, who was arrested by Sheriff McEwan of this county, for being concerned in the poisoning of a Mr. Ripley, in the township of Crosby, in the County of Leeds, was this day delivered over on a warrant from the authorities of that county, endorsed by Francis Caron, Esq., J.P., to W James Kincard, High Constable for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and Robert Mowatt, an officer of the same county, who will convey him to the Goal at Brockville, where he will be tried at the next Assizes held in that Town on the 14th April.

MR. EDITOR,—The shaft must have been deftly sent, aye and well home also, to make Mr. McMullin so violent as to show how deeply it rankled in the wound. You, Mr. Editor, as well as myself, must deeply feel the amount of *withering sarcasm* and *classic lore* with which we have been overwhelmed; yet I think that Mr. McMullin has been somewhat foolish in this, for had he not drawn attention to the matter, the communication of Viator might have passed over in the corner of your paper almost unobserved; as it is, he has drawn attention to it. Now, if to supplant a friend in office, against whom there is no charge, if to work in secret against him, or even lend oneself to party injustice by accepting such office be honest, then have I deeply wronged Mr. McMullin. Let the public judge.

A word about Mr. Moynahan. Let me begin by assuring him that I never assailed the private character of "Viator," and that he had better frame his sentences more clearly if he wishes to be understood. I candidly confess that I have been on terms of great intimacy with Mr. Moynahan, and many kindnesses have passed between us, though by no means as he would show, all on one side. I have observed with regret that of late Mr. Moynahan has been pursuing, and, smarting under a sense of what I considered deep and treacherous conduct towards our party, perhaps used hard words, hard indeed if the person to whom they were applied felt he deserved them; whether deserved or not the sequel will show.

I had almost forgotten *the Card*; somewhat differently worded from the one in the Mercury of last week. It is really an extraordinary and elaborate document, I give it all the consideration it deserves,—it is simply ridiculous.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
E. DAVIS.

P. S. I perceive in reading over Mr. McMullin's communication that he says he knew the source from whence emanated "Viator,"—if he did why all this fuss to find out? Had he come to me I would at once have informed him. E.D.

On Wednesday last the office of the *Times* was brought under the hammer of the auctioneer and knocked down to Henry de Blaquiere, Esq., for £250.—The proprietor of the *Times* is now no matter of conjecture, while McCleneghan now occupies the position he is best fitted for, a man of all dirty work. There is this advantage, however, which the public obtains, namely, it is their own funds they are served with the ravings of an unprincipled menial, or the sober effusions on railways, by King Chisseller. We hardly think that a great portion of the people of Woodstock who best know the morality of the man, will countenance or encourage a sheet teeming with such low mean attacks on private character, and abominable falsehoods.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

LAKE SUPERIOR WINTER.—The Lake Superior *Chronicle* of January 19th, states that the weather during December was delightful, almost continual sunshine, mercury frequently 45 above zero. January, 10th only eight inches snow, and very little ice. Every week small boats continued to pass up and down the north shore.

PHRENOLOGY AND GRAVE ROBBING.—The *Brantford Expositor* contains the following, which is curious:—'A short time since the inhabitants of the village of Mount Pleasant, in this county, were thrown into an unusual excitement, in consequence of the exhibition of some skulls at a phrenological lecture in that place, by a shoemaker there by the name of G. W. Chapman, who professes to be devoted to the study of phrenology. It appears that when a certain skull was presented to the lecturer for examination, it was at once recognized, by persons present, as having been once worn by an eccentric and well-known individual who had formerly lived in Mount Pleasant, and on his death was *interred in the grave yard of the English Church* of that village. Chapman upon being interrogated as to the identity of the skull admitted it at once, and also that he had obtained the heads of several other persons of well known characters, who had been buried in the neighbourhood; also one from the village of Boston. Subsequently, the grave whence one of the heads was supposed to have been taken was opened, when it was ascertained, sure enough, that the head of the inmate of the grave had been severed from the body and taken away. No doubt now remained that Chapman had, as he admitted, despoiled a number of other graves in the same manner, and the excitement through the neighbourhood, in consequence of this conviction, became so strong and threatening, that the offender immediately left the neighbourhood to avoid the consequence. Had he remained, an effort would have been made to punish him legally for body snatching, but failing in which, the indignant villagers determined to administer to the wretch a balmage of tar and a hieroglyphic of feathers.' His prompt retreat, however, saved him the indignity.'

COTTON FACTORY.—We are glad to see that Messrs. Nutty & Woodward have commenced running the Cotton Factory in our village. At present they are only making batting, a sample of which they have sent us, and we can safely pronounce it superior to anything sold in our market, and at much lower figures. Next week they expect to start their spinning machinery, and as soon as money matters get a little easier they will start all their looms, of which they will have about one hundred. We wish them the greatest success in their undertaking, and hope it will be followed by many more. There is no business that will make so much money in the country as the manufacturing of cotton; and the Welland Canal offers unrivalled facilities to parties who wish to invest their capital in such enterprises.—*Thorold Gazette.*

A HEAVY VERDICT.—In Albany on the last instant, a verdict of $104,000 was rendered against S. P. Townsend, the well-known vender and manufacturer of the patentes sarsaparilla bearing his name. The suit was instituted for the benefit of the heirs of Rull Clapp, who was a partner of Townsend and one Howard, upon an alleged fraud of Townsend, consisting of false representations and concealments in the division of the effects of the co-partnership after Clapp's death. The hundred thousand of dollars, it is said, have been taken from the jaws of death' by Townsend's inimitable compound should show their gratitude by subscribing a 'quarter' each to pay off the amount of the above verdict. Somehow, since Townsend & Bristol have made their fortunes, sarsaparilla has gone out of fashion, and Gaelph Mercury is not alone in crying the manner of diseases among the people' as main intact, it is not in our power to determine.

THE COLLINS LINE DONE FOR.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says there have been various rumours current in New York for several days in regard to the company owning these American steamships all pointing towards the final breaking up of the line. It appears that the United States Government has declined to enter into negotiations for a renewal of the contract which expires in June, and that the officer in the service of the company was out in the Baltic on the 16th ult. to see what could be done toward effecting a sale of the vessels in Europe. Report says that the owners of the company have used their available means, and that their bankers, Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., have declined to make further advances without additional security. The conduct of the United States Government in thus permitting Great Britain to monopolize the passage traffic is not compatible with its usual spirit.

Three ladies, says an English paper, were last week walking on the Newmarket road, two of them exhibiting the favorite under garment of the day, when the ire of a passing bullock was excited by the glaring color, and he made a dash at the party. The offending ladies succeeded in evading him, but their companion, though in a more sombre garb, was lifted upon a gate by the beast, but sustained no injury beyond the fright.

GARROTTING CITY OFFICERS.—We learn that two of our leading municipal officers were set upon, in the city hall, on Monday last, by one of those unprincipled marauders, and after being rendered perfectly speechless, their pocket were then deliberately rifled. The city police were present at the time, but were so paralyzed by the audacity of the attack that they could render no assistance; and were also robbed of a portion of their funds. The gang were so soon fly applied upon the closest scrutiny to do the capitation.—*London Prototype.*

TRIBUTE TO HAVELOCK.—The flags of the shipping in this harbour (New York) and that of Boston were put at half mast yesterday, as also the flags of the principal forts. Several of the city churches tolled bells. The *Times* of this morning approves of the, the *Herald* contra. Two years and a quarter ago the British and French residents were afraid to meet and celebrate the evacuation of Sebastopol. What a strange fluctuation of opinion has occur ed between these two cities!

WOOD!

We will be obliged to those who may find it convenient to give Wood for subscriptions, to send it in while the roads are good, as that article will be as acceptable as Cash, in these hard times.

Latest news from Mexico state that the would-be dictator, General Comonfort, having been abandoned by his troops, left the capital on the 21st ult., embarked on board the *Tennessee* at Vera Cruz, and, in company with Gen. Garcia Conde, arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday. Immediately on the departure of Comonfort from the city, the opposing party took possession of the palace, called a convention of notables, who elected Zuloaga President of Puebla and other points in the vicinity of this city. Meantime the Chief of the Supreme Court, as President of the constitution, had called a Congress to meet at Guanajuato, the focus of the liberal party, while General Parrodi and others were preparing at other points to rush against the capital, and Alvarez was marshalling his forces in Guerero.

The Minister of Agriculture has given notice in the last Gazette, of the formation of "The City of Kingston Horticultural Society," "The City of Hamilton Horticultural Society," and "The Niagara Horticultural Society."

SANDWICH MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES AT THE STORES.

MAPLE LEAF OFFICE, Feb. 17, 1858	
FLOUR, best warranted, - - - - -	$4 25
" 2nd quality, - - - - -	4 00
BUCKWHEAT FLEUR, 100lbs, - - -	1 00
RYE FLOUR, 100lbs, - - - -	0 00 to 1 50
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel, - - -	4 00
CLOVER " - - - - -	3 00
CORN MEAL, 100lbs, - - - -	0 00 to 0 00
CORN, bushel of 56lbs, - - - -	0 50
OATS, " - - - - -	0 25
WHEAT, bushel of 60lbs - 0 00 to 1 00	
BARLEY, 48lbs, - - - - -	$0 75
HAY, per ton, - - - - -	9 00
STRAW, per load, - - - - -	1 00
POTATOES, per bushel, - - - -	0 34
PORK, per 100lbs, - - - - -	4 75
BEEF, do - - - - -	$4 00 to 5 00
BUTTER, per lb., - - - -	0 18

Spring Circuit, 1858.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several counties of that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, after the present term, will be held as follows:—

Eastern Circuit.

The Hon. Mr. Justice BURNS.

Cornwall,	Tuesday, 6th April
Brockville,	Wednesday, 14th April
Perth,	Thursday, 22nd April
Ottawa,	Thursday, 29th April
L'Orignal,	Monday, 10th May

The Midland Circuit.

The Hon. Chief Justice DRAPER.

Belleville,	Monday, 8th March
Kingston,	Wednesday 24th March
Picton,	Wednesday, 7th April
Cobourg,	Tuesday, 13th April
Peterborough,	Tuesday, 27th April
Whitby,	Tuesday, 4th May

Home District.

The Hon. Mr. Justice MCLEAN.

Niagara,	Tuesday, 16th March
Merrittsville,	Tuesday, 23rd March
Hamilton,	Tuesday, 30th March
Milton,	Tuesday, 20th April
Barrie,	Tuesday, 27th April
Owen Sound,	Tuesday, 4th May

Oxford Circuit.

The Hon. Mr. Justice HAGARTY.

Brantford,	Monday, 8th March
Woodstock,	Wednesday, 17th March
Guelph,	Friday, 26th March
Berlin,	Monday, 6th April
Stratford,	Monday, 12th April
Cayuga,	Tuesday, 20th April
Simcoe,	Tuesday, 27th April

Western Circuit.

The Hon. Sir JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Bart, Chief Justice.

London,	Tuesday, 16th March
St. Thomas,	Tuesday, 6th April
Chatham,	Tuesday, 13th April
Sandwich,	Friday, 23rd April
Sarnia,	Tuesday, 4th May
Goderich,	Tuesday, 11th May

Home Sittings.

The Hon. Mr. Justice RICHARDS.

Toronto,	Monday, 12th April

QUARTER SESSIONS NOTICE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit: } given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday the 9th day of March next, 1858, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are required to take notice, and to attend, to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

JOHN MCEWAN,
Sheriff Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
4th Feb., 1858. }

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 14th January, 1858.

TO MASTERS OR OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the opening of the Navigation in the spring of the present year, a strict compliance with the requirements of the several Acts relating to the inspection of Steam Vessels will be insisted on, and all penalties for any infraction thereof rigidly enforced.

By Command,

E. A. MEREDITH,
Assistant Secretary.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR WHO has made his fortune and retired from business, and the continued demands of his days in curing that dreadful disease—Consumption—FREE OF CHARGE, his earnest desire to being to communicate to the world his medicines that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with two stamps, (6cts.) to pay return letter, in which he will return them his *advice prescription*, with directions preparing the medicines, &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes No *Charge* a sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can before he dies. He has a that is justly celebrated for cure of consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections colds, Coughs, &c.

Address DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, Box 2531, P. O. New York

Moore's Rural New Yorker.

THE LEADING AND LARGEST CIRCULATED *Agricultural, Literary, and Family Newspaper.*

VOLUME IX. FOR 1858.

"EXCELSIOR" ITS GLORIOUS MOTTO, and "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT" its laudable Objects, the RURAL NEW-YORKER continuously *excels in Merit* and reports decided *progress* in both CIRCULATION and USEFULNESS. For evidence that it is unquestionably *the Standard in its sphere*, please examine the paper—compare it in both contents and appearance, with any other extant—and you will coincide with its Patrons and the Press in pronouncing it, of its class,

"The Best Weekly in America

As an Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper, combined, the RURAL has long been unequalled. It employs *the best talent*, and is illustrated with numerous *CONSTANTLY ORIGINAL* Engravings, embracing in one a greater number of important, Useful and Timely Topics than *several* ordinary journals—including Rural Affairs, Science, Mechanic Arts, Education History, Biography, Moral Essays and Tales Poetry and Music, Reading for youth, News of the Day, Market Reports, &c.,—it is emphatically and economically

A PAPER FOR THE TIMES!

Every Family can afford the Rural, for such an eminently Instructive and Entertaining paper is not a luxury, but a necessity. Indeed all who desire a high-toned, Progressive and eminently Practical and Reliable *FARM and FIRESIDE JOURNAL*—one which ignores trash, humbug and deception, and seeks to enhance the *best interests* and promote the *Home happiness* of its tens of thousands of readers of various occupations, in both Town and Country—are invited to try the RURAL.

THE NINTH VOLUME FOR 1858,

Will be printed on clear New Pearl and superior paper, while no proper effort or expense will be spared to make the RURAL continue worthy the immense circulation it is attaining among all classes and throughout the whole country. Next to your local paper the RURAL is indispensable.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER is published Weekly, each number containing Eight large Double Quarto Pages (Forty Columns) printed and illustrated in superior style.—TERMS.—Only $2 a year; Three copies for $5; Six for $10; Ten for $14—in advance.

OVER $3,000 IN PREMIUMS!

☞ Our List of Premiums for obtaining subscribers to the RURAL for 1858 is unequalled in both liberality and fairness—the best ever offered! It has no *humbugs*, but rewards every hero in who forms a club of six or more! The list is just issued, and will be sent free [with Specimens, Show-Bills, &c.], to all applicants. Now is the time to do good and benefit yourself by canvassing for the model RURAL and FAMILY WEEKLY

Address D. D. T. MOORE,
Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a TEACHER, to take charge of Colored School No. 3, in the Town of Sandwich. A female teacher preferred. Application to be made to the Board of Common School Trustees of the Town of Sandwich immediately.

Applications to state terms, &c.

By order of the Board.
Sandwich, 26th January, 1857.

SELLING OFF.

WILLIAM HEDLEY & CO., during the month of February, and the remainder of the present month, will sell the whole of their remaining Stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of FANCY PLAIDS, in great variety, PLAIN and FANCY FRENCH MERINOS, COBOURGS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, &c., &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent,

FOR CASH ONLY!

Ladies will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Amherstburg, 18th January, 1857.

COUNTY OF ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Court House Sandwich, on Thursday 21st January for the election of Officebearers for the ensuing year. Other business connected with the Society under the New Act will also be brought before the meeting. A large attendance is particularly requested.

ALEX. BARTLET,
Secretary.

Sandwich, 12th January, 1858.



LOCATED:

DETROIT, Mich, No. 70 Woodward avenue
CLEVELAND, O., corner Superior & Seneca streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y., corner Main and Seneca streets,
ALBANY, N. Y., 440 and 448 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill., 48 Clark street.

PRINCIPALS:

H. B. BRYANT. H. D. STRATTON.
J. H. GOLDSMITH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. R. S. Bingham, Pres. B. Ward, Esq.
Hon. Z. Chandler. Geo. S. Frost, Esq.
Hon. Ira Mayhew R. N. Rice, Esq.
H. P. Baldwin, Esq. C. A. Trowbridge, Esq
Moses W. Field, Esq G. V. N. Lothrop, Esq
C. H. Buhl, Esq. E. C. Walker, Esq.

The Faculty of this Institution is composed entirely of practical business men, who have no superiors in their profession. M. E. BARRETT, Teacher of the "Spencerian system of Penmanship," has charge of the Writing Department.

A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and Chicago and vice versa.

Scholarship for full mercantile course, including Penmanship, time unlimited, - - - - - - $ 40
Penmanship alone, 20 lessons, $5, 1 yr 10
Room open from 8 to 12, A. M.; 1½ to 5, P. M., and from 7 to 9½ P. M.

Pupils can enter at any time.

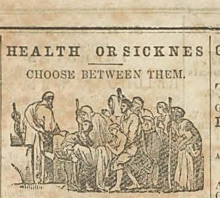
For further information please call at College Room, or send for circular of 68 pages. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON,
Detroit, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland or Chicago.

v246

HEALTH OR SICKNES

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



Holloway's Pills.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the mucous, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used throughout the World!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders!

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, diaphoretic and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints!

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

Delicate Females!

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alternatives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endosements!

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the Faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhœa	Piles.
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

* * Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1yr43

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box. The same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. ETC. ETC.

HAVING determined to resume his profession as a

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

in the County of Essex, he will be happy to give his attention to all matters pertaining to the profession.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of PUBLIC WORKS will be drawn at reasonable rates.

Sandwich, December 1st, 1857.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Grocery and Provision Store

At 559 Jefferson Avenue, four doors above the Theatre, Detroit.

THE Subscriber has opened a store in the above line of business, where he will be most happy to attend upon all his old friends. He proposes by selling at a small living advance upon cost prices to be able to secure the custom of his friends, as well as to give general satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a call

J. J. BENTEAU.

Detroit Dec. 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compy

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000 STERLING.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh Croft, Esq. Charles Bennett, Esq.
John Shaw, Esq. E. S. Symes, Esq.
John Moss, Esq. R. Gough, Esq.
Augustus Vlugo, Esq Charles Seward, Esq.
Clement Tabor, Esq. P. Morris, Esq.

ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Woltenson, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.

SECRETARY.

W. H. PRESTON, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL—Office, 17, Great St. James Street.

Wm. Lunn, Esq. Hon. W. Morris.
John Torrance, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
J Pothergingham, Esq R. R. Fabre, Esq.
A. LaRocho, Esq. A. T. Galt, Esq.
Benj. Holmes, Esq. T. Hart, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT FOR N. A. COLONIES,
Charles F. Tilstone.

JOHN MACRAE,
A gent for Windsor and vicinity.

DIVISION COURT BLANKS.

Every Description of Division Court Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received from Montreal, a large stock of FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

And being desirous to take contracts on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD, he will sell off his Stock at a great reduction, to enable him to get money for that purpose. The Subscriber requests a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is positive the Public will save money by buying their Goods from

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, 23rd Oct., 1857.

HARNESS SHOP.

The Harness Shop of the subscriber will be furnished with every description of work usually manufactured in such establishments, and will be sold at small profits, for the purpose of ensuring speedy returns. Orders for Light or Fancy Harnesses fulfilled with promptness.

He is also determined that no article will leave his shop that is imperfectly made, or that will not be serviceable to the purchaser.

THOMAS W. NOBLE.

Amherstburg 5th Feb. 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DEGRAND & BONDON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be paid to ALFRED DEGRAND, and all sums due by the firm will be paid by him.

A. DEGRAND, M. D.
CHARLES BONDON.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned.

A. DEGRAND, M. D,
Amherstburg, 27th October, 1857.

ONE NEW LUMBER WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 15, 1857.

ONE NEW DEMOCRAT WAGGON for Sale, cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY.

Amherstburg, Sept. 1st, 1857.

$32,50

PAYS for Board and Tuition in Common English, the Term of Fourteen weeks, commencing March 18, 1858, at the

Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

Superb brick buildings, beautifully located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs Superior facilities for Music, Painting and French. Students received at any time, and charged only for the residue of the term. Diplomas awarded to Ladies who graduate. Send for a Catalogue, with full particulars. Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal, Fort Edward.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscribers to J. A. Ford's Raffle of Pictures are hereby informed that the same will take place at the Billiard Saloon, in Windsor, on Saturday evening 20th Inst., at 8 o'clock. A few tickets yet remain unsold, but as the Raffle will surely come off those desirous of trying their luck had better be in time. Tickets $1 00.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Monday, on Saturday, the 23rd January next—for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week each way between Chatham and Sandwich, on and from the 16th February next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback, or in a Buggy, Waggon or Sleigh. The computed distance between Chatham and Sandwich, is about 63 miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than four miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The days and hours of Arrival and Departure to be as follows, subject to right of the Post Master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do. To leave Chatham every Monday and Thursday—and Sandwich every Wednesday and Saturday, proceeding to Chatham and Sandwich respectively, direct—serving the Post Offices each way, at Raymond—Tilsonburg, Dartmouth—Edgeworth and Maidstone, at such hours as may be required.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will guarantee three years term and exceeding four years; the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering, for the price demanded;—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chatham, Sandwich and Maidstone, and at this Office.

GILBERT McDOUGALL GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office, }
London, 2nd Dec. 1857. }

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the late LAWSON TOLLIVER, are requested to settle immediately with the undersigned.

WILLIAM TOLLIVER,
Administrator of the late Lawson Tolliver
Sandwich, 12th December, 1857.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, holding a first Class Certificate, requires a situation. Apply at this Office.

Sandwich, December 16th, 1857.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person trusting my Wife RACHEL DOWLER, as I will pay no Debts contracted by her from this date.

WILLIAM DOWLER.

Malden, 25th November, 1857.

Guillot's Column

FALL TRADE, 1857.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of his Customers & and the Public generally, that he has just received the following Seasonable Goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices, consisting of a Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS,
PIECES do do DELAINES & CASHMERES.

PIECES EXCELLENT SATINETTS,
DOESKINS and TWEEDS.
PIECES RED, WHITE, BLUE, PLAID AND STRIPED FLANNELS,

DO BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

PIECES BED TICKING.
PIECES TWEED, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, (Some very Heavy.)
PIECES WOOL PLAIDS & FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

PAIRS SPLENDID BLANKETS
POUNDS COTTON YARN.
READY MADE CLOTHING, AND CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.
PAIRS OF MEN'S THICK KIP AND FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
PAIRS MEN'S STRONG KIP AND CALF SHOES.
PAIRS WOMEN'S CALF BOOTEES AND SHOES.
PAIRS GENT'S FRENCH CALF BUSKIN SHOES, (New Style.)
PAIRS LADIES' MOROCCO AND PRUNELLA BOOTS.
PAIRS MISSES' BOOTS & SHOES
PAIRS CHILDREN'S SHOES—all sizes
PAIRS SHOE PACKS

CROCKERY

Of almost every Description.

KEGS CUT WROUGHT HORSE & SHOE NAILS.
BARS BEST HORSE SHOE IRON
BARS SWEEDES IRON
BARS REFINED SCOTCH IRON—all Sizes.
BUNDLES ROUND, HALF ROUND AND SQUARE.
SPRING CAST, GERMAN & ENGLISH BLISTER STEEL
BUNDLES BAND IRON—All Sizes.
BOXES SHEET IRON.
AMES, SPADES, AND SHOVELS—MINER'S SHOVELS
SHOVELS AND TONGS.
STOVE PIPE—all Sizes—made to order
ZINC, IN SHEETS.

SCOTCH MADE

POTASH KETTLES

COOLERS, DIPPERS, AND SUGAR KETTLES
SHELF HARDWARE OF NEARLY ALL KINDS
SOME SPLENDID HAND SAWS, BACK SAWS, CROSS CUT, AND WOOD SAWS.
CABLE CHAINS, TRACE & HALTER CHAINS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FAMILY

GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT,

ETC, ETC, ETC.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

H. C. Guillot,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST

AND ALL OTHER KINDSOF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ASHES, FOR SHIPMENT TO MONTREAL OR NEW YORK MARKETS.

MOFFAT'S LIFE P[ILLS] AND PHŒNIX [BITTERS]

THE BEST FA[MILY] now before th[e] last 25 years upwar[ds] of persons have been [cured] of these Medicines; a b[ox] ures in favor of their [use] a single trial will place [them] reach of competition in [every] every patient. By their use [the] IS RESTORED TO A [HEALTHY] STATE *and freed from all its* The system is not reduced [by] operation, but invigorated, and they [require] no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY

W. B. MOFFAT, M. D,
PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

And for sale by all respectable Druggists in Canada and the United States.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, on the Plank Road, one mile from the Cross, about one month ago, a Grey Mare, and a Bay Mare, each about 4 or 5 years old. No marks.

The owner or owners are requested to claim property, pay charges, and take the away, or they will be sold as the law dir[ects]

ANDREW McCA[LL]
10th Con. Sandwich St.)
December 28th, 1857. }

PICKED UP

DRIFTING down Detroit River, on t[he] Inst., by the subscriber, a SCOW, rigged, without sails, about four tons [burthen], painted blue, which the owner may have by paying charges.

THOMAS JERMIN.
Bois Blanc Island, 14th Nov., 1857.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c., &c.

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer in an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property for the purpose of valuation made upon the most reasonable terms.

Property left with him for sale will be promptly attended to.

Sandwich, 4th November, 185[8]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late JOHN B. LALIBERTY was indebted, are hereby requested to hand in their claims, either to Mrs. La Liberty, Executrix, or to the undersigned, Executor by his last Will and Testament. And all persons who are indebted to the Estate are required to settle forthwith.

G. W. LEGGATT, Executor
Amherstburg, 18th July, 1856.

SANDWICH STEAM MILLS.

New Arrangement

FARMERS

are notified, that the new Miller (one of the best in the Province,) will spare no pains to accommodate and enable them to take back their

GRISTS,

without having to come a second time for them, particularly those from a distance.

FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, &c.,

Always on Hand, at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

AND ALL OTHER KINDSOF GRAIN

WOOD WANTED

Corner of D[ivision] Amherstburg.

STOVES AN[D]

J. W. BORROWMAN has a[t] will hereafter continue to keep and varied supply of STOVES, PIPE and TIN WARE all of the manufacture, and customers will find their advantage to purchase from him going elsewhere as his stock is [a] better selected than of any other in Country. Merchants supplied [at] most reasonable terms.

J. W. BORROWMAN.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

CABINET SHOP.

The Subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers in his line of trade, from his extensive shop in the town of Amherstburg, with every description of CABINET WARE, at prices which must give entire satisfaction, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed. By a strict attention to his business, as well as a desire to serve his customers, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT L. McGREGOR.
Amherstburg, 5th Feb., 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm for sale, situated in the Township of Caldwell, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres more or less, in the front concession, 50 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder in good timber, with a good HOUSE and a Barn 30 by 46; with Stable and all other buildings suitable. There is a good orchard with a few Pear Trees.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid to

ALEXANDER OUELLETTE.
or, Sandwich street.

200,000 GOOD SHINGLES

For Sale Cheap, by

F. A. LAFFERTY

Amherstburg, }
27th July 1857. }

TO RENT!

THE BRICK COTTAGE known as The Presbyterian Manse, pleasantly situated on Park Street, containing Six rooms, kitchen and Servants' Room.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE MURRAY, or
WILLIAM HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, 29th Sept., 1857.

LOT FOR SALE !!!

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession being the south 50 Acres of the said Lot, fronting on the Concession line.

There is an incumbrance of one hundred dollars upon the said Lot, which will be conducted from the purchase money.

The title otherwise indisputable. For terms of payment, &c., apply to

EDWARD GREEN.
Collector.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my wife, Maria Jones, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, from this date.

ANDREW JONES.

Petite Cote, Nov. 7th, 1857.

AYER'S PILLS

the Sick to an extent never own of any Medicine.

NO JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

...the well known purchaser, ...delphia, whose above printed ...ery toilet, says:

...of your CATHARTIC PILLS, this ...e family medicine, for common ...e no knowledge. Many of my ...find benefits from them, and ...tient they possess extraordinary ...ves and curing the sick. They ...ble and pleasant to be taken ...them valued by the public.

...WARDLAW writes from the ...1854:

...: I have taken your Pills with ...lessness, languor, loss of appetite, ...which has of late years oftentimes ...A few doses of your Pills cured me. I ...hem Pectoral many years in my family ...ables with astonishing success. Your ...ill ever be used but with a pleasure in ...and you have done and are doing."

...BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co.

..."*Pa. N. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1853.* ...I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the ...of your medicines, having derived very numerous ...of your Pills, both your Pectoral and Cathartic ...Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor, ...ever consent to be, while my means will procure them. ...The widely renowned R. S. STEVENS, M. D., of West ...worth, N. H., writes:

..."Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I ...comply from experience that they are so invaluable purga... ...tive. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, constipation, ...headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety ...of diseases this Pill is, they are a sure remedy than any ...other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, ...I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as ...superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure ...in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which ...render it a valuable article for public use. I have ...made these and my valuable Cherry Pectoral in this city ...for many years known as your Cherry Pectoral and ...Cough medicine in the world, and these Pills are in my ...wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treat... ...ment of diseases."

..."*Iowa, M., Nov. 26, 1853.* ..."Dr. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from ...my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and over a ...twenty years' trial, and an untold amount of suffering, ...have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. ...With what feelings of rejoicing I write can only be ...imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how ...long. I ...

..."Never until now have I been free from this loathsome ...disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and ...I became almost blind, besides the intolerable pain; at ...others it settled in the form of ulcers on my head, and ...bone, and has kept me partly bald all my days; sometimes ...it came out in my face, and kept it for months. I saw ...about some weeks after I had commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. ...For years are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has ...assumed a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

..."Hoping the statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

..."I have known the above named Maria Ricker from ...my childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

...CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from ...Boston, 20th April, 1854:

..."Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which ...arose from derangement of the liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, ...and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for ...months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. ...You make the best medicine in the world; and I am free to say so."

...Read the letter from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme ...Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well ...known, and only to this but the neighboring States.

..."*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.* ..."Sir: I have great satisfaction in informing you that ...my family have been very much benefitted by your ...Pills. My wife was cured, two years ago, of a most ...dangerous cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, ...and my children have been frequently relieved from ...[illegible] by your CATHARTIC PILLS. I have no hesitation ...in saying that these two remedies are the best ...[illegible] in use. Doctor, like a providential blessing ...to my family, and [illegible] will suppose we are not an ...fool of it. Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT THAXTER."

..."*Seattle Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.* ..."Dr. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a clear ...sweep from all the CATHARTIC PILLS sold to me by your agent, ...and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism ...under which he found me suffering. The first dose re... ...lieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for ...some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects ...of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and who would not make these state... ments without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

H. G. GUILLOT, Agent for Sandwich.

A Gift of one Thousand Copies.

RUSSELL & RICARDSON have in press a work entitled

THE MUSICIANS GUIDE;

Edited by Nathan Richardson, author of the Modern School for the Piano Forte, which recently took the first Prize Medal, and is so highly recommended by Dodworth, Dorrigh... ton, Bristow, Bassford, Dr. Mason, Wm. Mason and others as being superior to all other Instruction Books published.

The Musician's Guide will be ready this month. The engraving of some of the most important plates is the cause of its delay. It is a large quarto of 55 pages, containing many beautiful engravings, and a description of the use of over 600 different compositions of music. It is an invaluable book for teachers of music, amateurs, and all players and singers.

Desirous of making a rapid introduction of his work, we are induced to GIVE AWAY the first edition, of ONE THOUSAND COPIES to people interested in music, and so will send it FREE OF THE POSTAGE.

B—Only one copy will be sent to the same address. The work will be sent in the same order as the addresses are received.

N. B.—You will greatly get rid of your FREE OF ALL EXPENSES, by sending your name and address without delay to

RUSSELL & RICARDSON,
Musical Publishers, Boston.

To EDITORS.—Russell & Richardson will send you two dollars worth of their latest Musical publications and the MUSICIAN'S GUIDE, postage pid, if you will give the above advertisement (including this offer) one insertion in your paper.

Sept., 1857.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

According to the Statute passed at the last Session of Parliament, for sale at this office.

TAX RECEIPTS.

MUNICIPALITIES will be supplied with TAX RECEIPTS at the most reasonable rates, at this Office.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charges

BLANK BOOKS.

RULED Blank Books with Headings, for public offices; got up in the very best styles, and at the most reasonable rates, at this office.

Orders received by post, with patterns and directions, will be promptly attended to.

SUBPŒNAS

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday week last, between James Lockhart's and Robert Anderson's in the Township of Malden, a new POCKET BOOK, containing Seventy-two Dollars in Bills, and one dollar in specie, and two receipts for Hay from Thomas Salmon.

Any person finding the same, will receive the above reward, on returning it to WILLIAM MICKLE, Malden Township.

JAMES LOCKHART.

Malden Township, December 16th, 1857

FOR SALE!!

A BAKE HOUSE & SHOP.

ADJOINING the Apothecary Store of Dr. Adley in the Town of Sandwich, is completely Bake House, with a large frame two story shop, fronting upon Bedford Street. This Shop and Bake House are well situated in the most business part of the Town and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply for particulars &c., at this Office or at Dr. Adley's Apothecary Hall.

Sandwich, 1st August, 1857.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Within the limits of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex.

ON account of the ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY, pursuant to a Power of Sale, given in certain Mortgage or Mortgages from Duncan A. McMullin, Esq., to said Society.

The Property will be sold by Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 19, East of Russel Street.
" 20, " " "
" 25, " " "
" 26, " " "
" 27, " " "
" 28, " " "
" 25, West of Bedford Street
" 26, " " "

The following Lots only will be sold should the above Lots not fetch the amount required;

Lot 187, (Homestead) East of Russel Street
Lot 17, 4th Con of Maidstone (200 acres).

This will be a *bona fide* sale without reserve, (except as above,) and will take place at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Sandwich, at half-past Three o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the Fourth day of November next.

Terms made known at sale.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed till Wednesday, the Sixth day of January, 1858, when the sale will positively take place, if the arrears are not paid.

GEO. BULLOCK,
Sandwich, Nov. 12, '57 Sec-Tr. E.B.S



WILLIAM HOPE,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
EARTHEN & STONE POTTERY WARE,
COLCHESTER, CANADA WEST.

The material that he uses cannot be surpassed in the Province for fineness and durability, and being an experienced hand as a manufacturer is enabled to supply an article that is inferior to none. He flatters himself that on the business enable him to furnish ware at the most reasonable prices, at his Establishment in POTTERSVILLE adjoining Ephraim Carter's Saddler Shop, in the Township of Colchester.

Draining Tiles of superior manufacture also made, and farmers are requested to encourage home manufactures before going elsewhere, and perhaps buying an inferior article. Sugar Troughs are also manufactured at this establishment, which have been found superior to anything yet used for the same purpose.

Mr. Ferris of Colchester has used them, and will certify to their superior qualities.

Mr McGee, Merchant at Amherstburg has been appointed agent for the disposal of his wares.

Colchester, Feb. 5th, 1857.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

750 PLOWS on hand, of the most top kind, got up in New York and Union style viz:

STARBUCK'S, No. 1½ or No. 3.
" No. 20 " No. 4.
WHITING'S Wisconsin, No. 98.
J. LONG'S, do.

For sale as Cheap and as Good as can be bought in Detroit or any where else.

CALL AND SEE.

All kinds of COOKING STOVES and TIN WARE, kept constantly on hand at.

JONES & Co's Foundry.

Amherstburg, Canada West.

New Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

A. C. ELLIS.

Being thankful to the Public for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he opened his Saddlery Establishment in Sandwich, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from his old stand to the large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Woodbridge, on Bedford St., where he will as usual be happy to supply them with Every description of LIGHT and FANCY BUGGY HARNESS, made in the most fashionable style.

HEAVY HARNESSES constantly on hand and warranted to give satisfaction.

SADDLES of every description made to order on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed.

A large assortment of WHIPS always kept on hand.

N.B.—Cord Wood, Hides, and Produce wanted, for which the highest price will be given.



THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing a really superior article of WRITING INK, which he will warrant to stand and not change color. Sold, in bottles, at One Dollar per dozen.

WILLIAM HOPE

Pottersville, Colchester, Octr 15th, 1857.

WARNER'S EATING HOUSE,

DALHOUSIE STREET,

Opposite Meats' Store, Amherstburg, C.W

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1857. 1857.
North Shore Line of Steamboats

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

THE new and magnificent steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD, and MISSISSIPPI, will form this line the ensuing season, and commence running immediately upon the opening of navigation, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
P. J. RALPH, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays
" Buffalo, Tuesdays and Fridays.

WESTERN WORLD,
J. S. RICHARDS, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Wednesdays & Saturdays
" Buffalo, Mondays and Thursdays

MISSISSIPPI,
S. G. LANGLEY, *Commander.*
Will leave Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
" Buffalo, Wednesdays & Saturdays

These steamers are all new, of the largest class, being built expressly and runs each. The Commanders and Officers are gentlemen of great experience and capability. They are fitted up and furnished for the convenience and pleasure of passengers in a style of comfort and luxury, entirely unequalled, and are in all respects considered the safest and most desirable steamers that sail upon the Western Waters.

For the transportation of freight, the line will surpass anything ever before offered to the public, having arrangements with parties between New York and Buffalo, and at all points west of Buffalo to St. Louis, which will enable them to forward merchandize with greater despatch *than has ever yet been attained.*

For the transportation of live stock these steamers offer facilities to drovers which cannot be surpassed or equalled.

Shippers of merchandize from the East, should mark packages to the care of Messrs SEYMOUR, Buffalo; merchandize from the West should be to the care of JOHN HOSMER, agent, Detroit.

C. B. SWAIN, Agent.

Detroit, April, 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.

1857.

Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago

THIS LINE consists of the following First Class Propellers:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. T. Nicholson
GLOBE, " Amos Pratt,
ONTONAGON, " A. Wilkins,
ADRIATIC, " M. S. Lathrop
OGONTZ, " W. D. Wilkinson
WABASH VALLEY, "
(New Propeller.)

Which will, during the season, run between Buffalo, Milwaukie and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports.

This line connects with the North-Western Transportation Company Line on the Erie Canal and Hudson River, from the New York and Buffalo, forming a continuous Line from New York to Chicago, and affording as good facilities as that of any other line.

A Propeller of this Line will leave BUFFALO and CHICAGO THREE times a week; and having Upper Cabins, afford good accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Families emigrating West should seek the CHEAPEST and most comfortable route.

Arrangements are made for transportation of Property and Merchandize, via

New York & Erie Railroad

on as low terms as can be by any other Railroad Route.

This Line having so large facilities, show ing an aggregate of over FIVE THOUSAND Tons Burthen, and being all new and staunch first-class Propellers, offers superior facilities to Shippers of Produce and Merchandize for the transport of Property.

REFERENCES:

NORTH WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. CANAL AND RIVER.
E. H. WALKER & Co., Buffalo.
C. V. CLARK & Co., Peru, Ill., N. York
NORTH-WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE ON LAKES.
Propeller Montgomery, E B Ward, Detroit.
" Ontonagon } A. T. SPENCER & Co. Chicago.
" Ogontz, } C. BANCROFT & Co. Detroit.
" Adriatic, } E. BANCROFT & Co., Milwaukie,
" Globe—J. MARWICK, Buffalo.
" Wabash Valley—BIDWELL, BANTA & Co. Buffalo.

Buffalo, April, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM McDONALD having administered to the estates of the late JAMES McDONALD of Sandwich, Esquire, is desirous of settling up said estate with as little delay as possible.

Notice is therefore given, that all parties having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay to JOHN A. ASKIN, Esquire, of the Town of Sandwich, in order that they may be satisfied.

And parties indebted to the said estate, are required, to settle the same forthwith.

Sandwich, 24th March, 1857.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned will be at Sandwich from 1st to the 15th July, to receive returns and grant clearances, for Timber, Staves, Logs, &c., and all parties interested are requested to call and have their papers sent to my address at Sandwich, with as little delay as possible.

N. HAMMOND.

Sandwich, June 20, '57.

NOTICE.

I Hereby forbid all Merchants and others from giving my Wife credit on my account as I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by her. I also hereby caution all persons from paying to my wife the amounts of any promissory notes which she may have, payable to me as they have been fraudulently obtained by her. Thomas H. Jones is the only person authorized by me to receive and collect my debts.

J. M. DEAUBIN.

Amherstburg, 25th August, 1857.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Parties desirous of purchasing HORSES & CATTLE, and Stock generally, would find it to their advantage if they would only take the trouble to call at STONEY POINT which is only 26 miles from Windsor, by Rail, 4 miles from BAPTIST CREEK Station on the Great Western Railway. When every description of Stock can be bought at the most reasonable prices.

Information will be given to persons desirous of purchasing, by PIERRE DESJARDINS, Esq., Reeve of Rochester, Merchant at Stoney Point.

Stoney Point, July, 1857

J. H. ALLISON,

IMPORTER OF

IMPROVED

RAILROAD WATCHES

Cased in beautiful styles warranted excellent time keepers &c. &c. Swiss full jewelled Levers of every style.

GOLD PENS.

I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern; these Pens have received

A SILVER MEDAL

At the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in the market.

ALSO DEALER IN

FINE JEWELLEY, SILVER WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making New Work to order,

SETTING STONES AND DIAMOND WORK, &C.,

FIRE GILDING AND GALVANIZING

Done at Short Notice.

WATCH REPAIRING

Being a Practical Workman, all work entrusted to my care will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED

at 50 cents all sizes. Orders sent by mail accompanied by cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON,
No. 176 Jefferson Ave
August 5th, 1857.

HIDES WANTED.

ANY Quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops in Sandwich or Windsor, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JAS. WOODBRIDGE

NOTICE.

JOHN TODD, at Todd's Corner, Sandwich street, respectfully begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to remove all kinds of Houses, Barns, Stables &c. &c., on the shortest notice. He is also prepared to Build and Repair Docks &c., and supply Timber for such purposes.

All persons entrusting him with their work may depend on getting it done in a superior manner and at very moderate rates.

Todd's Corner, June 10th, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th August, parties requiring licenses and clearances for staves, timber and logs, will address the subscriber at Saugeen, sending plain statements of Lots, Concession, Township, &c., from whence staves, timber, logs, &c., have been cut.

H. HAMMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration for the Estate of the late Peter Mengies, is desirous of settling the affairs of said estate without delay.

Notice is therefore given, that all debts due the said estate, will have to be settled immediately, in order that they may be saved the costs of collection,

WM. HEDLEY.

Amherstburg, July. 1857.

FOLSOM'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE A CERTIFICATE, entitling the holder to an *Mercantile Course of Instruction*, in Folsom's College, Cleveland.

This Institution stands better in the estimation of the Mercantile community, and has turned out more thorough pracitcal accountants than any other similar establishment in the States.

I will dispose of this certificate at Thirty Five Dollars—a much lower rate than one can be purchased at the institution. This will warrant a first-best Mercantile Education.

Apply to J. H. WILKINSON.

Sandwich, Canada West, May 1st, 1857.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

(CANADA BRANCH)

TIMES & BEACON LIFE & FIRE ASS. CO. OF LONDON.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9th, 1856.

The business of the *Athenæum Fire Assurance Company* having been transferred to the "Times & Beacon Life & Fire Assurance Company," all *Renewal Premiums* and *future payments* must be made at the Offices of the "Times & Beacon Company," and receipts but those of the said Times and Beacon Company will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the Times and Beacon Company.

By order of the Manager,
ALEX. GORDON, Agent,
Western Frontier.

Canada Western Assurance

COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Parliament

Capital £100, 000.
in Shares of £10 each.
HOME OFFICE,
TORONTO.

President : J. C. Gilmor, Esq
Vice-President : T. Haworth, Esq
Secretary & Treasurer : R. Stanton, Esq
Solicitor : A. Morrison, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq.
Rice Lewis, Esq., W. Henderson, Esq.
M. P. Hayes, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq.
James Beatty, Esq.

Application for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Marine Risks Taken.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
President.

ROBERT STANTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. KENNEDY, Agent at Windsor.

WANTED!!!

500 CORDS of WOOD wanted at the Sandwich STEAM MILL

SUMMONS.

For Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and County Court. For sale at this Office.

Rose Lodge.



THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of the Rose Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at the Lodge Room, on the first Monday preceding the Full Moon in each month, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Sandwich, May 4, 1857.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF SANDWICH.

PART of Lot No. 3: on the west side of Bedford Street, with a good two Storey Stone House thereon. Also, Lots 7 and 8, adjoining the residence of L. J. Fluett, Esquire, with dwelling house and stables. These Lots will be sold subject to incumbrances.

For particulars apply to

J. H. WILKINSON.
Att'y for J. A. Vervais.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

GREEN'S

GREAT WESTERN BOOT STORE,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

J. GREEN returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwich, Windsor and the neighboring townships, for the very liberal manner in which they have supported him since his commencement in business, and he assures them that it is his intention to purchase the very best quality of LEATHER and keep the best of workmen, so that he can compete with his Yankee neighbours both as regards material and workmanship, and sell at such low prices for cash, as will defy competition. It is a mistaken notion for the public to carry their money to Detroit, when they can be supplied with a home manufactured article cheaper.

Farmers

Call at the Great Western Boot store, where you will find every article in the Boot and Shoe trade to suit you.

N. B.—Gentlemen's wear of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Sandwich, March 15, 1857.

Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE TAVERN known as the PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL and 20 Acres of excellent Land now occupied by the subscriber, will be Sold if an opportunity be offered.

The house is in the very best repair. The Barn and Stables are all new and also in good repair. About 11 acres are fenced in and under a good state of cultivation.

There is not a better position in the whole county for a *Tavern Stand* than this, and any person who has a desire to obtain a first rate position should not lose the present opportunity.

The terms will be made reasonable, for particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

F. X. TRUDELL.

Sandwich, March, 16th 1857.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

H. MCGEE,

BEGS to announce to the Travelling Community, and Public in general, that he has opened the above new TAVERN, will good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of Groceries always on hand.

Malden-ting Cross, February 29th, 1856.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD SALOON.

Windsor, C.W. opposite the Depot of the Great Western Railway.

JACOB BEST.

Proprietor.

The above Saloon is neatly and commodiously fitted up, the Proprietor having spared no expense for the purpose of rendering it attractive to visitors.

The best of Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand.

WESTERN HOTEL,

BY CYRUS DODSON.

THIS Hotel, adjoining the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, has been put in first-rate repair, and the Proprietor hopes that, by strict attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

Sandwich, 29th Feb., 1856.

THE COTTAGE INN,

BY ALEXANDER REAUME,

THE Proprietor having lately rented the above well-known premises, and having thoroughly repaired and refurnished the same, will be happy to attend upon the travelling public at all hours. A supply of good old Ohio and Canada Whiskey, and the choicest Liquors and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found.

ALEXANDER REAUME.

Anderdon, February 29th, 1856.

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE.

J. R. COCHRANE,

Having recently leased the premises formerly "Warner's Exchange," has repaired and refitted the house throughout and will continue the Hotel hereafter as the

AMHERSTBURG EXCHANGE

Every accommodation will be furnished for the TRAVELLING COMMUNITY, both as regards sleeping apartments and the TABLE, which will be supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Stables and Barn will always contain a full supply of HAY and OATS; and a man will be in attendance to take charge of Horses left in care of the establishment.

J. R. COCHRANE.

Proprietor.

HENNELL HOUSE,

LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN

Sandwich.

THIS House is pleasantly situated at the terminus of the New Great Western Railroad in Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites which are generally met with in first class Hotels—Good Beds, superior Stabling, and unimpeachable Liquors.

From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular, with promptness; and he will make it his study so to treat his visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure future occasions.

WM. HENNELL.

Sandwich, Feb. 29th.

JESSOP'S HOTEL,

SANDWICH CANADA WEST.

THE Subscriber having leased those large and commodious premises, formerly occupied by MISS HALL, intends to fit them up as a Hotel and will be prepared will now be surpassed by any in the county.

The house will be repaired and enlarged, and newly furnished throughout. He would invite his old friends and the travelling community to favor him with their patronage and encouragement which he received at his old stand

The rooms are large and well adapted for boarders and private families, who will have every attention paid to their comfort.

The stables attached to this house are large and will afford ample accomodation to all who call favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE JESSOP, Proprietor.

Dec. 1856.

BROOKER'S TAVERN

WM. BROOKER is prepared to attend upon his Customers at his new and well-furnished house near the Conrad Bridge where the Traveller will have the warmest attended to and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of the patronage and friends may expect to find every accommodation as usual.

A supply of Groceries always kept on hand which will be sold very cheap.

Feb. 20th, 1856.

BRITISH North American HOTEL,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above Hotel has had it fitted up in thorough repair and newly furnished throughout, and will always be found at post, ready to attend to the wants and requirements of the public. He begs to assure a strict attention to business, to merit a like share of patronage.

The Saloons

attached to the Hotel will always contain the very best brands of Wines and Liquors and the choicest Cigars.

The Table

will always be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

There is an excellent stable attached to the premises, and an attentive ostler will always be in attendance.

☞ A few persons can be accommodated with first-rate board, on reasonable terms.

P. D. DUFFY, Proprietor.

Amherstburg, June 5th, 1856.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL

THE Proprietor having erected a large and commodious House is now prepared to accommodate the travelling public on the Middle Road, in the Township of Chester, with every necessary convenience which can be desired in his establishment.

The Table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford, and the Stabling is ample for the accommodation of a large number of horses, and plentiful supply of feed will always be found on hand.

HENRY ASHLEY.

Belle River,
Township of Rochester, } May 14th, 1857.

ST. GEORGE HO E

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

13 hours from New York or Albany
2 to 3 hours from Buffalo and
Niagara Falls, 90 minutes
from Rochester;

Every way by Railroad.

THIS Hotel, consisting of the "AVON" rebuilt and enlarged, can now accommodate One Hundred Guests, and affords accommodation not excelled at the Springs. Convenient to the Rail Road Depot, Telegraph Office, and all the public establishments of the village.

With the unrivalled reputation of the waters—the Rail-Road facilities from all directions, and the increasing accommodations of the Hotel, the Proprietor hopes to render it more attractive as a fashionable and healthimparting resort.

Our carriages are free to our guests from the Depot and to and from the Springs.

SYLVESTER DAVIS,
Late of New-York, Astor House.

AMOS DANN, Proprietor.

Avon, Livingston Co., Sept. 1, 1857.

TRAVELLERS' HOME

T. HALEY, PROPRIETOR

(Formerly of Anglesea, Canada West.)

THIS House having been fitted up in a neat and most commodious manner by the Proprietor hopes that by strict attention to the comforts and a strict attention to business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Attentive waiters and a well supplied table will always be found.

Good Stabling and an attentive ostler always in attendance.

N.B.—FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

Corner of Bedford and Mill Streets,
Sandwich, Feb. 29th, 1856.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HOTEL,

At Maidstone Cross.

E. REIDY, begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the above Hotel and has now prepared to receive the Travelling Community. He will always endeavour to obtain the choicest brands of Liquors and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

He has received a large and well assorted stock of Groceries, and Liquors, direct from the Old Country, which are selling positively at low prices.

N. B. The Stabling is at my own charge.

Maidstone Cross September 1st, 1857.

MAPLE LEAF
NOV 12/1860
1 of 2 copies

MAPLE LEAF EXTRA.

SALE OF LANDS
FOR TAXES.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a Warrant, issued by the Treasurer of the
to wit. } County of Essex, and to me directed, bearing date the 12th day of November, A.D., 1860, for the collection of arrears of assessment, due upon the following lands in the said County, I shall proceed to the sale of said lands, for such arrears of Taxes, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, unless the same with five per cent thereon, together with the expense of advertising, be sooner paid.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
November 20th, 1860.

PART.	LOT	CON.	ACRES	AMOUNT	PATENTED OR SOLD.
MUNICIPALITY OF ANDERDON.					
Part	17	1	8	$ 4 56	Owned by G. Bondy.
Part	8	1	1	5 99	do Mrs. Brown, Pat.
	38	1	93	34 47	do Jacque Langlois.
	39	1	93	34 94	do Laurent Vincun.
Part	19	2	15	1 87	do A Labelle, N ½ Pat
Part	9	Front	Dock	2 78	Patented.
Part	13	4	14	1 23	Occupied by A Brooks, Pat.
Part	1	5	5	1 98	Patented.
North-east quarter	4	5	50	21 62	50 Acres Patented.
Part	4	5	30	4 69	Occupied by T. Seaside,
Part	13	5	100	25 94	West half Patented
North-east quarter	14	5	27	24 25	Patented.
North part	13	6	73	24 96	Patented.
	14	6	76	21 53	do
South half	3	6	100	44 35	do
MUNICIPALITY OF COLCHESTER.					
Rear Part	39	1	50	$ 4 66	Patented.
East Part	6	2	150	10 13	do
Parts of	7				
	8	2	150	10 13	do
	19	3	200	74 36	do
Gore		4	66	7 74	do
	4	4	200	36 30	do
West half	7	3	100	4 67	do
	4	5	200	58 32	do
South-west quarter	20	6	50	14 60	do
	9	13	200	41 17	do
	15	14	200	28 31	do
SOUTH MALDEN ROAD, Part	1		57½	6 84	do
NORTH MALDEN ROAD Part	2		17½	6 77	do
MUNICIPALITY OF GOSFIELD.					
NORTH TALBOT ROAD					
North half,	270		100	27 17	
SOUTH TALBOT ROAD					
South half	269		100	26 12	
North quarter,	8	1	50	5 06	Patented.
	A.	3	200	80 43	do
	B.	3	200	73 99	do
	1	4	200	26 09	do
	5	4	200	37 78	do
	2	7	200	63 70	do
	3	7	200	63 70	do
	2	8	200	71 35	do
	3	8	200	71 35	do
	2	9	150	63 64	do
	3	9	150	56 07	do
KINGSVILLE.					
Part,	10	N.S. M.St.	¼a	11 52	
MUNICIPALITY OF MALDEN.					
North half	36	4	100	91 43	Patented
North half	38	4	100	42 81	do
South half,	38	4	100	14 69	do
	34	4	200	65 91	do
East part,	68	6	31	1 06	do
	77	7	187	22 92	
MUNICIPALITY OF MAIDSTONE.					
East Side River	Puce.				
	1		102	96 69	Patented.
West of Belle	River.				
South part,	3	1	34	19 75	Patented.
South three-quarters,	14	1	134	8 30	do
Part of North part,	16	1	69	23 84	do
	19	1	200	138 68	do
	20	1	200	149 52	Clergy Reserve.
South Middle	Road.				
Part,	1		46	9 44	Patented.
South Talbot	Road.				
South part,	260		80	10 89	do
West half,	27	5	100	40 97	do
	16	3	200	101 54	do
Three-quarters,	25	3	150	60 79	do
Block,	D.	6	210	102 86	do
Block,	C.	6	210	161 02	do
MUNICIPALITY OF MERSEA.					
	16	3	200	37 69	
	14	1	200	50 85	Patented.
	15	1	200	50 85	do
South part	2	3	40	11 25	do
South-east quarter	5	6	50	3 53	do
West half	5	6	100	3 28	do
South half	24	10	100	4 88	do
North half	2	11	100	17 70	do
East half	225	S. Talbot R'd	100	36 40	do
MUNICIPALITY OF ROCHESTER.					
West half	18	2	100	3 19	Patented.
	14	6	200	58 01	do
	16	6	200	55 66	
	12	7	84	19 52	
	13	7	84	24 24	
East half	29	1	180	21 73	
North part South half	28	7	200	26 97	
	3	1	50	14 00	East Belle River.
MUNICIPALITY OF TILBURY WEST.					
Broken Front,	7	1	46	16 10	
Part West half,	8	1	2	1 25	
Part,	20	1	6	3 16	Occupied by T. B. Ouellette.
Half of West half,	2	2	50	34 81	Patented.
East half,	7	2	100	47 12	do
West half,	17	2	100	70 35	
West half,	15	3	100	48 95	
North half,	17	3	100	62 28	Just sale.
North part of North half,	19	4	50	56 65	Not Patented. Sold in error
East quarter,	4	10	50	30 19	Patented.
South half,	3	N.M.R	100	62 67	
South half,	4	do	100	63 03	Patented
South half,	15	do	100	83 36	do
North half	3	S.M.R	100	27 91	do
North half,	15	do	100	78 58	do

MUNICIPALITY OF SANDWICH TOWNSHIP.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.	Amount.	Patented or Located
North half	295	N T R	100	28 66	
North half	304	do	100	25 30	
North part	48	1 Con.	60	34 54	Patented.
Part	8	1	41	13 39	do
do	39	1	22	5 78	do
do	49				
do	50				
do	51				
do	52	1	99	53 36	do
do	53	1	41	22 53	do
	4	4	99	43 53	do
West half	5	4	100	41 11	do
	11	7	71	12 67	
East half	12	7	100	15 97	do
West part	16	7	100	44 89	do
East half	4	8	100	13 55	do
East half	12	8	100	31 11	Not Patented.
West half	15	8	100	25 79	do
West half	11	10	100	36 85	do
	12	10	200	59 87	do
	13	10	200	65 57	do
	15	10	142	19 88	do
Broken	1	8	65	4 48	Patented L'Assumption.
East half	14	10	100	33 79	Not Patented
	13				
	14				do
	15	11	500	154 14	
	16				
East part	10	11	66	26 44	do
Part of South-west part	87	2	17½arp	16 00	L'Assumption Patented
Part	79	1	27	30 44	Patented
do	80	1	27	30 44	do
West part	90	2	27	27 43	do
do	90	3	20	14 97	do
	97	3	200	85 00	
	98				
	99				
	100	3	190	76 63	Patented
Part	110	3	65	21 56	do
do	111	3	65	24 77	do
North part	80	3	49	29 26	do
South part	80	3	47	27 53	do
	4	3	18	15 02	L'Assumption Patented.
	1				
	2	4	169	6 60	Patented
Part	3	5	40	9 24	L'Assumption Patented.
do	33	2	34	8 00	Petite Cote Patented
	30	2	120	14 96	Patented
West half	16	8	100	36 82	Not Patented
	13	9	200	60 30	do
	14	9	200	53 48	do
East half	15	9	100	13 47	do
	18	6	200	79 10	Patented
East half	16	9	100	29 09	Not Patented
	11	11	66	18 99	do
North half	4	3	100	21 65	Petite Cote Patented
South half	4	3	100	6 65	do
	140	3	100	11 05	L'Assumption Patented
Parts	144	1			
	145		45	17 54	do
	13	6	151	29 63	Petite Cote Patented
	21	2	137	17 78	Patented
	17	2	109	13 31	do
	19	2	108	7 51	do
	20	2	108	7 51	do

MUNICIPALITY OF SANDWICH TOWN.

Part.	Lot.	Street.	Acres.	Amount.	Description.
	4	Pajot Street	1	6 65	West Side.
	9				
Park Lots,	10		34	19 82	South Com. Road.
Park,	6		24	17 23	do do
	1				
	2	Cross Street,	2	12 26	West.
	2	Peter Street,	1	5 96	East.
	27	do	1	7 11	West.
Three quarters	18	do	¾	7 63	do
One-quarter,	12	do	¼	6 77	do
do	11	do	¼	6 77	do
Water	22	Russell Street,	4	7 55	do
do	21	do	3	7 55	do
do	19	do	1	6 91	do
do	18	do	2	8 10	do
do	9	do	1	10 80	do
do	8	do	1	10 80	do
	26	do	1	2 55	East.
Water	20	do	3	11 37	West.
do	23	do	5	7 55	do
	9	do	1	10 03	East.
	11	Bedford Street,	1	14 17	West.
	26	do	1	8 27	do
One-quarter	11	Peter Street,	¼	2 36	do
S. half of N. half,	13	Russell Street,	¼	5 84	do
North quarter	18	Bedford Street,	¼	5 78	East.
	10	do	1	27 90	do
	23	Russell Street,	1	7 35	do
	25	do	1	7 35	do

TOWN OF WINDSOR.

Block D	1			35 25	Baby Farm
	4	South Sandwich St.		49 64	do
	6	North Side			
Water Lots	7	Sandwich			
	8	Street		99 59	do
	10	North side			
Water Lots	11	Sandwich			
	12	Street		149 34	do
Park Lot	7		9 acres	29 60	do
do	9		11½ ac.	28 75	do
	182				
	183			24 17	Goyeau Farm
	186			11 97	do
	55			21 09	do
	56			21 09	do
	72			17 69	do
	83			10 05	do
	106				
	107			31 98	do
	110			18 23	do
	118			16 84	do
	119			16 26	do
	129			18 01	do
	122			15 96	do
South half	136			7 89	do
	184			3 27	do
	185			3 27	do
	86			8 39	do
	98			3 88	do
	102			3 88	do
	181			3 27	do
	78			14 45	do
	85			21 06	do
	111			12 14	do
	114			3 88	do
	123			3 88	do
	51			7 13	do
	100			3 88	do
	88			8 51	do
	22				
	23			15 56	do
	11			12 38	do
Block	7			26 61	Hall & Campeau Farm
do	8			26 61	do
do	9			62 98	do
Park Lot	4			82 79	Macdougall Farm
do	5			65 85	do
Block A	4			10 31	do

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

TERMS,—$1,50 PER YEAR, "PROGRESS." IN ADVANCE.

VOL. V. SANDWICH, C. W., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1860. NO. 26

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY JAMES C. VESTEY & Co.

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

TERMS:

$1.50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines and under, $ 1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 36
For each additional line first insertion, 0 6
Subsequent insertions—over 12 lines per line, - - - - - - 0 2

A liberal Discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written instructions, will be continued till forbid, and the usual rates charged.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,

WITH THE GREATEST PROMPTITUDE, AND IN THE CHEAPEST & MOST MODERN STYLES.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF

Law and Division Court Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Solicitor in Surrogate Court, &c., &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,
Sandwich, Canada, West.

P. MARENTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Fire arms repaired at his Shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

JOHN McGRAIL,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SALMON HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST.
BY
MARK SALMON.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL,
AMHERSTBURG.
WILLIAM HORSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

ALEX. WILKINSON,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ETC. ETC. ETC.
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

THE HENNELL HOUSE,
SANDWICH, C. W.,
SAMUEL NUTSON, Proprietor

S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c.
COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY.
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

JOHN A. KANE,
AMHERSTBURG,
Coroner for the County of Essex

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
Adjoining the Court House,
SANDWICH, C. W.,
CYRUS DOBSON, Proprietor

DUNCAN MACKAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, REAL ESTATE & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
185, Desnoyer's Block, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT.
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Contracts made and acknowledged.

DAVID SHIEL,
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE OVER Mr. NEVEUX'S STORE
Front Street, Windsor C. W.

CANADIAN PRODUCE AGENCY,
2 & 3, South Street, New York,
Cash Capital, - - $100,000.
Consignments of Ashes, Flour, Grain, Provisions, and all descriptions of Canadian produce carefully attended to.
Orders for the purchase of Groceries, &c promptly executed.
Commissions moderate, according to the risk taken.
R. A. GOODENOUGH.
New York, 14th July, 1860.

SALE OF LANDS
FOR TAXES.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Warrant, issued by the Treasurer of the County of Essex, and to me directed, bearing date the 12th day of November, A.D., 1860, for the collection of arrears of assessment, due upon the following lands in the said County, I shall proceed to the sale of said lands, for such arrears of Taxes, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, unless the same with five per cent thereon, together with the expense of advertising, be sooner paid.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, Sheriff.
November 20th, 1860.

PART.	LOT	CON.	ACRES	AMOUNT	PATENTED OR SOLD.
MUNICIPALITY OF ANDERDON.					
Part	17	1	8	$ 4 56	Owned by G. Bondy,
Part	8	1	1	5 96	do Mrs. Brown, Pat.
	38	1	93	34 47	do Jacque Langlois,
	39	1	93	34 94	do Laurent Vineau,
Part	10	2	15	1 87	do A Labelle, N ½ Pat
Part	9	Front	Dock	2 78	Patented.
Part	13	4	14	1 23	Occupied by A. Brooks, Pat.
Part	1	5	5	18	Patented.
North-east quarter	4	5	50	21 62	50 Acres Patented.
Part	4	5	50	4 69	Occupied by T. Maside,
Part	13	5	100	25 94	West half Patented
North-east quarter	14	5	27	24 25	
North part	13	6	75	24 90	Patented.
	14	6	76	21 53	do
South half	3	6	100	44 35	do
MUNICIPALITY OF COLCHESTER.					
Rear Part	39	1	50	$ 4 66	Patented.
East Part	6	2	150	10 13	do
Parts of	7 ½				
	8 ½	2	150	10 13	do
	19	3	200	74 36	do
Gore		4	66	7 74	do
	4	4	200	36 30	do
West half	7	3	100	4 67	do
	4	3	50	58 32	do
South-east quarter	20	6	50	14 66	do
	3	13	200	41 12	do
	15	14	200	28 34	do
SOUTH MALDEN ROAD, Part	1		57½	6 84	do
NORTH MALDEN ROAD Part	2		17½	6 77	do
MUNICIPALITY OF GOSFIELD.					
NORTH TALBOT ROAD					
North half	276		100	27 17	
SOUTH TALBOT ROAD					
South half	260		165	46 12	
North quarter	8	1	50	5 06	Patented.
	A.	3	200	80 43	do
	B	3	200	73 99	do
	1	3	200	38 09	do
	5	4	200	37 78	do
	2	7	200	63 70	do
	3	7	200	63 70	do
	3	8	200	71 33	do
	3	8	200	71 33	do
	2	9	150	63 64	do
	3	9	150	56 07	do
KINGSVILLE.					
Part,	10	N.S	M.S	11	11 52
MUNICIPALITY OF MALDEN.					
North half	36	4	100	91 42	Patented
North half	38	4	100	42 81	do
South half,	38	4	100	14 69	do
	34	4	200	65 91	do
East part,	68	6	31	1 09	do
	77	7	187	22 92	
MUNICIPALITY OF MAIDSTONE.					
	East Side River	Puce.		102 96 69	Patented.
	West of Belle River.				
South part,	3	1	34	19 75	Patented.
South three-quarters,	14	1	134	8 30	do
Part of North part,	16	1	69	23 84	do
	19	1	200	128 68	do
	20	1	200	149 52	Clergy Reserve.
	South Middle Road.				
Part,	1		46	9 44	Patented.
	South Talbot Road.				
South part,	290		80	10 89	do
West half,	27	5	100	40 97	do
	16	3	200	101 54	do
Three-quarters,	25	3	150	69 79	do
Block,	D.	6	210	102 86	do
Block,	C.	6	210	161 62	do
MUNICIPALITY OF MERSEA.					
	16	B	200	37 69	
	14	1	200	50 85	Patented.
	15	1	200	50 85	do
South part	2	3	40	11 38	do
South-east quarter	5	6	50	3 53	do
West half	5	6	100	3 28	do
South half	24	10	100	4 88	do
North half	2	11	100	17 70	do
East half	225	S. Talbot R.	100	36 40	do
MUNICIPALITY OF ROCHESTER.					
West half	18	2	100	3 19	Patented.
	14	6	200	58 01	do
	16	6	200	55 66	
	12	7	84	19 52	
	13	7	84	24 24	
East half	29	1	100	21 73	
	28	7	200	26 97	
North part South half	3	1	50	14 00	East Belle River.
MUNICIPALITY OF TILBURY WEST.					
Broken Front,	7	1	46	16 10	
Part West half,	8	1	2	1 25	
Part,	20	1	6	3 16	Occupied by T. B. Ouellette.
Half of West half,	2	2	50	34 61	Patented.
East half,	7	2	100	47 12	do
West half,	17	2	100	70 35	
West half,	15	3	100	48 95	
North half,	17	3	100	63 28	[last sale.
North part of North half,	19	4	50	56 65	Not Patented. Sold in error
East quarter,	4	10	50	30 19	Patented.
South half,	3	N.MR	100	63 67	
South half,	4	do	100	63 03	Patented
South half,	15	do	100	83 36	do
North half	1	S.M.R	100	27 91	do
North half,	15	do	100	78 89	do

MUNICIPALITY OF SANDWICH TOWNSHIP.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.	Amount.	Patented or Located
North half	295	N T R	100	28 66	
North half	304	do	100	25 30	
North part	48	Con.	60	34 54	Patented.
Part	8	1	41	13 39	do
do	39	1	22	5 78	do
do	49				
do	50				
do	51				
do	52		99	52 36	do
do	53		41	25 52	do
	4		99	43 53	do
West half	5		100	41 11	do
	11	7	71	12 67	
East half	12	7	100	15 97	do
West part	16	7	100	44 89	do
East half	4	8	100	13 55	do
East half	12	8	100	31 11	Not Patented.
West half	15	8	100	25 79	do
West half	11	10	100	36 85	do
	12	10	200	59 87	do
	13	10	200	65 57	do
	15	10	142	19 88	do
Broken	1	8	65	4 48	Patented L'Assumption.
East half	14	10	100	33 79	Not Patented.
	13				
	14				
	15	11	500	154 14	do
	16				
East part	10	11	66	26 44	do
Part of South-west part	87	2	17½	16 00	L'Assumption Patented
Part	79	1	27	39 44	Patented
do	80	1	27	30 44	do
West part	90	2	27	27 43	do
do	90	3	20	14 97	do
	97 ½				
	98 ½	3	200	85 00	
	99 ½				
	100 ½	3	190	76 63	Patented
	110	3	65	21 56	do
do	111	3	65	24 77	do
	80	3	49	29 26	do
South part	80	3	47	27 53	do
	4	4	18	15 02	L'Assumption Patented.
	1 ½				
	2 ½	4	169	6 60	Patented
Part	3	5	40	9 24	L'Assumption Patented.
do	33	2	34	8 00	Petite Cote Patented
	30	2	120	14 96	Patented
West half	16	8	100	36 82	Not Patented
	12	9	200	60 30	do
	14	9	200	53 48	do
East half	15	9	100	12 47	do
	15	6	200	79 10	Patented
East half	16	9	100	29 09	Not Patented
	11	11	66	18 99	do
North half	4	3	100	21 65	Petite Cote Patented
South half	3	3	100	6 65	do
	140	3	100	11 05	L'Assumption Patented
Parts	114 ½				
	115 ½	1	45	17 54	do
	12	6	151	29 63	Petite Cote Patented
	20	2	137	17 78	Patented
	17	2	100	13 31	do
	19	2	108	7 51	do
	20	2	108	7 51	do

MUNICIPALITY OF SANDWICH TOWN.

Part.	Lot.	Street.	Acres.	Amount.	Description.
	4	Pagot Street, - -	1	6 65	West Side.
Park Lots,	9 ½				
	10 ½		34	19 82	South Com. Road.
Park,	6		24	17 23	do do
	1 ½				
	2 ½	Cross Street, - -	2	12 26	West.
	2	Peter Street, - -	1	5 96	East.
	24	do - -	1	7 11	West.
Three quarters	18	do - -	¾	7 63	do
One quartile,	19	do - -	¼	6 77	do
do	11	do - -	¼	6 77	do
Water	22	Russell Street, -	¼	7 55	do
do	21	do - -	¾	7 55	do
do	20	do - -	1	6 91	do
do	18	do - -	2	8 10	do
do	3	do - -	1	10 80	do
do	8	do - -	1	10 80	do
	26	do - -	1	2 55	East.
Water	20	do - -	3	11 37	West.
do	23	do - -	5	7 55	do
	9	do - -	1	10 03	East.
	11	Bedford Street, -	1	14 17	West.
	26	do - -	1	8 27	do
	14	Peter Street, - -	¼	2 36	do
	12	Russell Street, -	¾	6 84	do
	18	Bedford Street, -	¼	5 78	East.
	10	do - -	1	27 90	do
	23	Russell Street, -	1	7 35	do
	25	do - -	1	7 35	do

TOWN OF WINDSOR.

Block D	1		33 25	Baby Farm	
	4	South Sandwich St.	48 64	do	
	6 ½	North Side			
Water Lots	7	Sandwich			
	8 ½	Street	99 59	do	
	10	North side			
Water Lots	11	Sandwich			
	12 ½	Street	149 34	do	
Park Lot	7		9 acres	29 60	do.
do	9		11¼ a.	28 75	do
	182				
	183		24 17	Goyeau Farm	
	186		11 97	do	
	55		21 09	do	
	56		21 09	do	
	72		17 62	do	
	83		10 05	do	
	106				
	107 ½		31 98	do	
	116		18 23	do	
	118		16 84	do	
	119		16 26	do	
	129		18 01	do	
	122		15 66	do	
South half	136		7 89	do	
	184		3 27	do	
	187		3 27	do	
	85		8 39	do	
	98		3 85	do	
	102		3 88	do	
	181		3 27	do	
	78		14 45	do	
	80		21 06	do	
	111		12 14	do	
	114		3 88	do	
	123		3 88	do	
	21		7 13	do	
	100		3 88	do	
	88		8 51	do	
	22 ½				
	23 ½		15 56	do	
	11		12 38	do	
Block	7		26 61	Hall & Campeau Farm	
do	8		26 61	do	
do	9		65 98	do	
Park Lot,	4		52 79	Macdougall Farm	
do	5		65 85	do	
Block A	4		10 31	do	

Select Poetry.

THE OLD STORY.

BY WILLIE LIGHTHEART.

Mamma, mamma, young Eddie Jones,
Who called for me last night,
And by the fallen oak sat down,
Beneath the moon's soft light,
Whispered so many pretty things
About his country home,
And took my hand in his and asked
If I would be his own.

He called me beautiful, and said
My hand was snowy white,
My lips were coral and my eyes
Were like the diamond's light;
And then he sighed and looked so sad,
And seemed in such distress,
That when he asked to be his,
I had to tell him yes.

Fie! fie! my daughter, Eddie Jones
A nice young man may be,
But "he can't keep a hotel," nor
A husband be to thee;
He's nothing but a country clown,
And he does not own a red,
Before I see you marry him,
I'd rather both were dead.

But, dear mamma, young Eddie Jones
Is wealthy I am sure,
For old Spondulicks died and left
Five thousand pounds or more;
And all his money is his own,
Besides his country home;
Mamma, mamma, I'd rather be
His bride, than live alone.

I know he loves the very ground
On which my shadow falls,
And will delight to furnish me
With bonnets, hoops and shawls;
And more than all that gold can buy,
More than my petty sins—
That climbs upon the porch—I love
To know his heart is mine.

Five thousand pounds!—and all his own!
Whew, daughter, what a pile!
Not that I a care a fig for wealth,
Therefore you needn't smile.
But Eddie Jones has won your heart,
And loves you too, I guess;
So, when he asks your hand again,
Just say, I acquiesce.

The Woodcutter's Story.

FROM THE GERMAN.

One beautiful afternoon in Spring I was sitting with my old friend the woodcutter, on the skirt of the wood which crowns the hill that looks down upon my native village. The sun began to decline in the West, and the still warm rays made golden-edged quarered lights in the inviting shade of the forest. Clear and far sounding was to be heard the song of the sprightly blackbird, which I watched, and whose intelligent gold-bordered eyes I could see; the woodpecker hammered busily away at one of the hollow invalids of the wood, and a finch called his absent wife. No other sound but these interrupted the reigning agreeable quietness; not the slightest breathing of wind was there to move the tops of the green firs. It was one of those moments in which creation seems to keep subbath, and to which the lively singers of the air give the sacred music. All at once, unexpected, there glided into this peaceful harmony a tumultuous rushing sound, as if the spirit of destruction was flying over the crowns of the mighty firs with gigantic wings, the tops of the trees bent down, and came in contact with each other, like human beings going to mutual attack.

I was terror struck, and, expecting and fearing the downfall of these high trees, I ran wildly into the open field. I ran till I was a hundred paces from the edge of the forest, and then I took courage to look back for my old friend. He also had gone away a little from the wood, and was now standing there, quietly watching the strange disturbance of the elements. I felt ashamed of my hasty fright, when I saw his calm composure, and approached the wood again. Wonderful enough, the hurricane blew thus furiously over only a small piece of the wood, of scarcely one hundred fathoms. The crowns of the fir trees bent like feeble reeds in a whirlwind, but further off no branch moved, no leaf trembled. Staring in wonder, I looked on the strange mysterious phenomenon. It lasted about ten minutes; and then, as quickly as it had come, the movement subsided; the trees stood again straight, like soldiers under a rigid command; no leaf whispered, no branch moved.

"What was that?" I asked, awaking from my surprise.

My friend, who looked earnest and gloomy, but not frightened, answered.—

"I knew both of them, though they have now been buried these thirty years. They possessed, each of them, some land here about; they were rich men, and respected, and yet they let themselves be tempted by the Evil One to move the marking-stone further into the wood; and it is exactly that piece upon which you saw the storm blow that they appropriated by their crime. But it brought them into a legal dispute with their neighbors; and it came to pass that they had to prove their *bona fide* [for whatever the lawyers call it] possession by a solemn oath. The parson, who instructed them about what a thing an oath is, spoke words piercing to the soul; how the perjurer cuts himself off from his God and Lord; how he renounces for ever happy immortality, and binds himself over to the demon of darkness. On hearing this, the two men shuddered to the inmost fibre and marrow of their bodies, and mutually vowed, when going home, to desist from so infamous a deed.

"During the time of the process, their wives had lived in furious enmity with the wife's of their husband's adversaries. Now, the thought of giving in, and of leaving victory in the hands of their enemies, put these women in a state of fire and rage,—They called their husbands cowards and fools, who were going to ruin their families on account of a silly fear. Thus upbraided, the good resolution of the men were at length destroyed. The day for the sitting of the court had come. From far and near the people were collecting. The room was full; head appeared beyond head, and the two men had to stand forth. Doors and windows were then opened, and the judge read, with impressive voice, the warning against perjury. In thick drops stood the perspiration on the forehead of the two.—But when the judge asked, for the last time, if they really were going to take the oath; they obdurately answered 'Yes.' Their hands rose, and, pale as death, they repeated the fearful form. The process was won. The multitude quitted the room, convinced that perjury had been committed.'

This account made me shudder. My old friend looked earnestly in my face, and proceeded with the rest of the tale: 'In the same year, God called from the earth those two men, in the fulness of their strength; and I have observed the dreadful inexplicable hurricane on the small, narrow piece of wood ever since, about the time of the perjury.

My old friend was evidently superstitious, like many of the poor people on the edge of the Black Forest, and elsewhere. The nose, doubtless arose from any eddy of wind passing over the trees from a ravine in the mountains. At the same time I was not displeased to mark the horror in which 'bearing false witness' was held, nor was I unmindful of the solemn imprecation in the old Mosaic law, 'Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark!'

Miscellany.

THE LAWYER AND THE DEACON.—A year or two ago, as every one will remember, a strong revival of religion spread over the land, and many hardened sinners were hopefully converted. In the interior of New York, an old lawyer was among those who professed to have found grace, but being considerable of a politician, and withal a candidate for a nomination to office, he commenced taking a slynip, sly at first, but the thing began to show itself in good time. The church was scandalized. One day the most prominent deacon caught him standing in his office door in a very bibulous condition. The deacon went at him rough shod.

'Deac'n,' said old Blackstone, inserting his thumbs in the arm holes of his vest—'Deac'n, a man o' my standing oughter be turned outer a church. Tell wher I'll do. I'll compromise honorbly. I'll withdraw my active membership, and you put me down as a 'tributing an' on'ry member.—Come, deac'n that's fair.'

Gentleman: Is Mrs. N. in?

Servant: No, sir; she's not at home.

Gentleman: Well, I am sorry, as I owe her some money and have called to pay it.

Voice from over the balustrades: Oh! I am in. To be sure I am! Why, Sally, didn't you know that I Ask the gentleman to walk in!

Fun, says Quilp, is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by all lawful means People never plot mischief when they are merry. Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue. It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart, and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

The customers of a certain cooper cussed him a vast deal of vexation by their saving habits, and persistence in getting all their old tubs and casks repaired, and buying but little new work. 'I stood it, however, said he, 'until one day old Sam Crabtree brought in an old 'bung hole,' to which he said he wanted a new barrel made. Then I quitted the business in disgust.'

What strange things girls are. Of three of them good wages to work for you, and ten chances to one if the old woman can spare any of her girls; but just propose matrimony, and see if they don't jump at the very chance of working a life time for board and clothes.

A San Francisco paper states that a system of wife stealing has been developed among the Chinese of that city, which seems to be carried on upon some recognized and semi-legal principle, that the Celestials understand and accept. If a wife be once fairly carried off, that seems to be the end of the matter, the bereaved husband's only chance of solace being confined to his hopes of carrying off somebody else's wife.

A gentleman lately resident in Sunderland, England, at one time a strong advocate of teetotalism, now a porter bottle manufacturer in a seaport not far off, was recently asked by an acquaintance how he could reconcile his former professions with his present practice. 'Oh,' was the reply, 'when I started bottle-making, to be consistent I also began to drink wine.'

He who plays with his fingers for a living will often find them all thumbs.

Our Ocean Mail Service.

The figures published in these columns on Saturday last, showed that as to the time made by the Canadian Steamers, the Line has held its own during the past year; giving an average passage for the summer season of eleven days from Ireland to this Port. There have been serious mistakes in the management of the line, arising from various causes; among others from extreme parsimony, partially justified, no doubt by the newness of the experiment. That the naval service, however, has been successful, we have recently published speeches of the Postmaster General to attest. Our ocean mail service is not yet self sustaining; but the extra subsidy of last year is likely to be redeemed by the large postal revenue which has accrued from the arrangements made by the Postmaster General with the United States, and various European Governments. But that the management approaches to what we have a right to expect, no one will hastily affirm. It has attracted but a small share of passenger traffic during the past season—from a lack of popular confidence And the Governor General of the Province in preferring a Cunard vessel, has set an example which may be too generally imitated. The line, in fact, is supposed to have been originated more for the purpose of building up a harbour trade in Montreal than any thing else. English strangers ask why Quebec should not be the actual, as it is the natural, Canadian Port for the steamers subsidized by the Government. And the only answer that we can give is, that the concern altogether, as to its management, is controlled by Montreal influences; and that as long as the Government chooses to pay a subsidy sufficient to cover the extra expense attending the Montreal voyage, so long will the present contractors risk the river navigation and Lake St. Peter.

There is a popular delusion abroad that the Steamers of the largest class can take in their full freight at Montreal, and that the only addition to their burthen is the coal required for their onward voyage—Nothing can be more erroneous than this belief. A large portion of the freight of each of the Ocean Steamers during the past year has been conveyed from Montreal to Quebec in lighters—a number of large boats of from 300 to 400 tons capacity—being especially built and kept running for the simple purpose of transhipping the Cargo. Peter diffiently and maintaining the fiction that Montreal is the natural Ocean Port, and perpetuating a commercial falsehood in the eyes of the world. One of these steamers, even but little more than half freighted, had recently to take three days in coming down the river, during very fair weather. The consequence, as we pointed out, was a detention of the Mail—for which we think the Company ought to be brought to account. For all this mal-arrangement, however, the Province, including Quebec, has to pay. Were the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company dependent exclusively on the freight and passenger trafic, for its success, it would hardly venture upon the manifestly losing game of making Montreal its terminal point. As long, however, as the Province pays the piper, so long we are content to put up with delays in Lake St. Peter which keep the American and Canadian mails ten hours back, so long will it be convenient for the proprietors to maintain the present order of things. We shall give our subsidy of four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, no doubt conveniently for many years to come, knowing that nearly all the sums are expended entirely for the benefit of Montreal, with no compensatory advantages whatever to the rest of the Province. This state of things will last for a time, because where there is a contract which we are not permitted to break. But we need not overlook the fact that it has been demonstrated that a line of common Screw Steamers may be made to pay without postal subsidies, and a carefully managed line, such as the "Anchor" line of Quebec its terminal port, would have no difficulty in carrying off the bulk of the passenger traffic. The necessary wharf accommodation and the amount of paying freight would follow in the natural order of supply and demand, and the people of England would learn that the entree Province is not entirely dependant on one particular Port.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Arrival of the Fulton.

St. John's, N. F., Friday, Dec. 21, 1860.

The Steamship Fulton, from Southampton on the 12th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 5 o'clock on Friday morning, where she was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Her advices are three days later than those received by the Persia, at New York.

The steamship Canada from Boston arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 11th inst.

The Fulton has 500 tons of merchandise, $600,000 in specie, and 199 passengers,

The Fulton reports, December 14, lat. 50° 30, lon. 11° 10, passed ship Montabello, bound east.

France has granted an amnesty to the French journals for previous infractions of the press law.

The Sardinians would await the fall of Gaeta before summoning the Citadel of Messina to surrender. In case of refusal they would besege it.

Agitation prevailed in the Danubian Principalities, and at Pesth.

The Austrian Ministerial crisis was over.

Pekin surrendered to the Allies on the 13th of October, and yielded to all their demands. The Emperor's Summer palace was sacked, and an enormous amount of spoils taken. The Emperor and the Tartar army had all fled. Nothing was to be seen of the enemy at Pekin. The allied forces will winter at Pekin. They were encamped on the walls, and were all in good health. Col. Parkes and Lock, and thirteen soldiers, had been released. But little hope was felt for the return of Cols. Brabazon and Bowlby, and other French officers who were missing. Norman Anderson had died of brutal treatment.

A new and distinct rebellion was reported at Shanghae.

Batavian affairs were improving.

The Calcutta Government had recommended the Bombay Government for all India.

In the London Stock market American railway securities were flat.

Arrival of the City of Manchester

St. Johns, N.F., Dec. 22, 1860.

The screw steamer City of Manchester which left Liverpool at noon of the 12th instant, via Queenston the 13th, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this morning for New York. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press, and her news despatch obtained.

The steamship Palestine, from Portland arrived at Londonderry on the 12th.

The City of Manchester has £38,000 in specie.

The China mail, which was anxiously looked for, had not been telegraphed when the City of Manchester left Queenston.

The following is by telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown on the 13th:

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—The market was firm, with an upward tendency.

Provision market dull.

London, Wednesday evening.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for account, ex-div.

The China mails would not reach London before the 18th instant.

The report on the inquiry into the loss of the steamship Connaught has been submitted to the Liverpool Board of Trade. It says that the investigation brought to light nothing to prove that the Connaught was lost through the negligence of her officers, but it was thought that more intelligence might have been displayed in endeavoring to detect the cause and devising means to stop the leak. Various suggestions are made in this report relative to the construction of such vessels, better to insure the safety of passengers.

Lord Lyons and Sir Edmund Head had been created Knights Commander of the Bath.

Lord Napier has been appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, vice Sir John Crampton, who has been removed to Madeira.

It has again been rumored that Lord Cowley was to leave Paris, and go to India to assume the duties of Governor.

The supposed robbery of British citizens in Mexico will cause determined action on the part of the British government, who were awaiting official confirmation of the report.

The London *Times* editorially censures the attitude of the State of South Carolina towards the Federal government, but admits that the southerners have some right on their side, viz: the right of free trade.

The French decree, retracting all warnings to journals, is published.

The Paris Bourse was dull and drooping; 3 per cent. rentes were quoted 68f. 90c.

It is rumored that D. Ranyon Dalrymple will succeed M. Thouvenal in the Foreign Department.

Indian affairs remain unchanged.

The army of Italy is to consist of 300,000 troops, divided into Northern and southern divisions.

The programme of the new Austrian Minister of State promises many sweeping and important measures of reform.

The City of Manchester has £11,636 in specie, a full cargo, 34 cabin and 180 steerage passengers. She has experienced very unfavorable weather.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous Communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of its authenticity.

☞ Correspondents will oblige by writing on one side of the paper only.

☞ Communications, Advertisements, &c., intended for insertion, must be sent in before Noon on *Tuesday* of each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, DECEMBER 26, 1860.

Municipal Elections.

The Electors of the County of Essex will be required to perform an important duty on the 7th proximo, and in selecting such persons to represent them in their Municipal Council as they, according to their best judgment, shall deem best fitted for the onerous and responsible duties of Councillors.

We need scarcely impress on our friends the urgent necessity of awakening to a sense of the importance of putting the right men in the right place, the election of Municipal Councillors to a certain extent regulates the choice of a Representative in the Legislative Assembly, and it is well therefore, that if we are resolved on electing a Member pledged to the support of the Reform cause the same principles should guide us in chosing such men as shall introduce and advocate such measures of Reform in our Municipal Council as shall best conduce to the improvement and benefit of the County.

We cannot look for immediate prosperity until such men are selected as shall watch carefully and closely the expenditure of the public fund-, while at the same time they must be sufficiently progressive as to assist by a wise and judicious course of conduct, in using all proper means to develope by works of public improvement the resources of our noble County.

Interested politicians are, we are aware, pulling the wires to secure men in the different Townships pledged to the support of their personal ends and views endeavoring by such, to carry on the same disgraceful system of party warfare, which has proved so fatal to the prosperity of the County. The Reform party, however, to their credit, be it said, know no man, principles alone guide them in the selection of a Candidate, and we hope to see the triumph of those principles during the coming contest.

☞ The Sunday School Children recited their Christmas pieces, last night, at the Town Hall. Want of space prevents us giving a full report this week, but we will do so in our next issue.

MR. DOUGALL'S DINNER.

Mr. McKellar proposed the "Reform Electors of the County of Essex."

Alex. Cameron, Esq., of Toronto was loudly called for to reply.

Mr. Cameron rose and said, that after holding the attention of the meeting already so long in listening to the speeches of the gentlemen who had preceded him, it would be unwise to tax their patience much longer. He felt abundantly pleased with the demonstration; and, instead of their receiving thanks, he thought it was he and those who owed thanks to Mr. Dougall for the sacrifices he had made in coming forward to contest the Division on Reform principles, and for the pleasure of that evening's entertainment. He did not desire to trespass upon politics to-night; this was a time for congratulation and rejoicing, rather than for discussion or attack upon our opponents. They could congratulate each other on the fact, that although they had met face to face with their opponents, to discuss the political questions before the country and the acts of the Administration, that at none of these meetings was there any unseemly temper exhibited; that the contest had not been turned into personal warfare; that neighbor had not quarrelled with neighbor, and that it had been entirely clear of that bitter ascerbity that had characterized previous election contests in this County.

He would congratulate them also that they had contested the County with their opponents upon high, honorable principles. It was not a question who should be the greatest in the Division; or the personal interest or the blemishes of the Candidates; or the private rights of one or other of the gentlemen in the field, that was discussed. In this respect it differed entirely from previous elections in this County, and he (Mr. C.) was glad to find that the electors on both sides appreciated the change that had been introduced. What was the issue or issues at the last County election? For what did they work night and day? Why all the excitement and bitter, hostile feeling that was engendered? Because [said Mr. C.] most were made, or made themselves the standard, instead of great political principles. It was degrading for a free, intelligent people to use the elective franchise for so high purpose, and he felt that it was a sincere source of congratulation that in this respect the first contest differed so widely from the contests of long ago. It was sincerely gratifying to those who had taken an active part, and it would be equally so to the people, that they had faithfully and honestly and intelligently dealt with them. He [Mr. C.] hoped that he would be allowed to claim this credit for his party without appearing to be actuated by self-commendation, although an active supporter of their principles in the late election.

He could with confidence appeal to many whom he saw in this large assembly, who had been present at the recent public meetings which were held in various parts of this County, that whether or not he was an open discussion, face to face with our opponents, we had not always been the victors [Cheers.] In this very place, and among the last of the Meetings that were held, the Ministerial brigade formed into line, to do open battle for their cause. He could not deny himself the gratification of referring to that night's proceedings, and many of you will be equally gratified. [Cheers.]—Under the Generalship of Mr. McMicken, member for Welland, Mr. Connor the retired Candidate for the Senate, and Mr. Matthew Connor, backed up by outside volunteers, they made a strenuous effort to damage the principles of the Reform party, and to gain the confidence of the electors of Mersea. They made a fair show in their carriages; they fared sumptuously and doubtless treated liberally at the expense of the Knight of Dundern; they progressed admirably through the muddy roads and over corduroy bridges; Sir Allan's and the Ministerial standards were passed around the County with these "*lurks*," each in their turn relieving the other of their burden [laughter—but when they tried to carry them into your confidence, when they sought to convince you that they had acted in the interests of the people for the past six years, the labor became too heavy for the whole of them, and the Reform banner ran up as the signal of their defeat and of our victory. [Cheers.] The large majorities which you gave in Gosfield and Mersea establish this fact, and if in other parts of the County we failed, it was because men were attached to an enemy's name, or were caught by unfair prejudices in which our opponents traded for support. He [Mr. C.] saw in the late contest the germ of a new political life in Essex; the future of our opponents was annihilation, and they writhed under the withering defeat and the prospects that were before them.

The public questions before the country were fully and fairly discussed, and the misdeeds of Sir Allan and the Government proved by the Journals of the House of Assembly. There was seldom even an allusion to the personal corruption charged by the newspapers against members of the Executive, because we were determined [said Mr C.] to advance nothing that could not be substantiated by incontrovertible proof This mode, he contended, contrasted favorably with the method adopted by the Ministerialists. Their principles were all bundled up in "cries"—mad dog cries raised to divert the attention of the people from their faithlessness, and to carry support, not through reason, but by the force of prejudice and clap trap. What intelligence or honesty of purpose is there in the constant cry against George Brown? Before they raise antagonism in your minds against him, is it not reasonable that we should demand of them a full and fair exposition of the causes of their antagonism? He [Mr. C.] contended that they had never given any good reason upon which to found the bitter opposition which was fastened upon the name of that gentleman. It was the same too about the term "Clear Grit."—The people were told to oppose the Grit, but he [Mr C.] would be salisfied, as an intelligent man ought to be, to give such counsel to the electors, unless he could advance substantial reasons in support of that advice.

We were also charged as a party with a desire to dissolve the existing Union between Upper and Lower Canada, and this too was based upon slander and dishonesty. Mr. C. entered into an explanation of the present system; showed that where so large a proportion of Lower Canada members sustained the Government, they must necessarily be under their immediate control, and hence any Government who would retain power by a sectional majority alone, must necessarily incur the hostility of that section whose interests are being sacrificed to the majority. It is contended, said [Mr. C.] that Representation by Population would not effect a remedy of existing evils, and quite a number of Reformers entertain this view; another section hold that if Responsible Government were fairly carried out, that it would be a cure for all our political diseases, and that it were better to try Representation by Population than to change our existing relations. These are open questions, however, upon which there is no settled party policy, and those of us who considered that the present Union will not work, cannot fairly be said to be Disunionists. All they seek for is to change the present Union to a Federal Union.

We have heard to night, in the able and candid speeches of Mr. Dougall and Mr. Wm. Cameron, the blunders of Responsible Government system; the catalogue of sectional favors to the solid phalanx of Lower Canada members who have supported the Government for the past six years, aided by some fifteen or twenty Upper Canada members, is surely enough to suggest an immediate necessity to change any system that leads to such results. If there is no cure in the Responsible Government itself for the blemishes of the Candidates; or the private rights of one or other of the gentlemen in the field, that was discussed. In this respect it differed entirely from previous elections in this County, and he (Mr. C.) was glad to find that the electors on both sides appreciated the change that had been introduced. What was the issue or issues at the last County election? For what did they work night and day? Why all the excitement and bitter, hostile feeling that was engendered? Because [said Mr. C.] most were made, or made themselves the standard, instead of great political principles. It was degrading for a free, intelligent people to use the elective franchise for so high purpose, and he felt that it was a sincere source of congratulation that in this respect the first contest differed so widely from the contests of long ago. It was sincerely gratifying to those who had taken an active part, and it would be equally so to the people, that they had faithfully and honestly and intelligently dealt with them. He [Mr. C.] hoped that he would be allowed to claim this credit for his party without appearing to be actuated by self-commendation, although an active supporter of their principles in the late election.

He could with confidence appeal to many whom he saw in this large assembly, who had been present at the recent public meetings which were held in various parts of this County, that whether or not he was an open discussion, face to face with our opponents, we had not always been the victors [Cheers.] In this very place, and among the last of the Meetings that were held, the Ministerial brigade formed into line, to do open battle for their cause. He could not deny himself the gratification of referring to that night's proceedings, and many of you will be equally gratified. [Cheers.]—Under the Generalship of Mr. McMicken, member for Welland, Mr. Connor the retired Candidate for the Senate, and Mr. Matthew Connor, backed up by outside volunteers, they made a strenuous effort to damage the principles of the Reform party, and to gain the confidence of the electors of Mersea. They made a fair show in their carriages; they fared sumptuously and doubtless treated liberally at the expense of the Knight of Dundern; they progressed admirably through the muddy roads and over corduroy bridges; Sir Allan's and the Ministerial standards were passed around the County with these "*larks*," each in their turn relieving the other of their burden [laughter—but when they tried to carry them into your confidence, when they sought to convince you that they had acted in the interests of the people for the past six years, the labor became too heavy for the whole of them, and the Reform banner ran up as the signal of their defeat and of our victory. [Cheers.] The large majorities which you gave in Gosfield and Mersea establish this fact, and if in other parts of the County we failed, it was because men were attached to an enemy's name, or were caught by unfair prejudices in which our opponents traded for support. He [Mr. C.] saw in the late contest the germ of a new political life in Essex; the future of our opponents was annihilation, and they writhed under the withering defeat and the prospects that were before them.

The public questions before the country were fully and fairly discussed, and the misdeeds of Sir Allan and the Government proved by the Journals of the House of Assembly. There was seldom even an allusion to the personal corruption charged by the newspapers against members of the Executive, because we were determined [said Mr C.] to advance nothing that could not be substantiated by incontrovertible proof This mode, he contended, contrasted favorably with the method adopted by the Ministerialists. Their principles were all bundled up in "cries"—mad dog cries raised to divert the attention of the people from their faithlessness, and to carry support, not through reason, but by the force of prejudice and clap trap. What intelligence or honesty of purpose is there in the constant cry against George Brown? Before they raise antagonism in your minds against him, is it not reasonable that we should demand of them a full and fair exposition of the causes of their antagonism? He [Mr. C.] contended that they had never given any good reason upon which to found the bitter opposition which was fastened upon the name of that gentleman. It was the same too about the term "Clear Grit."—The people were told to oppose the Grit, but he [Mr C.] would be satisfied, as an intelligent man ought to be, to give such counsel to the electors, unless he could advance substantial reasons in support of that advice.

We were also charged as a party with a desire to dissolve the existing Union between Upper and Lower Canada, and this too was based upon slander and dishonesty. Mr. C. entered into an explanation of the present system; showed that where so large a proportion of Lower Canada members sustained the Government, they must necessarily be under their immediate control, and hence any Government who would retain power by a sectional majority alone, must necessarily incur the hostility of that section whose interests are being sacrificed to the majority. It is contended, said [Mr. C.] that Representation by Population would not effect a remedy of existing evils, and quite a number of Reformers entertain this view; another section hold that if Responsible Government were fairly carried out, that it would be a cure for all our political diseases, and that it were better to try Representation by Population than to change our existing relations. These are open questions, however, upon which there is no settled party policy, and those of us who considered that the present Union will not work, cannot fairly be said to be Disunionists. All they seek for is to change the present Union to a Federal Union.

We have heard to night, in the able and candid speeches of Mr. Dougall and Mr. Wm. Cameron, the blunders of Responsible Government system; the catalogue of sectional favors to the solid phalanx of Lower Canada members who have supported the Government for the past six years, aided by some fifteen or twenty Upper Canada members, is surely enough to suggest an immediate necessity to change any system that leads to such results. If there is no cure in the Responsible Government itself to be found, can you wonder that a party professing the interests of the whole people, and sounding as they do, looking at the abuses from an Upper Canada point of view, should deem it their duty to agitate for an immediate change to a Federal Union? How long will this system be tolerated, how can it be said, that we have no Reformers among us. Recreant members may barter away their political principles for the sake of gain, but the honest yeomanry of Essex will not do so. If we have been deceived that is no reason why it should be carried out to the ruin of the political principles at the next general election we shall show to both our friends and enemies, in a very tangible manner, that we have Reform principles and by them we shall stand or fall. Prior to the late election, there were in every township many respectable men, who avowed their opinions respecting political matters, who now, I am proud to say, are thoroughly confirmed in reform principles; and I unhesitatingly say that their conversion and confirmation are attributable to the able advocacy, and sound reasonings of Mr. Alex. Cameron, of Toronto, during the election campaign. I cannot part with him without stating that he certainly deserves the thanks not only of the Reform party in Essex, but of the whole Reform party in Upper Canada. I might mention other names who have valuable services in the late contest, the most prominent of whom are Walter Cowan, Esq., Ralph Foster, Esq., Leonard Wigle, Esq., and Wm. Gaines, Esq., all of Mersea.

I know I am trespassing too much upon your valuable columns, but I can not conclude without suggesting the immediate necessity of getting these Reform associations in full blast with out any delay. In urging these suggestions it reminds me of the old proverb which says, "careless men let their cattle stand upon their manures and unprovided." Let us take a lesson from this true proverb; I only heard of three Gentlemen who are likely to be brought before the Reform County Convention: they are Messrs. Walter McCrea, Chatham; Alex. Cameron, of Toronto, and W. R. Morgan, of the Township of Sandwich—two of whom would make a Capital member; the two former are lawyers, and the latter a farmer. There are many who are prejudiced against lawyers, but I think that you will concur with me when I say that there are honest lawyers in Canada as well as honest farmers, and certainly an honest lawyer ought to make a good lawmaker. As far as I can ascertain, Mr. Cameron is the strongest man in the Southern townships; his conduct in the late contest has won him many laurels. I will conclude by saying "Be wise in time for yourself and your paper more than ordinary success.

A FEDERAL UNIONIST.

Mersea, 11th December, 1860.

Bankrupt Law.—The Brantford Courier, Hamilton Spectator, Chatham Planet, and other influential journals, in the interest of the Administration, are urging that Government should take some steps to amend the law between debtor and creditor. The Courier, in concluding some well timed remarks, says:—

"We have in our midst many most worthy men who are fettered and kept down by the present oppressive law. The effects upon the Province are most injurious. We are continually losing persons of this stamp who are capable by their experience, sobriety, industry and business habits to add to the material interests of the land. Discouraged at length, and finding that there is no chance for retrieving their fortunes, their last resource is to be a retreat to the United States. Thus our population is diminished, and the creditor loses all prospect of recovering a single dollar. An amended and efficient bankrupt law would be most popular, and would do more to advance the interests of the present Ministry than any measure they could possibly carry out. We trust that such a law will be among the first products of the ensuing session."

To which we respond Amen!

The excuses that were indulged in during last session will not be available this, and we do hope that such steps will be taken to remove the difficulty of which the Courier complains. The placing the relations of debtor and creditor upon a more sufficient footing is one of the urgent practical reforms of the day, and any set of men will earn the thanks of the community, who go sincerely to work to accomplish it.—*Free Press.*

A New Brunswick View.—It is satisfactory to find a leading journal, the *Head Quarters*, preparing the people of that Province for the great scheme of Federation, which must shortly be brought about.—Our contemporary points out greatly in order to disabuse the local mind of the notion so industriously circulated here, that we are overburdened with taxation. 'It is a true saying that we in the Lower Provinces know less of, and take less interest in what is going on in the Canadas, than in what is transpiring in Great Britain, the United States, or the continent of Europe. We may know a few of their leading men by name, but very little of their actions. The cry of the grievance-makers and the dissatisfied, is always the loudest, longest and most persevering, so that there is little wonder if the small attention we give their affairs is attracted to the false exaggerated views of them; and that we are inclined to believe that the Canadas, are almost bankrupt, are weighed heavily down by indirect taxation, and are torn to pieces by sectional differences that threaten disruption and all the calamities of civil war. But a closer view shows a different picture. If Canada is deeply dipped in debt, the debt has incurred in order to build the most splendid system of inland communication in the world—that will rapidly help to develope resources—a fair view of which may well make the fibre of bankruptcy laughable. If Canada is rather heavily taxed, its people can well bear the burden, for a tax of one pound currency is less weight to them to-day than a dollar was thirty years ago, when the Upper and Lower Canada were dividing provinces. If Canada is torn by sectional grievances which lend to so much agitation, there is such a strong majority of members in favor of union in the House of Assembly, backed by influential support, that the fears of disunion are calumenial.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Manufactures at Lawrence.—The Boston *Comm-rcial Bulletin* says the Washington Mills, in consequence of the uncertain future, are working short time, running only three quarters of a day. The semi-annual account—made up favorably, for the mills having earned $100,000, after making the usual guarantees and interest, and estimating the property at safe prices. The question of a dividend has been deferred in the possibility of extra interest and postponed debts, which it may be required to guard against.

Fatal Street Fight between California Editors.—On Wednesday, the 14th ult., a deadly fight took place at Visalia, California, between Wm. G. Morris and Mr. Shannon, editor of the *Weekly Delta*. The latter attacked Morris in the street and beat him over the head with a heavy revolver, knocking him senseless to the floor. On Morris recovering, he armed himself and started on after Shannon, when they met, and each fired two shots, one of which from Morris' pistol struck Shannon in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died in half an hour. Morris surrendered himself to the authorities, and was acquitted by the Justice of the Peace.

Double Memory.—A young lady whose memory was well stored and capacious suffered from somnambulism, or walking, in a gently fell asleep. She was discovered that she had lost every iota of acquired knowledge, and that her mind was reduced to a perfect blank. With great effort she was gradually mastering, as a child would do, the first lessons of youth, when she suddenly fell into a sound sleep, on awaking from which it was discovered that she had recovered her old state of knowledge. The old and new states alternated with each other; at one movement she was the accomplished woman, at another she possessed the mental calibre of a child; in the old state she wrote a beautiful hand, in the new a cramped, stiff character, such as children do. In this extraordinary condition she remained for four years; double mind, as it were, took possession of her, she being conscious only of the state she might happen to be in at the time.—*Once a Week.*

Duke Paul, of Wurtemburg, a prince more famous for his travels in all quarters of the globe than for any of the usual avocations of princely life, has just died at Merentheim, in the 64th year of his age. He has written a great number of works on the Orient and America, and several others will be published from its posthumous manuscripts.

Straw Paper.—We learn that in a few days, a mill near Toronto will be put in operation to manufacture the paper to be produced under the patent of Mr. Ebenezer Clemo. It is now found that the paper cannot be produced for 5 cents per pound but that it will cost 8 cents fully. But even at this price the invention will be a valuable one, if it turns out that the paper made will compare with that ordinarily in use. The patent consists in the application of nitric acid or the aquafortis of commerce to straw, or other vegetable fabric, in combination with other substances, by which alkalis will play a part. It is by the repeated action of nitric acid, diluted with certain proportions of water and caustic soda, or soda ash, that the fibre of the straw undergoes the necessary modification, and, is rendered available for the required purpose.—*Kingston News.*

Anecdote of Garibaldi.—After the peace of Villafranca, Garibaldi came to Genoa with the intention of retiring to the island of Sardinia. He arrived one with out the means of paying his passage across, and a private subscription was set on foot to raise 500f for him. Well, this extraordinary man, himself penniless, was one day accosted in the streets by a beggar woman, who extended alms of him. He inquired into her case, and finding it a deserving one, said—"My good woman, said he, I myself am penniless, but here, take this; it will enable you to obtain bread." So saying, he handed over to the woman the money awarded him by the King for his services during the war with Austria.—*Chronicle's Correspondent.*

Mr. Punch's New Contributor.—As the Herd was short of fuel, the Duke inquired of the Prince whether he should signal to the Adalus for any? "Indeed I always pay not," was the prompt reply: "for they will never be such fools as to send coals to Newcastle."—*Punch.*

Died.

At her residence, Hands Farm, Sandwich, Mrs. Mary Hands, on Saturday the 22d day of December, inst., at 10 minutes past 2 P.M., aged 90 years and 14 days.

The deceased was perhaps the oldest resident of this Frontier, and is the last of those U. E. Loyalists who emigrated from the opposite side of the River, then known as Fort Detroit, but a portion of the British possessions, where she was born on the 8th day of December, 1770.

Her late husband, Wm. Hands, after the evacuations of the Fort by the British, removed with his family in 1796 to Sandwich, where they rested with a few other loyal subjects, not one of whom now remains to speak of the many hardships that this small band had subsequently to endure in this, then, wilderness; for they were the only English inhabitants on this Frontier.

We will not attempt to speak of the many virtues of the deceased; she was too well known to need praise at our hands; all who have known her during her childhood up will testify of her exemplary conduct, as a mother, as a friend, and a neighbor, all with unite with us in saying, that whom no one was more respected or loved by all who knew her. Many a tear will be shed where her mortal remains are being conveyed to their last earthly resting place.

DIVISION COURTS, ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Tuesday, 5th February, 1861.

2nd Division, Amherstburg, Monday, 24th December, 1860.

3rd Division, Kingsville, Thursday, 27th December, 1860.

4th Division, Colchester, Wednesday, 26th December, 1860.

5th Division, Mersea, Saturday, 29th December, 1860.

6th Division, John Horsin's, Middle Road, Wednesday, 23rd January 1861.

7th Division, Windsor, Town Hall, Wednesday the 6th February, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

WILL be sold at my office, in the Court House, at Sandwich, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, at Twelve o'clock Noon, the following lands in the Village of Kingsville, seized at the suit of the Hon. George Moffatt, vs. Henry Harris, Theodore Wigle, Jr., and William Bennett, viz:

Lot No. 8, Main street, West, South side, quarter acre.

Lot No. 12, Main street, West, north side, quarter acre.

Part of Lots No. 9 and 10, Main street, West, North side.

Part of Lot No. 8, Main street, West, north side, quarter acre.

Part of Lots 8, 9 and 10, G. W. S., west, north side, three-quarter acres.

Lot No. 5, East street, west, north side, quarter acre.

Lot No. 2, First Concession, E. D. Gosfield, north-west part, 9 acres.

TERMS, CASH.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, 18th Dec'r, 1860.

SALE OF FURNITURE.

TAKE NOTICE, that default having been made in a Chattel Mortgage of date the 17th day of January, A. D., 1859, made by John Bullock, of the said month, and registered on the 18th day of December of the same year, and made by George Bullock, therein described as of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Esquire, (but now of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan,) to the Honorable John Prince, of the Town of Sandwich aforesaid under and by virtue of a power of sale in the said mortgage contained, all the Household Goods and Chattels of the said George Bullock, contained in his late residence, on the West side of Bedford Street, in the said Town of Sandwich, (being part of lot No. 8 on the said Street,) will be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 26th day of December instant, on the premises aforesaid.

Dated December 17, 1860.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1861, at the same hour and place.

R. J. DERNARD,
Attorney for John Prince.

STRAYED,

INTO the enclosure of the undersigned, about a year ago, a SORREL COLT, about six months old, with a white spot on the forehead and white hind legs. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

ANTHONY PARENT.
Grand Marais, Township of Sandwich,
17th December, 1860.

HIRON'S HOTEL,

Adjoining the Great Western Railway Station,

WINDSOR, C. W.

W. B. HIRONS, Proprietor.

Order of Sessions.

Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Quarter Session assembled, having considered the expense and inconveniance to parties prosecuting petty larcenies and other minor offences, as well as taking up the time of the Court and Jury, and the heavy expenses such matters are to the County, do hereby resolve that His Honor the Chairman be authorized and requested to draft a petition to the two branches of the Legislature, setting forth the above grievance, and praying that a power be granted in the administration of the Criminal Law, to enable Magistrates out of the sessions to deal in a summary manner with such cases, similar to that which applies to incorporated cities; but that no summary convictions shall be made by less number than three Magistrates, and giving the power to the one taking the information to call two others of the nearest Magistrates to his aid, and that the Chairman cause a transcript said petition for approval at the approval meeting of this session on the 10th day of January next, when so many Justices shall meet as convenient, to adopt the same. And for the information of all Magistrates this resolution shall be published for three successive weeks in the following papers, namely the Amherstburg *Observer*, Kingsville *Maple Leaf* Essex *Journal*, and Windsor *Herald*.

Dated, 11th Dec'r, 1860.

Weekly Commercial Review

WINDSOR, December 26, 1860.

There does not appear to be any immediate hope of a settlement of the political troubles in the United States; the secession movement in the South appears as determined on as ever, consequently commercial affairs remain in a very unsettled state, although a partial improvement has taken place from the recent importations of specie from England.

There is a better feeling in the produce trade within the last few days, stocks are becoming somewhat reduced in the East, and shipments to England can now be made more freely, exchange in England being more easily negotiated.

Heavy importations of breadstuffs into England had according to the last advices checked any upward tendency; prices of foreign grain were, however, well sustained and in some instances an advance had been paid; the trade was liberally supplied them being a large demand for local consumption and as a heavy inroad was being made into the stocks on hand, and the Russian ports were closed by ice, it was generally supposed that the lowest point had been reached, the following is the latest report.

LIVERPOOL, 4th Dec., 1860.

A few hours of westerly wind has enabled a great many ships which were in the channel to get into our port, but the wind is again easterly, and the rain which we have had for a week ashore without cessation continues. The weather during November has, on the whole, been very favorable for field-work, but the land was so wet that great delay took place in many districts. A good proportion of the Wheat has been well got into the ground, but in the low and clay districts a considerable breadth of land must now be left over for Spring Wheat. The fine weather of November has somewhat improved the Turnips and Mangolds, and has tended to check the advance of Potato disease. The deliveries of English Wheat from farmers are only about one-half of the usual quantities at this season, and the quality and condition are decidedly worse than was expected; a very important proportion is quite unfit for making Flour, and must be used for feeding purposes.

We have now the analysis of our large October importation of Wheat and Flour, which were from the following countries, viz:—

Russia,	234,000	quarters.
Prussia,	49,000	"
Denmark,	5,000	"
Mecklenburgh,	12,000	"
Hanse Towns	26,000	"
France,	153,000	"
Turkey, &c.	11,000	"
Egypt,	47,000	"
United States	477,000	"
Others,	90,000	"
	1,073,000	quarters.

November will, we think, show very nearly as large a total. The state of the money market had no doubt some effect upon the Corn Trade a few weeks ago, but as the financial difficulties in New York are now looked upon as likely to be of long duration they have produced no effect in this country, and it is thought that a moderate export of Gold will suffice to set matters right.

The French markets with good supplies from farmers are lower, but in Paris stocks are very light. At Marseilles arrivals are moderate, and prices firm. At Bordeaux and Nantes there is now nothing doing for England, as prices are too high. In the north of Europe prices are rather lower, but there is not much business passing. In Italy there is a demand for Grain, which which arrest some of our supplies.

Buyers have been extremely cautious during the past week, and new English and inferior Foreign Wheats have been selling at low and irregular prices, while the finer descriptions of Foreign maintain their value.

At To-day's market there was a good attendance, and more tone in the trade than of late, although the amount of business done was not very large.

WHEAT.—There is a fair demand for Red Winter Wheats at 11s.4d. to 11s.6d. per cental, but the common sorts of American Red Wheats are very difficult of sale; White Wheats are scarce, and sell readily at 12s. 6d. per cental.

FLOUR.—There was a good deal done today in Extra New York State Flour at 27s. 6d. per barrel, but nothing reported in Ohios or Baltimore.

INDIAN CORN is 1s. lower to-day, and mixed Western was sold at 37s.

PEASE are dull, and 1s. lower.

BACON.—The new arrivals meet a fair demand.

BUTTER.—The best qualities sell readily at full prices, and the lower grades are easier to move.

TALLOW is quiet, and 6d. to 1s. lower.

ASHES.—There have been 750 barrels of Pots at 28s.6d. to 29s.; Pearls 29s.6d. A large proportion of late imports have been for consumers' account, which keeps them out of the market.

TIMBER, &c.—Quebec Yellow Pine has been selling readily at full prices, up to 31s. for large averages of prime quality. Good Pine is in demand. Oak low in stock, and wanted; sales at 2s. to 2s.3d. Deals sell readily, good freight parcels have brought £18, and £13 10s. for first and second. Staves are in rather better demand, and a shade dearer.

GILLESPIE, BORTHWICK & CO.

GUN DISEASE.—At Manchester to-day there was a steady consumptive demand for Wheat, and Tuesday's extreme prices paid, more particularly on the finer qualities of Red. Flour has also found ready buyers, and in some instances at an advance of 3d. per cental. Indian Corn slow of sale, and rather cheaper, mixed offered at 37s.

There is very little change to notice in the Western market; operators continue very restricted from the stringency of the money market. Considerable purchases of Flour have been made in Chicago for the Eastern markets by merchants to make remittances, this mode being preferred to selling Western currency at 10 a 12½ discount, The following is the latest report.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

Flour is selling only in a retail way at a range of 4 25 a 4 75 for extras. Wheat is held above the views of buyers for store lots. Street rates 85c for good red and 90c for do white. Corn is selling in moderate quantities at 40c for old, and 37 for new. Corn meal ranges from 87½ to 100c, but with little doing. Butter is worth 11 a 13 for packet, and 11c for roll. Nothing doing in provisions.

Dressed Hogs were again lower, 5 00 being all that dealers were willing to offer, while no more than 4 75 and 4 87½ were offered for lots weighing 190 a 200. The tendency of the market was strongly downward, and while 5 12½ was occasionally paid for extra lots, yet 500 was the very highest that most dealers would go for good lots.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21, 1860.

Since our last, the market has touched a still lower point. Superfine having been sold at 4,90, and Wheat, ex car, at 90c to 1,00. For the last two days, however, a better feeling has prevailed, and there is more doing at a slight advance. Sales for Spring delivery have been made at 5 65 to 5 75 for Superfine in May and 20c. per 66 lbs. for U. C. Peas, afloat, in May.

A day or two of milder weather has made Dressed Hogs very dull, but we look for a more active market soon. Coarse Grains are quiet.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

	Flour bbl.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats. bu.
Detroit,	12,235	1,682	9,827	1,442

WINDSOR WHOLESALE MARKET.

WHEAT is unchanged in value; there are very few deliveries. Good *White* winter would sell at 95c, *red* 85c, and *spring* 75c per bushel.

INDIAN CORN is wanted at 35c for shelled and 30c a 35 for ear per bushel.

BARLEY dull at $1 per 160 lbs.

OATS meet with a ready sale at 18 a 20 per bushel.

DRESSED HOGS in good enquiry at 4 50 a 5 00 per 100lbs.

JAMES CRAWFORD.
Produce, Commission & Land Agent.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

WINDSOR, C. W.,

OWNERS of IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY, wishing to meet purchasers, are respectfully solicited to send particulars and prices to the Subscribers.

No charge made except a commission of two and a-half per cent when a sale is effected.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Land Agents

CORNWELL, BARNES & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Roofing

PAPERS,

Of every Description.

WAREHOUSE, 118 JEFFERSON AVE.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Cash paid for Rags and all kinds of Paper Stock.

Special Agents for the Tyndall Patent Paper Mills of Cornwell & Vandeve.

Cabinet, Chair and Upholstery WAREROOMS.

JOHN BATTY,

MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, WILLOW WAGONS, &c

ORDERED WORK AND REPAIRING EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

N.B.—READY-MADE COFFINS of all size and quality always on hand.

Just Received, a Good Supply of

LOOKING GLASSES.

Also, Cane Chairs of every Variety, at

JOHN BATTY'S,

Sandwich Street, next door to the Union Hotel, Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER CAMERON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

N.B.—Mr. C. will undertake the management of any business connected with the Government Departments.

Office over Hedley's Store, formerly occupied by G. W. Leggatt, Esq.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

JANSEN, HALL & MERKLE,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

No. 59, MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

Chemical Preparations, Patent Medicines &c., manufactured to order on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. E. ARCHER,

FORWARDER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.,

LIBERAL ALLOWANCES MADE ON POTASH, GRAIN, &c.

WOOD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MY MOTTO IS "CASH."

Messrs. Prince & Bernard,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW,

Windsor, C. W. & Amherstburg, C. W.

ALBERT PRINCE, R. B. BERNARD.

TORONTO. WINDSOR.

THE RED TAVERN,

PETITE COTE, NEAR SANDWICH.

E. B. CRESSY

Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has leased the above well known Tavern, and will always be found ready to attend upon those who may favor him with a call.

His Ales, Wines, Liquors, &c., are of the best quality; and his Cigars of the choicest brands.

Fishing-Tackle and Boats supplied for Fishing or Shooting Parties.

Good Accommodation for Pleasure Parties

THE WINDSOR FLOURING MILLS

WILL GRIND FOR FARMERS

EVERY THURSDAY.

If they bring their Wheat in good condition and not less than ten bushels in one grist.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

CASH FOR CORN.

I will pay CASH for CORN, on the cob or shelled, as soon as it is dry enough to grind.

HIRAM WALKER.
Windsor Distillery.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

1,000,000

WHISKY BARREL STAVES

wanted at the Windsor Distillery.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

FARMERS

Will always find it to their interest, when getting their Corn ready for Market, to select out the soft or unripe Corn.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR

BARLEY,
RYE
OATS
WHEAT,
WOOD,
HOOP POLES,
&c. &c.

HIRAM WALKER,
Windsor Distillery.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

Thorley's Food for Cattle.

AS used in Her Majesty's stables, and also on His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor.

For Horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts, nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Pigs its effects in one month will exceed all expectation.

This Food is extensively used by all the leading agriculturists in England, and its virtues are substantially shown by certificates from the most eminent analytical chemists.

Sold in casks containing 448 feeds price 14 dollars; and half casks containing 224 feeds, 7 dollars.

J. W. Thorley, 26 Front St, Toronto, Sole Consignee for Canada.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Windsor,
Agent for Essex.

Windsor, July, 1860

STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y. OF LONDON.

Capital Two and a Half Million Dollars,

In shares of one pound each with five shillings per share up—in the hands of upwards of a THOUSAND SHAREHOLDERS residing in the Cities of London, Dublin, Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, Aberdeen and other large Cities.

Head Offices, 32 Ludgate Hill and 3 Pall Mall London.

CANADA BRANCH—Head Office, Toronto.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

W. Ross. Wm. Howland, Esq., M. P. P.
J. Crawford, Esq., Wm McMaster, Esq.,
Hon. John Ross, Wm Henderson, Esq.
F. W. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff.

Losses promptly and liberally settled, and without any reference to England.

The Manager is fully empowered to receive applications for insurances in the

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to fire liabilities, having no *Reserve Funds for a Life Branch.*

ALEX. SITEWART, *Manager B. N. A.*
JOHN McCRAE,
Agent for Windsor.

Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

WINDSOR PLANING MILL.

James Bartlet

BEGS to inform the Public, that he has leased the above Mill, and is prepared to furnish

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, etc. etc. etc. etc.,

according to order, in a substantial and workman-like manner, at rates much lower than they can be brought from Detroit. A supply of ready-made

SASH, DOORS AND BEDSTEADS,

and the common kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE kept constantly on hand.

Parties furnishing their own Lumber for FLOORING, SIDING, and other BUILDING PURPOSES, can have it planed and manufactured on reasonable terms.

All Kinds of Turning done.

November 20th, 1860.

The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

THE above Company have received funds to loan on improved farms and first class city properties.

Loans are made for the period of five years, with privilege of renewal at expiry of that time under certain conditions.

The rate of interest is 8 per cent., in advance; and the total expenses of obtaining a loan need not exceed $40, excepting in cases where the title may be encumbered or complicated, and the security distant.

Forms of application and further information can be obtained from the Appraisers in each district, or on application by letter to the Office of the Company.

JOHN PATON,
Commissioner.

SHERIFF MCEWAN, Appraiser, Sandwich.
Kingston, 22nd October, 1860.

WM. GRANT,

CLERK OF THE FIRST DIVISION COURT, SANDWICH,

Government Agent for the Issue of Marriage Licences,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.

Commissioner in B. R., and General Agent for the Collection of Debts.

HEALTH & ITS PLEASURES OR DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or eat better, and take no coffee, —weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of spices; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHE AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sudden, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instruction, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACH OUT OF ORDER

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills. They remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and restore it to a healthy action, they are wonderfully efficacious in case of spasm,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague,	Asthma
Bilious Complaints,	Blotches on the Skin
Bowel Complaints,	Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Consumption,
Dropsy,	Debility,
Erysipelas,	Dysentery,
Fevers of all kinds,	Female Irregularities,
Gout,	Fits,
Indigestion,	Head-ache,
Jaundice,	Inflammation,
Lumbago,	Liver Complaints,
Rheumatism,	Piles,
Scrofula or King's Evil,	Retention of Urine,
Stone and Gravel,	Sore Throats,
Secondary Symptoms,	The Deliterious,
Tumors,	Ulcers,
Venereal Affections,	Worms of all kinds,

Weakness from any cause, &c., &c.

☞ CAUTION—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK and LONDON," are discernable as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box. The same may be seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞* Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 25c., 62c. and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

GENUINE FAMILY LIQUORS.

Wm. B. Morehouse, & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brandies, Wines, Rums & Segars,

beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for family and Medical use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price list sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.

Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage it is pure, wholesome, and delicious to the taste. Sold by all Druggists.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
Proprietors.
5 & 5 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J.

P.S.—The subscribers wish to engage a few active men, as Local and Travelling Agents for their house, to whom liberal inducement will be offered. For particulars, address as above.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charge

SABEL & SEARLE'S AMERICAN EMIGRATION OFFICES.

19, Water Street, and 3, Regent Road, Clarence Dock,

LIVERPOOL.

FOYLE STREET,

LONDONDERRY,

AND 23, BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

PASSENGER AGENTS

FOR THE WEEKLY

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL

AND

CANADA,

AND THE

WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA.

(Under contract with Her Majesty's Provincial Government for the conveyance of the Mails.

THE MONTREAL



OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

First Class, Full-Powered, Clyde Built Mail Steamers, are intended to sail

WEEKLY,

During the Season of Navigation, from

LIVERPOOL to PORTLAND

AND

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT

LONDONDERRY.

NORTH AMERICAN, Captain Aiton.
NOVA SCOTIAN, Captain M'Master.
NORTH BRITON, Captain Borland.
BOHEMIAN, Captain Grange.
CANADIAN, Captain Graham.
ANGLO-SAXON, Captain Ballantine.
HIBERNIAN, (now building.)
NORWEGIAN, do.

THROUGH TICKETS

ISSUED TO THE

LEADING RAILROAD STATIONS

IN

CANADA

AND THE

WESTERN STATES.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

Taken at Low Rates, and supplied with wholesome Food, according to a printed

BILL OF FARE.

Intermediate and Steerage Passengers must provide themselves a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, and water can, as also bedding. The Provisions will be of the best quality, and will be cooked and served out to the Passengers.

Separate accommodation is set apart for Females.

Sick or Lame Persons cannot be taken unless full security be given for the funds to be entered into by the Company to the Government, that the parties shall not become chargeable on landing.

A Deposit of Three Pounds per berth is necessary to secure passage, the balance to be paid before going on board.

Each Steamer carries an experienced Surgeon, and no charge is made for medicines.

The Route via QUEBEC, and thence by the Grand Trunk Railway, to the Western States of America, and to the Gold Regions on Fraser River, via St. Paul's, Minnesota, will be found to be the best and cheapest.

Special arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the conveyance of Passengers to all parts of Canada and the United States

Also the Washington Line of Packets Sailing from Liverpool to New York, composed of the following vessels:

Washington,	2,000	Tons.
Ocean Monarch	2,500	do
Princeton	2,000	do
Monarch of the Sea	2,500	do
Tornado	2,000	do
Simeon	2,000	do
Governor Morton	2,000	do
Wisconsin	1,800	do
Wm. Rathbone	1,800	do
E. C. Stranton	1,850	do
David Crocket	2,000	do
City of Brooklyn	2,000	do

The Ships of this line have been built expressly for the conveyance of Passengers and are in every respect complete, and for comfort, convenience, safety and health of passengers are unequalled. They are commanded by men of great experience and kindness of manners, who have been long in the trade, and have conveyed across the mighty deep many thousands of emigrants

Parties in Canada and the Western States,

Wishing to make arrangements for bringing out their Friends, cannot do so to better advantage than by applying to

SABEL & SEARLE,
23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Or to CRAWFORD & Co.
Windsor, C. W.

A Novelty in the Art World!

PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.

Secured by letters patent in United States, England, France and Belgium.

American Photographic Porcelain Co'py, No. 781 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

MINIATURE LIKENESSES OF PERSONS ON CHINA,

presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but on such as are round or of any degree of irregularity —portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain vases of any description and dimension used in the manufacture of luxury or of household utility, such as

URNS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.;

thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those visiting the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process they have determined, in order

TO AFFORD PEOPLE IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNION

an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA,

to make the following proposition to

RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY, WHO ARE UNABLE TO VISIT PERSONALLY THE ATELIER AND GALLERIES IN NEW YORK.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge,

A HIGHLY ORNAMENTED BREAKFAST CUP AND SAUCER, WITH THE PORTRAIT TRANSFERRED THEREON.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

TEN DOLLARS,

they will secure in like manner,

A HANDSOME FRENCH VASE OR TOILET ARTICLE,

with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return

A PAIR OF RICH SEVRES VASES,

with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and in like manner portraits can be reproduced on Tankard wares or

VASES OF EVERY QUALITY OF FINISH,

ranging in prices from

TWENTY TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS THE PAIR.

N.B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and state distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to

J. LAWYER,
American Photographic Porcelain Co.,
781 Broadway,
New York.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

James Dougall, Proprietor.

The Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs for Fall sales is large, well-grown, and will be supplied as low as they can be obtained. The trees will be found true to name, hardy, and of superior quality.

The DWARF PEAR has been made a specialty, probably more varieties having been fully tested than in any other Nursery on this Continent. Upwards of 300 varieties can now be supplied on the true Angers Quince Stock, mostly in a bearing state, though none are grown in quantity except those that have been of great excellence, hardy, and of thrifty growth.

From the peculiar suitability of the soil of these Nurseries for the cultivation of the Pear the Trees will be found more hardy and healthy than can be procured elsewhere.

APPLE TREES.—Several thousands can be supplied—very extra budded trees, that will bear the year after planting—at $20. per 100, or $150 per 1,000. Also ordinary-sized trees, at the usual rates.

DWARF APPLES.—A large collection on the Doucin and Paradise stocks.

CURRANTS.—All the finest varieties, including the newest, in the largest quantities.

GRAPE VINES, Of the Isabella & Catawba.—All the best leading sorts, including the finest new native varieties; as also some splendid new foreign varieties, that have fruited with us for the first time in this country, and proved very early and superior. Together with all other kinds of fruits cultivated.

TREES & HEDGE PLANTS.—A splendid collection of the finest named varieties. The cultivation of both these beautiful flowers in the open boarder is very simple.

WEEPING TREES.—English weeping Ash, Scampston Weeping Elm, and Weeping Mountain Ash. A few hundred trees, of extra size and quality, from 10 to 13 feet high, 2 to 2 inches in diameter, with heads in proportion.

HARDY ROSES.—The cultivation of Hardy Summer and Everblooming Roses has also been made a specialty. All the finest kinds can be supplied. Extra strong budded on the Manetti Stock, for no other stock will they bloom freely in August—also many sorts on their own roots.

New Catalogues will be ready about the first October. Send for them, enclosing stamps.

Orders will be promptly attended to, carefully packed and forwarded as required so as to carry safely any distance.

JAMES DOUGALL.
Windsor, 30th October, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a valuable IMPROVED FARM, being Lot No. 5 in the front concession of the township of Moore, County of Lambton, containing 103 acres of good land, of which 20 acres are cleared and fenced, with a log House and Barn, and a young orchard. It is beautifully located on the banks of the river St. Clair, opposite the village of China, and is offered at a reasonable price. The title is unexceptionable.

For further particulars apply to

CRAWFORD & CO.
Windsor, Oct. 8, 1860. Land Agents.

Dougall's Column.

DOUGALL & CO.

ARE now in receipt of their Fall Importations of seasonable Dry Goods, all of which have been purchased to the best advantage, and comprise the largest and best assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods ever brought to this market, and they will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

The Ladies will Find:

Ladies' wool shawls of every quality
Ladies' dress goods in every quality
Ladies' hosiery, gloves, &c., a fine assortment
Ladies' Cheville nets for the hair
Ladies' Turban felt hats, in the new shapes
Latest style of French and English prints.

The Gentlemen will Find:

English and Scotch Doeskins, Cassimeres and Tweeds
Splendid new things very cheap.
Canadian all wool Tweeds, and full cloths, every shade and quality.
West of England Black Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Beaver, Pilot, Whitney, and other Over-Coats.
Fancy Flannels for shirts, and ready made Shirts.
Gentlemen's Caps, new styles.
Neck-Ties, Scarfs, Shirts and Shirt Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, Lambs' Wool Underclothing, &c., &c.

In addition to which will be found a splendid stock of staple

DRY GOODS,

Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Sheetings, Shirting Stripes, Denims, Tickings, Flannels, Blankets, &c. &c.

DOUGALL & CO.
Windsor, 29th October 1860.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WE call the attention of our Customers to our large stock of Ready-made Clothing, just opening, which, for quality, cut and price, cannot be equalled in this part of the country.

DOUGALL & CO.
Windsor, 29th October 1860.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscribers have now in Stock a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Men's and Children's wear, which they have marked at prices far below the usual.

DOUGALL & CO.
Windsor, 29th October 1860.

FUR CAPS.

DOUGALL & CO. have just received Fur Caps. For sale at $1 upwards.

DOUGALL & CO.
Windsor, 29th October, 1860.

GROCERIES WHOLESALE.

DOUGALL & CO. invite the attention of the Trade to their very large and well selected stock of fresh Groceries, now daily arriving, which they are confident upon inspection will be found much lower than they can be laid down from any other point. They have all been purchased by one of their firm, in the best markets and upon the best terms.

200 half chest Fresh crops Teas, of every quality.
50 hhd Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar.
50 Bbls Redpath's Dry Crushed, Crushed A. and Yellow Sugar.
100 hhds and bbls of Molasses
50 Butts Tobacco.

And a large stock of all other Groceries required by the Trade.

DOUGALL & CO.
Windsor, 29th October, 1860.

CARPETING

DOUGALL & CO. have just received direct from Scotland, "ex Steamer Nova Scotian," a fine lot of Superfine Carpets, which they are able to sell at unprecedentedly low prices.

DOUGALL & CO.
Windsor, 29th October, 1860.

COLEMAN'S DURHAM MUSTARD

THE Subscribers have just received 150 (four pound) Jars of the above celebrated Mustard, which they will sell low to the trade.

DOUGALL & CO.
Windsor, 29th July, 1860.

GLASS, GLASS.

DOUGALL & CO. are now in receipt of another large lot of German Window GLASS, which they will sell cheap.

DOUGALL & CO.
Windsor, 29th October, 1860.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND FEDERATION.—If the *Court Journal* be good authority, the Duke of Newcastle has been bestowing much attention upon the question of a Federal Union, since his return to England. "We believe," says that paper, "that "since his return from Canada, the Duke of "Newcastle has devoted considerable attention to a plan for consolidating all the "North American colonies into one confederation. This is a project which has been "urged on the attention of the Colonial office more than once; and, perhaps, the personal knowledge the Duke has acquired "during his recent visit across the Atlantic "has made His Grace more earnest in this "matter than would otherwise have been "the case. The idea has been a favorite one "with many whose social position and official experience entitle their opinion to every "respect." It will be remembered that the question of a Federation of the Provinces had been brought under the attention of the Imperial Government, by gentlemen connected with more than one Colonial administration; and that the policy of the Imperial Government upon it was in some sort understood. It was natural, under these circumstances, that the Duke of Newcastle, by whom the Imperial policy on this question would have to be determined, in his capacity of Colonial Secretary, should take advantage of the local visit of the Heads of the Provinces to sound public opinion on the subject. We believe that at some points in his course, the Duke expressed the opinion that if federation was to be brought about it would not be desirable that there should be any unnecessary delay about it. We take it for granted, that what the Duke learned of public opinion, in these Provinces, on the subject, must have convinced him that federation is a popular measure. Taking back this information, we are not surprised to learn that His Grace has given special attention to a question of such importance; more especially as one of his predecessors had expressed the opinion that the initiation of a policy looking to the great measure of a federation of all the British American Provinces, ought to be taken by the Imperial authorities.—*Leader.*

SAD DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—It is with the most painful feelings that we announce to our readers the melancholy death of Mr. George Clark, a well known inhabitant of Blenheim, by that fearful disease, hydrophobia. About six months ago, we are informed, Mr. Clark was bitten by a dog of his own which was supposed to be in a rabid state—the animal also biting several other persons before it was destroyed. No bad results ever showing themselves, however, the circumstance was almost forgotten by Mr. Clark; but on Monday of last week, on his going to the well, he found he had a most unaccountable dread of water, and immediately mentioned the circumstance to some of his friends. Medical aid was promptly sought, but convulsion siezed upon the unfortunate man, and continued to increase in violence until the following night when he expired. Great anxiety exists in the minds of the friends of the other parties bitten by the dog; but up to date, we believe, no unfortunate symptoms have displayed themselves.—*Galt Reporter.*

LIFE AND TIMES.—William Lyon Mackenzie is busily engaged on a history of his own life and times, which if he is at all faithful to his character, will be an interesting book. Much ignorance prevails, especially among rising politicians of the day, as to the troubles of 1837, and no man possesses better information than Mr. Mackenzie on the subject.

SLAVE SALES IN ALABAMA.—The sales of negroes (one hundred and sixty five in number) belonging to the estate of Samuel Townsend, deceased, was commenced in this place on Monday, and will be continued to-day until concluded. The terms were twelve months' credit, with interest from date. The prices were very high—negro men bringing one thousand five hundred, one thousand six hundred dollars, and upwards, and others in proportion. A large number of persons were in attendance from this and other counties—*Huntsville (Ala') Advocate, Dec. 5.*

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—On Tuesday last, a man named Guenette, a farmer belonging to the Parish of St. Casimir, in the County of Bellechasse, having gone into the woods in the vicinity of that place, for the purpose of cutting some wood, encountered a bear. Undaunted by the size of the animal, and tempted by the rich spoil of his hive, he attacked the ferocious beast with his axe, and a desperate and terrible encounter ensued, which terminated in the death of the bear. The unfortunate assailant, however, received such injuries in the course of the fight, that his life is despaired of.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

VACANCY AT HAMILTON.—Mr. Isaac Buchanan has resigned his seat for Hamilton, by a letter to the Speaker, but has done it so stupidly, that the Speaker cannot act on the communication, but must wait until a formal resignation comes from Scotland, whither Mr. Isaac Buchanan has proceeded, to inherit the large property to which he has become heir through the melancholy decease of his late brother Mr. Peter Buchanan.—*N. B. Whig.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY BY THOUSANDS of suffering families, a safe and reliable remedy for accidents from burns, scalds, wounds, bruises, &c., the same may be found at any respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, by inquiring for Holloway's Ointment, which far excels all other salves in use for the immediate relief it gives to burns, scalds, wounds, cuts, &c., no matter how severe. The thousands who have used it pronounce it the speediest in its effect and soothing of pain—it extracts the heat and the inflammation, and by its soothing nature promotes a rapid cure of all accidents of this character. No household should be without Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which are the cheapest and most efficacious medicines for family use.

MUNIFICENT.—Dr. Morin, of Quebec, has appropriated the sum of $48,000 for the establishment of a college at Quebec.

The Welland Railway has carried over 8,000,000 bushels of grain this season.

Scientific & Useful.

BEST MODE OF DRYING PUMPKINS AND SQUASHES.—The common method of cutting into rings and drying on poles is far inferior to another plan which was partly described in a former volume of the *American Agriculturalist*, and which we have practised for several seasons past. The pumpkins, or squashes, are pared and cut in pieces and cooked thoroughly in as little water as will suffice to keep them from burning. After they are well done the water is mostly dried off with a gentle heat. The mass is then rubbed through a sieve or colander, and spread out on plates. It is soon dried before the fire, or in an oven kept at a very moderate warmth so as not to injure the flavor. The dried sheets peel off readily, and may be kept for any length of time. When desired for use it is simply soaked in milk. It gives a good flavored pulp, and makes pies quite as rich as the fresh pumpkins or squashes.

GOOD JELLY FROM SOUR APPLES.—Perhaps all the lady readers of the *American Agriculturilist* are now aware that a very delicious and palatable jelly may be made from common sour apples, and it may be prepared at all seasons when you have apples on hand. To our taste it is preferable to any other. It is prepared thus; Pare the apples and stew them as you would for common sauce, then express the juice by straining the pulp through a flannel bag. To every pint of juice add from ¾ lb. to a pound of sugar, according to the tartness of the apples used. Let the juice boil before aiding the sugar. [In making all jellies, this previous boiling facilities the process.] The time of boiling is usually from 15 to 20 minutes, but this can be tested and should be stopped before the jelly toughens. Put into molds, bowls or jars as may be most convenient, and cover with paper to exclude the air. A few quinces with the apples improve the flavor for most persons.

DRAINING PAYS.—Two years ago, I put in stone drains about four rods apart, upon a piece of swale, with a muck top about a foot thick, and a heavy clayey subsoil, a perfect hard pan, that could only be moved with a pick. This has helped the soil very much, and sunk all the springs that used to bubble up on the top in all wet seasons. I got a fair crop of potatoes last season, but the troubles of 1837, and the ground looked as if it wanted more of the same sort. Last Fall I doubled the drains put in at two rods apart and about two feet deep, which was all the fall I could get. This season I have had a very large crop of Davis' Seedling potatoes harvested without a rotten one, and a second crop of Cowhorn turnips,—Two such years will pay all the expenses of draining, and leave the land four times as much as it was before it was drained.—It is now prepared to be benefitted by manure. I think well drained land, like this, will pay the interest on two hundred dollars an acre as long as it is cared for, I am so well pleased with the experiment, that I shall lay down tiles on all my swale land as fast as I can attend to it.

EXPERIMENTE.

PREMIUM BREAD.—The following directions for making bread were given by the to whom premiums were awarded, at the late fair held to the district, which if he is at all familiar to his character, will be interesting book. Much ignorance prevails, especially among rising politicians of the day, as to the troubles of 1837, and no man possesses better information than Mr. Mackenzie on the subject.

SLAVE SALES IN ALABAMA.—The sales of negroes (one hundred and sixty five in number) belonging to the estate of Samuel Townsend, deceased, was commenced in this place on Monday, and will be continued to-day until concluded. The terms were twelve months' credit, with interest from date. The prices were very high—negro men bringing one thousand five hundred, one thousand six hundred dollars, and upwards, and others in proportion. A large number of persons were in attendance from this and other counties—*Huntsville (Ala') Advocate, Dec. 5.*

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—On Tuesday last, a man named Guenette, a farmer belonging to the Parish of St. Casimir, in the County of Bellechasse, having gone into the woods in the vicinity of that place, for the purpose of cutting some wood, encountered a bear. Undaunted by the size of the animal, and tempted by the rich spoil of his hive, he attacked the ferocious beast with his axe, and a desperate and terrible encounter ensued, which terminated in the death of the bear. The unfortunate assailant, however, received such injuries in the course of the fight, that his life is despaired of.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

VACANCY AT HAMILTON.—Mr. Isaac Buchanan has resigned his seat for Hamilton, by a letter to the Speaker, but has done it so stupidly, that the Speaker cannot act on the communication, but must wait until a formal resignation comes from Scotland, whither Mr. Isaac Buchanan has proceeded, to inherit the large property to which he has become heir through the melancholy decease of his late brother Mr. Peter Buchanan.—*N. B. Whig.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY BY THOUSANDS of suffering families, a safe and reliable remedy for accidents from burns, scalds, wounds, bruises, &c., the same may be found at any respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, by inquiring for Holloway's Ointment, which far excels all other salves in use for the immediate relief it gives to burns, scalds, wounds, cuts, &c., no matter how severe. The thousands who have used it pronounce it the speediest in its effect and soothing of pain—it extracts the heat and the inflammation, and by its soothing nature promotes a rapid cure of all accidents of this character. No household should be without Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which are the cheapest and most efficacious medicines for family use.

MUNIFICENT.—Dr. Morin, of Quebec, has appropriated the sum of $48,000 for the establishment of a college at Quebec.

The Welland Railway has carried over 8,000,000 bushels of grain this season.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges

☞ A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good at each of the others.

LOCATED.

DETROIT, Mich., Merrill Block, corner Woodward and Jefferson ave.
CLEVELAND, O., corner Superior and Seneca sts.
BUFFALO, N. Y., corner Main & Seneca sts.
ALBANY, N. Y., 448 & 448 Broadway.
CHICAGO, ill., 43 Clark st.
NEW YORK CITY, Peter Cooper Institute.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., corner 7th and Chestnut sts.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., corner of Fourth and Vine streets.
J. H. GOLDSMITH, Resident Principal at Detroit.

H. W. ELLSWORTH,
Spencerian Penman.

Scholarship for full Mercantile course, including Penmanship, time unlimited $40 00
Penmanship alone, 25 lessons . . $ 00
Three months, (evenings) . . . 10 00

TUITION IN ADVANCE.

☞ Our standard of Penmanship, is the *good old Spencerian.*

For further information, please call at College Room, or send for Circular. Address,

BRYANT & STRATTON,
Or either of the above cities.

NEW TREATMENT!

Buffalo Medical Dispensary,
Established for the Cure of
DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Piles, Liver Complaints, Kidneys, Debility, &c., &c., Bronkes, Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Infirmities of Youth and Old Age, &c.

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,
No. 95 Main Street,
(Corner of Main & Quay Sts. Buffalo, N. Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years extensive and successful practice in London.

Young Men take particular Notice

There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, often growing up with them to manhood, and which, if not reformed by them in due time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a host of protracted and painful distressing affections. Few of those who give way to this pernicious are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, feel strange and unaccountable feelings, and vague fears in the mind.

A Most Scientific Invention.

An instrument for the cure of Debility, or *Emissions*, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen days to two months, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

Young Men, take Particular Notice.

Dr. Amos & Son take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subject to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York; it has been declared the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. Amos & Son in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of these instruments, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the Instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions securely packed and sent by express, is Ten Dollars.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Beware of empirics and itinerant self styled professors, who *attempt* cures, but never succeed. *Dr. Amos & Son* have for a long series of years been engaged in a most successful practice in the treatment of these delicate complaints, and are the only legally qualified Physicians who now advertise to cure certain ailments; for whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

Persons in any part of the World may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with remittance. Also Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, 95 Main Street corner Main and Quay Sts. Buffalo, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT: } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of John Gowie Watson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of John Watson and William Gasper Hall, surviving Executors of the last Will and testament of the said John Gowie Watson, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of James Purdie and Christina Purdie, Plaintiffs. I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, &c., of Part of Lot No. 76, formerly in the First Concession of the Township of Sandwich, but now in the Town of Windsor, bounded in front by the River Detroit; in rear by the highway, on the north-east side by a small run of water, and on the south-west side by the boundary line between the late Strong and Watson Estates, and containing Two hundred feet in front and rear, by one hundred feet in depth. Also, all that part of Lot No. 76, first Concession of Sandwich, which lies on the south side of the highway from Sandwich to Windsor, (saving that portion thereof conveyed by John Watson to one Richard Talbot, which lands and tenements, or the interest of the said Defendants therein, as such executors as aforesaid, I shall sell by Public Auction at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Thursday the Thirteenth day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } 10th September, 1860. }

CANADA WEST LAND AGENCY.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, TOWN AND VILLAGE PROPERTY,

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST,

OFFER FOR SALE TO INTENDING SETTLERS, A CHOICE SELECTION OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

The Properties are situated in the Western District composed of the COUNTIES OF ESSEX and KENT, generally regarded as the GARDEN OF CANADA, and are brought under the notice of the Farming community, with the fullest confidence that a better choice cannot be made on the Continent of America.

A reference to the Map of Canada West will show the position of the Counties of Essex and Kent to be unsurpassed for facilities of Water Communication and Railway Accommodation. With Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and the Rivers Detroit and Thames, farmers and dealers have abundant conveniences for selling or shipping their farm produce and stock to the most favorable markets—The Great Western Railway traverses the Northern side of the Counties, having its Terminus at Windsor, opposite the City of Detroit; the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, now about to be constructed, will pass through the Southern side, opening up a fine tract of valuable land; and the Grand Trunk Railway has extended its Western Terminus to Detroit, opposite Windsor; thus placing the District in direct communication with the leading cities of Canada and the United States.

Satisfactory Testimonials from the most reliable sources can be produced to show the advantages to be derived from making a selection in this District. The climate, from its Southerly situation, is mild and genial, and the winters are shorter than in any other part of the Province, offering great inducements for the breeding and rearing of Cattle, and the soil is unsurpassed for richness and fertility, possessing a variety of descriptions capable of producing successfully every kind of grain.

THE PRICES OF THE IMPROVED PROPERTY ARE VERY LOW, and taking the natural advantages into consideration, vastly cheaper than in any other sections of the country, and the terms of payment are exceedingly liberal.

THE WILD OR UNIMPROVED LANDS, of which a large quantity, heavily timbered with the finest descriptions of hardwood, and conveniently located is offered, are exceedingly moderate, and will also be sold on easy terms.

In this District are some favorable situations for MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, and MECHANICS, and a few very desirable establishments are included in the list; there is also a large selection of TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY.

LIST OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—A Beautiful Farm, situated on the banks of the Detroit River, 4½ miles below Windsor, containing 100 acres of excellent Land, all cleared, with small Dwelling-house, good Barn, outbuildings, and a young Orchard of Grafted Trees; the right of Fishing on the water frontage belongs to the Farm.

2.—A Excellent Farm, situated 6 miles from Windsor, containing 200 acres in a square block, of which 80 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, well-watered and admirably adapted for grazing or raising Sheep and Cattle; with three large Orchards, a large commodious Dwelling-house, and other necessary Buildings. The building privilege of a Grist Mill, and a portion of the Machinery and appurtenances remain on the property, and with a small outlay could be put in working order.

3.—A Small Farm, situated on the Detroit River, about 8 miles from Windsor, consisting of 60 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, and the balance can easily be put in order for cultivation; with a small Dwelling-house.

4.—A Valuable Improved Farm, situated on the Detroit River, containing 140 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, good frame Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and Fishery.

5.—A FARM, very conveniently situated on the leading central road through the country, 5 miles from Windsor, to which there is a new gravel road, containing 200 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, Stable, Milk-house, and good Orchard.

6.—A FARM, being the rear half of a lot situated on the leading central road, about 10 miles from Windsor, containing 100 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, with a small Dwelling house.

7.—A SMALL FARM of 90 acres, about 15 acres of which are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, adjoining the village of Maidstone Cross.

8.—A SMALL FARM of 24 acres, all cleared, convenient to the Town of Sandwich, with two brick Dwelling-houses and Barn, well stocked with choice garden.

9.—A FARM, situated on the main road to Chatham, 13 miles from Windsor, consisting of 100 acres, 60 acres of which are cleared, well-watered and ditched, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

10.—A SMALL FARM, conveniently situated about 7 miles from Windsor, consisting of 65 acres, of which 50 are cleared, with good Dwelling house, Stable, Barn, Cow and Root-houses, and an excellent Orchard 16 years old; 80 acres of wood land adjoining can be obtained with it.

11.—A FARM, situated on the River Detroit, about 7 miles from Windsor, contiguous to the Tecumseh Station of the Great Western Railway, consisting of 84 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and good Orchard.

12.—A SMALL FARM, very suitable for Grazing, well watered, consisting of 23 acres, of which 14 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Milk-house, Stable and two Sheds.

13.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, conveniently situated about 9 miles from Windsor, consisting of 120 acres, of which 64 acres are cleared and in excellent condition, with good Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, & young Orchard.

14.—A FARM, situated 7 miles from Windsor, on a leading road, containing 100 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, splendid land and well-timbered, with a Dwelling house.

15.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 9 miles from Windsor, on a leading road, containing 100 acres, of which 80 are cleared, in an excellent state of condition, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

16.—A GOOD FARM, situated and fronting on the River Detroit, about 6 miles from Windsor, containing 150 acres; the property, which can be sold with or without the farm.

18.—A FARM, situated 9 miles from the Town of Amherstburg, containing 200 acres in a block of which 40 acres are cleared, and 50 partially, splendid rolling land, excellent soil, well watered, with 4 small houses, (new clearance.)

19.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, having a frontage of 1000 feet on the River Detroit, two miles from Amherstburg, containing 100 acres of excellent land, and in a high state of cultivation; with all its appurtenances of Wharfe, Buildings, Orchards, &c. The buildings consist of Onslow Cottage, built of stone, and Cottage Tavern, built of brick; Row of Villa Residences, Barns and Outbuildings complete; the situation is unequalled for natural beauty, and adaptability for erecting Mills or Manufactories, as there are already one-fourth of the frontage, and affords facilities for loading cargoes of produce to the most distant markets.

20.—A MOST EXCELLENT FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 175 acres are cleared, well ditched and in a good state of cultivation, situated on a leading road about two miles from Amherstburg, with large comfortable Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

21.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, eligibly situated about 2 miles from Amherstburgh, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

22.—A FARM, situated on a leading road about 4 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 100 acres of excellent soil, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Stable and Barn.

23.—A FARM, adjoining No. 22, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, &c.

24.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from Amherstburg, containing 200 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared (no buildings.)

27.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 125 acres, of which 95 are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with good two-storey Dwelling house, new Barn Stable and good Orchard.

28.—A GOOD FARM, situated near the Village of Colchester, consisting of 100 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

29.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, near the Village of Oxford, consisting of 250 acres, of which 150 are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable and good Orchard.

30.—A GOOD FARM, situated within 2 miles of the Village of Oxford, consisting of 200 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

31.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, 5 miles from the Village of Kingsville, consisting of 200 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

32.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, about 2 miles from Kingsville, consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, & good Orchard.

33.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and young Orchard.

34.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, and young Orchard, for sale cheap.

35.—A GOOD FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, of which 35 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling-house & Barn.

36.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 30 acres are partly cleared.

37.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

38.—A SPLENDID FARM, situated one and a-half mile from the village of Leamington, on the Talbot road, consisting of 150 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with large Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable and Out-houses complete, in excellent condition, and an excellent Orchard. A never failing stream runs through the land, making it a very desirable farm for grazing purposes.

39.—A SMALL FARM, fronting to the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 50 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared.

40.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the central road from Windsor to Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house and Barn.

43.—A FARM, near the Village of Woodslee, consisting of 100 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house.

44.—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED Farm, in a thriving Scotch Settlement, fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 234 acres, of which 30 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

45.—A FARM, within one mile from the Village of Union, consisting of 100 acres of good land, of which 25 acres are cleared, and 14 acres under fence.

47.—A FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and good Orchard.

48.—A FARM, in the Township of Gosfield, consisting of 150 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared.

49.—A FARM, situated 6 miles from the Village of Kingsville, consisting of 50 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house and Barn.

50.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 2 miles from the Village of Union, consisting of 125 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and Orchard.

51.—A FARM, situated 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 90 acres, of which 14 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

52.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 200 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared; with Dwelling-house.

53.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 3 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared; excellent rolling land, well watered, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Shed, and Orchard.

54.—A FARM, situated about 5 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared.

55.—A GOOD FARM, situated one mile and a-half from the Town of Windsor, consisting of 80 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with good large Dwelling-house, Barn, Orchard with 80 selected grafted fruit trees, Garden and Nursery.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—A GOOD FARM, adjoining the Town of Chatham, consisting of 220 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, the balance well timbered; will be sold in 50 or 100 acre lots to suit purchasers.

2.—A GOOD FARM, within a short distance of the Town of Chatham, consisting of 116 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

3.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 110 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

4.—A SPLENDID SMALL FARM, situated on the Chatham and Camden plank road, consisting of 30 acres, all cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Out-houses, Orchard, &c.

5.—A LARGE COMPACT FARM, situated near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 800 acres, of which 250 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c., and good Orchards.

6.—A Conveniently Situated FARM, near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared.

7.—A SMALL FARM, situated on the line of the Great Western Railway, about 4 miles from the Village of Thamesville, consisting of 40 acres, fronting on the River Thames, all cleared.

8.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated on the River Thames, 4 miles from Chatham, consisting of 110 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, in a good state of cultivation, with two brick Dwelling-houses, Barn, Stable, Shed, Store-house, and two Orchards of grafted fruit.

9.—A Beautifully-Situated small FARM, fronting on the River Thames, about two miles from Chatham, containing 73 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with Dwelling-house, Barn Stable, and a young Orchard.

10.—A GOOD FARM, two miles from Lake Erie, and one and a half from the Village of Smithville, containing 67 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared.

11.—A GOOD FARM situated about 8 miles from Chatham, containing 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, and in good cultivation, with new Dwelling-house and Barn.

12.—A LARGE FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 600 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, & a young Orchard.

13.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 240 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

14.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn &c.,

WILD OR Unimproved Lands

COUNTY OF ESSEX

Township of Sandwich,		1540 acres.
do	Colchester,	2655 "
do	Gosfield,	3462 "
do	Mersea,	3150 "
do	West Tilbury,	2530 "
do	Rochester,	2370 "
do	Maidstone,	2980 "
		18437 acres.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Township of Chatham,		565 acres.
do	Romney,	550 "
do	East Tilbury,	1000 "
do	Raleigh,	1550 "
do	Zone,	1360 "
do	Harwich,	1200 "
do	Dover East,	100 "
		6265 acres.

Letters (prepaid) desiring further information, addressed to the Subscribers, will be punctually attended to.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
LAND AGENTS.

WINDSOR, 2nd JULY, 1860.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FARMER'S BRANCH.

PRESIDENT,
T. H. BUCKLEY, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
William Niles, Richard Biddulph,
Cowell Wilson, Wilber R. Vining,
John W. Van Wormer, Hamilton Dunlop
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
Secretary.
CHAS. MONSARRAT,
Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY INSURES FOR THREE Years at a time, *taking no more hazardous risks than farm buildings*; and is the only Insurance Company in Canada that adheres to this rule. It is purely and essentially a Farmer's Company. Ordinary Farm property, isolated, is Insured for the above period, by giving a Premium Note for two per cent., of which twelve and a half per cents. (one eighth,) is collected in advance, and is endorsed on the note, of which it forms a payment. The Agent's Fee is $1.50 for the Survey—the usual charge made by all other Companies. There is nothing further to be paid till losses occur; rendering an assessment on the Note necessary, and then no more will be called for than is required. Owing to the non-hazardous risks to which the Company is confined, the losses may reasonably expect to be small. When the Insurance expires, the Note expires also.

To illustrate the above terms:—If you Insure such property for three years, say for $600, you pay (exclusive of the Agent's Fee) $1,25 in money, and your Note is held for $6.75 more which is the limit of your liability in the transaction. No other Company offers more favorable terms; scarcely any one terms so favor ble. Larger or smaller risks are taken at proportionate rates. Brick and Stone Dwellings are Insured a little lower.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
Agent for the County of Essex.
Windsor, 20th July, 1860.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE
CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth
Archibald Campbell Bareley, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Archibald C. Barclay, Esq., Chairman
Col. Ibzalgette Chas. Aston, Esq
Chas. Bennett, Esq. Ed S Symes, Esq. M.D
John Moss, Esq. Thomas West. Esq.
H. Oxenford, Esq. F. W. Woolhouse, Esq
W. Henry Place, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.
Office, Merchant's Exchange.
WILLIAM DUNN, Esq. CHAIRMAN.
John Torrance, Esq. B. Holmes, Esq.
Jno Frothingham, Esq. J G. Mackenzie, Esq
Alfred LaRocque. Esq Theodore Hart, Esq.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, Manager
D. D. MACKENZIE, Accountant & Cashier

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the same; Ships in harbor or in dock; craft on navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods under the same; and farming stock of all descriptions.

The RATES of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate.

The PREMIUM is such as to insure fixed in strict accordance with the merits of the risk under consideration, determined only by a most careful investigation.

The advancements of the Equitable are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good, without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

The Local Directors meet weekly.

☞ Agents have been appointed throughout Canada.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CANADA Western Assurance Company,

OF TORONTO, C. W.

Capital - - - £100, 000.

INCORPORATED 1851.

PRESIDENT, Isaac C. Gilmor, Esq
VICE-PRESIDENT, George Michie, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Rice Lewis, Esq. Thomas Haworth, Esq
James Beaty, Esq. M. Rossin, Esq.
T. P. Roberts, Esq Wm. Henderson, Esq.
Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
Sec'y & Treasurer, Bernard Haldan, Esq
Solicitor, Angus Morrison, Esq
Bankers, Bank Upper Canada.
Benjamin Sweizer, Esq, Inspector.

Head Office, Church Street, Toronto; WITH AGENCIES ALL OVER THE PROVINCE

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

Terms of Applications, and all necessary information to be had on applying to JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich.
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CLOCKS. CLOCKS. CLOCKS.

JAMES FRAZER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
SANDWICH STREET,
WINDSOR, C. W.

Has received a large assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS direct from the Manufacturers, which he can afford to sell at astonishingly low prices.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Cleaned and Repaired on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.
Windsor, 1st August, 1860.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

TERMS,—$1,50 PER YEAR, "PROGRESS." IN ADVANCE.

VOL. V. SANDWICH, C. W., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861. NO. 31

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY JAMES C. VESTEY & Co

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

TERMS:

$1,50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines and under, $ 1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 25
For each additional line first insertion, 0 6
Subsequent insertions—over 12 lines per line, - - - - - 0 2

A liberal Discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written instructions, will be continued till forbid, and the usual rates charged.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,

WITH THE GREATEST DESPATCH, AND IN THE CHEAPEST & MOST MODERN STYLES.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF

Law and Division Court Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,

Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,

Solicitor in Surrogate Court, &c. &c.,

Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,

Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"

Sandwich, Canada, West.

P. MARENTETTE,

Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

JOHN MCRAE,

Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,

Insurance and General Agent,

Windsor, Canada West.

SALMONI HOUSE,

AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST

BY

MARK SALMONI.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL

AMHERSTBURG.

WILLIAM HORSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

ALEX. WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ETC. (ETC.) ETC.

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

THE HENNELL HOUSE,

SANDWICH, C. W.

SAMUEL NUTSON, Proprietor

S. S. MACDONELL,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. —

COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY.

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

JOHN A. KANE,

AMHERSTBURG,

Coroner for the County of Essex.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,

Adjoining the Court House,

SANDWICH, C. W.,

CYRUS DOBSON, Proprietor

DUNCAN MACKAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, REAL ESTATE & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

185, Desnoyer's Block, Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT,

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Contracts made and acknowledged.

DAVID SHIEL,

Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE OVER Mr. NEVEUX'S STORE,

Front Street, Windsor C. W.

CANADIAN PRODUCE AGENCY,

2 & 3, South Street, New York,

Cash Capital, - - - $100,000.

Consignments of Ashes, Flour, Grain, Provisions, and all descriptions of Canadian produce carefully attended to.

Orders for the purchase of Groceries, &c promptly executed.

Commissions moderate, according to the risk taken.

R. A. GOODENOUGH.

New York, 15th July, 1860.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } TO WIT. } By virtue of a Warrant, issued by the Treasurer of the County of Essex, and to me directed, bearing date the 12th day of November, A.D., 1860, for the collection of arrears of assessment, due upon the following lands in the said County, I shall proceed to the sale of said lands, for such arrears of Taxes, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, unless the same with five per cent thereon, together with the expense of advertising, be sooner paid.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
November 20th, 1860.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.	Amount.	Patented or Sold.

MUNICIPALITY OF ANDERDON.

Part	17	1	8	$ 4 56	Owned by G. Bondy,
Part	3	1	1	5 96	do Mrs. Brown, Pat.
	31	1	93	17 67	do Jacques Longdein,
	33	1	93	34 94	do Laurent Vineau,
Part	10	2	15	1 87	do A Labelle, N & Pat.
Part	9	Front	Dick.	2 78	Patented.
Part	13	4	14	1 23	Occupied by A Brooks, Pat.
Part	5	5	98	1 98	
North-east quarter	4	5	50	21 63	50 Acres Patented.
Part	4	5	50	7 69	Occupied by T. Maside,
Part	13	5	100	25 94	West half Patented.
North west quarter	17	5	27	21 22	
North part	13	6	75	24 80	Patented.
	14	6	76	21 53	do
South half	3	6	100	44 35	do

MUNICIPALITY OF COLCHESTER.

Rear Part	36	1	50	$ 4 66	Patented.
East Part	6	2	150	10 13	do
Parts of	7				
	8	2	150	10 13	do
	19	3	200	74 36	do
Gore	4	3		7 74	do
	4	4	200	36 30	do
West half	7	5	100	4 67	do
	4	5	200	58 32	do
South-west quarter	20	6	50	14 60	do
	8	15	200	31 17	do
	13	14	200	28 31	do
SOUTH MALDEN ROAD. Part	1		57½	6 84	do
NORTH MALDEN ROAD. Part	2		17½	6 77	do

MUNICIPALITY OF GOSFIELD.

NORTH TALBOT ROAD. North half,	270		100	27 17	
SOUTH TALBOT ROAD. South half	269		100	46 12	
North quarter,	8	1	50	5 06	Patented.
	A.	3	200	86 43	do
	B.	3	200	73 90	do
	1	200	25 09		do
	5	4	200	37 78	do
	2	7	200	63 70	do
	3	7	200	63 70	do
	8	7	200	71 35	do
	3	8	200	71 35	do
	2	9	150	63 64	do
	3	9	150	56 07	do
KINGSVILLE. Part,	10	N.S	M.S	13	11 52

MUNICIPALITY OF MALDEN.

North half	36	4	100	91 42	Patented
North half	38	4	100	91 42	do
South half	38	4	100	14 69	do
	34	4	200	65 91	do
East part,	68	6	31	1 06	do
	77	7	187	22 92	

MUNICIPALITY OF MAIDSTONE.

East Side River	Puce.				
	1		103	96 69	Patented.
West of Belle River.					
South half,	1	34	79	73	Patented.
South half	14	134	8	30	do
Part of North half	16	69	23	84	do
	19	1	200	128 68	do
	19	1	200	149 52	Clergy Reserve.
South-Middle Road.					
Part,	1		46	9 44	Patented.
South Talbot Road.					
South part,	209		80	10 89	do
West half,	27	6	100	40 27	do
	10	6	200	101 54	do
Three quarters,	25	3	150	60 79	do
Block,	D.	6	210	102 86	do
Block,			110	168 03	do

MUNICIPALITY OF MERSEA.

	16	B	200	37 69	
	15	1	200	50 85	Patented.
	15	1	200	50 85	do
South part	2	3	40	11 25	do
South-east quarter	5	6	50	3 55	do
West half	5	6	100	3 28	do
South half	24	10	100	14 88	do
North half	2	11	100	17 70	do
East half	225	S. Talbot Rd.		100	36 40

MUNICIPALITY OF ROCHESTER.

West half	18	2	100	3 19	Patented.
	14	6	203	58 01	do
	16	6	200	55 66	
	12	7	81	19 52	
	13	7	84	24 24	
East half	22	11	100	21 73	
	28	7	200	26 87	
North part South half,	3	1	50	14 00	East Belle River.

MUNICIPALITY OF TILBURY WEST.

Broken Front,	7	1	46	16 10	
Part West half,	2	1	2	1 25	
Part,	20	1	6	3 16	Occupied by T. B. Ouellette.
Half of West half,	2	2	50	34 81	Patented.
East half,	21	2	100	47 12	do
West half,	17	2	100	70 35	
West half,	15	3	100	48 95	
North half,	17	3	100	62 28	Last sale.
North part of North half,	19	4	50	56 65	Not Patented. Sold in error
East quarter,	4	10	50	30 19	Patented.
South half,	3	N.MR	100	62 67	
South half,	4	do	100	63 03	Patented
South half,	15	do	100	47 25	do
North half,	1	S.M.R	100	37 91	do
North half,	18	do	100	76 86	do

MUNICIPALITY OF SANDWICH TOWNSHIP.

Part.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.	Amount.	Patented or Leased
North half	295	N T R	100	28 66	
North half	304	do	100	25 30	
North part	48	1 Con.	60	34 54	Patented.
Part	8	1	41	13 39	do
do	30	1	22	5 78	do
do	49				
do	50				
do	51				
do	52	1	99	52 38	do
do	53	1	41	25 52	do
	4	4	99	13 53	do
West half	5	4	100	41 17	do
	11	7	71	12 67	do
East half	12	7	100	15 97	do
West part	16	7	100	14 89	do
East half	4	8	100	13 55	do
East half	12	8	100	31 11	Not Patented.
West half	4	8	100	25 79	do
West half	11	10	100	35 85	do
	12	10	200	59 87	do
	13	10	200	65 57	do
	15	10	142	19 88	do
Broken	8	65	4 48		Patented L'Assumption.
East half	14	10	100	33 79	Not Patented
	13				
	14				do
	15	17	500	154 14	
	16				
East part	10	11	66	26 41	do
Parcel South-west part	87	2	174	16 00	L'Assumption Patented
Part	79	2	27	99 63	Patented
do	80	2	27	30 44	do
West part	80	2	27	27 43	do
do	80	3	20	14 97	do
	97	3	19		
	98	3	200	85 00	
	99	3	190	76 63	Patented
	100				
Part	1	1	65	21 56	do
do	111	do	65	77	do
North part	80	3	40	20 26	do
South part	80	3	47	27 53	do
	4	4	18	15 03	L'Assumption Patented.
	1				
	2	4	169	6 60	Patented
Part	3	5	40	9 24	L'Assumption Patented.
do	33	2	34	8 00	Petite Cote Patented.
	30	2	120	15 77	Patented
West half	16	8	100	36 82	Not Patented
	12	9	200	60 30	do
	14	9	200	53 48	do
East half	15	9	100	12 47	do
	15	6	200	79 10	Patented
East half	16	9	100	29 09	Not Patented
	11	11	66	13 99	do
North half	4	3	100	21 65	Petite Cote Patented
South half	4	3	100	6 03	do
	140	3	100	11 05	L'Assumption Patented
Parts	144				
	145		45	17 54	do
	29	6	151	29 63	Petite Cote Patented
	21	2	137	17 78	Patented
	17	2	109	13 31	do
	19	2	108	7 51	do
	18	2	108	7 51	do

MUNICIPALITY OF SANDWICH TOWN.

Part.	Lot.	Street.	Acres.	Amount.	Description.
	4	Pajot Street -	1	6 65	West Side.
	97				
Park Lots, -	105		34	19 82	South Com. Road.
Park, -	6		24	17 23	do do.
	17				
	2½	Cross Street, -	2	12 26	West.
	2	Foter Street, -	1	5 96	East.
	37	do -	1	7 11	West.
Three quarters	18	do -	¾	7 63	do
One quarter,	19	do -	¼	6 77	do
	11	do -	¼	6 77	do
Water -	22	Russell Street,	¼	7 55	do
do -	21	do -	¾	7 55	do
do -	13	do -	1	6 91	do
do -	10	do -	2	13 80	do
do -	9	do -	1	10 80	do
do -	8	do -	1	10 80	do
	26	do -	1	2 55	East.
	20	do -	¼	13 37	West.
do -	23	do -	¾	7 55	do
	9	do -	1	10 03	East.
	11	Bedford Street,	1	14 17	West.
	36	do -	1	8 27	do
One-quarter,	11	Peter Street, -	¼	2 39	do
S. half of N. half,	13	Russell Street,	¼	5 84	do
North quarter	18	Bedford Street,	¼	5 78	East.
	19	do -	1	27 90	do
	23	Russell Street,	¼	7 33	do
	25	do -	1	7 35	do

TOWN OF WINDSOR.

Block D	1	South Sandwich St.	35	25	Baby Farm
	4	North Side	49	64	do
Water Lots	67	Sandwich			do
	68	Street	99	59	do
	10	North side			do
Water Lots	11	Sandwich			do
	12	Street	140	34	do
Park Lot,	9		9 acres	60	do
do	9		11¾ ac.	28 75	do
	102				
	183		34	17	Goyeau Farm
	186		21	07	do
	55		20	09	do
	56		21	09	do
	72		17	69	do
	73		10	03	do
	106				
	107		31	92	do
	110		18	23	do
	118		19	84	do
	119		16	26	do
	120		18	01	do
	122		15	96	do
South half	123		7	89	do
	184		3	27	do
	185		3	27	do
	86		8	39	do
	87		8	85	do
	102		3	88	do
	181		3	27	do
	78		14	45	do
	85		21	06	do
	111		12	14	do
	113		3	88	do
	123		3	88	do
	51		7	13	do
	108		3	88	do
	88		8	01	do
	22				
	23		15	56	do
	11		12	33	do
Block	7		26	61	Hall & Campeau Farm
do	8		26	61	do
do	9		65	98	do
Park Lot,	4		82	79	Macdougall Farm
do	5		65	85	do
Block A	4		10	68	do

Select Poetry.

The Slave Dealer.

The slave dealer sat in his tent at noon;
With his chin on his knees, near the dismal swamp,
And he looked not unlike a long baboon,
Through the flashing mist from the fen so damp.

He was growling terribly to be sure,
And like tigers of his eyes no goodness meant,
And the curses he used were not classic and pure,
As he spoke of the new-made President.

Of the blacks he talked, as he spake he,
And I thought to myself, in his satisfied tone
If they're to be raised are their cheeses
They may keep to pickle slaves for what I can see.

Though what he told made my blood run cold,
Of toils, slaves' death a solitary cry,
By the whip-forced task full soon made old,
And the unfilled grave soon to die.

As he told the tale, full little ruth,
And very little of pity had he,
He told it in triumph—a boast in truth,
Of Labor's true economy.

"I guess," said he, "at each trading trick,
Though you Britishers know a thing or two,
We Yankees all can beat you slick."
"And long," quoth I, "long may you do."

"And I guess," he said, "a lesson we'll teach
Those Northerners are a-post, be-yide,"
And quickly their I defined his speech
With "I fervently hope you'll try it on."

"We'll part," said he, "from the Union all,
And rid the North of their clog on gen;
Of the banner the stripes our own well eat,
And leave the glittering stars to them.

"We'll keep our slaves, and they may keep
Their grand new liberator still;
To teach them of notions new a heap,
I said, "I really trust they will."

Then quick he replied, "If you mean chaff,
I guess this here old hoss you'll rile,"
"But I'm not a shiver," I said, with a laugh,
"And care not a button you from me to smile.

Here's a wish to the new-made President
You may drink confusion to his name;
For a slave dealer's curse, though badly meant,
And a fem sman's blessing are all the same."

Then I left him sitting all alone,
Brooding angrily o'er each bloody scheme,
Of a tyranny rotten to the bone,
As though he slept through a night's long dream.

From whence the fierce loud battle cry
Of a million slaves shall waking appal:
And the idol of blood and tears, built high,
Shall crash its worshippers in its fall.

The Sixth Sense.

I was a close student at school, a young ambitious lad of sixteen, somewhat home spun, but strong in uprightness, and conscious in power. My dear father was sick and gradually undergoing that mysterious sickness, which baffles the thinker and death. It was a stormy day in January; the snow had fallen two feet deep, and I started for my home eight miles distance. My father had written to me that he wanted to see me; he wanted to give injunctions, not to forget my duties to him and the care of his wife—my mother. He need not have sent it, I could not, I never can, forget him or her. His desire to see me growing out of a feeling that he might at any hour "pass onward," and to give me counsel was natural, but not necessary. But his slightest wish was law to me, and I started for home, as I have said, on foot. Weary walk, this dredging in an unbroken snow path. Before I reached the door, I thought my body would tire out completely; but it did not—I accomplished it.

I ate my supper, chatted a while with my parents, and went to bed in my old bed room. My father and mother I left in the kitchen, gratified at my arrival and proud of me.

I fell asleep, awoke, rose and dressed myself, came into the kitchen, took a seat between my father and mother. They looked surprised and asked why I left my bed.

Said I—"He tapped three times and since I went to bed."

"No."

"Well," replied I, "there 'will' be some body come and that is why I left my bed—at least I have dreamed three would, and the dream is no illusion to me, but a fierce reality."

My father smiled as if incredulous, yet as if he asked no better or braver definition than his boy. At this instant my mother, a very cautious woman, heard a rap at the door and stepping to it, as I supposed to inquire who was there, and what was wanted, but instead opened the door, and in came a terrible gust of snow—for the night was hideous—and with them it marched a woman.

She walked half way from the door to the fireplace when she discovered me, and I certainly took her a back by my presence. I saw the creature of my dream. I knew that I was destined to a struggle, and I grew in strength as I looked at my dear father and mother. She took a chair, turned her back to the fire and seated herself in the shadow. I kept my seat and appeared to give no attention to her.

"Who are you?" inquired my father.

"What's that to you?" said she.

"Everything, if you are to stay in my house; nothing if you are not."

"What if I will not tell you?"

"Then you must leave my house!"

"Leave the house!" exclaimed she; "I should like to see anybody here try to put me out."

"What if I call my men, and throw you out neck and heels!"

"You have not got any men; they have all gone home."

"How do you know?"

"I inquired at the last house on the road before I came here. It is Saturday night, and I was told that your laborers all went home, and that you lived alone."

I glanced at my father. He was pale, but his courage edged up a whit. He, however, not able to get out of his chair, surmised strange occurrences for he had received not less than eighteen hundred dollars that very week from a large cattle sale, and he saw what was coming here. This lady was either a decoy, or a man in disguise, whose object was robbery. I could see that all this was rapidly passing through my father's mind, but it did not bow him the width part of an inch. So I was still as I suspected nothing but a war of words. The bag had on an old quilted hood, and an old bombazine cloak, which reached to her feet and was belted about the waist.

"You are a woman!" said father.

"Of course I am; what do you ask that question for?"

"Have you a husband?"

"Yes."

"Where does he live?"

"In Truxton."

"Well, then, if you have a husband, why do you not live at home instead of gadding about on such a night as this, at only for the fiends to be abroad?"

"Why don't you set the North River on fire?" said she, leaping from her chair, and springing to my father, at the back side of my chair, and hissing through her teeth; "I'll teach you why I am here."

My mother screamed and ran; my father made an ineffectual attempt to get out of the way, but instantly yielded, resolved to take what was coming like a man, and I was out of my seat as quick as the bag, and as she passed me on her way to grapple with my father, I struck her with my fist a blow under the ear, which, but for her old cotton hood, would have knocked her down; as it was, it staggered her, and gave me time to get the chairs out of the way and gather for a fight.

She recovered, and looking at me for a moment, said, as if in soliloquy:

"Oh, you choose to cross my path, do you?" Well, see if I don't settle you pretty quickly;" and then flung her hand into here cloak, made a motion as if she would draw a dagger.

The intention maddened me, and it brought foam to my lips. I struck her half a dozen blows as quick as lightning. She let her dagger go and clenched me. Her grip satisfied me that I had found my match, aye, more, in strength, and that my skill as a boxer, and that I almost unparalleled ability as a wrestler, must serve me. I had learned pugilism of a clever English teacher, and as to wrestling, to that day I had never been thrown down. I knew that when I felt the grasp that I was dealing with a man. I felt that my father and mother were relying on me, and and I grew stronger as I fought.

We tussled, grasped and let loose; struck and parried, clinched and wrestled, till after various attempts, we found ourselves in what wrestlers call a "side hold." I got the under arm and lifted him (for it was no longer *her*,) threw my leg round his and turned him. He fell on the floor like a log. I intended to break his bones, but he unhooked his cloak (it had been unbuckled in the struggle) and leaped up like a cat. I struck him before he was balanced, staggered him, grappled my left hand into his throat and struck him again; called on my mother to open the door, and as she did so I gave a kick behind him. He swore that he would be the death of me. I told him to take himself out of the State, or I would put the sheriff on his track, and shutting the door in his face, walked to my father.

Now let your doubter tell me how I came to see this matter before-hand—this hooded, cloaked man. "I had seen and heard his threats to my father, and struggled with him in my dream, before he came to the house, and had awakened and left my bed, to go and see to my father's safety, and again conquer him in the kitchen. All the main features of the occurrence were known to me before they took place, and by the impressions they made on me, enabled me to save my parent's life.

THE POPE AND THE BALLET.—The Pontifical Government, according to the *Times*, allows the Roman opera 18,000 crowns a year. A good many Peter's pence, therefore, go into the short petticoated pink tights of the ballet girls, unless their petticoats are as long as those of his Holiness himself, who also, like the *danseuses*, wears white satin shoes. The Pope patronises ballet, like a good old gentleman. Fancy the jolly Father going behind the scenes, and imparting his paternal benediction to the *corypheæ* by poking them in the waist with his thumb and two first fingers.

A WAG.—A wagish speculator, one of a numerous family in the world, remarked, "Five years ago I was not worth a penny in the world, now see where I am—are through my own exertions! Well, where you!" "Why, a thousand dollars in debt.

An American View of the Futu. of Canada.

The following rather *rich* article on the "Future of Canada," we copy from the New York *Herald*. We were not aware until now, that the people of Canada were "panting for more freedom than they now enjoy," or that they entertain designs of joining with the United States. But the *Herald*, which knows all about it, says:

"From all that we can ascertain, from the best sources of information, the rapid revolutionary movement now going forward in the United States has extended to our Canadian brethren over the line; and as the slave States of the South are about to secede from the American Union in consequence of the refusal of Seward and the Massachusetts school of politics to make any concessions to the just demands of the South, so Canada is about to secede from the mother country and cast her lot with the Northern States, to which she naturally and historically belongs.

"The difficulties hitherto in the way of the annexation of Canada are now removed. Before the disruption of the Union the Southern States would not consent to the absorption of Canada, because they feared it would give a preponderance to the anti-slavery element, already too large, just as the Northern States have heretofore battled against the annexation of Cuba, lest it should add to the strength of "the slave power." But as after the 4th of March both sections will be able to follow each its own bent and to expand in its own way without let or hindrance—the slave States westward to the Pacific Ocean in their own latitude, and southward to Darien, or as far as they can—the free States westward in their own latitude, and northward to the Pole, or as far as they can—it is obvious that Canada comes first within the scope of Northern acquisition, and must soon be numbered as a bright particular star on our azure shield. The sole objection of Canada to the Union is now removed, for there will be no slavery in the States or Territories of the Northern confederacy, and it will be a consolidated government, in which secession will not be admissible, and in which State rights will be kept in subordination to the federal authority and the whole machinery will more closely resemble the British monarchy than it does now. The Canadians, on the other hand, have been long panting for more freedom than they can enjoy under British rule, and entertain designs of forming, with the other British provinces of North America, an independent confederacy, entirely separated from England. The opportunity is now offered of forming part and parcel of a far greater and more powerful confederacy, by a union with the States on her southern frontier.

"From all that we can learn her population are already meditating the annexation, and are only waiting to see the peaceable separation of our confederacy into two parts brought to the decently wished for consummation. The Canadian population now numbers as much as that of the thirteen colonies when they threw off the British yoke; and Canada is therefore perfectly able to follow their example, especially as she would be, by our free States. But as the doctrine of revolution of peaceable secession is making the price of the abatement of the sword in England, the annexation of England herself, she cannot fairly object to the Canadians determining their own destiny by the same method. The British government will allow them to go, and had them God speed. It will, moreover, cede to them the forts and other property of the crown at a fair valuation.

"The Canadians are of the same race, language and religion with the people of the free States; have the same ideas of government, and are intimately acquainted with them. They are only separated by a chain of lakes and a river on one side, and on the other by a mere imaginary line. What is to prevent a perfect union? In 1857 the population of the two Canadas was 2,571,437, of which Lower Canada numbered 1,200,000, and Upper Canada 1,330,923. As the population had then increased 1,000,000 in five years, it cannot be much short of three millions and a half at the present time. The total value of the commerce of Canada for 1856 was:—

Total exports	$40,000,000
Total imports	53,000,000
Tonnage inwards	3,630,172
Tonnage outwards	3,620,247

"What the total value of Canadian commerce was last year we have no means as yet of knowing; but the value of the commerce between Canada, the other British provinces and the United States, was as follows:—

Exports from Canada and the other British provinces to the United States in 1860	$18,861,673
Imports from the United States into Canada and the other British provinces in 1860	14,183,114

"If the union of these provinces with the free States of the North were only accomplished, this trade would be doubled, and a mighty impetus would be given to every branch of business and industry, which would speedily develope the resources of the country, and advance it more in ten years than it progressed in forty under its present rule. The North American free State republic would thus become a mighty Power on the earth, and make its influence felt throughout the world, and Canada would partake of its glory and prosperity instead of being tied as a province to the tail of a distant nation, who has no longer any interest in her developement and success. Let the Canadian people, therefore, have their arrangements all made by the 4th of March, so that there may be no delay to the consummation of their union with the Northern confederacy of the United States. A new and a grand destiny awaits them."

Arrival of the Steamship Ætna.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

The steamship Ætna, from Liverpool the 16th via Queenstown the 17th inst., will be up at 4 o'clock.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Edwin James applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Anderson, the fugitive slave in prison in Toronto. The motion was founded on an affidavit of the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The Queen, after a consultation, granted a writ. Chief Justice Cockburn admitted that, in doing so, it might be re-colonial inda- ...n's Bench had ...ously regarded as a British subject.

It is stated that several rifled cannon have been shipped from Liverpool for Charleston.

The weather was again quite severe throughout England

The French Legislature is summoned for the 4th of February.

Persigny has ordered the free circulation of all foreign journals throughout the French Empire.

Hostilities were suspended at Gaeta.—Part of the French fleet had already left, and all would leave on the 19th.

Prince Carignan had arrived at Naples, and was warmly received. Victor Emmanuel had issued a proclamation calling on the people to show towards Carignan that they desire the unity of Italy.

It is asserted that King Francis wrote the Emperor of Austria, declaring his intention to defend Gaeta to the utmost.

The Prussian Chambers were opened by a speech from the King. He said the friendly relations between the great Powers were being strengthened by the recent meetings. He said it was the national duty to bring about a solution of the Danish difficulties. He reiterated his intention to remain faithful to the principles he had already announced.

A political amnesty had been proclaimed in Prussia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds had been steady, but on the 16th they became dull and heavy, and consols declined ¼ per cent., closing at 91 a 91⅛ for money; 91 a 91⅛ for account. The heaviness was caused by a report that the Bank of France was still losing gold, and that a further rise in the rate of discount there was contemplated. It was also said that the Bank of England was taking some considerable amount of money on loans of stock. In the discount market, where was no change. Good bills were negotiated at a fraction below the Bank rate.

The *Daily News* says: "Many persons believe the Bank of France will have great difficulty in maintaining specie payments."

The *Morning Chronicle* says: "Some arrangements have been made with exchange houses to transmit gold to America direct from London on French account."

The Ætna brought $1,500,000 in specie.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTON.—Count and Countess Montemolin, the former the eldest son of Don Carlos of Spain, died at Trieste on the 14th inst.

The French funds had risen on a report that a Congress is to meet at Paris for the settlement of the Italian question.

Rumors were afloat that the Bank of France had effected some arrangement to meet its present requirements. In some quarters it was stated that a suspension of specie payments was contemplated.

Florence Nightingale was quite ill.

The *Post's Paris* correspondent says: "The people seem fully convinced that the armies will evacuate without any decision, and that Francis II. will surrender Gaeta."

The Paris *Monsieur* publishes a decree abolishing the tax of 3f. per hundred kilogrammes on foreign sugar imported in French vessels from countries out of Europe.

It was reported that Gen. Turr had consented to act as mediator between Cavour and Garibaldi, with a view to persuade the latter to postpone a threatened attack on Venice in the spring.

The *Moniteur* officially announces the withdrawal of the Brest fleet from Gaeta.

The Russian government had protested against the warlike project attributed to the German governments to assist the designs of Prussia on Denmark.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Consols 91¾ a 91⅞ for money, and 91¾ a 91⅞ for account. The Bank rate was unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central shares 30¾ discount; Erie shares 32 a 32½.

The *Moniteur* explains that the dispatch of a French fleet to Gaeta was intended as a mark of sympathy to a Prince cruelly treated by destiny, but its stay could not be indefinitely prolonged without its presence constituting an encouragement and national support to Francis II., and the fleet would accordingly be withdrawn.

On Tuesday, the *Lays*, an anti-Italian journal, and the *Opinione Nationale*, the warmest advocate of Italy, both had articles headed "Peace or War," and both came to the same conclusion: that Italy must postpone the acquisition of Venice.

The *Opinione* of Turin, Count Cavour's journal, has a leader which shows that the battalions of Austria cannot be put to flight by a few bands of volunteers, nor can her fortresses be taken without immense military effort.

A Constantinople letter of Dec. 31st, in the *World*, records the utter rout of the main Persian army, 60,000 strong, by a large force of Turcomans, the greater part being killed and taken prisoners. This may perhaps cause the overthrow of the Persian dynasty.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SELKIRK—A CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP'S PALACE CONSUMED.—The Red River *Nor' Wester* on the 17th of December contains an account of the burning of a Catholic cathedral and the Bishop's palace adjoining, both of which were completely destroyed, causing a loss of about $125,000. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Bishop's residence, where two servant girls were engaged in making tallow candles. They put about sixty pounds of tallow into an iron pot on the kettle on the stove which boiling over set the house on fire.—The palace being attached to the cathedral, both were rapidly overrun by the flames. An old blind man, named Ducharme, perished in the conflagration and effects, about $800 in money a choice library of five thousand volumes, and a large quantity of provisions, all were lost. The cathedral, says the *Nor' Wester*, was beyond all question, the largest edifice in Rupert's Land. Its dimensions were:—Length, 100 feet; breath, 60 feet; height of walls, 40; height of spires, 108. The foundation was laid in 1845, and it was not until the present year that it was completely finished. The structure is said to have been vastly superior in symmetry and elegant finish to the magnificent cathedral of St. Michael's, at Toronto, considered the most imposing on this continent.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous Communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of his authenticity.

☞ Correspondents will oblige by writing on *one* side of the paper only.

☞ Communications, Advertisements, &c., intended for insertion, must be sent in before Noon on *Tuesday* of each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, JANUARY 30, 1861.

Reform Organization.

The importance of political organization and union cannot be too frequently pressed upon the attention of the Electors of the County. In a few days, Parliament will be in session, and the people should be made thoroughly acquainted with the policy of the Administration, and the conduct of the Opposition. From every appearance at present, it would seem more than probable that our worst fears are to be realized, relative to granting more aid to the Grand Trunk Railway. In what shape it will be introduced, the organs of the Government have not disclosed, but from ten to twelve millions and a-half of dollars will be asked.

The organs also indicate that a measure will be introduced for the reconstruction of the Province, with a view to the adjustment of the balance of power. If this be the case, all the clap-trap at out Disunion, and the charges against the Opposition for contending that the present system is unfair to Upper Canada, will be admitted to be dishonest. The Government and the organs begin at length to feel the pressure of Upper Canada public opinion, and desire to find a remedy. What scheme the Ministerial party will propose, it is impossible to divine. One thing is quite certain, that after keeping Upper Canada so long under the Lower Canada yoke, and with the influence of the latter still predominant in the Cabinet, there is little cause to hope that justice will be done in the premises. Indeed the prevailing idea is that it is intended merely as a flobby horse for Government candidates at next election.

After the success which has attended the Amherstburgh Reform Association, it is to be hoped that Reformers will go vigorously to work, and organize in every Township in the County, and hold meetings regularly among the people. It requires a little time and trouble, but the political system under which we live, is worthy of all our sacrifices. Surely freedom and good government is worth a sacrifice of one day in the month; and if twenty earnest men in Essex, will devote that much time, there is little doubt our cause will be triumphant at next election. Let the friends at Amherstburg extend the sphere of their labors to Gosfield, Mersea, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, until they see Associations in every one of these Townships established, and in good working order. The people are ready to join them, and will cordially co-operate in sustaining them. Members should be enrolled, and efforts at once made to bring as many into the Association as possible. An active canvass should also be made, and meetings held, to explain the objects of the organization, and as soon as this is done, an early call for a Convention would be desirable. The importance of choosing the Reform candidate at an early day cannot be over estimated. It is quite possible that a selection might not be made at the first meeting of the Convention, and it is very desirable that there should be no tampering or for quiet deliberation. The people only require information upon the public questions of the day to enable them to determine upon which side of the two political parties to range themselves. They desire honest Government, irrespective of party names. It is only the scheming, speculating politicians who work upon cries, and the electors of this County are beginning to have their eyes open to this class of men. Let the Reformers determine to ally themselves with no party, nor place confidence in any man whose political creed is in the remotest degree doubtful, and whose watchword will not be justice to Upper Canada, in centra-distinction to Lower Canada domination.

As we mentioned last week, Sir Allan N McNab's visit to us was not for the purpose of explaining his political views on the public questions of the day, or of provoking discussion on the leading measures that agitate the public mind, but solely to ascertain by personal observation the wants and requirements of the District—which he has now the honor to represent in the Legislative Council. While we opposed, and would still oppose him; holding the strong Conservative prejudices that have hitherto marked his political career, we shall consider it our duty at all times to co operate with him, and give our best exertions to the prosecution or promotion of any local works of public improvement which may be considered beneficial to the prosperity of the County. That much is wanted is self-evident to any intelligent and practical mind, and we trust, with the hints he has received in the course of his tour he will be able to do good service in securing for the County, by the advocacy of a liberal and enlightened policy, such wholesome measures of public utility, as shall have for their object the development of our natural resources and the settlement of our unimproved lands.

It might naturally be expected that as discussion on the leading political questions that divide the two great parties in the Province was entirely ignored, Sir Allan's tour was not interrupted by any manifestations of party contention; the notice of his visit in several instances arrived at the place of meeting simultaneously with himself, and in others the inhabitants never heard of his being in the County at all until after he was gone, consequently his meetings were very sparsely attended. Had sufficient intimation of his intention to address his constituents been given, and had discussion on the public policy of the country, and his opinion in regard to it been invited, as we think ought to have been done, party lines would have been more clearly drawn, and we hesitate not to say the Reform element in the County would have shown a bolder front than some of the wise minds of the Conservative party little dream of.

Sir Allan spoke a short time at Windsor on Saturday evening, but his remarks suggested nothing for his political opponents to combat or counteract, except the threadbare allusion to his physical disabilities, which he alleges were used by his adversaries to defeat him at the election, but which if used at all, must have been coined or conjured up by some of his own party followers to obtain for him sympathy or compassion, and finding them to produce an opposite effect, were pulmed off as the emanation of Mr. Dougall's supporters.

We must not omit to say that Sir Allan was accompanied in his tour by two prominent gentlemen in the County, understood to be rival Candidates at the next general election, whose singular conduct, looking to their former friendly associations, has been a fruitful source of comment since the late contest. We need scarcely say we allude to Messrs. O'Connor and Rankin. If they were specially invited to constitute his bodyguard, it was a striking want of generalship on the part of Sir Allan to proffer them an invitation; but if they offered their services unasked, we think it was a piece of decided bad taste on their part, and a mark of gross disrespect towards Sir Allan, to take advantage of an opportunity specially devoted to a harmonious and intelligent inquiry into the wants and resources of the County, to present their respective claims for Parliamentary honors before the audiences assembled to meet Sir Allan, under the plausible pretext of congratulation on the result of the last election.

We hear the result of the tour has not improved the bad feeling that is known to exist between them: on several occasions they were nigh coming to an open rupture, but finding discretion the better part of valor, they delayed the *denouement* until a more convenient season. When this does come, we may expect some sounding revelations; both parties threaten the most direful experiments, and new feelings of jealousy and enmity are so evidently harbored, no opportunity will be lost to point each other's characters in the blackest dye.

But will the electors of Essex allow their homes to be the scene of such gross and scandalous proceedings as characterized the conduct of last election? Will they permit personal quarrels and private animosities to supersede the advocacy of questions of local and general import affecting the well being and social improvement of the people? Will they longer tolerate a set of men known through the length and breath of the land to be willing at any time to sacrifice their political consistency to subserve their private ends? We have more faith in their intelligence and more confidence in their discretion—we say discard them now and forever, and chose from amongst you a representative of progressive views, allied to no personal party; whose position in society is a safeguard to his honesty of purpose, and whose political antecedents are known to be of that sound stamp, which bear the impress of high minded consistency and lasting sincerity.

The Reformer of this County ought not to lose a moment in establishing a thorough system of organization; the principles of the party, wherever they are thoroughly explained and advocated, meet with the most encouraging success, and the prospects of securing the election of a sound exponent of those principles at the next election, are of the most flattering character. The country is now being thoroughly awakened to the extreme necessity of conducting future contests on purely political grounds, and of utterly ignoring candidates having no other recommendation than the gratification of their personal ambition. Our principles enjoy the benefits of popularity and justice, and the day is not far distant when they will meet with a glorious triumph. Let Essex then join hand in hand with the majority of Upper Canada in doing her part to secure sound legislation and good government, when the day of battle arrives.

☞ The Celebration of the Anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, on Friday evening last, passed off with great eclat. A large party were present, and all seemed to enjoy themselves to their heart's content; the supper and other entertainments provided by Mr. Brown, were of the best description, and received great commendation from those who were fortunate enough to participate in them; the dancing was kept up until a late hour in the morning.

☞ The proceedings of the Reform Meeting held at Anderdon, on Friday evening, 18th inst., came to hand too late for insertion this week, they are very interesting and will appear next week. We shall publish a number of extra copies so that the friends of the cause may be able to give them extensive publicity through the county.

☞ James Smith, Esq., has been re elected Warden for the County of Kent.

Essex Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the members of this Association took place at the Court House, Sandwich, on Saturday the 19th inst., About 30 members attended, and on motion Henry Wright Esq., of Malden, 2d Vice President, was called to the chair.

The Chairman explained the object for which they were called together; the election of Directors and Officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any business that might come before them.

Mr. A. Bartlett was called upon to read the Annual Report, which is as follows:

The Board of officers and directors in submitting their annual report for the consideration of the society, together with the list of Premiums and Treasurer's abstract, have much pleasure in congratulating the society on the success that has this year crowned the labors of the farmer. In the confusion of last years report a hope was expressed that another year would bring increased abundance and thus inaugurate a new era in the prosperity of the County, that such hope has been fully realized would but feebly express the true state of the case as it has seldom fallen to our lot to witness better crops than has been raised this year. Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and in fact all the root crops have grown in great luxuriance and the price paid although not so high as they were a few years ago have been highly remunerative to the farmer and must tend in a great measure to diminish the indebtedness of the County which accumulated during the years of the bad crops. We wish we could report an increased interest in the affairs of the Society in proportion to the agricultural prosperity of the County, as it is obvious to every friend that unless the united influence of the farmers be secured in aid of the Agricultural Societies, the County will not progress so rapidly in agricultural prosperity. True, individual effort often accomplishes great results, but united effort will do more.

The Fair last year was in many respects a decided success, especially in the departments of 'Seeds and Roots," and sheep. But the departments of Horses, Cattle, and Swine, were not, any in advance of the County's Fairs eight years ago, and it must be obvious to almost every member of the society that unless it is able to offer premiums of sufficient value to make it an inducement to the farmers in the more remote Townships to bring out their stock the County Fair will not by any means be a true index to the agricultural prosperity of the County, as we are assured other superior horses and cattle to those exhibited at the Fair are to be found in the County. The Treasurer's account will show an expenditure on account of premiums of $378 97 not a very large sum, but never the less one quite as large as the society could afford under the circumstances, and until the interest in the society become more general larger premiums cannot be awarded. The following is a condensed statement of the monies.

Cash Receipts.		
Subscriptions of 84 Members,	892	
Share of Government Grant,	200	
Balance from 1859	37 31	$1092 31
Cash Paid		
Paid Mr. Black for 1859	$20	
Secretary and Treasurer's Sal ries	40	
Printing and expenses of Fairs	47 50	
Paid Premiums in 1860	350,91	
Paid for Corporate Seal	7	$463,47
Balance due Treasurer		$4,16

It was hereafter moved by Mr. Malony, and seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, that Joseph R. Berthelet Esq., be the President for the ensuing year, which motion on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

It was then resolved that James Dougall Esquire, be elected 1st Vice-President and Charles Cornwall, Esquire, 2nd Vice President, Alex. Bartlet Esquire, Secretary, and James Noble Esquire, Treasurer. Carried;

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed Directors for the current year. carried.

Henry Wright	Colchester,
James McKee.	Sandwich,
E. Boismier.	Sandwich Township,
F. Caron	Windsor,
J. G. Buchanan,	Colchester,
Alex. McGee.	Anderdon,
James Lambkin,	Sandwich West,
Duncan Campbell	Malden,
Luke Montreuil.	Sandwich East.

A vote of thanks was afterwards passed to the President and Directors for the valuable services rendered the Society; and the new President made an able address which we regret we have not been able to get a report of, we shall, however, take occasion to refer to it on an early day.

Colored Emigration to Hayti.

Mr John Brown, Jr. delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, Winsor, on the capabilities of the Island of Hayti for colonization by the colored people of Canada. A large attendance assembled to hear him, and from the interest manifested in the subject we have every reason to believe he will be successful in the object of his visit; he explained at great length the geographical position and resources of the Island, and offered on behalf of the Haytian Bureau of Emigration in Boston, for which he is the accredited Agent, considerable inducements to intending emigrants. Guide books and other documents were freely distributed, and every information tendered which could avail the object of his mission. We think the colored people ought to take the matter into their serious consideration.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. Stewart intends opening an Evening School in this town, sometime this week. The evening of instruction will be Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays; the charge $1 per month. We hope that many of our young friends will avail themselves of the opportunity.

The New York *Messenger* says that it has been favored by Walker Powell, Esq., M. P. P., with the Prospectus of the "Norfolk Woolen Mills Company, to be organized at Port-Dover; it is proposed to raise a Capital of $120,000, divided into 600 shares of $20 each to purchase the Machinary, &c., which, with the buildings to be provided by the owner of the site and water power, will be sufficient to complete the manufactory. A party of five gentlemen from the Eastern States have offered to rent it at an annual charge of ten per cent. on the cost. We feel fully satisfied an establishment of this kind giving employment to 60 or 70 mechanics, besides creating a home market for wool and other produce, will prove a great acquisition to the County of Norfolk.

A WRIT for a new Election in the County of Grey has been issued, and Mr. Solicitor General Morrison is to be the Government candidate. He will no doubt be success fully opposed by a member of the Reform party. This County was formerly represented by Mr. James Sheridan Hogan, whose mysterious disappearance about two years ago, has been the subject of great speculation and inquiry. No trace of him has ever been found, and the Speaker, acting under the impression that he is no longer alive, has issued his Writ for a new election.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF EGLINGTON.—It is with deep regret that we announce the sudden death of the Countess of Eglington. The Earl and Countess of Essex received a telegram on Monday from Scotland, informing them of the sudden death of the Countess, their daughter, who died at nine o'clock on Monday morning, at Eglington Castle Ayrshire. The lamented Countess, so untimely cut off, was to all appearance in the best health on Sunday, and, with her noble husband, was about to receive a large circle of distinguished visitors at the Castle. Her late ladyship, Adela Caroline Harriet, was the only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Essex, and was born the 4th March, 1828. She was married at Dublin in 1858, to the Earl of Eglington, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, by Lord Claddyh's second wife. We believe she leaves issue an only child.—*London Times, Jan. 2nd.*

TOO MUCH MONEY.—At Stewart & Co.'s Foundry, in Hamilton, on Tuesday, a quantity of stoves, and other castings were made, the value of the iron and fuel employed in which (says the *Spectator*) was *three hundred thousand dollars!* But this requires some explanation, as at first sight it appears fabulous. The President and Directors of the Gore Bank, having allowed to accumulate a large amount of Bank bills, which from long circulation had become objectionable, conceived the idea of destroying them *en masse*, instead of by the slow process hitherto used, and therefore had the amount stated deposited between the large body of burning coal, and some two or three tons of iron, which, on being subjected to the powerful heat soon placed them beyond the possibility of ever again being presented.—*Gobi Reporter.*

NANA SAHIB ALIVE.—Nana Sahib, whom every one believed to have died long since, is said to be still alive, and to encamped, with 3,000 or 4,000 followers, not some guns, in Thibet, just beyond the Nepaul frontier. The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* declares that the announcement is perfectly true, and adds that the Indian government is cognizant of the fact, and has determined not to interfere actively, but to keep a strict eye on the frontier which would be most exposed to a descent from Thibet. He likewise gives an account of the artifices by which his life is now affirmed, Nana Sahib and his brother succeeded in accomplishing the report of their death so completely as to cause it to be fully believed, not only by the officers of the Indian government, but by their own wives, friends and followers in Hindostan and Oude.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, Jan. 25. There is no longer any doubt that the Government have sent forces to relieve forts Sumter and Pickens. The Administration do not regard this action as any declaration of war on the part of the government, but as simply a duty. The authorities of Charleston and Pensacola understand this, and if they choose to be the aggressors and make the attack they must take the consequences.

It may be some days before it is known that forces have been sent. The movement will be made quietly and, but the movement is in earnest, now, as these people well understand.

The destination of the steamer Brooklyn is Fort Pickens.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.—From a statement compiled from the Custom House books in this city, the total value of imports from Canada into this district for the year 1860, was $2,877,840 46, of which $32,680 21 were dutiable; $2,745,660 00 free under the Reciprocity Treaty, $89,500 21 free under the tariff of 1857. The imports were under the Reciprocity Treaty. The exports aggregate $618,359, consisting of foreign goods to the amount of $67,047, and domestic produce amounting to $552,493. The total number of vessels entered at the port of Buffalo during the year were 2,726, whose tonnage was 2,240,085. Total number of vessels cleared 5,769; tonnage 2,352, 127. This number comprises the vessels in the coasting trade, as also those engaged in our commerce with Canada.—*Buffalo Republican.*

AN ABOLITIONIST IN LIMBO.—The New Orleans *Picayune* on the 15th, says:—Dennis Clay was arrested yesterday, at five o'clock, at the corner of Richard and St. Thomas streets, for using incendiary language with slaves, and telling them, among other foolish things, that our military companies sent to Baton Rouge had been driven away from that place by the slaveholders.

The judge of an English County Court, that of Rochdale, has decided that the oath of an infidel is not to be received in a court of justice. A Mr. Madden, an artist, sued for the value of a piano forte. The only witness called for the plaintiff was Mrs. Madden, his wife. When she stepped into the witness box, the question was put 'Do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?' Reply—'I do not.' Question—'You don't believe in any human responsibility for telling a lie?' Reply—'Yes.' Quest.—'Except to society?' Reply—'No.' Quest.—'Do you believe in a God who can punish you for telling a lie?' Reply—'No.' Then said the judge, 'I cannot hear you.' And I consent the plaintiff with costs of defendant's advocate. If people will insult public opinion in a court of justice, they must take the consequence. This is rightly judging, that a person who denies the being of God, and with it the great doctrine of personal accountability, is not to be depended upon in any matter of important testimony.

THE TALLEST MAN IN KENTUCKY.—The editor of the Clarksville Chronicle has made the acquaintance of the gentleman upon whose knowledge of the mantle of Jim Porter, the Kentucy giant, has fallen. The little fellow is Mr. John M. Baker, a native and resident of Caldwell county, Kentucky. He is twenty-four years old, and is seven feet two inches in height—one inch of which he grew in 1859! Big as Baker is, he is a good fellow all over—his soul being in proportion to his body. Now that he has taken a start, we hope he may continue to grow till he gets big enough to take care of himself.—*Louisville Journal.*

CROWN LAND SALES.—The last official *Gazette* announces that public lands in the following places will be offered for sale on the days undermentioned:—

At Sandwich, on Friday the 22nd February.
At Chatham, on Tuesday the 26th February.
At London, on Friday the 1st March.
At Toronto, on Tuesday the 5th March.
At Barrie, on Friday the 8th March.
At Sarnia, on Wednesday the 13th March.

Among the curiosities of London life may be mentioned the appearance of Lord Caithness in the metropolis, guiding his steam carriage. He is said to have driven through the most crowded parts without frightening the horses, and threaded the vehicles, nicely drawn as they are in the city, with ease and elegance.

It is stated in the Perth (Scotland) *Courier*, that the largest modern deer forest is that of the Duke of Athol, which extends to 100,000 acres. The next is the forest of Farquharson of Invercauld, but which is partly under sheep and deer, altogether about 90,000 English acres. Next to which ranks Lord Fife's forest of Mar, about 60,000 acres.

Married,

At Detroit, on the 24th inst., Mr. James Fraser, Watchmaker, Windsor, to Miss Anderson, of Detroit.

Died,

At his residence, in the Township of Raleigh, on Friday morning the 18th inst., Peter McKellar, Esq., father of A. McKellar M. P. P., aged 77 years.

DIVISION COURTS, ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Tuesday, 5th February, 1861.
2nd Division, Amherstburg, Wednesday, 20th February, 1861.
3rd Division, Kingsville, Friday 22nd February, 1861.
4th Division, Colchester, Thursday 21st February, 1861.
5th Division, Mersea, Saturday, 23rd of February, 1861.
6th Division, John Hogan's, Middle Road, Wednesday, 23rd January 1861.
7th Division, Windsor, Town Hall, Wednesday the 6th February, 1861.

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the subscriber, about a week ago, a dark bay COLT, rising three years old; but a black mane and tail, and a white star on his forehead. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take it away.

DENIS COLLINS.

Maidstone Cross, 30th Jan., 1860.

TRI-WEEKLY

MAIL LINE OF STAGES

BETWEEN

WINDSOR AND KINGSVILLE

By Maidstone Cross, Ruthven and Union.

The Stages leave the Hiram House, Windsor, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

RETURNING

Leaves Malott's Hotel, Kingsville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock, A.M. precisely.

The Stages run in connection with the Mail to Leamington and Blenheim.

SOLOMON WIGLE, PROPRIETOR.

January 25th, 1861.

Thorley's Food for Cattle.

AS used in Her Majesty's stables and also on His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor.

For Horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts, nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Pigs its effects in one month will exceed all expectation.

This Food is extensively used by all the leading agriculturists in England, and its virtues are acknowledged by the certificates from the most eminent analytical chemists.

Soldier casks containing 448 feeds price 14 dollars and half casks containing 224 feeds, 7 dollars.

J. W. Thorley, 28 Front St, Toronto, Sole Consignee for Canada.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Windsor
Agent for Essex.

Windsor, July, 1860.

Weekly Commercial Review

WINDSOR, January 29, 1861.

The past week has been one of the dullest in the produce trade that has been experienced for a considerable time, the townfrom England are not very exhilarating and although quotations are without any important alteration, there does not seem to be much inducement to operate at present prices; the extraordinary high rate of interest now raised to 7 per cent, charged by the Bank of England, checks speculation, and restricts the wants of customers to the narrowest compass. The following circular came to hand this morning per steamer Niagara.

LONDON, January 12th, 1861.

The return of severe frost has closed the Inland navigable of the Country, and put an almost entire stop to business.

Our markets this week have been nominal, and we make no change in our quotations.

The Bank of France has followed the example of the Bank of England, and raised minimum Rate of Discount to 7 per cent. this step was forced upon her by the continued demand for Gold, of which the return issued yesterday shows a diminution of three millions two hundred and eighty-four thousand francs sterling during the last month.

These measures restrict trade of every kind, and though breadstuffs feel the effect of them as little or perhaps less than anything else, yet prices cannot advance in the face of dear money, whilst the supply from abroad continues good.

The arrivals this week are very moderate, large of Corn-laden Ships which are expected on the Coast from America and the Black Sea with the first change of wind, many of which have been a long time on passage.

Our demand, however, is still good, and will soon again become large, so that we do not anticipate any depreciation in value of much importance.

The Board of Trade returns for the last month have not yet been issued, but the Imports of Wheat and Flour during the last six months of 1860 much exceed those of 1859 by five or six millions of quarters; the bulk of which has already gone into consumption.

Our receipts from America this week are only the *Adams*, from New Orleans, 8000 bbls flour; the *Arthur Wake*, from New York, 2332 bbls flour, 29583 bu wheat.

At yesterday's market we had nothing doing. Prices nominally the same.

BARDGETT, PICARD, & Co.

The New York market has participated in the general dullness which prevailed elsewhere, there has been a fair enquiry for the local trade, but English support appear indisposed to operate at present quotations.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1861.

FLOUR—Market less active and no change in prices. Sales 10,200 bbls at 5 10 a 5 25 for superfine western; 5 75 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; Canadian dull and drooping. Sales 400 bbls at 5 35 a 7 25. Rye flour steady at 3 40 a 4 20 for common to choice superfine.

WHEAT—Market in favor of purchasers, with moderate export demand. Sales 53,000 bu at 1 18 for fair Chicago spring; 1 27 a 1 28 for good and white; 1 30 for Canada white and amber Wisconsin; 1 30 for Canada white; 1 31 a 1 35 in store and delivered for winter red western; 1 48 a 1 49 for fair white Indiana.

RYE—Dull at 67 a 70c.

Barley—Quiet. Sales 12,000 bu State at 74c.

CORN—Market without change. Sales 38,000 bu at 69 a 70c for mixed western, in store and delivered.

OATS—Dull at 35 a 37½c for Western; Canada and state 40c.

PORK—Dull and heavy. Sales 150 bbls at 17 75 a 17 87 for mess; 13 00 for prime.

BEEF—Dull and unchanged. Small sales.

CUT MEATS—Dull and heavy.

LARD—Dull. Sales 100 bbls at 10¾ a 10¾.

BUTTER—In fair request at 10 a 14c for Ohio; 14 a 19c for state.

The high rate of exchange in the West Indies Steamers will require to remit exchange to the East, to purchase produce instead, and in consequence the Chicago market continues quite lively, and large operations are being daily entered into, in all descriptions of produce; prices are without any material fluctuation, there is very little doing in Dock; the scarcity of negotiable currency prevents business being done to any large extent. The following are the latest reports.

CHICAGO, 28th Jan., 1861.

The Flour market was firmer to-day and quite easier than yesterday, with a moderate business doing. The sales include some 4000 bbls at 4 00 a 4 40 for fair to choice, spring extra; market closing quiet. The rate of Eastern exchange continued to advance, and it is thought that this fact will have a tendency to keep prices up and cause a better shipping demand. There was a fair business doing at Wheat at 74 a 74c, for No. 2 spring, 80 a 80½c for No. 1, in store, and 83 to 84c, for north western club in bags on track, the market closing at 84c for No. 2. There was but a small business done in Corn at 28 a 28½ for mixed in store. Oats, sales 1200 bu in store at 17½c. Dressed Hogs receipts 3100, sales averaging 200 at 4 37½ a 4 42½ a 4 60 dividing on 200 bbls 245 or at 6 00. Mess Pork, sales 26 bbls same at 11 50, 50 bbls country mess at 12 25, City mess at 16 00 to 17 00. Cut Meats, sales 231 bbls country packed, shoulders in sweet pickle at 4 00, 23 tierces do at 4 00, 35 trs. of hams at 22 00, 200 boxes cumberland middle at 8½c. Lard, sales of Country at 10c. Butter quiet at 9c for common, 9½c, extra 10 a 11c. Hides, sales, green at 5½ a 5¾c, green salted 5½ a 6¼c, dry flint 12 a 12½c.

DETROIT, Jan., 29, 1860.

The supply of hogs continues to fall away and the late rise in the price appear to have driven away the Albany and New York buyers out of the run for a few days, some of which prices have receded and are at least 30 cents under our last quotations. There is no material change in the price of breadstuffs.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

	Flour bbl.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.
Detroit,	15,831	27,695	32,534	1,630

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

FLOUR.—There is an active demand for Superfine and No. 2, and the few parcels which come to hand meet with ready sale. We quote No. 1, 5 45 to 5 50, and No. 2, 5 10 to 5 20. Fancy is nominal at 5 60 to 5 70, and Extra 6 00 to 6 20.

BAG-FLOUR—Is not abundant although the demand is fully equal to the supply. Prices are relatively low; the range is 2 80 to 2 95; the latter figures are only obtainable for choice.

WHEAT.—We hear of no transactions; 1 13 to 1 17 is obtainable for car loads of No. 1.

COARSE GRAIN.—There is very little arriving of any kind, and equally small wholesale demand.

BUTTER.—The entire demand which existed some days ago, has in a measure subsided; 12 to 14c, according to quality, is still obtainable for State packed. Dairy Butter has become abundant owing to arrivals from the Townships and other places, where it has usually been sold for the Boston Market, as well as a liberal supply from surrounding farmers; 15c, may now be quoted as the outside figures.

PORK.—There is some demand for Prime Mess, which is scarce and, readily saleable at 13 00. We have to note a sale of 150 barrels Mess, at 17 50; and some 25 barrels Thin Mess, at 15 00.

HOGS.—Owing to a short supply are rather higher; the prices obtainable are 5 75 to 6 00, according to weight and quality.

ASHES.—Pearls at 5 40 to 5 45 for Firsts and 5 30 to 5 35 for Pearls, with very moderate supply on demand.

WINDSOR WHOLESALE MARKET.

WHEAT is unchanged at last week's quotations, 1 00 for white, 90c for red and 80c for spring per bushel.

BARLEY, nothing doing, prime samples would command 1 00 per 100lbs.

OATS in good request at 18 a 20c per bushel.

INDIAN CORN, has not altered in value, car sells at 30c, shelled 35c per bushel.

DRESSED HOGS are in good request for shipment to Eastern markets, and prices have again improved, good heavy weights would realize from 6 00 to 6 25 per 100lbs.

JAMES CRAWFORD.
Produce, Commission & Land Agent.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PUBLIC FI. WATSON, *et al.*

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at my Office, in the Court House, at Sandwich, on Thursday, the 31st day of January A.D. 1861, at 12 o'clock, Noon, the following Lands, viz.:

Part of Lot No. 76, formerly in the First Concession of the Township of Sandwich, but now in the Town of Windsor, bounded in front by the River Detroit; in rear by the highway, on the ninth last side by a small run of water, and on the south west side by the boundary line between Josiah Strong, and the said John Watson; containing Two hundred feet in front and rear by one hundred and forty-five in depth. Also, all that part of Lot No. 76, first Concession of Sandwich, which lies on the south side of the highway from Sandwich to Windsor, having that frontage thereof conveyed by John Watson to one Richard Talbot, all of which Lands and Tenements, as the interest of the Defendant, as Executors, will be sold as shown on the Sheriff's Writs issued.

TERMS, CASH.

JOHN McEWAN.
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, 9th Jan'y, 1861.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 14th day of February next, at the same time and place.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
21st January, 1861. }

SALE OF FURNITURE.

TAKE NOTICE, that default having been made in a Chattel Mortgage of date the 18th day of January, A.D., 1859, bearing the 18th day of the said month, and made between the 25th day of December of the same year, and made by George Bullock, therein described as of the Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, Esquire, (but now of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan,) to the undersigned John Prince, of the Town of Sandwich aforesaid, butcher, and by virtue of a power of sale therein contained, I the undersigned Goods and Chattels of the said George Bullock, contained in his late residence on the West side of Bedford Street, in the said Town of Sandwich, (being part of lot No. 8 on the said Street) will be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 30th day of December instant, on the premises aforesaid.

Dated December 17, 1860.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 15th day of January, 1861, at the same hour and place.

R. B. BERNARD.
Attorney for John Prince.

☞ The above sale is further postponed until the 15th day of February next.

R. B. BERNARD.
Attorney for John Prince.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED at DETROIT, MICH.

RECENTLY removed to the new and elegant suite of rooms, prepared expressly for their use, in Merrill Block, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.

☞ A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; and New York City.

J. H. GOLDSMITH, Resident Principal at Detroit.

H. P. PERRIN,
Spencerian Penman.

TUITION IN ADVANCE.

For full Scholarship good in all our Colleges, including business Penmanship, $40.

Penmanship alone, 25 lessons $5; 6 months, evenings, $10.

☞ Our standard of Penmanship, is the *good old Spencerian.*

The most thorough practical and truly popular Business College in America. Nearly four thousand students have entered since their establishment, which is the best evidence of their favor with the public.

For further information call at College Rooms, or send for Circular. Address.

BRYANT & STRATTON,
At either of the above cities.
(Cut this out for future reference.)

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a valuable IMPROVED FARM, being Lot No 1 in the front concession of the township of Moore, County of Lambton, containing 103 acres of good land, of which 20 acres are cleared and fenced, with a log House and Barn, and a young orchard. It is beautifully located on the banks of the river St. Clair, opposite the village of China, and is offered at a reasonable price. The title is unexceptionable.

For further particulars apply to
CRAWFORD & CO.

Windsor, Oct. 8, 1860. Land Agents.

BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

THE Countrymen and Admirers of ROBERT BURNS, the illustrious Scottish Bard, intend to celebrate the Anniversary of his Birth, by a

SUPPER AND BALL,

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

TOWN HALL, TOWN of SANDWICH

On Friday, the 25th Instant,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, P.M.

TICKETS, $1 50, for a Lady and Gentleman. To be had of Mr. Jacob Stutz, Sandwich Exchange; Cyrus Dobson, Western Hotel; S. Nutson, Hubnell House; and Mr. John Brown, Sandwich; and at Mr Stratton's, Windsor Saloon; and of Mr Henderson, Scotch Baker, Windsor.

EXCELLENT MUSIC will be provided on the occasion.

Sandwich, Jan. 8th. 1861.

DAILY LINE OF



MAIL STAGES

BETWEEN

WINDSOR AND AMHERSTBURGH,

In connection with the Lake Shore Stages.

The Stage leaves Hiron's House, Windsor, every day (Sunday excepted) on the arrival of the Mail from the East; and returns the same day.

Orders left at Hiron's Hotel, Windsor, or at the British North American Hotel, Amherstburg, will be attended to.

S. NUTSON, Proprietor.

Sandwich, January 9th, 1861.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. CLELAND, Dentist,

65, *Woodward Avenue, corner of Larned Street.*

Above Merchant's Bank,

DETROIT, - - - MICHIGAN.

County of Essex Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held in the Court House, Sandwich, on Saturday the 19th of January, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which meeting the annual election of officers will take place.

By Order
ALEX. BARTLET,
Secretary,

Windsor, 2nd January, 1861.

A Novelty in the Art World!

PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.

Secured by letters patent in United States, England, France and Belgium.

THE

American Photographic Porcelain Co'py,

No 781 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

having secured their novel and ingenious invention by the United States and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

MINIATURE LIKENESSES OF PERSONS OR CHINA,

presenting all the attributes and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, as being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs not only on plain surfaces, but of such as are round or of any degree of irregularity —portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy and delineation of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury of of household utility, such as

CUPS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.;

thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of he patent right, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order

TO AFFORD PEOPLE IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNION

an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA,

to make the following proposition to

RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY, WHO ARE UNABLE TO VISIT PERSONALLY THE ATELIER AND GALLERIES IN NEW YORK.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge,

A RICHLY ORNAMENTED BREAKFAST CUP AND SAUCER, WITH THE PORTRAIT TRANSFERRED THEREON.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

TEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in like manner,

A HANDSOME FRENCH VASE OR TOILET ARTICLE.

with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return

A PAIR OF RICH SEVRES VASES,

with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and in like manner portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or

VASES OF EVERY QUALITY OF FINISH,

ranging in price from

TWENTY TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS THE PAIR.

N.B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and state distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to

MANAGER,
American Photographic Porcelain Co.,
781 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

WM. GRANT,

CLERK OF THE FIRST DIVISION COURT, SANDWICH,

(Government Agent for the issue of Marriage Licences,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.

Commissioner in B. R. and General Agent for the Collection of Debts.

WINDSOR PLANING MILL.

James Bartlet

BEGS to inform the Public, that he has leased the above Mill, and is prepared to furnish

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring,

etc. etc. etc. etc.,

according to order, in a substantial and workman-like manner, at rates much lower than they can be brought from Detroit. A supply of ready-made

SASH, DOORS AND BEDSTEADS,

and the common kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE kept constantly on hand.

Parties furnishing their own Lumber for FLOORING, SIDING, and other BUILDING PURPOSES, can have it planed and manufactured on reasonable terms.

All Kinds of Turning done.

November 30th, 1860.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

WINDSOR, C. W.,

OWNERS of IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY, wishing to meet purchasers, are respectfully solicited to send particulars and prices to the Subscribers.

No charge made except a commission of two and a-half per cent when a sale is effected.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Land Agents

CORNWELL, BARNES & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Roofing

PAPERS,

Of every Description.

WAREHOUSE, 118 JEFFERSON AVE.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Cash paid for Rags, and all kinds of Paper Stock.

Special Agents for the Ypsilanti Print Paper Mills of Cornwell & Vancleve.

Cabinet, Chair and Upholstery WAREROOMS.

JOHN BATTY,

MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, WILLOW WAGONS, &c

ORDERED WORK AND REPAIRING EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

N.B.—READY-MADE COFFINS of all size and quality always on hand.

Just Received, a Good Supply of

LOOKING GLASSES.

Also, Cane Chairs of every Variety, at

JOHN BATTY'S,

Sandwich Street, next door to the Union Hotel, Windsor, Canada West.

ALEXANDER CAMERON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

N.B.—Mr. C. will undertake the management of any business connected with the Government Departments.

Office next door to Mr. Stone, formerly occupied by G. W. Leggatt, Esq.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Approximate property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

JANSEN, HALL & MERKLE,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

No. 42, MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

☞ Chemical Preparations, Patent Medicines, &c., manufactured to order on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. E. ARCHER,

FORWARDER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.,

LIBERAL ALLOWANCES MADE ON

POTASH, GRAIN, &c.

WOOD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MY MOTTO IS "CASH."

Messrs. Prince & Bernard,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW,

Windsor, C. W. & Amherstburg, C. W.

ALBERT PRINCE, TORONTO. R. B. BERNARD, WINDSOR.

THE RED TAVERN,

PETITE COTE, NEAR SANDWICH.

E. H. CRESSY

Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has leased the above well known Tavern, and will always be found ready to attend upon those who may favor him with a call.

His Ales, Wines, Liquors, &c., are of the best quality; and his Cigars of the choicest brands.

Fishing Tackle and Boats supplied for Fishing or Shooting Parties.

Good Accommodation for Pleasure Parties

HIRON'S HOTEL,

Adjoining the Great Western Railway Station,

WINDSOR, C. W.

W. B. HIRONS, Proprietor.

DRESSED HOGS.

The Subscribers will pay in CASH, the Highest market price for Dressed Hogs.

DOUGALL & CO.

Windsor, 5th December, 1860.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SORES AND ULCERS

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. No attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly, for should the skin unite, a bogey diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as instituted by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat.

DIPTHERIA, ULCERATED SORE THROAT, AND SCARLET AND OTHER FEVERS.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and back of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the ointment in the above manner for the diseases named, or similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

PILES, FISTULAS, STRICTURES.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress, it should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected part, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, and then it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices after the rubbing in of the Ointment will do good service. Tubes to each pot, for treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH;—SORES AND ULCERS.

Blotches, as also swellings, sore, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another, whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, PARALYSIS AND STIFF JOINTS.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases of dropsy will yield to a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all cases these and the Pills should be taken according to the directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Burns,
Bunions,	Bite of Moschetoes
Bad Breasts,	and Sand Flies.
Coco-bay,	Chigoe-foot.
Chilblains,	Cropped Hands,
Corns (Soft)	Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff	Rheumatism,
Joints,	Fistulas,
Gout,	Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,	Piles,
Rheumatism,	Scalds,
Sore Nipples,	Sore-throats,
Skin Diseases,	Scurvey,
Sore-heads,	Tumors,
Ulcers,	Wounds,
Yaws.	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 25c., 92c. and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

GENUINE FAMILY LIQUORS.

Wm. B. Morehouse, & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brandies, Wines, Gins & Segars

beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for family and Medical use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in the small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price list sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.

Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome, and delicious to the taste. Sold by all Druggists.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
Proprietors.
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J.

P.S.—The subscribers wish to engage a few active men, as Local and Travelling Agents for their house, to whom liberal inducement will be offered. For particulars, address as above.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will supplied with them at reasonable charge

---

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO ACTUAL SETTLERS

MR. ALEXANDER CAMERON, (of AMHERSTBURGH and TORONTO,) offers for sale all his Lands in the County of Essex, on the most reasonable terms ever offered by a private land owner.

He will sell to actual settlers on a credit of ten years, and accept one-tenth of the purchase money down.

He will sell at lower rates if parties can pay one-fifth down, and the balance in five equal annual instalments.

He will sell to any person well recommended by any of his friends in the County, to men of industrious habits, *without receiving any instalment down,* if the intending purchaser cannot pay any thing.

Where applicant can himself cannot agree as to *the Price* of the land, he will refer it to the Reeve of the Township and a person whom he will select to decide between them.

Mr. Cameron proposes to give lists of his Lands to all the Canadian Emigration Agents, with a view to attract settlement to the County, and will also take immediate steps to place them in the market in Europe for intending settlers, and by these means he hopes to be able to sell all his lands within a period of two or three years.

Persons dealers in clearing farms for their Sons should apply early, and get the first choice.

Toronto, 1st January, 1861.

THE WINDSOR FLOURING MILLS

WILL GRIND FOR FARMERS

EVERY THURSDAY,

If they bring their Wheat in good condition and not less than two bushels in one grist.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

CASH FOR CORN.

I will pay CASH for CORN, on the cob or shelled, as soon as it is dry enough to grind.

HIRAM WALKER,
Windsor Distillery.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

1,000,000

WHISKY BARREL STAVES

Wanted at the Windsor Distillery.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

FARMERS

Will always find it to their interest, when getting their Corn ready for Market, to select out the soft or unripe Corn.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR

BARLEY,
RYE
OATS
WHEAT,
WOOD,
HOOP POLES,

&c. &c. &c.

HIRAM WALKER,
Windsor Distillery.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

NEW TREATMENT!

Buffalo Medical Dispensary,

Established for the Cure of

DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Bronchitis, Great Impurity of Blood, Sore Throat, Fistula, Piles, Liver Complaints, Kidneys, Bleeding, &c., &c., Canker, Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Infirmities of Youth and Old Age, &c.

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,

No. 95 Main Street,

(Corner of Main & Quay Strs. Buffalo, N.Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and can be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in London.

Young Men take particular Notice.

There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, often on growing up with them to manhood, and which, if not reformed by them in due time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a series of prematured insidious and devastating affections. Few of those who give way to this pernicious are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, feelstrange and unaccountable feelings, and vague fears in the mind.

A Most Scientific Invention.

An instrument for the cure of Debility, or Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen days to two months, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

Young Men, take Particular Notice.

Drs. Amos & Son take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subject to a test by the most eminent men in London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York; it has been declared the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. Amos & Son in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of these instruments, guarantee that in no one instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions securely packed and sent by express, is Ten Dollars.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Beware of empirics and itinerant self style ed professors, who *attempt* cures, but never succeed. *Drs. Amos & Son* have for a long series of years been engaged in an extensive practice in the treatment of these delicate complaints, and are the only legally qualified Physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints or from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

Persons in any part of the World may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their cases, with remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch and secure from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, 95 Main Street corner Main and Quay Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

BRANDY. BRANDY. BRANDY.

AT THE

CANADA STORE,

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED PER BARK T. F. PARK,

Some of the finest

PALE and DARK BRANDIES

IN THE CITY,

And will sell it at Prices Defying Competition.

HENRY MEARS, Agent.
Post of Woodward Avenue.
Oct. 17th, 1860. DETROIT.

THE

"SATURDAY EVENING POST."

ANOTHER AND MORE SPLENDID ENGRAVING.

TWO LARGE & VALUABLE WORKS AS PREMIUMS.

Splendid Stories! Instructive Sketches! Solid Information!

In laying their Prospectus again before the public, the Proprietors of "THE OLDEST AND BEST OF THE WEEKLIES" need enter upon no long array of promises. They may simply state, that they design making THE POST for the future as it has been for the past, a repository alike of delightful amusement and equally entertaining instruction. Interesting Stories and choice Sketches by

THE BEST WRITERS,

will always be found in THE POST. Our Stories for the last year have been generally acknowledged to be of the most interesting character; and we design not to allow any falling off in this respect. Although any improvement is hardly possible. But THE POST also aims to instruct; it contains weekly

THE MARKETS & BANK NOTE LIST, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CHOICE RECEIPTS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN NEWS, LETTER FROM PARIS, &c., MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION, &c. &c. &c.

But to see exactly what THE POST is, write for A SAMPLE NUMBER, which will be sent gratis to any one desirous of subscribing for a weekly paper. By the following list of terms you will see that THE POST is not only the *BEST*, but the *CHEAPEST of the WEEKLIES!* and that we offer

SPLENDID PREMIUMS TO SUBSCRIBERS!

OUR BOOK PREMIUM—A Magnificent Picture.—Our Engraving Premium this year is the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving of

"MERRY MAKING IN THE OLDEN TIME."

This Engraving was first issued by the LONDON ART UNION. It is 30 inches long by 24 inches wide—contains from 20 to 30 figures, and is one of the handsomest Engravings now before the American and British public. The publishers for it (sold by canvassers) in Philadelphia.

OUR BOOK PREMIUMS—Two Lippincott's Famous Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the World, and the equally famous Webster's New Pictorial Quarto Dictionary. Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the World, is a book that no one should be without. It is a large volume of 2182 closely printed pages, and contains an IMMENSE MASS OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. You have in it the most recent and authentic information respecting over 30,000 places—countries, islands, rivers, mountains, cities, towns, &c., in every portion of the Globe. Of Webster's New Pictorial Quarto Dictionary, containing 1,300 Wood Cuts, but little need be said—its value being apparent to all. *No family should be without it.*

TERMS OF THE POST.

Single copy,	$2,00 a year
2 copies,	3,00 "
1 copy of the Post and Arthur's Magazine,	3,00 "
4 copies,	5,00 "
8 "	10,00 "
16 "	18,00 "
20 "	20,00 "

To the getter up of a club of 8, or either of the larger clubs, we send a copy *gratis.*

The Post and our Premium Engravings.

For one copy of THE POST yearly, and one of the Magnificent Engravings, "A Merry Making in Olden Times" *gratis.* $3,00

For a club of *thirty* copies of THE POST, and *Thirty* Dollars, we will send a PREMIUM the Magnificent Engraving, "A Merry Making in the Olden Time," *gratis.* For a club of *forty*, and *forty* Dollars, we will send the Engraving, and a copy extra of THE POST also.

☞ Any member of a club can have the Engraving sent him at the rate of Three Dollars extra. The Engraving will be wrapped carefully on a roller, and the postage prepaid. Every plate will be taken to insure its safe transmission.

The Post and our Book Premiums.

We will send one copy of THE POST, for one year, and give a copy of either the Dictionary or the Gazetteer, for six Dollars.

Or, on the receipt of five new subscribers, and Ten Dollars, we will give either of the above works as a Premium.

Or, on the receipt of ten subscribers and Fifteen Dollars—$1,50 apiece we will give either of the works as a premium.

The price of these works in the stores varies from $6 to $8,00 apiece.

Or we will give a copy of the Engraving as a premium in the place of either of the Books.

Persons residing in BRITISH NORTH AMERICA must send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in addition to the subscription price of the paper, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Address "DEACON & PEDERSON, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

RAYER, the eminent Parisian physician, was lately called to attend the child of wealthy parents, and under his care the little one rapidly recovered from a most dangerous illness. A few days after Rayer had discontinued his visits, the mother of the little invalid called on the doctor. She said: "My dear doctor, there are services rendered in this world which money cannot pay. I know not how we could adequately reward you for your kindness and attention and skill to poor Ernest. And I have thought that, perhaps, you would be kind enough to accept this little portmonnaie—a mere trifle—but which I embroidered." "Portmonnaie!" roughly replied the doctor. "Medicine, madame, is not a mercenary profession. When we are called in to visit sick people, we want their fees, and not their gratitude. Gratitude—humbug! I'd like to see gratitude make the pot boil; and I have not only to make my pot boil, but I have got a house to feed, madame, and a driver to pay, madame, and a countess's portion, madame—and gratitude won't aid me to do any of these things. Money is what is required—money, madame—yes money." The lady was, as you may well imagine, confounded by this burst of indignant talent, and she could only murmur "But—Doctor—what is your fee?" "My fee is two thousand francs—and I tell you, madame, there is no use screaming about it. I will not take one sou less. The lady did not scream. She quietly opened the portmonnaie—I embroidered it myself—put the bank notes in it, gave two to the doctor, placed the other three in the portmonnaie, and the latter in her pocket, and bowing profoundly, "Good morning, doctor," and made her exit.

The President elect is thus described in ONCE A WEEK, the well known English publication: Poor and struggling, his mother could only afford him some eight months' rough schooling; and in the clearings of that new, unsettled country, the healthy stripling went to work to hew his way and gain trees, to grapple with remonstrating bears, and to look out for the too frequent rattlesnake. Tall, strong, lithe and smiling. Abe toiled on as farm laborer, rail-driver, sheep feeder, deer killer, woodcutter, and, lastly, as bostman on the waters of the Wabash and the Mississippi. As seen by the Virginia editor of the *Petersburg Intelligencer*, "Old Abe" is suspended from the top of a tree in Chesterfield County, about three miles from this city, on Purch's Farm, in effigy. It is represented as a frightful concern, by our informant, whose horse was nearly frightened to death by it, but still bears some striking resemblance to the original individual, particularly when performing one of his great "rail splitting feats," and is decidedly said Abraham a photograph of it, so as to let his reflective faculties be put in motion, and by imagining himself hung, it may have a desirable effect, and he might *d i e d*."

COFFEE AND TEA TOTTONS.—The decoction of the shavers of the coca—a Peruvian Erythroxylon, recently introduced into ——is exciting attention as possessing far stimulating power, and favoring in more than any other known beverage. These leaves, chewed in moderate quantities, four to six grain, excite the system, and enable those who use them to make great muscular exertion, resist the effects of an unhealthy, imparting a sense of cheerfulness and quietness. In large doses, coca would, it is averred, be hallucinating, delirium. Its chief power over the body is in the place of coffee, four times that of tea. It has no equal in its power of stimulation in cases of forced abstinence. Dr. Mantegazza, of Milan, states that, although he has a weak constitution, he has been enabled, by the use of coca, to follow his usual occupations uninterruptedly for forty hours, without taking any other aliment but two ounces of coca chewed during that time. He adds that he felt no fatigue after this experiment. The Indians of Bolivia and Peru travel four days at a time without taking food, their only provision consisting in a little bag of coca. It is regularly administered to the men who work in the silver mines, and who without it, could not resist the hard labor and bad diet to which they are subjected.

MARRYING THE LANDLADY.—A French student, lately dead of fever, has come to marry his landlady. One morning, he got up my accounts, and found my debts amounted to 2,832 francs. Sly assets were two clay pipes, a quire of cigarette paper, and no tobacco. There was a knock at the door. Caesar in Love to the Widow Arthur, to whom I owed eighteen months' rent. She told me she had bought up all my debts and offered to marry me or send me to Clichy (the debtor's prison). I preferred the latter. Behold me, accordingly, at Clichy, with my two clay pipes, my quire of cigarette paper, and still no tobacco! The first month passed by in studying the tame spiders, and composed ferocious satires against the inexorable widow. The second month, the prolonged absence of every species of tobacco set me to thinking. Then I seized my pen, and wrote my creditor the following note: 'My angel, I cannot live longer without tobacco. My love has reached the zenith—make haste!' Eight days afterwards I found myself a married man."

APPOINTMENT OF A YOUNG HAMILTONIAN TO A NAVAL CADETSHIP.—We have received another instance, says the *Spectator*, of the good will manifested towards this country by the imperial authorities, in throwing open the avenues of preferment to our colonial youth. On Saturday we were shown a letter from the Secretary of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, company, a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, appointing Mr. Daniel Macnab Riddell, second son of John Riddell, Esq., of this city, to a naval cadetship on the North American and West India station. This is probably the first appointment of the kind conferred upon an Upper Canadian. Mr. Riddell will, in the course of the next three months, have his preliminary examination on board the flag ship at Halifax.

NEW YORK Magistrate, pompously, to little boy witness—"My boy, can you repeat the Lord's prayer?" "Yes, sir, was the instant reply of the smart youth; "can you?"

Scientific & Useful.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—CAUTION THE PARENT OR SAFETY.—*A word of Hope.*—Delicate females expanding into the full bloom of womanhood are frequently confronted by a false polity of society to be ongoing victims of complicated disorders; prevented by their timid and sensitive natures, or the reprehensive neglect of mothers from acknowledging the cause of their ailments. How many girls have been consigned to the cold and pitiless embrace of death through sheer ignorance, or blind want of confidence which should exist between parent and offspring. When mothers bethold their daughters droop—the pallor of the lily substituted for the bloom of the rose—the dim and lack lustre eye—the gradual emaciation of the body—let them take heed—a crisis has arrived which demands their utmost vigilance and solicitude; Holloway's Pills are an effectual remedy for these manifold complaints.

MICROSCOPIC PHENOMENA.—Grains of sand appear of the same form to the naked eye, but seen through a microscope, exhibit different shapes and sizes, globular, square, and conical, and mostly irregular; and what is more surprising, in their cavities have been found, by the microscope, insects of various kinds. The mouldy substance on damp bodies exhibits a region of minute plants. Sometimes it appears a forest of trees, whose branches, leaves, flowers and fruit are clearly distinguished. Some of the flowers have long white, transparent stalks, and the buds, before they open, are little green balls which become white. The particles of dust on the wings of butterflies prove by the microscope to be beautiful and well arranged little feathers. By the same instrument the surface of our skin also seems resembling those of fish; but no minute that a single grain would cover two hundred and fifty, and a single scale covers five hundred pores, whence issues the insensible perspiration necessary to health; consequently, a single grain of sand can cover one hundred and twenty-five thousand pores of the human body.

SALERATUS.—If there is any practice that is more destructive of good flour, and which more readily turns what was meant to be healthy food into most deadly poison, than the use of saleratus, we would like to know it. We loathe the smell of the article in every kind of mixture, that is intended for food; and consider its use detestable. The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus remarks upon the use of this abominable alkali:

"If our western friends can in any way teach their wives, daughter, or cooks, to keep the pestilish out of the bread, all the yellow people, especially the yellow children, who are supposed to be turned yellow by the fever and ague and billious fevers soon will be turned white. It is a great mistake to suppose that the yellow countenances of the west come from bile, when it is only the enormous quantities of pearlash eaten in the bread that is reflected through the skin. Bread is the staff of life, it is said—and so it is;—but it is the staff of death too in this country. Bad bread kills about as many people here as bad rum. So many people eat poisonous doses of pearlash in bread that they die by inches. Dyspepsia—that great monster disease of the country, that destroys the liver, brings on costiveness, and thus finally kills the human victim,—is half the time 'pearlash.' Here in the east the bread, of New England—we have nearly driven off the pearlash lives here yet in bread, but in cities and towns we have nearly whipped out the murderer. In the distant western towns, beyond the good forests of the lakes and rivers, pearlash reigns, and is the order of the day. It is pearlash for breakfast, pearlash for supper. It is not any wonder then that the people of the east turn yellow in the west, and sicken, and of fever and ague, billous congestive fevers, but of pearlash three times a day."

EXCELLENT RICE PUDDING.—The yolks of four eggs; one teacup of boiled rice; one pint of milk and a little salt. Take the whites of the four eggs and one pound of white sugar, a few drops of lemon juice; make a frosting, and just as the pudding is done, spread it over, and set it in the oven to harden.

GERMAN PUFFS.—1 pint milk; 2 eggs well beaten together, add milk and flour gradually to the eggs, leaving half the milk to the last; a little salt. Put the batter in buttered tea cups, three parts full; bake half an hour. This makes 4 cups.

APPLE JELLY.—Wash and pare half a peck tart apples, and throw them in water. Peel 2 lemons and scald the peel, letting it remain on the stove; cut the lemons, and put them through the apples in the kettle, and pour in the lemon water, making about a quart in all. Put a plate over them and stew slowly until perfectly reduced to a pulp; then throw them into a jelly-bag, and let it drip. Measure 1 pound sugar to each pint of juice, and boil 20 minutes. Put it in moulds.

ORANGE COCOA NUT.—Break up a fine nut. Peel and grate it into a pan, and sweeten it with powdered sugar. Have ready some fine, large ripe oranges. First cut off a piece from the end to take out the fruit; then cut off the other end, and then into round slices rather thick, removing the seeds. Cover with slices of orange the bottom of a large glass bowl, then a layer of cocoa nut, and so on till all are used. Pile grated cocoa nut, heaped, on the top.

PRESERVED ORANGE SKINS.—Cut them in strips the size of a straw, and boil them in a strong syrup till clear. Keep them for bird's nest Pudding.

In making syrup for any kind of preserves, one gill of water to each pound of sugar is enough.

STEWED APPLES FOR WINTER USE.—When good apples are plenty in the autumn, pare, core, sweeten to taste, strain, through a colander; then return them again to the porcelain kettle to heat well, and having ready *b ated*, "Arthur's Jars," or any air tight ones; fill them and close.—You have then stock for winter pies or puddings.

SABEL & SEARLE'S
AMERICAN
EMIGRATION
OFFICES,
19, Water Street, and 3, Regent Road, Clarence Dock,
LIVERPOOL.

FOYLE STREET,
LONDONDERRY,
AND 23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PASSENGER AGENTS
FOR THE WEEKLY
STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND
CANADA,
AND THE
WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA.
(Under contract with Her Majesty's Provincial Government for the conveyance of the Mails.
THE MONTREAL



OCEAN STEAMSHIPS
COMPANY'S
First Class, Full Powered, Clyde Built Mail Steamers, are intended to sail
WEEKLY,
During the Season of Navigation, from
LIVERPOOL to PORTLAND
AND
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT
LONDONDERRY.
NORTH AMERICAN, Captain Allon.
NOVA SCOTIAN, Captain M'Master.
NORTH BRITON, Captain Bouland.
BOHEMIAN, Captain Grange.
CANADIAN, Captain Graham.
ANGLO SAXON, Captain Ballantine.
HIBERNIAN, (now building)
NORWEGIAN, do.
THROUGH TICKETS
ISSUED TO THE
LEADING RAILROAD STATIONS
IN
CANADA
AND THE
WESTERN STATES.
INTERMEDIATE AND
STEERAGE PASSENGERS
Taken at Low Rates, and supplied with wholesome Food, according to a printed
BILL OF FARE.

Intermediate and Steerage Passengers must provide themselves a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, and water can, as also bedding. The Provisions will be of the best quality, and will be cooked and served out to the Passengers

Separate accommodation is set apart for Females.

Sick or Lame Persons cannot be taken unless full security be given for the bonds to be entered into by the Company to the Government, that the parties shall not become chargeable on landing.

A Deposit of three pounds per berth is necessary to secure passage, the balance to be paid before going on board.

Each Steamer carries an experienced Surgeon, and no charge is made for medicines.

The Route via QUEBEC, and thence by the Grand Trunk Railway, to the Western States of America, and to the Gold Regions on Fraser River, via St. Paul's Minnesota will be found to be the best and cheapest.

Special arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the conveyance of Passengers and their Luggage from Portland to all parts of Canada and the United States

Also the Washington Line of Packets Sailing from Liverpool to New York, composed of the following vessels:

Washington,	3,000	Tons.
Ocean Monarch	2,300	do
Princeton	2,000	do
Monarch of the Sea	2,500	do
Tornado	2,000	do
Simcon	2,000	do
Governor Morton	2,000	do
Wisconsin	1,800	do
Wm. Rathbone	1,800	do
E. C. Stanton	1,800	do
David Crocket	2,000	do
City of Brooklyn	2,000	do

The Ships of this line have been built expressly for the convenance of Passengers and are in every respect complete, and for comfort, convenience, safety and health of passengers are unequalled. They are commanded by men of great experience and kindness of manners, who have been long in the trade, and have conveyed across the mighty deep many thousands of emigrants.

Parties in Canada and the Western States,

Wishing to make arrangements for bringing out their Friends, cannot do so to better advantage than by applying to

SABEL & SEARLE,
23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Or to CRAWFORD & Co
Windsor, C. W.

CANADA WEST LAND AGENCY.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, TOWN AND VILLAGE PROPERTY,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

OFFER FOR SALE TO INTENDING SETTLERS, A CHOICE SELECTION OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

The Properties are situated in the Western District composed of the COUNTIES OF ESSEX and KENT, generally regarded as the GARDEN OF CANADA, and are brought under the notice of the Farming community, with the fullest confidence that a better choice cannot be made on the Continent of America.

A reference to the Map of Canada West will show the position of the Counties of Essex and Kent to be unsurpassed for facilities of water Communication—Lake Erie and Huron, Lake Erie and St. Clair, and the Rivers Detroit and Thames, farmers and dealers have abundant conveniences for selling or shipping their farm products and stock to the most favorable markets—The Great Western Railway traverses the Northern side of the Counties, having its Terminus at Windsor, opposite the City of Detroit; the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, now about to be consructed, will pass through the Southern side, opening up a fine tract of valuable lands; and the Grand Trunk Railway has extended its Western Terminus to Detroit, opposite Windsor; thus placing the District in direct communication with all parts of Canada and the United States.

Satisfactory Testimonials to the above facts can be produced to show the advantages to be derived from making a selection in this District. The climate, from its Southerly situation, is the finest and most healthy than in any other part of the Province, offering great inducements for the breeding and rearing of Cattle, and the soil is unsurpassed for richness and fertility, possessing a variety of descriptions capable of producing successfully every kind of grain.

THE PRICES OF THE IMPROVED PROPERTY ARE VERY LOW, and taking the natural advantages into consideration, fully cheaper than in any other section of the country and the terms of payment are exceedingly liberal.

THE WILD UNIMPROVED LANDS, of which a large quantity, heavily timbered with the finest descriptions of hard-wood, and conveniently located is offered, are exceedingly moderate, and will also be sold on easy terms.

In this District are some favorable situations for MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS and MECHANICS, and a few very desirable establishments are included in the list; there is also a large selection of TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY.

LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—A Beautiful Farm, situated on the banks of the Detroit River, 4½ miles below Windsor, containing 100 acres of excellent land, all cleared, with small Dwelling-house, good Outbuildings, and a young Orchard of Grafted Trees; the right of fishing on the water frontage belongs to the Farm.

2.—An Excellent Farm, situated 6 miles from Windsor, containing 200 acres in a square block, of which 150 are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, well watered and admirably adapted for grazing or raising Sheep and Cattle; with three large Orchards of grafted fruit trees, Dwelling-house, and convenient Outbuildings. The building of a Grist Mill, and a portion of the Machinery and apparatus necessary on the premises, together with a small Distillery could be put in working order.

3.—A Small Farm, situated on the Detroit River, about 8 miles from Windsor, containing 60 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, and the balance can easily be put in order for cultivation; with a small Dwelling-house.

4.—A valuable Improved Farm, situated on the Detroit River, containing 140 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, good frame Dwelling-house, Barn, Stabling, and Fishery.

5.—A FARM, very conveniently situated on the leading central road through the country, 5 miles from Windsor, to which there is a good gravel road, containing 200 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, Stable, Milk-house, and good Orchard.

6.—A SMALL FARM of 20 acres, about 1½ acres of which are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, adjoining the village of Maidstone Cross.

8.—A SMALL FARM of 24 acres, all cleared, convenient to the Town of Sandwich, with two brick Dwelling-houses and Barn, well fenced for a market garden.

9.—A FARM, situated on the main road to Chatham, 10 miles from Windsor, containing 100 acres, of which are cleared, well watered and ditched, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

10.—A SMALL FARM, conveniently situated within 2 miles of Windsor, containing 66 acres, of which 50 are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Cow and Root-houses, and an excellent Orchard 16 years old; 30 acres of wood land adjoining can be got along with it.

11.—A FARM, situated on the River Detroit, about 7 miles from Windsor, containing 120 acres, of which 64 acres are cleared and in excellent order, with 100 acres of wood land adjoining; Barn, Stable, & young Orchard.

11.—A FARM, situated 7 miles from Windsor, on the Detroit River, containing 100 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, splendid land and well-timbered, with a Dwelling-house.

12.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 6 miles from Windsor, on a leading road, containing 100 acres, of which 80 are cleared, in an excellent state of condition, with good Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

16.—A GOOD FARM, situated and fronting on the River Detroit, about 6 miles from Windsor, containing 100 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, with good frame Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, and Orchard; and the right of Fishing on the river frontage.

17.—A FARM, containing 100 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, dry and rolling land contiguous to the River Canard, (now clearance), where is a Post Office, Store, and Tavern, which can be sold with or without the farm.

18.—A FARM, situated 5 miles from Windsor, on the Detroit River, containing 200 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, and 50 partially, splendid rolling land, excellent soil, well watered, with 4 small houses, (new clearance.)

19.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM having a frontage of 1000 feet on the River Detroit, two miles from Amherstburg, containing 100 acres of excellent land, the greater portion of which are cleared, with all the requisites of Wharfs, Buildings, Orchards, &c. The buildings consist of Onion Cottage, built of stone; the Cottage Tavern, built of brick; four Tenements, Stables, Barns and Outbuildings complete; the situation is unequalled for natural beauty, and adaptability for erecting Mills or Manufactories, the whole extends over nearly one-fourth of the frontage, and affords facilities for loading cargoes of produce to the most distant markets.

20.—A MOST EXCELLENT FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 175 acres are cleared, well ditched and in a good state of cultivation, situated on a leading road about two miles from Amherstburg, with large comfortable Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

21.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, slightly situated about 2 miles from Amherstburgh, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and Orchard.

22.—A FARM, situated on a leading road about 4 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 100 acres of excellent land, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Stable and Barn.

23.—A FARM, adjoining No. 22, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and Orchard.

24.—A SMALL FARM, situated about 2 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 60 acres of which 20 acres are cleared, the buildings

25.—A SMALL FARM, situated about 3 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 50 acres, of which 30 are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

26.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from Amherstburg, containing 200 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared (no buildings.)

27.—A SMALL FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, containing of 135 acres, of which 50 are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with good two-story Dwelling house, new Barn Stable and good Orchard.

28.—A GOOD FARM, situated near the Village of Colchester, consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, and 250 acres, of which 150 are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable and good Orchard.

29.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, near the Village of Oxford, consisting of 250 acres, of which 150 are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable and good Orchard.

30.—A GOOD FARM, situated within 2 miles of the Village of Oxford, consisting of 200 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, Sawpit and good Orchard.

31.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, 2 miles from the Village of Kingsville, consisting of 200 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

32.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, about 2 miles from Kingsville, consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Store-house, & good Orchard.

33.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and young Orchard.

34.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, and young Orchard.

35.—A GOOD FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house and Stable.

36.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 50 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and a young Orchard.

37.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable, Barn, Stable and Orchard.

38.—A SPLENDID FARM, situated one and a-half mile from the village of Leamington, on the Talbot road, consisting of 150 acres, of which 100 are cleared, with large Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable and Out-houses complete, in excellent condition, and an excellent Orchard. A never failing stream runs through the land, making it a very desirable farm for stock purposes.

39.—A SMALL FARM, fronting to the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 30 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared.

40.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the centre road from Windsor to Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house and Barn.

41.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 100 acres, under good cultivation, with Dwelling house, Stable, and small Orchard.

42.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the centre road from Windsor to Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house and Barn.

43.—A FARM, near the Village of Woodslee, consisting of 100 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house.

44.—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED Farm, in a thriving Scotch Settlement, fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 234 acres, of which 50 are partially cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

45.—A FARM, within one mile from the Village of Union, consisting of 100 acres of good land, of which 35 acres are cleared, and 14 acres under fence.

46.—A FARM, fronting the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house.

47.—A FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and good Orchard.

48.—A FARM, in the Township of Gosfield, consisting of 100 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared.

49.—A FARM, situated 5 miles from the Village of Kingsville, consisting of 50 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

50.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 3 miles from the Village of Union, consisting of 125 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and Orchard.

51.—A FARM, situated 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 50 acres, of which 14 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

52.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house.

53.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 9 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 400 acres of which 70 acres are cleared, excellent rolling land, well watered, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Shed, and Orchard.

54.—A FARM, situated about 5 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

55.—A GOOD FARM, situated one mile and a-half from the Town of Windsor, consisting of 80 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with good large Dwelling-house, Barn, Orchard with 300 selected grafted fruit trees, Garden and Nursery.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—A GOOD FARM, adjoining the Town of Chatham, consisting of 220 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, the balance well timbered; will be sold in 50 or 100 acre lots to suit purchasers.

2.—A GOOD FARM, within a short distance of the Town of Chatham, consisting of 115 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

3.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 110 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

4.—A SPLENDID SMALL FARM, situated on the Chatham and Camden plank road, consisting of 30 acres, all cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Out houses, Orchard, &c.

5.—A LARGE COMPACT FARM, situated near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 800 acres, of which 250 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c., and good Orchard.

6.—A Conveniently Situated FARM, near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

7.—A SMALL FARM, situated on the line of the Great Western Railway, about 4 miles from the Village of Thamesville, consisting of 40 acres, fronting on the River Thames, all cleared.

8.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated on the River Thames, 4 miles from Chatham, consisting of 140 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with two brick Dwelling-houses, Barn, Stable, Shed, Store-house, and two Orchards of grafted fruit.

9.—A Splendidly Situated small FARM, fronting on the River Thames, about two miles from Chatham, containing 75 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with Dwelling-house, Barn Stable, and a young Orchard.

10.—A GOOD FARM, two miles from Lake Erie, and one and a-half from the Village of Morpeth, containing 67 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

11.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 8 miles from Chatham, containing 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, and in good cultivation, with new Dwelling-house and Barn.

12.—A LARGE FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 600 acres, of which 200 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, & a young Orchard.

13.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 240 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

14.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with good cultivation, with Dwelling-house, Barn &c.,

WILD
OR
Unimproved Lands

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Township of Sandwich,	1540	acres
do Colchester,	2055	do
do Gosfield,	3462	do
do Mersea,	3150	do
do West Tilbury,	2330	do
do Rochester,	2370	do
do Maidstone,	2328	do
TOTAL ACRES	18437	acres

COUNTY OF KENT.

Township of Chatham,	363	acres.
do Romney,	550	do
do East Tilbury,	1000	do
do Raleigh,	1550	do
do Zone,	1200	do
do Harwich,	1200	do
do Dover East,	100	do
	6265	acres

Letters (prepaid) desiring further information, addressed to the Subscribers, will be punctually attended to.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
LAND AGENTS.

WINDSOR, 2nd JULY, 1860.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FARMER'S BRANCH.

PRESIDENT.
T. H. BUCKLEY, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
William Niles, Richard Biddulph,
Crowell Wilson, Wilmer R. Vining,
John W. Van Wormer, Hamilton Dunlop,
A. ALEXANDER McDONALD,
Secretary.
CHAS. MONSARRAT,
Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY INSURES FOR THREE Years at a time, *taking no more hazardous risks than farm buildings*, and is the only Insurance Company in Canada that adheres to this rule. It is purely and essentially a Farmer's Company. Ordinary Farm property, isolated, is Insured for the above period for Four Dollars. A Premium Note for two per cent., of which two and a-half per cent., (or one eighth,) is collected in advance, and is endorsed on the note, of which it forms a part, payment. The Agent's Fee is $1.50 for the Survey—the usual charge made by all other Companies. There is nothing further to be paid till losses occur, rendering an assessment, when a Note is necessary, and then no more will be called for than is required Owing to the non-hazardous risks to which the Company is confined, the losses are very trifling, and the Company offers more favorable terms, scarcely any one, terms so favorable. Larger or smaller risks are taken at proportionate rates. Brick and Stone Dwellings are charged a little lower.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
Agent for the County of Essex.
Windsor, 26th July, 1860.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE
CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON
CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING
TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth
Archibald Campbell Yarclay, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
ARCHIBALD C. BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.
Col. Sayadgette. Miles Cass. Seton, Esq
Chas. Bennett, Esq. Ed S Symes, Esq. M.D
John Moss, Esq. Thomas West, Esq.
H. Oxenford, Esq. F. W. Woodhouse, Esq.
W. Henry Place, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTEREAL.
Office, Merchant's Exchange.
WILLIAM LUNN, Esq. CHAIRMAN.
John Torrance, Esq. B. Holmes, Esq.
Jno Frothingham, Esq. J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.
Alfred LaRocque, Esq. Theodore Hart, Esq.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, Manager
D. D. MACKENZIE, Accountant & Cashier
This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings of all descriptions, Building Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Ships in harbor or on board ditto on navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Cargoes also on the same; and farming stock of all descriptions.

The RATES of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate.

The PREMIUM is in each instance fixed in strict accordance with the merits of the risk under consideration, determined only by a most careful investigation.

The engagements of the *Equitable* are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a fourth of half the profits.

Losses are made good, without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

The Local Directors meet weekly.

☞ Agents have been appointed throughout Canada.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CANADA
Western Assurance Company,
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Capital - - - £100,000.
INCORPORATED 1851.

PRESIDENT, ISAAC GILLIARD, Esq
VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE MORRIS, Esq
DIRECTORS,
Rice Lewis, Esq. Thomas Haworth, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq. M. Rosain, Esq.
T. P. Roberts, Esq. Wm. Henderson, Esq.
Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
Sec'y & Treasurer, BERNARD HALDAN, Esq
SOLICITOR, ANDREW MORRISON, Esq.
BANKERS, BANK UPPER CANADA.
BENJAMIN SWITZER, Esq., INSPECTOR.

Head Office, Church Street, Toronto,
WITH AGENCIES ALL OVER THE PROVINCE
☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.
Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.
☞ Terms of Association, and all necessary information to be had on application to
JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich.
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CLOCKS. CLOCKS. CLOCKS.
JAMES FRAZER,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,
ASSUMPTION STREET,
WINDSOR, C. W.
Has received a large assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS direct from the Manufactures, which he can afford to sell at astonishingly low prices.
CALL AND SEE THEM.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Cleaned and Repaired on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.
Windsor, 1st August, 1860.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

TERMS,—$1,50 PER YEAR, "PROGRESS." IN ADVANCE.

VOL. V. SANDWICH, C. W., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861. NO. 38

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY JAMES C. VESTEY & Co.

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

TERMS:

$1.50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines and under, $ 1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0 36
For each additional line first insertion, 0 7
Subsequent insertions—over 12 lines per line, - - - - - 0 2

A liberal Discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written instructions, will be continued till forbid, and the usual rates charged.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,

WITH THE GREATEST PROMPTITUDE, AND IN THE CHEAPEST & MOST MODERN STYLES.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF

Law and Division Court Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Solicitor in Surrogate Court, &c., &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

P. MARENTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his Shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
MARK SALMONI.

ALEX. WILKINSON,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ETC. ETC. ETC.
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

THE HENNELL HOUSE,
SANDWICH, C. W.,
SAMUEL NUTSON, Proprietor

S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c.
COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY.
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
Adjoining the Court House,
SANDWICH, C. W.,
CYRUS DOBSON, Proprietor

DUNCAN MACKAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, REAL ESTATE & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
185, Desnoyer's Block, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT,
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Contracts made and acknowledged.

DAVID SHIEL,
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE OVER Mr. NEVEUX'S STORE
Front Street, Windsor C. W.

HIRON'S HOTEL,
Adjoining the Great Western Railway Station,
WINDSOR, C. W.
W. B. HIRONS, Proprietor.

CANADIAN PRODUCE AGENCY,
2 & 3, South Street, New York,
Cash Capital, - - - $100,000.

Consignments of Ashes, Flour, Grain, Provisions, and all descriptions of Canadian produce carefully attended to.

Orders for the purchase of Groceries, &c. promptly executed.

Commissions moderate, according to the risk taken.

R. A. GOODENOUGH.

New York, 14th July, 1860.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GEORGE BROTT,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Begs to inform the Public that he has removed from the store opposite the old Gaol, to that formerly occupied by L. P. St. Amour, where he will always be found ready to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with their patronage.

He invites the attention of the inhabitants of this Town and vicinity to his well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes of all qualities and description for

Ladies; Misses, Gents, and Children's Wear,

which he is now offering at the lowest prices

FOR CASH.

Workmanship & Material WARRANTED.

Sandwich, March 1st, 1861.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. CLELAND, Dentist,
65, *Woodward Avenue, corner of Larned Street,*
Above Merchant's Bank,
DETROIT, - - - MICHIGAN.

WM. GRANT,
CLERK OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION COURT, WINDSOR,
Government Agent for the Issue of Marriage Licenses.

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.
Commissioner in B. R., and General Agent for the Collection of Debts.

ALEXANDER CAMERON,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AMHERSTBURG C. W.

N B.—Mr. C. will undertake the management of any business connected with the Government Departments.

Office over Hedley's Store, formerly occupied by G. W. Leggatt, Esq.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
WINDSOR, C. W.,

Owners of IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY, wishing to meet purchasers, are respectfully solicited to send particulars and prices to the Subscribers.

No charge made except a commission of two and a-half per cent when a sale is effected.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Land Agents

JANSEN, HALL & MERKLE,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
No. 42, MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

☞ Chemical Preparations, Patent Medicines, &c., manufactured to order on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN D. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c. His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

CORNWELL, BARNES & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Roofing
PAPERS,
Of every Description.
WAREHOUSE, 118 JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Cash paid for Rags, and all kinds of Paper Stock.

Special Agents for the Ypsilanti Print Paper Mills of Cornwell & Venelve.

WM. E. ARCHER,
FORWARDER & COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.,
LIBERAL ALLOWANCES MADE ON POTASH, GRAIN, &c.
WOOD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MY MOTTO IS "CASH."

THE RED TAVERN,
PETITE COTE, NEAR SANDWICH.
E. H. CRESSY
Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has leased the above well known Tavern, and will always be found ready to attend upon those who may favor him with a call.

His Ales, Wines, Liquors &c., are of the best quality; and his Cigars of the choicest brands.

Fishing-Tackle and Boats supplied for Fishing or Shooting Parties.

Good Accommodation for Pleasure Parties

Select Poetry.

WHAT IS A PUSEYITE?

DICTATED WITHOUT PERMISSION TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD JUSTICE KNIGHT BRUCE.

"Lord Justice Knight Bruce, asked if any of the learned counsel would define 'Puseyite?' but no one attempted a definition."—See Law Report in the MORNING HERALD, *Nov. 12.*

"Pray tell me what's a Puseyite?' 'Tis puzzling to describe
This ecclesiastic Janus of a pious hybrid tribe:
At Lambeth and the Vatican he's equally at home,
Although 'tis said he's wont to give the preference to Rome.

Voracious as a bookworm in his antiquarian maw,
The 'Fathers' in his text book, the 'Canons' in his law:
He's 'mighty in the 'Rubrics,' and 'well up' in the Creeds,
But he only quotes the 'Articles' just as they serve his needs.

The Bible is to him almost a sealed book,
Reserve is on his lips, and mystery in his look;
The 'sacramental system' is the lamp that illumes his night,
He loves the earthly candlestick more than the Heavenly light.

He is great in pearilities, when he bows and when he stands,
In the cutting of his surplice, and the hemming of his bands;
Each saint upon the calender he knows by heart at least,
He always dates his letters on a vigil or a feast.

He talketh much of discipline, but when the shoe doth pinch,
This most obedient dutorous son will not give way on inch;
Pliant and obstinate by turns whate'er may be the whim,
He's only for the bishop when the bishop is for him.

But hark; with what a nasal twang, between a whine and a groan,
He doth our noble Liturgy most murderously intone;
Cold are his prayers and praises, his preaching order still,
Inanimate and passionless, his very look doth chill.

Others as weak, but more sincere, who rather feel than think,
Encouraging he leads to Popery's dizzy brink,
And when they take the fatal plunge, he walks back quite content
To his snug berth at ——ch, and wonders why they went.

Such and much more, and worse, if I had time to write,
Is a slight sketch, your worship, of a thorough Puseyite.
Whom even Rome repudiates, as she laughs within her sleeve
At the sacerdotal mimic, a solemn 'make-believe.'

Oh! it were well for England if her Church were free of those
Half-Papist, and half-Protestants, who are less her friends than foes;
Give me the open enemy, and not the hollow friend,
With God and with the Bible we need not fear the end.

Morning Herald, Tuesday Nov 18,

From the London Era.

Original Story of Hamlet.

FROM THE LATIN OF SAXO GRAMMATICUS.

Florwendilus, King of Jutland, married Gourathra, (or Gertrude,) the only daughter of Rurie, King of Denmark. The produce of this union was a son called Amlettus. When he grew toward manhood, his spirit and extraordinary abilities excited the envy and hatred of his uncle who, before the birth of Amlettus, was regarded as presumptive heir to the throne. Fengo, which was the name of this haughty prince, conceived a passion for his sister in-law, the Queen: and, meeting with reciprocal feelings they soon arranged a plan, which, putting into execution, he ascended the throne of his brother, and espoused the widowed Princess. Amlettus, (or Hamlet,) suspecting his father had died by the hand or devices of his uncle, determined to be revenged; but, perceiving the jealousy with which the usurper eyed his superior talents, and the better to conceal his hatred and intentions, he affected a gradual derangement of reason, and, at last, acted with all the extravagance of an absolute madman. Fengo's guilt induced him to doubt the reality of a malady so favorable to his security—and, suspicious of some direful project being hidden beneath assumed insanity, he tried by different strategems to penetrate the truth. One of them was to draw him into a confidential interview with a young damsel, who had been the companion of his infancy, but Hamlet's sagacity and the timely caution of his intimate friend frustrated his design. In these two persons we may recognise the Ophelia and Horatio of Shakespeare; a second plot was attended with equal want of success. It was concerted by Fengo that the Queen should take her son to task in a private conversation, vainly flattering himself that the Prince would not conceal his true state from the feelings of a mother. Shakespeare has adopted every part of this scene, not only the precise situation and circumstances, but the sentiments, and sometimes the very words themselves.

The Queen's apartment was the appointed place of conference, where the King, to secure certain testimony, had previously ordered one of his courtiers to secrete himself under a heap of straw. So says the historian; and though Shakespere, in unison with refinement of more modern times, changes that rustic covering for the royal tapestry, yet it was even as Saxo-Grammaticus relates it. In those primative ages, straw, hay or rushes strewed on the floor, were the usual carpets in the chambers of the great. One of our Henrys, in making a progress to the north of England, privately sent on forward a courtier to order clean straw at every house where he was to take his lodgings. But, to return to the subject:

The Prince, suspecting there might be a concealed listener and that it was the King, assumed his wild and frantic acts, hoping that, by some lucky chance, he might discover his hiding place. Watchful of all that passed in the room, as dashed from side to side, he descried a little movement of the uneasy courtier's covering. Suddenly Hamlet sprung on his feet, began to crow like a cock, and flapping his arms against his sides, leaped upon the straw; feeling something under him, he snatched out his sword and thrust it through the unfortunate rat. The barbarism of the times is most shockingly displayed in the brutal manner he treats the dead body; but for the honor of the Danish Prince, we must suppose it was not merely a wanton act, but done the more decidedly to convince the King, when the strange situation of the corpse was seen, how absolutely he must be divested of reason. Being assured he was now alone with his mother, in a most awful manner he turns upon her, and avows his madness to be assumed; he reproached her with her wicked deeds and incestuous marriage, and threatens a mighty vengeance upon the instigator of the crime.

In the historian, we find that the admonitions of Hamlet awakened the conscience of the Queen, and called her to penitence and virtue, The King observing the change, became doubly suspicious of the Prince; and baffling rome preliminary steps he took to disengage himself from what he suspected by him into an embassy to England. He sent along with him two courtiers, who bore private letters to the English monarch, requesting him, as the greatest favor he could confer on Denmark, to compass by secret and by sure means, the death of the Prince as soon as he landed. Hamlet during the voyage had reason to suspect the mission of his companions; and, by a stratagem, obtaining their credendials, he found the treacherous mandate, and changing it for one where he had ordered the execution of the two lords, he quietly proceeded with them. On landing the papers were delivered, and the King, without further parley obeyed what he believed, to be the request of his royal ally; and thus did treason meet the punishment due to its crime.

The daughter of the King being charmed with the person and manners of the foreign Prince, evinced such marks of tenderness that Hamlet could not but perceive the depth of the conquest. He was not insensible to her attractions, and receiving the King's assent, in the course of a few days led her to the nuptial altar. Amid all joys he was, however, like a perturbed ghost that could not rest; and before many suns had risen and set, he obtained a hard-wrung leave from his bride, once more set sail, and appeared at Elsinore, just in time to be a witness to the splendid rites which Fengo (supposing him to be murdered) had prepared for his funeral. On the proclamation of his arrival, he was welcomed with enthusiasm by the people whose idol he was, and who had been over-whelmed with grief when Fengo announced to them his sudden death in England.

The King, inflamed with so ruinous a disappointment, and becoming doubly jealous of his growing popularity, now affected no conciliation, but openly manifested his hatred and hostility. Hamlet, again had recourse to his pretended madness, and committed so many alarming acts that Fengo, fearing their direction, ordered his sword to be locked in his scabbard, under the plea of guarding the lunatic from personal harm. After various adventures the Prince accomplished the death of his uncle's adherents and vengeance on the fratracide himself, by setting fire to the palace during the debauch of a midnight banquet. Rushing in amid the flames, he kills Fengo with his own hands, reproaching him at the moment with his murder, adultery and incest. Immediately on the act of retribution, he was proclaimed lawful successor to the throne, and crowned with all due solemnity.

Thus far Shakespeare treads in the steps of the ancient. The only difference is in the fate of the hero; in the one we finds a kingdom, in the other a grave. Saxo-Grammaticus carries the history further; and after the crowning of Hamlet as King, brings him again to Britain; where, in compliance to that land of beauty, he marries a second wife, the daughter of a Scottish King. Hamlet brought back both his wives to Denmark, and prepared for a long life of prosperity and peace. But the sword hung over his head; war burst around him, and he fell in combat by the hand of Vigeletes, son of Rorie. Saxo Grammaticus sums up his character in a few words: "He was a wise Prince and a great warrior." Like Achilles, he had the principal actions of his life wrought on his shield. The daughter of the King of Scotland, casting her eyes on it, loved him for the battles he had won, and became his bride.

A Narrow Escape.

The following anecdote is related, by a French journal, of Gen Fanti:—

During the retreat of Novara, in 1849, the General who had charge of saving the remnant of the Piedmontese army, had given the most severe orders to his troops. As it was all-important to avoid attracting the attention of the Austrians, the command was given that no one under any circumstances, should utter a cry, or, above all, fire a gun, without the command of an officer, under penalty of instant death. One morning during a halt, a soldier, hearing the neighing of a horse in the neighboring thicket, raised his gun and fired. Gen. Fanti who was near, rushed upon him in fury, seize in hand, and plunging the weapon into his breast, extended him at his feet. "I will do the same," he cried out, "to any one who attempts to imitate this wretch, who was either a coward or a traitor." Ten years have passed since this occurrence, ten eventful years, which have transformed the victors of Novara into the vanquished of Magenta and Solferino. During these ten years, Gen. Fanti has sometimes related to his friends with emotion and compunction, also, this episode of his military life. "I was brutal," he would say; "but the safety of the army was at stake." A few days since, before his departure for the Neapolitan territory, he was accosted, in a public square, at Turin, by a man who placed himself before him, saying—

"Do you know me, general?

"Not the least in the world.'

"But, general look at me.

"I am in a hurry. Speak, who are you?

"General, if you have forgotten me, I have kept a remembrance of you in the bottom of my heart, for your sabre entered here, several inches.'

"At the retreat of Novara!'

"Yes, general.'

"What! are you not dead?'

"You can boast of a tough life; but do you know that you were a bad soldier.'

"I know that I am now a very poor laborer.'

"Come to see me to-morrow."

The next day the soldier of Novara presented himself at the war office. "Show me my sabre wound," demanded the general. The Italian opened his breast, and disclosed a deep scar. "Pride!" said the general, "it was a good stroke. Hold; here is some lint that will staunch the wound," handing him a handful of bank notes.

The Frozen Crew.

FROM CHAMBER'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

We have said that cold may not only *predispose* to the death of animals or portions of animal tissues, but it may kill them. How it slaughters its victims, we do not exactly know; some say it paralyses the heart; others think that the cold, to use a popular expression, drives the blood inwards, and kills by apoplexy. The irresistible sleepiness that creeps over a person "lost in the snow" is well known, and has been often described; if he is yielded to, death, under the forlorn circumstances usually present, is sure to result. But, undoubtedly, it may kill at once. Persons have been found stone dead standing upright at their posts, all the machinery of life having stopped at once—the mouth half open, as it was when the last groan was uttered; the limbs still in the position they assumed during life, and having undergone, through the peculiar antiseptic nature of the cold, none of the changes we find after other forms of death.

Captain Warems reports to the Admiralty thus:—"In the month of August, 1775, I was sailing about 77 degrees north latitude, when one morning, about a mile from my vessel, I saw the sea entirely blocked up by ice. Nothing could be seen, far as the eye could reach, but mountains and peaks covered with snow. The wind soon fell to a calm, and I remained for two days in the constant expectation of being crushed by that frightful mass of ice which the slightest wind could force upon us. We had passed the second day in such anxieties, when about midnight the wind got up, and we immediately heard a horrible crackling of ice, which broke and tossed about with a noise resembling thunder. That was a terrible night for us; but by the morning, the wind having become by degrees less violent, we saw the barrier of ice which was before us entirely broken up, and a large channel extending out of sight between its two sides.—The sun now shone out, and we daily saw from the north-east, before a slight breeze. Suddenly, when looking at the sides of the icy channel, we saw the masts of a ship; but what was still more surprising to us was the singular manner in which its sails were placed, and the dismantled appearance of its spars and manœuvers.

"It continued to sail on for some time, then stopping by a block of ice, it remained motionless. I could not then resist my feelings of curiosity; I got into my gig with some of my sailors, and went towards this strange vessel.

"We saw, as we drew near, that it was very much damaged by the ice. Not a man was to be seen on the deck, which was covered with snow. We shouted, but no one replied. Before getting up the side, I looked through a port-hole which was open, and saw a man seated before a table, upon which were all the necessary materials for writing. Arrived on the deck, we opened the hatchway, and went down into the cabin; there we found the ship's clerk seated as we had before seen him through the port hole. But what were our terror and astonishment when we saw that it was a corpse, and that a green damp mould covered his cheeks and fore-head, and hung over his eyes, which were open.

"He had a pen in his hand, and the ship's log lay before him. The last lines he had written were as follow:

"'11th November, 1762.

"'It is now seventeen days since we were shut up in the ice. The fire went out yesterday, and our captain has since tried to light it again, but without success. His wife died this morning. There is no more hope.'

"My sailors kept aloof in alarm from this dead body, which seemed still living. We entered together the state room, and the first object which attracted us was the body of a woman laid on a bed, in an attitude of great and perplexed attention. One would have said, from the freshness of her features, that she was still in life, had not the contraction of her limbs told us she was dead. Before her a young man was seated on the floor holding a steel in one hand, and a flint in the other, and having before him several pieces of German timber. We passed on to the fore cabin, and found there several sailors laid in their hammocks, and a dog stretched out at the foot of the ladder. It was in vain that we sought for provisions and fire-wood; we discovered nothing. Then my sailors began to say that it was an enchanted ship, and they declared their intentions of remaining but a very short time longer on board. We then, after having taken the ship's log, set out for our vessel, stricken with terror at the thought of the fatal instance we had just seen of the peril of polar navigation, in so high a degree of north latitude. On my return, I found, by comparing the documents which I had in my possession that the vessel had been missing for *thirteen years.*"

Now, although these are extreme cases, and but seldom heard of don't think that will excuse you, my good reader, if you see any even in this comparatively temperate country, for instance, cold or likely to be cold, and you do not your best to warm them. Think, while you sit over the fire, or turn in the warm blankets, or button up your over-coat—think, when you have a warm grasp of a friend's hand; or feel your child's warm cheek nestle against yours—think of the heat-abstracting powers of door steps, and common stairs, and east winds, and parish officers, and cold shoulders, and, if you will take my advice, let the cold of winter exhibit its worst powers, and its meanest mode of "proposing!" but, no doubt, it was the sight of them which caused the mistake.

A spiritualist and medium recently underwent a test to prove the reality of his doctrines at a police station in Halifax, England. He was securely, as it was thought, bound with cords, and then placed in a room by himself. In forty-five minutes he came forth unbound; but a boy secreted under a bed saw how it was done, and so did a detective who peeped through a window. Whereupon the medium departed, somewhat 'down in the mouth.'

A blunt old citizen of Cleveland, according to the *Herald*, was recently expressing the great interest he felt in regard to the movements of the President elect. 'I heard,' 'I hope he will come out all right. I have done my best to help him by praying for him every night. The other night, I prayed earnestly for the success of the President, and to prevent mistakes, I just added that I meant Abraham Lincoln, not that other fellor!'

An Irishman recently went into a rum hole in Pittsfield and wanted a glass of cheap whisky, but by accident was given sulphate acid, and went off. The proprietor of the concern thought he had killed his man sure; but a short time after his customer appeared and wanted another glass of that cheap whiskey. 'It was the best he ever drank; it kept him drunk for three days!'

A carpenter, who was always prognosticating evil to himself, was one day upon the roof of a five story building, upon which had fallen a rain. The roof being slippery, he lost his footing, and as he was descending towards the eaves, he exclaimed, 'Just as I told you!' Catching, however, in the tin spout, he kicked off his shoes, and regained a place of safety, from which he thus delivered himself, 'I know'd it; there's a pair of shoes gone to thunder!'

A newspaper correspondent asserts with evident pride that the President elect means to black his own boots.

The following neat sentiment was drunk standing at a private ball among the first circle colored elite, a few evenings since:—'Here's to de color'd fair sex, der face needs no paint, dar heart no tinner.'

'Stop that abominable noise,' said a commanding officer to a horrid trumpeter in the midst of a battle; 'we can stand *fire* but we can't stand that *air*.

'All the ladies of the Court of China must have natural sized feet, all the shippers found in their rooms in the Emperor's Summer palace, were large—not a single cramp-footed shoe was seen.

Count Cavour, it is currently stated, has proposed to, and been accepted by an English lady holding a distinguished place at the Court of Queen Victoria, and whose title belongs to a high grade of nobility. It is added that as soon as matters are somewhat more settled in Italy, the marriage will take place.

"The best Representative of a Popular Sovereignty."—QUEEN VICTORIA.

Miscellany.

DIPTHERIA.—Dr. Peterson, of St. John, New Brunswick, states in a medical journal, that this prostrating and rapidly fatal disease has raged for two years past with fearful violence in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, carrying off, in many instances, entire families. The earlier symptoms of this disease appearing so like ordinary sore throat, many lives have been lost, in consequence of medical aid not being called in until too late. The writer above quoted states that he has successfully treated every case in his practice with Bimiodide of Mercury, Heper Sulph, Iodium and Veratrum. As we stated the other day, a physician should be called in on the first appearance of throat disease. The epidemic is supposed to have been prevalent several times during the past three centuries. In 1610, in Italy and in Spain, and in 1734, in New Hampshire, epidemics were prevalent, which from all that is known of them appear to have been diptherial.—*Montreal Witness.*

ANOTHER INVENTION.—We have been shown the model of a self-acting Cattle Guard for Railways, invented by Mr. James Forrest, of Ontario. It seems to be adapted to that purpose, and we understand that the Engineer of the Great Western is about to test it shortly. The invention consists of a series of flanges, somewhat like those of a mill wheel so placed that the cattle stepping upon them would be presented from crossing the road. These flanges immediately caught in such a manner that the animals could release themselves, but in no way could they effect a passage across the guard.

The *Durham Standard* says rumors are afloat that John Sheridan Hogan, M. P. P., has recently been in Cincinnatti, Ohio, and that he will return in time to take his seat in the House, at the opening of the present session on the 10th inst. What a pretty sight that would be for Mr. Pardy. But, we don't think it need trouble him much.

An American paper advertises for 'an editor who can please everybody; also a foreman who can go strange.' He paper as to allow every man's advertisement to head a column.'

An Irishman, just from the old sod, was eating some old cheese, when he found to his dismay that it contained living inhabitants. 'Be jabers,' said he, 'does your chase in this country have childer?'

In India a lac of rupees is wealth—here it is poverty.

A respectable farmer, named Richard Evans, died suddenly the other day at St. Martin last, he suffered much from the cold in driving a team towards Montreal.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

QUEBEC, March 16, 1860.

This day at 3 o'clock p. m. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament buildings.

The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the 4th Session of the 6th Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following speech from the throne:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I congratulate you on the abundance of the Harvest with which Providence has blessed us, and I think I may express the hope that the Commercial prosperity of Canada is rapidly reviving.

In the year 1860 we have had the honor of welcoming to our shores His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Our Gracious Sovereign has acknowledged the loyalty which Greeted her son in this Province, and I feel confident that the grateful remembrance of his visit will live long on the hearts of our people.

Much has lately been effected by legislation, and I hope that the circumstances of the Province are such as to enable the important measures to be laid before you, in this, the last session of the Present Parliament.

It is a satisfaction to me to see that the Consolidated Statutes both of Upper and Lower Canada have been promulgated in an authentic form, but I must remind you that something yet remains to be done, and I desire your assistance in assimilating as far as possible the law which prevails in either section of the Province.

A measure will be submitted to you having for its object the proper administration of Bankrupt Estates in Upper Canada, I would earnestly request your careful consideration of so grave a subject. Some changes are required in our Council Law, and the further improvement of our prison discipline demands the establishment at particular places of certain well regulated jails or local penitentiaries.

The registration of judgments in Upper Canada has been the cause of expense and delay, and I think you will find it expedient to amend the laws which relate to this matter.

The report of the Commissioner of Crown lands will be laid before you. You will see that the receipts from this department have increased, and that the greatest efforts have been made to establish a sound system of immigration and promote the settlement of our waste lands.

My attention has been directed to the fact that a writ issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in England, has been served in this Colony. I have been advised to represent to Her Majesty's Government the expediency of preventing by Legislation in Great Britain any possible conflict of jurisdiction. I will also add that certain legal documents appear to make it expedient for you to define by statutory enactments of your own the nature and extent of the laws and customs of Parliament, as shall exist in Canada.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The accounts for the year which has just expired will be laid before you immediately, and I hope you will have no reason for being dissatisfied with the results which they present

You will see that the reception of the Prince of Wales, whilst it was, we hope, worthy of the Province, and of its illustrious guest, was conducted by the Commissioner of Public Works with a due regard to economy.

I have again to ask at your hands the supplies which will be required for the services of Her Most Gracious Majesty in the current year.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I have only to desire you to give your best consideration to the various subjects on which I have touched, and I offer an earnest prayer that God will aid your counsels and will bless our people with his choicest gifts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On the Speaker taking the chair,

Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet introduced an Act relating to Common Schools.

Hon. Mr. Speaker reported the speech from His Excellency.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, the speech will be taken into consideration on Tuesday.

The following gentlemen were introduced and took their seats:—Messrs. Merritt, Sir Allan McNab, Foster, Proctor, Prouix, Letellier, Jeffrey, Guevremont and Hamilton. House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On the motion of the Speaker to the House, Mr. Craik and Mr. Purdy were introduced and took their seats.

It was then resolved that the address in answer to the speech should be discussed on Monday.

The speaker informed the House that a special return had been made in reference to the Shefford Election; subsequently on the motion of Mr. Loranger, the poll-books and other documents were laid on the table.

The Speaker also stated, that during the recess he had received a paper from Pierre Huot, Esq., which purported to be the resignation of his seat for East Quebec, but considering the resignation under the circumstances to be contrary to law, he had declined to act upon it.

He had also received from Isaac Buchanan, Esq., a paper purporting to be the resignation of his seat but as the seat of the hon. gentleman was not attached to it thereby confining it as his solemn Act, he had declined to receive it.

Attorney General Carties moved the adoption of a sessional order, declaring: first, that members whose seats are contested are to withdraw while the subject is under debate; second, pledging the House to proceed with the utmost severity against members guilty of bribery or other corrupt practices; and third, declaring the offer of money or other advantages to a member to be a high crime and misdemeanor.

After some further routine business the House adjourned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous Communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of its authenticity.

☞ Correspondents will oblige by writing on one side of the paper only.

☞ Communications, Advertisements, &c., intended for insertion, must be sent in before Noon on *Tuesday* of each week.

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, MARCH 20, 1861.

There is no question which more urgently demands the attention and consideration of Parliament, during the session just commenced, than that of the enactment of a proper *Bankruptcy Law*. Everywhere throughout the Province such a law,—devised so comprehensively as to meet the absolute requirements of the trading public, and so clearly and honestly as to admit of neither misconstructions or abuse, is much needed, and is being clamorously sought for. It seems very evident, too, that the Bankruptcy act now demanded, must be of such a sort as is really requisite, and that the country will be no longer bamboozled with half-way measures which from their imperfections and impotency prove to be little else than sources of incessant difficulty and continual annoyance. What the people do require is a measure which will place the intermediate relations and obligations of debtor and creditor on an honorable and equitable basis, very different from that on which they are presently placed.

Nothing could better protect a creditor from the knavery or deceit of an unprincipled debtor, nor so well shelter an honest debtor from the tyranny or injustice of an overbearing and unreasonable creditor, than the institution of an *Insolvency or Bankruptcy Court*, nor could any better method be adopted to guard against the pernicious consequences of foolish, and haphazardous speculations. Founded on the principles, and after the manner pursued in Great Britain, this court would constitute a tribunal before which a bankrupt would be compelled to disclose the transactions that led to his insolvency,and to reveal the state of his affairs far more circumspectly and minutely than (by any of the means at present within their reach,) his creditors could possibly force him to do. It would also be one of its chief objects, to prevent anymisappropriation or fraudulent disposal of his property or effects, and to see that they were disposed of as advantageously as possible for the benefit of all those persons to whom he might be indebted. It would further have at its discretion, the discharging of *honest* debtors and the power of granting them (as is done in the mother country) *certificates of discharge*, which might be of three or four different classes. A first class certificate to be deemed the most meritorious, and to be given only to such bankrupts as have passed undoubtedly creditable examinations, proving themselves to have been thoroughly honest and trustworthy, although *unfortunate* in their business transactions. A second class certificate to be less meritorious, and given to those bankrupts who may perhaps have scarcely proved themselves to have been as careful or attentive to the interests of their business, although equally honest in their intentions as the first. A third class certificate to be inferior to the second in the same way as the second would be to the first, and so on, through as many grades as might be deemed necessary or advantageous to adopt. These certificates would, after a bankrupt's discharge, come to be regarded as a species of testimonial to his character. In the event of his resuming business, one of the first-class order would regain him what *credit* he might need almost at once, because the public would surely be quite ready to *trust* a man who has, on the finding of a reliable and searching authority, been adjudged to be of a faithful and an upright character. A certificate of the second order would be a less ready passport to public confidence than one of the first; and one of the third class would be less highly esteemed than one of the second; and of necessity proportionally less than one of the first, because of the reasons and the manner of their being severally granted. In as far, then, as the honest debtor would be honoured, this passing through a Bankruptcy Court and yielding his property fairly and honestly for the benefit of his creditors would *legally* release him from liabilities, from which under our present system he could hardly ever, in the ordinary course of things, expect to be released; empower him to renew his enterprises and his business, and with a fair field afford him a prospect of being yet enabled under happier auspices than before, to pay, as he would *honorably* wish and sincerely desire to do, even the last farthing of all his old indebtedness. Here would be an advantage to both the debtor and the creditor, which neither can now possess, because of its being systematically impossible for the former under existing circumstances, to do any good for either. No sooner would he now-a-days have resumed business, perhaps with success, than some one or more of his creditors may pounce upon him with a bailiff's warrant and fatally retard his further progress, by depriving him of what little advantage he might, by dint of hard industry and unfitting assiduity, have regained.—The fact, too, of his being placed, or liable to be placed, at such a disadvantage, if it were not altogether to *prevent*, must certainly operate heavily against, the re establishment of his credit, and prejudicially to all his best interests. So long need we the present heterogeneous modes of dealing with such traders as may be unable to meet their liabilities, tend to encumber and embarrass them, that we cannot be far wrong in asserting, that in nine out of every ten such cases, it is practically impossible for them to relieve themselves from the burden of difficulties which their misfortunes and reverses have imposed upon them. To such, and to the bulk of their creditors, the institution of a Bankruptcy Court would be an inestimable blessing. But further, if properly constituted, such a court would be a terror to evil doers, as well as a protection to honesty and merit, for it would have within itself the power of punishing fraudulent or dishonest debtors in something of the same manner as a court of justice would punish a swindler or a pick-pocket. By all means let there be, first of all, a marked and much needed distinction made between honest misfortune and intentional roguery. At present they are far too readily confounded and inextricably mingled. Certainly it would not be the least of the benefits that such a court, were it instituted, would confer upon our community, if it could be made the means of exempting the merely unfortunate from the *stigma* that attaches to all insolvent debtors and of causing it to rest only but with all merited severity on those, whose conduct, in producing their bankruptcy, has been such as really calls for condemnation and reproach.

We sincerely hope that this session of Parliament will not be permitted to pass away without this subject receiving at the hands of our Legislators all the consideration it merits and demands. The law of Bankruptcy must at least be thoroughly amended if not altogether reconstituted. It is so far satisfactory to observe that it has been pointedly alluded to in the *Governor General's speech*, and that he has committed it to the careful consideration of the Legislature, as a measure that he expects them to deal with. It is assuredly one of those measures that should, if possible, be exempte ! from being regarded as a political or party one, for certainly if it be but properly, honestly, and fairly dealt with, it is so much needed that the people will care very little whether it be introduced to Parliament by the Ministry or the Opposition. The only thing we are afraid of is, that if it comes to be regarded especially as a Ministerial project, it will be dealt with as triflingly, defectively, and unsatisfactorily, as are too many of the measures entrusted to the care of that wayward and impotent political combination which at present constitutes the Government of the country.

Pursuing our inquiries into the evidence of authorship afforded by the letters signed "An Elector" and "D. Moynahan," when considered by themselves, we propose for the present to confine our remarks to the first of these productions.

In the letter signed "An Elector," the author takes occasion to observe, probably by way of diverting the attention of the public from himself to his amanuensis, that he thinks "Mr. O'Connor possesses too much good sense to notice the puerile falsehoods" of the letter signed "Anti-Humbug." Now, is it likely, that if Mr. O'Connor's plethora of good sense prevented *him* from replying to those alleged falsehoods, Mr. D. Moynahan would be willing to exhibit his own deficiency in that attribute, by doing that which he commends Mr. O'Connor for not doing? This is truly "ipsis Hibernicis Hibernior!" No man desires to make himself ridiculous, or to exhibit his want of *good sense*, even for a friend. This is not the age for disinterested much less for onerous and mirth provoking friendships. It is not the era of Achilles and Patroclus—of Nisus and Euryalus—of Cicero and Atticus—of Horace and Mecœnas. It is the age of "every man for himself." The "sua cuique utilitas" is certainly not less a ruling principle now, than it was in the days of Tacitus—of Galba and of Piso; and we must refuse to believe that a parasite who adhered to the fortunes of Mr. Rankin, so long as the latter was *en rapport* with Messrs. Zimmerman and Buchanan, and the $90,000 remained unsignated, is sufficiently chivalrous or Quixotic to volunteer a defence for his new patron, from which that patron would reap much more benefit than the parasite himself.

Again, why should Mr. D. Moynahan have had any peculiar knowledge of the fact that the support of the representatives of West Tilbury and Rochester, and that of Mr. Reaume or Mr. Villaire had been *with difficulty obtained* to the grant for opening Town lines? Mr. O'Connor, on the contrary, from his position in the Corporation of the County, must have been intimate with these details. Who told Mr. D. Moynahan that Mr. Macdonell had expressed astonishment when he heard of the grant being carried ! It is not probable that he heard this from Mr. Macdonell's own lips. What motive had Mr. D. Moynahan to apply *long ago*, as "An Elector" asserts, *to the proper quarter*, to know whether Mr. O'Connor had made any charge for his services in the matter of the Deputy-Reevealty of Windsor? Mr. O'Connor must have known *long ago*, that he himself had made no such charge, but why should Mr. D. Moynahan have interested himself in the matter long ago? Is he Mr. O'Connor's Confessor? Why does "An Elector," attach the word "Esquire" to the names of Wilson and Eccles, and prefix Mr. to that of Blevins, while he calls Messrs. Eliot and MacMullin simply C. F. Eliott, *Conseil*, (so he spells it) and D. A. MacMullin, Attorney There has been a difference, as we understand, between *Mr. O'Connor*, and Messrs. Eliot and MacMullin, which might cause the former to make use of this invidious distinction; but why should Mr. D. Moynahan write in so pointed a manner? Albeit he is *learned classic*, it will scarcely do to tell us by way of apology,

"Tantum infelicon nimium dilexit amicum"

Mr. C. F. Eliot is called in Elector's letter, *Mr. Rankin's* friend. He used to be the friend of Mr. O'Connor also.

"An Elector" states that the suits (in Mr. Bullock's case) were commenced *by the unanimous vote of the County Council*.—Now no one is more interested than Mr. O'Connor in suppressing the fact, (and accordingly it is suppressed!) that *he himself proposed in the County Council, the following resolution*: "That the Warden and Solicitor be and they are hereby authorized to institute legal proceedings civil or criminal, *or both*, against the late Treasurer and his sureties, or any of them, as may be found advisable, for the recovery of amounts due by the late Treasurer of the County, as such late Treasurer; and the Clerk be hereby authorized to furnish the late County Treasurer with a copy of this resolution."

A very pretty *carte blanche*, this, for lawyers ! Any kind of action, civil or criminal, *or both*, and as many of them as the lawyers thought proper. Truly Mr. O'Connor is a profitable Councillor to the County, and a profitable Counsellor to himself. The lawyers accordingly availed themselves, on a most extensive scale, of the power conferred by the resolution. No less than NINE suits were instituted, the expenses of which, estimated at $2500, have already reached $2397,37, in addition to those of the indictment, &c., amounting to $379.40, as well as the further sum of $36,75, paid to Messrs. Reeves and D. Moynahan, for attendance on arbitration and at the Assizes, in the same cases!

Certainly, the advantage of having a lawyer in the Corporation, and that lawyer Mr. O'Connor, cannot be over-estimated; for after all, the *true* bills—even all the actions, civil and criminal—after all the costs incurred—Mr. Bullock managed to escape the acumen of the Windsor Themis, and is now in Detroit, while the sureties have not as yet been compelled to pay one cent of their liability. Indeed, although the County has paid $611.50 to Mr. D. Moynahan, as an accountant, for investigating Mr. Bullock's books, the amount of his defalcations does not seem to be ascertained. Be this, however, as it may, the costs to the County up to the present time have been as follows:

To Mr. D. Moynahan,	$611,50
To indictment ag't Bullock,	379,40
To 9 suits ag't Bullock & Sureties,	2397,37
To Messrs. Reeves and D. Moynahan.	36,75
Total costs to the County, up to this time.	$3425,02

while, so far as the achievement of any practical result, matters are almost as they were before.

Need we add that Mr. O'Connor is much more likely than Mr. D. Moynahan to have suggested that the word "plea" (in the sense in which Anti Humbug used it) is" A Scotch law term" ! In the letter signed "An Elector," Mr. O'Cooner is styled—*a gentleman!* Mr. Rankin—a *man!!* This reminds us of the story of the New York Sabman, who thus accosted an English officer of the 43rd: "Say, are you the man as called the cab ? 'cos I'm the GENTLEMAN wot drives!" Such vulgarities prove nothing; for Mr. O'Connor was a pupil of Mr. D. Moynahan. Neither do the mistakes in spelling which occur in the letters, for we are prepared to admit that Mr. Moynahan *wrote* them: while beyond the vulgarities and the mistakes in spelling, we have as yet discovered no presumptive evidence, in favour of the hypothesis, that our rustic Dr. D. Toole was the unassisted author of these compositions.

The first letter signed D. Moynahan bears still more unmistakeable traces of having emanated from a legal mind. We reserve it for our next issue.

The Quarter Sessions.

As we announced last week, very little business was transacted at this Court.—There were only two criminal cases disposed of, viz.;

The Queen vs. William Williams—Larceny. Verdict, guilty; recommended to mercy. Sentenced to six months' hard labor.

The Queen vs. John Thompson—Larceny. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, 3 months.

In the County Court, there were only two cases disposed of, viz:

Smith vs. Brote—Verdict for plaintiff, $123:33.

Jacobs vs. Hodge.—Verdict for plaintiff, $120:00.

The following Bills were ignored by the Grand Jury, viz: The Queen vs Robert Stevenson and John Stevenson, for Larceny. The Queen vs. Wm. Stevenson, Larceny.

Certificates of Naturalization were ordered to be granted to the following persons; Lewis Smith, Andrew Jackson, Jesse Stowers, George Harris, George Reynolds, Allan Johnson, Robert Green, Aaron Fugate, Jas. Smith, Henry Offe, Elijah J. Patterson, John Hall, Isaiah Collins, Samuel Mundy, William Jackson, Henry Foster, Thomas Jones.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, having concluded their labors at the present Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, beg to make the following presentment:

That they have visited the Gaol, and find everything in as good order and as clean as can be, under the unfavorable circumstances; that the prisoners seem perfectly satisfied with the diet and treatment they receive at the hands of the officers in charge.

The prisoners complain sadly of the in sufferable stench arising from the privies, which is such, that at times it is almost insufferable.

The prisoners also complain sadly of the number of insane persons confined among them, most of whom are picked up in the highways and committed by the magistrates for safe keeping, and are generally in such a loathsome and filthy state as to infect the whole of the inmates in consequence of there being no provision made whereby the Gaoler can furnish clothing, neither is there a bath in which such persons can be cleaned

Other prisoners also complain that they have been in confinement for months, and have had no trial, most in the civil cause, and have no means to supply themselves nor is there any provision made.

The Grand Jury therefore suggest that your Honor will make application to the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for the immediate removal of such insane persons to the Asylum.

The Grand Jury also suggest that the Sheriff or other officers be authorized to furnish all persons that have been in gaol for a long period, with apparel suitable to the season of the year, and that also there be Gaol clothing kept in Gaol for the use of transient prisoners, so that other prisoners may not be annoyed by the dirt vagrants may bring in, and also that a bath may be furnished for the use of the prisoners.

[Signed] JACOB BROWN,
Foreman.

Dated, Sandwich, March 13th, 1861.

Editorial Correspondence.

PORTLAND, 7th March, 1861.

Notwithstanding the increased facilities which have within the last few years been introduced into this Country, for meeting the wants of the travelling public, a journey, especially if it is intended to be a long one at this season of the year, is not generally undertaken without discomfort and inconvenience. From Windsor to Suspension Bridge, the Great Western Railway performed her portion with commendable regularity; but it happened otherwise on the New York Central, where it was our fate to meet with a perplexing detention. All went well until we arrived at the St. Johnsville Station, about 60 miles from Albany, when information was received that the Valley of the Mohawk was completely flooded; the track covered with water to the depth of about three feet, besides being partially blocked up by the large masses of ice washed down by the freshet. Fortunately, our load of passengers was a small one, and with but one or two exceptions they appeared perfectly resigned to their temporary impediment. The Superintendent was luckily on board, and despatched two locomotives with a large posse of men to clear away the obstruction; those, after being absent about a couple of hours, were obliged to return, having made little progress. The water had nearly blackened the fires of the leading one, rendering her entirely useless, and in fact becoming a hinderance to the progress of the other. After getting up a fresh supply of steam, they made another attempt, and having, after a long interval succeeded in getting through the worst part, signalled for our train to come along. We accordingly started, and succeeded after a tiresome and critical ride of from seven to eight miles through a belgy of water about three feet deep, with large quantities of floating ice, in getting safe within a short distance of the Fort Plane Station, where the obstruction ended. Here, however, as the track had been displaced, we were obliged to be taken ashore in boats, and walk to the Depot. A general rush on landing was made for a Hotel to get something to replenish the "inner man;" but as the trains from the East were also detained there, the passengers monopolized everything that could be prepared, and as the accommodation was very much circumscribed, the folks in the Hotels were kept busy furnishing fresh relays of provender for the greater part of the day—although some of our passengers were famishing from the long fast, we had to bear up against it as best we could, and wait for them; the good people of cooked and bustled as much as possible to satisfy our craving appetites, and were about placing before us a plentiful supply of ham and eggs with the usual accompaniments, when, to our inexpressible chagrin, a messenger was despatched to say that our train was about to start, and we were of course obliged, although very reluctantly, to leave, a good deal more hungry than we came.—The Railway officials had in the meantime determined to send us to Albany on the train that had arrived from the East, with the passengers going West were sent on in our train, and must have had a hard time. Our baggage, however, was not sent along with us, and did not reach New York for some time after we arrived there. Nothing occurred afterwards to mar our journey, and we reached New York about twenty-four hours behind the usual running time.

The talk in New-York on Tuesday, the day after receipt of the President's Message, was, as might be supposed, pretty generally confined to that important document. Various were the opinions that were expressed in relation to it, each party construing it to suit his own particular ends; but, on the whole, it was received with great favor and respect. The communication did not abound with any great amount of classical lore or highly finished rhetoric, neither does it show any very distinguished marks of statesmanship, but there is a deep vein of strong common sense running through the document, which, taken in connection with the character of the subject, shows that "Honest Abe" is perfectly competent to fill his high office and solemnity, and is fully prepared to assume the responsibility of meeting the great questions that have caused so much trouble, alarm, with a vigor and determination which we fervently hope will end in an amicable settlement. It would be folly to imagine that he does not sleep on a bed of roses; he had a difficult game to play; and if he succeed in reconciling the conflicting elements of his country, he will have won for himself a nation's gratitude. How it is to be done is a perplexing consideration; to execute the onerous duties of his office, he can not tolerate disunion, and to coerce the seceding States into submission to the Federal laws, will be the signal for an outbreak of civil war, which we hesitate not to say will eventually end in a complete and final secession.

PORTLAND, 9th March, 1861.

The detention on the New York Central prevented our making more than a few hours' stay in New York, as the steamer *America* for Liverpool, whither we were bound, sailed on the following day from Boston; we were therefore obliged to leave in the afternoon, arriving in the latter city about midnight. The steamer generally sails at 12 o'clock noon, and basing our calculations accordingly, we made no haste to take an early start. On looking out on the morning paper, however, at breakfast, we found to our astonishment and vexation, an advertisement stating that passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock; being then half an hour past that time, we thought it needless to try to get on board, but on the suggestion of the clerk, did make an attempt, and had the questionable felicity of seeing her move out from her dock and going slowly to sea, as we neared the harbor. Another intended passenger suffered the same fate. Deeming it to little purpose staying any longer in a city where we had no business, and where legalized extortion in hackmen's charges is allowed to prevail, we took the earliest opportunity of quitting it. The steamer *Canadian* was the next opportunity for England, to sail from Portland on Saturday, and thither we bent our steps. The ride by railway must be very pretty in summer; the country is of a hilly character, interspersed with a number of small rivers, and upon favorable situations towns and villages, particularly where water power is abundant, at very convenient distances meet the eye. Manufacturing appears to be carried on, on a large scale, and gives a backbone to the country, which makes up for the drawback in the barren nature of the soil. The City of Portland is a very bustling and improving place, beautifully situated on the sea shore, and having a harbor unequalled for safety and accommodation, it must continue to grow with the increase and development of the rail road works which have of late years made her the Atlantic terminus. The Grand Trunk Railway has a large passenger and freight depot here, with extensive wharfs and store houses, all built in the most solid and appropriate manner, and calculated to do a vast amount of business. Whether they are likely to get all they can undertake at a paying rate, is of course a matter of conjecture; but for the sake of the Provinces and the shareholders, we hope the expenditure made here will furnish a profitable return. There are two ocean going vessels are loading with grain, but, from the manner in which it is handled in this shipment, we have our misgivings as to the economy practised by the Company in this essential particular.

Another thing particularly adapted for a winter harbor for Canada, from its natural situation and the railway accommodation which unite them, we should not be sorry to see the State of Maine added to the British North American possessions. The inhabitants are an industrious enterprising, and intelligent people, and, from appearances, do not entertain those anti-British feelings which prevail in some of the Northern States. Allied to us by former connections, and becoming again more closely linked by social and commercial intercourse, we should not be surprised to see some movement made to bring about that much to be desired union. While increasing her own strength by the greater development of her natural resources, and the introduction of English capital and labor, to enhance her manufacturing capabilities, we should find a large market for the sale of our agricultural products, and be able, through the accession of her manufacturing industry, to supply ourselves cheaper with the products of her looms. Until, however, we see the effect of the present disruption in the South, it would be rather premature to speculate on the probabilities of our best wishes being fulfilled. We have no hope of Maine being annexed to us if peace is established through the influence of President Lincoln; but should civil war break out through the determination of the Southern States to form a Slave-holding Confederacy, we may look for vast changes in the Government of the remaining Republic, and amongst those may be the proposition of Maine to be allowed a voluntary exit from the Federal Union, so as to become subject to the wise and merciful rule of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of England.

The Assizes.

The Assizes were opened on Monday, [in the absence of Mr. Justice Hagarty,] by Sheriff McEwan, and immediately adjourned until nine o'clock yesterday morning. There are only two civil cases on record. The criminal cases are unusually heavy. Want of space prevents our giving a report this week, but we will do so in our next issue.

BOTS IN HORSES.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

SIR,—Being desirous of making known to the public a simple but sure remedy for Bots in horses, that persons may be spared the expense of employing a Farrier, and save the life of that valuable animal, so liable to be destroyed. I take the liberty of sending you the following receipt, with the request that you will give it a place in your columns.

REMEDY.—A piece of Indigo about the size of a common Hickory nut, dissolved in a pint of water, Drench with it. If given in time, it is a never failing cure.

Yours,
SOLOMON ILER.

Colchester, March 14th, 1861.

THE MALDEN STEAMBOATS.—The steamer Pearl has resumed her route between Detroit and Malden. The Clara continues also on the same route for the present, having kept up communication with that place since the 16th of February, with the loss of only one trip, for which her enterprising owner is deserving the thanks of those who travel that way.

☞ On Thursday last, Charles Howman, a Brakesman on the Great Western Railway, had his arm badly crushed while coupling cars at the Dairy Siding.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Facts versus Assertions. *Salt Rheum, Scurvy, etc.* An officer of the New York Police Force doing duty in the upper part of the city, whose name we suppress at his request, was for many years afflicted with salt rheum in the hands, for which he tried numberless remedies without success—the disease increased and finally became so bad that he could neither close his hand nor grasp his baton without experiencing the most intense pain—he was on the point of resigning his situation and seeking admittance to Bellevue Hospital, when he was advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment. He did so, and by persevering in their use the disorder quickly disappeared and he now enjoys sound health. This is but one out of thousands of cases.

☞ A young girl nearly lost her life in Morton county, Oregon, by using a loaded gun barrell for a poker

RAILWAY EARNINGS.—The following are the earnings of the Great Western Railway for the week ending March 15, 1861.

Passengers	$13,314 35
Freight and live stock	30,807 97
Mail and sundries	1,375 08
Total	$50,487 40
Corresponding week of last year	44,934 32
Increase	$5,553 08

☞ A few days ago, Mr. Moynahan asked us if we would insert a letter from him in answer to an article which appeared in our last week's issue. We at once replied that we would insert it. But, at the time of making the promise, we had no idea that his letter would be so long as it is. We hope that, for the future he will make his communications shorter. We shall defer our remarks till next week; in the meantime we give the letter:

To the Publisher of the Maple Leaf.

SIR.—In the *Leaf* of the 13th inst., there has appeared an article in the shape of a critical review, the object of which is to show that I am not the author of certain letters published in the *Windsor Herald*, discussing subjects relating to Mr. Rankin. I have something to say in reply, which I trust you will, in a spirit of fair play, publish in the same paper.

It is to my mind something strange that the article alluded to should appear in the *Maple Leaf* at the present time—arrange ment, after the events of the last five months, that a paper which appears to be the recognized, if not the avowed organ of the clear grit party in the County of Essex, should suddenly and without apparent cause, take up the "Gadgets" for Mr. Rankin.

I shall not at present indulge in any conjecture as to what is indicated by this newborn zeal of the Fox for the Wolf. My present object is to point out the unfairness and incorrectness of the criticism, as well as the vulgarity of the whole article.

I should be sorry to attribute the effusion alluded to, to the gentlemanly pen of the ostensible Editor of the "*Leaf*" whose departure for Europe before the article appeared, gives more than probability to the belief that he never saw it. I therefore attribute it to the mind of some "new hand at the bellows" who, having learned by note the adage—"it is much easier to be a critic than an author"—desired to make his "*debut*" in the easier rôle.

The avowed object of the writer was to show that I was not the author of letters which I had published over my proper signature.

In attempting this he is guilty of a gross breach of a rule of etiquette which is well understood and universally observed by the proper representatives of the fourth estate, and by gentlemen in all situations. Had the writer a direct knowledge that I was not the author, he might be excused; but to set up loose inferences from flimsy data in contradiction to my public avowal, in a personal matter, is an impropriety which, however it may become the "new hand at the bellows," I shall refrain from designating by its appropriate title.

The letters of Junius, which were published in the early part of the reign of George III, have been subjected to the discussion of the best critics of the English language from that time to the present, to ascertain their author; but to vain; for while some have with as much ingenuity as discretion as your writer, shown that those letters were the production of a certain individual, others have, by deductions equally satisfactory to themselves, shown that the style was not that individual; but that the letters bore internal evidence of having emanated from another, and thus the controversy progressed, until hardly less than a dozen appeared to have equal claims to the disputed authorship.

I venture to say that at least some of these critics of neither less learned nor less sagacious, though far less pragmatic, than your writer; and as no person claimed the authorship, they were not guilty of a breach of courtesy.

Another mark of the character of your writer's mind and education, is afforded by his referring to me by a name different from my own—a nickname, if you please.

This is a species of impertinence of which none but the most vulgar are ever guilty.

The slur attempted to be cast upon me by alluding to me as having "formerly pursued the vocation of a country school master," is equally creditable to your writer; and I can only say that while I pursued that honorable vocation, I endeavored to discharge the important duties which devolved upon me faithfully and honestly; and I succeeded so well that I have no doubt, if your writer had been far even a short time under my control while in that vocation, he might have learned something of good manners; though I could not expect to do much for him in that direction.

Your writer, in order to sustain his position, criticises a document written by me under peculiar circumstances, and on a totally different subject, over two years ago

He says that in that document the plural of "money" is mis-spelled over and over again. I admit that writing "moneys" instead of "moneys" is contrary to the general rule of grammar, but the rule has exceptions, and I think it may, at least, be considered a disputed point whether the word "money" is not one of the exceptions. I believe a great many lawyers, if not a majority of them, write not only the plural of "money," but the plural of "attorney" in the same way, viz moneys, attornies; and for so doing they allege the authority of their Tidd, their Chitleys and other standard authors in England, and of some in this country.

For the present, I shall consider this a sufficient apology for having affected the literary sensibilities of your writer by my "mis spelling" the plural of "money."—Other critiques occur which have no better foundation; for the unfairness of which is at once apparent by supplying words plainly understood and omitted in accordance with the rules of English grammar relating to ellipses; which perhaps your writer never reached in his studies of that branch.

And now allow me for a moment to criticise the critic. Let us see by what right he claims to be a judge—examine his title to literary nobility. The whole scope and object of his article are to show that I am not the author of the letters in the *Windsor Herald*; yet in the first paragraph he concludes a long straggling sentence as follows:

"We are of opinion that the letters in question whether considered by themselves or contrasted with former productions known to have emanated from the pen of this most accommodating and accomplished

"Calinus nor is no noble bigram,"

bear upon the face of them a conviction overwhelming both in its nature and ex-

tent, as to exclude the possibility of our attributing them so far as Mr. Moynahan is concerned to anything but his pen."

Let the literary qualities of this quotation go for the present: pass the classic beauty especially of the intermediate clause, "so far as Mr. Moynahan is concerned."

If I understand the meaning of your writer, it is simply that in his opinion it is impossible to attribute the letters in the *Herald* to anything but my pen; and that the evidence which they afford on the face of them, to prove that they are from nothing but my pen, is in its nature and extent overwhelming!!

Therefore, in the opinion of your writer, I am the author of the letters in the *Herald*, and the evidence to prove that I am is overwhelming!

Well, why did he proceed to prove that I was not the author? Why stultify himself? Lawyers say a man should not be heard who utters contradictions; which means, I presume, that no attention shall be paid a man who first asserts a positive, and then contradicts it. In other words, a man who contradicts himself shall not be believed.

A limb of the law has suggested to me, that when next your writer puts his pen to paper, he should conclude with the words "Ego stultus sum," and subscribe his name. Being no Latinist, I am unable to say the point of the suggestion.

But, aside from all this, what difference would it make whether I am or not the author of the letters in the *Herald*? Why not meet the facts and arguments put forth in them? Why this "beating about the bush," rather than meet the questions "plump?"

In the letter subscribed "An Elector," I made statements which Mr. Rankin considered injurious to his public pretensions relative to this County; and he published a characteristic letter in the same paper, calling for the name of the author, that he might afford him an opportunity at the next Assizes of proving the truth of his assertions. I without delay informed Mr. Rankin that I was the man, and in the next issue of the *Herald*, I declared the same in a letter over my own signature, in which I re-asserted all that I had stated in the anonymous communication, "with additions and amendations," as book writers have it.

Again Mr. Rankin appeared in the *Herald*, and declared that he knew from the outset I was the author, and that he did not intend to go to court—his bombast was all moonshine; he merely wanted to know what he already knew, if he told the truth. Next comes to his relief your writer in the "*Leof*," who first positively asserts, and declares the evidence overwhelming, that I am, and then, tries to prove that I am not, the author of the letters alluded to.

Thus I am met first with thredening bravado, then with attempted rebuke, and next with vulgar contradictions, and paltry garbling, and in pettifogging of a document totally unconnected with the matter in issue; all this the common design of perverting the attention of the public from the facts which I have endeavoured to set before them. The trick will not succeed, believe me.

Sir, yours truly,
D. MOYNAHAN.

Sandwich 18th, March 1861.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

WHEREAS, PIERRE CHARON, late of the Township of Rochester, in the County of Essex, Canada, deceased, died on or about the Eleventh day of December, 1860, and by his last will and testament (duly proved and recorded,) bequeathed to his several sons, sundry estates and bequests, amongst whom is GILBERT CHARON, who is now an infant of the age of Sixteen years; and whereas, it now becomes necessary, for the interest of said Gilbert Charon, that a Guardian should be appointed, to have the charge and management of his said Gilbert Charon's estate, Real and Personal, and the care of his person and his education, as provided by the Statutes, in such case made and provided:

NOTICE is hereby given, that application shall be made, on the Tenth day of April next, to His Honor Gordon Watts Leggatt, Esq., Judge of the Surrogate Court in and for the County of Essex, for the appointment of a suitable and discreet person, to be the legal and lawful Guardian of the said Gilbert Charon; and that Gilbert Charon, of the Township of Maidstone, in said County, Yeoman, the Uncle of said Gilbert Charon, will be by us recommended to be Guardian as aforesaid.

Witness our hands, at Rochester, this 15th day of March, A.D. 1861.

P. DUMOUCHELL, Executor
GILBERT QUELETTE.
NARCISSE CHARON.
PETER CHARON.
GILBERT CHARON.

Witness, H. CHEVALIER.

SPRING ASIZES 1861.

EASTERN CIRCUIT—HON. JUSTICE BURNS.

Perth. . . . . Tuesday, 16 April.
Brockville. . . . Monday, 22 "
Ottawa. . . . . Monday, 29 "
L'Original. . . . Monday, 6 May
Cornwall. . . . . Friday, 10 "

MIDLAND CIRCUIT—HON. JUSTICE MCLEAN CROMBY. . . . Tuesday, 19 March.
Peterborough. . . . Thursday, 28 "
Whitby. . . . . Tuesday, 2 April
Belleville. . . . . Tuesday, 9 "
Kingston. . . . . Tuesday, 23 "
Picton. . . . . Tuesday, 7 May

HOME CIRCUIT—HON. JUSTICE RICHARDS.

Milton. . . . . Wednes., 13 March.
Hamilton. . . . . Monday, 18 "
Niagara. . . . . Tuesday, 2 April
Welland. . . . . Tuesday, 9 "
Barrie. . . . . Tuesday, 16 "
Owen Sound. . . . Wednes., 8 May

OXFORD CIRCUIT—HON. W. H. DRAPER, C.J.C.P.

Stratford. . . . . Wednes., 13 March.
Berlin. . . . . Monday, 18 "
Guelph. . . . . Monday, 25 "
Woodstock. . . . . Tuesday, 2 "
Cayuga. . . . . Wednes., 1 May.
Brantford. . . . . Monday, 6 "
Simcoe. . . . . Monday, 13 "

WESTERN CIRCUIT—HON. MR. JUSTICE HAGARTY.

Sarnia. . . . . Thursday, 14 March.
Sandwich. . . . . Monday, 18 "
Chatham. . . . . Monday, 25 "
London. . . . . Monday, 8 April.
St. Thomas. . . . . Thursday, 16 "
Goderich. . . . . Tuesday, 30 "

TORONTO—HON. SIR JOHN B. ROBINSON, BART., C.J.
Monday. . . . . 8 April

DIVISION COURTS, ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Friday, 29th March, 1861.
2nd Division, Amherstburg, Wednesday, 20th February, 1861.
3rd Division, Kingsville, Friday 22nd February, 1861.
4th Division, Colchester, Thursday 21st February, 1861.
5th Division, Mersea, Saturday, 23rd of February, 1861.
6th Division, Taylor's Inn, Belle River, Wednesday, 22nd May, 1861.
7th Division, Windsor, Town Hall, Saturday the 30th March, 1861.

STRAYED.

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, Petite Cote, two month ago, a dark brown MARE, about two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

CHARLES INGRAM.

Petite Cote, near Sandwich, } 11th March, 1861. }

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

THE business connection between ALBERT PRINCE, of Toronto, and RICHARD B. BERNARD of Windsor, under the style of "Messrs. Prince & Bernard," expired on the twenty-third day of February last.

ALBERT PRINCE.
R. B. BERNARD.

Dated, 11th March, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Perry Young, at the suit of Francis P. Prince, I have seized and taken in execution the North-west corner of lot number No. 2 (two) in the Seventh concession of the Township of Anderdon in the County of Essex, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, which lands and tenements, or the interest of the defendant therein, I shall sell to the highest bidder at my office in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Fifteenth day of June, 1861, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } March 13th, 1861. }

1862.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Beg to intimate to their Friends and the Trade that they have received a portion of

THEIR USUAL IMPORTATIONS
OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

AND THAT, IN THE COURSE OF A FORTNIGHT,

Their Assortments will be very complete!

ADAM HOPE, & CO.
London, March 5th, 1861.

Town of Windsor—Desirable Investment.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage dated the twenty-third day of April 1859, and made by John Watson, of the Town of Windsor, Esquire, of the first part, Caroline Watson, his wife, of the second part; and John Gerrard Robinson, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, and Æmilius Irving, of the City of Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law, of the third part; the land premises hereinafter mentioned, being about two hundred feet in front on the river Detroit, by one hundred feet in depth, and lying between the River and the high way leading to Sandwich, being part of lot number seventy six and now in possession of the said John Watson, in the Town of Windsor;

I Will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the "Mansion House" Hotel, in the Town of Windsor, in the County of Essex on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of MARCH next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

TERMS CASH.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.

Windsor, 13th February, 1861.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Saturday next, the ninth day of March at the same hour and place.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.

Windsor, 2nd March, 1861.

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of March instant, at the same hour and place.

For a more distinct description of the said premises, they may be known as follows:—All that parcel of land and premises situated in the Town of Windsor, in the County of Essex, containing two hundred feet in front and rear, by one hundred feet in depth, being composed of a part of Lot number Seventy-six in the said Town of Windsor, butted and bounded as follows:—In front by the River Detroit; in the rear by the Queen's highway; on the North-east side by a small run of water; and on the South-west extending in front, and in a point to Francis Ouellette's line, otherwise known as the line of Josiah Strong's farm.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.

Windsor, 9th March, 1861.

NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE,

HAVING engaged to carry on the Saddle and Harness business in the Town of Sandwich, hopes that his long residence amongst, and acquaintance with the farmers and others of the County, will be a guarantee to his old friends and customers in the above line of business, to secure him their support and patronage. He intends selling at low prices for Cash, or all kinds of Produce at the market prices.

REPAIRS, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TRIMMING DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, Calf, and Sheep Skins, at the Shop opposite the Court House, Bedford Street.

PLEASE GIVE A CALL.

Sandwich, March 4th, 1861.

SABEL & SEARLE'S
AMERICAN
EMIGRATION
OFFICES,
19, Water Street, and 3, Regent Road, Clarence Dock,
LIVERPOOL.
FOYLE STREET,
LONDONDERRY,
AND 23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PASSENGER AGENTS
FOR THE WEEKLY
STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND
CANADA,
AND THE
WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA.

(Under contract with Her Majesty's Provincial Government for the conveyance of the Mails.

THE MONTREAL



OCEAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY'S
First Class, Full Powered, Clyde Built Mail Steamers, are intended to sail
WEEKLY,
During the Season of Navigation, from
LIVERPOOL to PORTLAND
AND
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT
LONDONDERRY.
NORTH AMERICAN, Captain Aiton.
NOVA SCOTIAN, Captain M'Master.
NORTH BRITON, Captain Borland.
BOHEMIAN, Captain Gourlay.
CANADIAN, Captain Graham.
ANGLO SAXON, Captain Bellantine.
HIBERNIAN, (now building)
NORWEGIAN, do.

THROUGH TICKETS
ISSUED TO THE
LEADING RAILROAD STATIONS
IN
CANADA
AND THE
WESTERN STATES.

INTERMEDIATE AND
STEERAGE PASSENGERS
Taken at Low Rates, and supplied with wholesome Food, according to a printed
BILL OF FARE.

Intermediate and Steerage Passengers must provide themselves a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, and water can; as also bedding. The Provisions will be of the best quality, and will be cooked and served out to the Passengers.

Separate accommodation is set apart for Females.

Sick or Lame Persons cannot be taken unless full security be given for the bonds to be entered into by the Company to the Government, that the parties shall not become chargeable on landing.

Children under 1 year, 3 Pounds per berth is necessary to secure passage, the balance to be paid before going on board.

Each Steamer carries an experienced Surgeon, and no charge is made for medicines.

The Route via QUEBEC, and thence by the Grand Trunk Railway, to the Western States of America, and to the Gold Regions on Fraser River, via St. Paul's Minnesota, will be found to be the best and cheapest.

Special arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the conveyance of Passengers to all parts of Canada and the United States.

Also the Washington Line of Packets Sailing from Liverpool to New York, composed of the following vessels:

Washington,	2,000 Tons.
Ocean Monarch	2,500 do
Princeton	2,000 do
Monarch of the Sea	2,500 do
Tornado	2,000 do
Simeon	2,000 do
Governor Morton	2,000 do
Wisconsin	1,800 do
Wm. Rathbone	1,800 do
E. C. Stranton	1,850 do
David Crocket	2,000 do
City of Brooklyn	2,000 do

The Ships of this line have been built expressly for the conveyance of Passengers and are in every respect complete, and for comfort, convenience, safety and health of passengers are unequalled. They are commanded by men of great experience, and kindness of manners, who have been long in the trade, and have conveyed across the mighty deep many thousands of emigrants.

Parties in Canada and the Western States,

Wishing to make arrangements for bringing out their Friends, cannot do so to better advantage than by applying to

SABEL & SEARLE,
23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Or to CRAWFORD & Co.,
Windsor, C. W.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Woodbridge and James Woodbridge, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements viz:—Lot number Ten (10) on the west side of Peter street in the town of Sandwich, containing one acre; which lands and tenements, or the interest of the said defendants therein, I shall sell at public auction at my office, in the Court House, at the town of Sandwich, on Friday the Thirty First day of May, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } 25th February, 1861. }

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX. } By virtue of a writ of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Woodbridge, and Thomas Woodbridge, and Mark Richards, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements viz:

In the Town of Sandwich, water lot number Fourteen, on the west side of Russel street, containing two acres. Part of lot number Fifteen on the West side of Bedford street.

The South part of lot number Three on the west side of Peter street.

The following lands and known as part of that certain lot or field purchased by John Prince, Esquire, from John and Hannah Mears, and laid out into building lots.

And the interest of James Woodbridge in lot number eight on the west side of Bedford street.

In the Township of Sandwich:—The South part of the North part of Lot number Nineteen in the twelfth Concession of the Township of Sandwich.

In the Town of Windsor—Part of lot 76 in the 1st concession of Sandwich, south side of Sandwich street, in the Town of Windsor, containing 3½ acres, and two houses erected thereon.

Lot No. 3 on the South side of Sandwich street in the subdivision of the Baby Farm, in the Town of Windsor, with one frame house and one brick house thereon;—all of which Lands and Tenements, or the right, title and interest of the said defendants, I shall sell at Public Auction at my office in the Court House, at the Town of Sandwich, on FRIDAY, the Thirty First day of May, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } February 25th, 1861. }

CABINET, CHAIR, & UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS.

JOHN BATTY,

MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

Chairs, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Willow Waggons, &c., &c.

ORDERED WORK AND REPAIRING EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

N.B.—READY-MADE COFFINS of all size and quality always on hand.

Just Received, a Good Supply of

LOOKING GLASSES,

of every variety, which will be sold at Detroit prices.

Sandwich Street Windsor, C. W.

Mr. BATTY

INTIMATES to his friends that he has removed from his store to the new building adjoining his old place of business, where greater accommodation is afforded. He will be glad to see his patrons, and as he has materially extended his business, he will be able to supply every demand in his line.

Windsor, Jan. 25, 1861.

LOANS AT 8 PER CENT.
ON
Freehold Property.

The Canada Agency Association
OF LONDON (ENGLAND),

HAVING EFFECTED LOANS TO THE extent of £2,000,000 upon Freehold Property in Upper Canada within two years after commencing operations, are prepared to negotiate further loans.

The TORONTO BOARD have received a large amount for *immediate investment*, and are now able to make advances at the above rate of Interest, for periods of Five Years, upon *improved* Farms.

The money can be obtained as soon as the property has been valued, and title approved of.

For Form of Application and other information, apply to

A. R. ROCHE,
Manager,
Wellington Street, near John Street,
TORONTO.
Or to SHERIFF MCEWAN,
Valuator for the County of Essex.
Sandwich, March 5th, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a valuable IMPROVED FARM, being Lot No. 5 in the front concession of the township of Moore, County of Lambton, containing 103 acres of good land, of which 20 acres are cleared, with a Frame Dwelling House and Barn, and a young orchard. It is beautifully located on the banks of the river St. Clair, opposite the village of China, and is offered at a reasonable price. The title is unexceptionable.

For further particulars apply to

CRAWFORD & CO.
Windsor, Oct. 8, 1860. Land Agents.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a Writ of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Agatha Vohlen at the suit of Henry Vohlen, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, viz: The north half of Lot number Five, on the East side of River Aux Peches, otherwise called Pike's Creek, in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing one hundred acres be the same more or less, which lands and tenements, or the interest of the said defendant therein, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at my office in the Court House, at the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday, the Eighth day of June, A.D. 1861, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } 5th March, 1861. }

JOHN W. BLACKADER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
IN
ASHES AND PRODUCE
BROKER,
AGENT FOR ROBERT FERGUS.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

MY GOOD FRIENDS in Windsor, with my esteemed Friends in Gosfield and Mersea, and generally throughout the County of Essex, will find me at the Store of

ROBERT FERGUS,

Prepared at all times to administer to their good estate, in every way and manner possible.

Be pleased to accept my grateful thanks for your numerous tokens of good will since my return to Windsor.

J. W. BLACKADER.
Windsor, 12th February, 1861.

Windsor Bible Depository.

TESTAMENTS, only 12½ cents
BIBLES, for 25 cents.
SABBATH SCHOOLS furnished at reduced prices.

J. W. BLACKADER, Agent
Windsor, Feb. 1, 1861.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED at DETROIT, MICH

RECENTLY removed to the new and elegant suite of rooms, prepared expressly for their use, in Merril Block, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.

☞ A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; and New York City.

H. G. GOLDSMITH, Resident Principal at Detroit.

H. P. PERRIN,
Spencerian Penman.

TUITION IN ADVANCE.

Perpetual Scholarship good in all our Colleges, including business Penmanship, $40.

Penmanship alone, 25 lessons $5; 6 months, evenings, $10.

*Our standard of Penmanship, is the *good old Spencerian.*

The most thorough practical and truly popular Colleges in America. Nearly four thousand students have entered since their establishment, which is the best evidence of their favor with the public.

For further information call at College Rooms, or send for Circular. Address,

BRYANT & STRATTON,
At either of the above cities.
(Cut this out for future reference.)

DAILY LINE OF

MAIL STAGES

BETWEEN
WINDSOR AND AMHERSTBURGH,

In Connection with the Lake Shore Stages.

The Stage leaves Hiron's House, Windsor, every day (Sunday excepted) on the arrival of the mail from the East; and returns the same day.

Orders left at Hiron's Hotel, Windsor, or at the British North American Hotel, Amherstburg, will be attended to.

S. NELSON, Proprietor.

Sandwich, January 9th, 1861.

WINDSOR PLANING MILL.

James Bartlet

BEGS to inform the Public, that he has leased the above Mill, and is prepared to furnish

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring,
etc. etc. etc. etc.

according to order, in a substantial and workman-like manner, at rates much lower than they can be brought from Detroit. A supply of ready-made

SASH, DOORS AND BEDSTEADS,

and the common kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE kept constantly on hand.

Parties furnishing their own Lumber for FLOORING, SIDING, and other BUILDING PURPOSES, can have it planed and manufactured on reasonable terms.

All Kinds of Turning done.
November 20th, 1860.

TRI-WEEKLY

MAIL LINE OF STAGES
BETWEEN
WINDSOR AND KINGSVILLE

By Maidstone Cross, Rochreu and Union.

The Stages leave the Hirons' House, Windsor, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

RETURNING

Leaves Maloff's Hotel, Kingsville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock A.M.

The Stages run in connection with the Mail to Amherstburg, Leamington and Blenheim.

SOLOMON WIGLE, PROPRIETOR.
January 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The Subscribers intend publishing on the 1st of March next a Circular, containing a list of IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., &c., for sale in the Western District.

Parties wishing to sell can send particulars and prices as early as convenient. No charge made except the usual charge of 2½ per cent when a sale is effected.

The circular will be largely distributed in England, Ireland and Scotland, through the means of numerous Emigration Agents.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Land Agents.
Windsor, 1st February, 1861.

HEALTH & ITS PLEASURES
OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM,



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

NERVOUS DISORDERS,

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is none;—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or the better manner to make no office,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of sloppy food; these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints; they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

SICK HEADACHE AND WANT OF APPETITE.

These feelings which so sadden most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instruction, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follows as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarce'y any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACH OUT OF ORDER

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all debility, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in case of spasm,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague,	Asthma
Bilious Complaints,	Blotches on the Skin
Bowel Complaints	Colics,
Constipations of the Bowels,	Consumption,
Dropsy,	Debility,
Erysipelas,	Dysentery,
Fevers of all kinds,	Female Irregularities,
Gout,	Fits,
Indigestion,	Head-ache,
Jaundice,	Inflammation,
Lumbago,	Liver Complaints,
Rheumatism,	Piles,
Scrofula or King's Evil,	Retention of Urine,
Secondary Symptoms,	Sore Throats,
Tic Douloureux,	Stone and Gravel,
Tumors,	Ulcers,
Venereal Affections,	Worms of all kinds,
Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK and LONDON," are discernible as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 25c., 92c. and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

GENUINE FAMILY LIQUORS.

Wm. B. Morehouse, & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brandies, Wines, Gins & Segars,

beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for family and Medical use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public Bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price list sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.

Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome, and delicious to the taste. Sold by all Druggists.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
Proprietors,
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J.

P.S.—The subscribers wish to engage a few active men, as Local and Travelling Agents for their house, to whom liberal inducement will be offered. For particulars, address as above.

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will supplied with them at reasonable charge

---

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO ACTUAL SETTLERS

MR. ALEXANDER CAMERON, (of Amherstburgh and Toronto,) offers for sale all his Lands in the County of Essex, on the most reasonable terms ever offered by a private land owner.

He will sell to actual settlers on a credit of ten years, and accept one-tenth of the purchase money down.

He will sell at lower rates if parties can pay one-fifth down, and the balance in five equal annual instalments.

He will sell to any person well recommended by any of his friends in the County, to men of industrious habits, *without receiving any instalment down*, if the intending purchaser cannot pay any thing.

If the applicant and himself cannot agree as to *the Price* of the land, he will refer it to the Reeve of the Township and a person whom he will select to decide between them.

Mr. Cameron proposes to give lists of his Lands to all the Canadian Emigration Agents, with a view to attract settlement to this County, and will also take immediate steps to place them in the market in Europe for intending settlers, and by these means he hopes to be able to sell all his lands within a period of two or three years.

Persons desirous of purchasing farms for their Sons should apply early, and get the first choice.

Toronto, 1st January, 1861.

THE WINDSOR FLOURING MILLS

WILL GRIND FOR FARMERS

EVERY THURSDAY,

If they bring their Wheat in good condition and not less than ten bushels in one grist.

HIRAM WALKER.
Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

CASH FOR CORN.

I will pay CASH for CORN, on the cob or shelled, as soon as it is dry enough to grind.

HIRAM WALKER.
Windsor Distillery.
Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

1,000,000

WHISKY BARREL STAVES

wanted at the Windsor Distillery.

HIRAM WALKER.
Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

FARMERS

Will always find it to their interest, when getting their Corn ready for Market, to select out the Soft or unripe Corn.

HIRAM WALKER.
Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR

BARLEY,
RYE
OATS,
WHEAT,
WOOD,
HOOP POLES,
&c., &c.,
HIRAM WALKER,
Windsor Distillery.
Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

NEW TREATMENT!

Buffalo Medical Dispensary,

Established for the Cure of

DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Piles, Liver Complaints, Kidneys, Debility, &c., &c., Canker, Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Infirmities of Youth and Old Age, &c.,

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,

No. 95 Main Street,
(Corner of Main & Quay Sts. Buffalo, N.Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, till 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years extensive and successful practice in London.

Young Men take particular Notice

There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, often growing up with them to manhood, and which, if not reformed by them in due time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a series of perplexed insidious and devastating affections. Few of those who give way to this pernicious are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, feel strange and unaccountable feelings, and vague fears in the mind.

A Most Scientific Invention.

An Instrument for the cure of Debility, or Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen days to two months, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

Young Men, take Particular Notice.

Dr. Amos & Son have the pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subject to a test by the most eminent physicians of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York; it has been declared the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. Amos & Son in order to satisfy the most sceptical as to the merits of these instruments, pledge themselves to refund in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions securely packed and sent by express, is Two Dollars.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Beware of empirics and itinerants of style'd professors, who *attempt* cures, but never succeed. *Dr. Amos & Son* have for a long series of years been engaged in an extensive practice in the treatment of these delicate complaints, and are the only legally qualified Physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints or from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

Persons in any part of the World may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their cases, with remittance, for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and secrecy from observation.

Address Dr. AMOS & SON, 95 Main Street corner Main and Quay Sts, Buffalo, N. Y.

Scientific & Useful.

What Kind of Culture pays best?

To illustrate the truth, we would impress upon every reader, let us take two fields, side by side—one of 20 acres, and one of 10 acres, both sown to wheat last year; market price of the land is $30 per acre:

First Field (20 acres)	Dr.
To ploughing 20 acres at $1.50,	$30
30 bushels of seed, at $1.00	30
Sowing & harrowing 20 acres at 50c,	10
Harvesting 20 acres, at $1.25	25
Threshing & marketing 240 bushels at 10c.	24
Interest on cost of land	42
Taxes on assessed value	4
Repairs and interest on first cost of fencing,	4
Gathering stones, & sundry expences,	4
	$173
Credit by 240 bushels of wheat at $1.00	$240
Net profit	$67

Second Field (10 acres.)	Dr.
To ploughing 10 acres, at $1.50	15
15 bushels of seed, at $1.	15
Sowing and harrowing 10 acres, at 50c.	5
Harvesting 10 acres, at $1.30	13
Threshing & marketing 120 bushels at 10c.	17
Interest on cost of land	21
Taxes on 10 acres, assessed at $2	2
Repairs & interest on cost of fencing	3
Gathering stones and incidentals,	2
	$93
Credit by 170 bushels of wheat, at $1.00	$170
Net profit on 10 acres,	$77

The above figures are worth studying. By raising the yield from 12 to 17 bushels per acre, we get $10 more profit from 10 acres than from 20. The several items, cost of land, expences of collecting, &c., are put at a fair, moderate rate—but how if any thing—and they are the same in each case. If we increase these expences, it will increase the net profit in favor of the smaller field. The same estimates will answer for corn, oats, potatoes, &c. *Now for the lesson taught.* Does any one doubt that it would be easy to increase the yield five bushels per acre by taking one half of the first field and cultivating it thoroughly, ploughing it deep, subsoiling and draining when necessary, and manuring—in short, treating it as you would if trying to obtain a premium from an agricultural society? Would it cost over $20 an acre to put it in a condition to yield this increased crop *every year?* Certainly not. Then why not sell off ten acres, and expend two thirds of the proceeds upon the other ten acres, and save the one third for other purposes.

Farmers cultivate too much land. If they will take into account the extra cost of tilling a large surface for the same crop, they can but discover that a little land well tilled will *pay* better and involve less care than on a large surface. You may laugh at our notions of "high farming," but we have on our side the *facts*, the figures, and —the "dimes." Stick a pin here!—*American Agriculturalist.*

A Russian Agriculture.—At a recent meeting of the Chemico Agricultural Society of Ulster, Dr. Hodges, chemist of the association, read a letter from R. E. Scrivener, Esq., Bondville, Tynan, the secretary of the Imperial Economical Society, St. Peters burgh, only copies of the journal of the Society, &c. Dr. Hodges translated several portions of the journal, from which it appeared that recently the first bone mill had been erected in Russia, and that Hanson's potato digger, introduced in Libau, had not given satisfaction. He alluded to the zealous efforts of the present Emperor to develope the immense resources of the Russian territories, and the desire to promote agricultural improvement, which was exhibited by the Russian nobility.

Dr. Hodges had made analyses of oat refuse, showing that this matter possessed nutritive qualities. The doctor, however, cautioned farmers against giving it in too large quantities. He alluded to the balls which occasionally formed in the stomachs of horses about mills, one of these, which had produced the death of a horse belonging to Messrs Andrews, at Comber, weighed no less than 7 lbs., and was found to be composed mainly of the hairs of horses cut formed into a compact mass. He also exhibited a ball taken from the stomach of a sheep, formed of particles of wool.

A Health Item.—If a man begins to cough as the result of a common cold, it is the effort of nature herself attempting this cure, and she will effect it in her own time, more effectually than man can do, if she is let alone and her instincts cherished. What are these instincts? She abhors food and craves warmth. Hence the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken a cold, let him do three things:—1st, eat not an atom; 2d, go to bed and cover up warm in a warm room; 3d, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four, he will be almost entirely well in thirty-six hours. If he does nothing for his cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences, there is nothing that he can swallow that will do him any good, for the cold, with such a start, will run its course in about a fortnight, in spite of all that can be done, and what is swallowed in the meantime, in the way of physic, is a hindrance and not a good.

Fruit Trees in the Vicinity of Barn Yards.—It would be well, says the Saratoga Farmer, if farmers would surround their barn-yards and pig-pens with fruit trees. Such trees bear abundantly, and heavy crops of plums can often be obtained in such places, as the stung fruit is sure to be picked up and devoured as soon as it falls, thus preventing the increase of the curculio. Apples, pears, cherries, and all other fruit, do well for the same reason, and they are also provided with a plentiful amount of liquid manure from the drainage of the barn-yard.

The husband who does not prefer his own fireside to any other spot on earth, has no place to be happy in.

THE
American Agriculturalist,
For the Farm, Garden and Household

A THOROUGH GOING, RELIABLE and PRACTICAL Journal devoted to the different department of SOIL CULTURE—such as growing FIELD CROPS; ORCHARD and GARDEN FRUITS; GARDEN VEGETABLES and FLOWERS; TREES, PLANTS, and FLOWERS for the LAWN or YARD; care of DOMESTIC ANIMALS, &c., &c., and to HOUSEHOLD LABORS. It has also an interesting and instructive department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

A full CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS every month.

THREE to FOUR HUNDRED, or more, illustrative ENGRAVINGS appear in each volume.

Over SIX HUNDRED PLAIN, PRACTICAL instructive articles are given every year.

The Editors and Contributors are all PRACTICAL WORKING MEN,

The teachings of the AGRICULTURALIST *are confined to no State or Territory, but are adapted to the wants of all sections of the Country—it is, as its name indicates, for the whole* AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A **German edition** is published of the same size and price as the English, all of its reading matter, and its numerous illustrative engravings.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year. . .	$1 00
Six copies, one year,	5 00

Ten or more copies one year—80 cents each,

☞ Add to the above rates: Postage to Canada 6 cents, to England France or Germany 24 cents, *per annum.*

Postage anywhere in the United States and Territories must be paid by the Subscriber and is *only six cents a year*, if paid in advance at the office where received.

The paper is considered paid for whenever it is sent, and will be promptly discontinued when the time for which it is ordered expires.

All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor.

ORANGE JUDD,
41 Park Row, New York City.

Thorley's Food for Cattle.

As used in Her Majesty's stables and also on His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor.

For Horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts, nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Pigs its effects in one month will exceed all expectation.

This Food is extensively used by all the leading agriculturists in England, and its virtues are substantially shown by certificates from the most eminent analytical chemists.

Sold in casks containing 448 feeds price 14 dollars; and half casks containing 224 feeds, 7 dollars.

J. W. Thorley, 26 Front St, Toronto, Sole Consignee for Canada.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Windsor,
Agent for Essex.

Windsor, July, 1860

A Novelty in the Art World!
PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.
Secured by letters patent in United States, England, France and Belgium.

THE
American Photographic Porcelain Co'py,
No. 781 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

having secured their novel and ingenious invention by foreign and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

MINIATURE LIKENESSES OF PERSONS ON CHINA,

presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of permanency that may be considered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but on such as are round or of any degree of irregularity —portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

URNS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS, TOILET SETS, MEDALLIONS, &C.;

thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to bring these facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order

TO AFFORD PEOPLE IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNION

an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA,

to make the following proposition to

RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY, WHO ARE UNABLE TO VISIT PERSONALLY THE ATELIER AND GALLERIES IN NEW YORK.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge,

A HIGHLY ORNAMENTED BREAKFAST CUP AND SAUCER, WITH THE PORTRAIT TRANSFERRED THEREON,

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

TEN DOLLARS,

they will secure in like manner,

A HANDSOME FRENCH VASE OR TOILET ARTICLE,

with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return

A PAIR OF RICH SEVRES VASES,

with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and in like manner portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or

VASES OF EVERY QUALITY OF FINISH,

ranging in prices from

TWENTY TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS THE PAIR.

N.B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and state distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to

MANAGER,
American Photographic Porcelain Co.,
781 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

CANADA WEST LAND AGENCY.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, TOWN AND VILLAGE PROPERTY,

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST,

OFFER FOR SALE TO INTENDING SETTLERS, A CHOICE SELECTION OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

The Properties are situated in the Western District composed of the COUNTIES OF ESSEX and KENT, generally regarded as the GARDEN OF CANADA, and are brought under the notice of the Farming community, with the fullest confidence that a better choice cannot be made on the Continent of America.

A reference to the Map of Canada West will show the position of the Counties of Essex and Kent to be unsurpassed for facilities of Water Communication and Railway Accommodation. With Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and the Rivers Detroit and Thames, farmers and dealers have abundant conveniences for selling or shipping their farm produce and stock to the most favorable markets—The Great Western Railway traverses the Northern side of the Counties, having its Terminus at Windsor, opposite the City of Detroit; the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, now about to be constructed, will pass through the Southern side, opening up a fine tract of valuable land; and the Grand Trunk Railway has extended its Western Terminus to Detroit, opposite Windsor; thus placing the District in direct communication with the leading cities of Canada and the United States.

Satisfactory Testimonials from the most reliable sources can be produced to show the advantages to be derived from making a selection in this District. The climate, from its Southerly situation, is mild and genial, and the winters are shorter than in any other part of the Province, offering great inducements for the breeding and rearing of Cattle, and the soil is unsurpassed for richness and fertility, possessing a variety of descriptions capable of producing successfully every kind of grain.

THE PRICES OF THE IMPROVED PROPERTY ARE VERY LOW, and taking the natural advantages into consideration, vastly cheaper than in any other sections of the country, and the terms of payment are exceedingly liberal.

THE WILD OR UNIMPROVED LANDS, of which a large quantity, heavily timbered with the finest descriptions of hardwood, and conveniently located is offered, are exceedingly moderate, and will also be sold on easy terms.

In this District are some favorable situations for MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, and MECHANICS, and a few very desirable establishments are included in the list; there is also a large selection of TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY.

LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—A Beautiful Farm, situated on the banks of the Detroit River, 4½ miles below Windsor, containing 100 acres of excellent Land, all cleared, with small Dwelling-house, good Outbuildings, and a young Orchard of Grafted Trees; the right of Fishing on the water frontage belongs to the Farm.

2.—An Excellent Farm, situated 6 miles from Windsor, containing 200 acres in a square block, of which 80 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, well watered and admirably adapted for grazing or raising Sheep and Cattle; with three large Orchards, a large commodious Dwelling house, and convenient Outbuildings. The building of a Grist Mill, and a portion of the Machinery and appurtenances remain on the property, and with a small outlay could be put in working order.

3.—A Small Farm, situated on the Detroit River, about 8 miles from Windsor, consisting of 60 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, good frame Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and Fishery.

4.—A Valuable Improved Farm, situated on the Detroit River, containing 140 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, good frame Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and Fishery.

5.—A SMALL FARM, conveniently situated about 7 miles from Windsor, consisting of 63 acres, of which 50 are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Cow and Root-houses, and an excellent Orchard 16 years old; 80 acres of wood land adjoining can be got along with it.

6.—A FARM, situated on the River Detroit, about 7 miles from Windsor, contiguous to the Tecumseh Station of the Great Western Railway, consisting of 84 acres of which 60 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and good Orchard.

7.—A SMALL FARM, very suitable for Grazing, well watered, consisting of 53 acres, of which 14 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Milk-house, Stable and two Sheds.

8.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, conveniently situated about 9 miles from Windsor, consisting of 120 acres, of which 64 acres are cleared and in excellent condition, with good Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, & young Orchard.

9.—A FARM, situated 7 miles from Windsor, on a leading road, containing 100 acres, of which 75 acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling house, commodious Barn, Stable, and other Outbuildings, and a young Orchard of Grafted Trees; the right of Fishing on the water frontage belongs to the Farm.

10.—An Excellent Farm, situated 6 miles from Windsor, containing 200 acres in a square block, of which 80 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, well watered and admirably adapted for grazing or raising Sheep and Cattle; with three large Orchards, a large commodious Dwelling house, and convenient Outbuildings. The building of a Grist Mill, and a portion of the Machinery and appurtenances remain on the property, and with a small outlay could be put in working order.

11.—A Small Farm, situated on the Detroit River, about 8 miles from Windsor, consisting of 60 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, adjoining the village of Maidstone Cross.

12.—A SMALL FARM of 24 acres, all cleared, convenient to the Town of Sandwich, with two brick Dwelling-houses and Barn, well adapted for a market gardener.

13.—A SMALL FARM, situated on the main road to Chatham, 13 miles from Windsor, consisting of 100 acres, 60 acres of which are cleared, well watered and divided into fields, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

14.—A SMALL FARM, conveniently situated about 7 miles from Windsor, consisting of 63 acres, of which 50 are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Cow and Root-houses, and an excellent Orchard 16 years old; 80 acres of wood land adjoining can be got along with it.

15.—A FARM, situated on the River Detroit, about 7 miles from Windsor, contiguous to the Tecumseh Station of the Great Western Railway, consisting of 84 acres of which 60 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and good Orchard.

16.—A GOOD FARM, situated and fronting on the River Detroit, about 6 miles from Windsor, containing 150 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, and Orchard; and the right of Fishing on the river frontage.

17.—A FARM, containing 100 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, dry and rolling land contiguous to the River Canard, (new clearance), there is a Pot Ashery on the property, which can be sold with or without the farm.

18.—A FARM, situated 5 miles from the Town of Amherstburg, containing 200 acres of which 40 acres are cleared, and partially cleared rolling land, excellent soil, well watered, with 4 small houses, (new clearance.)

19.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM having a frontage of 1000 feet on the River Detroit, two miles from Amherstburg, containing 100 acres of excellent land, the greater portion of which is cleared, with all its appurtenances of Dwelling, Buildings, Orchards &c. The buildings consist of Onslow Cottage, built of stone; the Cottage Tavern, built of brick; four Villa Residences, Barns and Outbuildings complete; the situation is unequalled for natural beauty, and adaptability for erecting Mills or Manufactories, the wharf extends over nearly one-fourth of the frontage, and affords facilities for loading cargoes of produce to the most distant markets.

20.—A MOST EXCELLENT FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 175 acres are cleared, well ditched and in a good state of cultivation, situated on a leading road about two miles from Amherstburg, with large comfortable Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard

21.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, eligibly situated about 2 miles from Amherstburgh, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

22.—A FARM, situated on a leading road about 4 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 100 acres of excellent soil, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Stable and Barn.

23.—A FARM, adjoining No. 22, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, &c.

24.—A SMALL FARM, situated about 2 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 60 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, (no buildings.)

25.—A SMALL FARM, situated about 3 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 50 acres, of which 20 are cleared, with good Dwelling house and Stable.

26.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from Amherstburg, containing 200 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared (no buildings.)

27.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 135 acres, of which 95 are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with good two-story Dwelling house, new Barn Stable and good Orchard.

28.—A GOOD FARM, situated near the Village of Colchester, consisting of 100 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

29.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, near the Village of Oxford, consisting of 250 acres, of which 150 are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable and good Orchard.

30.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, 5 miles from the Village of Kingsville, containing 200 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

31.—A GOOD FARM, situated within 2 miles of the Village of Oxford, consisting of 200 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

32.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, about 2 miles from Kingsville, consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; with Dwelling house, Barn, Stone Stable, and good Orchard.

33.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and young Orchard.

34.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, and young Orchard.

35.—A GOOD FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, of which 35 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

36.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 30 acres are partially cleared.

37.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

38.—A SPLENDID FARM, situated one and a-half mile from the village of Leamington, on the Talbot road, consisting of 150 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with large Dwelling house, Stable and Barn, Out-houses complete, in excellent condition, and an excellent Orchard. A never-failing stream runs through the land, making it a very desirable farm for grazing purposes.

39.—A SMALL FARM, fronting to the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 50 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared.

40.—A FARM, situated on the Central Road between Windsor and Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house.

41.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 160 acres, under good cultivation, with Dwelling house, Stable, and small Orchard.

42.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the central road from Windsor to Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house and Barn.

43.—A FARM, near the Village of Woodslee, consisting of 100 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house.

44.—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED Farm, in a thriving Scotch Settlement, fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 225 acres, of which 30 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

45.—A FARM, within one mile from the Village of Union, consisting of 100 acres of land, and 25 acres of woods are cleared, and 14 acres under fence.

46.—A FARM, fronting the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house.

47.—A FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and good Orchard.

48.—A FARM, in the Township of Gosfield, consisting of 150 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared.

49.—A FARM, situated 5 miles from the Village of Kingsville, consisting of 50 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

50.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 3 miles from the Village of Union, consisting of 125 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and Orchard.

51.—A FARM, situated 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 90 acres, of which 14 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

52.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house.

53.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 3 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 200 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, excellent rolling land, well watered, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Shed, and Orchard.

54.—A FARM, situated about 5 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared.

55.—A GOOD FARM, situated one mile and a-half from the Town of Windsor, consisting of 80 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with good large Dwelling-house, Barn, Orchard with 80 selected grafted fruit trees, Garden and Nursery.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—A GOOD FARM, adjoining the Town of Chatham, consisting of 220 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, the balance well timbered; will be sold in 50 or 100 acre lots to suit purchasers.

2.—A GOOD FARM, within a short distance of the Town of Chatham, consisting of 125 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

3.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 110 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

4.—A SPLENDID SMALL FARM, situated on the Chatham and Camden plank road, consisting of 9 acres, all cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Out-houses, Orchard, &c.

5.—A LARGE COMPACT FARM, situated near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 800 acres, of which 250 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c., and good Orchard.

6.—An Conveniently Situated FARM, near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

7.—A SMALL FARM, situated on the Talbot road, in the township of Harwich, about 4 miles from the Village of Thamesville, consisting of 40 acres, fronting on the River Thames, all cleared.

8.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated on the River Thames, 4 miles from Chatham, consisting of 140 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with two brick Dwelling-houses, Barn, Stable, Shed, Store-house, and two Orchards of grafted fruit.

9.—A Beautifully Situated small FARM, fronting on the River Thames, about two miles from Chatham, containing 73 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with Dwelling-house, Barn Stable, and a young Orchard.

10.—A GOOD FARM, two miles from Lake Erie, and one and a-half from the Village of Morpeth, containing 67 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

11.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 8 miles from Chatham, containing 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, and in good cultivation, with new Dwelling-house and Barn.

12.—A LARGE FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 200 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, & a young Orchard.

13.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 240 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

14.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn &c.,

WILD
OR
Unimproved Lands

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Township of Sandwich,	. .	1540 acres.
do	Colchester,	3655 "
do	Gosfield,	3462 "
do	Mersea,	3150 "
do	West Tilbury,	2330 "
do	Rochester,	2370 "
do	Maidstone,	2930 "
		18437 acres.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Township of Chatham,	. .	565 acres.
do	Romney,	550 "
do	East Tilbury,	1000 "
do	Raleigh,	1550 "
do	Zone,	1300 "
do	Harwich,	1200 "
do	Dover East,	100 "
		6265 acres.

Letters (prepaid) desiring further information, addressed to the Subscribers, will be punctually attended to.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
LAND AGENTS.

WINDSOR, 2nd JULY, 1860.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FARMER'S BRANCH.

PRESIDENT.
T. H. BUCKLEY, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
William Niles, Richard Biddulph,
Crowell Wilson, Wilbur R. Vining,
John W. Van Wormer, Hamilton Dunlop,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
Secretary.
CHAS. MONSARRAT,
Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY INSURES FOR THREE Years at a time, *taking no more hazardous risks than farm buildings*, and is the only Insurance Company in Canada that adheres to this rule. It is purely and essentially a Farmer's Company. Ordinary Farm property, isolated, is insured for the above period, by giving a Premium Note for two per cent., of which twelve and a-half per cent., (or one eighth,) is collected in advance, and is endorsed on the note, of which it forms a payment. The Agent's Fee is $1,50 for the Survey—the usual charge made by all other Companies. There is nothing further to be paid till losses occur, rendering an assessment on the Note necessary, and then no more will be called for than is required. Owing to the non-hazardous risks to which the Company is confined, the losses may reasonably expect to be small. When the Insurance expires, the Note expires also.

To illustrate the above terms:—If you Insure such property for three years, say for $600, you pay (exclusive of the Agent's Fee) $1,25 in money, and your Note is held for $8,75 more which is the limit of your liability in the transaction. No other Company offers more favorable terms, scarcely any one, terms so favorable. Larger or smaller risks are taken at proportionate rates. Brick and Stone Dwellings are insured a little lower.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
Agent for the County of Essex.
Windsor, 20th July, 1860.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHIEF OFFICE
CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON
CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth
Archibald Campbell Barclay, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD C. BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.
Neil Barclay, Esq. Miles Chas. Seton, Esq
Chas. Bonnett, Esq. Ed S Symes. Esq. M.D
John Moss, Esq. Thomas West. Esq.
H. Oxenford, Esq. F. P. Woodhouse, Esq.
W. Henry Pitace, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.
Office, Merchant's Exchange.
WILLIAM LUNN, Esq. CHAIRMAN.
John Torrance, Esq. B. Holmes, Esq.
Jno Fredk Wigham, Esq. D. G. Mackenzie, Esq
Alfred LaRoque, Esq. Theodore Hart, Esq.
CHARLES F. TILSTONE, Manager
D. D. MACKENZIE, Accountant & Cashier

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same; Ships in harbor or in dock; craft on navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden on the same; and farming stock of all descriptions.

The RATES of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate.

The PREMIUM is in each instance fixed in strict accordance with the specific of the risk under consideration, determined only by a most careful investigation.

The engagements of the *Equitable* are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed capital. The funds are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good, without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

The Local Directors meet weekly.

☞ Agents have been appointed throughout Canada.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CANADA
Western Assurance Company,
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Capital - - - £100, 000
INCORPORATED 1851.

PRESIDENT, ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq
VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE MICHIE, Esq
DIRECTORS.
Rice Lewis, Esq. Thomas Haworth, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq. M. Rossin, Esq.
T. P. Roberts, Esq. Wm. Henderson, Esq.
Walter MacFarlane, Esq.
Sec'y & Treasurer, BERNARD HALDAN, Esq.
Solicitor, ANGUS MORRISON, Esq.
Bankers, BANK UPPER CANADA.
Benjamin Switzer, Esq., Inspector.

Head Office, Church Street, Toronto.
WITH AGENCIES ALL OVER THE PROVINCE

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

☞ Terms of Application, and all necessary information to be had on applying to

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich.
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CLOCKS. CLOCKS. CLOCKS.
JAMES FRAZER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
SANDWICH STREET,
WINDSOR, C. W.

Has received a large assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS direct from the Manufacturers, which he can afford to sell at astonishingly low prices.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Cleaned and Repaired on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.
Windsor, 1st August, 1860.

BRANDY. BRANDY. BRANDY.
AT THE
CANADA STORE,
DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED PER BARK T. F. PARR,
Some of the finest qualities of
PALE and DARK BRANDIES
IN THE CELT,
And will sell it at Prices Defying Competition.
HENRY MEARS, Agent.
Foot of Woodward Avenue,
Oct. 17th, 1860. DETROIT.

THE
"SATURDAY EVENING POT."
ANOTHER AND MORE SPLENDID ENGRAVING.

TWO LARGE & VALUABLE WORKS AS PREMIUMS, and
Splendid Stories! Instructive Sketches! Solid Information!

In laying their Prospectus again before the public, the Proprietors of "THE OLDEST AND BEST OF THE WEEKLIES" need enter upon no long array of promises. They now simply state, that they intend making THE POST for the future as far as it has been for the past, a repository of bits of delightful amusement and equally entertaining instruction. Interesting Stories and choice Sketches by

THE BEST WRITERS,

will always be found in THE POST. Our Stories for the last year have been generally acknowledged to be of the most interesting character; and we design not to allow any falling off in this respect—though any improvement is hardly possible. But THE POST also aims to instruct; it contains weekly

THE MARKETS & BANK NOTE LIST, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CHOICE SCRAPS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN NEWS, LETTER FROM PARIS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION, &c. &c. &c.

But to see exactly what THE POST is, write for A SAMPLE NUMBER, which will be sent gratis to any one desirous of subscribing for a weekly paper. The following list of terms will show that THE POST is not only *the BEST*, but the *CHEAPEST of the WEEKLIES!* and that we offer

SPLENDID PREMIUMS TO SUBSCRIBERS!

OUR BOOK PREMIUM—A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE—Our Engraving Premium this year is the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving of a

"MERRY MAKING IN THE OLDEN TIME."

This Engraving was first issued by the LONDON ART UNION. It is 30 inches long by 24 inches wide—contains from 30 to 40 figures, and, in one of the hands, occupies Engravings 900 inches. Over Fifty Pictorial Quarto Dictionary, containing 500 Wood-Cuts, but little need be said—its value being apparent to all. *No family should be without it.*

TERMS OF THE POST.

Single copy, . . .	$2,00 a year
2 copies, . . .	3,00 "
1 copy of the Post and Arthur's Magazine, . . .	3,00 "
4 copies, . . .	5,00 "
8 " . . .	10,00 "
13 " . . .	15,00 "
20 " . . .	20,00 "

To the getter up of a club of 8, or either of the larger clubs, we send a copy *gratis.*

The Post and our Premium Engravings.

For one copy of THE POST yearly, and one copy of the Magnificent Engraving, "A Merry Making in Olden Times," *gratis*, $5.00

For a club of *thirty* copies of THE POST, and *Thirty* Dollars, we will send a PREMIUM the Magnificent Engraving, "A Merry Making in the Olden Time, *gratis.* For a club of *forty* and *forty* Dollars, we will send the Engraving, and a copy extra of THE POST also.

☞ Any member of a club can have the Engraving sent to him on the payment of Three Dollars extra. The Engraving will be wrapped carefully on a roller, and the postage prepaid. Every pains will be taken to insure its safe transmission.

The Post and our Book Premiums.

We will send one copy of THE POST, for one year, and give a copy of either the Dictionary or the Gazetteer, for six Dollars.

Or, on the receipt of five new subscribers, and Ten Dollar, we will give either of the above works as a Premium.

Or, on the receipt of ten subscribers and Fifteen Dollars—$1,50 apiece—we will give either of the works as a premium.

The price of these works in the States varies from $6 to $8,50 a piece.

Or we will give a copy of the Engraving as a premium in the place of either of the Books.

Persons residing in BRITISH NORTH AMERICA must remit TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in addition to the Subscription price of the paper, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Address DEACON & PETER-SON, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

"PROGRESS."

TERMS,—$1,50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. V. SANDWICH, C. W., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1861. NO. 39

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY JAMES C. VESTEY & Co.

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

TERMS:

$1.50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines and under, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 36
For each additional line first insertion, 0 7
Subsequent insertions—over 12 lines per line, - - - - - - - 0 2

A liberal Discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written instructions, will be continued till forbid, and the usual rates charged.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,

WITH THE GREATEST PROMPTITUDE, AND IN THE CHEAPEST & MOST MODERN STYLES.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF

Law and Division Court Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Mr. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Solicitor in Surrogate Court, &c., &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

Mr. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

P. MARENTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns, Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his Shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
MARK SALMONI.

ALEX. WILKINSON,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ETC. ETC. ETC.
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

THE HENNELL HOUSE,
SANDWICH, C. W.,
SAMUEL NUTSON, Proprietor

S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c.
COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY.
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
Adjoining the Court House,
SANDWICH, C. W.,
CYRUS DOBSON, Proprietor

DUNCAN MACKAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, REAL ESTATE & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
185, Desnoyer's Block, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT.
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Contracts made and acknowledged.

DAVID SHIEL,
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE OVER Ma NEVEUX'S STORE
Front Street, Windsor C. W.

HIRON'S HOTEL,
Adjoining the Great Western Railway Station,
WINDSOR, C. W.
W. B. HIRONS, Proprietor.

CANADIAN PRODUCE AGENCY,
2 & 3, South Street, New York,
Cash Capital, - - - $100,000.

Consignments of Ashes, Flour, Grain, Provisions, and all descriptions of Canadian produce carefully attended to.

Orders for the purchase of Groceries, &c. promptly executed.

Commissions moderate, according to the risk taken.

R. A. GOODENOUGH.

New York, 14th July, 1860.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GEORGE BROTT,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Begs to inform the Public that he has removed from the store opposite the old Gaol, to that formerly occupied by L. P. St. Amour, where he will always be found ready to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with their patronage.

He invites the attention of the inhabitants of this Town and vicinity to his well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes of all qualities and description for

Ladies; Misses, Gents, and Children's Wear,

which he is now offering at the lowest prices

FOR CASH.

Workmanship & Material WARRANTED.

Sandwich, March 1st, 1861.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. CLELAND, Dentist,

65, *Woodward Avenue, corner of Larned Street,*
Above Merchant's Bank,
DETROIT, - - - MICHIGAN.

WM. GRANT,

CLERK OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION COURT, WINDSOR,

Government Agent for the Issue of Marriage Licences,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.

Commissioner in B. R., and General Agent for the Collection of Debts.

ALEXANDER CAMERON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.

N.B.—Mr. C. will undertake the management of any business connected with the Government Departments.

Office over Hedley's Store, formerly occupied by G. W. Leggatt, Esq.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

WINDSOR, C. W.,

Owners of IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, Town and VILLAGE PROPERTY, wishing to meet purchasers, are respectfully solicited to send particulars and prices to the Subscribers.

No charge made except a commission of two and a-half per cent when a sale is effected.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Land Agents

JANSEN, HALL & MERKLE,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, I YE STUFFS,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

No. 42, MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

☞ Chemical Preparations, Patent Medicines, &c., manufactured to order on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c.,

WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.

His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms

CORNWELL, BARNES & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Roofing

PAPERS,

Of every Description.

WAREHOUSE, 118 JEFFERSON AVE.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Cash paid for Rags and all kinds of Paper Stock.

Special Agents for the Ypsilanti Print Paper Mills of Cornwell & Vanclève.

WM. E. ARCHER,

FORWARDER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AMHERSTBURG, C. W.,

LIBERAL ALLOWANCES MADE ON POTASH, GRAIN, &c.

WOOD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MY MOTTO IS "CASH."

THE RED TAVERN,

PETITE COTE, NEAR SANDWICH.

E. H. CRESSY

Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has leased the above well known Tavern, and will always be found ready to attend upon those who may favor him with a call.

His Ales, Wines, Liquors, &c., are of the test quality; and his Cigars of the choicest brands.

Fishing-Tackle and Boats supplied for Fishing or Shooting Parties.

Good Accommodation for Pleasure Parties

Select Poetry.

A LOST LOVE.

So fair, and yet so desolate;
So wan, and yet so young;
Oh! there is grief too deep for tears,
Too sealed for tell-tale tongue!
With a faded flower in her hand,
Poor little hand so white!
And dim blue eye, from her casement high
She looks upon the night.

Only a little rosebud—
Only a simple flower—
But it blooms no more as it seemed to bloom
Through many a lone, lone hour,
As they float from her fever'd touch away,
The petals withered and brown,
All the hopes she deem'd too bright to be
Sink trembling and fluttering down.

It needs no hush of the present
To call back the sweet calm Past;
The lightest summer murmuring
May be heard through the wintry blast;
And the wind is rough with sob and with cough,
To-night upon gable and tree,
Till the bear elme wail like spectres pale,
And the pines like a passionate sea.

But she thinks of a dreamy twilight
On the garden walk below,
Of the lilacs whispering in their sleep,
And the white rose in full blow.
The early moon had sunk away
Like some pale queen, to don
In the misty shroud of an opal cloud,
To the June air's tremulous sigh.

All, all too freshly real:
The soft subdued eclipse,
Hand in hand, and heart in heart,
And the thrill of the wedded lips;
Those tender memories, how they flash
Pale cheek and brow again,
Though heart be changed, and lip estranged
That swore such loving then!

Tis out the old story
Sung so often in vain;
For man all the freedom of passion,
For woman the calm and the pain.
To fill the soul whose grief is read
In the poor, pale suffering face,
It will still cling on to a love that is gone
With the warmth of the first embrace.

Oh, 'tis well for the careless spirit
'Tis weave the web of rhyme,
And prison the idle memories
That float on the beach of time;
But better for my aching heart,
If ever it might be so,
To forget, to forget the flight that has set,
And the dream of long ago.

—[Once a week.

A Private Room.

One particularly dark, damp, dull, drizzly, and disagreeable day in the latter part of November, a tall, gaunt, queer looking customer, dressed in a blue coat with brass buttons, with yellow striped pantaloons, and calf-skin terminations, sat solitary and alone in a little room, situated in a certain little restaurant in that city.

Before him was a little round table on whose marble top was not a little pitcher of smoking punch, screeching hot, and a wine glass. The solitary individual was York — nothing else—and that was his second pitcher full—sig his second empty. One minute after and you couldn't—fact, you see —have squeezed a drop out of either pitcher or glass by a hydraulic press.

York rang the bell. The negro waiter popped his head in at the door.

'Ring, sa!'

'Of course I did. Is it clearing off?'

'No, sa; damp, sa; fog so thick you could ladle it out with a spoon, sa. Have anything sa?'

'More punch, and strong.'

'Yes, sa—immediately.'

The waiter withdrew, and in a few seconds returned with the third pitcher of punch, and York was beginning to feel glorious when, on raising his eyes, he saw his own figure in a pier glass opposite. He rubbed his eyes again.

'By thunder! said he, there's some fellow sitting right before me, I'll swear, there's impudence for you. This is a private room, sir, for my sole accommodation.'

He waited a minute, expecting an answer, but his reflection only stared at him, and held its peace.

'I was saying, sir, that this is my private room—mine, sir!' cried York, fetching his voice an octave higher than it was before.

No answer, and he rang furiously. The waiter made his appearance again.

'Ring, sa?'

'Yes, I did ring. Didn't I ask for a private room?'

'Yes, sa; this is a private room.'

'Ah! sa! Why, there's a fellow sitting right opposite me now, on the other side of the table. Not his impudence.'

'Table, sa—fellow, sa?'

'Yes, there is. Well, just never mind. Bring in some more punch and a couple of glasses.'

In a very short time the fourth pitcher, with two glasses, made their appearance.

York filled one of the glasses, and then shoved it over to the other side of the table.

'Will you drink?' said he, addressing the figure in the glass.

'Oh, you won't, eh? Well, I—I will.'

And so he did.

'Better drink, old fellow,' continued York; 'your liquor is getting cold, and you look as if you was fond of the thing.'

No answer. Long returned, York rang the bell again.

In popped the waiter.

'Ring, sa?'

'To be sure I did. Didn't you hear the b-b-bell?'

'I did, sa.'

'Didn't I order a p-p-private room! Eh?'

'Yes, sa; this is a private room, sa.'

'A pretty private room this, with a fellow sitting right opposite, that won't take a glass of punch with you when it's offered—and a red-nose man at that. Oh, well, never mind; bring more tumblers and more punch. I'll try him again.'

Pitcher number five was accordingly brought in, with due state.

'Better try some, old boy,' said he, cunningly, to his double.

The reflex merely looked good-natured, but said nothing.

'Well,' continued York, with a sigh, 'if this isn't most infamous! Never mind, I'll drink the punch.'

And so he did every drop of it. About five minutes sufficed to end the pitcher. York rang the bell superdiuously.

Waiter came.

'Ring, sa!'

'Certainly. Why should'nt I? Where's the man who keeps the place?'

'Boss, sa? I'll send him, sa.'

Shortly after, the host, a quiet little man, with a mottled, calico pattern face, and a shining bald head, made his appearance.

'What's to pay?' demanded York, rising and assuming an air of dignity.

'Five punches—five dives, sir.'

'There's the money, sir,' said York, forking over the coin, 'and now I want to know why, when I ex-cail for a private room, you put me in here with somebody else?'

'There's nobody here but you and I.'

'Nobody! do you think I can't see? D'ye think I'm drunk? There, look there! Two of 'em, by jingo!'

'Well, sir, I must confess, I can't see but us two.'

'You can't, eh? And York dragged the landlord to the table. 'Look there, then; there's the rascals still, now. One of 'em is enough like you to be your brother—and the other is the most God-forsaken, mean-looking white man that I ever saw!'

ANDERSON'S PILLS.

BY WALTER WATSON.

Anderson's pills are a medicine that has been long in repute. About half a century back they were considered by many in this part of the country to be a cure for almost every disease.

I am well acquainted with some who were personally acquainted with the Doctor. He married a Kirkmahoeite lady, and if my information be correct, he practiced in his profession in this very town. But whether the incident that's the subject of the little story I am going to tell you happened in this town, or after he removed to Glasgow, I am not quite certain.

There was an honest old woman that found herself in what she considered a rather trying case, and hearing of Dr. Anderson's fame, she thought he was the fittest person to apply to, which she did in the following manner:

Rays at the door.

'Come in.'

'Is't here whaur Dr. Anderson lives?'

'Yes.'

'Is he in?'

'Yes.'

'Are you him, sir?'

'Yes.'

'I think shame, sir.'

'Oh, there's nobody needs to think shame before me. Come forward and tell me what you want.'

'I hae a dochter at hame, sir, an' she fell wou'ful deep in love wi' a lad, sir, an' we were a-thinkin' he was a deep in luve wi' her, sir; but noo he's ta'en some ither thocht, sir, an' he'll gang by me, sir, an' he'll come by her, sir, an' he'll never speak to her, an' she's just like to break her verra heart about it, sir, an' I've just come to see if ye could gie her ony thing that would do her gude, sir.'

'Yes; how long may it be since the lad called on her?'

'I think it will be about three weeks, sir.'

'Well, if she'll follow my prescription I think I can do something for her. (Makes up a pill.) You may take that home with you and give it to her.'

'An' hoo is she to tak wi't sir?'

'She must roll it up in a linen rag, and carry it in her bosom or her pocket; and she is not to appear down hearted, but to laugh and speak and bother away as usual, and when she gets to hear him to give it a rub on his coat sleeve, or get it put in his pocket, so much the better, and I think there's no fear but the lad will come back as usual.'

'Fare ye well, an' I thank ye, sir.'

Calls again by and by—rays at the door.

'Come in.'

'Is't here whaur Dr. Anderson lives?'

'Yes.'

'O, ye're him. I see, sir, I'm the woman that thocht shame, sir. Preserve us, ye're an unco man—they'll be marrit noo, sir, an' livin' up on the hill aboon us, sir, an' doin' unco weel, sir, an' here's twa dizzon o' eggs, a pair o' chickens, an' an apron o' butter to ye sir, an' we'll aye be gi'en ye, sir, an' ye'll never be pay't, sir, an' I'm just liken to think shame again, sir.'

'Oh, as I told you before, no person need think shame before me.

'Aweel, sir, I'm left a lane, sir, an' there's a dacient honest man, a neebor, an' a wanter like mysel', sir, an' I was just won'drin' gifye could gie me a pill to catch him to myse'f, sir.

'Ay—what age may the man be you mention?'

'Muckle about my ane age, sir.'

'Well, Mistress, I must tell you, he's above the age of a love pill taking any effect: I can be of no service to you.'

'Micht you no tell a body what they're made o', sir?'

'Oh, you know, if I was to divulge the secret, it might hurt myself; I would have you go home and content yourself.'

'A weel, I'll content nane o' myse'f, and I'll mayhe win aboot him yet, for a' the skill ye hae, sir.—*Kirkaldiest. and Camptie Advertiser.*

Miscellany.

A telegraph cable between the coast of Sussex and Holland was recently destroyed by driving a nail into the strand. This was done by a man on board the vessel laying it down, employed by parties interested in a rival patent.

Numbers of English shipwrights discharged at Chatham and applying for work at the French yards in Brest and Cherbourg, were informed that there was no place for them, as the work there is in iron and not in wood.

A GOOD ADVICE.—If you want to have a man for your friend, never incur the ill-will of his wife. Public opinion depends in a great measure on the average prejudices of womankind.

Man, anatomists say, changes entirely every seven years. 'Therefore,' says the inimitable Jones, 'my tailor should not remind me of the bill I contracted in 1853. I ain't the man.'

It is said of Ethan Allen that he once attended a church, where a minister made an estimate, the result of which was that out of the whole human race, not more than one in a thousand would be saved. On the announcement of this result, Allen took his hat and walked out, saying, as he went—

'Gentlemen, if any of you want my chance, you are welcome to it. It is not worth staying for.'

Old folk say that 'a snow year is a braw year.' And why? Our fields will receive in the spring from the melted snow a deposit of ammonia equal to a top dressing of guano. The extraordinary quantity that has fallen this year will give us an unusual supply of an element so favorable to vegetation, the more so as the ground is but slightly frozen, and when a thaw will set in the snow water will permeate the land very easily.

An English lady, who had resided at Hamburg for some time, and had been a constant visitor to the gambling saloons, whose by degrees she had lost almost all her property, left the town and went to the village of Kinder, about three miles distant. She ascended the tower of the new church there, and, having first tied her legs together threw herself from the tower, to the earth, a distance of about 100 feet. When picked up she was still living, but was conveyed to the hospital at Hamburg in an exceedingly deplorable condition.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF DIPTHERIA.—Noah Burnham, Jr., nineteen or twenty years old, and Elizabeth Clifford, about sixteen, residing in Cape Ann, N. H., had a mysterious throat malady a few months since, which has resulted in a paralysis of their lower limbs—both being unable to walk, and not being able to stand up on the floor.

BADLY TAKEN IN.—A dry goods clerk, in Cincinnati, recently became charmed with a customer, who came into his store, and was soon married; but next day his bliss was cut short by the entrance of a yellow colored woman, who called the bride daughter.—The daughter acknowledged the parentage, that she was the child of a prominent white citizen of Louisville, Kentucky; she had been seduced from home by a scoundrel, who left her at Columbus; with, however, a good wardrobe and some money, she had come on to Cincinnati, and hence her marriage with the young dry goods clerk, who has not since been heard of.

A girl advertises in a German newspaper in New York for a situation as bar-maid or waiting-maid, and mentions in her letter her qualifications for such a position, she says she can cut 225 pieces of bread and butter, of satisfactory appearance, out of one pound of bread and two ounces of butter.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of Montreal has been shown some fine specimens of purple and grey copper ore from the Black River Mines in the County of Lotbinière. These mines are owned by a Quebec Company, are situated six miles from the Grand Trunk Railway, Richmond and Quebec branch, and about nine miles from the St Lawrence. The ore is rich and abundant. A parcel of it will shortly be sent for smelting at the works at Longueil which are now in operation.

In the summer of 1859 the Volunteer Riflemen of England numbered but 1,500 men. Now a force of 140,000 men, perfectly equipped, are fit to take the field.—This army has its own cavalry, its own artillery, and its own engineers, as well as its battalions of infantry.

A reckless fellow, smoking a cigar while making cartridges, at Jackson, Missouri, on the 19th ult., dropped some of the ashes into an open keg of gunpowder, which exploded, blew up the place, and nearly killed four men.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, March 19 1861.

After routine business the House took up the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Its adoption was moved by Hon. Col. TACHE and seconded by Hon. Mr. SHAW, and carried without amendment.

A petition against M. Huot's return was read at the table, and Hon. M. LETELLIER moved its adoption.

The matter was, however, postponed until to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, March 19.

After routine business M. MONDENAIS was introduced and took his seat.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, which was the consideration of the second paragraph of the Address, relating to the Prince's visit. The debate was resumed by

Mr. FERGUSON who moved in amendment,—That while our Gracious Sovereign has acknowledged the loyalty which greeted His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to our shores and throughout the loyal subjects in this great appendage of her Empire, this House feels bound to express to your Excellency its deep regret that owing to the unwise counsel tendered to His Royal Highness, the feelings of large classes of Her Majesty's subjects were insulted, their rights ignored, and undue political and religious excitement engendered, detrimental alike to the peace of the country and that full and unreserved equality of the rights and privileges which all classes of the people should constitutionally enjoy.' He said the visit of the Prince of Wales had done good to Canada in making it known to the world. We would look back to the honor done us with pleasure in after ages. The visit would, among other things, root out the remnant of annexation proclivities if they existed. The Prince had left a favorable impression on those who had the honor of associating with him. Not only males but females, and he (Mr. Ferguson) was sure that children, yet unborn, would be told by their mothers of the happy times they had with the Prince when passing through Canada. But there was no rose without a thorn. Difficulties arose. Some one was to blame. A feeling of irritation provoked difficulty. Several classes of the community had been grossly insulted.—First there was the Presbyterians, whose address would not be received from Dr. Matheson at Montreal; next the Methodists, whose address from Dr. Stinson was scarcely replied to; and then the Masons were insulted. They had been invited to attend the laying of the foundation stone of the Parliament House, in regalia; they had come many hundred miles for that purpose, and yet would not be allowed, at the last moment, to lay the stone with Masonic ceremonies. In Prince Edward Island Masonic addresses were presented and replied to.—The last grievance was the insult offered to the Orangemen. The Orangemen were a respectable portion of the community.—Gentlemen might sneer; they numbered 150,000 (cries, oh!); the did not count Orange women although they made sneers at Orangemen. (Laughter.) The Orangemen, like the Masons, were invited to take part in the reception; But they were grossly insulted by base enemies. The result was that the Prince was not allowed to go quietly to Church at Toronto. Insult after insult offered to the Orangemen sufficient to rouse the feelings of the entire Protestant community. He hoped the day would never come when Canada could be trampled on by any Duke. He thought Orangemen were to blame besides the Duke. He would like to know if Ministers advised the Duke. If they did they could not possess the respect of people of the Province. The Duke's stubbornness broke the peace of the country.

Mr. AIKINS seconded the resolution.

M. SICOTTE contended that the Ministers only to be held responsible for the letters to the different Mayors written from Ottawa by the Governor, under responsible government, if responsible government was carried out.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER said responsible government was not in danger; they did not lose sight of the fact that the Prince represented the Queen. Imperial responsible advisers were present and the Provincial Ministers therefore could not give advices, when the Queen or any member of the Royal Family visited a locality; it was for them to say how he would be received. The case was the same as regarded the Prince; Provincial Ministers could not advise as long as Imperial Ministers were present. Provincial Ministers could only see that the wishes of the Prince were complied with and that the form of invitation was carried out. After this explanation the member for St. Hyacinthe need not think that responsible government was in danger.

Mr. MCGEE drew attention to the fact that the prediction of his, that time twelve months, had been fulfilled—a high official had thrust himself between the Prince and the people. The lion gentleman found fault at some length with the conduct of the Governor General and charged the Ministry with abrogating their duty towards the Governor and the people. He characterized the conduct of the Orangemen as disgraceful in not allowing the Prince to land, but charged the Ministry with knowing before hand of the circumstances which led to it. He could not vote for the address, however, because it said that the Prince had been improperly advised. He could not undertake to say so. He lauded the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle, but condemned the Ministry, and would vote for the amendment, if changed to condemn them.

Mr. MOWAT said that whatever view was taken of the matter, ministers were to blame. He considered their conduct unconstitutional.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said that the Ministry was afraid to tender advice to the governor, for fear it would be rejected and they would have to resign. He complained of the conduct of the Governor in monopolizing the Prince and ignoring members of the House. Even carters at Montreal had precedence of members. If a letter from Ottawa from the Governor was written with their consent ministers ought to say so. Ministers marred the Prince's visit.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said that this was not the time for such a motion. It should have been brought up at another time when the business of the country would not be delayed. Ministers were charged with shirking their duty in not tendering advice. If such responsibility ever existed it always existed. Why then did the hon. member (J. S. Macdonald) make a motion last session to take that responsibility from ministers and share it with the House? So far as the visit of the Prince went it was the same as if the Queen had come here. The same steps were taken by the Imperial Government in sending responsible Ministers of the Crown with His Royal Highness. No matter where the Queen goes she is accompanied by a responsible minister. Therefore, the Prince, when here was accompanied by a responsible adviser, the Duke of Newcastle. It was said that the Prince ought to have been guided by the advice of the Governor, but he (Atty. Gen. Macdonald) did not see how it could be done. The Ministry was blameless, because it was bound to tender advice only to the Governor General or the administrator of the Government. Hon. J. H. Cameron seemed to know that Ministers were not responsible. The letter had applied to the Duke direct through the Governor General in order that he might learn if an address would be acceptable; and he learned that it would not. All parties seemed to know that Ministers were not responsible. The Duke on all occasions assumed the responsibility of directing the Prince's movements. As to the charge of the Governor monopolizing the Prince, he had only to say, that in a true spirit of hospitality the Prince was allowed to go where he pleased—except that from many peculiar cause in a particular city. As to the charge of the Mayor of Quebec the presenting an address before the members of the Legislature, it was trivial. The head of the Government met the Prince at the entrance of the Province; he received by the Mayor of Quebec as he had been received by the Mayors of all the cities at which he landed. When settled in Quebec solemn Court was held and members duly presented to the Prince, who represented the Queen —certainly a much better course than building down to the wharf to receive him. As to insulting the masons, the Duke was a most distinguished Mason in England and would not do so. What the Orange difficulty arose he (Mr. Macdonald) was one of a deputation from Kingston to endeavor to induce the Duke of Newcastle to change his determination and was sorry that they had not succeeded in their object. He regretted that the amendment was not brought in as a substantive motion. The Orangemen, he believed, had a right to appear in insignia, and had told why the Duke so at the interview which had taken place, and also that the Prince would not be allowed to land if the Duke persisted in his determination, unless the Mayor had committed an assault on every man wearing the Orange regalia. He never saw the letters to the Mayor of the cities until he read them in the newspapers.

Six o'clock having arrived the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CARTIER resumed the debate in a long speech in which he said he warmly defended the course of the Government.

Mr. FOLEY followed, and said he approved of the course of the Duke of Newcastle towards the Orangemen, denying, as representing a Protestant constituency in Upper Canada, that His Grace had given offence to Protestants. He thought, however, that the Ministry were responsible for certain insults to Presbyterian, Methodist, and other bodies. Orangemen, he maintained, formed by no means the majority of the people of Upper Canada, and having been told that their presence would give offence and perhaps lead to bloodshed, the Duke did right in discountenancing them. He (Mr. Foley) held the Attorney General West to blame for endeavoring to induce His Grace to countenance the Orangemen of Kingston. It was very likely in his opinion, that Mr. Cartier had asked the Duke to take the opposite course, as the Ministry held different views.

Mr. CONNOR blamed the Ministry in a long speech.

Mr. GOWAN, as an independent member of the House, thought the ministers responsible, and never hesitated to censure them.

Mr. MACDOUGALL acquitted the Duke of Newcastle of any intention to over-ride the Constitution of Canada. He would vote for the resolution, with the following amendment: striking out the words after "unwise Counsels," and inserting, 'which obtained or led to the abdication of their functions by the responsible advisers of the Crown, and that the feelings of a large class of Her Ma-

esty's subjects had been insulted and much ill-will engendered.'

Mr. Simpson hoped that past religious and party difficulties would be forgotten.

Mr. J. S. McDonald could not support the amendment of Mr. McDougall, as it was evident that the Duke had not acted on the advice of the Canadian Ministry. Such advice had not been asked, and if tendered would not have been taken. The Duke had acted entirely on his own responsibility, and he approved of his policy. He would vote against the original amendment also.

Mr. Ferguson accused the members of the Opposition of playing a double game. If his motion was lost the responsibility would be upon their heads. He would oppose Mr. Macdougall's amendment, and hoped it would be withdrawn since it was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence. His (Mr. Ferguson's) amendment embraced the principal point of accusation against the Ministry.

The House then divided on Mr. Macdougall's amendment with the following result:

Yeas—38.
Nays—71.

The House then divided on Mr. Ferguson's amendment, which was also lost on the following division:

Yeas—14.
Nays—55.

The House adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

Quebec, March 20, 1860.

The petition of the English share and bondholders of the Grand Trunk Railway was presented.

Mr. Ferris drew attention to the ventilation of the House, which was abominable.

The fourth paragraph of the answer to the address was carried.

Dr. Connor said, with reference to assimilating the laws of both Provinces, that it had been understood that the consolidated statutes were to be delivered to the public at $3 50 each, yet this had not been done.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said it was under the consideration of the Government to issue the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada free to country Magistrates, instead of charging them $3 50. The matter would be brought up by the Government.

Mr. Mowat congratulated the Government on having stolen two planks from the Opposition platform; viz., the bankrupt law and the assimilation of the laws between Upper and Lower Canada.

After a lengthened debate in French the paragraph was carried.

On the fifth paragraph relating to a Bankrupt law and a change in the criminal law, and the establishment of the local penitentiaries.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald said he did not see how the laws of Upper and Lower Canada could be assimilated, and asked the Government to settle the effect of the measures.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald replied, but was inaudible in reporters' gallery.

Mr. McGee drew the attention of the Government to confining lunatics in Common jails.

The fifth paragraph was carried.

The sixth paragraph, relative to the registration of Judgments in Upper Canada, was taken up.

Mr. Mowat contended that what was mentioned in the Speech was not what caused delay and vexation; it was highly objectionable to simply abolish judgment as a lien on land.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald thought that when Mr. Mowat saw the measure he would support it.

The sixth paragraph was carried.

On the seventh paragraph, relating to Crown Lands and immigration.

Mr. McGee called on the Government for information as to the policy regarding immigration; he hoped that German and Norwegian immigration would be encouraged. Each German emigrant who arrived in the United States brought on an average $62 with him. There was no fear of importing pauperism by encouraging immigration. Then, the barbarous war in New Zealand and the distressed state of the United States were favorable to emigration to Canada. He would like to know, however, what plan had been adopted by the Government; also if it was true, as a Ministerial supporter had stated privately that all countries to which emigration agents from the Province had been sent were Protestant countries. It was said that the agent of the North of Ireland was an Orangeman. He would also like to know if the Government would take measures for a committee to be struck on both sides of the House on this subject.

Hon. Mr. Allyn had no objection to the last proposition. The instructions given to agents would be printed and sent down the House. He did not know that Mr. Donnelson, the agent to Ireland, was an Orangeman; he would be sorry if he was.

The seventh paragraph was carried.

The eighth paragraph, relative to the writ of the English Court of Queen's Bench, was put.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald lamented that the Attorney General West had not been able to decide the Extradition case himself without committing the case to the Judges. Fortunately the Court of Common Pleas released the prisoner; otherwise a conflict would have arisen between the English and Canadian Courts.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said his friend had not acted fairly. He should have made a substantive motion and moved for the papers on the subject; he would then have seen that the Government were not to blame. The Government did not sue out the writ of *habeas corpus*; it was done by the prisoner's counsel. The Government could not prevent it; consequently the Government were prevented giving a final decision in the case.

Atty. Gen. Cartier said the Government had acted properly; they could have taken no other course.

Mr. Mowat concluded that the sympathies of the Government were against Anderson, from the manner in which the subject was alluded to in the speech.

The eighth paragraph was carried.

The ninth paragraph in reference to the Prince of Wales was carried.

The last paragraph was then put.

Mr. Ferguson was sorry to be obliged to move an amendment to the last paragraph. He blamed the Ministry for not mentioning the census in the speech. Representation by Population was a most important subject engaging the attention of all the people of Western Canada, and of many in Eastern Canada, and it was generally thought that some allusion to it should be made in the speech. He trusted, however, that that bugbear, disunion, would never be carried. He contended that great injustice was done to Upper Canada. He did not see why Lower Canadians believed that Upper Canadians would do injustice to it on, even if they had the upper hand.—He moved, in amendment:—

"That this House cannot close the address without recording its regret that there was no allusion to the census of the people recently taken, and which the House cannot but regard as preliminary to legislation upon the question of Representation by Population."

Atty. Genl. Cartier contended that the amendment was out of place. When brought before the House in due form it would receive due consideration.

Mr. Craik seconded the amendment.

Mr. White spoke in favor of representation by population.

Mr. McMicken remarked that the Opposition had dropped the question of representation by population long ago. Mr. Brown, through the *Globe* had done so.—The Opposition knew that if the motion was carried the country would be as far off as ever from getting representation by population. The amendment was out of place and he, therefore, would vote against it now, he was however in favor of the principle.

Mr. Notman announced his intention of bringing forward Representation by Population as a substantial motion.

Mr. Wilson demanded representation by population as an act of justice to Upper Canada.

M. Thibeaudeau had the courage to say he could not grant representation by population. Lower Canada would not grant it. Blood would be shed if it were carried.

Mr. Aikens contended that the people of Upper Canada demanded representation by population, and attacked Mr. J. S. Macdonald's speech.

Mr. Foley said Mr. Sanfield Macdonald's speech was wholly uncalled for. He had not finished his speech when the House adjourned at 12:30.

Quebec, March 22.

The debate on the address was resumed.

Mr. Foley continued his remarks. He maintained that such members as those from Victoria and Welland should vote for the principle of representation by Population, even at its risk of turning out the Ministry.

Mr. McMicken asked would the Brown-Dorion Government, if in power, settle this question.

Mr. Foley—Yes; the Brown-Dorion Government agreed to settle this question, among others.

Cries of "How," "What about checks."

The hon. gentleman declared that as sure as there was a heaven above there would be a conflict between the people if this question was not settled at once. Why should not the men in power settle the question now? But come what might he would stand by Upper Canada.

Mr. Simpson thought this the wrong time to bring up the question. He lamented that fiery spirits on both sides had prematurely embroiled the questions. He took it as a settled fact among all people of sense in both sections of the Province that the union ought to be maintained. The position of Upper and Lower Canada at the time of the union was lost sight of. At that time the population of Lower Canada exceeded by nearly 200,000 the population of Upper Canada, and she did not wish to treat Upper Canada as Upper Canada wanted to treat Lower Canada now. He could say that the ratio of increase in population in Lower Canada since 1852 was greater than in any ten previous years; and he was convinced that the liberal people of Upper Canada would not in any way do injustice to Lower Canada.

After a long and exciting debate Mr. Ferguson's amendment was negatived by a vote of 72 against 38.

Quebec, March 22.

The question being again put on the last paragraph of the Address.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald moved in amendment that this House, nevertheless, feels bound to declare to His Excellency that it is highly desirable that the persons selected by him to direct the legislation of public affairs, and to discharge the administrative functions in this Province, should possess the confidence of that section to which such members belong, and from which they have been chosen. That the responsible advisers of the Crown upon Upper Canada have failed, during the existence of this Parliament, to secure the confidence of the majority of the representatives from that section. That the continuance in office of His Excellency's advisers from Upper Canada, notwithstanding the oft-repeated declarations of want of confidence by the majority from that section, has created an intense feeling of dissatisfaction, and great uneasiness in the minds of the people of Upper Canada.

M. Dorion moved in amendment to the amendment, that this House nevertheless feels bound to decline to His Excellency that it is highly desirable that the persons on whom devolve the duty of directing the legislation of the country and of discharging the administrative functions of the Government, should possess the confidence of both sections of the Province. That the responsible advisers of the Crown have failed during the whole of this Parliament to secure the confidence of a majority of the Representatives of Upper Canada. That the retention of office by His Excellency's present advisers under these circumstances, has created much uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the public mind, and cannot be prolonged without danger to the best interests of the whole province.

M. Sicotte asked the Government if it was intended to adjourn for the Easter holidays, as owing to several holidays occurring next week there were only two working days. He therefore thought it advisable to adjourn, if the Address was carried to-night, until Tuesday week.

Hon. M. Cartier said that the Government would have no objection to do so if the answer to the Address was carried to-night. Members could meet to-morrow to present it to His Excellency.

After considerable discussion the House divided on M. Dorion's amendment to J. S. Macdonald's amendment: Yeas 46; Nays, 65.

The House then divided on Mr. J. S. Macdonald's amendment: Yeas 49; Nays, 62.

The Address was then carried.—*Leader.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous Communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of its authenticity.

☞ Correspondents will oblige by writing on one side of the paper only.

☞ Communications, Advertisements, &c., intended for insertion, must be sent in before Noon on *Tuesday* of each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, MARCH 27, 1861.

We are well pleased to find that one of the leading members of the Opposition, party in Parliament, has been asking information from the Government regarding the policy they intend to pursue with reference to the encouragement and promotion of immigration to this Province. That the subject was not even hinted at by the Governor General in his Speech at the opening of the present session of the Legislature, might assuredly be regarded as very extraordinary and unaccountable, were it not that the Speech is generally notorious for its many short-comings and glaring imperfections, and one that, in the language of Lord Byron, may not be inaptly character ized as

"A fair sample on the whole
Of rhetoric, which the learned call *rigmarole.*"

Really, it seems from its entire construction, as if this were the character that its contrivers *meant* it to bear; and, if so, the success of their endeavors must have afforded them a complete measure of extraordinary satisfaction.

But, although the Governor General and his advisers have cast as it were a *slight* upon this particular subject, by their omitting to notice it in that very *unstatesmanlike* and inapposite production, the necessity of attracting and encouraging immigration hitherward, is nevertheless, as we have already said, engaging the attention of Parliament, and from its immense importance can scarcely be passively overlooked. Besides, the fact that Mr. McGee, the talented and energetic member for Montreal, is the gentleman who has now taken the matter in hand, is in our opinion a further guarantee that it will be properly attended to, or at least, that the Government will, if necessary, be forced to understand that it is one that must not be trifled with.

The best interests of our Province demand that its advantages as a field of im migration should be properly published to the civilized world. We (the people of Canada) wish it to be understood, as it ought to be, what a splendid opportunity is presented to *Agriculturalists* for gaining large remuneration for their labor, by settling among us, and cultivating a soil which is generally eminently productive. They should be led to know what are the peculiarly advantageous features of our favored land, and what are the abundance and variety of its productions. We want *mechanics*, who are now toiling their lives away for a hardly earned and a paltry pittance in the old countries of Europe, to know that in this young country of ours, they can find a ready and a paying market for their skill. In fact, every class of the laboring community everywhere, should, by the instrumentality of our Government, have the fullest opportunities of ascertaining what are the vast resources of this magnificent Province, and what the transcendent inducements that it presents as a place of settlement are to the hordes of hardy adventurers who yearly flock to America in search of a new home. We wish them all to have a proper conception of the incalculable benefits that we derive from our noble rivers and magnificent lakes, as means of navigation—of the healthy and invigorating climate with which we are blessed, and of the thousand other resources and super-eminent advantages with which our fair country has been providentially endowed.

"There is no danger," as Mr. McGee rightly remarked when he introduced the subject to Parliament, "of importing pauperism by encouraging emigration." Oh the contrary, surely in the abstract, there is nothing so much needed to promote the wealth and prosperity of the Province, as this promotion of immigration. We require millions more of strong arms and willing hands than our present population numbers, to clear and cultivate our immense tracts of wild land, before these tracts can be made to yield one or so per cent. as Nature intended them to be; and we want millions more to aid in the development of our many other resources, (at present most imperfectly promoted,) before their excellence and advantages can be adequately appreciated. Apart from this wide aspect of the case, or rather to view it more literally, it would seem as though *poverty* could seldom, even at the offset, be *individually* attributed to a great number of those people who generally immigrate hitherward or to the neighboring Republic. Mr. McGee stated that it has been satisfactorily ascertained that "each *German* emigrant who arrived in the United States brought on an average $62 with him from his own country." Now, British, French, or Norwegian emigrants are, as a class, certainly in possession of more pounds than are the Germans. The Irish emigrants are generally the poorest; but each of them as come among us, could surely all find labor enough now that our prosperity is somewhat restored, to earn the means of self support, and prevent their proving burdensome to the community.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this subject will meet, in the proper quarter, with the consideration and attention which it urgently demands, and that Mr. McGee and his coadjutors will persevere in their endeavors on its behalf. Assuredly, the importance of promoting immigration to our shores, by the due exercise of all the means that can best be adopted for that purpose, is so great, that it would be difficult to have it over-rated, and more particularly is it so at the present time, when those many difficulties with which, as a people, we have lately been beset, are rapidly wearing away, and when we have good reason to believe that prosperity and plenty are again about to cheer us with their sunny presence, and to endue us freely with their most indulgent gifts.

A DREAM.

"I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls,
With vassals and serfs by my side."
—Bohemian Girl.

"I succeeded so well that I have no doubt, if your writer had been for even a short time under my control while in that vexation, [a country school-master's,] he might have learned something of *good manners.*"—D. Moynahan, in Maple Leaf of March 20.

"I therefore attribute it to the mind of some 'new hand at the bellows.'"—D. Moynahan.

"*A limb of the law* has suggested to me," &c.—D. Moynahan.

"Why this 'beating about the bush,' rather than meet the questions 'plump?'"—D. Moynahan.

In addressing the Grand Jury, the Hon. Justice said that he regretted that circumstances over which he had no control, had prevented his being present at the appointed time. He was sorry to see such an unusually heavy calendar; if all the crimes were as black as they appeared to be, they would be very black indeed. His Lordship then fully explained the crimes of Killing and maiming cattle, Burglary, &c. He also explained some Acts passed at the last session of Parliament, the first of which was: "An Act for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections." By it, he said, a person letting his team, or hiring the team of another, to bring voters to the polls, would forfeit his vote, and would also be guilty of a misdemeanor, for which he is liable to a penalty of $200. This was not intended to prevent several neighbors coming to the polls together in the same team, but only to prevent the regular hiring of teams which has been so common at elections hitherto. His Lordship also said it was a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of $200, to give or lend, or promise office, place or employment, or any other reward, to induce any voter to vote, or not to vote. The penalty is the same for agreeing to vote for money, gift, or loan, place or employment, or any other consideration.

His Lordship also explained the Act to protect the Growing Timber on Waste Lands, which made it a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine not exceeding $100, or six months imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, for any person stealing timber from waste lands, to the amount of $10.

He also explained the new Liceoss Act, stating that it was now made a misdemeanor for any officer of any municipality to issue more Licences than one for every 250 souls therein, and that it was to prevent the licensing every second house in a street, as is the case in some places.

The only civil case disposed of was:

Dermage vs. Nelson.—Verdict for Plaintiff, $240.

We were too busy to attend at the Court last week, we therefore take the following report of the criminal cases disposed of, partly from the *Observer*, and partly from the *Essex Journal*:

The Queen *vs* Elijah Stevens—Larceny, verdict guilty. Sentence, one week's imprisonment in Gaol.

The Queen *vs* Henry Belt, Larceny, verdict guilty. Sentence, two years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Queen *vs* Maurice Helfrich and Cesare Drouillard, Forcible entry, not Guilty.

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The Queen *vs* Pettit, Malpractice. In this case Dr. Pettit, a gentleman practicing in Windsor, was charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of Catherine Haley residing there, from malpractice, in acting as an accoucheur. The first witness called was Dr. Casgrain, of Sandwich, who testified that some days after Mrs. Haley died, he and Dr. Pettit made a post mortem examination, and found a rupture of the parts, which he considered the cause of death, and therefore desisted from further examination; that he believed the rupture in question could only be produced by unnatural pressure from above or from an abnormal condition of the child; thought as a surgeon, that in this case it was caused by manipulation; examined the child, and found nothing abnormal in its appearance. In answer to Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Casgrain said such a rupture might be caused by disease.

The only witness examined by Dr. Casgrain, made Post mortem examination; found extensive discoloration of abdomen indicative of mortification; on opening the body found inflammation and an extensive rupture; believe it caused by bad management. Believe that if wrong presentation occurs, professional men who understand their business can correct it without using such force; does not of himself know that Dr. Pettit attended; only heard so; do not know whether he is a licensed physician or not; have been in practice 5 or 6 years; such rupture must in all cases prove fatal.

Cross Examined—Rupture would most likely take place while performing the operation above referred to; previous causes might have predisposed the parts to be very weak; do not think maternal violence could cause it; Dr. Churchill is a high authority; would agree with him; (the authority in question being read by Mr. O'Connor, stating that violence, such as a blow, would produce it.) Dr. Gilbert said that he had not in practice any case to guide him; that he had misunderstood the purport of Mr. O'Connor's question; that while he still thought external violence could not produce the rupture, it would render the parts very liable to it.

Dr. Dewson was then called, but failed to answer. The Court, after granting a long delay, asked the Crown prosecutor whether Dr. Dewson had been regularly cited to appear. Mr. Prince stated that he was under recognizance of fifty dollars to appear. His Lordship said that Dr. Dewson's conduct was inexcusable, and that, were it not because the case was of great importance to the public, he would at once entreat recognizance. He only regretted that the amount was so small. As it was, he would adjourn the case for two hours, and go on with some other. If by that time the Crown was not ready to proceed, Dr. Pettit must be discharged, because as yet, no evidence had been produced to connect him with the case.

When the case was called, Dr. Dewson appeared and excused himself on the ground of professional engagements; His Lordship severely reprimanded him but did not inflict the fine.

THE ASSIZES.

The Assizes were formally opened on Tuesday last, by Mr. Justice Hagarty. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:

John G. Buchanan, Esquire, *Foreman;* Jacob Arner, John Bell, Oliver Beausoliuel, Walter Cowan, Chas. G. Fortier, William Flanigan, Duncan Grant, George Hobbs, Henry Ives, Alexander Jones, S. Lafferty, William Mills, Michael Maloney, Theodore Malott, Robert McEwan, Mark Richards, John W. Wigle, Asa Wilcox, Theodore Wigle, Wm. Woodbridge, Windle J Wigle, and Michael Wigle.

Dr. Dewson was then placed in the witness box and the case went only was called early on the morning to attend and; gally expected to find Dr. Gilbert; had I been aware that he, Dr. Pettit, was there, would not have gone; my impression is, that he is not a physician; deceased told me there was a wrong presentation; deceased told me Dr. Pettit had repeatedly attempted to correct it; her statement must have been made in the presence of the prisoner; it must have been in his hearing; (Mr. O'Connor objected to the evidence, but it e Court ruled it in order.) I then took measures I deemed necessary to deliver the woman; had Dr. Pettit known how to act, he could have performed the operation without the slightest difficulty; Dr. Dewson here read in support his mode of procedure, an extract from Dr. Ramsbotham of London, (Eng land) a recognized authority. The child was dead; had still faint hopes of her recovery; was fearful of inflammation setting in, which would prove fatal; was not aware of any injury being done; did not attend the *post mortem* examination; attended the deceased the day after the birth, but was called away into the country for three days; when I returned she was dead; the rupture described would cause death, it might be produced from an abnormal condition of the child; nothing in this case to account for it; Dr. Pettit might have been in the outer room; I say that in this case, death was caused by inflammation.

In answer to His Lordship—Believe the woman could now be alive, had it not been for improper treatment; inflammation is the natural result of the treatment in this case; I have practiced 27 or 28 years.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. O'Connor opened the case for the defence, by calling

Mrs. Catherine Waters—Who testified that she was with deceased on the night of her illness; she was there before Dr. Pettit came, and remained the whole night; deceased was very ill, and frequently called upon Dr. Pettit to assist her. The Doctor said there was a wrong presentation, and tried two or three times to rectify it, but deceased could not bear it. He then told Haley to send for another Doctor to assist. Dr. Pettit did nothing more after that time—up to that time the child was alive. Haley brought Dr. Dewson. When Dr. Pettit first saw deceased that night he said she was in a bad state, and must have had either a heavy fall or a heavy blow; have known deceased since September, she told me frequently she did not expect to get through her trouble, that the Doctor who attended her at her last confinement said that she could never get through another; she told me she had been injured by a kick from her husband in August last. Before Dr. Pettit came, it became necessary to turn rags in the room; when the Doctor said deceased had been injured either by a blow or a fall, the husband said she had neither; the woman said "Oh, John, how can you say so! Its all through you I am in this state;" I think from circumstances that came under my knowledge, that before Dr. Pettit came, deceased was in an inflamed state.

Cross Examined by Mr. Prince—Deceased had one living, and two dead children before this; she told me that the two last were delivered by instruments, those were the dead ones; heard the woman complain that Dr. Dewson was hurting her dreadfully; he desisted every time she complained; I think Dr. Pettit acted very kindly; he did not make more than three attempts.

Mrs. Isabella Smith—Was present part of the time; saw all Dr. Pettit did while there; think he did all that was proper; he said repeatedly that it was a wrong presentation; he touched her three times after she requested to be left alone, he said he would not persist against her will; can't say how long after that Dr. Dewson came; deceased complained some time before of a lump on her side; Dr. Pettit said there was inflammation; deceased came to my house some time before she was confined, and said she could not stay at home in consequence of her husband's treatment.

Cross Examined—Dr. Pettit made three attempts to deliver the child; did not hear the woman complain of Dr. Dewson hurting her; was not there, went away before Dr. Dewson arrived; heard the woman say after Dr. Dewson was sent for, that the child was alive.

Dr. Stewart—I reside in Detroit; am a medical practitioner; have practised since 1832; was in that year a graduate under Dr. Drake of Cincinnati; have heard part of the evidence; heard Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Dewson, and the women; so far as I can understand, there was another disease before; the rupture of the parts described could not take place while the operation described by Dr. Dewson was being performed; my impression from what I heard the woman was diseased; Dr. Pettit acted as I would have done in a case of the kind; the rupture in question might be produced by various causes.

Mrs. David—I have been acquainted for between three and four years; about three years ago, deceased came to Sandwich, with a bundle and said her husband had been abusing her, she told me at other times that he abused her; some time before her confinement, she called my attention to a lump on her side where her husband had kicked her; I think the inflammation was caused by the kicks; she told me that the Dr. in Oakland County, who attended her at her last confinement said the next case would prove fatal; she said before she died, that her husband abused her a great deal, but she forgave him; she did not complain of Dr. Pettit.

Dr Donnelly—I am a regular Practitioner; have practised for over twenty years; have made obstetrics a particular study; from the evidence I have heard, especially from the ladies; I think death arose from violence previously, think Dr. Pettit did very properly in requiring assistance; do not see any malpractice on his part; the presentation in this case is the worst that can occur; I generally act as he is said to have acted; as nature frequently acts itself; do not see any improper delay on Dr. Pettit's part; do not think the rupture described could occur from manipulation; If it took place at all at that time it could only occur during delivery.

At the conclusion of Dr. Donnelly's evidence, His Lordship said that, unless the Crown had strong evidence to rebut this testimony, it would not be his duty to allow the case to go before the Jury, as an open question; after a short discussion with Mr. Prince, (who showed through the whole trial, a highly creditable desire to procure only a fair investigation into the case) the Counsel for the defence closed his case, and his Lordship charged the Jury, without Counsel's address.

His Lordship in reviewing the case, said he was glad the case had been gone into, and that the time occupied had been spent, it being of great importance that cases of this nature should be thoroughly investigated. His Lordship then read over his notes of the evidence, commencing on them, as he did so, showing that no particle of evidence had been tendered to show that Dr. Pettit had been guilty of any improper malpractice whatever, and pointing out some cause or another, of no consequence to the case in question, that Dr. Dewson had some feeling against Dr. Pettit, so much so, that even in a case of such emergency as this, by his own evidence it appears he would not have gone to assist, had he known Dr. Pettit was there. His Lordship further pointed to the evidence of Dr. Donnelly, a gentleman of high respectability, who gave his opinion that the rupture in question, if caused at that time, could only be produced during delivery, and it was proved that Dr. Dewson, (not Dr. Pettit) performed the operation, if any blame attached at all, it would fall on Dr. Dewson. In saying this, however, he had not the least intention of imputing the slightest blame to Dr. Dewson in the matter, but merely to show the impropriety of accusing Dr. Pettit, who was a physician, openly practising in this locality; all the burden of the evidence went to show that the death of this poor woman, had been from the result of most brutal treatment on the part of her husband; if the latter individual was present during the trial, he could not envy his feelings if he had yet left in him one spark of manly principle.

On the conclusion of his Lordship's address, the Jury gave in a verdict of *not guilty* without leaving the Jury box.

The Queen *vs* Haley, was then immediately sent in a Bill of Indictment to the Grand Jury, against John Haley, the husband of the deceased, but the evidence appeared to that body sufficient, and it was returned "No Bill he."

The Queen *vs.* John Haley, Manslaughter. This Haley was the husband of the woman referred to in Dr. Pettit's case. No Bill.

The Queen *vs.* Jackson Greaves and Richard Hopkins. These prisoners were indicted for killing an ox, and stealing the hide, being the property of Philip Somers, in the Township of Malden. The ox was found dead in the woods, and one of the prisoners sold the hide at Kolfage's Tannery in Amherstburg. Mr. O'Connor acted as their Counsel. Greaves was acquitted, and Hopkins found guilty. He was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in the penitentiary, the Judge remarking at the time that he might have sentenced him to fourteen years imprisonment.

The Queen *vs.* Franklin Fields (white) Albert Patching, (white) Richard H. Townsend, (white) James Jackson, (mulatto) John Brodie, (mulatto) and James Johnston, (negro.) The indictment charged the parties with burglariously entering Dougall & Stoan's store in Windsor about the middle of the night of the twenty-ninth of November last, and stealing therefrom, 24 shawls, 12 pieces of cloth, 20 pocket knives, a lot of razors, 50 handkerchiefs, 50 neckerchiefs, and 100 pieces of dry goods. McCONor and Mr. Bernard acted as Counsel for the prisoner, and very ably defended their client.

The principal witness, was an old woman, (Mrs. Haley,) about fifty-seven years of age, who swore she heard the parties' make the plot to rob the store a night or two previous, at Stuart's saloon in Windsor, where Mrs. Haley boarded. She saw them all on the night of the robbery leaving Stuart's and go down to Dougall's, she followed to keep her brother-in-law out of their company, and while she was holding him fast at the top of the bank, the others went down to the hill, and entered the store at the rear window. She then saw them bring out the goods; some were taken to the river to three other men who were there in a boat, and the remainder were brought to Stuart's and she saw them divide the spoil in the *gambling room.* She said Fields offered her two shawls which she refused. She also gave evidence of several conversations between the parties, and fully described the robbery from beginning to end. This testimony, if true, would have sent them all to the penitentiary, but it turned out that Mrs. Haley was "fibbing," and a clear and distinct *alibi* was proved in each case. No motive is assigned for the woman's acting in this way, and it appears strange if there was no truth at all in her story. We incline to think that there was good reason for the robbery, but was mistaken in the persons who committed it. She was in the witness box for nearly three hours, and subjected to a severe cross-examination, but without success. Her evidence, however, differed materially from that given at the Police Court in Windsor, when the matter was first investigated. It may be mentioned that two individuals known as Charles Leroy and John Morrissey were committed to Detroit of having some of Dougall's goods further possession, knowing them to be stolen, and are now undergoing punishment. They may be the parties who really committed the burglary, but they could not be tried there for a burglary perpetrated in Canada. None of the stolen goods were found on this side of the river. All the parties were acquitted.

The Queen *vs* Jane Haly. Perjury. This person was the witness in the last case and she was indicted for falsely swearing that Patching was at Stuart's house, on a certain night, and that she saw him throw armfull of goods on the floor. It was clearly shewn that Patchin was in bed and asleep at the time mentioned, and the old lady has to suffer six months imprisonment in the County Gaol for her crime. She says it is for getting into a burglar's nest, and telling the truth, but the Judge and Jury seemed to think differently.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

The Queen *vs.* Aug. Grisha and Samuel

Smoot. The prisoners were two of the per sons arrested last fall for the murder of a woman found in the Detroit river, between Sandwich and Windsor, and who was known as Adelaide Sparks. It was then considered that the ends of justice would be better attained, if no publicity was given to the evidence adduced before P. J. Salter, Esq., the Magistrate who investigated the case, and we accordingly refrained from giving any of the particulars.

The deceased (a white woman) was the wife of George Sparks, a negro residing at Clarkston in the State of Michigan. Sparks was put in the Detroit Gaol for some offence, and the wife afterwards came across the river, and after she left him, about the 20th of October last, he never saw her again, until he heard of her interment in the church-yard at Sandwich. He came here and fully indentified the body.

It appeared from the evidence of five or six witnesses for the prosecution, that on the night of the supposed murder, the deceased in company with others crossed from Windsor to Detroit in a small boat at about eight o'clock in the evening; that the deceased about eleven or twelve o'clock was seen in Detroit in a small boat, with Henry Brown, John Cash, and Harriet Bradley: that the prisoner Smoot also crossed in a boat about the same time, and attempted to run into the other boat. Deceased expressed a desire to get into Smoot's boat, when he told her she was very well where she was. She insisted however, and got into the boat with Smoot. Both boats landed at the ferry dock near Sheely's saloon, and they all got out of the boats, excepting deceased. She was told to get out, but said she "would die and go to h—l, before she would get out.' The men were quarrelling, and continued to quarrel until they arrived at the top of the hill on the main street of Windsor. It seems that that they *all* came up, leaving deceased sitting in Smoot's boat.— About half an hour afterwards, Smoot returned with his brother, and as they neared the boat, Smoot expressed his astonishment that "Addie" was not there where he left her. After calling her several times, and hearing no answer, Smoot and his brother gave up the search. The deceased was therefore last seen alive in Smoot's boat. It was proved that the prisoner Griffin had threatened on two occasions that she would kill deceased, for taking away her husband, (John Honsbury) and she afterwards told Sparks when he was enquiring for his wife, that "she was dead and at the bottom of the river." It also appeared that Griffin on the same evening of the murder, came to the house where deceased was staying, and took her off with her. It was noticed that deceased then had on a clean apron which was found after the murder on the person of Griffin, soiled and blood stained; also that she was seen in deceased's company between eight o'clock and nine o'clock, but left with a man, as if she was going home. None of the witnesses above mentioned saw Griffin, on that night, after that hour. Thus far, the case was very slightly made out, but there was another witness, who only made known on Tuesday last, certain alleged facts connected with the murder. His name is John Honsbury, the reputed husband of Griffin, and seemed determined to hang her, if he could. He said that the deceased, Griffin, and Smoot came over from Detroit together, in a boat about twelve o'clock; that he was standing on the dock; that he heard an altercation between Griffin and deceased; that Griffin said she would kill her; that deceased told her she would have no chance that night; that Griffin then struck her *one* blow on the temple, with a glass pop-bottle; that deceased staggered to the rear of the boat; that Griffin went to her, and took off her apron and deceased went overboard; can't say if she fell accidentally, or if Griffin shoved her over; that as deceased rose to the surface Smoot jogged or pushed an oar at her, and that she sunk out of sight; that Smoot saw him (witness) standing on the dock, and asked him what he wanted; he said he wanted to go to Detroit; Smoot told him he ought to be served the same way; that he was frightened and ran away, seeing Griffin and Smoot came ashore and each take different directions; that Mrs. Sheburr further said he immediately went up to Offitt's store and told it all around there, and crossed over the river the same night, with one Watson; that he also told Cash and Brown about the murder soon after wards.

For the defence it was proved that Honsbury was totally unworthy of belief, and that for years past he had been in Jail most of his time. Cash, Brown and Watson were called, and proved that he never told them anything about it, and that they never saw him at all in October. Harriet Bradley was called, and proved that Griffin left their company at nine o'clock, and was not seen that night afterwards. John O'Connor Esq., appeared as counsel for Smoot, and Charles Baby, Esq, kindly complied with the request of the Court, by acting for Griffin. Both these gentlemen addressed the Jury at length. The Judge's charge was entirely in favor of the prisoners, his lordship showing where he thought the Crown had failed to bring it home without a reasonable doubt to the prisoners in the dock. Although they may be the most wretched beings on earth, they should have the same justice as the most respectable and esteemed. After an absence of five minutes, the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

The Grand Jury were dismissed on Friday, and gave in the following

PRESENTMENT.

SANDWICH, 22nd March, 1861.

The Jurors of our Lady the Queen in the discharge of their duties to the Crown, beg respectfully to report, that they have inspected the different departments of the Gaol in which the prisoners are confined, and are pleased to find that those departments are kept by the present Gaoler, in a proper state of cleanliness and good order, and that the prisoners so confined have no complaint to make as to their treatment.

The said Jurors, however, regret to state that in their opinion, the present construction of the Gaol is not adapted to that proper classification of prisoners which would be so very desirable. They also regret to have seen so many of those inmates of the Gaol, so very destitute of clothing, and whose general appearance bespeak for them a most lamentable condition.

They the said Jurors would therefore recommend that prison clothes should be furnished, at the expense of the County, to be worn by prisoners during their confinement, and that a bathing tub be constructed in the Gaol for the use of the prisoners.

And the Jurors aforesaid beg most respectfully to express a hope that it may not hereafter be considered necessary to appoint Monday as the first day for holding the Courts in this County, as in that case, many persons who may be required to attend, would necessarily have to leave their homes and travel on the Sabbath day; otherwise they would as some have done at this time, be obliged to leave on the Saturday previous, which would be attended with considerable expense and inconvenience.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN G. BUCHANAN

Foreman.

In dismissing the Grand Jury, His Lordship, after thanking them for their punctual attendance, animadverted very strongly against the pitiful economy of the County Council, in not providing proper means for the cleanliness of prisoners. He directed the Clerk of the Court to send the Grand Jury presentment to the Secretary of the Government Commission at Quebec, instead of to the Clerk of the Crown, as formerly. As the Government Inspectors have the power to enforce any alterations they suggest, we may very shortly expect some improvement in this matter.

DIVISION COURT NOTICE.—In consequence of Friday next being Good Friday, the sitting of the First Division Court advertised for that day, will be held on Wednesday next, the 3rd of April.

GODEY for April is replete with elegancies. Patterns for all ages, sizes and descriptions grace its pages. No magazine is more welcome at the fireside, and certainly not one contains a greater amount of useful information.

CENSUS OF ESSEX.

The *Observer* publishes the return from each Municipality, furnished by the Commissioner—Thomas H. Wright, Esquire, as follows:—

Windsor.	2,501
Sandwich.	1,004
Sandwich West.	1,815
Sandwich East.	3,130
Anderdon.	1,489
Amherstburg.	2,353
Malden.	1,536
Colchester.	2,051
Gosfield.	2,402
Mersea.	2,133
Tilbury West.	1,188
Maidstone.	1,652
Rochester.	1,349
Total.	25,225

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—What is life without enjoyment? *Impure Blood.* Health is the handmaid of happiness, the one is as dependent on the other, as is the preservation of existence on sound and healthy blood. Four fifths of the diseases which afflict mankind proceed from impurity and improverishment of the blood. To keep the vital fluid pure and vigorous is the true secret of health, and Holloway's Pills will accomplish this most effectually no matter how tainted or vitiated. An attention to this fact will not only save trouble and annoyance as well as a considerable item in mutual expenses in the shape of medical attendance, but will prevent all those disorders, pimples, blotches and cutaneous eruptions which proceed from impure blood.

ABANDONED.—The secret ballot system has been abandoned in Illinois. By a law just passed in that State, every voter is required to put his name on the back of his ballot.

DIVISION COURTS, ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Friday, 29th March, 1861.
2nd Division, Amherstburg, Wednesday, 20th February, 1861.
3rd Division, Kingsville, Friday 22nd February, 1861.
4th Division, Colchester, Thursday 21st February, 1861.
5th Division, Mersea, Saturday, 23rd of February, 1861.
6th Division, Taylor's Inn, Belle, River, Wednesday, 22nd May, 1861.
7th Division, Windsor, Town-Hall, Saturday the 30th March, 1861.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,

WINDSOR, C. W.

THOMAS CHATER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above large and commodious Hotel, situated on the corner of Soyear and Pitt streets, which he has fitted up in a neat and comfortable style for the accommodation of boarders and others. Strangers also can be served with meals at the usual hours. He has also on hand a choice selection of the creature comforts, which he invites his old friends to call and enjoy.

Windsor, March 29th, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS,

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ of to wit. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Perry Young, at the suit of Thomas Primeau, I have seized and taken in execution the North-west corner of lot number No. 2 (two) in the Seventh concession of the Township of Anderdon in the County of Essex; containing seventy-five acres, more or less, which lands and tenements, or the interest of the defendant therein, I shall sell to the highest bidder at my office in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Fifteenth day of June, 1861, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } March 13th, 1861.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

THE business connection between ALBERT PRINCE, of Toronto, and RICHARD B. BERNARD of Windsor, under the style of "Messrs. Prince & Bernard," expired on the twenty-third day of February last.

ALBERT PRINCE.
R. B. BERNARD.

Dated, 11th March, 1861.

Protection vs. Free Trade.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

SIR,—

I find by the public papers, that a strong agitation is on foot in the Eastern States, to procure the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty; and if the Canadian Government continues its suicidal policy of high custom duties, and differential tolls on the canals, there is little doubt the movement will eventually be successful. The Farmers of Essex must be well aware that a return to the old system would be ruinous to their interests, as it would reduce the market price of their wheat at least ten cents per bushel, and other grain in proportion. Now it is well known that the Opposition in Parliament, comprising a majority of the Upper Canadian Representatives have always opposed those high tariffs; but the Lower Canadian members have almost to a man supported them. The secret of this policy is, to constitute the St. Lawrence the only free outlet for the produce of Upper Canada, for the purpose of building up the cities of Montreal and Quebec at our expense. For this strenuous opposition to this state of affairs every species of abuse is heaped upon the heads of the Reformers by their opponents, who, by the way, pass under different names, sometimes it is "Conservatives," then "Moderates," and now are in a high state of excitement about what they call a good name for the next election—they propose to style themselves "Constitutionalists"—a name under which the Central American Republics have committed every species of enormity. Query! Would not the name of Maricana be more appropriate?

The Ministerialists would not care one pin if the Reciprocity Treaty were abolished to morrow. They would be secure of the Lower Canadian votes, and they can always count upon a few from Upper Canada to give them a majority in the Assembly. John A.—while on his recent dinner tour through Upper Canada, said, that protection was just right, for Lower Canada was a manufacturing country, and would supply the Upper Province, while Upper Canada being an Agricultural country, would feed the Lower Canadians. The Attorney General also distinctly stated that any man who went for the Union as it is, was his political friend; or, in other words, things will remain as they are. Farmers of Essex—such is the programme laid before us by the present government. What do you think of it? Doctor Swift remarked—"the result of high duties is, that instead of 2 and 2 making 4, it more frequently made 1;" and his theory seems to be verified in Canada, for the duties on tea in 1860, although higher than in 1859, have not produced so much to the revenue by $80,000. The query is, how much was smuggled, and did the consumer or the trader benefit thereby! The cost of collecting those high duties is of *itself* a heavy tax, being over $360,000 annually—a sum that ought to go a great way towards defraying the expenses of the Government; but then what a number of snug offices does the Customs Department furnish for the friends of the Ministry. I maintain the true policy of any country to be, unrestricted trade, which allows every man free to employ his industry or his capital as he thinks best for his own interest. In what way does protection benefit the native manufacturer! The process is often very simple: under its fostering care he keeps on in the old beaten track, secure as he thinks, secure in himself, from foreign competition, until he at length wakes up from his lethargy to find the foreigner underselling him in his own market. How is this! The foreigner has been kept awake by the spur of the keenest competition; he has adopted every modern improvement, he pays less for labor, because the necessaries of life are untaxed; thus he can manufacture at the cheapest possible rate. The finale is, the protected manufacturer is undersold and ruined. The tanner is protected by a high duty on leather, and he can buy his raw material, hides, bark, tallow, &c., in the cheapest market. Persons would naturally suppose under such circumstances, that tanning is a money making business, and that the foreigner could not compete in that trade. Now, how stands the case! In 1860, leather to the value of nearly $300,000 paid duty. This seems strange. There are no doubt a few energetic men doing a large business; but I fear we must class the larger number among the Rip Van Winkles of the 19th Century. Again, how are the mechanics, the workers in leather, protected! There is a duty of 25 per cent on the manufactured article. The harness maker, perhaps buys his leather in the States, paying 20 per cent duty; he pays also 20 per cent duty on his trimmings, or probably he goes to the tanner who will charge him the duty, and generally a little more for what is frequently an inferior article. He cannot work so cheaply as his competitor in the States, because every necessary article of consumption is heavily taxed—therefore protection is of no real benefit to him; he must charge his customers more than the market price, or close his shop. So it is with every other trade. Protection—alias high duties, is cramping their energies and driving our best mechanics from the country. I am afraid our capitalists and public men are too favorable to a course of legislation that will favor the Urban, to the injury of our Rural population, than which nothing could be more injurious to the interests of Canada. There are at the present time, two or three Cotton mills in the course of erection, and several more are projected. Do the proprietors intend to supply their goods as cheap as they can be bought in the cheapest market? If so, the undertaking is a judicious one, and will be beneficial to us; or do they rely on the continuance of the present duty of 20 per cent, and charge accordingly. I suppose they do, or they would scarcely invest as much capital, and pay a duty of 20 per cent on their imported machinery. Now it must be evident to every one, that the price of the protected article is always the highest that can be imposed; while under free competition it will be sold at the lowest rate it can be made for. Why the former should be taxed to support the manufacturer, it must admit, beyond my comprehension. Perhaps some of our protectionist friends will be kind enough to enlighten us on the subject.

I am, sir,
Yours truly,
A REFORMER.

Amherstburg, March 22, 1861.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

WHEREAS, PIERRE CHARON, late of the Township of Rochester, in the County of Essex, Canada, deceased, died on or about the Eleventh day of December, 1860, and by his last will and testament duly proved (and recorded,) bequeathed to his several sons, sundry estates and bequests, amongst whom is GILBERT CHARON, who is now an infant of the age of Sixteen years; and whereas, it now becomes necessary, for the interest of said Gilbert Charon, that a Guardian should be appointed, to have the charge and management of his, said Gilbert Charon's estate, Real and Personal, and the care of his person, and his education, as provided by the Statutes, in such case made and provided:

NOTICE IS hereby given, that application shall be made, on the Tenth day o April next, to His Honor Gordon Watts Leggatt, Esq., Judge of the Surrogate Court in and for the County of Essex, for the appointment of a suitable and discreet person, to be the legal and lawful Guardian of the said Gilbert Charon; and that Paul Charron, of the Township of Maidstone, in said County, Yeoman, the Uncle of said Gilbert Charon, will be by us recommended to be Guardian as aforesaid.

Witness our hands, at Rochester, this 15th day of March, A.D 1861.

P. DUMOUCHELL, Executor
GILBERT OUELLETTE.
NARCISSE CHARON.
PETER CHARON.
GILBERT CHARON.

Witness, H. Chevalier.

ESSEX.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Beg to intimate to their Friends and the Trade that they have received a portion of

THEIR USUAL IMPORTATIONS OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

AND THAT, IN THE COURSE OF A FORTNIGHT

Their Assortments will be very complete!

ADAM HOPE, & CO.

London, March 5th, 1861.

Town of Windsor—Desirable Investment.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage dated the twenty-third day of April 1859, and made by John Watson, of the Town of Windsor, Esquire, of the first part; Caroline Watson, his wife, of the second part; and John Beverley Robinson, of the City of Toronto, Esquire and Emilius Irving, of the City of Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law, of the third part; the land premises hereinafter described, that is to say, one hundred feet in front on the River Detroit, by one hundred feet in depth, and lying between the River and the highway leading to Sandwich, being part of lot number seventy-six, and now in possession of the said John Watson, in the Town of Windsor;

Will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the "Hiron House," Hotel, in the Town of Windsor, in the County of Essex on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of MARCH next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

TERMS CASH.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

Windsor, 13th February, 1861.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Saturday next, the ninth day of March at the same hour and place.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.

Windsor, 2nd March, 1861.

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of March instant, at the same hour and place.

For a more particular description of the said premises, they may be known as follows:—All that parcel of land and premises situated in the Town of Windsor, in the County of Essex, and being one hundred feet in front and rear, by one hundred feet in depth, being composed of a part of Lot number Seventy-six in the said Town of Windsor, bounded and described as follows:—In front by the River Detroit; in the rear by the Queen's highway; on the North-east side by a small run of water, and on the South-west side by a fence, and in a point to Francis Ouellette's line, otherwise known as the line of Josias Strong's farm.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.

Windsor, 9th March, 1861.

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Tuesday next, the second day of April, at the same hour and place.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

Dated Windsor, 20th March, 1861.

NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE,

HAVING engaged to carry on the Saddle and Harness business in the Town of Sandwich, hopes that his long residence amongst, and acquaintance with the farmers and others of the County, will be a guarantee to his old friends and customers in the above line of business, to secure him their support and patronage. He intends selling at low prices for Cash, or all Kinds of Produce at the market price.

REPAIRS, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TRIMMING DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, Calf, and Sheep Skins, at the Store, opposite the Court House, Bedford Street.

PLEASE GIVE A CALL.

Sandwich, March 4th, 1861.

STRAYED.

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, Petite Cote, two month ago, a dark brown MARE, about two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

CHARLES INGRAM.

Petite Cote, near Sandwich, } 11th March, 1861. }

CORONER'S BLANKS.

A complete set of Coroner's Blanks have been got up at this Office, and Coroners will be supplied with them at reasonable charge

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Woodbridge and James Woodbridge, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements viz:—Lot number Ten (10) on the west side of Peter street in the town of Sandwich, containing one acre; which lands and tenements, or the interest of the said defendants therein, I shall sell at public auction at my office, in the Court House, at the town of Sandwich, on Friday the Thirty First day of May, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } 25th February, 1861. }

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James Woodbridge, and Thomas Woodbridge, and Mark Richards, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands, viz:—

In the Town of Sandwich, water lot number Fourteen, on the west side of Russel street, containing two acres. Part of lot number Fifteen on the West side of Bedford street.

The South part of lot number Three on the west side of Peter street.

That certain parcel of land known as part of that certain lot or field purchased by John Prince, Esquire, from John and Hannah Mears, and laid out into building lots.

And the interest of James Woodbridge in lot number eight on the west side of Bedford street.

In the Township of Sandwich:—The South part of the North part of Lot number Nineteen in the twelfth Concession of the Township of Sandwich.

In the Town. of Windsor:—Part of lot 76 in the said Town of Sandwich, south side of Sandwich street, in the Town of Windsor, containing 3¼ acres, and two houses erected thereon.

Lot No. 4 on the South side of Sandwich street in the subdivision of the Baby Farm, in the Town of Windsor, with one frame house and one brick house thereon:—all of which Lands and Tenements, or the right, title, and interest of the said defendants, I shall sell at Public Auction at my office in the Court House, at the Town of Sandwich, on FRIDAY the Thirty First day of May, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } February 25th, 1861. }

CABINET, CHAIR, & UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS.

JOHN BATTY,

MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

Chairs, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Willow Waggons, &c.

ORDERED WORK AND REPAIRING EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

N.B.—READY-MADE COFFINS of all size and quality always on hand.

Just Received, a Good Supply of

LOOKING GLASSES.

of every variety, which will be sold at Detroit prices.

Sandwich Street Windsor, C. W.

Mr. BATTY

INTIMATES to his friends that he has removed from his store to the new building adjoining his old place of business, where greater accommodation is afforded. He will be glad to see his patrons, and as he has materially extended his business, he will be able to supply every demand in his line.

Windsor, Jan. 25, 1861.

LOANS AT 8 PER CENT. ON Freehold Property.

The Canada Agency Association OF LONDON (ENGLAND),

HAVING EFFECTED LOANS TO THE extent of $1,000,000 upon Freehold Property in Upper Canada within two years after commencing operations, are prepared to negotiate for loans on the same.

The TORONTO BOARD have received a large amount for *immediate investment*, and are now able to make advances at the above rate of Interest, on Freeholds of Five Years, upon *Improved Farms*.

The money can be obtained as soon as the property has been valued, and title approved of.

For Form of Application and other information, apply to

A. R. ROCHE,
Manager,
Wellington Street, near John Street,
TORONTO:

Or to SHERIFF McEWAN,
Valuator for the County of Essex.
Sandwich, March 6th, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a valuable IMPROVED FARM, being Lot No. 5 in the front concession of the township of Moore, County of Lambton, containing 103 acres of good land, of which 70 acres are cleared and fenced, with a log House and Barn, and a young orchard. It is beautifully located on the banks of the river St. Clair, opposite the village of China, and is offered at a reasonable price. The title is unexceptionable.

For further particulars apply to

CRAWFORD & CO.

Windsor, Oct. 3, 1859. Land Agents.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a Writ of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Agnes Talbert at the suit of Henry Vohlen, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, viz: The north half of Lot number Five, on the East side of River Aux Peches, otherwise called Pike's Creek, in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing one hundred acres be the same more or less, which lands and tenements, or the interest of the said defendant therein, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at my office in the Court House, at the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday, the Eighth day of June, A.D. 1861, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } 5th March, 1861. }

JOHN W. BLACKADER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

ASHES AND PRODUCE BROKER,

AGENT FOR ROBERT FERGUS.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

MY GOOD FRIENDS in Windsor, with my esteemed friends in Gosfield and Mersea, and generally throughout the County of Essex, will find me at the Store of

ROBERT FERGUS,

Prepared at all times to administer to their good estate, in every way and manner possible.

He pleased to accept my grateful thanks for your numerous tokens of good will since my return to Windsor.

J. W. BLACKADER.

Windsor, 12th February, 1861.

Windsor Bible Depository.

TESTAMENTS, only 12½ cents

BIBLES, for 25 cents

SABBATH SCHOOLS furnished at reduced prices.

J. W. BLACKADER, Agent
Windsor, Feb. 1, 1861.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED at DETROIT, MICH

RECENTLY removed to the new and elegant suite of rooms, prepared expressly for their use, in Merril Block, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.

☞ A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; and New York City.

J. H. GOLDSMITH, Resident Principal at Detroit.

H. P. PERRIN,
Spencerian Penman.

TUITION IN ADVANCE.

Perpetual Scholarship good in all our Colleges, including business Penmanship, $40.

Penmanship alone, 25 lessons $5; 6 months, evenings, $10.

**Our standard of Penmanship, is the *good old Spencerian.*

The most thorough practical and truly popular Colleges in America. Nearly four thousand students have entered since their establishment, which is the best evidence of their favor with the public.

☞ For further information call at College Rooms, or send for Circular. Address.

BRYANT & STRATTON.

At either of the above cities.

(Cut this out for future reference.)

DAILY LINE OF

MAIL STAGES

BETWEEN

WINDSOR AND AMHERSTBURGH,

In connection with the Lake Shore Stages.

The Stage leaves Hiron's House, Windsor, every day (Sunday excepted) on the arrival of the mail from the East; and returns the same day.

Orders left at Hiron's Hotel, Windsor, or at the British North American Hotel, Amherstburg, will be attended to.

S. NUTSON, Proprietor.

Sandwich, January 9th, 1861.

WINDSOR PLANING MILL.

James Bartlet

BEGS to inform the Public, that he has leased the above Mill, and is prepared to furnish

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring,

etc. etc. etc. etc.,

according to order, in a substantial and workman-like manner, at rates much lower than they can be brought from Detroit. A supply of ready-made

SASH, DOORS AND BEDSTEADS,

and the common kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE kept constantly on hand.

Parties furnishing their own Lumber for FLOORING, SIDING, and other BUILDING PURPOSES, can have it planed and manufactured on reasonable terms.

All Kinds of Turning done.

November 20th, 1860.

TRI-WEEKLY

MAIL LINE OF STAGES

BETWEEN

WINDSOR AND KINGSVILLE

By Maidstone Cross, Ruthven and Union.

The Stages leave the Hirons' House, Windsor, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

RETURNING

Leaves Maloit's Hotel, Kingsville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock, A.M.

The Stages run in connection with the Mail to Amherstburgh, Leamington and Blenheim.

SOLOMON WIGLE, PROPRIETOR.

January 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The Subscribers intend publishing on the 1st of March next a Circular, containing a list of IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., &c., for sale in the Western Districts.

Parties wishing to sell can send particulars and prices as early as convenient. No charge made except the usual charge of 2½ per cent when a sale is effected.

The circular will be largely distributed in England, Ireland and Scotland, through the means of numerous Emigration Agents.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Land Agents,

Windsor, 1st February, 1861.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO ACTUAL SETTLERS

MR. ALEXANDER CAMERON, (of AMHERSTBURGH and TORONTO,) offers for sale all his Lands in the County of Essex, on the most reasonable terms ever offered by a private land owner.

He will sell to actual settlers on a credit of ten years, and accept one-tenth of the purchase money down.

If the applicant and himself cannot agree as to the *Price* of the land, he will refer it to the Reeve of the Township and a person whom he will select to decide between them.

Mr. Cameron proposes to give lists of his Lands to all the Canadian Emigration Agents, with a view to actual settlement to this County, and will also take immediate steps to place them in the market in Europe for intending settlers, and by these means he hopes to be able to sell all his lands within a period of two or three years.

Persons desirous of securing farms for their Sons would apply early, and get the first choice.

Toronto, 1st January, 1861.

THE WINDSOR FLOURING MILLS

WILL GRIND FOR FARMERS

EVERY THURSDAY,

If they bring their Wheat in good condition and not less than ten bushels in one grist.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

CASH FOR CORN.

I will pay CASH for CORN, on the cob or shelled, as soon as it is dry enough to grind.

HIRAM WALKER,
Windsor Distillery.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

$1,000,000

WHISKY BARREL STAVES

wanted at the Windsor Distillery.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

FARMERS

Will always find it to their interest, when getting their Corn ready for Market, to select out the soft or ripe Corn.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR

BARLEY,
RYE
OATS,
WHEAT,
WOOD,
HOOP POLES,
&c. &c.

HIRAM WALKER,
Windsor Distillery,

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

NEW TREATMENT!

Buffalo Medical Dispensary,

Established for the Cure of

DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Piles, Liver Complaints, Kidneys, Diseases of the Eye, Cancer, Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Infirmities of Youth and Old Age, &c.

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,

No. 85 Main Street,

(Corner of Main & Quay Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in London.

Young Men take particular Notice

There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, often growing up with them to manhood, and which, if not reformed by them in due time, not only begets serious evils to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a series of protracted, insidious and devastating affections. Few of those who give way to this pernicious vice are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, feel strange and inaccountable feelings, and vague fears in the mind.

A Most Scientific Intention.

An instrument for the cure of Debility, or Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen days to two months, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

Young Men, take Particular Notice.

Dr. Amos & Son have the pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subject to a test by the most eminent Doctors in London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York; it has been declared the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, &c., &c., disease caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. Amos & Son in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of those instruments, pledge themselves that in no instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions securely packed and sent by mail, is Seven Dollars.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Beware of empirics and itinerant self styled professors, who *attempt* cures, but never succeed! Be treated by *Persons* of long series of years been engaged in an extensive practice in the treatment of these delicate complaints, and are the only legally qualified Physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints or from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

Persons in any part of the World may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their cases, with remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and secure from observation.

Address Dr AMOS & SON, 85 Main Street corner Main and Quay Sts, Buffalo, N. Y.

Scientific & Useful.

Salt and Lime.

Since writing the remarks on salt in reference to the inquiry of a correspondent on another page, we observe from an American exchange that that article is sometimes profitably applied in the States to field crops, particularly old mowing or pasture lots, where the grass is, as it is termed, "running out." The quantity sown broad cast in its crude states, varies considerably, from three or four to as much as twenty bushels per acre. It is said to be effectual in killing worms and insects, when applied in large doses; that is at the rate of twelve or sixteen bushels to the acre. The applied it will kill weeds on garden walks, and on asparagus beds, and the asparagus itself will be benefitted. Some care however is necessary in applying it to growing crops, for if used in too large quantities it will injure or destroy them. We remember many years ago seeing a strong solution of salt applied to pasture land, in England, which apparently destroyed the vegetation through the summer, the surface appearing perfectly brown as in a severe drought, but the rains of autumn awakened up the grass, which soon put on its usual green livery and grew luxuriantly; and both cattle and sheep preferred that part of the field, which had been salted, to any other for a year or two afterwards. In Upper Canada, which is considerably removed from the direct action of oceanic influence, it is reasonable to infer, that the action of salt will be found more powerful than in situations lying contiguous to the sea.

We notice in a recent report of an English Agricultural Society, that one of the members had been in the habit of dressing land intended to be sown with wheat in the fall, with a manure made of a ton of lime to half a ton of salt, well mixed together some weeks before it was used. He had applied it after summer fallow for a long period with marked and invariable success. Whenever he was afraid of a crop of wheat going down, he always applied this dressing, which had always secured a good crop of clover; generally ploughed in the land, and then applied the manure to the surface. The lime and salt should be mixed some time before they are used, for the more completely they amalgamate the better.—The mixture stiffens the straw, and prevents it going down by heavy rains, while it increases the quantity and improves the quality of the grain.—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

PAINTING BUILDINGS.—This topic has appropriately occupied the attention of several "farmers Clubs" the present winter.—For the first coat or "priming," there appears to be nothing better than the old method of using white lead in oil. A thin mixture fills the pores of the wood better than a thick one. For a second coat, if three are used, a mixture of white lead and zinc is good. For the final coat, whether it be the second or third one, we prefer the zinc paint for white. Though costing more per pound, it goes farther, and is on the whole quite as cheap as lead, while it retains its clear white color much better than lead, which is tarnished by sulphureous gasses arising from the manure around barns and stables, and from the sink drain and other sources around the house. There is always enough of sulphuretted hydrogen in the air to gradually darken any surface paint containing lead.

PLEASANT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS.—Some itinerant has recently been in Virginia, inspecting the tobacco factories.—From Petersburg he writes the following description of the manner of preparing chewing tobacco:—

"Commence on the upper floor, which as dirty as a cow stable. In the corners are large heaps of tobacco. At one end is a large cauldron, into which is put liquorice, rum and tonqua bean. On one side of the room is a large room like a mortar bed, into which is put the weed, and sprinkled with the above decoction. Two or three darkies are stirring the tobacco up with their feet, so that all portions may become equally saturated. After this operation it is dried upon bales overhead, until it is fit for working in the room below. On the second story the leaf is divested of its stem by numerous black women and children. It is then, in a supple state, made into rolls an inch or two in diameter, and of any required length. On the ground floor, the rolls are squeezed into pings, and carefully packed for transportation to the tobacco loving people of the North. Some may think part of this description highly colored, but it is literally a true account of what I saw more than once; and if what I beer be true, the drugs and filth are hardly half performed. It might be supposed these people do not chew, but this is not so; almost every body does—but they chew the clear leaf. And it is worthy of remark that the hands engaged in these factories make no account of throwing their cuts into a tray for a second masticaton."

AN EXCELLENT DRINK FOR THE SICK.—Toast ripe Indian corn quite brown, or even a little black, and put into hot water to steep. Drink when cold. This makes one of the best drinks for the sick, and will often stop sickness at the stomach when all other remedies fail.

AGUE MEDICINE.—Rhubarb, columbo, and essence of peppermint, each one ounce, one pint of water, forty five grains quinine. Tablespoonful once an hour until it operates as physic; then, same amount three times a day. To keep, add one gill of whiskey.

FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE.—Take of the best brandy one pint, camphor one ounce, dissolve; cloves and jalap each half an ounce, Peruvian bark two ounces, Virginia snake root one ounce, water one pint; boil the cloves and root with the water, to one half; strain, and mix the others in powder with the above. *Dose*, a tablespoonful three times a day, in the absence of the fever.

BURNS.—Cotton batting, moistened with linseed or sweet oil, and applied directly to the burn, is very efficacious; the linseed oil is preferable, as it allays the pain, while at the same time it extracts the fire. The cotton should not be removed when the skin is off, until the burn is healed, as the new skin will adhere to it while forming, and come off with it. If the burn is washed in lime water, previous to applying the cotton, it will not be so liable to leave a scar.

THE
American Agriculturalist,
For the Farm, Garden and Household

A THOROUGH GOING, RELIABLE and PRACTICAL Journal devoted to the different department of SOIL, CULTURE—such as growing GRAIN CROPS; ORCHARD and GARDEN FRUITS; GARDEN VEGETABLES and FLOWERS; TREES, PLANTS, and FLOWERS *for the* LAWN or YARD; care of DOMESTIC ANIMALS, &c., &c., and to HOUSEHOLD LABORS. It has also an interesting and instructive department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

A full CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS every month.

THREE to FOUR HUNDRED, or more, illustrative ENGRAVINGS appear in each volume.

OVER SIX HUNDRED PLAIN, PRACTICAL instructive articles are given every year.

The Editors and Contributors are all PRACTICAL WORKING MEN.

The teachings of the AGRICULTURALIST *are confined to no State or Territory, but are adapted to the wants of all sections of the Country—it is, as its name indicates, for the whole* AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A **German edition** is published of the same size and form, and at the same prices as the English, all of its reading matter, and its numerous illustrative engravings.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year. . . $1.00
Six copies, one year. . . 5.00
Ten or more copies one year—80 cents each.

☞ Add to the above rates: Postage to Canada 6 cents, to England France or Germany 24 cents, *per annum.*

Postage anywhere in the United States and Territories must be paid by the Subscriber, and is *only six cents a year*, if paid in advance at the office where received.

The paper is considered paid for whenever it is sent, and will be promptly discontinued when the time for which it is ordered expires.

All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor.

ORANGE JUDD,
41 Park Row, New York City.

Thorley's Food for Cattle.

AS used in Her Majesty's stables and also on His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor.

For Horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts, nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Pigs its effects in one month will exceed all expectation.

This Food is extensively used by all the leading agriculturists in England, and its virtues are substantially shown by certificates from the most eminent analytical chemists.

Sold in casks containing 448 feeds price 14 dollars; and half casks containing 224 feeds, 7 dollars.

J. W. Thorley, 26 Front St, Toronto, Sole Consignee for Canada.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Windsor,
Agent for Essex.

Windsor, July, 1860

A Novelty in the Art World!
PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.
Secured by letters patent in United States, England, France and Belgium.

American Photographic Porcelain Co'py,
No. 781 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents; are fully prepared to execute all orders for

MINIATURE LIKENESSES OF PERSONS ON CHINA,

presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a watercolor drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, precisely the same in all respects, but on such a size or number of any degree of elegance—portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of LUXURY or of household utility, such as

URNS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.;

thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the public taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a full collection of superb porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent rights, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order

TO AFFORD PEOPLE IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNION

an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA,

to make the following proposition to

RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY, WHO ARE UNABLE TO VISIT PERSONALLY THE ATELIER AND GALLERIES IN NEW YORK.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charges,

A RICHLY ORNAMENTED BREAKFAST CUP AND SAUCER, WITH THE PORTRAIT TRANSFERRED THEREON.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

TEN DOLLARS,

they will secure in like manner,

A HANDSOME FRENCH VASE OR TOILET ARTICLE,

with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. Or by sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return

A PAIR OF RICH SEVRES VASES,

with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and in like manner portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or

VASES OF EVERY QUALITY OF FINISH,

ranging in prices from

TWENTY TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS THE PAIR.

N.B.—No particular in writing the address, town, county and state distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to

MANAGER,
American Photographic Porcelain Co.,
781 Broadway,
New York.

CANADA WEST LAND AGENCY.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, TOWN AND VILLAGE PROPERTY,
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST,

OFFER FOR SALE TO INTENDING SETTLERS, A CHOICE SELECTION OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

The Properties are situated in the Western District composed of the COUNTIES OF ESSEX AND KENT, generally regarded as the GARDEN OF CANADA, and are brought under the notice of the Farming community, with the fullest confidence that a better choice cannot be made on the Continent of America.

A reference to the Map of Canada West will show the position of the Counties of Essex and Kent to be unsurpassed for facilities of Water Communication and Railway Accommodation. With Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and the Rivers Detroit and Thames, farmers and dealers have abundant conveniences for selling or shipping their farm produce and stock to the most favorable markets—The Great Western Railway traverses the Northern side of the Counties, having its Terminus at Windsor, opposite the City of Detroit; the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, now about to be constructed, will pass through the Southern side, opening up a fine tract of valuable land; and the Grand Trunk Railway has extended its Western Terminus to Detroit, opposite Windsor; thus placing the District in direct communication with the leading cities of Canada and the United States.

Satisfactory Testimonials from the most reliable sources can be produced to show the advantages to be derived from making a selection in this District. The climate from its Southerly position, is mild and genial, and the winters are shorter than in any other part of the Province, offering great inducements for the breeding and rearing of Cattle. The soil is unsurpassed for richness and fertility, possessing a variety of descriptions capable of producing successfully every kind of grain.

THE PRICES OF THE IMPROVED PROPERTY ARE VERY LOW, and taking the natural advantages into consideration, vastly cheaper than in any other sections of the country, and the terms of payment are exceedingly liberal.

THE WILD OR UNIMPROVED LANDS, of which a large quantity, heavily timbered with the finest descriptions of hardwood, and consequently located in a healthy climate, and will also be sold on easy terms.

In this District are some favorable situations for MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, and MECHANICS, and a few very desirable establishments are included in the list; there is also a large selection of TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY.

o0o

LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—A Beautiful Farm, situated on the banks of the Detroit River, 44 miles below Windsor, containing 100 acres of excellent Land, all cleared, with small Dwelling-house, good Outbuildings, and a young Orchard of Grafted Trees; the right of Fishing on the water frontage belongs to the Farm.

2.—An Excellent Farm, situated 6 miles from Windsor, containing 200 acres in a square block, of which 80 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, well-watered and admirably adapted for grazing or raising Sheep and Cattle; with three large Orchards, a large commodious Dwelling house, and convenient Outbuildings. The building of a Grist Mill, and a portion of the Machinery and appurtenances remain on the property, which with a small outlay could be put in working order.

3.—A Small Farm, situated on the Detroit River, about 8 miles from Windsor, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, and the balance can easily be put in order for cultivation; with a small Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable and Fruit Trees.

4.—A Valuable Improved Farm, situated on the Detroit River, containing 140 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation; good frame Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable and Fruit Trees.

5.—A FARM, very conveniently situated on the leading central road through the country, 5 miles from Windsor, on which there is a new graveled road, containing 200 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, Stable, Milk-house, and good Orchard.

6.—A FARM, being the rear half of a lot situated on the leading central road, about 10 miles from Windsor, containing 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with a small Dwelling-house.

7.—A SMALL FARM of 20 acres, about 13 acres of which are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, adjoining the village of Maidstone Cross.

8.—A SMALL FARM of 24 acres, all cleared, convenient to the Town of Sandwich, with new brick Dwelling-house and Barn, well adapted for a market garden.

9.—A FARM, situated on the main road to Chatham, 13 miles from Windsor, consisting of 100 acres, 60 acres of which are cleared, well-watered and ditched, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

10.—A SMALL FARM, conveniently situated about 7 miles from Windsor, consisting of 65 acres, of which 50 are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Cow and Root-houses, and an excellent Orchard of 100 grafted trees; the whole being in a good state of cultivation, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and young Orchard.

11.—A FARM, situated on the River Detroit, about 7 miles from Windsor, commonly known as the Tecumseh Station of the Great Western Railway, consisting of 84 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and good Orchard.

12.—A SMALL FARM, very suitable for Grazing, well watered, consisting of 23 acres, of which 14 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Milk-house, Stables and two Orchards.

13.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, conveniently situated about 9 miles from Windsor, consisting of 200 acres, of which 140 acres are cleared and in excellent condition, with good Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, & young Orchard.

14.—A FARM, situated 7 miles from Windsor, on a leading road, containing 100 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, splendid land and well-timbered, with a Dwelling house.

15.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 6 miles from Windsor, on a leading road, containing 100 acres, of which 80 are cleared, with good frame Dwelling house, Stable, Barn, and Orchard, and the right of Fishing on the River frontage.

17.—A FARM, containing 100 acres, of which 60 are cleared, dry and rolling land, contiguous to the River Canard, (new clearance); there is a Pot Ashery on the property, which can be sold with or without the farm.

18.—A FARM, situated 5 miles from the Town of Amherstburg, containing 200 acres of which 40 acres are cleared, and 50 partially, splendid rolling land, excellent soil, well watered, with 4 small houses, (new clearance.)

19.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM having a frontage of 1100 feet on the River Detroit, two miles from Amherstburg, containing 100 acres of excellent land, the greater portion of which is cleared, with all its appurtenances of Wharfs, Buildings, &c., complete. The buildings consist of Onslow Cottage, built of stone; the Cottage Tavern, built of brick; four Villa Residences, Barns and Outbuildings complete; the situation is unequalled for natural beauty, and adaptability for erecting Villas or Manufactories, the wharf extends over nearly one-fourth of the frontage, and affords facilities for loading cargoes of produce to the most distant markets.

20.—A MOST EXCELLENT FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 175 acres are cleared, well ditched and in a good state of cultivation, situated on a leading road about two miles from Amherstburg, with large comfortable Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

21.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, eligibly situated about 2 miles from Amherstburgh, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

22.—A FARM, situated on a leading road about 4 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 100 acres of excellent soil, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Stable and Barn.

23.—A FARM, adjoining No. 22, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, &c.

24.—A SMALL FARM, situated about 2 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 60 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, (no buildings.)

25.—A SMALL FARM, situated about 3 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 50 acres, of which 20 are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

26.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from Amherstburg, containing 200 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared (no buildings.)

27.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 135 acres, of which 95 are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with good two-story Dwelling house, new Barn Stable and good Orchard.

28.—A GOOD FARM, situated near the Village of Colchester, consisting of 100 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

30.—A GOOD FARM, situated within 2 miles of the Village of Oxford, consisting of 200 acres, of which 150 are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable and good Orchard.

31.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, about 6 miles from the Village of Kingsville, consisting of 94 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

32.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, about 2 miles from Kingsville, consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Store-house, &c., good Orchard.

33.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and young Orchard.

34.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, and young Orchard.

35.—A GOOD FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, with 35 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling house and Stable.

36.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 30 acres are partially cleared.

37.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 230 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

38.—A SPLENDID FARM, situated on and a-half mile from the village of Leamington, on the Talbot road, consisting of 150 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with large Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable and Out-houses complete, in excellent condition, and a never-failing stream runs through the land, making it a very desirable Farm for grazing purposes.

39.—A SMALL FARM, fronting to the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 50 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared.

40.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Centre Road between Windsor and Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house.

41.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 160 acres, under good cultivation, with Dwelling house, Stables, and small Orchard.

42.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Centre Road from Windsor to Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house and Barn.

43.—A FARM, near the Village of Woodslee, consisting of 100 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house.

44.—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED Farm, in a thriving Scotch Settlement, fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 234 acres, of which 150 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

45.—A FARM, within one mile from the Village of Union, consisting of 100 acres of good land, of which 25 acres are cleared, and 14 acres under fence.

46.—A FARM, fronting the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house.

47.—A FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and good Orchard.

48.—A FARM, in the Township of Gosfield, consisting of 150 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared.

49.—A FARM, situated 5 miles from the Village of Kingsville, consisting of 50 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

50.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 2 miles from the Village of Union, consisting of 125 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and Orchard.

51.—A FARM, situated 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 90 acres, of which 45 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

52.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house.

53.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 3 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 300 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared; excellent rolling land, well watered, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Shed, and Orchard.

54.—A FARM, situated about 5 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared.

55.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 3 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with good large Dwelling-house, Barn, Orchard with 80 selected grafted fruit trees, Garden and Nursery.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—A GOOD FARM, adjoining the Town of Chatham, consisting of 220 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, the balance well timbered; will be sold in 50 or 100 acre lots to suit purchasers.

2.—A GOOD FARM, within a short distance of the Town of Chatham, consisting of 115 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

3.—A FARM, consisting of 110 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

4.—A SPLENDID SMALL FARM, situated on the Chatham and Camden road, consisting of 30 acres, all cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Out-houses, Orchard, &c.

5.—A LARGE COMPACT FARM, situated near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 800 acres, of which 250 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c., and good Orchard.

6.—A Conveniently Situated FARM, near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

7.—A SMALL FARM, situated on the line of the Great Western Railway, about 4 miles from the Village of Thamesville, consisting of 40 acres, fronting on the River Thames, all cleared.

8.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated on the River Thames, 4 miles from Chatham, consisting of 150 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with two brick Dwelling-houses, Barn, Stable, Shed, Store-house, and two Orchards of grafted fruit.

9.—A Beautifully Situated small FARM, fronting on the River Thames, about two miles from Chatham, containing 73 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with Dwelling-house, Barn Stable, and a young Orchard.

10.—A GOOD FARM, two miles from Lake St. Clair, and one-and-a-half from the Village of Morpeth, containing 67 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

11.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 8 miles from Chatham, containing 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, and in good cultivation, with new Dwelling-house and Barn.

12.—A LARGE FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, consists of 400 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, & a young Orchard.

13.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 240 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

14.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn &c.,

WILD
OR
Unimproved Lands

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Township of Sandwich,	. . .	1540 acres.
do	Colchester, . . .	2655 „
do	Gosfield, . . .	3462 „
do	Mersen, . . .	3150 „
do	West Tilbury, . . .	2330 „
do	Rochester, . . .	2370 „
do	Maidstone, . . .	2930 „
		18437 acres.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Township of Chatham,	. . .	565 acres.
do	Romney, . . .	550 „
do	East Tilbury, . . .	1000 „
do	Raleigh, . . .	1550 „
do	Zone, . . .	1300 „
do	Harwich, . . .	1200 „
do	Dover East, . . .	100 „
		6265 acres.

Letters (prepaid) desiring further information, addressed to the Subscribers, will be punctually attended to.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
LAND AGENTS.

WINDSOR, 2nd JULY, 1860.

SABEL & SEARLE'S
AMERICAN
EMIGRATION
OFFICES.
19, Water Street, and 3, Regent Road, Clarence Dock,
LIVERPOOL.
FOYLE STREET,
LONDONDERRY,
AND 23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
PASSENGER AGENTS
FOR THE WEEKLY
STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND
CANADA,
AND THE
WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA.
(Under contract with Her Majesty's Provincial Government for the conveyance of the Mails.

THE MONTREAL



OCEAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY'S
First Class, Full Powered, Clyde Built, Mail. Steamers, are intended to sail
WEEKLY,
During the Season of Navigation, from
LIVERPOOL to PORTLAND
AND
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT
LONDONDERRY.
NORTH AMERICAN, Captain Alton.
NOVA SCOTIAN, Captain M'Master.
NORTH BRITON, Captain Borland.
BOHEMIAN, Captain Grange.
CANADIAN, Captain Graham.
ANGLO-SAXON, Captain Bellastine.
HIBERNIAN, (now building)
NORWEGIAN, do.

THROUGH TICKETS
ISSUED TO THE
LEADING RAILROAD STATIONS
IN
CANADA
AND THE
WESTERN STATES.
OF
INTERMEDIATE AND
STEERAGE PASSENGERS
Taken at Low Rates, and supplied with wholesome Food, according to a printed
BILL OF FARE.

Intermediate and Steerage Passengers must provide themselves a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, and water can, as also bedding. The Provisions will be of the best quality, and will be cooked and served out to the Passengers.

Separate accommodation is set apart for Females.

Sick or Lame Persons cannot be taken unless full security be given for the bonds to be entered into by the Company to the Government, that the parties shall not become chargeable on landing.

A Deposit of three Pounds per berth is necessary to secure passage, the balance to be paid before going on board.

Each Steamer carries an experienced Surgeon, and no charge is made for medicines.

The Route via QUEBEC, and thence by the Grand Trunk Railway, to the Western States of America, and to the Gold Regions on Fraser River, via St. Paul's, Minnesota, will be found to be the best and cheapest.

Special arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the conveyance of Passengers to all parts of Canada and the United States at

LOW RATES.

Also the Washington Line of Packets Sailing from Liverpool to New York, composed of the following vessels:

Washington,	2,000 Tons.
Ocean Monarch	2,500 do
Princeton	2,000 do
Monarch of the Sea	2,500 do
Tornado	2,000 do
Simoon	2,000 do
Governor Morton	2,000 do
Wisconsin	1,800 do
Wm. Rathbone	1,800 do
E. C. Stanton	1,800 do
David Crocket	2,000 do
City of Brooklyn	2,000 do

The Ships of this line have been built expressly for the conveyance of Passengers and are in every respect complete, and for comfort, convenience, safety and health of passengers are unequalled. They are commanded by men of great experience and kindness of manners, who have been long in the trade, and have conveyed across the mighty deep many thousands of emigrants

Parties in Canada and the Western States,

Wishing to make arrangements for bringing out their Friends, cannot do so to better advantage than by applying to

SABEL & SEARLE,
23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK
Or, to CRAWFORD & Co.
Windsor, C. W.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FARMER'S BRANCH.

PRESIDENT.
T. H. BUCKLEY, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
William Niles, Richard Biddulph,
Crowell Wilson, Wilber R. Vining,
John W. Van Wormer, Hamilton Dunlop,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
CHAS. MONSARRAT, Secretary, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY INSURES FOR THREE Years at a time, *taking no more hazardous risks than farm buildings*, and is the only Insurance Company in Canada that adheres to this rule. It is purely and essentially a Farmer's Company. Ordinary Farm property, located, is insured for the above period, by giving a Premium Note for two per cent., of which, twelve and a-half per cent., (or one-eighth,) is collected in advance, and is endorsed on the note, of which it forms a payment. The Agent's Fee is $1.50 for the Survey—the usual charge made by all other Companies. There is nothing further to be paid till losses occur, rendering an assessment on the Note necessary, and then no more will be called for than is required. Owing to the non-hazardous risks to which the Company is confined, the losses may reasonably expect to be small. When the Insurance expires, the Note expires also.

To illustrate the above terms:—If you Insure such property for three years, say for $600, you pay (exclusive of the Agent's Fee) $1.25 in money, and your Note is held for $8.75 more which is the limit of your liability in the transaction. No other Company offers more favorable terms, scarcely any one, terms so favorable. Larger or smaller risks are taken at proportionate rates. Brick and Stone Dwellings are Insured a little lower.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
Agent for the County of Essex.
Windsor, 20th July, 1860.

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHIEF OFFICE
CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON
CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Earl of Winsor. Sidmouth
Archibald Campbell Bardley, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
ARCHIBALD C. BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.
Col. Sir Gazelette. Miles Chas. Seton, Esq
Chas. Bennett, Esq. Ed S Symes, Esq. M.D
John Moore, Esq. Thomas Wyatt, Esq.
H. Oxenford, Esq. F. V. Woodhouse, Esq.
W. Henry Place, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL,
Office, Merchant's Exchange.
WILLIAM LUNN, Esq. CHAIRMAN.
John Torrance, Esq. B. Holmes, Esq
Jno Frothingham, Esq J G. Mackenzie, Esq
Alfred LaRocque, Esq Theodore Hart, Esq.

CHARLES J. TILSTONE, Manager
D. D. MACKENZIE, Accountant & Cashier

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the same; Ships in harbor or in dock; Risks on navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden on the same; and farming stock of all descriptions.

The RATES of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate.

The PREMIUM is in each instance fixed in strict accordance with the merits of the risk under consideration, determined only by a most careful investigation.

The engagements of the *Equitable* are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and are satisfied, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good, without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

The Local Directors meet weekly.

☞ Agents have been appointed throughout Canada.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CANADA
Western Assurance Company,
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Capital - - - £100, 000.
INCORPORATED 1851.

PRESIDENT, ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq
VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE MICHIE, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Rice Lewis, Esq. Thomas Haworth, Esq
James Beaty, Esq. W. Rossin, Esq.
T. P. Gordon, Esq. Wm. Henderson, Esq.
Walter MacFarlane, Esq.

Sec'y & Treasurer, BERNARD HALDAN, Esq
SOLICITOR, AGNES MORRISON, Esq.
BANKERS, BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
BENJAMIN SWITSER, Esq., INSPECTOR.

Head Office, Church Street, Toronto,
WITH AGENCIES AT, OVER THE PROVINCE

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to Fire Department.

Assurance effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

☞ TERMS OF APPLICATION, and all necessary information to be had on applying to JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich.
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CLOCKS. CLOCKS. CLOCKS.
JAMES FRAZER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
SANDWICH STREET,
WINDSOR, C. W.

Has received a large assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS direct from the Manufacturers, which he can afford to sell at astonishingly low prices.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Cleaned and Repaired on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.
Windsor, 1st August, 1860.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

TERMS,—$1,50 PER YEAR, "PROGRESS." IN ADVANCE.

VOL. V. SANDWICH, C. W., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1861. NO. 40

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY JAMES C. VESTEY & Co.

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

TERMS:

$1,50. STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines and under, $ 1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 36
For each additional line first insertion, 0 7
Subsequent insertions—over 12 lines per line, - - - - 0 2

A liberal Discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written instructions, will be continued till forbid, and the usual rates charged.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,

WITH THE GREATEST PROMPTITUDE, AND IN THE CHEAPEST & MOST MODERN STYLES.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF

Law and Division Court Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Solicitor in Surrogate Court, &c., &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUET,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West.

P. MARENTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Firearms repaired at his Shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
MARK SALMONI.

ALEX. WILKINSON,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ETC. ETC. ETC.
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

THE HENNELL HOUSE,
SANDWICH, C. W.,
SAMUEL HUTSON, Proprietor

S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c.
COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY.
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
Adjoining the Court House,
SANDWICH, C. W.
CYRUS DOBSON, Proprietor

DUNCAN MACKAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, REAL ESTATE & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
128, Woodward's Block, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT,
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Contracts made and acknowledged.

DAVID SHIEL,
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery
Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE OVER MR. NEVEUX'S STORE
Front Street, Windsor C. W.

HIRON'S HOTEL,
Adjoining the Great Western Railway Station,
WINDSOR, C. W.
W. E. HIRON, Proprietor.

CANADIAN PRODUCE AGENCY.
2 & 3, South Street, New York.
Cash Capital, - - $100,000.
Consignments of Ashes, Flour, Grain, Provisions, and all descriptions of Canadian produce carefully attended to.
Orders for the purchase of Groceries, &c. promptly executed.
Commissions moderate, according to the risk taken.
R. A. GOODENOUGH.
New York, 14th July, 1860.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. CLELAND, Dentist,
65, Woodward Avenue, corner of Larned Street,
Above Merchant's Bank,
DETROIT, - - MICHIGAN.

WM. GRANT,
CLERK OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION COURT, WINDSOR,
Government Agent for the Issue of Marriage Licences,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.
Commissioner in B. R., and General Agent for the Collection of Debts.

ALEXANDER CAMERON,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
N B.—Mr. C. will undertake the management of any business connected with the Government Departments.
Office over Hedley's Store, formerly occupied by G. W. Leggatt, Esq.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
WINDSOR, C. W.,
Owners of IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY, wishing to meet purchasers, will respectfully solicit to send particulars and prices to the Subscribers.
No charge made except a commission of two and a-half per cent when a sale is effected.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Land Agents

JANSEN, HALL & MERKLE
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
No. 42, MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.
☞ Chemical Preparations, Patent Medicines, &c., manufactured to order on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c.,
Will be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.
His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he differs himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.
Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

CORNWELL, BARNES & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Roofing
PAPERS,
Of every Description,
WAREHOUSE, 118 JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Cash paid for Rags and all kinds of Paper Stock.
Special Agents for the Ypsilanti Print Paper Mills of Cornwell & Vandeveer.

WM. E. ARCHER,
FORWARDER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.,
LIBERAL ALLOWANCES MADE ON POTASH, GRAIN, &c.
WOOD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MY MOTTO IS "CASH."

THE RED TAVERN,
PETITE COTE, NEAR SANDWICH.
E. H. CRESSY
Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has leased the above well known Tavern, and will always be found ready to attend upon those who may favor him with a call.
His Ales, Wines, Liquors &c., are of the best quality; and his Cigars of the choicest brands.

Fishing-Tackle and Boats supplied for Fishing or Shooting Parties.

Good Accommodation for Pleasure Parties

1861.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Beg to intimate to their Friends and the Trade that they have received a portion of
THEIR USUAL IMPORTATIONS
OF STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
AND THAT, IN THE COURSE OF A FORTNIGHT
Their Assortments will be very complete!
ADAM HOPE, & CO.
London, March 5th, 1861.

Select Poetry.

SPRING.

A flush of green is on the boughs,
A warm breath panteth in the air,
And in the earth a heart-pulse throbs
Throbs underneath her breast of snows:

Life is astir among the woods,
And by the Moor and by the stream,
The year, as from a torpid dream,
Wakes in the sunshine on the buds—

Wakes up in music as the song
Of woodbird, wild, and loosened rill
More frequent from the windy hill
Comes greening forest aisles along—

Wakes up in fragrance as the sheen
Of woodland pool the gleams receives
Through bright flowers, over braided leaves
Of broken sunlights, golden green.

She sees the outlaw'd winter stay
Awhile, to grither after him
Snow robes, frost-crystal'd diadem,
And then in soft showers pass away,

She could not bide rough winter well,
Yet can not choose but mourn him now;
So wears awhile on her young brow
His gift—a gleaming icicle.

Then turns her, loving to the still,
Upleaves her bosom's swell to his,
And in the joy of his first kiss,
Forgets for aye that stormer one.

Old Winter's pledge from her he leaves—
That icy-cold, though glittering spar—
And Zeros her with a green cymar,
And girdles round her brow with leaves;

The primrose and wood-violet
He tangles in her shining hair,
And teaches calm breezes fair
To sing her some sweet canzonet.

All promising long summer hours,
When she in his embrace shall lie,
Under the broad dome of bright sky,
On mossy couches starr'd with flowers,

Till she smiles back again to him
The heart's meaning from his face,
And, robed in light, glows with the grace
Of Eden-palaced cherubim.

O Earth! thy glowing loveliness
Around our very hearts has thrown
An undimmed fervance, all its own,
And sum'd as o'er with happiness.

THE LAPLANDERS.

BY ANNE T. WILBUR.

Lapland is one of the countries which excite the most lively interest in travellers. A tourist has not gained his spurs until he has seen the Lilliputians of the North.

The fact is, that this nation is the most interesting as a study, because it is becoming extinct, on transferred, from day to day. The genuine Laplanders, the nomadic Laplanders, the Laplanders drawn by reindeer or skating on *skee*, will soon be as rare and as much sought for as white blackbirds.

"We had," says M. Ampere, in the *Sketches of the North*, "a great desire to see the Laplanders. They advance with their reindeer along the mountains which separate Norway from Sweden, and when these alone can exist. We set out on the 20th of August to visit them in their solitudes. It was difficult to do this, because from time to time they leave the places where they had settled, and build their huts elsewhere.

"The country is apparently the ugliest in the universe. Irregular land entirely barren, with the exception of some dwarfish or deformed birches, mostly leaveless. Some broken by the wind, others half consumed, their white bark here and there blackened by the flame, making them resemble calcined skeletons. This country produced no vegetation but mosses; it is composed only of bogs and rocks. One cannot easily become accustomed to this difference in the solidity of the soil, which changes at every step. The foot is alternately repulsed by sharp points of rocks, or buries in the mire. The whole country is covered with swamps. Water is really the foundation of it. There is also land, but it seems the exception.

"The traveller hoped to meet with a bear, to complete his northern adventures; he had not this good fortune, but a man was shown him who proved to him with what intrepidity the Laplanders attack their enemies. This man had found himself in a situation from which none other ever returned. Having fallen senseless in consequence of a combat with one of these animals, he saw, on recovering himself, the bear occupied in burying him, as a dog buries a bone that he may find it afterwards. He did not lose courage, but rose, renewed the combat, and feeble as he was, succeeded in triumphing over the enemy whose provision he was to have been. After a night spent on a Swedish *guard*, where we slept on some skins spread on the ground, the Laplanders at last appeared, and the picture was worthy of the painter who was in search of it.—About ten o'clock, at the foot of a barren mountain of grotesque form, we suddenly perceived a herd of about three hundred reindeer, and a Lapland family occupied in milking them. These half domestic animals wander all day among the rocks which are their pasture grounds. At a certain hour they are assembled, by means of little dogs of a particular breed. The *corp d' ciel* which suddenly presented itself was truly striking. This herd of almost wild animals who crowded in disorder, some motionless, others fighting with their branches bloody, or rushing in companions towards one point or another, as if carried away by a sudden vertige; the cries of the children, the barking of dogs which were pursuing them, the men and the women occupied in milking, such was the monadic scene which suddenly appeared to us in this desert. The Laplanders continued their operations, without paying any great attention to us. We entered the herd to observe in what a singular manner the reindeer are treated. A man or a woman holds a cord of from five to six feet, knit at the end like the lower extremity of the string of a kite, and throws it at the female reindeer who is to be caught, so as to catch its horn in a sort of running noose, then, without letting go, dexterously passes this cord around the nose of the animal. Then a child approaches, seizes the cord and holds it tight, while the reindeer, thus subjected, allows herself to be milked without much trouble. Each female gives but little milk. So this is easily relieved, and, hardly free, ordinary goes off with a wild leap.

"The repose of the Laplanders, if repose it is, is not less strange than their nomadic life. Their family huts are like our colliers' cabins; but of incredible filthiness; one must bend double to enter. Some branches, half covered with coarse serge, this is all the architecture. A stone for the hearth, an iron pot upon it, a hole for the escape of smoke, some porrage here and there, some bear, wolf, and reindeer skins, these are all the furniture. 'Our hosts,' says M. Ampere, 'generously abandoned to us the shelter of their roof, such as it was, and remained without, exposed to the rain. This small apartment could hardly contain five of us and two guides. I had never been able to understand how it could lodge the Lapland family, composed of ten persons, including the children. It was impossible to think of sitting down, the roof forming with the ground an angle too sharp to permit of it. Neither could we lie down before the fire, that would give us too much room; one must gather up his body, resting on his side, like a worm during the winter; now, in this constrained position and occupying the least possible space, we filled the hut very exactly.' They thus reduce the extent of their poor dwellings to economize the staff which serves as a roof. The repas of the travellers was in keeping with the hospitality of the hosts. 'The preparations were not very encouraging to the appetite; fortunately ours did not need to be excited. The mother of the family cut a quarter of reindeer in pieces, which she afterwards took her fingers to place them one by one in the kettle; from time to time she threw to the little dogs, which were running about the hut, a piece of raw flesh, which the hungry, almost naked children, disputed with them like little savages. The interior of this hut would have made a picture; we, crouched around the fire, and drinking reindeer milk from great wooden porringers, the good Laplander, stooping over her kettle, and preparing, as I have just said, our repast; the dogs and the children running in a regular tapestry which served as a floor to cross into the fire, and to complete the picture, the impassible face of one of our Norwegians on his knees outside, his head alone passed within, and in this attitude imperturbably smoking his pipe.

'Our hostess having finished cutting up the pieces of meat destined for our use, put it into the iron pot, which she covered with a wooden plate, and left it to cook in the fat of the reindeer; then after a certain time, poured it into a large porringer also of wood, from which we ate this extraordinary ragout with great appetite. There were neither knives nor forks; the Swedish peasants made up this deficiency as well as they could with their own.

'The milk of the reindeer furnishes the Laplander with cheese, butter and cream; its flesh nourishes him; its skin clothes him; its sinews serve him for thread and cords; its bones give him spoons, ladels, tools of every species; finally, its horns were, before the conversion of the Laplanders to Christianity, offered to idols. There are wealthy families who have herds of from ten to twelve hundred reindeer. The average range from one to five hundred heads.

'The Laplanders of pure race are neither stupid nor ferocious, as they have often been painted. They are not monstrously little. Their distinctive features are a sharp chin and oblique eyes.

'The costume of the Laplander is of patriarchal simplicity, and needs no description. He envelopes himself in skins and furs from head to foot. He constantly carries with him his horn spoon and his little knife.

'During the fine season, if one can call the Laplands' summer thus, the families live isolated in their cabins; this swamps interrupt their communications; these are renewed in the winter on the ice, which makes of the whole country a plain of snow. This is the period of labors, of journeyings, of peddling; they assemble in tribes, they fly on sledges with the rapidity of arrows; these sledges are little boats drawn by reindeer; the keel furrows the snow, and the conductor maintains his equilibrium by means of a stick, which he manages with marvellous dexterity.

'Reindeer last have known to travel fifty leagues in a single course, with sledges which weigh two hundred and fifty pounds. There is preserved, at the palace of Drottningholm, the picture of a reindeer which, in a pressing emergency drew a Swedish courier during forty-eight hours over a space of two hundred and sixty six leagues, and fell dead on its arrival.

'The *skies* (skates) of the Laplanders are justly celebrated. They are as large as the snow shoes. These are two narrow planks, from six to seven feet in length; they glide along as if borne by the wind. War battalions have been seen to manage this strange equipage.

On these, the Laplander glides over the snow as rapidly as over the ice; he chases the reindeer and catches him; he climbs the highest mountains in a direct direction, and descends them resting on his stick, with his body leaning backward, leaping over rocks and gulfs, and travelling in this manner a hundred leagues a day, if we may believe the accounts of travellers.

The Laplanders of Sweden have been Christians for two hundred years; those of Norway but a century. They formerly worshipped Radius, the god of human life; Ruona, the god of the fields; Nordugalis, the genius of destruction, etc. They sacrificed animals to the deities, on the summits of the most grotesque rocks, called the Holy Mountains. Each family had besides, its own deity, which is consulted as an oracle. This was a large drum of birch bark, covered with the figures of tutelary or dangerous gents. Before undertaking a journey or an affair of importance, they threw a copper circlet over the drum, then rolled it, and struck upon it, predicting success or failure, according to the sign on which the circlet fixed itself.

The religious condition of the Laplander is more than neglected, their pastors are at forty leagues from each other; they pass as little time as possible in this retired region, and do not take the trouble to learn the national language, so that they can preach to the natives only by the aid of an interpreter, who translates their sermons sentence by sentence. Judge by him of the eloquence of these discourses, and especially of their results. The government has made efforts almost always vain, to turn the Laplander from their nomadic life. The farmers gradually end by deserting their farms to chase the reindeer over the wild tracts of the north. Where there is lichen, or nothing else, only reindeer can live, and the Laplanders live on the reindeer. The hospitality of this poor country is proverbial. The traveller has all the trouble in the world to induce those who have shared with him their food and wigwam, to accept any recompense; and when he goes away, they salute him with noisy shouts.

The Laplander, like all the curiosities of this world, is passing away. Only twelve thousand nomadic Laplanders remain in Russia, Norway and Sweden. Of these, those who lead a regular life, perish, regretting their vagabond existence.

Juggling Extraordinary.

A Brass Coin Changed into a Living Serpent.—The fort at Calcutta, commonly known as Fort William, is one of the most splendid and convenient military establishments to be found in any part of the globe. It is often the scene of animated festivity, from the presence of native jugglers, renowned for their surpassing skill and dexterity. The performances of those strange people have been so often described that I shall only mention a few, for otherwise I might tire the reader. The particular trick alluded to is the apparent conversion of a brass coin into a snake. The juggler gave me the coin to hold, and then seated himself, about five yards from me, on the sward which is there kept, attempted to move during the whole performance. I showed the coin to several persons who were close beside me, on a form in front of the juggler. At a sign from him, I not only grasped the coin I held, firmly in my right hand, but crossing that hand with equal tightness with my left, I inclosed them both as firmly as I could between my knees.

Of course I was positively certain that the small coin was within my doubled fists. The juggler then began a short incantation, accompanied by a monotonous and unmusical ding of recitative, and repeated the words, 'Ram Sammu,' during some minutes. He then suddenly stopped, and still keeping his seat, made a quick motion with his hand, as if throwing something at me, giving, at the same time, a pull with his mouth. At that instant I felt my hands suddenly distended, and become partly open while I experienced a sensation as if a cold ball of dough, or something equally soft, nasty and disagreeable, was now between my palms. I started to my feet, in astonishment, and opening my hands found there no coin; but to my horror and alarm (for of all created things I detest and loathe the genus), I saw a young snake, all alive—oh! and of all snakes in the world, a cobra di capello, folded, or rather coiled, roundly up. I threw it instantly to my feet, trembling with rage and fear, as if already bit by the deadly reptile, which began immediately to crawl along the ground, to the alarm and amusement of every one present.

The juggler then got up for the first time since he had sat down, and catching hold of the snake, displayed its length, which was nearly two feet;—two feet all but an inch and a half. He then took it cautiously by the tail, and opening his own mouth to its widest extent, let the head of the snake drop into it, deliberately commenced to swallow the animal; till the end of the tail was only visible; then making a sudden gulp, the whole of the snake was apparently swallowed. After this he came up to the spectators, and opened his mouth wide, permitted us to look into his throat, but no snake or snake's tail was visible—it was seemingly down his throat altogether. During the remainder of the performance we never saw this snake again, nor did the man profess his ability to make it reappear. But he performed another snake trick which surprised us very much. He took from a bag another cobra di capello and walked into the centre of the room, inclosing it in his hands in a folded state. He waved or shook them for a time in this condition, and then opened his fists, when, hey! presto—the snake was gone, and in its place appeared several small ones, which he suffered to fall from his hands, when they glided with their peculiar undulating movement, almost like the waves of the sea, across the floor.—*A British Officer in India.*

Miscellany.

The streets of Rome are more than ever unsafe at night, the robberies from the person are extremely frequent. The boldness of the needy ruffians who swarm in this sacred city is increased by the impunity they enjoy under the most paternal of Governments. The Pope has 3,000 gendarmes or more in his pay, but they have something else to do than to look after malefactors and protect the citizens. In the most public streets, and at hours at which thousands of persons are still abroad in Rome, you are stopped by knife-bearing gentlemen, who place the points of these weapons disagreeably close to your skin, and demand the contents of your pockets.

RECRISTENING A GOVERNOR.—Considering the line Governor Pickens has taken with regard to the Federal property in South Carolina, we should suggest the propriety of an addition to his name. Let him henceforth be known as Governor Pickens and Steal-ins.—*London Punch.*

An exchange says we are creditably informed that John Crawford, Esq., of the law firm of Ross, Crawford & Combie, is a candidate to contest the Eastern section of the City of Toronto against the Hon. Geo. Brown, at the General Election.

The candidates for the Western section are Messrs. Bowes and Robinson.

The site which Messrs. Gzowski and Macpherson selected for the cotton factory, in Toronto, was the St. Andrew's market place. The City Council met on Wednesday afternoon and granted the site, so that active proceedings may be expected in a short time.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says that an agreement has been made with the owners of the steamer Arabian, to carry passengers, about the beginning of June, from Quebec to the principal fishing stations on the North coast, and to touch at the same place again about the end of July, as a return trip.

The late Mr. Matthews used to tell a story of a gentleman who was as huge, though not so witty, as Falstaff. It was his custom when he travelled to book two places, and thus secure half the inside to himself. He once sent his servant to book him for Perth. The man returned with the following news:—"Sir, I have booked you; there were not two left, so I booked you one in and one out."

A Methodist preacher holding forth one very sultry day in a small hall, he was much annoyed by those who kept dropping in after service had commenced, invariably closing the door after them. He bore the infliction with Job like patience, but at length being fairly exhausted by the extreme oppressiveness of the heat, he vociferated to an offending friend, do, for goodness sake, let that door be open. I believe if I were preaching in a bottle you would put the cork in!"

A Frenchman being about to remove his shop, his landlord inquired the reason, stating, at the same time, that it was considered a very good stand for business. The Frenchman replied, with a shrug of the shoulder, "Oh yes, he's very good stand for de business; by gar, me stand all day, for nobody come to make me more."

The Niagara *Gazette* tells a story of two young ladies who were promenading along the street recently, when one of them slipped and came down on the icy pavement, like a thousand of bricks. Jumping quickly up, she exclaimed, sotto voce, "before another winter, I'll have a husband to hang on to; see if I don't."

Every word you speak, Dr. Holmes says, is the medal of a dead thought or feeling struck in the die of some human experience worn smooth by innumerable contacts, always transferred warm from one to another.

An active man in the prime of life can raise 100 lbs. one foot per second, working 10 hours per day; a horse can raise 550 lbs. in the same space of time. These are units of horse and man-power.

One gallon of water converted into steam will raise 46 gallons of water at 50 degrees up to 212 degrees, which is the sensible heat of the steam; there are 944 degrees of latent heat in the steam.

It having been officially announced that there is no charge made for visits to the *Morgue* or Paris dead house, it was immediately noticed that much larger numbers of persons than usual attend there to make recognition of the bodies of the deceased. Their anxiety being without expense, the crowd is unusually great.

"Pray, policeman," said a saucy jade from the Emerald Isle, "Why do you wear that white thing round one of your wrists?"

"To show that I am on duty," was the reply.

"Och, by the powers, I thought it was because you didn't know your right hand from your left," said the shrewd Miss.

SUBSOILING.—The subsoil plow is rapidly becoming one of the most important implements upon the farm. It is used to run in the bottom of the furrow before the potato is dropped, to loosen the earth under the seed, to admit the air and permit the surplus water to sink; and after the potatoes are up, a one horse subsoil plow is run between the rows; and when properly done, it is equal to trenching with a spade. It is also run between the rows of corn when the corn is about four inches high. This will lift the soil slightly, and also the young corn plants, but will not separate the earth from the roots. This will be a more thorough disturbance of the soil than a dozen hoeings, and will permit the corn roots to descend in search of food. In raising carrots, beets and turnips in heavy ground it is almost indispensable. The plow now most approved is the lifting subsoil. The sole of this plow is something like a spear placed flat on the ground, point forward, with its lower side slightly concave. It is a gradually inclined plane from the point backwards. To it is fastened to the beam by two standards with sharp cutting edges. It lifts the soil but one inch, and requires the least power to move it through the earth, at the same time pulverizing the soil as much as spading to the same depth. It may, perhaps, more properly be called the "mole plow," as it works like the mole, under the surface of the earth. No good farmer can dispense with it. They should have the sizes for one or two horses.—E. W. STEPHENS'S *Address at the Erie County Fair.*

THE COURSE OF STORMS.—In Europe, such have been the interchanges by telegraph of the accounts of the atmospheric alterations, that a severe storm along the coast of England was predicted *three days* before its arrival in some of the ports, and vessels were warned *not* to sail out of their ports, in some instances, three days before one of the most severe and fatal storms to others that did sail. At this very moment the English Admiral, Fitzroy, is engaged in arranging and perfecting a set of signals by which, from telegraphic communications received, he may communicate to ships sailing past the coast lighthouses important information of coming storms. So well are the usual courses of these storms now known and mapped, that a very little information from once or two points, regularly received, will make it almost impossible for a severe gale to reach any part of the English coast without first of all being heralded by the telegraph, its violence and rate of progress ascertained, vessels all warned from the lighthouses, and the time of the termination of the whole predicted, with the successive courses and changes of the wind. But to accomplish and perfect this, there needs daily reports of winds, rains, and storms from a thousand different stations, all along the coasts of Europe, to be transmitted and compared; and telegraph wires are being momentarily used in this work.

CHEAP ROOFING FOR HOUSES.—Take coal tar, 800 pounds; hydraulic lime, 150 pounds; ochre, 75 pounds, and whiting, 40 pounds. Mix these substances together thoroughly, and they will make a sufficient quantity of cement to cover 1,000 square feet of roofing. It should be laid down upon strong cotton sheeting nailed to the roof boards, and on the top of all a coat of sand or gravel to be laid and pressed firmly down. The cost of such roofing is about $2,30 for ten square feet. It answers very well for sheds and other out houses.

TO WHITEN LINEN.—Stains occasioned by fruit, iron rust, and other similar causes, may be removed by applying to the parts injured a weak solution of the chloride of lime—the cloth having been previously well washed—or of soda, oxalic acid, or salts of lemon, in warm water. The parts subjected to this operation should be subsequently well rinsed in soft, clear, warm water without soap, and be immediately dried in the sun.

STARCHING.—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic, put it in a pitcher, and pour on it one pint of boiling water, cover it, and let it stand all night; in the morning pour it into a bottle and cork it tight. A tablespoonful of it put in a pint of ordinary starch will improve it very much.

LIQUID GLUE.—The following receipt, the discovery of a French chemist, is selling about the country as a secret, for various prices, from one to five dollars. It is a handy and valuable composition, as it does not gelatinize nor undergo putrefaction and, for books and paper become offensive, and is always ready for use:

In a wide-mouthed bottle dissolve eight ounces of best glue in half a pint of water, by setting it in a vessel of water and heating it till dissolved. Then add slowly, constantly stirring, two and a half ounces of strong aqua fortis (nitric acid.) Keep it well corked, and it will be ready for use.

FANCY CATTLE.—Some years ago a tenant of Mr. Coke (afterwards Earl of Leicester) had in compliance with the wish of his landlord, who was partial to the Devons, set a dairy of cows of that breed of the purest type. Mr. Coke was so proud of them that he frequently took his friends staying at Holkham to view them. On one occasion he went with a nobleman for the purpose. The latter, after seeing and admiring the stock, addressed the owner. "Your cows," said he, "are very beautiful; but why do you keep those ugly polled Suffolk brutes among them?—they quite spoil the dairy." "That's true, my lord," bluntly replied the farmer; "these fine cattle are all very well for show; but you see, after all, we must have *a little milk for the family!*"

Arrival of the Steamship Africa.

NEW YORK, March 31.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool the 16th and Queenstown the 17th, arrived this morning, bringing £11,000 in specie.

The Saxonia arrived out on the 14th.

The London *Times* asks where the Confederate States are to negotiate the proposed loan, seeing that one-fifth of their population is pledged to repudiation, and says that President Davis is the man who laughed at the dupes in the Mississippi bonds.

The reduction in discount rates by the Bank of France produced a good effect on the money markets of Paris and London. Rentes advanced to 68f. 30c.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies unanimously approve the assumption of the title of the Kingdom of Italy.

WARSAW was apparently tranquil, but late advices say the excitement is unabated.—The Polish deputation said they accepted the Emperor's rescript, but were far from being satisfied.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—The Duchess of Kent died on Saturday, the 16th.

The Paris Conference agreed to extend the occupation of Syria till the 5th of June.

The French Corps Legislatif adopted the first ten paragraphs of the address.

LIVERPOOL, 16th.—Cotton, from various causes was dull in the early part of the week and prices irregular, and there was a slight decline on American until the arrival of the Kangaroo, which imparted a firmer tone, and prices have recovered the decline, and close with firmness. Hewitt & Co. draw attention to the continued unfavorable aspect of the consumption, but say this is accounted for by the fact that spinners have for some time purchased very sparingly, and are believed to have run their stocks down to a low point. Trade in Manchester has improved.

BREADSTUFFS.—Circulars report corn generally firm. Flour at firmer rates, 28s a 31s. In wheat there is a moderate business doing at full prices; red 11s a 13s; white 12s 6d a 14s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef in moderate demand at low rates. Pork quiet; no American offering. Bacon quiet; with an improving tendency and speculative inquiry at a slight reduction from current rates. Lard declined, but at a reduction more business has been done; rates range at 51s to 54s.

Sugars quiet, and prices favor buyers. Coffee, market bare and no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bros. & Co. report English wheat is dearer for good; dumaid at full rates; while American 63 a 67; red 59s a 60s. Sugar quiet, and prices barely maintained. Spirits of turpentine 37s. Coffee steady.

LIVERPOOL, 17th.—Consols closed at 92 a 92¼ for account.

The Corps Legislatif continued to debate the address. Independent members strongly advocate the liberal amendments which are published, but the first two paragraphs have been carried without amendment.

Details of the surrender of the citadel at Messina show that it was unconditional, after four days firing. Over five thousand men were taken prisoners, and three hundred cannon.

Civitella de Tronto is not able to resist much longer.

Religious liberty of the most unrestricted character has been proclaimed at Naples.

All former constitutions and treaties with Rome are abrogated, and ecclesiastical power is limited to the punishment of ecclesiastical offences merely.

The English steamers left Constantinople for Italy, and took provisional possession of the arms landed from the Sardinian vessels of war taken by Turkey last autumn.

PARIS, Saturday.—In the Corps Legislatif it was intimated that it might become necessary to fix a later day than the 1st of October for the execution of the treaty of commerce with England, in which case the Chamber of Deputies would be called upon to decide on the matter.

Baring Bros. say the only transactions in railroad stocks are as follows:—Erie 1st mort. gage 91 a 93; 2nd do. 90 a 92; 3rd 75 a 80; Illinois Central 85 a 87; Michigan Central 89 a 90; Michigan Southern 79 a 80; do 86 87 a 89.

HAVRE & Co. report the cotton market buoyant and fully ½ higher. They quote middling up lands 62.

Breadstuffs unchanged and firm.

Provisions quiet and steady.

HAVRE, 16th.—Cotton dull; New Orleans to arrive 101f.; do bas 94ff. Sales of the week 7,000.

Postmaster General's Report for 1861.

The Report of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th September, 1860, has been laid before Parliament, from which it appears that the number of Post Offices in Canada was 1,698—60 new Offices having been established and 9 closed during the year; 334 miles of new Post Route having been organized, and all including all routes previously established to the extent of 108,000 miles per annum.

A Comparative Table for 1852 and 1860, shows the increase of Letters, the Expenditure, and amount of Postage Revenue, &c.:

	In year 1860.	In year 1852.
No. of Offices	1,698	840
Miles of Route	14,262	8,618
Miles of Annual Mail Travel	5,712,000	2,630,000
No. of Letters by Post	9,000,000	3,760,000
Revenue after deducting Dead Letters	$638,451 99	$230,020 00.
Total Revenue of Department in 1860	$658,451 99	
Total Expenditure	645,249 31	

The mean of the passages made by the Canadian Mail Steamers during this year, between Quebec and Liverpool, was 11 days and 10 hours, the contract time being 12 days; between Portland and Liverpool, 11 days 15 hours, the contract allowing 14 days. The number of passengers carried by these steamers from Liverpool during the year was 6,705; to Liverpool, 3,962.—Freight to Quebec, 3,222 tons; to Montreal, 25,734 tons. The total bulk of Canadian exports, chiefly in barrels, is estimated as equal to 320,340 barrels of Flour.

The amount received from the United States Post Office, for the sea conveyance of Mails during the year 1860, was $104,641 68.

The number of letters passing during the year 1860, between the United States and Europe by the Canadian Packets, were as follows:

To and from the United Kingdom	500,000
do do France and Belgium.	70,000
do do Prussia.	60,000
	620,000

Correspondence with the United States has more than doubled; 480,000 registered letters were carried during the past year; 5 cent stamps to the number of 2,570,000 were used; and the number of Money Orders issued and payable within the Province was 23,615 amounting in value to $1,096, 462 69.—*Witness.*

Provincial Parliament.

(Special Telegraph to the Leader.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, March 26, 1861.

THE WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said he rose with great regret to move the postponement of his motion. He had been induced to do so owing to the importance of the subject and the absence of several hon. members who wished to take part in the debate. With the leave of the House he would fix Monday, the 8th of April, for his motion.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.

Hon. Mr. MOORE gave notice that on Thursday he would move the following resolutions:

Resolved—That this House in the exercise of its duties will best consult its dignity and maintain its just privileges by abstaining from the attempt to exercise functions which do not properly belong to it thereby avoiding jealousies and collisions with the popular branch.

That the duties, attributes and functions of the Legislative Council, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature are precisely the same as obtained before the elective principle now adopted, the Legislative Council having analogy to the House of Lords was especially constituted in order to act as a Conservative check on the working of our Constitution, and to maintain the balance of power between the Government and the people so as to prevent the consequences of hasty and improvident Legislation.

That the Government of Canada have no power by law to resolve the Legislative Council, while the power is directly conferred upon it by the Constitution to dissolve the Assembly.

That the principle of accountability of the Executive Council to the people through their representatives can only be constitutionally enforced by a vote of the Legislative Assembly expressing or withholding their confidence, such a declaration of opinion on the part of that House, being subject to direct ratification by the people upon a dissolution of Parliament."

MARRIED WOMEN'S LIFE INSURANCE.

Hon. Mr. PATTON moved the second reading of this bill. The object of it, he explained, was to provide that an insurance effected for the benefit of the wife and family of a man might not fall of intention through the insolvent or reduced circumstances of the husband at the time of his death. He could hardly be accused of particular rashness in introducing the bill, as one of a similar descri tion, indeed almost verbatim, was in existence in the States of New York and Massachusetts. He thought the principle was a sound one. As the law stood now, it was competent for a creditor to claim the policy on the decease of the husband, to the detriment of the widow and orphans.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET—Do you propose any security for the husband's debt? (A laugh.)

Hon. Mr. PATTON—No, I have left it to the chapter of accidents.

Hon. Mr. MOORE said the principle involved in the bill was a very important one and ought to be well considered before it was adopted. It was not an impossible thing to suppose that cases might arise, in which foul means might be resorted to by the wife in order to get rid of her husband. It would be thought that there, as in the United States, there was an undue tendency to shelter legislation under the sympathies of the debtor. They should really not forget that the creditor has the rights and privileges, and was entitled to a certain amount of consideration as well as the debtor. Yet this bill would preclude the creditor from claiming those rights which were justly entitled, although his position and circumstances might entitle him to more consideration than those to whom it was specially designed by this bill to benefit.

The bill was then read a second time.

Hon. Mr. PATTON proposed the usual motion to refer it to a Select Committee of three members.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET said it was proposed by the bill to introduce a new feature in our legislation, it would perhaps be well therefor it to a large committee.

The motion was amended to enlarge the committee, and then put and carried.

ASSIGNMENT OF DOWER.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of his bill to provide for the better assignment of dower. This bill was identical with the one which passed through this House last session, and which, though some cause which he was unable to explain had not been brought up in the Lower House, though it was fortunate to have the approbation of the Attorney General West, the only interference which it proposed with the existing right of dower, was that the widow would, after the passing of the bill, be entitled to share in the value of improvements effected on property after the property had been parted with by the husband, or after the husband's death. This was only a reasonable and just provision.—The rest of the clauses related to the mode in which dower was to be assigned, which was the special object of the bill. It was proposed to facilitate the claim for dower, in a manner which showed alike a fair consideration for the widow and the owner of the property.

The bill was read a second time.

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—A statement has been communicated from Paris to the *New York Times*, that France and England are fitting out a powerful steam fleet for the United States. France is to furnish three steam frigates; and it is said the English contingent may possibly be larger. The United fleet is to sail under sealed orders. The telegraph, by which this startling news comes, does not further any explanation of the cause of the movement. Supposing the statement to be correct, there does not seem to be any great difficulty in understanding what it all means. The two sections of what recently formed the United States have assumed antagonistic positions towards one another; and nobody can say when war may break out between them. England and France, especially the former, have a large trade to protect in the American waters; and in the event of war the steam fleet would be necessary for that purpose. This seems to be the most intelligent explanation of the united movement of England and France. It can hardly be that an allied fleet is to be sent South, for the purpose of arresting any filibustering movement that the Southern Confederation might make; for before the new government has settled with the old, it will have something else to do than to seek to extend a dominion which is yet of doubtful authority, even in the States where it professes to hold away.—*Leader.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous Communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of his authority.

☞ Correspondents will oblige by writing on one side of the paper only.

☞ Communications, Advertisements, &c., intended for insertion, must be sent in before Noon on *Tuesday* of each week.

The Maple Leaf.

SANDWICH, APRIL 3, 1861.

Yesterday, Parliament resumed its sitting, after an adjournment on account of the Easter holidays, of ten days' duration. It would be difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to the reason of the recess having been such a very prolonged one, other than that it was meant to afford an opportunity to the members of the Administration to prepare what few and paltry measures of legislation they may deem or pretend to be sufficient for the present necessities of the country. What these measures are really to be must now be made apparent without much further delay. This much we can easily anticipate of them, that at furthest they will be fewer than are really needed; and that at best they will prove to be very imperfect, because the entire conduct of Ministers, during the short time that Parliament has already been in session, gives us no hope of their general policy proving any more faithful or less defective than it has hitherto been.

Late as the session was of commencing, the occupants of the Treasury benches were *unprepared*, with even the few measures that they intend, or require, to submit to the legislature. To the fact is, that they are at the present time surrounded by difficulties of very formidable dimensions, threatened not only by their opponents, but also by many of their quondam friends; nay, the Cabinet itself is known to be agitated by strong internal dissensions. Some of its members are said to be on anything but friendly terms with one another; indeed, so much have they differed, that if a seeming by reliable report is to be credited, they are meditating a separation, which, however among such tenacious office holders, is not at all likely to come about. Of course, those representatives from the Upper Province who have hitherto been ranged among the number of their very servile followers, but are now evincing less friendliness and, consequently less claim for them than they used to do, are playing a game of their own. They wish, rather than have never, to sever or to make a "ego stultus sum." Now Mr. D. Moyna has evidently not familiar with the writings of Horace, who does not allude to any particular mountain, but who wished to mark his contempt for a certain class of poets, by exclaiming sarcastically,

"Nec sic inipties, ut scriptor cyclicus olim:
"Fortunam Priami cantabo nobile bellum."
Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?
Parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus.

Some one must therefore have suggested to Mr. D. Moynahan the hint from Horace; and if he received the hint, why not several? And if he received several hints, our case is proved.

Now, we consider, that in our issue of the 20th ult. we brought forward abundant internal evidence from the letter signed An Elector and D. Moynahan, that they were both the production. We had intended to submit the first letter signed D. Moynahan to a similar process of analysis; but time and space are both more important to us than the pursuit of that intention. Suffice it to observe, that Mr. Rankin's reply to it is therein treated precisely as a special leader is wont to treat a plea, although Mr. Moynahan is no lawyer. That which Mr. Rankin *denies directly*, and that which he denies *by explanation*, are both noted, and the difference between them pointed out. Our attention is directed to a *late issue*, which he is of legal to have raised. We are told what "*an argumentative fact*" is; and how it may be dodged; either by denying the premises, or by denying the conclusion, or by denying both one after another, and then running away with our thumbs or ears or leaving the special pleader biting his fingers with vexation. Of the merits of the first manœuvre we are unable to speak with confidence. The second Mr. Rankin seems to have accomplished *à merveille*, much to the chagrin of the letter writing firm; while the third is only to be resorted to when one is "hard pushed," probably on account of the danger attending the operation. In truth, we should be ungrateful did we not acknowledge that we have received a great deal of legal information from that letter, without being charged six and eightpence for it. But we must declare Mr. D. Moynahan's entire innocence of all these fascinating subtleties.

Nor is evidence *dehors* the letters, want ing if required. It is a notorious fact, that is a brother in law of Mr. O'Connor, assisted by a friend of the family, hawked throughout a part of the Northern Townships, bundles of the *Windsor Herald*, containing the first letter signed D. Moynahan. It is an equally notorious fact that Mr. O'Connor's own brother, on Sunday the 10th ult., or on St. Patrick's day, at Maidstone Cross, in the Township of Sandwich East, in the County of Essex, read one or more of the letters to an audience, upon whose sympathies he desired to operate, and whose plastic disposition is well known to, and has been well and profitably worked upon, by Messrs O'Connor, Moynahan & Co.

—"young and tender virgins, ruled with ease,
We mould like wax, and form them as we please."

We agree with Mr. Moynahan that the question, who wrote the letters, is not one of much importance to the public; but it is a question of the most serious importance whether the youth of this country are to be liable to have their education intrusted to ignorant pedagogues, whose intellectual acquirements are in the inverse ratio to their impudence and pretence! We cast no slur on Mr. D. Moynahan's former occupation. It is only his own morbid vanity that can extract a slur from a statistical fact. We entertain the highest respect for numbers of those estimable and admirable young men, whose energies are devoted to elevate the mental condition of our youth. But in such men we do not discover ignorance substituted for learning; vanity for modesty; and vulgarity for independence. If we styled Mr. D. Moynahan, Dr. O'Toole, it is not because he has been a schoolmaster, but because he has been, and still is, an O'Toole as well. The grammar of his Reports would disgrace a boy, eight years of age, and we do not believe that the four letters, recently published, with which his name has been connected, and for the orthoepy of which he is responsible, are free from at least one, which does not contain one or more mistakes in spelling. For example, in the first letter, signed D. Moynahan, there are *three* mistakes in spelling within a compass of seven lines. Italicize is spelled *italicate*; combating, *combatting*; and fear, *feare*. Will Todd and Chitty help him out of this difficulty? Even if they did, are they authorities as lexicographers! On points of practice, on pleading, and on contracts, we may accept Todd and the Chittys. They are important too as evidence that even on this point of spelling he consulted the Windsor office—But they are not Johnsons or Worcesters.

In conclusion, we have to request Mr. D. Moynahan, when next he affects to criticize our writings, not to mutilate what we have written, and to put words in the mouth of *his own* countryman from the mutilated passage, and impudently to assert it to be *ours*. We are not at all surprised that one who cannot spell or write English correctly, should be unable to comprehend it when properly written. But we write for those who understand that language, not for one who does not.

The Western Division.

The return of Sir Allan MacNab, as the Representative of this Division in the Legislative Council, is contested. The petition of Mr. Dougall, the Candidate of the Reform party, has been in Quebec more than a week, and by this time, will have been presented to the House. The principal grounds, upon which the election is contested, are, want of qualification, illegal votes polled, and bribery and corruption. It does not appear in the Register offices of either Essex or Kent, that Sir Allan owns property within the Division, although it is quite possible for him to have it, and yet not have his title registered. It is not often, however, that owners of real estate in this country, hold title deeds without registration.—In Essex and Kent about ninety alien votes, polled in favor of Sir Allan, have been discovered. These are principally, if not wholly colored voters, who, being neither by birth or naturalization, British subjects, were not qualified to vote, although their names may have been upon the Voters' List. There is not the least doubt but that these votes will be struck off the poll, and this alone will leave Sir Allan in a minority of sixty-three. It will be impossible for Sir Allan and his friends to make up an equal number of bad votes polled for Mr. Dougall. Indeed, it is confidently asserted that there are not twenty bad votes on the poll in favor of Mr. Dougall. The alien votes are principally among the colored people, and with few exceptions, they supported Sir Allan, in consequence of the absurd stories which were circulated among them, to the effect that the Reformers were all in favor of annexation to the United States. It will be impossible therefore to find many alien votes among Mr. Dougall's supporters. The charges of bribery and corruption are introduced to meet a large number of notorious cases of this kind both in Essex and Kent. Although Sir Allan's majority will be decapitated without the aid of this latter charge, still it was thought advisable to cover the whole ground in the petition, in order that evidence in support of it could be produced if it were necessary.

Advices from Quebec represent the Barouet in a "Brown study" over the petition. He is willing to support the Reformers in Parliament, upon condition that the formidable document be stranghed. This would be quite consistent with the political reputation of Sir Allan. In 1854 he was in a "Hincks study," and in order to grasp the powers and emoluments of office, he agreed to carry out the principles of the Reform party, and give up all those for which he had battled a life time. In the matter of this election petition, however, we advise the gallant Baronet to prepare himself for battle; the inscription on the banners of the people of this Division is no "surrender," and promises of support to opposition polling will not save him. It is stated that Sir Allan is willing to let judgment go by default, but some of the leading members of his party are strongly urging him to defend it. As the matter progresses, our readers will be kept informed.

COAL OIL.

Now that the subject of Oil Springs is so much on the *tapis* throughout Canada West, the County of Essex has suddenly appeared upon the scene of action determined to contribute her mite to the general illumination. We natives hope that our lamps will burn brighter than those of our neighbors, and we have good reason to believe that they will, for certainly the experiment lately tried upon a well in the possession of our old friend Ralph Foster, in Mersea, outshines all others that have come within the reach of our observation. Then again is 'Squire Flanagan of Rochester, who swears that he saw the *gas* bubbling through the potato hills on his farm, and friend Bartley says it's truth; so truth it is. What a blissful reality will it be, when we shall all be able to cast into obscurity those detestable *dips* we are now tormented with, and cease to envy our friends over the river, the brilliancy of their gas lights. We shall soon have no darkness in Essex, and we hope that when our Kerosine (?) oil has reached its climax, another scion of Royalty may honor us, and we will show him that in one respect at least, that we are not to be outen anywhere.

INCREASE OF ESSEX.

When the Census of 1851 was taken, Essex only numbered 17,000; now in 1861, we have a population of 25,000, being an increase of 8,000, (we use round numbers for convenience. Not so bad for Essex.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

The Amherstburg *Observer* says the returns of the agricultural Census for the County of Essex, gives the following result:

Windsor,	16	farms.
Sandwich Town,	23	"
Sandwich West,	190	"
Sandwich East,	355	"
Anderdon,	271	"
Amherstburg,	7	"
Malden,	219	"
Colchester,	400	"
Gosfield,	249	"
Mersea,	285	"
Tilbury West,	204	"
Rochester,	190	"
Maidstone,	273	"
	2616	

Census of Upper Canada.

The following table shows the progress made by the thirty three counties of Upper Canada, for which the returns have been published:

	1861.	1852.
York, about.	87,000	48,944
Huron.	31,334	19,198
Wellington.	49,710	28,706
Middlesex.	48,857	32,864
Oxford.	36,125	22,338
Ontario, about.	43,000	25,576
Hastings.	41,487	31,977
Perth.	34,074	13,945
Grey, about.	38,000	13,217
Waterloo, about.	47,000	26,537
Leeds, about.	37,000	30,270
Lanark.	31,658	27,317
Wentworth.	37,007	28,607
Kent.	29,827	17,176
Brant.	30,258	25,426
Carleton, about.	30,000	23,037
Norfolk.	23,502	21,281
Bruce, about.	28,000	2,837
Frontenac.	27,985	19,150
Halton.	27,864	23,868
Peel.	27,243	24,816
Essex.	25,225	16,817
Lambton, about.	25,000	10,815
Haldimand.	23,685	18,788
Peterboro'	23,143	15,237
Victoria.	23,032	14,056
Dalton.	22,201	18,322
Glengary.	21,154	17,596
Prince Edward.	20,941	18,887
Addington.	17,653	15,164
Stormont.	18,150	14,643
Lennox.	9,393	7,955
Russell.	8,818	6,378
	1,031,372	691,66

—an increase of 342,731, or 49½ per cent.—*Globe*.

WINDSOR AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

We are happy to announce that the association has so far progressed that during the latter portion of next week, we may expect from them an entertainment. We have had the pleasure of seeing the scenery and other necessary arrangements which they have been for some time preparing, and we say that their endeavors are in every way praiseworthy, and deserving of public favor. Such undertakings are generally the fruits of an admiring and liberal community, but this arduous and highly commendable task has gained its present start through the exertion of a very few. We anticipate that such progress has been made, that next Friday we may have the pleasure of witnessing this young and energetic company, for the first time, upon the stage, and, although we do not expect to find Keans and Macreadys among them, we are satisfied that they will present an appearance not frequently surpassed by Amateurs. We are sorry that the accommodations in the Town Hall are of so imperfect a character, but are informed that they are not going to stop at any obstacle, and will erect a stage for the Concert (will not) at their own expenses. The Drama entitled "The Seven Clerks" has been chosen, for a piece well calculated to bring the talent of all engaged before the audience. They are to be assisted by talented amateurs in the musical line, and we hope their efforts may be justly rewarded.—*Windsor Herald.*

We learn that the above Glub have not been able to complete their scenery as yet, and consequently cannot make their *debut* this week, as they intended. We have no doubt, however, that everything will be ready by the latter part of next week. We may expect their first appearance on Friday week next, the 12th instant. We wish them every success.

☞ George Brott has added a small but select stock of Dry Goods to his Boot and Shoe business. We advise our friends to give him a call. See Advertisement.

BRYANT, STRATTON & GOLDSMITH'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—The object of this Institution is to impart a thorough business education, sustaining the same relation to the professionship that law, medical, and theological schools do the several professions they have in view. The chain of Colleges, of which this is a branch, have supplied a want long felt, both by the business community and those desiring to enter business, and we can fully indorse the opinion of its numerous patrons, both in this city and elsewhere, that for thoroughness and practicability it stands unrivalled by any similar Institution either west or east.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A voice from the wilderness.—*Abscess, tumors, scrofulous and glandular swellings*—Living alone the great African traveller relates that he was much startled at the sight of a pot of Holloway's Ointment in the interior of Africa as was Robinson Crusoe at the print of a naked foot in the sand—on enquiry he discovered it was in common use and that the Portuguese traders kept up the supply—he most wisely *frequently* afterwards and found it highly beneficial for the cure of scrofulous humors, glandular swellings and the numerous other skin diseases which afflict the nomadic tribes of those arid and interminable wilds. Read the advertisement.

ATTEMPT TO SINK THE DART.—Two attempts were made last week to sink the steamer *Dart* at her dock, at the foot of Woodward avenue. On Friday night the watchman on board was alarmed by the sound of water rushing into the hold, and on examination, found that a plug had been removed, and that water was pouring in at the rate of a barrel a minute. The evil was remedied before any damage had been done, but on the succeeding night the boat was not so fortunate. Early in the day she was found to be loaded with water in the hold, and fast sinking. She sunk to the guards, when she was held by her hawsers until an engine was procured to pump her out. She was released during Sunday, and is not much the worse for the adventure.

It is supposed that some evil disposed person removed the plugs for the purpose of sinking the boat. The object to be observed by such evils is not plain, and if such attempts were made they could have been actuated by no motive of theft pure malice. There is no clue to the perpetrator.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.—That this can soon be verified by any one who, from motives of economy or vanity, purchases "dollar jewelry." The discoverer of the "single gold" must have been possessed of profound knowledge of chemistry when he professed, as the result of his experiment, a composition possessing the color, density, fineness of grain, and ductility of gold without the remotest particle of auriferous metal among its component parts. One can readily imagine the great triumph that illuminated the features of the inventor, who, perhaps, after years of toil and study, saw at the bottom of his crucible a glittering substance so closely resembling gold, as to the unskilful, to be almost impossible of detection. The only difficulty appeared that he had at last found that philosopher's stone so long and laboriously sought for. His dictionary of chemical synonyms must have been more elaborate than those usually found in libraries when he named the beautiful compound. We would hail France for the place of its discovery and a Frenchman first brought it to light. It has at last been brought to this country, and is now extensively manufactured into articles of taste and ornament, which find a ready sale cheaply as to be placed within the reach of almost the poorest. The country is now flooded with the articles, which are dazzlingly exposed to the admiring gaze of thousands, drawing from them their dollars without disengaging so much as a reluctant sigh. The materials which enter into the composition of the "oreide" are copper, zinc or tin, magnesia, sal ammoniac, lime and cream of tartar. The copper is first, melted, when the materials are carefully added, the whole fused and the process completed. The cost is very trifling, the ingredients costing but a few cents, and setting aside the moral taint of the imposition and the almost innumerable articles of ornament and use, being attended with the greatest expense. The cost of manufacture, however, is much reduced by the aid of machinery, and the use of moulds and dies by which genuine gold ornaments have been produced. The new metal can do little harm, and will serve to gratify the vanity of thousands of vain mortals, who delight in an appearance of splendor and wealth.

PROSE AND POETRY.—A fine wit has told the world that all men and women, all beautiful girls, are poetry. Poetry is the rose, who write in verse. In such a saying, as in all good wit, there lies a core of truth. Men who have kept their poesy of their lives unshaped by art stand face to face with nature, seeing the blue sky, the bursting of the buds in spring, the rising and setting sun, the green glade, the flowing sea, as these things are; not as they appear in books, cut off in lengths of lines, tricked into antithetical phrase, rounded and closed by rhyme. No false rules of art impede a man who sees and feels; he does not mean to write or paint, he squint at a group of elms, to peer through his hand at moonlight shimmering on a lake or at sunset on the tops of trees or of hills; for such a man has no thought of how true, how, and by what he is blessed. A verse of five or six feet, or of the lines in which this or that old painter would have framed them. He comes fresh to nature, and has an intimate and poetical relation to her.—*Personal History of Lord Bacon. By Wm. Hepworth Dixon.*

An ingenious English inventor proposes to remedy the want of bust in ladies of "a given thinness," by a jacket, to be inflated by the wearer to the proper shape, and, as Willis would say, "plumpitude."

Benzine, applied by a rag, is a complete destroyer of serpion on cattle, and, indeed, we deem to return.

One of the last uses discovered for iron is that of making it into collars and wristbands, as articles of clothing.

AMHERSTBURG, April 2nd, 1861.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

SIR,—What a truly melancholy picture does the Great Republic on our borders present to the world at the present time! With a President inaugurated under the protection of the bayonet, with her senators proclaiming treason in her Capitol, her glory has indeed departed. Every intelligent American has acknowledged for years that the cause of Slavery would eventually prove their ruin; yet no effectual steps have been taken by the so called Free States to meet the impending crisis. Better far had they had paid the slave-owner the full value of his slaves, and appointed some future time—had it been fifty years—for the final extinction of Slavery. But, no; they have worshipped the Almighty Dollar to their own destruction, and they must now realize the bitter truth, that nations, as well as individuals, are punished for their sins.

With a people holding such views, it would be too much to expect liberality in their intercourse with Foreign Nations. Their great Republican party has sanctioned a Tariff which imposes enormous duties on foreign importations, being actually prohibitive on many goods of British manufacture; although Great Britain is the best customer of America for her produce, her breadstuffs, and her cotton. Great Britain also admits American manufactures free of duty. A special committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce have made a report on the Lake and Coasting Trade and Registry Act, dated 7th February, 1861, which is a curiosity in its way. A Mr. Lindsay, an extensive ship-owner in Great Britain, lately visited the United States with a view to getting the Lake and Coasting Trade thrown open to British shipping in exchange for the like privilege to be granted American vessels; also to allow British ships to obtain an American register—a privilege now granted by the British Government to American vessels, and which American ship-owners are daily taking advantage of in British ports, they being afraid to send their own ships to Southern ports under the stars and stripes, and are well pleased to be allowed the protection of the British Flag. Four out of the five gentlemen composing the Committee report against granting these privileges, but they are extremely anxious to get all the favors they can from the British Government—granting none in return. In the first place, they say it would be wrong to grant British vessels the benefits of their coasting and lake trade, because those ladies, with their whaling and fishery fleets, are the only nurseries for native seamen. This sounds very plausible, but in the next sentence they say, "the number of whom is unfortunately steadily decreasing." The natural inference would be that their restrictive policy is wrong; but these gentlemen think otherwise. Then they say, "It is impossible to over estimate the importance of their coasting trade." They seem entirely to ignore the extent of the coasting trade of Great Britain which is offered them. If they take a look into the harbor of Newcastle on Tyne, with its 24 miles of dock-head with vessels of all nations, they would be able to form some idea of British coasting trade. There are also two or three other ports where extensive business is done well worthy their attention. In regard to the Lake trade, they say, "they have the lion's share already, with sufficient tonnage to carry it on, and they feel so extremely liberal they think they had better keep it entirely to themselves. I imagine there are many people in this Western country who take a different view of the matter, and would say the opening of the Lake trade would prove highly beneficial to both countries. On the subject of granting registers to British ships, they think it would introduce an inferior class of iron vessels, and quote a writer in the London Shipping Gazette, who styles the British iron propellers, navigating the waters of Northern Europe, as sea going coffins.—Possibly there are faults in the construction of iron vessels, and making those defects public is the surest method of having them remedied; but who ever heard of the American people proclaiming the bank of ships—though the per centage of loss is greater in American than in British shipping. They then proclaim the astounding fact that they have built 73 iron hulls already. I can safely venture to say that that quantity is launched from British shipyards every few months, and the substantial workmanship of British mechanics is too well known to be lightly denied. They say further, "that the navigation laws of Great Britain have been repealed but twelve years, and it was under them she laid the foundation of her naval supremacy." It may be so; but it is of late years, under Free Trade, that she has finished the work, and that with a rapidity which could never have taken place under the old system of protection. The nursery of British Seamen, too, must flourish under Free Trade, or 70,000 men could not be found to man the Royal Navy. The committee complain that Great Britain levies light house dues on American vessels, which they say she ought to remit, although they only pay the same as other foreign nations. They also have the modesty to propose that Great Britain erect a few more light houses on the Eastern side of the Bahamas, for the accommodation of their Aspinwall Steamers; and all this without any return on their part whatever. One of the Committee, however, a Mr. Nelson, presents a minority report in which he entirely differs from his colleagues. He says he believes free trade to be the true principle of Commerce, looking to the interests of the country at large, and not to those of shipowners alone; he contends, that whoever does the work cheapest ought to have it; that American citizens should enjoy the privilege of purchasing vessels wherever they may find it for their interest to do so, and that those vessels should be entitled to registry in the United States on the same terms as vessels built there. He adds further that he should have no fear of the results of free trade, and very justly remarks, with respect to the light house dues. "If the United States Government would throw open the coasting lake trade, Great Britain would grant all they ask. The expression of such sentiments as these show that there are at least some liberal men among our neighbors. If all nations would adopt this liberal policy, we would hear far less of wars and rumours of wars. Unrestricted Commercial intercourse would bind them together by the bonds of common interests, a far more effectual bond of peace than all the treaties that ever were written.

Yours,

A REFORMER.

Died.

At Sandwich, on the 30th ultimo, William Thomas, infant son of Mr. Jacob Stuttz, aged 3 months.

DIVISION COURTS, ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Friday, 29th March, 1861.
2nd Division, Amherstburg, Thursday the 18th day of April 1861.
3rd Division, Kingsville, Saturday the 20th April, 1861.
4th Division, Colchester, Friday the 12th April, 1861.
5th Division, Morses, Saturday, 22nd of June, 1861.
6th Division, Taylor's Inn, Belle River, Wednesday, 22nd May, 1861.
7th Division, Windsor, Town Hall, Saturday the 30th March, 1861.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY JAMES LAMBIE.

SANDWICH.

Flour, per barrel	$5 00 @ $5 50
Flour, per cwt	2 50 @ 2 75
Fall Wheat, per bu-bel.	0 95 @ 1 00
Spring Wheat, per do.	0 90 @ 0 95
Barley, per 100 lbs.	0 90 @ 1 00
Oats, per bushel.	0 18 @ 0 20
Peas, per bushel.	0 31 @ 0 62½
Potatoes, per bushel,	0 25 @ 0 37½
Apples, per bushel.	0 50 @ 0 63
Hay, per ton,	8 00 @ 0 00
Straw per load,	1 00 @ 0 00
Butter, per lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs, per dozen.	0 10 @ 0 00
Hides Green, per lb.	0 4 @ 00
" dry do	0 8 @ 0 00

DETROIT, April 2.

There was nothing new yesterday in the market. Red wheat flour is worth 4 40@4 50 for round lots, and 12½ a 25c more for small lots. Wheat is steady at 1 00 a 1 02 for No. 1 red, and 1 04 a 1 06 for No. 1 white. No change whatever in coarse grains, which still stand at old rates. Feed is in small demand and but little selling, coarse middlings being worth 10 50 a 11 00, and bran 9 00. The trade in provisions is small. Butter is scarce at 12½ for good. Eggs are in large demand at 10 a 12c for good. Eggs are in large demand at 10 a 12c for round lots; all that are offered are readily taken.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BETWEEN

The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
AND
Thomas Woodbridge, Henry Wilkinson, and John Graham, Defendants.

UNDER and by virtue of Her Majesty's Writ of *Alias Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed against the Goods and Chattels of the above named Defendants at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs, I have seized and taken in execution the following Property, viz:

The House and Store on said lot number eight, lately occupied by George Brott as a shoe shop.

Also the building now used by the defendant Thomas Woodbridge, as a Harness shop, and situated on the said lot.

Also the Store and buildings situated on the Southerly corner of lot number four on the West side of Bedford street in the said Town of Sandwich, and occupied by James Lambie, Merchant.

All of which Property I shall offer for sale by Public Auction at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich, on Wednesday the Tenth day of April, 1861, at ten o'clock, A. M.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office,
Sandwich, April 2nd, 1861.

GEORGE BROTT,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Begs to inform the Public that he has removed from the store opposite the old Gaol, to that formerly occupied by L. P. St. Amour, where he would always be found ready to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with their patronage.

He invites the attention of the inhabitants of this Town and vicinity to his well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes of all qualities and description for

Ladies; Misses, Gents, and Children's Wear,

which he is now offering at the lowest prices

FOR CASH.

Workmanship & Material Warranted.

He is also prepared to take all kinds of GRAIN AND PRODUCE

in exchange for trade.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has added a select assortment of

DRY GOODS,

to his stock, to which he invites the attention of the Public.

GEORGE BROTT.

Sandwich, March 1st, 1861.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

THE business connection between ALBERT FRASER, of Toronto, and RICHARD B. BERNARD of Windsor, under the style of "Messrs. Prince & Bernard," expired on the twenty-third day of February last.

ALBERT PRINCE.
R. B. BERNARD.

Dated, 11th March, 1861.

STRAYED:

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, Petite Cote, two month ago, a dark brown MARE, about two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

CHARLES INGRAM.
Petite Cote, near Sandwich, 11th March, 1861.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SORES AND ULCERS.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a baggy diseased condition or matter continued to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to remove the inflammation in and about the wound, and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat.

ERYSIPELAS ULCERATED SORE THROAT, AND ALL SORTS OF SKIN DISEASES.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or similar disorders affecting the throat internally, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

FILES, FISTULAS, STRICTURES.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress, it should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected part, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time, two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again the hand and wrist should be used during the rubbing in of the Ointment with great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general debility.

INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH;—SORES AND ULCERS.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be quickly cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another, whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, PARALYSIS AND STIFF JOINTS.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all such maladies the Pills should be taken according to the directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Burns,
Bunions,	Bite of Moschetoes
Bad Breasts,	and Sand Flies.
Coco-bay,	Chigoe-foot.
Chilblains,	Chapped Hands,
Corns [Soft]	Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff	Elephantiasis,
Joints,	Fistulas,
Gout,	Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,	Piles,
Rheumatism,	Scalds,
Sore Throats,	Sore-throat,
Skin Diseases,	Scurvey,
Sore-heads,	Tumors,
Ulcers,	Wounds,
Yaws.	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 25c., 62c., $1 and $2 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

GENUINE FAMILY LIQUORS.

Wm. B. Morehouse, & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brandies, Wines, Gins & Segars,

beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, on tap under their own supervision, for family and Medical use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price list sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.

Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome, and delicious to the taste. Sold by all Druggists.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
Proprietors.
84 & 5 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J.

P.S.—The subscribers wish to engage a few active men, as Local and Travelling Agents for their house, to whom liberal inducement will be offered. For particulars, address as above.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For sale at this Office.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

WHEREAS, PIERRE CHARON, late of the Township of Rochester, in the County of Essex, Canada, deceased, died on or about the Eleventh day of December, 1860, and by his last will and testament (duly proved and recorded,) bequeathed to his several sons, sundry estates and bequests, amongst whom is GILBERT CHARON who is now an infant of the age of Sixteen years; and whereas, it now becomes necessary, for the interest of said Gilbert Charon, that a Guardian should be appointed, to take the charge and management of his said Gilbert Charron's estate, Real and Personal, and the care of his person, and his education, as provided by the Statutes, in such case made and provided;

NOTICE is hereby given, that application shall be made, on the Tenth day of April next, to His Honor Gordon Watts Leggatt, Esq., Judge of the Surrogate Court in and for the County of Essex, for the appointment of a suitable and discreet person, to be the Guardian and lawful Guardian of the said Gilbert Charon; and that Paul Charron, of the Township of Maidstone, in said County, Yeoman, the Uncle of said Gilbert Charon, will be then recommended to be Guardian as aforesaid.

Witness our hands, at Rochester, this 15th day of March, A.D. 1861.

P. DUFRESNE, Executor
GILBERT OUELLETTE.
NARCISSE CHARON.
PETER ROY.
GILBERT CHARON.

Witness, H. CHEVALIER.

Town of Windsor—Desirable Investment.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage dated the twenty-third day of April 1859, and made by John Watson, of the Town of Windsor, Esquire, of the first part; Caroline Watson, his wife, of the second part; and John Beverley Robinson, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, and Æmilius Irving, of the City of Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law, of the third part; the land premises thereinafter mentioned, and one hundred feet in front on the River Detroit, by one hundred feet in depth, and lying between the River and the highway leading to Sandwich, being part of Lot number Seventy-six, and now in possession of the said John Watson, in the Town of Windsor;

Will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Office of Messrs. Hall & Pyke in the Town of Windsor, in the County of Essex on SATURDAY, the SECOND day of MARCH next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

TERMS CASH.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

Windsor, 12th February, 1861.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Saturday, next, the Ninth day of March at the same hour and place.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.

Windsor, 2nd March, 1861.

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of March instant, at the same hour and place.

For a more distinct description of the said premises, they are bounded as follows:—All that parcel of land and premises situated in the Town of Windsor, in the County of Essex, containing two hundred feet in front, by all along, one hundred feet in depth, being composed of a part of Lot number Seventy-six in the said Town of Windsor, butted and bounded as follows:—In front by the River Detroit, in the rear by the Queen's highway; on the North-east side by a small run of water, and on the South-west extending in front, from a point to Francis Ouellette's line, thirty-six lineal as the line of Josiah Strong's farm.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.

Windsor, 9th March, 1861.

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Tuesday next, the second day of April, at the same hour and place.

DAVID SHIEL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

Dated Windsor, 26th March, 1861.

NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE,

HAVING engaged to carry on the Saddle and Harness business in the Town of Sandwich, hopes that his long residence amongst, and acquaintance with the farmers and others in the County, will be a guarantee to his old friends and customers in the above line of business, to secure him their support and patronage. He intends selling at low prices for Cash, or all kinds of Produce at the market price.

REPAIRS, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TRIMMING DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

The highest price will be given for Hides, Calf, and Sheep Skins, at the Store, opposite the Court House, Bedford Street.

PLEASE GIVE A CALL.

Sandwich, March 4th, 1861.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,

WINDSOR, C. W.

THOMAS CHATER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above large and commodious Hotel, situated on the corner of Ouellette and Sandwich streets, which he has fitted up in a neat and comfortable style for the accommodation of boarders and others. Strangers also can be served with meals at all hours. His has also on hand a choice selection of the creature comforts, which he invites his old friends to call and try.

Windsor, March 29th, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Thomas Woodbridge and James Woodbridge, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, viz:—Lot number Ten (10) on the west side of Peter street in the town of Sandwich, containing one acre, more or less, with the appurtenances, or the interest of the said defendants therein, I shall sell at public auction at my office, in the Court House, at the town of Sandwich, on Friday the Thirty First day of May, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } 25th February, 1861. }

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed against the lands and Tenements of James Woodbridge, and Thomas Woodbridge, and Mark Richards, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands, viz:—

In the Town of Sandwich, water lot number Fourteen, on the west side of Russell street, containing one acre. Part of lot number Fifteen on the West side of Bedford street.

The South parcel of lot number Three on the west side of Peter street.

That certain parcel of land known as part of that certain lot or field purchased by John Prince, Esquire, from James and Hector Mc Nab Mears, and described as building lots.

And the interest of James Woodbridge in lot number eight on the west side of Bedford street.

In the Township of Sandwich:—The South part of the North part of Lot number Nineteen in the twelfth Concession of the Township of Sandwich.

In the Town of Windsor:—Part of lot 76 in the 1st concession of Sandwich, south side of Sandwich street, in the Town of Windsor containing 34 acres, and two houses erected thereon.

Lot No. 3 on the South side of Sandwich street in the subdivision of the Baby Farm, in the Town of Windsor, with one frame house and one brick house thereon;—all of which Lands and Tenements, or the right, title and interest of the said defendants, I shall sell at Public Auction at my office in the Court House, at the Town of Sandwich, on FRIDAY the Thirty First day of May, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } February 25th, 1861. }

CABINET, CHAIR, & UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS.

JOHN BATTY,

MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

Chairs, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Willow Waggons, &c., &c.

ORDERED WORK AND REPAIRING EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

N.B.—READY-MADE COFFINS of all size and quality always on hand.—

Just Received, a Good Supply of

LOOKING GLASSES,

of every variety, which will be sold at the front prices, at

Sandwich Street Windsor, C. W.

Mr. BATTY

INTIMATES to his friends that he has removed from his store to the new building adjoining his old place of business, where greater accommodation is afforded. He will be glad to see his patrons, and as he has materially extended his business, he will be able to supply every demand in his line.

Windsor, Jan. 25, 1861.

LOANS AT 8 PER CENT.

ON

Freehold Property.

The Canada Agency Association

OF LONDON (ENGLAND),

HAVING EFFECTED LOANS TO THE extent of $1,000,000 upon Freehold Property in Upper Canada within two years after commencing operations, are prepared to negotiate further loans.

The TORONTO BOARD have received a large amount for *immediate investment*, and are now able to make advances at the lowest rate of Interest, for periods of Five Years, upon *Improved Farms.*

The money can be obtained as soon as the property has been valued, and title approved of.

For Form of Application and other information, apply to

A. R. ROCHE,
Manager,
Wellington Street, near John Street,
TORONTO;
Or to SHERIFF McEWAN,
Valuator for the County of Essex.

Sandwich, March 5th, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a valuable IMPROVED FARM, being Lot No. 5 in the front concession of the township of Moore, County of Lambton, containing 103 acres of good land, of which 85 acres are cleared and fenced, with a log House and Barn, and a young orchard. It is beautifully located on the banks of the river St. Clair, and within a few miles of Chatham, and offered at a reasonable price. The title is unexceptionable.

For further particulars apply to

CRAWFORD & CO.

Windsor, Oct. 8, 1860. Land Agents.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Agatha Yokom at the suit of Henry Yokom, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, viz.: The north half of Lot number Five, in the first side of River Aux Peches, otherwise called Pike's Creek, in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing one hundred acres be the same more or less, which lands and tenements, or the interest of the said defendant therein, I shall sell to the highest bidder at my office in the Court House, at the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday, the Eighth day of June, A.D. 1861, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } 5th March, 1861. }

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Pierre Charon, at the suit of Henry Yokom, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, viz.: The north half of Lot number Five, in the first side of River Aux Peches, otherwise called Pike's Creek, in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing one hundred acres be the same more or less, which lands and tenements, or the interest of the said defendant therein, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at my office in the Court House, at the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday, the Eighth day of June, A.D. 1861, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } 5th March, 1861. }

JOHN W. BLACKADER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

ASHES AND PRODUCE BROKER,

AGENT FOR ROBERT FERGUS.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

MY GOOD FRIENDS in Windsor, with my esteemed Friends in Gosfield and Mersea, and generally throughout the County of Essex, will find me at the Store of the late Mr. Bernard.

ROBERT FERGUS.

Prepared at all times to administer to their good estate, in every way and manner possible.

Be pleased to accept my grateful thanks for your numerous favors of gold will since my return to Windsor.

J. W. BLACKADER.

Windsor, 12th February, 1861.

Windsor Bible Depository.

TESTAMENTS, only 12½ cents.
BIBLES, for 25 cents.
Sabbath Schools furnished at reduced prices.

J. W. BLACKADER, Agent
Windsor, Feb. 4, 1861.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED at DETROIT, MICH

RECENTLY removed to the new and elegant suite of rooms, prepared expressly for their use, in Merrill Block, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.

☞ A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; and New York City.

T. H. GOLDSMITH, President Principal at Detroit.

H. D. PERRIN,
Spencerian Penman.

TUITION IN ADVANCE.

Perpetual Scholarship good in all our Colleges, including business Penmanship, $40.

Penmanship alone, 25 lessons $5; 6 months, evenings, $10.

***Our standard of Penmanship, is the *Copper Plate Spencerian.*

The most thorough practical and truly popular Colleges in America. Nearly four thousand students have entered since their establishment, which is the best evidence of their favor with the public.

For further information call at College Rooms, or send for Circular. Address,

BRYANT & STRATTON,
At either of the above cities.

(Cut this out for future reference.)

DAILY LINE OF

MAIL STAGES

BETWEEN

WINDSOR AND AMHERSTBURGH,

In connection with the Lake Shore Stages.

The Stage leaves Hiron's House, Windsor, every day (Sunday excepted) on the arrival of the mail from the East; and returns the same day.

Orders left at Hiron's Hotel, Windsor, or at the British North American Hotel, Amherstburg, will be attended to.

S. NUTSON, Proprietor.

Sandwich, January 9th, 1861.

WINDSOR PLANING MILL.

James Hartley

BEGS to inform the Public, that he has leased the above Mill, and is prepared to furnish

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring,

etc. etc. etc. etc.,

according to order, in a substantial and workman-like manner, at rates much lower than they can be bought from Detroit. A good supply of ready-made

SASH, DOORS AND BEDSTEADS,

and the common kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE kept constantly on hand.

Parties furnishing their own Lumber for FLOORING, SIDING, and other BUILDING PURPOSES, can have it planed and manufactured on reasonable terms.

All Kinds of Turning done.

November 20th, 1860.

TRI-WEEKLY

MAIL LINE OF STAGES

BETWEEN

WINDSOR AND KINGSVILLE

By Maidstone Cross, Ruthven and Union.

THE Stages leave the Hiron's House, Windsor, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

RETURNING

Leave Malott's Hotel, Kingsville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock, A.M.

The Stages run in connection with the Mail to Amherstburg, Leamington and Blenheim.

SOLOMON WIGLE, Proprietor.

January 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The Subscribers intend publishing on the 1st of March next a Circular, containing a list of IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., &c., for sale in the Western District.

Parties wishing to sell can send particulars and prices as early as convenient. No charge made except the usual charge of 2½ per cent when a sale is effected.

The circular will be largely distributed in England, Ireland and Scotland, through the means of numerous Emigration Agents.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Land Agents.

Windsor, 1st February, 1861.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO ACTUAL SETTLERS

MR. ALEXANDER CAMERON, of Amherstburgh and Toronto, offers for sale all his Lands in the County of Essex, on the most reasonable terms, ever offered by a private land owner. viz:—

He will sell to actual settlers one tenth of ten years, and accept one tenth of the purchase money down, and

He will sell at lower rates still parties to pay one fifth down, and the balance in five equal annual instalments.

He will sell to any person, well meaning intended by any of his friends in the County, to men of industrious habits, *without asserting any instalment down,* if the intending purchaser cannot pay any thing.

If the applicant is an Immigrant or mechanic to the *Price* of the land, he will refer it to the Reeve of the Township and a person whom he will select to decide between them.

Mr. Cameron proposes to give lots of his Lands to all the Canadian Emigrating Agents, as a return to his wishes in regard to this County, and will also take immediate steps to place them in the market in Europe, for intending settlers, and by these means he hopes to be enabled to sell all his lands within a period of two or three years.

Persons desirous of securing farms for their Sons should apply early, and get the first choice.

Toronto, 1st January, 1861.

THE WINDSOR FLOURING MILLS

WILL GRIND FOR FARMERS

EVERY THURSDAY.

If they bring their Wheat in good condition and not less than two bushels in one grist.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

CASH FOR CORN.

I will pay CASH for CORN on the cob or shelled, as soon as it is dry enough to grind.

HIRAM WALKER,
Windsor Distillery.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

$1,000,000

WHISKY BARREL STAVES

wanted at the Windsor Distillery.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

FARMERS

Will always find it to their interest, when getting their Grist ground at the Market, to select out the soft or moist Corn.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR

BARLEY,
RYE,
OATS,
WHEAT,
WOOD,
HOOP POLES,
&c., &c.

HIRAM WALKER.
Windsor Distillery.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

NEW TREATMENT!

Buffalo Medical Dispensary,

Established for the Cure of

DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Piles, Liver Complaints, Kidneys, Debility, &c., &c., Cankers, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Infirmities of Youth and Old Age, &c. &c.

"NO MERCURY USED."

DR. AMOS & SON,

No. 85 Main Street,

(Corner of Main & Quay Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years extensive and successful practice in London.

Young Men take particular Notice

There is an evil habit sometimes indulged, in by boys, in solitude, often growing up with them to manhood, and which, if not reformed by them in time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a series of protracted maladies and devastating affections. For of those who commit this habit, fifty persons are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, fearful strange pains, indescribable feelings, and vague fears in mind.

A Most Scientific Invention.

An instrument for the cure of Debility, or Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Any person may be cured in from fifteen days to two months, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

Females, take Particular Notice.

Drs. Amos & Son take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above series of troubles, which has been adopted by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York it has been declared the only useful instrument ever yet discovered for the removal of Weakness, or any disease caused by the secret habits of youth.

Drs. Amos & Son in order to satisfy the most skeptical of the merits of the above instruments, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the Instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, is securely packed and sent by express, is Ten Dollars.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITIONS!

Beware of empirics and *itinerants* of all styles and professions, who *attempt to cure*, but never succeed. *Dr. Amos & Son* have had a long series of years been engaged in an extensive practice in the treatment of these delicate complaints, and are the only legally qualified Physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints or from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

Persons in any part of the World may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their cases, with remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and secure from observation.

Address DR. AMOS & SON, 85 Main Street corner Main and Quay Buffalo, N. Y.

THE

American Agriculturalist,

For the Farm, Garden and Household

A THOROUGH GOING, RELIABLE and PRACTICAL Journal devoted to the different department of SOIL CULTURE—such as growing FIELD CROPS; ORCHARD and GARDEN FRUITS; GARDEN VEGETABLES and FLOWERS; TREES, PLANTS, and FLOWERS for the LAWN or YARD; care of DOMESTIC ANIMALS, &c., &c.; and to HOUSEHOLD LABORS. It has also an interesting and instructive department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

A full CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS every month.

THREE to FOUR HUNDRED, or more, illustrative ENGRAVINGS appear in each volume.

Over SIX HUNDRED PLAIN, PRACTICAL instructive articles are given every year.

The Editors and Contributors are all PRACTICAL WORKING MEN.

The teachings of the AGRICULTURALIST *are confined to no State or Territory, but are adapted to the wants of all sections of the Country—it is, as its name indicates, for the whole* AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A **German edition** is published of the same size and price as the English, and all of its reading matter, and its numerous illustrative engravings.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year, . . . $ 00
Six copies, one year, . . . 5 00
Ten or more copies one year—80 cents each.

☞ Add to the above rates: Postage to Canada 6 cents, to England, France or Germany 24 cents, *per annum.*

Postage anywhere in the United States and Territories must be paid by the Subscriber and is *only six cents a year,* if paid in advance at the office where received.

The paper is considered paid for when over it is sent, and will be promptly discontinued when the time for which it is ordered expires.

All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor.

ORANGE JUDD,
41 Park Row, New York City.

Thorley's Food for Cattle.

AS used in Her Majesty's stables and also on His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor.

For Horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts, nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Pigs its effects in one month will exceed all expectation.

This Food is extensively used by all the leading agriculturists in England, and its virtues are substantially shown by certificates from the most eminent analytical chemists.

Sold in casks containing 448 feeds price 14 dollars; and half casks containing 224 feeds, 7 dollars.

J. W. Thorley, 26 Front St, Toronto, Sole Consignee for Canada.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Windsor.
Agent for Essex.

Windsor, July, 1860

A Novelty in the Art World!
PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.

Secured by letters patent in United States, England, France and Belgium.

The American Photographic Porcelain Co'py,
No. 781 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

MINIATURE LIKENESSES OF PERSONS ON CHINA,

presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the present process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but on such as are round or of any degree of irregularity —portraits can be reproduced with faithful accuracy and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

URNS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.;

thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order

TO AFFORD PEOPLE IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNION

an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA,

to make the following proposition to

RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY, WHO ARE UNABLE TO VISIT PERSONALLY THE ATELIER AND GALLERIES IN NEW YORK.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge,

A RICHLY ORNAMENTED BREAKFAST CUP AND SAUCER, WITH THE PORTRAIT TRANSFERRED THEREON.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

TEN DOLLARS,

they will secure in like manner,

A HANDSOME FRENCH VASE OR TOILET ARTICLE,

with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return

A PAIR OF RICH SEVRES VASES,

with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and in like manner portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares of

VASES OF EVERY QUALITY OF FINISH, ranging in prices from

TWENTY TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS THE PAIR.

N.B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and state distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to

MANAGER,
American Photographic Porcelain Co.,
781 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

CANADA WEST LAND AGENCY.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, TOWN AND VILLAGE PROPERTY,

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST,

OFFER FOR SALE TO INTENDING SETTLERS, A CHOICE SELECTION OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

The Properties are situated in the Western District, composed of the COUNTIES OR ESSEX and KENT, generally regarded as the GARDEN OF CANADA, and are brought under the notice of the Farming community, with the fullest confidence that a better choice cannot be made on the Continent of America.

A reference to the Map of Canada West will show the position of the Counties of Essex and Kent to be unsurpassed for facilities of Water Communication and Railway Accommodation. With Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and the Rivers Detroit and Thames, farmers and dealers have abundant conveniences for selling or shipping their farm produce and stock to the most favorable markets—The Great Western Railway traverses the Northern side of the Counties, having its Terminus at Windsor, opposite the City of Detroit; the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, now about to be constructed, will pass through the Southern side, opening up a fine tract of valuable land; and the Grand Trunk Railway has extended its Western Terminus to Detroit, opposite Windsor; thus placing the District in direct communication with the leading cities of Canada and the United States.

Satisfactory Testimonials from the most reliable sources can be produced to show the advantages to be derived from making a selection in this District. The climate, from its mildness, is mild, and equable, and the winters more shorter than in any other part of the Province, offering great inducements for the breeding and rearing of Cattle, and the soil is unsurpassed for richness and fertility, possessing a variety of descriptions capable of producing successfully every kind of grain.

THE PRICES OF THE IMPROVED PROPERTY ARE VERY LOW, and taking the natural advantages into consideration, vastly cheaper than in any other sections of the country, and the terms of payment are exceedingly liberal.

THE WILD AND UNIMPROVED LANDS, of which a large quantity, heavily timbered with the finest descriptions of hardwood, and conveniently located is offered, are extremely moderate, and will also be sold on easy terms.

In this District are some favorable situations for MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, and MECHANICS, and a few very desirable establishments are included in the list; there is also a large selection of TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY.

LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—A Beautiful Farm, situated on the banks of the Detroit River, 4½ miles below Windsor, containing 100 acres of excellent Land, all cleared, with small Dwelling-house, good Outbuildings, and a young Orchard of Grafted Trees; the right of Fishing on the water frontage belongs to the Farm.

2.—An Excellent Farm, situated 6 miles from Windsor, containing 200 acres in a square block, of which 80 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, well-watered and admirably adapted for grazing or raising Sheep and Cattle; with three large Orchards, a large commodious Dwelling-house, and convenient Outbuildings. The building of a Grist Mill, and a portion of the Machinery and appurtenances remain on the property, and with a small outlay could be put into use.

3.—A Small Farm, situated on the Detroit River, about 8 miles from Windsor, consisting of 60 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, and the balance can easily be put in order for cultivation; with a small Dwelling-house.

4.—A Valuable Improved Farm, situated on the Detroit River, containing 140 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, good frame Dwelling-house, Barns, Stable, and Fowling-house, Stable, Milk-house, and good Orchard.

5.—A FARM, very conveniently situated on the leading central road through the country, 5 miles from Windsor, to which there is a new gravel road, containing 200 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, Stable, Milk-house, and good Orchard.

6.—A FARM, being the rear half of a lot situated on the leading central road, about 10 miles from Windsor, containing 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with a small Dwelling-house.

7.—A SMALL FARM of 20 acres, about 15 acres of which are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, adjoining the village of Maidstone Cross.

8.—A SMALL FARM of 24 acres, all cleared, convenient to the Town of Sandwich, with two brick Dwelling-houses and Barn, well adapted for a market garden.

9.—A FARM, situated on the main road to Chatham, 13 miles from Windsor, consisting of 100 acres, 60 acres of which are cleared, well-watered and ditched, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

10.—A SMALL FARM, conveniently situated about 7 miles from Windsor, consisting of 85 acres, of which 50 are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Cow and Root-houses, and an excellent Orchard 16 years old; 30 acres of wood land adjoining can be got along with it.

11.—A FARM, situated on the River Detroit, about 7 miles from Windsor, contiguous to the Tecumseh Station of the Great Western Railway, consisting of 84 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and good Orchard.

12.—A SMALL FARM, very suitable for Grazing, well watered, consisting of 23 acres, of which 14 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Milk-house, Stable and two Sheds.

13.—An EXCELLENT FARM, conveniently situated about 9 miles from Windsor, consisting of 120 acres, of which 64 acres are cleared and in excellent condition, with good Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, & young Orchard.

14.—A FARM, situated 7 miles from Windsor, on a leading road, containing 100 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, splendid land and well-timbered, with a Dwelling house.

15.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 6 miles from Windsor, on a leading road, containing 100 acres, of which 80 are cleared, in an excellent state of condition, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

16.—A GOOD FARM, situated and fronting on the River Detroit, about 6 miles from Windsor, containing 150 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, with good frame Dwelling house, Stable, Barn, and Orchard; and the right of Fishing on the river frontage.

17.—A FARM, containing 100 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, dry and rolling land, contiguous to the River Canard, (new clearance), where the Post Office is now established, which can be sold with or without the farm.

18.—A FARM, situated 5 miles from the Town of Amherstburg, containing 200 acres of which 40 acres are cleared, and 50 partially, splendid rolling land, excellent soil, well watered, with 4 small houses, (new clearance.)

19.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, having a frontage of 1000 feet on the River Detroit, two miles from Amherstburg, containing 100 acres of excellent land, the greater portion of which is cleared, with all the appurtenances of Wharfs, Buildings, Orchards, &c. The buildings consist of Onslow Cottage, built of stone; the Cottage Tavern, built of brick; four Mills Residences, Barns and Outbuildings complete; the situation is unequalled for natural beauty, and adaptability for erecting Mills or Manufactories, the wharf extends over nearly one-fourth of the frontage, and affords facilities for loading cargoes of produce to the most distant markets.

20.—A MOST EXCELLENT FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 175 acres are cleared, well ditched and in a good state of cultivation, situated on a leading road about two miles from Amherstburg, with large comfortable Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

21.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, slightly situated about 2 miles from Amherstburgh, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

22.—A FARM, situated on a leading road about 4 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 100 acres of excellent soil, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Stable and Barn.

23.—A FARM, adjoining No. 22, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Stable, &c.

24.—A SMALL FARM, situated about 2 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 60 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, (no buildings.)

25.—A SMALL FARM, situated about 3 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 50 acres, of which 20 are cleared, with Dwelling house and Stable.

26.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from Amherstburg, containing 200 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared (no buildings.)

27.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 135 acres, of which 95 are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with good two-story Dwelling house, new Barn Stable and good Orchard.

28.—A GOOD FARM, situated near the Village of Colchester, consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

29.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, near the Village of Oxford, consisting of 250 acres, of which 150 are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable and good Orchard; with 30 acres of wood land.

30.—A GOOD FARM, situated within 2 miles of the Village of Oxford, consisting of 200 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

31.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, 6 miles from the Village of Kingsville, consisting of 200 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

32.—A CHOICE FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, about 2 miles from Kingsville, consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with Dwelling house, Barn, Store-house, & good Orchard.

33.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 155 acres, of which 100 are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and young Orchard.

34.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 150 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, and young Orchard.

35.—A GOOD FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, of which 30 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling house and Stable.

36.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 30 acres are partially cleared.

37.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

38.—A SPLENDID FARM, situated one and a-half mile from the village of Leamington, on the Talbot road, consisting of 158 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable and Out-houses complete, in excellent condition, and an excellent Orchard. A never failing stream runs through the land, making it a very valuable farm for grazing purposes.

39.—A SMALL FARM, fronting to the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 50 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared.

40.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Central Road between Windsor and Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house.

41.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 160 acres, under good cultivation, with Dwelling house, Stable and small Orchard.

42.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the central road from Windsor to Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house and Barn.

43.—A FARM, near the Village of Woodslee, consisting of 100 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house.

44.—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED Farm, in a thriving Scotch Settlement, fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 234 acres, of which 30 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

45.—A FARM, within one mile from the Village of Union, consisting of 100 acres of good land, of which 25 acres are cleared, and 14 acres under fence.

46.—A FARM, fronting the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house.

47.—A FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and good Orchard.

48.—A FARM, in the Township of Gosfield, consisting of 150 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared.

49.—A FARM, situated 5 miles from the Village of Kingsville, consisting of 200 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

50.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 2 miles from the Village of Union, consisting of 125 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and Orchard.

51.—A FARM, situated 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 90 acres, of which 45 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

52.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house.

53.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 3 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared; excellent rolling land, well watered, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Shed, and Orchard.

54.—A FARM, situated about 5 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared.

55.—A FARM, situated about one mile and a-half from the Town of Windsor, consisting of 80 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with good large Dwelling-house, Barn, Orchard with 80 selected grafted fruit trees, Garden and Nursery.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—A GOOD FARM, adjoining the Town of Chatham, consisting of 200 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, the balance well timbered; will be sold in 50 or 100 acre lots to suit purchasers.

2.—A GOOD FARM, within a short distance of the Town of Chatham, consisting of 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

3.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 110 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

4.—A SPLENDID SMALL FARM, situated on the Chatham and Camden plank road, consisting of 30 acres, all cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Out-houses, Orchard, &c.

5.—A LARGE COMPACT FARM, situated near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 800 acres, of which 250 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c., and good Orchard.

6.—A Conveniently Situated FARM, near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

7.—A FARM, situated on the line of the Great Western Railway, about 4 miles from the Village of Thamesville, consisting of 48 acres, fronting on the River Thames, all cleared.

8.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated on the River Thames, 4 miles from Chatham, consisting of 140 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with two brick Dwelling-houses, Barn, Stable, Shed, Store-house, and two Orchards of grafted fruit.

9.—A Conveniently Situated small FARM, fronting on the River Thames, about two miles from Chatham, containing 73 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with Dwelling-house, Barn Stable, and a young Orchard.

10.—A GOOD FARM, two miles from Lake Erie, and one and a-half from the Village of Morpeth, containing 67 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

11.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 8 miles from Chatham, containing 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared and in good cultivation, with new Dwelling-house and Barn.

12.—A LARGE FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 603 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, & a young Orchard.

13.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, containing 200 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

14.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn &c.,

WILD OR Unimproved Lands

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Township of Sandwich,	. .	1540 acres.
do	Colchester, . .	2655 "
do	Gosfield, . .	3462 "
do	Mersea, . .	3150 "
do	West Tilbury, .	2330 "
do	Rochester, . .	2370 "
do	Maidstone, . .	2950 "
		18437 acres.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Township of Chatham,	. .	565 acres.
do	Romney, . .	550 "
do	East Tilbury, .	1000 "
do	Raleigh, . .	2559 "
do	Zone, . . .	1200 "
do	Harwich, . .	1200 "
do	Dover East, . .	100 "
		6248 acres.

Letters (prepaid) desiring further information, addressed to the Subscribers, will be punctually attended to.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
LAND AGENTS.

WINDSOR, 2nd JULY, 1860.

SABEL & SEARLE'S
AMERICAN
EMIGRATION
OFFICES,
19, Water Street, and 3, Regent Road, Clarence Dock,
LIVERPOOL.

FOYLE STREET,
LONDONDERRY,
AND 23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PASSENGER AGENTS
FOR THE WEEKLY
STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND
CANADA,
AND THE
WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA.

(Under contract with Her Majesty's Provincial Government for the conveyance of the Mails.

THE MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

First Class, Full Powered, Clyde Built, Mail Steamers, are intended to sail WEEKLY,

During the Season of Navigation, from

LIVERPOOL to PORTLAND
AND
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT
LONDONDERRY.

NORTH AMERICAN, Captain ALLAN.
NOVA SCOTIAN, Captain M'MASTER.
NORTH BARRON, Captain BORLASH.
BOHEMIAN, Captain GRANGE.
CANADIAN, Captain GRAHAM.
ANGLO SAXON, Captain BALLANTINE.
HIBERNIAN, (now building)
NORWEGIAN, do.

THROUGH TICKETS
ISSUED TO THE
LEADING RAILROAD STATIONS
IN
CANADA
AND THE
WESTERN STATES.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

Taken at Low Rates, and supplied with wholesome Food, according to a printed

BILL OF FARE.

Intermediate and Steerage Passengers must provide themselves a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, and water can, as also bedding. The Provisions will be of the best quality, and will be cooked and served out to the Passengers.

Separate accommodation is set apart for Females.

Sick or Lame Persons cannot be taken unless full security be given for the bonds to be entered into by the Company to the Government, that the parties shall not become chargeable at landing.

A Deposit of three Pounds per berth is necessary to secure passage, the balance to be paid before going on board.

Each Steamer carries an experience Surgeon, and no charge is made for medicines.

The Route via Quebec, will be chosen by the Grand Trunk Railway, to the Western States of America, and to the Gold Regions on Fraser River, via St. Paul's Minnesota, will be found to be the best and cheapest.

Special Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the conveyance of Passengers to all parts of Canada and the United States

Also the **Washington Line of Packets** Sailing from Liverpool to New York, composed of the following vessels:

Washington,	. .	3,300 tons
Ocean Monarch	. .	2,750 do
Princeton	. .	2,000 do
Monarch of the Sea	. .	2,500 do
Tornado	. .	2,000 do
Simeon	. .	2,200 do
Governor Morton	. .	2,500 do
Wisconsin	. .	1,800 do
Wm. Rathbone	. .	1,800 do
E. C. Stanton	. .	1,850 do
David Crocket	. .	2,000 do
City of Brooklyn	. .	2,000 do

The Ships of this line have been built expressly for the conveyance of Passengers and are in every respect complete, and for comfort, convenience, safety and health of passengers are unequalled. They are commanded by men of great experience and kindness of manners, who have been long in the trade, and have conveyed across the mighty deep many thousands of emigrants

Parties in Canada and the Western States,

Wishing to make arrangements for bringing out their Friends, cannot do so to better advantage than by applying to

SABEL & SEARLE,
23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Or to CRAWFORD & Co.
Windsor, C. W.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FARMER'S BRANCH.

PRESIDENT,
T. H. BUCKLEY, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

William Niles, Richard Biddulph,
Crowell Wilson, Wilbur R. Wing,
John Van Wormer, Hamilton Dunlop,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
Secretary.

CHAS. MONSARRAT, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY INSURES FOR THREE Years at a time, *taking no more Interest with it than a Farm buildings,* and is the only Insurance Company in Canada that adheres to this rule. It is purely and essentially a Farmer's Company. Ordinary Farm property is insured, is insured for the above period, by giving a Premium Note for two per cent., of which twelve and a-half per cent., (or one-eighth,) is collected in advance, and is endorsed on the note, of which it forms a payment. The Agent's Fee is $1.50 for the Survey—the usual charge made by all other Companies. There is nothing further to be paid, all losses occurring, rendering an assessment on the Note necessary, and then no more will be called for than is required: Owing to the non-hazardous risks taken by the Company is confined, the losses may reasonably expect to be small. When the Insurance expires, the Note expires also.

To illustrate the above terms:—If you insure such property for three years, say for $600, you pay (exclusive of the Agent's Fee) $1.25 in money, and your Note is held for $8.75 more which is the limit of your liability in the transaction. No other Company offers more favorable terms, scarcely any one, terms in favor. Larger or smaller risks are taken at proportionate rates. Brick and Stone Dwellings are insured a little lower.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
Agent for the County of Essex.
Windsor, 20th July, 1860.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE
CANNON STREET, WEST, LONDON

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth
Archibald Campbell Barclay, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD C. BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.
Col. Bazalgette. Miles Chas. Seton, Esq.
Chas. Bennett, Esq. Ed S Symes, Esq., M.D
John Moss, Esq. Thomas West, Esq.
H. Oxenford, Esq. F. V. Woodhouse, Esq.
W. Henry Place, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.
Office, Merchant's Exchange.

WILLIAM LUNN, Esq. CHAIRMAN.
John Torrance, Esq. B. Holmes, Esq.
Jno Frothingham, Esq J. G. Mackenzie, Esq
Alfred LaRocque, Esq Theodore Hart, Esq
CHARLES F. TILSTON, Manager
D. D. MACKENZIE, Accountant & Cashier

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the same. Ships in port and craft in course of navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden on the same; and farming stock of all descriptions.

The RATES of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate.

The PREMIUM is in each instance fixed in strict accordance with the merits of the risk under consideration, determined only by a most careful investigation.

The engagements of the *Equitable* are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and instead of receiving to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good, without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

The Local Directors meet weekly.

☞ Agents have been appointed throughout Canada.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CANADA
Western Assurance Company,
OF TORONTO, C. W.

Capital — $300, 000.

INCORPORATED 1851.

PRESIDENT, ISAAC C. GILSON, Esq
VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE MICHIE, Esq

DIRECTORS.

Rice Lewis, Esq. Thomas Haworth, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq. M. Rossin, Esq.
T. P. Ridout, Esq Wm. Henderson, Esq.
Walter Macfarlane, Esq.

Sec'y & Treasurer, BERNARD HALDAN, Esq.
SOLICITOR, ANGUS MORRISON, Esq.
BANKERS, BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
BENJAMIN SWEZEY, Esq., INSPECTOR.

Head Office, Church Street, Toronto,
WITH AGENCIES ALL OVER THE PROVINCE

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings, and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

☞ TERMS OF APPLICATION, and all necessary information to be had on applying to

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich.
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CLOCKS. CLOCKS. CLOCKS.

JAMES FRAZER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
SANDWICH STREET,
WINDSOR, C. W.

HAS received a large assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS direct from the Manufacturers, which he can afford to sell at astonishing low prices.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Cleaned and Repaired on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.

Windsor, 1st August, 1860.

BRANDY. BRANDY. BRANDY.
AT THE
CANADA STORE,
DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED PER BARK T. P. PARK,
Some of the finest
PALE and DARK BRANDES
IN THE CITY,
And will sell it at Prices Defying Competition.

HENRY MEARS, Agent.
Post of Woodward Avenue,
Oct. 17th, 1860. DETROIT.

THE "SATURDAY EVENING POST."
ANOTHER AND MORE SPLENDID ENGRAVING:

TWO LARGE & VALUABLE WORKS AS PREMIUMS.

Splendid Stories! Instructive Sketches! Solid Information!

In laying their Prospectus again before the public, the Proprietors of THE OLDEST AND BEST OF THE WEEKLIES feel called upon no long array of promises. They may simply state, that they design making THE POST for the future what it has been for the past, a repository alike of delightful amusement and equally entertaining and instructive. Interesting Stories and choice Sketches by

THE BEST WRITERS,

will always be found in THE POST. Our Stories for the last year have been generally acknowledged to be of the most interesting character; and we design not to allow any falling off in this respect—though any increase in the Literary matter is impossible. But THE POST also aims to instruct; it contains weekly

THE MARKETS & BANK NOTE LIST
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
CHOICE RECEIPTS,
DOMESTIC & FOREIGN NEWS,
LETTER FROM PARIS,
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION,
&c. &c. &c.

But to see exactly what THE POST is, write for A SAMPLE NUMBER, which will be sent gratis to any one desirous of subscribing for a weekly paper. By the following list of terms you will see that THE POST is not only the *BEST*, but the *CHEAPEST of the WEEKLIES!* and that we offer

SPLENDID PREMIUMS TO SUBSCRIBERS!

OUR BOOK PREMIUM—A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE—Our Engraving *Premium* this year is the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving of a

"MERRY MAKING IN THE OLDEN TIME."

This Engraving was first issued by the LONDON ART UNION. It is 30 inches long by 24 inches wide—contains from 200 to 400 figures, and is one of the handsomest Engravings now before the American and British public. The publisher's price for it (sold by canvassers) is Five Dollars.

OUR BOOK PREMIUMS.—These are LIPPINCOTT'S FAMOUS PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER AND GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD, and the equally famous WEBSTER'S NEW PICTORIAL QUARTO DICTIONARY. Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the World, is a work of standard merit, and should be in the hands of every family. It is a large volume of 2,182 closely-printed pages, and contains an IMMENSE MASS OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. To have in it the most recent and authentic information respecting nearly 100,000 places—countries, islands, principal mountains, rivers, lakes, &c., in every portion of the Globe. Of Webster's New Pictorial Quarto Dictionary, containing 1,400 Wood Cuts, but little need be said—its value being apparent to all. *No family should be without it.*

TERMS OF THE POST.

Single copy	. .	$2.00 a year
2 copies	. .	3.00 "
Copy of the Post and Arthur's Magazine,	. .	3.00 "
4 copies,	. .	5.00 "
8 "	. .	10.00 "
13 "	. .	15.00 "
20 "	. .	20.00 "

To the getter up of a club of 8, or either of the larger clubs, we send a copy *gratis.*

The Post and our Premium Engravings.

For one copy of THE POST yearly, and one copy of the Magnificent Engraving, "A Merry Making in Olden Times," *gratis.* For a club of *thirty* copies of THE POST, and *Thirty* Dollars, we will send a PREMIUM the Magnificent Engraving, "A Merry Making in the Olden Time," *gratis.* For a club of *forty*, and *forty* Dollars, we will send a copy of the Engraving, and a copy each of THE POST also.

☞ Any member of a club can have the Engraving sent to him on the payment of Three Dollars extra. The Engraving will be wrapped carefully on a roller, and the postage prepaid. Every pains will be taken to insure its safe transmission.

The Post and our Book Premiums.

We will send one copy of THE POST, for one year, and give a copy of either the Dictionary or the Gazetteer, for six Dollars.

Or, on the receipt of five new subscribers, and Ten Dollar, we will give either of the above works as a Premium.

Or, on the receipt of ten subscribers and Fifteen Dollars—$1.50 apiece we will give either of the works as a premium.

The price of these works in the stores varies from $6 to $8.00 apiece.

Or we will give a copy of it or Engraving as a premium in the place of either of the Books.

Persons residing in BRITISH NORTH AMERICA must remit TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in addition to the subscription price of the paper, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Maple Leaf.

AND COUNTY OF ESSEX INFORMANT AND ADVOCATE.

TERMS,—$1,50 PER YEAR, "PROGRESS." IN ADVANCE.

VOL. V. SANDWICH, C. W., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861. NO. 41

The Maple Leaf

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES C. VESTEY & Co.
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

TERMS:
$1 50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines and under, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - 0 25
For each additional line first insertion, 0 7
Subsequent insertions—over 12 lines per line, - - - - - - - - - 0 2

A liberal Discount made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Advertisements sent in for insertion without written instructions, will be continued till forbid, and the usual rates charged.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,
WITH THE GREATEST PROMPTITUDE, AND IN THE CHEAPEST & MOST MODERN STYLES.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF
Law and Division Court Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MR. J. H. WILKINSON,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, and Land Agency Office,
Solicitor in Surrogate Court, &c., &c.,
Bedford Street, Sandwich.

MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent,
Sandwich.

CHAS. EUGENE, CASGRAIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel,"
Sandwich, Canada, West,

P. MARENTETTE,
Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich.

JOHN McCRAE,
Licensed Auctioneer for Sandwich and Windsor,
Insurance and General Agent,
Windsor, Canada West.

SALMONI HOUSE,
AMHERSTBURG, CANADA WEST
BY
MARK SALMONI.

ALEX. WILKINSON,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
ETC. ETC. ETC.
SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

THE HENNELL HOUSE,
SANDWICH, C. W.,
SAMUEL NUTSON, Proprietor

S. S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c.
COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY.
WINDSOR, CANADA WEST.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
Adjoining the Court House,
SANDWICH, C. W.,
CYRUS DOBSON, Proprietor

DUNCAN MACKAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, REAL ESTATE & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
185, Desnoyer's Block, Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT.
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Contracts made and acknowledged.

DAVID SHIEL,
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE OVER Mr NEVEUX'S STORE
Front Street, Windsor C. W.

HIRON'S HOTEL,
Adjoining the Great Western Railway Station,
WINDSOR, C. W.
W. B, HIRONS, Proprietor.

CANADIAN PRODUCE AGENCY,
2 & 3, South Street, New York,
Cash Capital, - - - $100,000.
Consignments of Ashes, Flour, Grain, Provisions, and all descriptions of Canadian produce carefully attended to.
Orders for the purchase of Groceries, &c. promply executed.
Commissions moderate, according to the risk taken.
R. A. GOODENOUGH.
New York, 14th July, 1860.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
W. CLELAND, Dentist,
65, *Woodward Avenue, corner of Larned Street,*
Above Merchant's Bank,
DETROIT, - - - MICHIGAN.

WM. GRANT,
CLERK OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION COURT, WINDSOR,
Government Agent for the Issue of Marriage Licences,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.
Commissioner in B. R., and General Agent for the Collection of Debts.

ALEXANDER CAMERON,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.
N.B.—Mr. C. will undertake the management of any business connected with the Government Departments.
Office over Hedley's Store, formerly occupied by G. W. Leggatt, Esq.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
WINDSOR, C. W.,
Owners of IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY, wishing to meet purchasers, are respectfully solicited to send particulars and prices to the Subscribers.
No charge made except a commission of two and a-half per cent when a sale is effected.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Land Agents

JANSEN, HALL & MERKLE
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
No. 42, MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.
☞ Chemical Preparations, Patent Medicines, &c., manufactured to order on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, &c., &c.,
WILL be happy to attend to the sale of Lands, Cattle, Household Furniture, &c.
His long experience as an Auctioneer gives him an advantage over any other in the County, and he flatters himself, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.
Appraisements of property of every description, made upon the most reasonable terms.

CORNWELL, BARNES & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Roofing
PAPERS,
Of every Description.
WAREHOUSE, 118 JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Cash paid for Rags and all kinds of Paper Stock.
Special Agents for the Ypsilanti Print Paper Mills of Cornwell & Vancleve.

WM. E. ARCHER,
FORWARDER & COMMISSION
MERCHANT
AMHERSTBURG, C. W.,
LIBERAL ALLOWANCES MADE ON POTASH, GRAIN, &c.
WOOD BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MY MOTTO IS "CASH."

THE RED TAVERN,
PETITE COTE, NEAR SANDWICH.
E. H. CRESSY
Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has leased the above well known Tavern, and will always be found ready to attend upon those who may favor him with a call.
His Ales, Wines, Liquors, &c., are of the best quality; and his Cigars of the choicest brands.
Fishing-Tackle and Boats supplied for Fishing or Shooting Parties.
Good Accommodation for Pleasure Parties

1861.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
Beg to intimate to their Friends and the Trade that they have received a portion of
THEIR USUAL IMPORTATIONS
OF STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
AND THAT, IN THE COURSE OF A FORTNIGHT,
Their Assortments will be very complete!
ADAM HOPE, & CO.
London, March 5th, 1861.

Select Poetry.

JONES.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We sit round the table and pour out the wine,
Transforming our crystals to rubies divine;
Then drain them to freedom, to Friendship, to Worth,
We think ourselves great as the kings of the earth;
When Jones, interrupting, says, "Drinking's a sin,
And headache and heartache are drawn from the bin,"
Fill the goblet again, not with cheers, but with groans;
Get out of our sunshine, ridiculous Jones!

I read the sweet letter my love sent to me,
Inclosing a rose from the land o'er the sea;
I press to my fond lips a curl of her hair,
And own that she's loving and good as she's fair;
When Jones, interrupting, says, "Love's a mistake,
For women will play with men's hearts till they break."
I answer, "Why not?" if they're bloodless as stones?
Get out of the sunshine, detestable Jones!"

My heart glows with hope for the welfare of man;
I pray for my fellows, and help when I can;
I see through the distance of ages to be,
The many grown wiser, made happy and free
When Jones, interrupting, says, "Man is a knave;
And, if not a tyrant, a fool or a slave."
I answer, "There's kind human flesh on my bones;
Get out of my sunshine, cadaverous Jones!"

Social Life in Charleston.

CONDUCT AND CUSTOMS OF THE SLAVES.

The Charleston (S. C.) correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes as follows:

There are over one hundred waiters at the Charleston Hotel, hired from their masters by the landlord at ten dollars per month. (One, almost white and possessing some special accomplishment, obtains a $6 bonus, I am told.) When a planter or traveller brings his own slaves to the hotel, they are allowed their board free of charge, giving in return their services, first to their owners, then to the guests in general.

Submissiveness of Slaves.—You equally obey the dictates of good nature and prudence in feeing your waiter, under which stimulant he becomes as assiduous and deferential as he would be dilatory and indifferent, lacking it. He remembers your culinary likings, will, indeed, sometimes zealously duplicate your yesterday's breakfast without orders, while you read your newspaper.—Approbate in the extremest degree, if you preface a request with 'I'll thank you,' or, 'Will you oblige me,' or any such unexpected courtesy, he absolutely cuts a caper of delight before rushing off to obey the mandate, composing himself in other respects like a grown-up child.

Surveying him and his fellows, generally intelligent looking negroes, neatly dressed, most of them wearing rings, and some watch chains, observing their humble dutiful behavior, a Northern man is appalled to see how they have accepted their position as slaves; how their every word and action implies to their recognition and of the unchristianism belief in their essential inferiority. I think that this very submissiveness is, in itself, a tremendous protest against the inherent wickedness of the cherished institution.

Would it be possible to subdue any other race? I doubt it. 'Gurth, the son of Beowulf, born thrall to Cedric the Saxon,' with his dog's collar round his neck, had yet his rights and possibibilties of emancipation; in a generation or two he was almost certain of becoming a freed man—not so Quashee or Sambo. His very loveable qualities conspire to perpetuate his enslavement. Yet they are capable of a dreadful transformation, as witness St. Domingo. The South has no reason to fear a repetition of that awful experiment possibly for some generations, but if it persists in hugging this evil, in believing it to be the one good, desirable thing, that punishment must follow is as certain as death and judgement.

To return to the waiters at the Charleston Hotel. It is not difficult to understand how the eager obeisance of slaves gratifies the Southern recipient; how he comes to consider it essential to his comfort and well being; how, in short, mutual relations grow up between slave and slave owner, rendering the problem of the extinction of the wrong horribly difficult. Its perpetuation flatters that instinct toward mastery which we all possess. Every man with a white skin below Mason and Dixon's line is an aristocrat.

You observe it in the demeanor of the Irish waiters toward their colored associates; they would be insulted were they required to take their food with 'nagers.' One morning being in my room, I overheard an altercation between a chambermaid and a good-looking mulatto who officiates as fire-maker. He had called to her rather familiarly, and she indignant at his presumtion, was rating him soundly. Who was he talking to? she asked: she would let him know she was no wench, to be spoken to in that manner! Individually, he was by far the pleasantest looking personage of the two.

Treatment of the Slaves.—You very rarely hear a slave spoken harshly or inconsiderately to in a large hotel, nor is there occasion for it. I have heard harsh words from a drunken man—hardly in any other instance. Southerners of education and position are less exacting, more tolerant of the short comings of slaves, than a Northern man finds it easy to be. They seem to allow a certain margin of error, idleness, or small duplicity, as incidental to a negro's position. It is an involuntary recognition of the necessity of tempering a huge injutice with minor indulgences.

'They are liable to be 'paddled,' however. This punishment is generally administered at the guard-house, by the Charleston police, who are all Irishmen. They use a thick, flat board, with holes in it. Any offended master or mistress sends a slave to the place of chastisement, with a note stating the desired amount, which is duly honored. Like 'institutions' breed like results all over the world. In Sala's *Journey due North* we find the same system in operation in Russia.

At our hotel only white porters are allowed to handle baggage, as slaves cannot be trusted. It is also forbidden by law to sell or give them any liquor. Of course they get it secretly, and have a 'high time.'

Curious Features.—Their approbativeness is curiously manifest in their respect for persons of apparent wealth or consideration. Thus, a man who orders a bottle of wine to his dinner will secure more attention always—provided he 'fees' his boy—than a water drinker. Let him appear in company of any recognized Charleston magnates; above all, let him entertain them at the side-table with the appropriate accompaniments of Champagne, &c, his 'boy' and all the 'boys' around, henceforth conceive the highest opinion of him. 'My boss a real gentleman,' your sable attache will say, crowing over his own importance considerably argumented in consequence of your presumed aristocracy.

Do they listen to the conversation in progress under their noses?—the eternal talk of secession, of which Charlestonians are never wearied? Of course they do. Do they understand it? I think this very doubtful. They have certainly become so incorporated in the system as to share, to some extent, the feelings of their masters. To both the word 'abolitionist' is suggestive of nothing but unqalified, monstrous villany. Perhaps the most extraordinary thing in connection with slavery, is the hearing of it discussed for hours together in the presence of slaves—as any resident of the South can hardly have missed witnessing scores of times.

A Moment of Horror.

For twenty three years old Jake Willard has cultivated the soil in Baldwin County, and drawn therefrom a support for himself and wife. He is childless. Not long ago, Jake left the house in search of a missing cow. His route led him through an old, worn-out patch of clay land, of about six acres in extent, in the centre of which was a well, twenty-five or thirty feet deep, that, at some time probably, had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing by this spot an ill wind drifted Jake's 'tile' from his head, and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well, and in it tumbled.

Now Jake had always practiced the virtue of economy, and he immediately set about recovering the lost hat. He ran to the well, and found it was dry at the bottom, he uncoiled the rope which he had brought for the purpose of capturing the truant cow, and after several attempts to catch the hat with a noose, he concluded to save time by going down into the well himself. To accomplish this, he made fast one end of the rope to a stump hard by, and was soon on his way down the well.

It is a fact, of which Jake was no less oblivious than the reader hereof, that Ned Wells was in the dilapidated building aforesaid, and that an old blind horse, with a bell on his neck, who had been turned out to die, was lazily grazing within a short distance of the well.

The devil himself, or some other wicked spirit, put it into Ned's cranium to have a little fun; so he quietly slipped up to the horse, unbuckled the strap, and approached with slow and measured 'ting-a ling' to the edge of the well.

'Dang the old blind horse!' said Jake—'he's a comin' this way, sure, and ain't got no more sense nor to fall in here. Whoa, Ball!'

But the continued approach of the 'ting-a ling' said, just as plainly as words that old Ball wouldn't 'whoa.' Besides, Jake was at the bottom, resting before trying to 'shin' it up the rope.

'Great Jerusalem!' said he, 'the old cuss will be a top o' me 'fore I can say Jack Robinson. Whoa! dang you, whoa!'

Just then Ned drew up to the edge of the well, and with his foot kick a little dirt into it.

'Oh! Lord!' exclaimed Jake, falling on his knees at the bottom of the well; 'I'm going now!—Whoa!—Now I lay me down to sleep—Whoa! Ball—I pray the Lord my soul to—Whoa! now—Oh, Lord have mercy on me!'

Ned could hold it no longer, and fearful that Jake might suffer from his fright, he revealed himself.

Probably Ned didn't make tracks with his heels toward that well. May be Jake wasn't up to the top of it in short order.—May be not. I don't know. But I do know that if Jake finds out who sent you this, it will be the last squib you'll get from me.

The Old Colonel's Story.

I found him stretched at full length, his face towards the ground, his head propped on both hands, his eyes on a little open book. I started, for staining the white margin was a rusty spot about the size of the blood-spot on the sea-mew's breast. 'Ha, youngster!' said the Colonel, without looking up, 'think it odd to find an old soldier poring over a prayer book, eh?' 'Colonel, what is that stain upon the margin?' was the answer.—'A drop of brave man's blood, boy,' said the Colonel. He turned round, sat up, and sent a solemn searching look into my countenance. It was also solemn, and he was moved to speak when otherwise he had kept strict silence. 'Sit down, and I'll tell you how I came by it.'

'It's in Latin, you see,' holding the book towards him;' 'but the name on the fly-leaf'—turning to it—' is in German.' 'Gretli Steiner was written there in a thin pointed female hand; underneath, in strong, awkward, masculine characters, '*Muss oft gelesen seyn*,' "Must often be read.' 'I was on a divisional staff, in 1815, at Quatre Brass and Waterloo. Late on the latter day when the French game was up, I went galloping with a message to the Prussians in pursuit. None but the chiefs—and they not always—know at the time the importance of even great victories. Yet, somehow, that evening, as I rode back over the field, thick strewn with dead and dying, I felt that I had played my little part in one of the great events of history. A desire seized on me to carry some memento from that bloody battle-ground. I dismounted, threw the bridle over my arm, and went picking my way through piteous obstacles. I thought at first, of taking a cross or medal for a keepsake, but could not bring myself to tear from a defenceless breast what its brave owner would have defended at cost of life itself. Presently I came upon a group of men and horses overthrown into confusion; corpses of them I mean, of course; three slain lancers of the Polish Guard, and, evidently, their slayer with them. You remember I said 'a brave man's blood?' I nodded assent. 'His horse had fallen first: perhaps that alone had lost him. He had not been killed outright, for he was sitting propped against the poor brute's carcase. By the skull and cross bones on its trapping and his uniform, I knew him for a Death's-Head Brunswicker. Poor fellow! he was cold and stiff—his dying grip fast on his little book, open at this very page. He had a wound, among others on his forehead. This drop must have fallen as he bent over the book. I took it, put it in my sabretash, mounted, and rode fast away. For days I was uneasy, as if I had robbed the dead. I did not once take out or open the little book of prayer. When at last I did, the sentence on the fly leaf read like an absolution and a pious bequest, 'Must oft be read.' 'Ay, boy, I have read and read, learned and repeated these old Latin prayers, till I fancy sometimes some of their spirit has passed into mine. At war, in peace, in camp, at home, I have treasured and carried the dead Brunswicker's book. They shall put it in my shroud with me. I wish I could take it boldly with me into 'kingdom come,' to return it to the Brunswicker. Pray God I may meet him there, with 'Gretli,' to thank them for the loan of it.'

The Duchess of Kent.

The *Africa* brings us intelligence of the death, on the 16th March, of the Duchess of Kent, the mother of the Queen of England. For a long time the late Duchess had been afflicted with a cancer, which was the immediate cause of her death. Since the accession of her daughter to the throne of England she had remained a resident either at Windsor Castle with the Queen, or at Frogmore, a mansion of her own, a mile or two distant from the Castle, whither the Queen went almost daily to visit her.

The late Duchess had attained a venerable age. She was a princess of the house of Saxe-Saalfield-Coburg, was born on the 17th of August, 1786, and was baptized under the names of Marie Louise Victoria. She was, at an early age, married to Prince Henry of Leininge, who, dying, left her a blooming young widow in 1814. A year or later she attracted the attention of Edward Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III, and was married to him in London on the 11th of July, 1818.

But the married life of the new Duchess was but short; for in less than two years the Duke of Kent died; and she was again a widow with one child—the Princess (now Queen) Victoria. At that time the accession of this little child to the British throne seemed but a remote contingency. George III outlived his son, the Prince of Wales, while George IV. and William IV., his other sons, who reigned after him, both died without issue; thus, the issue of the next brother, the deceased Duke of Kent, became heir to the British Throne. As soon as this contingency gradually resolved itself into a probability and then a certainty, the Duchess of Kent devoted her time fitting her daughter for the high station she was called upon to occupy. A firm and consistent Protestant, she taught the young Princess a veneration for that religion as expressed in the Church of England. Mental and personal accomplishments were carefully attended, as well as physical requirements. The daughter throve under such judicious treatment, and the mother had the satisfaction of attending the coronation and the marriage of her child, of seeing her the mother of a large family, and of knowing that her throne was built upon the hearts of loving subjects.

The life of the Duchess of Kent, quiet and unostentatious, was so identified with that of the present Queen, that there is little to say of her otherwise. Her death will place in mourning most of the reigning families of Europe, while at the English court there can be little doubt that the official trappings of woe will this time represent—what they seldom do in court circles—the honest and unaffected grief of the wearers. It may be added that this is the first serious bereavement Queen Victoria has ever experienced. Her father died before she was old enough to know him, and she has never lost a child. An only child herself, she had never a brother or sister to lose or mourn for, and thus the present bereavement must be peculiarly afflicting to her.

Miscellany.

At a revival lately, a clear case of repentance appeared to come under the notice of a worthy deacon who, during the excitement, was on the look out for stray souls. Noticing a lad wiggle in his seat, the tears flowing from his eyes, he stepped up to him, and affectionately inquired, 'How is it with you, my son?' The boy looked up, and supposing him to be the sexton, answered, 'Oh, very bad, and I want to go out—my innards is kicking up a revolution and the Fourth of July! and if ever I eat a green currant pie again, my name ain't Jeems Billins!'

HOW TO SILENCE A GRUMBLER.—A late reverend doctor had the misfortune to be aggrieved by a continual fault-finding of one of the resident heritors. He consulted a distinguished senator of the College of Justice, with whom he enjoyed private intimacy, as to what course he should pursue with the turbulent laird. 'Does he attend church regularly, and bear a respectable character?' inquired the senator. 'I cannot say he does not,' said the minister. 'Then make him an elder,' said the judge, 'and your interests will be identical.' The method was actually adopted, and the remedy was successful.

The Perth *Standard* says:—One day last week a young lad brought a piece of quartz rock to Mr. Lilly's Foundry in Perth to get smelted, which was done, and about sixteen pennyweights of bright yellow metal procured. This the lad took to Mr. Northgraves, watchmaker to get tested, when it was found to be pure gold. The lad refused to tell his name, and merely remarked as he left, that 'his fortune was made.' We believe it is now an established fact that the neighborhood of Perth is rich in mineral wealth.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.—In the Parish of St. George's in-the-East on the 1st of May next certain young women, previously approved of, will have an opportunity of drawing lots for a portion of £100, and the lucky drawer will be entitled to receive that amount as soon as she can obtain a husband to share it with her. The dispensers of the bounty are Raine's charity trustees, and the young women who offer themselves as candidates must have been educated in Mr. Raine's school, and have attained the age of 22 years. They must also have continued members of the Church of England since they left the School.

NEGRO DIGNITY.—A man from the rural districts was dining at the St. Charles New Orleans, recently, and not being posted as to the customary forms respecting the allotment of certain guests to one servant, was continually hauling the servants to bring him various dishes, principally oysters. Thus: 'I say, *stranger*, have you got any isters?' No response. Repeating loudly, 'I say you *stranger*, have you got any isters?' At last an old *culled pussen* turned around, with quite a determined cast of countenance, and looking daggers, replied, 'I isn't a stranger heah, I'se lived heah'n sarvant fur five years; and this isn't an oyster cellar, but a 'spectable fust class hotel!' Amidst the laughter of the party the man retired to look for the ister house.

EFFECT OF HOOPS.—Physicians have lately remarked the extraordinary increase in pelvic diseases among females, which can be attributed to no other cause than to the great weight of crinoline, &c., suspended about the hips. This continuous bearing down induces a host of painful and complicated disorders, which are mostly beyond the skill of the surgeon, and consigns their patients to a reclining posture for the best of their lives.

There is an amateur magician in Albany, if we may believe all that is written of him, who can cause a loaded hod to go up a ladder without any assistance, transform a handkerchief into a rabbit, as is sometimes done for the amusement of children, and make it trot off at a rapid pace, and do many other things that would astonish Anderson, Houdin or Heller. That young man should travel.

No man was ever known to be found drowned with a receipt from a printer in his pocket. It is the best of life preservers. Think of that.

A number of Merchants of Montreal have agreed to close their stores for business during a part of each day, in order to afford time for all parties to obtain bodily refection, vulgarly called dinner.

The great novelist, Dickens, indulges in some peculiarities; a flag waves above his house top, like the Queen's over Buckingham palace, as a signal to all interested, that the distinguished occupant is at home.

Provincial Parliament.

(Special Telegraph to the Leader.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, April 2.

The House met to-day after the Easter recess.

Bills were introduced for the consolidation of the debt of Peterboro' and in reference to the Wesleyan College.

On motion of Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER, seconded by Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, an address was ordered for copies of any correspondence or despatches which have passed between the Provincial and Imperial Governments in reference to the Postal subsidies given by the British Government to the different lines of Ocean Steamers running between Great Britain and this Continent.

The Committee on Privileges having reported the death during the year of the Hon. Peter McGill and Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, the House, out of respect to the memory of both gentlemen, adjourned until to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, April 2.

The House met to-day at three o'clock, after the Easter recess.

After the routine business, bills were introduced by private members to repeal certain enactments relative to certain exemptions from seizure in executions as far as relates to Lower Canada; to amend the law respecting Jurors and Juries in Upper Canada; to amend the assessment law of Upper Canada; relating to sessions of the peace in Upper Canada.

In reply to questions, Ministers stated that an advance has been made to the Grand Trunk Company, in pursuance of a vote of the House; that no change was proposed in the tariff except in reference to the article of hay; that the use of steam tugs on the Welland Canal was under consideration, but was not likely, from unavoidable circumstances, to be introduced this year; and that the improvement of the navigation of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence was engaging the attention of the Government.

A short discussion took place, on motion of M. LANGEVIN, for an address for the correspondence respecting the Reciprocity Treaty.

Hon. Mr. GALT stated that no official correspondence between this Government and that of Washington had taken place.—He was satisfied that the Federal Government was in favor of maintaining the Treaty, notwithstanding the agitation in New York and some other places against it. He defended the Treaty; saying it had greatly benefitted both this country and the United States. The trade of the States with Canada, import and export, had quadrupled since 1856, which was a great argument in favor of the Treaty.

Bills were introduced by members of the Government to provide against fraudulent invoices; to reduce the quorum of the Upper Canada Court of Appeal from 7 to 5 members; to amend the laws relating to the extradition of Criminals to the United States.

Hon. Atty. Gen. MACDONALD gave notice of his intention, next Friday, to introduce a bill for the evidences of Bankrupt Estates, in Upper Canada.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, April 3.

The Council met at three o'clock.

LICENSE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of Mr. FURGUSON'S Bill to amend an act entitled 'an Act to diminish the number of licenses issued for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail;' the object of which is to do away with the restriction, in country places, upon granting more tavern licenses than one in 250 souls.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON moved in amendment, that the Bill be read this day six months.

The amendment was put and lost; contents 15; non contents 29.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' DIRECTORS ELECTION BILL.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON moved the 2d reading of the bill referring to the election of Railway, Bank and other directors.

On the suggestion of Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET the motion was, however, postponed for a week.

COMMON SCHOOL ACT AMENDMET.

The bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. ALLAN to amend the sixteenth sub-section of the twenty-seventh Section of the Common School Act, by exempting from the payment of rate imposed for the support of any Separate School was read a second time.

ASSESSMENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER'S bill to amend the Municipal Institutions Act, by providing that in case of an equality of votes on the election of a Reeve, or of a Deputy Reeve, under the provisions of the 57th sec., then, of those present, the member who has been assessed for the highest amount on the last revised Assessment Roll of the Town, or Incorporated Village, or Township, as the case may be, shall have a second and casting vote, was read a second time.

VACCINATION.

The bill for the extension of vaccination was read a second time.

MAPS AND PLANS.

The bill relating to maps and plans was read a second time.

The Council then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, April 3.

The house met at three o'clock.

UPPER CANADA MUNICIPAL LAW.

A bill was introduced to amend the municipal law of Upper Canada, and read a first time.

PROTECTION TO CREDITORS.

A bill to protect the creditors of Crown Lands was introduced, and read a first time.

HARBOR OF REFUGE, NORTH SHORE OF LAKE ERIE.

In reply to Mr. Burwell.

Hon. Mr. Ross, Commissioner of Public Works, said the construction of a harbor of refuge on the north shore of Lake Erie was under consideration.

RETURNS.

Returns were ordered of the timber dues collected in the Counties of Kent, Essex and Carleton, of the names, &c., of the stockholders in the different chartered banks; of the sum paid in each year as bounty to Canadian fishermen, and of the lands sold to the Elgin Association.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION RE-APPOINTED.

On motion of Mr. McGee a select committee was struck to take into consideration the most effectual management of the emigrant service.

RIVER TARIFF FOR PILOTAGE.

On motion of M. Archambeault it was resolved that the House should go into committee of the whole on Monday next on certain resolutions relative to the establishment of a new tariff of rates of pilotage between Montreal and Quebec.

SHEFFORD ELECTION.

The adjourned debate upon Mr. Ferres' motion relative to alleged irregularities in connection with the poll books for the municipality of the Township of Granby at the last election for the County of Shefford was resumed. The motion was "that from an examination of the Poll Book taken for the Municipality of the Township of Granby, in the County of Shefford, at the last election, it appears that gross irregularities have occurred in connection with the entries in the said poll book, in violation of the freedom of election, and in breach of the privileges of this House."

To which Mr. Perry had placed on the paper a notice of the following amendment:—

"That the following words be added thereto: 'That it appears by the erasures and changes in the poll books, that the vote of John G. Gowie, in the poll book of the Village of Granby, the votes of Samuel Roberts and John Vipond, in the poll books of the Township of Granby, were entered as having voted for M. A. Bissette, a candidate at said election, and afterwards erased and transferred as voting for L. S. Huntington, the other candidate at said election, and that the votes of John Ingram and Charles Collins on the poll book of the Township of Granby, appear to have been struck off on the objection of L. S. Huntington, that they were not registered, and that the votes of Thomas Starr and Peter Wyotte, in the poll book for the Township of Shefford, the vote of Peter Myotte, in the poll book for the Village of Granby, the vote of Joseph Stanislas, on the poll book for the Township of Milton, and the vote of George Robinson, on the poll book for the Township of Roxton, were entered as having voted for L. S. Huntington, the other candidate at the said election, and were afterwards erased and transferred as voting for the said M. A. Bissette, making three votes struck off M. A. Bissette and entered for L. S. Huntington, and two votes struck off Huntington and entered for Bissette, and five votes struck off from Huntington and entered for Bissette.

"That it also appears by the special return of the Deputy Returning Officer of the Township of North Stukely, that forty-eight votes were entered on the poll book for the said Township in favor of M. A. Bissette, of persons whose names appear on the list of voters of the said Township, as not having the necessary property qualification to entitle them to vote.'

"That the Deputy Returning Officer for the said Townships of Shefford, Granby, Milton, Roxton, North Stukely and the Municipality of the Village of Granby, and the Secretary-Treasurer of the said Township of North Stukely, be summoned to appear at the Bar of this House on the day of April next, to be examined in reference to the said poll books and the said list of voters for the Township of North Stukely."

EVENING SESSION.

When the House re-assembled, Hon. M. Cartier said his opinion at first was that the deputy returning officer ought to be brought to the bar of the House to answer the charge of tampering with the poll books.

M. Lemieux thought the evidence insufficient to warrant the officer being brought to the bar of the House; but he thought the matter ought to go before the election committee.

M. Laberge concurred with the former speaker.

Mr. Foley thought that the facts of the case did not warrant such a severe motion as that of the member for Broome. If the returning officer had committed an irregularity he should be punished as other returning officers had been, and not visited with the severest punishment. It mattered not whether the irregularity was with one or five hundred votes.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald maintained that the returning officer should be punished for presuming to change the poll books.

M Sicotte said the poll books had not been altered.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald pointed out that one name been struck off it; and urged that the returning officer ought to be brought to the bar of the House.

Mr. Pope contended that on the premises laid down by M. Cartier, that officer had no right to change a name on the poll book, whether right or wrong. The vote of the House would have the effect of returning either candidate to-night. He was disposed to bring the officer to the bar and punish him if guilty.

Hon. M. Cartier said bringing the officer to the bar of the House will not affect the election, that will be determined by committee. The returning officer is an officer of the House and ought to be brought to the bar to answer for his conduct.

Mr. Pope moved his amendment, specifying about a dozen votes changed from Huntingdon to Bissette and from Bissette to Huntingdon, and resolved that the officers implicated be brought to the bar.

Hon. M. Cartier would support the amendment and suggested that it should be moved as a substantial motion.

Mr. Dunkin approved of proceedings before an Election Committee over that of bringing parties to the bar of the House; but as this was done last session he would vote for bringing them to the bar in this case.

M. Sicotte opposed the motion and amendment at considerable length.

After some further discussion Mr. Pope withdrew his amendment in favor of one by Mr. Dunkin, substantially the same, but omitting details

M. Dufresne also withdrew his amendment and Mr. Dunkin's was carried on a division.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, April 4.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced to divide the County of Bruce into two Counties, and to amend the charter of the Niagara District Bank.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

On a division the resolution for the second reading of the Married Women's Assistance Bill, as amended by the select Committee, was lost.—Contents 13; non-contents 15.

CORPORATION LAW AMENDMENT.

The motion for the second reading of the Corporation Law Amendment Bill was likewise lost on a division.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Ferrie. That the Legislative Council as now constituted is at once an expression of the popular will, and a check to hasty legislation, and the improper exercise of legislative power; that its dignity, independence and usefulness would be greatly promoted and its authority with the country increased if all persons holding offices of emolument under the Crown were excluded therefrom.

On a division the motion was lost.—Contents 4; non-contents 40.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, April 4.

After routine business, Bills were introduced to amend the Joint Stock Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act;

To amend the Acts relating to Land Surveyors;

To amend the Upper Canada Law respecting Witnesses and Evidence;

To amend the Upper Canada Law respecting Marriages.

To provide for the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterboro';

To amend the Upper Canada Law in certain particulars affecting the relations of Debtors and Creditors;

To enable County Councils to collect tolls on gravel roads and bridges under their control without reference to their length.

To amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act in respect of the provisions as to the sale of intoxicating liquors;

To amend the Upper Canada Municipal Act so as to enable County Councils to allow grazing upon their roadsides.

To amend the Lower Canadian law relating to sales under the authority of justice;

For the improvement of Water Courses in Upper Canada, for more adequately securing the health of localities in Upper Canada against the infection arising from the bodies of persons who have died of infectious diseases and lying unburied;

To quiet titles to real estates in the Townships of Lower Canada and to fix the rate of mill tolls upon grain, to sanction the use of the French language in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Lower Canada.

THE JURY LAWS.

Mr. Walker Powell moved to refer the petition of the Council of the County of Middlesex, praying for amendments to the Jury Laws, to a select committee consisting of Messrs. McMullar, Craig, McMicken, A. P. Macdonald, and the mover.

The Postmaster General opposed the motion. He said he was about to bring in a bill to amend the jury laws in a few particulars, and some other bills on the same subject, and would be introduced, one of which he proposed referring, together with the petition in question, to a committee to be appointed for the purpose. The Speaker left the chair at six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

After recess, one gentlemen wished to carry on a discussion of the question of the jury laws, but Atty. Genl. Cartier moved the order of the day.

Messrs. Foley and J. S. Macdonald condemned the Ministry for endeavoring to get rid of a measure affecting Upper Canada as this did, and complained of Lower Canada domination over the Upper Provinces.

The Postmaster General said his Jury Act of last session had worked admirably in Upper Canada, and was approved of by all Judges, legal gentlemen and those connected in forms an opinion. His present bill was still further to amend it.

Mr. Robin said the effect of the Postmaster General's bill had been to very materially reduce the expense incurred by the attendance of Reeves and Deputy Reeves at Court.

Th Postmaster General said he did not wish to bark the petition, but was desirous of referring it to the committee to whom would be referred all the petitions and Bills relating to the jury law.

Mr. Burwell made a long speech, condemning the Government for not having a majority of the members of the House in Upper Canada, and indirectly upholding the double majority.

After a rambling discussion,

Mr. Drummond took the Sir of one o'clock amid cries of "adjourn the debate." This was opposed. "The House the divided:—Yeas 59; nays 34. The debate was then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, April 5th.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

A bill was introduced to amend the Act respecting mutual insurance companies in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Patton gave notice of his intention to move to restore the married women's insurance bill to the orders of the day.

Sir E. P. Tache having introduced a discussion concerning a question raised by the Hon. M. Letellier as to whether it were desirable that he (Hon. Sir E. P. Tache) should sit on the Executive committee, his nephew being a petitioner, it was ultimately resolved that the name of the Hon. Sir. E. P. Tache should be taken off the committee of Election.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Friday, April 5.

After routine business,

Atty. Gen. Cartier presented the report of the select committee appointed to strike the standing committees, which was received.

Bills were then introduced:

For the protection of settlers in Lower Canada in certain cases;

To amend the assessment law of Upper Canada as regards the sale of lands in respect of which taxes are incressing;

For the protection of hotel keepers from liability in certain cases.

The bill from the Legislative Council to allow verdicts to be returned in civil causes, although juries may not be unanimous, was read the first time.

Mr. Ferguson then moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly by readjusting and equalizing the same.

In amendment, M. Cauchon moved the six month's hoist.

A non-content to the amendment.

Mr J. S. Macdonald moved that it be resolved, that until the census returns shall disclose the actual state of the population in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, it is inexpedient to consider the question of altering the representation of the people in Parliament.

On a division this amendment was lost —Yeas 4; nays 102.

Mr. Dufresne then moved that the debate be adjourned until Monday.

The motion was lost—Yeas 49; nays 53.

The House then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

After the recess,

Atty. Gen. Cartier commenced the debate. He alluded to the use of the principle of Representation by Population in England. There it might be seen that wealth was not overlooked in the question of Parliamentary representation, and it was considered that for a certain number of representatives, to be allotted to a certain number of people, would involve universal suffrage. Why then did Mr. Ferguson, and other great Orangemen and Conservatives, seek to introduce the principle into Canada, as with it must also come universal suffrage? Property in representation, he argued, could never be ignored. Representation by Population did not obtain in England, for in 1851 the population of the United Kingdom was 27,000,000, of which England had 18 millions, Scotland 3 millions, and Ireland 6 millions. The entire number of representatives in the Imperial Parliament was 674, of which Scotland had only 53 and Ireland 105. Surely Representation by population was not adopted there! He asked Mr. Ferguson if he were in Ireland would he advocate the principle.

Mr. Ferguson said he would. He thought Ireland did not, in many things, get her rights, but he hoped she would soon.

Atty. Gen. Cartier was glad to agree with him in this last respect. He had no doubt the statement would help him (Mr. Ferguson) at the next election (Laughter.) If were carried out in England the City of London would have nearly as many representatives as the whole of Scotland, as the population was about the same. He advertred to the United States and showed that the principle of Representation there could not obtain here, as our Council Chamber had not the same functions as the United States Senate. He contended that the principle was not British; that the number of members in the Assembly could not be increased and the Council left as it was. Our system was better than that of the benign sway under which he was happy to see that the new Southern Confederacy had adopted the system of giving heads of departments seats in the House without the right of voting. He hoped they would go farther and assimilate the system entirely to ours. As to the important question, how the Union could be carried on at present, he would ask Mr. Ferguson, did he think that the Union could be worked in 1841, though there was a disproportion of inhabitants at that time.

Mr. Ferguson—Yes; but he thought that injustice was done to Lower Canada at that time.

Atty. Gen. Cartier said that in 1841 Lower Canada had a very much larger population than Upper Canada—admitting that the tables were changed, why cannot the Union be carried on now as at the time of the Union? Then the population of Upper Canada was only 427,000 while that of Lower Canada was 660,000, which was as great an excess over Upper Canada as existed now on the part of Upper Canada. Let any gentleman look at the present population of Upper Canada at the time of the Union, which was only about 900,000—when Lower Canada had an excess of 250,000—and the population of Upper and Lower Canada now, which was about 250,000 upon the excess of the interests of Upper Canada over Lower Canada was only 300,000. With this proportion so disproportionate as to prevent the working of the Union. No sensible person would say so. The honorable gentleman continued his remarks, asserting the equality of Lower and Upper Canada in all institutions, and maintaining at great length his proposition that the Union was as workable now as ever. It it should turn out that Upper Canada had a majority of 300,000 over Lower Canada which was not the result of the entire population, as it was at the time of the Union, when Lower Canada had a majority of 250,000, or more than a third more than Upper Canada.

Mr. Foley complained that Atty. Gen. Cartier had compared the people of Upper Canada to the people of Ireland, who were placed in a degraded position to the people of England, and also of the intention of M. Cartier generally to degrade Upper Canada to comparing them to the coolish of Grape Bay. He strongly repudiated the justice of the comparison.

After some further discussion the debate was adjourned until Monday, to be then the first order of the day.

Mr. Gall, before the House adjourned, moved, *pro forma*, the House in committee of supply.

The House went into committee, Mr. Benjamin in the chair.

Mr. Gall moved that a supply be granted to Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair, when it was ordered that the report should be received on Tuesday.

Mr. Gall hoped the public accounts would be down on Monday.

The House adjourned at 12:20 o'clock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous Communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of its authenticity.

☞ Correspondents will oblige by writing on one side of the paper only.

☞ Communications, Advertisements, &c., intended for insertion, must be sent in before Noon on *Tuesday* of each week.

The Maple Leaf,

SANDWICH, APRIL 10, 1861.

That Canada, sooner or later, is to become annexed to the American Republic, seems to be one of the radical dogmas of the New York press. Day after day we are reading in the columns of these very grandiloquent and rather greedy contemporaries of ours, some really surprising and entertaining articles on this well-worn subject. Among other wonderful things, we have it asserted that the people of Canada have grown weary of their allegiance to British rule, and are sighing for the freedom and privileges of Republican institutions. We are told that the interests of our Province demand annexation, and that we can never be a great nation until we forsake our present system of government to become a part of the American confederacy.

This annexation idea has always been a favorite one with our Yankee cousins. It has, however, become more especially so, and has been more than usually dilated upon, ever since there seemed to be an inevitable prospect of a separation being brought about between the Northern and the Southern States. The Northern States —in view of this disruption of the United Government—look to Canada, could it be induced to join them, as one of the great means of mending their shattered fortunes. The acquisition of a splendid country such as ours would be to them a mine of wealth and greatness, and could the resources of which we are possessed be added to those with which they are already most bountifully endowed, their failing power would be wonderfully restored. In as far, there fore, as their desiring or wishing for the annexation of Canada is concerned, we cannot wonder at it. It is a very natural and by no means an unreasonable wish.— They are welcome to indulge it. The redoubtable scribes of the New York journals can speculate about it, and retain it as a subject of their day dreams, just as long as they please. But they should be very wary of transgressing the bounds of discretion and truthfulness by permitting the wish to go rambling in its reveries until it generates thoughts, and resolves them into assertions, for which there is not the slightest foundation.

The people of Canada are NOT (what these writers want the world to believe they are,) weary of the benign sway under which it is now their privilege and happiness to live. There may certainly be a few unreasonable malcontents among us who prate of annexation, but they are very few, and are generally only laughed at or set down as mere fanatics. Most assuredly the specimen we have lately had of the systems and intrigues of Republican Government, as adopted by our neighbors, are very little qualified to make us desire to become subservient to them. Rather would they tend, we should think, to fill the mantle of even the most extreme of the fanatics to whom we have adverted, and cause an entire revulsion in their political prejudices. Is there any conceivable reason why we should desert the free and enlightened principles of British rule to rush into the embrace of a Government that is now so sadly shaken by the very worst forms of anarchy and confusion? Is there any one liberty we are deprived of that we could procure by the change? Is the method of politics and statesmanship in vogue among our neighbors in any way better than our own, that we should desire it? Assuredly not. On the contrary, whatever may be the imperfections of our Government—and ours is imperfect only because every man is so to a greater or less degree—it is infinitely superior to theirs. This is just as certain, as that the people of Canada are perfectly satisfied to let it remain, in most essential particulars, precisely as it is now, and that no idea has the slightest popularity among us which has for its aim our alliance to American republicanism.

The people of Canada, as a people, are as true and loyal to the mother country as that country could desire them to be. No better evidence of this could be reasonably asked for than that afforded in the truly plaud reception accorded to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his late auspicious visit to our shores. But if further testimony should be wanted, we can point with pride to the contentment and harmony that are so happily existing among us, and to the order and respect that are willingly yielded to the laws by which we are governed.—The se things could not exist with disloyalty. A peaceful, orderly, and law-abiding community is of necessity a community that loves and honors the Government to which it readily yields such implicit obedience and subjection. In marked contra distinction to our own, we look to the much-vaunted American Government—to the gross mismanagement and abuses of its executive powers—to the dangers and difficulties with which it is presently surrounded, and to the pitiable position in which its perplexities have placed it—and when we find that these hasty misfortunes are attributable, more than all, to its Republican systems, we may well be thankful that we have not been following such theories as these.— Pretty theories, of a verity, that are subverted or dismissed at the will of a selfish, unprincipled minority, who, with seeming impunity can turn traitors just when it suits themselves! No, no. There is a link of connection between our country and the great nation under whose indulgent sway we happily live, so strongly rivetted, that as long as our rights and liberties are respected, (and we cannot expect they will ever be violated,) it cannot be severed. We do not meditate any alienation, and we cannot desire it. The true British sentiment is too firmly and inherently roofed within the hearts of this people that it should be readily resigned. For let them be misrepresented or falsified as they may, nothing is further from their thoughts than to desert the good old flag that has braved the battle of a thousand years, whose broad pennants they venerate and love as the proud insignia of a nation whose greatness is altogether unprecedented, and the matchless emblems of that liberty which, while properly regulated and restrained, is alike free from the blighting influences of oppression and the disastrous evils of misrule.

Negro Flitting.

A dark cloud hung around the Town of Windsor, on Monday morning, in the shape of about two hundred negroes, of all ages, and colors, and of both sexes, who had just arrived in this blessed land of freedom, from Chicago and other parts of Illinois. Three hundred more were to arrive last night, and more are to follow, numbering in all over a thousand. They are fugitive slaves, with their wives and children, who are driven from the States from the fear of being run down South again, as a family (five in number) were a week or two ago.

We wish that the Southern slave-owners, whose slaves get to the Free States, would let them stay there in peace. They are by no means a desirable class of settlers, and we don't want them.

Windsor Dramatic Club.

The Windsor Amateurs have completed all their arrangements, and will make their first appearance at the Town Hall, Windsor, on Friday evening next. The piece chosen for this occasion is a drama, called "the Seven Clerks;" to be followed by Scenes from Hamlet. Several amateur Vocalists have promised to assist, and as good music will be provided, we may look for a pleasant evening's entertainment. We hope that a goodly number will attend.

WINDSOR.

J. W. Blackaden, (Agent for Robert Fergus) has just received his Spring stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. He has also received a large quantity of *Pound Cotton*, which he says is the best in the country, and which he will sell cheaper than any other store in Windsor. Give him a call, ladies, and judge for yourselves.

Hon. Lewis Cass.

This gentleman, after having filled a number of the most important offices of the neighboring Republic, has retired from public life, and returned to Detroit, to spend the remainder of his days on the spot where he first came some fifty years ago, when a wilderness. There is much in Mr. Cass's history that would be interesting;—we regret that we are not sufficiently posted to enter into details, as every person connected with the early settlement of the West, must be interested in its history.

General Cass, as he is best known, was the first Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and has been more or less connected with the State for the last fifty years. The General is possessed of talents, both natural and acquired, of no ordinary kind; and having led a most exemplary and temperate life, he is now, although past the age of three score and ten, a hearty, hale-looking man; and, although he has seen many of his colleagues, passed through some trying scenes, we are pleased to hear he is now enjoying himself in the society of his son and daughter. Few, if any, will go down into the grave with a more unsullied character, than Lewis Cass.

New Books.

The Atlantic Monthly.—The April number of this excellent periodical is to hand, and contains its usual amount of instructive and entertaining reading matter. The contents of this number are as follows: The Professor's Story; April Days; Bubbles; Cities and Parks; Life in Iron Mines; The Reign of King Cotton; Glimpses of Garibaldi; Two or three Troubles; Marion Dale; Charleston under Arms; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American publications.

Published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston. Price Three Dollars per year.

The Genesee Farmer.—This neat little periodical is the *cheapest* and the *best* agricultural paper published. The subscription price is only Fifty cents a year, invariably in advance. The proprietor offers great inducements for getting up clubs. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Those of our readers who desire a really good agricultural paper, should subscribe for the *American Agriculturist*. It is a very neat quarto, published monthly, for only *One Dollar a year*. It contains a variety of useful information for the management of the Farm, the Garden, and the House, and is beautifully illustrated. It is published by Orange Judd, Esq., 41 Park Row, New York.

The Murder of Mr. J. S. Hogan.

TWELVE PARTIES IN CUSTODY—A CONVEDERATE CONFESSES.

When the body of the late Mr. John Sheridan Hogan, M. P. P., was discovered near the mouth of the Don, presenting indications that he had been murdered, public suspicion was at once directed towards those disreputable and lawless characters who inhabited Brooks' Bush as the perpetrators of the foul deed. But the authorities as we intimated on Tuesday last, had something more than vague suspicions to work upon; and private inquiries which have been made by the Police Magistrate, the County Crown Attorney and other officials have given them possession of tangible evidence regarding the crime committed and the criminals. Notwithstanding that everything was studiously concealed from the public—in order that the object in view, the sure detection of the guilty parties, might not be frustrated—rumors yesterday became prevalent that the murderers had been apprehended, that one of them had made a full confession, and that the whole mystery was about to be cleared up. In these rumors there was some degree of truth, but how it got published is a question which puzzles the authorities. To present the whole matter to our readers in an intelligible light, it is necessary to begin at the beginning. About a month prior to the discovery of the body, then, a letter was received by the city authorities, the Postmaster, from the Sheriff of a county in the State of New York, inquiring whether a murder had been committed near the Don river, and intimating that some person then in custody had made a statement to that effect. He (the Sheriff) had some doubts as to the truth of the story—suspecting the person might have invented it in order to avoid punishment for the offence which had led to his arrest in New York—and accordingly wrote to Toronto to gain further information. Mr. Lesslie, the Postmaster, forwarded the letter to the Police Magistrate, who immediately conferred with the County Crown Attorney upon the subject. As at that time nothing had been heard or suspected of a murder at the Don, an answer was returned to the American official to that purport; but, nevertheless, measures were privately taken to ferret out everything calculated to throw light upon any lawless act that might have been committed at any previous time in that neighborhood. These inquiries, which were made by the police, resulted in little addition to the information already possessed; but upon the recovery of the body, the contents of the letter referred to became of the gravest importance. It was deemed prudent at once to take into custody all the members of the notorious Brook's Bush gang who could be found in the city. To accomplish this object, detective Arnold and Colgan, with a sufficiently strong body of policemen, were detailed on Monday night and proceeded to the bush, in an ale house in which eight persons were found and secured. These were John Coleman, Charles Gerein, Andrew McGuire, Jane Ward, Ellen McGillock, Mary Cary and Mary Ann Pickley. These are all old and well known *habitues* of the bush, and have frequently been before the Police Magistrate on the meanest of charges. They were taken to the police station, and the next morning (Tuesday) Sergeant-major McDowell met another of the gang, John Epperson, on the street and took him also into custody. The nine prisoners were brought up in the Police Court on the ostensible charge of disorderly conduct, but really on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Mr. Hogan. They were thus charged in order that their confederates, whoever they might be, should not become alarmed and effect their escape; and when the report of their arrest appeared in the newspaper of Wednesday morning, notice was taken of it in connection with the murder of Mr. Hogan. One of the girls, Ellen McGillock, intimated to the police that she had some statement to make, and she was accordingly discharged from custody, but the others remanded till Thursday. McGillock was then secretly examined by the Police Magistrate and others in the office of the Chief of Police, and they became acquainted with facts of the utmost importance, which have been withheld from the public as silent as the secrets of the grave. The whole particulars of the murder are said to have been revealed; how Mr. Hogan, while on his way to Mr. Beschell's, was decoyed from the main road by a female; how he was then attacked by the murderers, over with the view of robbing him of his money; how his death resulted, and how his body was disposed of. This in substance was the statement made by McGillock, who although a "woman of the town" for several years, has always, singular to state, maintained the highest character for truth. Indeed on one or two former occasions she gave information to the police which was afterwards found to be strictly correct; and so highly thought of in this respect is she, that in a disputed point the Police Magistrate would believe her solemn declaration in preference to the oath of many parties who figure as witnesses in his Court. On Thursday the prisoners were again brought and formally remanded till Monday. A second examination of McGillock followed, when some additional facts were elicited which involved the necessity of making further arrests. Accordingly on Thursday night detective Colgan apprehended four others namely, William Reid, James Brown, John Hudie and Mary Crooks. They were yesterday also brought before the Magistrate on a charge of "disorderly conduct," and their examination postponed till the same day as the others, Monday next. Thus twelve parties altogether are in custody as having some sort of connection with the murder. It is not probable that all of them are guilty of the crime, but the extent of their guilt can only be judged when the public examination takes place. The particulars of McGillock's confession or statement are held secret by the authorities, but sufficient leaked out yesterday to create considerable excitement in the city. The reason given for withholding the information is that one or two parties are at large whom it would be desirable to obtain, and it is feared they might take flight if their complicity became known. This was no doubt a good reason for concealment so long as the movements of the police were unsuspected, but we imagine, now that the main facts have become public, that nothing will be gained by concealing the details. It has given much gratification to our citizens that the authorities have obtained a clue to the perpetrators of the murder, and it is the universal wish that the guilty may be brought to a speedy punishment. If the right parties have been secured—and there is much reason to believe they have—it speaks well for our police, who in this matter have displayed much vigilance and shrewdness. It is not always that the detection of murderers follows so speedily the discovery of the murder itself. The whole facts connected with the case will, no doubt be presented on Monday, till which time the public will have to wait with what patience they can command.—*Leader*.

Arrival of the Canadian.

The steamer Canadian left Liverpool on the 28th and Londonderry on the evening of the 29th ult, and arrived at Portland this morning, in eight and a half days from Londonderry.

The steamship North Briton, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 28th, having touched at Londonderry the previous day. The steamer Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 29th. The City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th.

The Edinburgh sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 27th ult, with £102,000 in specie.

Parliament stood adjourned for the Easter season till April 8th.

The strike in London of the building trade again assumes serious proportions.

Turn-outs among the Lancashire weavers were increasing, and some rioting was feared.

In consequence of Friday and Saturday being holidays, the market news by the Persia will be no later than that now received.

Napoleon received the address from the Corps Legislatif on the 23rd ult. In returning thanks he said that, notwithstanding the debate, he by no means regretted to see such a discussion, but he hoped that the government and Legislature would mutually aid each other. The speech is regarded as ambiguous.

The Pope's last allocution has been suppressed.

France is far less conciliatory than has been represented.

The order for sending reinforcements of French troops to Rome, intended to counteract the movements of Austria, has been countermanded after explanations from Austria.

On the Paris Bourse rentes were dull at 68f. 10c.

Count Cavour, in his speech on the Roman question, claimed that Italy had a right to have Rome for her capital, and that the union of the temporal and spiritual powers was the source of evil.

Reactionary demonstrations were taking place in Sicily.

Japan.—It is certain that the American Secretary of Legation had been murdered at Jeddo.

The English and French Ministers had retired from, but the American Minister remained at, Jeddo.

Liverpool breadstuffs had a declining tendency. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence and Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., report no regular market since Tuesday.—Flour dull and easier; quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn closed steady at a decline of 2d; mixed 37s.

Provisions generally dull. Beef quiet; holders offer freely, but don't press sales.—Pork quiet. Bacon dull at 49 a 50s. Lard firm at 55 a 56s for choice American. Tallow dull, holders pressing their stock on the market; Butchers' 55s 9d.

Ashes, steady at 32s 6d a 30s; pearls steady at 30s a 30s 6. Sugar and rice firm. Coffee firm but quiet.

It is officially stated that Prince Albert will visit Canada this summer, arriving here in the middle of June.

The adjourned general meeting of the Galway Steamship Company was held in London on the 29th ult. The Directors were authorized to raise an additional £600,000 at 7 per cent. They propose landing the Mail at Newfoundland every voyage.

Negotiations are being made with the Great Eastern to convey to New York 1,200 German emigrants bound to the Mormon Territory.

The London building strike threatened to assume formidable dimensions. Great concessions were attached by the masters over the view of robbing him of his money; how his death resulted, and how his body was disposed of. This in substance was the statement made by McGillock, who although a "woman of the town" for several years, has always, singular to state, maintained the highest character for truth. Indeed on one or two former occasions she gave information to the police which was afterwards found to be strictly correct; and so highly thought of in this respect is she, that in a disputed point the Police Magistrate would believe her solemn declaration in preference to the oath of many parties who figure as witnesses in his Court. On Thursday the prisoners were again brought and formally remanded till Monday. A second examination of McGillock followed, when some additional facts were elicited which involved the necessity of making further arrests. Accordingly on Thursday night detective Colgan apprehended four others namely, William Reid, James Brown, John Hudie and Mary Crooks. They were yesterday also brought before the Magistrate on a charge of "disorderly conduct," and their examination postponed till the same day as the others, Monday next. Thus twelve parties altogether are in custody as having some sort of connection with the murder. It is not probable that all of them are guilty of the crime, but the extent of their guilt can only be judged when the public examination takes place. The particulars of McGillock's confession or statement are held secret by the authorities, but sufficient leaked out yesterday to create considerable excitement in the city. The reason given for withholding the information is that one or two parties are at large whom it would be desirable to obtain, and it is feared they might take flight if their complicity became known. This was no doubt a good reason for concealment so long as the movements of the police were unsuspected, but we imagine, now that the main facts have become public, that nothing will be gained by concealing the details. It has given much gratification to our citizens that the authorities have obtained a clue to the perpetrators of the murder, and it is the universal wish that the guilty may be brought to a speedy punishment. If the right parties have been secured—and there is much reason to believe they have—it speaks well for our police, who in this matter have displayed much vigilance and shrewdness. It is not always that the detection of murderers follows so speedily the discovery of the murder itself. The whole facts connected with the case will, no doubt be presented on Monday, till which time the public will have to wait with what patience they can command.—*Leader*.

Arrival of the Canadian.

The steamer Canadian left Liverpool on the 28th and Londonderry on the evening of the 29th ult, and arrived at Portland this morning, in eight and a half days from Londonderry.

The steamship North Briton, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 28th, having touched at Londonderry the previous day. The steamer Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 29th. The City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th.

The Edinburgh sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 27th ult, with £102,000 in specie.

Parliament stood adjourned for the Easter season till April 8th.

The strike in London of the building trade again assumes serious proportions.

Turn-outs among the Lancashire weavers were increasing, and some rioting was feared.

In consequence of Friday and Saturday being holidays, the market news by the Persia will be no later than that now received.

Napoleon received the address from the Corps Legislatif on the 23rd ult. In returning thanks he said that, notwithstanding the debate, he by no means regretted to see such a discussion, but he hoped that the government and Legislature would mutually aid each other. The speech is regarded as ambiguous.

The Pope's last allocution has been suppressed.

France is far less conciliatory than has been represented.

The order for sending reinforcements of French troops to Rome, intended to counteract the movements of Austria, has been countermanded after explanations from Austria.

On the Paris Bourse rentes were dull at 68f. 10c.

Count Cavour, in his speech on the Roman question, claimed that Italy had a right to have Rome for her capital, and that the union of the temporal and spiritual powers was the source of evil.

Reactionary demonstrations were taking place in Sicily.

Japan.—It is certain that the American Secretary of Legation had been murdered at Jeddo.

The English and French Ministers had retired from, but the American Minister remained at, Jeddo.

Liverpool breadstuffs had a declining tendency. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence and Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., report no regular market since Tuesday.—Flour dull and easier; quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn closed steady at a decline of 2d; mixed 37s.

Provisions generally dull. Beef quiet; holders offer freely, but don't press sales.—Pork quiet. Bacon dull at 49 a 50s. Lard firm at 55 a 56s for choice American. Tallow dull, holders pressing their stock on the market; Butchers' 55s 9d.

Ashes, steady at 32s 6d a 30s; pearls steady at 30s a 30s 6. Sugar and rice firm. Coffee firm but quiet.

It is officially stated that Prince Albert will visit Canada this summer, arriving here in the middle of June.

The adjourned general meeting of the Galway Steamship Company was held in London on the 29th ult. The Directors were authorized to raise an additional £600,000 at 7 per cent. They propose landing the Mail at Newfoundland every voyage.

Negotiations are being made with the Great Eastern to convey to New York 1,200 German emigrants bound to the Mormon Territory.

The London building strike threatened to assume formidable dimensions. Great concessions were attached by the masters over the

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that Gen. Guyon had been authorized to make contracts for the French army at Rome for six months longer.

The journals had received permission to publish the Pope's allocution.

The Paris Bourse closed at 67f. 95.

The rumor that Austria intended agressions against Piedmont, and that the French movements were in response, is pronounced false.

In the Chamber of Deputies, several speakers on the left proposed the simple proclamation of Rome as the Capitol of Italy, and calling on Napoleon to withdraw his troops.

It is reported that some disturbances took place at Warsaw, but nothing serious occurred.

A scheme of a forced Turkish loan is published.

It was stated that there was to be another Turkish loan guaranteed by France for compliance with French views in Syria.

China.—China telegrams report teas advancing, but are dull at Canton.

London.—The funds continued dull. Consols on the spot declined ¼. In the discount market the demand for money was active, and at the bank were large and numerous.

Latest via Londonderry.—London, 29th.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that hostilities appeared imminent between the Austrians and Piedmontese. Victor Emmanuel is said to have written to Prince Napoleon of an attack, and urging him to represent matters to the Emperor in a true light.

Turin.—In the Chamber of Deputies

Cheeves spoke against the transfer of the capital of the Kingdom of Italy to Rome. Count Cavour urged that Rome should be immediately declared the Capital of Italy. The transfer will take place in consequence of the law adopted by the Chamber, without any disturbances. The time will be fixed by law.

AMHERSTBURGH, April 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the Maple Leaf.

SIR,—In all free countries, the Press is looked upon as the exponent of public opinion, but a stranger would be sorely puzzled to tell what the political opinions of this County are, judging from the tone of our local press. True, the *Maple Leaf* advocates the Reform cause, and the *Observer* boldly proclaiming itself Ministerial, denounces Representation by Population as one of the humbugs of the Reform party, and accuses that party of Chartism, &c. This enterprising sheet should have existed about forty years ago, when hard-drinking and high toryism were the orders of the day—a period fitly described by one of the English Reviewers of that time, as follows:

If Princes set a fine example,
(And our Prince-Regent is a sample),
Then, Englishmen, your spirits rouse,
Drink brandy till you're drunk as sows.

When the highest personage in the land could be so represented, it is easy to imagine what the state of society must have been. Then, any man holding liberal opinions was looked upon as a rebel. Happily that time is past, I hope never to return. The *Observer* may make itself quite easy about Chartism. All the Reformers ask, is British Constitutional Government, and they will accept nothing less. All honor to the *Observer*, nevertheless; as an open foe is always preferable to a pretended friend. But what can we say of the rest of the local press? They carefully abstain from giving any decided opinion on the affairs of the Province. One week they give the Ministry a slight hint, that the Electors of Essex have a long account to settle with them. They then turn round, and abuse the Opposition in the usual style of *the Leader* and *Spectator*. Now, Gentlemen, the sooner you come "down off the fence," and let the people of Essex know where you stand, the better. The old mode of leaving matters until the eve of an election is rather dangerous. Public opinion is moving, while you are standing with folded arms.

The present session will most likely be a short one; but interesting nevertheless, not from what will be done, but from the efforts of our present Government in the art of how not to do anything. The Speech promises a Bankrupt Law; but he would be a bold man who would predict an efficient measure from our present rulers. All the measures demanded by Upper Canada are completely ignored; our present excessive taxation will be continued; no Homestead Law will be passed; Representation by Population is out of the question; the Crown Lands will be sold to speculators as before; the obnoxious Newspaper postage will be continued; but it is useless to comment on the present state of affairs. No sane man ever expected the present Ministry would grapple with the public questions of the day in a statesman like manner; they are politicians every one of them. At the present time it is amusing to witness the efforts of some of the Western members trying hard to make a little political capital previous to the election, and foremost among them is the Member for Welland. He has given notice of a number of measures he intends to introduce—amongst them, one to revive the Usury Laws; another to attach the salaries of Government officials for debt. If he had proposed the adoption of the British rule in this matter, by which all debtors or defaulters are immediately dismissed from their offices, we could have given him some credit for sincerity. But this greatest effort is, a Bill to grant Representation by Population—a measure he has hitherto opposed in every shape, and which he well knows cannot be passed in the present Parliament; because the Ministry he has always said is now supporting, will not allow it. If Mr. McMicken is really sincere in his desire for the passage of this Bill, will he continue to support the Ministry, should they refuse (as they most assuredly will) to grant so reasonable and just a demand? But he may safely be left for the Electors of Welland to deal with; no doubt less they have not forgotten the pledge he made them previous to his election; nor have they failed to observe how those pledges have been kept. Cartier says, "Government will not introduce a Grand Trunk Relief bill this session;" but it by no means follows that they will not attempt to do something for the bankrupt concern. Our Finance Minister is too deeply interested pecuniarily; and the President of the Council may feel he is bound to do something to smooth matters with the English shareholders, whom he has been instrumental in bamboozling, by issuing cooked reports of the earnings of the road.

I see a petition has been presented against the return of Sir Allan MacNab. It is said, there is little doubt but that the gallant Knight will be unseated. The prospect of such a catastrophe is creating great commotion in the Moderate ranks, as it would spoil a nice plot they have been concocting. They well know it would never do for the present town to be in debt at the next election, as they would fail to secure half a dozen supporters from Upper Canada; so they intend to have a fresh shuffle of the cards. Sir Allan would be the most feasible man for Premier for Upper Canada; and as he is anything but a Reformer, they could arrange matters quite comfortably. It would of course be the same old set, under a new name; but those confounded obstinate fellows, the Reformers of the Western Division, are going to spoil it all; and they will be compelled to arrange the whole arc over again, and perhaps have to call in the immaculate member for Welland, the Beauty of Carleton, or some other eminent statesman.

Yours, &c.,
A REFORMER.

We are happy to be able to announce that JAMES CRAWFORD, Esq., of Windsor, who sailed in the *Canadian* from Portland on the 9th march, arrived safely at Liverpool on the 20th, after a passage of a little over eleven days. We shall probably publish a letter from him in our next issue.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The voice of the people is the testimony of reason! Ministers of the Gospel are everywhere recommending them while eminent medical men prescribe them for their patients in all cases requiring tonic, disinfectant, antiseptic or alterative remedies. Letters are received from all parts of the United States and the Canadas enclosing orders from respectable physicians or certificates, from clergymen of every denomination, of extraordinary cures effected by the agency of these medicines. If to a tithe of these well authenticated documents were published it would form a respectable sized volume and an interesting addition to the literature of the day. Read the advertisement.

Birth

At the Malden Lunatic Asylum, on the 22nd ult. the lady of Dr. Fisher, Medical Superintendant, of a daughter.

Married,

At Detroit, on the 1st of April, Mr. Thomas Carran, of Illinois, to Miss Mary Radcliff of Sandwich East.

Died.

At his residence, Third Concession, Sandwich West, on the 27th ult., Mons. Pierre Dumouchelle, aged 72.

At Sandwich, on Saturday last, Mr. William Westaway, aged 58.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.—The following are the earnings of the Great Western Railway for the week ending April 5, 1861.

Passengers	.	$21,159 95
Freight and live stock	.	32,793 27
Mails and sundries	.	1,453 00
Total	.	$55,398 58
Corresponding week of last year		52,238 95
Increase	.	$3,159 58

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY JAMES LAMBIE.

SANDWICH.

FLOUR, per barrel.	$5 00	@ $5 50
FLOUR, per cwt.	2 50	2 75
FALL WHEAT, per bushel.	0 97	1 00
SPRING WHEAT, per bush.	0 90	0 95
BARLEY, per bush.	0 90	1 00
OATS, per bushel.	0 18	0 20
PEAS, per bushel.	0 50	0 62½
POTATOES, per bushel.	0 18	0 31
APPLES, per bushel.	0 50	0 65
HAY, per ton.	$8 00	0 00
STRAW per load.	1 00	0 00
BUTTER, per lb.	0 12	0 15
EGGS, per dozen.	0 10	0 00
HIDES Green, per lb.	0 4	0 00
" dry do	0 8	0 00

DETROIT, April 8th.

There is very little change in the rates of flour, red wheat extra remaining steady at 4 40 a 4 50. White wheat extra stand at 4 50 a 4 75. The best white wheat ranges from 1 08 a 1 12½, but with little doing. No. 1 red is worth 1 02 a 1 04 for lots free on board. There is little doing and no change of course grades, all of them standing at precisely the same rates as last quoted. Butter continues scarce, and good lots are firm at 12½ a 14c. Eggs were not quite so stiff yesterday, 11c being an outside figure for round lots. Pine middlings are worth 13 00, coarse do 10 50, and bran 9 00. Corn in meal ranges from 70 to 80c. Seed is in fair demand, clover selling at 4 00 a 4 12½, while for timothy it is difficult to get 2 50 per bu. Little doing in provisions.

THE GENESEE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
IS PUBLISHED AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.
BY JOSEPH HARRIS.

It is the cheapest agricultural paper in the world, and has attained an
UNPRECEDENTED CIRCULATION.

TERMS.—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE—FIFTY CENTS A YEAR; Five Copies for $2; Eight Copies for $3, together with a *Rural Agricultural and Horticultural Directory* to the person getting up the club. It is not necessary that the club shall be all at one office—we send wherever the members of the club desire.

☞ All Friends of rural improvement are respectfully solicited to obtain and forward subscriptions.

The Postage on the *Genesee Farmer* is only 3 cents a year in the State of New York, and 6 cents a year in other States.

Specimen numbers sent *free* to all applicants.

The address of papers can be changed at any time.

Papers are sent to the British Provinces at the same rates as in the United States. No charge for American postage.

Subscription money may be sent at the risk of the Publisher.

Address JOSEPH HARRIS.
Publisher and Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of two writs of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Bullock and George Shackelford, at the suit of Thomas Woodbridge, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands, viz:

Lot No. 1, north side of Church street, in the town of Sandwich, according to a plan and survey of the estate of the late Christome Pajot, with Grist Mill and other buildings thereon erected.

North half of lot No. 7, West side of Bedford street in the town of Sandwich, with dwelling house and other buildings.

Lot No. 7, East side Russell street, town of Sandwich, containing one acre.

South half of lot No. 6, East side of Russell street in the town of Sandwich, containing half an acre.

South half of lot No. 7, West side Bedford street, town of Sandwich, with dwelling house and other buildings.

Lot No. 1, East side Seymour street, in the town of Amherstburg, with Brewery and other buildings.

Lot No. 3, otherwise lot No. 10, East side Dalhousie street, in the town of Amherstburg with brick and other buildings thereon.

All of which lands and tenements, or all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants I shall sell at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House at the town of Sandwich on Saturday, the nineteenth day of July, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
5th April, 1860. }

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, SORES AND ULCERS

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. Any attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a deeply diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat.

DIPTHERIA, ULCERATED SORE THROAT, AND SCARLET AND OTHER FEVERS.

Any of these diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the ingredient in the above manner for the diseases named, or similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

PILES, FISTULAS, STRICTURES.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected part, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, when it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices after the rubbing in of the Ointment will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH;—SORES AND ULCERS;

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, PARALYSIS AND STIFF JOINTS.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Piles,
Bunions,	Bite of Moschetoes
Bad Breasts,	and Sand Flies,
Coco bay,	Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,	Chapped Hands,
Corns [Soft]	Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,	Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,	Piles,
Rheumatism,	Scalds,
Sore Nipples,	Sore-throats,
Skin Diseases,	Scurvy,
Sore-heads,	Tumors,
Ulcers,	Wounds,
Yaws.	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water Mark* in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 30 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 25c., 92c. and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

GENUINE FAMILY LIQUORS.

Wm. B. Morehouse, & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brandies, Wines, Gins & Segars,

beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for family and Medical use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in cases or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price list sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS,

Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility and all Stomach complaints. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome and delicious to the taste. Sold by all Druggists.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
Proprietors.
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J.

P.S.—The subscribers wish to engage a few active men, as Local and Travelling Agents for their house, to whom liberal inducement will be offered. For particulars, address as above.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For sale at this Office.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

WHEREAS, PIERRE CHARON, late of the Township of Rochester, in the County of Essex, Canada, deceased, died on or about the Eleventh day of December, 1860, and by his last will and testament duly proved and recorded, bequeathed to his several sons, sundry estates and bequests, amongst whom is GILBERT CHARON, who is now an infant of the age of Sixteen years; and whereas, it now becomes necessary, for the interest of said Gilbert Charon, that a Guardian should be appointed to have the charge and management of his said Gilbert Charon's estate, Real and Personal, and the care of his person, and his due education, as provided in Statutes, in such case made and provided:

NOTICE is hereby given, that application shall be made, on the Tenth day of April next, to His Honor Gordon Watts Leggatt, Esq., Judge of the Surrogate Court in and for the County of Essex, for the appointment of a suitable and discreet person, to be the legal and lawful Guardian of the said Gilbert Charon; and that Paul Charon, of the Township of Maidstone, in said County, Yeoman, the Uncle of said Gilbert Charon, will be recommended to be Guardian as aforesaid.

Witness our hands, at Rochester, this 5th day of March, A.D. 1861.

PAUL CHARON,
NARCISSE CHARON,
PETER CHARON,
GILBERT CHARON.

Witness, H. CHEVALIER.

NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE,

HAVING engaged to carry on the Saddle and Harness business in the Town of Sandwich, hopes that his long residence amongst, and acquaintance with the farmers and others of the County, will be a guarantee to his old friends and customers in the above line of business, to secure him their support and patronage. He intends selling at the prices charged for all kinds of Produce at the market price.

REPAIRS, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TRIMMING DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, Calf, and Sheep Skins, at the Store, opposite the Court House, Bedford Street.

PLEASE GIVE A CALL.

Sandwich, March 4th, 1861.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,

WINDSOR, C. W.

THOMAS CHATER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above large and commodious Hotel, situated on the corner of Goyeau and Pitt streets, which he has fitted up in a neat and comfortable style for the accommodation of boarders and others. Strangers also can be served with meals at the usual hours. He has also on hand a choice selection of the creature comforts, which he invites his old friends to call and enjoy.

Windsor, March 25th, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS,

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ of to wit. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of the County Court of the County of Essex, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Perry Young, at the suit of Patrick Pyfrement, I have seized and taken in execution the North-west corner of lot number No. 2 (two) in the Seventh concession of the Township of Anderdon in the County of Essex, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, which lands and tenements, or the interest of the defendant therein, I shall sell to the highest bidder at my office in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Fifth day of June, 1861, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Esex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
March 13th, 1861. }

GEORGE BROTT,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Begs to inform the Public that he has removed from the store opposite the old Goal, to the store lately occupied by C. P. St. Amour, where he will always be found ready to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with their patronage.

He invites the attention to the inhabitants of this Town and vicinity to his well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes of all qualities and description for

Ladies' Misses, Gents, and Children's Wear,

which he is now offering at the lowest prices

FOR CASH.

Workmanship & Material Warranted.

He is also prepared to take all kinds of GRAIN AND PRODUCE in exchange for trade.

The Subscriber also begs to announce that he has added a select assortment of

DRY GOODS,

to his stock, to which he invites the attention of the Public.

GEORGE BROTT.

Sandwich, March 1st, 1861.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

THE business connected between ALBERT PRINCE, of Toronto, and RICHARD B. BERNARD, of Windsor, under the style of "ALBERT PRINCE & BERNARD," expired on the twenty-third day of February last.

ALBERT PRINCE,
R. B. BERNARD.

Dated, 11th March, 1861.

DIVISION COURTS, ESSEX.

1st Division, Sandwich, Wednesday, 29th day of May, 1861.

2nd Division, Amherstburg, Thursday the 30th day of April 1861.

3rd Division, Kingsville, Saturday the 20th April, 1861.

4th Division, Colchester, Friday the 19th April, 1861.

5th Division, Mersea, Saturday, 22nd of June, 1861.

6th Division, Taylor's Inn, Belle River, Wednesday, 22nd May, 1861.

7th Division, Windsor, Town Hall, Thursday the 30th May, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX } By virtue of a writ of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Thomas Woodbridge and James Woodbridge, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements viz:—Lot number Ten (10) on the west side of Peter street in the town of Sandwich, containing one acre; which lands and tenements, or the interest of the said defendants therein, I shall sell at public auction at my office, in the Court House, at the town of Sandwich, on Friday the Fifth day of May, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, } Sheriff Co. Essex.
25th February, 1861. }

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a writ of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Woodbridge, and Thomas Woodbridge, and Mark Richards, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands, viz:—

In the Town of Sandwich, water lot number Fourteen, on the west side of Russel street, containing two acres. Part of lot number Fifteen on the West side of Bedford street.

The South part of lot number Three on the west side of Peter street.

That certain parcel of land known as part of that certain lot or field purchased by John Prince, Esquire, from John and Hannah Mears, and laid out into building lots.

And the fourth part of Jeanette's Creek lot number eight on the west side of Bedford street.

In the Township of Sandwich:—The South part of the North part of Lot number Nineteen in the twelfth Concession of the Township of Sandwich.

In the Town of Windsor:—Part of lot 76 in the 1st concession of Sandwich, south side of Sandwich street, in the Town of Windsor, containing 3½ acres, and two houses erected thereon.

Lot No. 3 on the South side of Sandwich street in the subdivision of the Baby Farm, in the Town of Windsor, with one frame house and one brick house thereon;—all of which Lands and Tenements, or the right, title, and interest of the said defendants, I shall sell at Public Auction at my office in the Court House, at the Town of Sandwich, on FRIDAY the Thirty First day of May A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
February 25th, 1861. }

CABINET, CHAIR, & UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS.

JOHN BATTY,

MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

Chairs, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Willow Waggons, &c., &c.

ORDERED WORK AND REPAIRING EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

N.B.—READY-MADE COFFINS of all size and quality always on hand.

Just Received, a Good Supply of

LOOKING GLASSES,

of every variety, which will be sold at Detroit prices.

Sandwich Street Windsor, C. W.

Mr. BATTY

INTIMATES to his friends that he has removed from his store to the new building adjoining his old place of business, where greater accommodation is afforded. He will be glad to see his patrons, and as he has materially extended his business, he will be able to supply every demand in his line.

Windsor, Jan. 25, 1861.

LOANS AT 8 PER CENT.

ON

Freehold Property.

The Canada Agency Association

OF LONDON (ENGLAND),

HAVING EFFECTED LOANS TO THE AMOUNT OF $1,000,000 upon Freehold Property in Upper Canada within two years after commencing operations, are prepared to negotiate further loans.

The TORONTO BOARD have received a large amount for *immediate investment*, and are now able to make advances at the above rate of Interest, for periods of Five Years, upon *Improved Farms*.

The money can be obtained as soon as the property has been valued, and title approved of.

For Form of Application and other information, apply to

A. R. ROCHE,
Manager,
Wellington Street, near John Street,
TORONTO;
Or to SHERIFF McEWAN,
Valuator for the County of Essex.
Sandwich, March 5th, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a valuable IMPROVED FARM, being Lot No. 5 in the front concession of the township of Moore, County of Lambton, containing 103 acres of good land, of which 20 acres are cleared and fenced, with a Log House and Barn, and a young orchard. It is beautifully located on the banks of the river St. Clair opposite the village of China, and is offered at a reasonable price. The title is unexceptionable.

For further particulars apply to

CRAWFORD & CO.

Windsor, Oct. 8, 1860. Land Agents.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, } By virtue of a Writ of to wit: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Agatha Yobleu at the suit of Henry Yobleu, I have seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, viz: The north half of Lot number Five, on the East side of River Aux Peches, otherwise called Pike's Creek, in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex, containing one hundred acres be the same more or less, which lands and tenements, or the interest of the said defendant therein, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at my office in the Court House, at the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday, the Eighth day of June, A.D. 1861, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN McEWAN,
Sheriff Co. Essex.
Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, }
5th March, 1861. }

JOHN W. BLACKADER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

ASHES AND PRODUCE BROKER,

AGENT FOR ROBERT FERGUS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

MY GOOD FRIENDS in Windsor, with my esteemed Friends in Gosfield and Mersea, and generally throughout the County of Essex, will find me at the Store of

ROBERT FERGUS,

Prepared at all times to administer to their good estate, in every way and manner possible.

Be pleased to accept my grateful thanks for your numerous tokens of good will since my return to Windsor.

J. W. BLACKADER.

Windsor, 12th February, 1861.

Windsor Bible Depository.

TESTAMENTS, only 12½ cents
BIBLES, for 25 cents.
SABBATH SCHOOLS furnished at reduced prices.

J. W. BLACKADER, Agent
Windsor, Feb. 1, 1861.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Commercial Colleges

LOCATED IN DETROIT, MICH

RECENTLY removed to the new and elegant suite of rooms, prepared expressly for their use, in Merrill Block, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.

☞ A Scholarship issued from the Detroit College will be good in Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; and New York City.

J. H. GOLDSMITH, Resident Principal at Detroit.

H. P. PERRIN,
Spencerian Penman.

TUITION IN ADVANCE.

Perpetual Scholarship good in all our Colleges, including business Penmanship, $40.

Penmanship alone, 25 lessons $5; 6 months, evenings, $10.

☞ Our standard of Penmanship, is the *good old Spencerian*.

The most thorough practical and truly popular Colleges in America. Nearly four thousand students have entered since their establishment, which is the best evidence of their favor with the public.

For further information call at College Rooms, or send for Circular. Address,

BRYANT & STRATTON,
At either of the above cities.
(Cut this out for future reference.)

DAILY LINE OF

MAIL STAGES

BETWEEN

WINDSOR AND AMHERSTBURGH,

In connection with the Lake Shore Stages, Erie, Pa.

The Stage leaves Hiron's House, Windsor, every day (Sunday excepted) on the arrival of the mail from the East; and returns the same day.

Orders left at Hiron's Hotel, Windsor, or at the British North American Hotel, Amherstburg, will be attended to.

S. NUTSON, Proprietor.

Sandwich, January 9th, 1861.

WINDSOR PLANING MILL.

James Bartlet

BEGS to inform the Public, that he has leased the above Mill, and is prepared to furnish

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

according to order, in a substantial and workman-like manner, at rates much lower than they can be brought from Detroit. A supply of ready-made

SASH, DOORS AND BEDSTEADS,

and the common kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE kept constantly on hand.

Parties furnishing their own Lumber for PLOWING, SIDING, and other BUILDING PURPOSES, can have it planed and manufactured on reasonable terms.

All Kinds of Turning done.

November 20th, 1860.

TRI-WEEKLY

MAIL LINE OF STAGES

BETWEEN

WINDSOR AND KINGSVILLE

By Maidstone Cross, Ruthven and Union.

The Stages leave the Hirons' House, Windsor, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

RETURNING

Leaves Malott's Hotel, Kingsville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight o'clock, A.M.

The Stages run in connection with the Mail to Amherstburg, Leamington and Blenheim.

SOLOMON WIGLE, PROPRIETOR.

January 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The Subscribers intend publishing on the 1st of March next a Circular, containing a list of IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., &c., for sale in the Western District.

Parties wishing to sell can send particulars and prices as early as convenient. No charge made except the usual charge of 2½ per cent when a sale is effected.

The circular will be largely distributed in England, Ireland and Scotland, through the means of numerous Emigration Agents.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Land Agents.

Windsor, 1st February, 1861.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO ACTUAL SETTLERS

MR. ALEXANDER CAMERON, (of AMHERSTBURGH and TORONTO,) offers for sale all his Lands in the County of Essex, on the most reasonable terms ever offered by a private land owner.

He will sell to actual settlers on a credit of ten years, and accept one-tenth of the purchase money down.

He will sell at lower rates if parties can pay one-fifth down and the balance in five equal annual instalments.

He will sell to any person well recommended by any of the Ministers in the County to men of industrious habits, *without receiving any instalment down*, if the intending purchaser cannot pay any thing.

If the applicant and himself cannot agree as to the price of the land, he will refer it to the Reeve of the Township and a person whom he will select to decide between them.

Mr. Cameron proposes to give lists of his Lands to all the Canadian Emigration Agents, with a view to actual settlement to this County, and will also take immediate steps to place them in the market in Europe for intending settlers, and by these means he hopes to be able to sell all his lands within a period of two or three years.

Persons desirous of securing farms for their Sons should apply early, and get the first choice.

Toronto, 1st January, 1861.

THE WINDSOR FLOURING MILLS

WILL GRIND FOR FARMERS

EVERY THURSDAY,

If they bring their Wheat in good condition and not less than five bushels to one grist.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 29, 1860.

CASH FOR CORN.

I will pay CASH for CORN, on the cob or shelled, as soon as it is dry enough to grind.

HIRAM WALKER.
Windsor Distillery.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

1,000,000

WHISKY BARREL STAVES

wanted at the Windsor Distillery.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

FARMERS

Will always find it to their interest, when getting their Corn ready for Market, to select out the soft or nubbin Corn.

HIRAM WALKER.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR

BARLEY,
RYE
OATS,
WHEAT,
WOOD,
HOOP POLES,
&c. &c.

HIRAM WALKER,
Windsor Distillery.

Windsor, Oct. 23, 1860.

NEW TREATMENT!

Buffalo Medical Dispensary,

Established for the Cure of

DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Kidneys, Debility, &c., &c., Canker, Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Infirmities of Youth and Old Age, &c., &c.

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,

No. 95 Main Street,

(Corner of Main & Quay Sts. Buffalo, N.Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of Disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years extensive and successful practice in London.

Young Men take particular Notice.

There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in schools, &c., growing up with them to manhood, and which, if not reformed by them in due time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a train of incurable insidious and devastating affections. Few of those who give way to this pernicious are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, a feel strange and unaccountable feelings, and vague fears in the mind.

A Most Scientific Invention.

An instrument for the cure of Debility, or Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen days to two months, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

Young Men, take Particular Notice.

Dr. Amos & Son have taken pleasure in announcing that they have this valuable and important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subject to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Berlin, Philadelphia and New York, it has been declared the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. Amos & Son in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of these instruments, pledge themselves that in any instance where they fail to effect a beneficiary cure after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions securely packed and sent by express, is Ten Dollars.

Beware of Quacks and Impostors.

Beware of empirics and itinerant self styled professors, who *attempt* cures, but never succeed. *Dr. Amos & Son* have for a long period confined their practice exclusive practice in the treatment of these deficate complaints, and are the only legally qualified Physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints or from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

Persons in any part of the World may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their cases, with remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and secure from observation.

Address DR. AMOS & SON, 95 Main Street corner Main and Quay Buffalo, N. Y.

Scientific & Useful.

CULTIVATE RHUBARB.

It will *grow* without much care—the seedock is scarcely hardier; but to have large succulent stalks, pulpy as an apple, readily cooked, and good when cooked, it must be generously dealt with. The plant is a hearty feeder, and easily appropriates the rankest manure. If there be not a plot of it already established in the garden, select a convenient place about five feet wide, and long enough to contain say two crowns to every three members of the family, the plants to be set four feet apart in the row. The bed may very well be made beside a fence, though much shade is objectionable. A very good plan is to have some roots on the south side of a board fence, to start early, and others on the north side in the shade, where they will start late, and continue good much later in the season. As early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, trench it two spades deep, and work in six or eight inches of well-rotted manure. Do not throw it in lumps here and there, but mix it well throughout the soil. Set one row in the middle of the bed; with good culture it will make a wide spread.—Procure crowns of the Linnæus variety, put them in three inches below the surface; keep the soil loose by stirring occasionally, and entirely free from weeds. As the plants progress, water the bed now and then with wash-water and other house slops—particularly if there be drouth—they will put out broad leaves as if in very thankfulness. A few stalks fit for the table might be gathered the first season, especially if whole roots instead of single crowns can be obtained for plants: it is better to allow the whole growth of single crowns to remain, that the roots may be firmly established.

In the Fall, cover the whole bed with stable manure two or three inches deep, and in the following Spring fork it into the soil. To bring a few plants forward rapidly for first use, set an open box over each crown, and put in three or four inches of manure from the horse stable. Also surround the box with the same material; this will supply much warmth and hasten growth.—After the leaves put forth, it is the practice of some to place a barrel, with both heads out, over the plant, to induce a lengthening of the stalk; it also has a slight blanching effect, and there is less acidity in the edible part. This may be done with a part of the plants. As the growth increases, year by year, and new crowns are formed, they should be divided and reset, or otherwise disposed of. If they become crowded, the growth of leaf and stalk is impeded, and the value for cooking impaired.

PASTURING MEADOW LAND.—Pasturing meadows has been very generally condemned as injurous by American Agriculturists; but under proper conditions it may be the most profitable course for the farmer. After the crop of hay is taken off, a fair growth of grass usually follows on all but very poorly enriched meadows, usually of greater use for pasturage than for cutting as second crop hay, or if not sufficiently large, to remain unfed with the idea of enriching the soil by its decay, or as a protection during the winter. The manure dropped by the animals thus pastured, furnishes a better means of increasing the product of the meadow, than can be obtained from the grass without feeding.

Thaer, in his *Principles of Agriculture*, speaking of the English practice of pasturing meadow land, says, sheep are suffered to graze upon them until late the spring, and, immediately after the hay is gathered in, cattle are turned on to eat off the aftergrass, says, "all the comparative experiments which have hitherto been made tend to prove that under this system meadow land improves much more, and is rendered more fertile than it would be if mowg twice in the year. The herbage is finer and thicker, and no coarse, hard stems or weeds are seen; the excrements of the animals manure the soil quite sufficiently, and this mode of pro ceeding is greatly to be recommended under certain circumstances."

GOOD WHITEWASH FOR INDOORS.—At the request of many subscribers who have not read the previous volumes of the *Agriculturist*, we here republish the directions given two years since for the *best* whitewash we have ever used. For a moderate sized house, say 8 rooms, about 3lb. Ibs. Paris white, and 1 lb best white glue are required. Dissolve the glue in hot water; also make a thick wash with the Paris white and hot water, and add the dissolved glue and sufficient water to make the wash of the proper consistence. As the mass stiffens over night it is better to mix each morning only as much as wanted during the day. If leftover night, warm, or add *hot* water to make it limpid.

The Paris white is chalk cleansed from its impurities, and is only a very pure whiting—better than is ordinarily used for whitening putty. We use the Cooper glue, which is considered the best here, but any good *white* glue will answer. It costs here 50 cents per lb at retail, and the Paris white 3 cents per lb. Both articles can be obtained in almost every city or village.

The above makes an excellent whitewash, clean and white, and not easily rubbed off. Its first cost is more than lime wash, but it is durable, and for nice rooms it is far preferable.

TOAST PUDDING.—Contributed to the *Agriculturist* by J. T. K., Bridgeport, Ct. Mix 1 quart of milk, 3 eggs, and a little salt, as for custard. Cut a small loaf of (bakers' bread in to slices half an inch thick, and lay them separately on platters. Pour the mixture over them, and let them stand two hours, or until the milk is all soaked up; then fry brown on a griddle, and serve up with sauce.

HOW TO COOK HAM.—Never put a ham into a kettle of cold water, and be equally careful never to place one into boiling water. First let the water become lake-warm and then put the ham in. Let it simmer or boil lightly for four or five hours—then take it out and shave the rind off. Rub granulated sugar into the whole surface of the ham, so long as its can be made to receive it. Place the ham in a baking dish with a bottle of prime cider. Baste occasionally with the juice, and let it bake an hour in a gentle heat.

THE
American Agriculturalist,

For the Farm, Garden and Household

A THOROUGH, GOING, RELIABLE and PRACTICAL Journal devoted to the different department of SOIL; CULTURE—such as growing FIELD CROPS; ORCHARD and GARDEN FRUITS; GARDEN VEGETABLES and FLOWERS; TREES, PLANTS, and FLOWERS for the LAWN or YARD; care of DOMESTIC ANIMALS, &c., &c., and to HOUSEHOLD LABORS. It has also an interesting and instructive department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

A full CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS every month.

THREE to FOUR HUNDRED, or more, illustrative ENGRAVINGS appear in each volume.

Over SIX HUNDRED PLAIN, PRACTICAL instructive articles are given every year.

The Editors and Contributors are all PRACTICAL WORKING MEN.

The teachings of the AGRICULTURALIST *are confined to no climate or Territory, but are adapted to the needs of all sections of the Country—it is, as its name indicates, for the whole* AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A **German edition** is published of the same size and general character as the English, all of its reading matter, and its numerous illustrative engravings.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year. . . $1 00
Six copies, one year. . . 5 00
Ten or more copies one year—80 cents each,

☞ Add to the above rates: Postage to Canada 6 cents, to England France or Germany 24 cents, *per annum*.

Postage anywhere in the United States and Territories must be paid by the Subscriber and is *only 24 cents a year*, if paid in advance at the office where received.

The paper is considered paid for when over it is sent, and will be promptly discontinued when the time for which it is ordered expires.

All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor.

ORANGE JUDD,
41 Park Row, New York City.

Thorley's Food for Cattle.

AS used in Her Majesty's stables and also on His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor.

For Horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts, nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Pigs its effects in one month will exceed all expectation.

This Food is extensively used by all the leading agriculturists in England, and its virtues are substantially shown by certificates from the most eminent analytical chemists.

Sold in casks containing 448 feeds price 14 dollars; and half casks containing 224 feeds, 7 dollars.

H. W. Thorley, 26 Front St, Toronto, Sole Consignee for Canada.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Agent for Essex.

Windsor, July, 1860.

A Novelty in the Art World!
PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.

Secured by letters patent in United States, England, France and Belgium.

THE
American Photographic Porcelain Co'py,
No. 781 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

MINIATURE LIKENESSES OF PERSONS ON CHINA,

presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a fineness unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but on such as are round or of any degree of irregularity —portraits will be produced with faultless accuracy and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, as

URNS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.;

thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of riches in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have declined granting any

TO AFFORD PEOPLE IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNION

an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA,

to make the following proposition to

RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY, WHO ARE UNABLE TO VISIT PERSONALLY THE ATELIER AND GALLERIES IN NEW YORK.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge,

A RICHLY ORNAMENTED BREAKFAST CUP AND SAUCER, WITH THE PORTRAIT TRANSFERRED THEREON.

By transmitting the sum of TEN DOLLARS,

they will secure in like manner,

A HANDSOME FRENCH VASE OR TOILET ARTICLE,

with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return

A PAIR OF RICH SEVRES VASES,

with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and in like manner portraits can be reproduced on various wares or

VASES OF EVERY QUALITY OF FINISH,

ranging in price from

TWENTY TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS THE PAIR.

N.B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and state distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to

MANAGER,
American Photographic Porcelain Co.,
781 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

CANADA WEST LAND AGENCY.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS, MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, TOWN AND VILLAGE PROPERTY,

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST,

OFFER FOR SALE TO INTENDING SETTLERS, A CHOICE SELECTION OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

The Properties are situated in the Western District composed of the COUNTIES OF ESSEX AND KENT, generally regarded as the GARDEN OF CANADA, and are brought under the notice of the Farming community, with the fullest confidence that a better choice cannot be made on the Continent of America.

A reference to the Map of Canada West will show the position of the Counties of Essex and Kent to be unsurpassed for facilities of Water Communication and Railway Accommodation. With Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and the Rivers Detroit and Thames, farmers and dealers have abundant conveniences for selling or shipping their farm produce and stock to the most favorable markets—The Great Western Railway traverses the Northern side of the Counties, having its Terminus at Windsor, opposite the City of Detroit; the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, now about to be constructed, will pass through the Southern side, opening up a fine tract of valuable land; and the Grand Trunk Railway has extended its Western Terminus to Detroit, opposite Windsor; this placing the District in direct communication with the leading cities of Canada and the United States.

Satisfactory Testimonials from the most reliable sources can be produced to show the advantages to be derived from making a selection in this District. The climate, from its Southern situation, is mild and genial, and the winters are shorter than in any other part of the Province, offering great inducements for the breeding and rearing of Cattle, and the soil is unsurpassed for richness and fertility, possessing a variety of descriptions capable of producing successfully every kind of grain.

THE PRICES OF THE IMPROVED PROPERTY ARE VERY LOW, and taking the natural advantages into consideration, vastly cheaper than in any other sections of the country, and the terms of payment are exceedingly liberal.

THE WILD OR UNIMPROVED LANDS, of which a large quantity, heavily timbered with the finest descriptions of hardwood, and conveniently located is offered, are exceedingly moderate, and will also be sold on easy terms.

In this District are some favorable situations for MILLS, MANUFACTURIES and MECHANICS, and a few very desirable establishments are included in the list; there is also a large selection of TOWN and VILLAGE PROPERTY.

ooo

LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—A Beautiful Farm, situated on the banks of the Detroit River, 4½ miles below Windsor, containing 100 acres of excellent Land, all cleared, with small Dwelling-house, good Outbuildings, and a young Orchard of Grafted Trees: the right of Fishing on the water frontage belongs to the Farm.

2.—An Excellent Farm, situated 6 miles from Windsor, containing 200 acres in a square block, of which 80 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, well watered and admirably adapted for grazing or raising Sheep and Cattle, with three large Orchards, a large commodious Dwelling house, and convenient Outbuildings. The building of a Grist Mill, and a portion of the Machinery and appurtenances remain on the property, and with a small outlay could be put in working order.

3.—A Small Farm, situated on the Detroit River, about 8 miles from Windsor, consisting of 60 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with a small Dwelling-house, Stable, and Orchard; on the leading central road through the country, 5 miles from Windsor, to which there is a new gravel road, containing 200 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, Stable, Milk-house, and good Orchard.

4.—A FARM, being the rear half of a lot situated on the leading central road, about 10 miles from Windsor, containing 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with a small Dwelling-house.

5.—A FARM, containing 100 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house and Barn, and good Orchard.

6.—A SMALL FARM of 20 acres, about 15 acres of which are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, adjoining the village of Maidstone Cross.

7.—A SMALL FARM of 24 acres, all cleared, convenient to the Town of Sandwich, with two brick Dwelling-houses and Barn, well adapted for a market garden.

8.—A FARM, situated on the main road to Chatham, 13 miles from Windsor, consisting of 100 acres, 60 acres of which are cleared, well-watered and ditched. Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

9.—A FARM, situated on the main road to Chatham, 13 miles from Windsor, consisting of 100 acres, 60 acres of which are cleared, well-watered and ditched. Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

10.—A SMALL FARM, conveniently situated about 7 miles from Windsor, containing 68 acres, of which 50 are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Cow and Root-houses, and an excellent Orchard 16 years old; 80 acres of wood land adjoining can be got along with it.

11.—A FARM, situated on the River Detroit, about 7 miles from Windsor, contiguous to the Tecumseh Station of the Great Western Railway, consisting of 58 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and good Orchard.

12.—A SMALL FARM, very suitable for gardening, well watered, containing 23 acres, of which 14 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Milk-house, Stable and two Sheds.

13.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, conveniently situated about 9 miles from Windsor, consisting of 120 acres, of which 64 acres are cleared and in excellent condition, with good Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, & young Orchard.

14.—A FARM, situated 7 miles from Windsor, on a leading road, containing 100 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with a good Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and Orchard; and the right of Fishing on the river frontage.

15.—A FARM, containing 100 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, dry and rolling land, contiguous to the River Canard, (new clearance), there is a Pot Ashery on the property, which can be sold with or without the farm.

16.—A FARM, situated 5 miles from the Town of Amherstburg, containing 200 acres of which 80 acres are cleared, and 50 partially, splendid rolling land, excellent soil, well watered, with 4 small houses, (new clearance.)

17.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, having a frontage of 1000 feet on the River Detroit, two miles from Amherstburg, containing 100 acres of excellent land, the greater portion of which is cleared, with all its appurtenances of Wharfs, Buildings, Orchards, &c. The buildings consist of Onslow Cottage, built of stone; the Cottage Tavern, built of brick; four Villa Residences, Barns and Outbuildings complete; the situation is unequalled for natural beauty, and adaptability for erecting Mills or Manufactories, the wharf extends over nearly one-fourth of the frontage, and affords facilities for loading cargoes of produce to the most distant markets.

18.—A MOST EXCELLENT FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 175 acres are cleared, well ditched and in a good state of cultivation; situated on a leading road about two miles from Amherstburg, with large comfortable Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

21.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, eligibly situated about 2 miles from Amherstburg, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

22.—A FARM, situated on a leading road about 4 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 160 acres of excellent soil, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Stable and Barn.

23.—A FARM, adjoining No. 22, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 are cleared; with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, &c.

24.—A SMALL FARM, situated about 2 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 60 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, (no buildings.)

25.—A SMALL FARM, situated about 3 miles from Amherstburg, consisting of 50 acres, of which 20 are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

26.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from Amherstburg, containing 200 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared (no buildings.)

27.—A VALUABLE FRUIT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 135 acres, of which 95 are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with good Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable and good Orchard.

28.—A GOOD FARM, situated near the Village of Colchester, consisting of 100 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

29.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, near the Village of Oxford, consisting of 250 acres, of which 150 are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable and good Orchard.

30.—A GOOD FARM, situated within 2 miles of the Village of Oxford, consisting of 200 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, Stable, and good Orchard.

31.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, 5 miles from the Village of Kingsville, containing 200 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and good Orchard.

32.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, about 2 miles from Kingsville, consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; with Dwelling house, Barn, and young Orchard.

33.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, and young Orchard.

34.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling house, Barn, and young Orchard.

35.—A GOOD FARM, situated and fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, of which 35 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling house and Stable.

36.—A FARM, situated on a good road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 30 acres are partially cleared.

37.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 200 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable, and Orchard.

38.—A SPLENDID FARM, situated one and a-half mile from the village of Leamington, on the Talbot road, consisting of 150 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, with large Dwelling-house, Barn, Stable and Out houses complete, in excellent condition, and an excellent Orchard. A never-failing stream runs through the land, making it a very desirable farm for grazing purposes.

39.—A SMALL FARM, fronting to the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 50 acres, of which 10 acres are cleared.

40.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Central Road between Windsor and Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

41.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 160 acres, under good cultivation, with Dwelling house, Stable, and small Orchard.

42.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the central road from Windsor to Chatham, consisting of 160 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with good Dwelling-house and Barn.

43.—A FARM, near the Village of Woodslee, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with small Dwelling-house.

44.—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED Farm, in a thriving Scotch Settlement, fronting on the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 200 acres, of which 80 acres are partially cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

45.—A FARM, within one mile from the Village of Leamington, consisting of 100 acres of good land, of which 25 acres are cleared, and 14 acres under fence.

46.—A FARM, fronting the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house.

47.—A FARM, situated on the Talbot road, consisting of 100 acres, of which 25 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and good Orchard.

48.—A FARM, in the Township of Gosfield, consisting of 150 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared.

49.—A FARM, situated 5 miles from the Village of Kingsville, consisting of 50 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Barn.

50.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 2 miles from the Village of Union, consisting of 125 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn and Orchard.

51.—A FARM, situated 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 90 acres, of which 45 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house and Stable.

52.—A FARM, situated about 4 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house.

53.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 3 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, excellent rolling land, well watered, with good Dwelling-house, Stable, Barn, Shed, and Orchard.

54.—A FARM, situated about 5 miles from the Village of Oxford, consisting of 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared.

55.—A GOOD FARM, situated one mile and a-half from the Town of Windsor, consisting of 80 acres, of which 60 acres are cleared, with good large Dwelling-house, Barn, Orchard with 80 selected grafted fruit trees, Garden and Nursery.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—A GOOD FARM, adjoining the Town of Chatham, consisting of 220 acres, of which 15 acres are cleared, the balance well timbered; will be sold in 50 or 100 acre lots to suit purchasers.

2.—A GOOD FARM, within a short distance of the Town of Chatham, consisting of 115 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

3.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 110 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c.

4.—A SPLENDID SMALL FARM, situated on the Chatham and Camden plank road, consisting of 30 acres, all cleared, with good Dwelling-house, Out houses, Orchard, &c.

5.—A LARGE COMPACT FARM, situated near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 800 acres, of which 250 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, &c., and good Orchard.

6.—A Conveniently Situated FARM, near the Town of Chatham, consisting of 100 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

7.—A SMALL FARM, situated on the line of the Great Western Railway, about 4 miles from the Village of Thamesville, consisting of 40 acres, fronting on the River Thames, all cleared.

8.—AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated on the River Thames, 4 miles from Chatham, consisting of 140 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with two brick Dwelling-houses, Barn, Stable, Shed, Store-house, and two Orchards of grafted fruit.

9.—A Beautifully Situated small FARM, fronting on the River Thames, about two miles from Chatham, containing 73 acres, of which 36 acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with Dwelling-house, Barn Stables, and a young Orchard.

10.—A GOOD FARM, two miles from Lake Erie, and one and a-half from the Village of Morpeth, containing 67 acres, of which 40 are cleared.

11.—A GOOD FARM, situated about 8 miles from Chatham, containing 100 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, and in good cultivation, with new Dwelling-house and Barn.

12.—A LARGE FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 600 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn, & a young Orchard.

13.—A GOOD FARM, situated on the Talbot road, near the shore of Lake Erie, consisting of 240 acres, of which 40 acres are cleared.

14.—A GOOD FARM, consisting of 200 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, with Dwelling-house, Barn &c.,

WILD
OR
Unimproved Lands

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Township of Sandwich,	. .	1540 acres.
do Colchester,	. .	2655 "
do Gosfield,	. .	3462 "
do Mersea,	. .	3150 "
do West Tilbury,	. .	2330 "
do Rochester,	. .	2370 "
do Maidstone,	. .	2930 "
		18437 acres

COUNTY OF KENT.

Township of Chatham,	. .	505 acres.
do Romney,	. .	550 "
do East Tilbury,	. .	1000 "
do Raleigh,	. .	1550 "
do Zone,	. .	1300 "
do Harwich,	. .	1200 "
do Dover East,	. .	100 "
		6205 acres.

Letters (prepaid) desiring further information, addressed to the Subscribers, will be punctually attended to.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
LAND AGENTS.

WINDSOR, 2nd JULY, 1860.

SABEL & SEARLE'S
AMERICAN
EMIGRATION
OFFICES
19, Water Street, and 3, Regent Road, Clarence Dock,
LIVERPOOL.
FOYLE STREET,
LONDONDERRY,
AND 23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
PASSENGER AGENTS
FOR THE WEEKLY
STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND
CANADA,
AND THE
WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA.
(Under contract with Her Majesty's Provincial Government for the conveyance of the Mails.
THE MONTREAL



OCEAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY'S
First Class, Full Powered, Clyde Built, Mail Steamers, are intended to sail
WEEKLY,
During the Season of Navigation, from
LIVERPOOL to PORTLAND
AND
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT
LONDONDERRY.
NORTH AMERICAN, Captain Alton.
NOVA SCOTIAN, Captain M'Master.
NORTH BRITON, Captain Borland.
BOHEMIAN, Captain Grange.
CANADIAN, Captain Graham.
ANGLO SAXON, Captain Ballantine.
HIBERNIAN, (now building.)
NORWEGIAN, do.

THROUGH TICKETS
ISSUED TO THE
LEADING RAILROAD STATIONS
IN
CANADA
AND THE
WESTERN STATES.

INTERMEDIATE AND
STEERAGE PASSENGERS
Taken at Low Rates, and supplied with wholesome Food, according to a printed
BILL OF FARE.

Intermediate and Steerage Passengers must provide themselves a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, and water can, as also bedding. The Provisions will be of the best quality, and will be cooked and served out to the Passengers.

Separate accommodation is set apart for Females.

Sick or Lame Persons cannot be taken unless full security be given for the land to be entered into by the Company to the Government, that the parties shall not become chargeable on landing.

A Deposit of Three Pounds per berth is necessary to secure passage, the balance to be paid before going on board.

Each Steamer carries an experienced Surgeon, and no charge is made for medicines.

The Route via QUEBEC, and thence by the Grand Trunk Railway, to the Western States of America, and to the Gold Regions on Fraser River, via St. Paul's Minnesota will be found to be the best and cheapest.

Special arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the conveyance of Passengers to all parts of Canada and the United States

Also the Washington Line of
Packets Sailing from Liverpool to New York, composed of the following vessels:

Washington,	2,500	tons.
Ocean Monarch	2,500	do
Princeton	2,000	do
Monarch of the Sea	2,500	do
Tornado	2,000	do
Simoon	2,000	do
Governor Morton	2,000	do
Wisconsin	1,800	do
Wm. Rathbone	1,800	do
E. C. Stranton	1,850	do
David Crocket	2,000	do
City of Brooklyn	2,200	do

The Ships of this line have been built expressly for the conveyance of Passengers and are in every respect complete, and for comfort, convenience, safety and health of passengers are unequalled. They are commanded by men of great experience and kindness of manners, who have been long in the trade, and have conveyed across the mighty deep many thousands of emigrants

Parties in Canada and the Western States.

Wishing to make arrangements for bringing out their Friends, cannot do so to better advantage than by applying to

SABEL & SEARLE,
23, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Or to CRAWFORD & Co
Windsor, C. W.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FARMER'S BRANCH.

PRESIDENT.
T. H. BUCKLEY, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
William Niles, Richard Biddulph,
Crowell Wilson, Wilber R. Vining,
John W. Van Wormer, Hamilton Dunlop,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
CHAS. MONSARRAT, Secretary.
Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY INSURES FOR THREE Years at a time, *taking no more hazardous risks than farm buildings*, and is the only Insurance Company in Canada that confines itself to this risk, is purely and essentially a Farmer's Company. Ordinary Farm property, isolated, is insured for the above period, by giving a Premium Note for two per cent., of which twelve and a half per cent., (or one-eighth,) is collected in advance, and is endorsed on the note, of which it forms a payment. The Agent's Fee is $1.50 for the Survey—the usual charge made by all other Companies. There is nothing further to be paid till loss occur, rendering an assessment on the Note necessary, and then no more will be called for, than is required Owing to the non-hazardous risks to which the Company is confined, the losses are comparatively speaking small. When the Insurance expires, the Note expires also.

To illustrate the above terms:—If you insure such property for three years, as purely, $500, you pay (exclusive of the Agent's Fee) $1,25 in money, and your Note is held for $8,33 more which is the limit of your liability in the Association. No other Company offers more favorable terms, scarcely any one, terms so favorable. Larger or smaller risks are taken at proportionate rates. Brick and Stone Dwellings are insured a little lower.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
Agent for the County of Essex.
Windsor, 20th July, 1860.

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHIEF OFFICE
CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON
CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth
Archibald Campbell Barclay, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
ARCHIBALD C. BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.
Col. Bazalgette, Miles Chas. Seton, Esq
Chas. Bennett, Esq. Ed S Symes, Esq. M.D
John Moss, Esq. Thomas West, Esq.
H. Oxenford, Esq. P. V. Woodhouse, Esq.
W. Henry Place, Esq.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL
Office, Merchant's Exchange.
WILLIAM LUNN, Esq. CHAIRMAN.
John Torrance, Esq. B. Holmes, Esq.
Jno Frothingham, Esq J G. Mackenzie, Esq
Alfred Laftoque, Esq Theodore Hart, Esq

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, Manager
D. D. MACKENZIE, Accountant & Cashier

This Office Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in the same; Ships in harbor or in dock; craft on navigable Rivers and Canals, and Property taken on the same; and farming stock of all descriptions.

The RATES of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate.

The PREMIUM is in each instance fixed in strict accordance with the merits of the risk under consideration, determined only by a most careful investigation.

The engagements of the *Equitable* are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good, without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell, Esq. Inspector.

☞ Agents have been appointed throughout Canada.

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CANADA
Western Assurance Company,
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Capital - - - £100, 000.
INCORPORATED 1851.

PRESIDENT, ISAAC C. GILSON, Esq
VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE MICHIE, Esq
DIRECTORS.
Rice Lewis, Esq. Thomas Hyworth, Esq
James Beatty, Esq. M. Rossin, Esq.
T. P. Roberts, Esq. Wm. Henderson, Esq.
Walter MacFarlane, Esq.
SEC'Y & TREASURER, BERNARD HALDAN, Esq
SOLICITOR, ANGUS MORRISON, Esq.
BANKERS, BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

BENJAMIN SWITZER, Esq., INSPECTOR.

Head Office, Church Street Toronto,
WITH AGENCIES ALL OVER THE PROVINCE

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

☞ Terms and APPLICATION, and all necessary information to be had on applying to

JOHN MACRAE,
Agent for Windsor and Sandwich.
Windsor, July 2nd, 1860.

CLOCKS. CLOCKS. CLOCKS.

JAMES FRAZER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
SANDWICH STREET,
WINDSOR, C. W.

Has received a large assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS direct from the Manufacturers, which he can afford to sell at astonishingly low prices.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Cleaned and Repaired on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.

Windsor, 1st August, 1860.